

Introduction to Logic:

Argumentation and Interpretation

Vysoká škola mezinárodních a veřejných vztahů

PhDr. Peter Jan Kosmály, Ph.D.

27. 4. 2016

Introduction to Logic: Argumentation and Interpretation

Annotation

The course offers an overview of topics in logic, communication, reasoning, interpretation and summary of their practical use in communication. It provides basic orientation in terminology of linguistic research and communication, persuasion and communication strategies, understanding the logic games, exercises and tasks, and offers the opportunity to learn the reasoning applied in various situations. The aim is that students not only get familiar with lectures, but also acquire the means of communication and argumentation through exercises and online tests.

Topics

1. Brief history of Logic and its place in science
2. Analysis of complex propositions using truth tables
3. The subject-predicate logic – Aristotelian square
4. Definitions and Terminology
- 5. Polysemy, synonymy, homonymy, antonymy**
6. Analysis of faulty arguments
7. Interpretation – rules and approaches
8. Analysis of concrete dialogue

<http://mediaanthropology.webnode.cz/kurzy/introduction-to-logic/>

Introduction to Logic: Argumentation and Interpretation

Polysemy, synonymy, homonymy, antonymy

The branch of semantics that deals with word meaning is called **lexical semantics**.

It is the study of systematic meaning related structures of words. Lexical field or semantic field is the organization of related words and expressions into a system which shows their relationship with one another. e.g. set1 angry, sad, happy, depressed, afraid.

This set of words is a lexical field all its words refer to emotional states. Lexical semantics examines relationships among word meanings. It is the study of how the lexicon is organized and how the lexical meanings of lexical items are interrelated, and its principal goal is to build a model for the structure of the lexicon by categorizing the types of relationships between words.

Introduction to Logic: Argumentation and Interpretation

Polysemy, synonymy, homonymy, antonymy

Hyponymy , homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy and metonymy are different types of lexical relations.

homo – same, onoma – name, seme – meaning, meta – above

Hyponymy is a relation between two words in which the meaning of one of the words includes the meaning of the other word. The lexical relation corresponding to the inclusion of one class in another is hyponymy.

A hyponym is a subordinate, specific term whose referent is included in the referent of super ordinate term.

E.g. Blue, Green are kinds of color. They are specific colors and color is a general term for them.

Introduction to Logic: Argumentation and Interpretation

Polysemy, synonymy, homonymy, antonymy

Therefore, color is called the super ordinate term, and blue, red, green, yellow, etc are called hyponyms.

A super ordinate can have many hyponyms. Hyponymy is the relationship between each lower term and the higher term (super ordinate). It is a sense relation. It is defined in terms of the inclusion of the sense of one item in the sense of another. E.g. The sense of animal is included in the sense of lion.

Introduction to Logic: Argumentation and Interpretation

Polysemy, synonymy, homonymy, antonymy

Hyponymy is not restricted to objects, abstract concepts, or nouns. It can be identified in many other areas of the lexicon.

E.g. the verb cook has many hyponyms.

Word: Cook

Hyponyms: Roast, boil, fry, grill, bake, etc.

Word: color

Hyponyms: blue, red, yellow, green, black and purple.

Introduction to Logic: Argumentation and Interpretation

Polysemy, synonymy, homonymy, antonymy

In a lexical field, hyponymy may exist at more than one level. A word may have both a hyponym and a super ordinate term.

For example,

Word: Living

Hyponym: bird, insects, animals

We thus have sparrow, hawk, crow, fowl as hyponyms of bird and bird in turn is a hyponym of living beings. So there is a hierarchy of terms related to each other through hyponymic relations.

Hyponymy involves the logical relationship of entailment. E.g.

'There is a horse' entails that 'There is an animal.'

Hyponymy often functions in discourse as a means of lexical cohesion by establishing referential equivalence to avoid repetition.

Introduction to Logic: Argumentation and Interpretation

Polysemy, synonymy, homonymy, antonymy

Homonyms are the words that have same phonetic form (homophones) or orthographic form (homographs) but different unrelated meanings.

The ambiguous word whose different senses are far apart from each other and are not obviously related to each other in any way is called Homonymy. Words like tale and tail are homonyms. There is no conceptual connection between its two meanings.

For example the word 'bear', as a verb means 'to carry' and as a noun it means 'large animal'.

An example of homonym which is both homophone and homograph is the word 'fluke'. Fluke is a fish as well as a flatworm. Other examples are bank, an anchor, and so on.

Introduction to Logic: Argumentation and Interpretation

Polysemy, synonymy, homonymy, antonymy

Homophony - Homophony is the case where two words are pronounced identically but they have different written forms. They sound alike but are written differently and often have different meanings. For example: no-know, led-lead, would-wood, and so on.

Homograph - Homograph is a word which is spelled the same as another word and might be pronounced the same or differently but which has a different. For example, Bear-bear.

When homonyms are spelled the same they are homographs but not all homonyms are homographs.

Introduction to Logic: Argumentation and Interpretation

Polysemy, synonymy, homonymy, antonymy

Homonymy vs. polysemy

Homonyms share the same pronunciation, and the same can be said about Polysemes.

Polysemes share a concept; homonyms don't.

Homonym: different concepts

There are two rivers, one in the US and one in the UK. Both rivers sound the same, and they might even look the same, but they are not one and the same river. They have different origins; i.e., concepts.

bank (meaning, financial institute) comes from Old Italian banca.

bank (edge of a river) comes from Old Norse banki.

Polyseme: similar concept

Introduction to Logic: Argumentation and Interpretation

Polysemy, synonymy, homonymy, antonymy

There is one river, and it branches out, divides itself, multiplies itself into other rivers, all of which share the same origin;i.e., concept.

bank (meaning, financial institute) and bank (to put confidence in) both come from Old Italian banca.

Bank on (verb) means, rely on, count on.

An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word. For instance, the antonym of 'hot' may be 'cold.' The root words for the word 'antonym' are the words 'anti,' meaning 'against' or 'opposite,' and 'onym,' meaning 'name.'

A synonym is a word that has a similar meaning to or exactly the same meaning as another word. Synonyms and antonyms are exactly the opposite.

Introduction to Logic: Argumentation and Interpretation

Polysemy, synonymy, homonymy, antonymy

Some differences between synonyms and antonyms

The English language has both antonyms and synonyms. There are many more words with synonyms than there are words with antonyms, since many things exist which do not have an opposite (the word sandwich, for instance, may be said to have synonyms in the words hoagie, grinder, submarine, and many other words, but there is no opposite of sandwich). Antonym is also a much more recent addition to English than synonym is; it first appeared in the 1860s, whereas synonym has been used for more than 500 years. Additionally, both nouns have adjectival forms: synonymous and antonymous. Synonymous, which is often used loosely ('She has become synonymous with good taste'), is the more common of the two.

Introduction to Logic: Argumentation and Interpretation

Antonyms

Words that mean the opposite, or nearly the opposite, of each other.

above	below	first	last	push	pull
add	subtract	get	give	question	answer
all	none	he	she	raise	lower
alone	together	high	low	right	wrong
always	never	inside	outside	sad	happy
back	front	jolly	serious	safe	dangerous
before	after	know	guess	some	different
begin	end	lost	first	sit	stand
big	little	leave	stay	sweet	sour
cold	hot	left	right	there	here
cool	warm	loud	quiet	throw	catch
dark	light	most	least	tie	untie
difficult	easy	near	far	true	false
dry	wet	north	south	up	down
early	late	on	off	vertical	horizontal
east	west	open	close	wet	dry
empty	full	over	under	wide	narrow
enter	exit	part	whole	win	lose
even	odd	play	work	young	old
fact	fiction	private	public	zip	unzip

Remember An antonym may be the opposite for only one meaning of a word.

Synonyms

Words that have the same or similar meanings.

able	capable	idea	thought	respect	honor
ask	question	just	fair	revise	correct
beginner	novice	keep	hold	right	proper
big	vast	kind	helpful	rule	law
blend	mix	late	tardy	smart	clever
brave	heroic	laugh	giggle	speed	haste
carry	lug	little	tiny	still	silent
continue	endure	look	glance	stop	halt
cry	weep	love	adore	story	tale
different	diverse	make	construct	take	seize
difficult	hard	mistake	error	terrify	frighten
eat	consume	neat	tidy	tiny	diminutive
end	finish	obey	yield	trip	journey
find	discover	occur	happen	uneasy	restless
friend	buddy	one	single	use	operate
funny	hilarious	page	sheet	value	worth
great	grand	pair	duo	walk	stroll
happy	joyous	play	frolic	winner	victor
help	assist	praise	acclaim	word	expression
high	lofty	remove	omit	write	record

Remember A synonym may work for only one meaning of a word.

Introduction to Logic: Argumentation and Interpretation

- **Homonyms proper:** Words that have the same spelling and same pronunciation, but different meanings.

Example: I hope you are not **lying** to me.

My books are **lying** on the table.

- **Homographs:** Words that have the same spelling, but different pronunciations and meanings.

Example: The **dove** is a white bird.
He **dove** into the pool

- **Homophones:** Words that have the same pronunciation, but different spelling and different meanings.

Example: Please try not to (**waste, waist**) paper.

Source:

<http://image.slidesharecdn.com/homonym-121017034814-phpapp02/95/homonym-3-638.jpg?cb=1350445742>

Thank you for your attention!

PhDr. Peter Jan Kosmály, PhD.

In case of a need, don't hesitate to contact me:

kosmaly@vsmvv.cz