the proposition is not about the concept called *a man,* because *a man* is a concept and one who has met a man has not met any concept called *a man*. The person has met an actual man who has a bank-account or a public-house. Hence, *a man* is a denoting concept here.

Answer to the Q No 3. a) False b) True

Answer to the Q No 4. Russell says that when the word 'the' is used strictly, it involves uniqueness. This means that when we say '*x* was the father of Charles II' we not only assert that *x* had a certain relation to Charles II, but also that nothing else had this relation. Now, '*x* is the father of Charles II' becomes: '*x* begat Charles II; and "if *y* begat Charles II, *y* is identical with *x*" is always true of *y*.'

Answer to the Q No 5. There are three kinds of denoting phrases. They are the following:

1. Denoting phrases which do not denote anything, for example, 'the present king of France'.
2. Phrases which denote one definite object, for example 'the present king of England' (Edward VII at the time Russell was writing).
3. Phrases which denote ambiguously, for example 'a man'.

Answer to the Q No 6. a) True b) True c) False d) False

Answer to the Q No 7. A proper name is simple symbol, since it designates an individual directly, and it has meaning in isolation. A description, on the contrary, does not designate an individual directly.



4.10 MODEL QUESTIONS

A) Very short questions

Q 1. Why does Russell consider the relation of denoting to be a logical one?

Q 2. In which year for the first time Russell's theory of definite descriptions was published?

Q 3. Why is proper name considered to be simple symbol?

Q 4. Why is descriptions considered to be complex symbol?

Q 5. What is propositional function?

B) Short questions (Answer in about 100-150 words)

Q 1. How does Meinong analyze denoting phrases?

Q 2. How does Frege analyze denoting phrases?

Q 3. How does Russell analyze the proposition 'the present king of France is bald'?

C) Long questions (Answer in about 300-350 words)

Q 1. Discuss Russell's theory of definite descriptions.

Q 2. What are the differences between Meinong's theory of descriptions and Russell's theory of descriptions?

Q 3. How does Russell differ from Frege so far the analysis of denoting phrases is concerned?

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