

Final Exam Review
Version A - For those without a midterm grade

The final exam will consist of three parts. You must answer ten questions. At least three must be from each of the first two parts and at least one must be from the third part. Your responses should be organized, approximately one-to-three paragraphs long. Each response will be worth ten points.

The exam will consist of at least eight of the following questions in Parts I and II and four of the following questions in Part III.

Part I

1. For Locke, what do words mean? How does Locke argue for that claim?
2. What is the problem of empty reference? How does Meinong solve it?
3. How does Mill differ from Locke concerning names? Distinguish connotative names from purely denotative names.
4. For Frege, what is a thought/proposition? How do thoughts/propositions exist in a third realm? That is, how are they distinct from both psychological objects (ideas) and physical objects?
5. What is intensionalism? Why do we call Frege an intensionalist?
6. Describe Frege's three motivations for the sense/reference distinction. How does the distinction between sense and reference solve these three problems?
7. How does Russell solve Frege's puzzle of cognitive content without positing senses?
8. How do Frege and Russell differ in their analysis of 'the king of France is wise'? How do their analyses differ on their attributions of a truth value to that sentence?
9. What is the difference between referring and asserting or ascribing? According to Strawson, how does this difference indicate a problem with Russell's theory of definite descriptions?
10. How does 'Barack Obama's son loves his sister Sasha' suffer from a failure of presupposition? How would Strawson's analysis of this sentence differ from that of Russell? From that of Frege?
11. Consider, "The winner of BET's Hip-Hop Awards' Lyricist of the Year has a way with words." Provide an attributive interpretation and a referential interpretation of that sentence. How do these interpretations relate to descriptivism and direct-reference semantics?
12. What's wrong with the simple descriptivism of Frege and Russell? Explain the Aristotle objection.
13. How are the Gödel/Schmidt and Jonah cases counter-examples to cluster descriptivism?
14. What is a rigid designator? Distinguish rigid from non-rigid designators. What does Kripke's claim that names are rigid designators mean?
15. What is externalism about meaning? How does Putnam's Twin Earth example support externalism?

Part II

1. What is atomism about meaning? How is the logical empiricist's program atomistic? Relate to the analytic/synthetic distinction?
2. What is the verifiability criterion of meaning? How might it be circular?
3. What are the two dogmas of empiricism? How are they related?
4. What is meaning holism? How does it relate to the indeterminacy of translation?
5. What is the connection between the analytic/synthetic distinction and the problem of radical translation?
6. Distinguish underdetermination, indeterminacy of translation, and inscrutability of reference. Is reference inscrutable? Explain.
7. How do the terms 'five' 'red' and 'apples' differ in their meaning? How does Wittgenstein use these terms to oppose the Augustine/Locke theory of meaning?
8. According to Wittgenstein, what is a private language? Why can't we have one?
9. "But you will surely admit that there is a difference between pain-behavior accompanied by pain and pain-behavior without any pain?" - Admit it? What greater difference could there be? - "And yet you again and again reach the conclusion that the sensation itself is a nothing," - Not at all. It is not a something, but not a nothing either! The conclusion was only that a nothing would serve just as well as a something about which nothing could be said (Philosophical Investigations §304). Explain.
10. Describe Kripke's quus/plus problem. Why does the problem arise?
11. Distinguish skeptical solutions from straight solutions. How does Kripke depict Wittgenstein as providing a skeptical solution to the rule-following paradox?
12. How is IBS a reductionist program? How is IBS a two-step reductionist program?
13. Describe at least one counter-example to Grice's analysis of speaker meaning based on deception.
14. What is Schiffer's account of mutual knowledge*? How does it help avoid the counter-examples to a Gricean account of meaning?

Part III

1. What are performative utterances? How does the existence of such uses of language undermine an assumption of many philosophers of language?
2. Describe Grice's Cooperative Principle, CP, and its maxims. How does violating CP lead to conversational implicature? Provide examples.
3. What is pragmatics of language? How does it differ from syntax and semantics?
4. Compare: 'That damned Kaplan got the job; so, Kaplan got the job' to 'Kaplan got the job; so, that damned Kaplan got the job'. What is the difference between these two inferences?
5. Describe at least three of Hom's conditions of adequacy for an analysis of slurs. How does his Combinatorial Externalism account for them.
6. Describe Anderson and Lepore's Prohibitionism. Why might one favor prohibitionism over a semantic analysis, like Hom's Combinatorial Externalism?