# TERMS (NAMES)

Definition: **Term (name)** is an expression, which in a sentence of the form 'S is P' (categorical sentence) can be substituted for S or P.

- Meaning of a term is called a **concept**.

- Different terms may have the same concept (car and automobil; film, motion picture and movie).

- One term may refer to different concepts (bishop, last, glass).

Definition: Term T in meaning M **designates (refers to)** object O iff sentence "O is T" is true, i.e. T in meaning M may be truly predicated about object O.
   Example: Term 'a present king of England' designates (refers to) Charles III, because this term can be truly predicated about him (sentence: 'Charles III is a present king of England' is true).

Definition: **Designatum (referent)** of term T in meaning M is an object O designated by term T in meaning M.
   Examples: Charles III is a designatum (referent) of a term 'a present king of England'.
   Lublin is an exemplary designatum (referent) of a term 'a city'.

Definition: **Denotation (extension)** of term T in meaning M is a set of all designata (referents) of term T in meaning M.
   Examples: Denotation (extension) of a term 'a city' is a set of all cities.
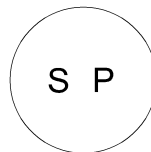   Denotation (extension) of a term 'a present king of England' is a unit set whose sole member is Charles III.
   REMARK! Charles III is a designatum (referent) of a term „a present king of England", she is NOT a denotation (extension) of that term.

Denotation (extension) of some concept P is denotation (extension) of a term whose meaning is concept P.
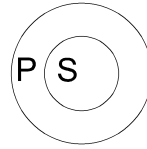
## RELATIONS BETWEEN DENOTATIONS (EXTENSIONS)

1.     A term S is **equivalent** to a term P iff every S is P and every P is S
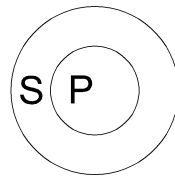


   Examples: S – a movie, P – a motion picture;
   S – Charles III, P– a present queen of England

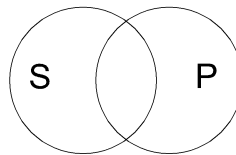2.      A term S is **<u>subordinated</u>** to a term P iff every S is P and it is not true, that every P is S

Example: P – an animal, S – an elephant

3.      A term S is **<u>superordinated</u>** to a term P iff it is not true that every S is P and it is true, that every P is S
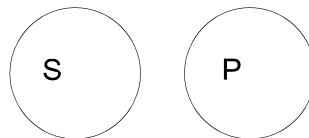
Example: S – a flower, P – a rose

4.      A term S **<u>intersects (overlaps)</u>** with a term P iff there is S which is not P, there is P which is not S, and there is S which is P
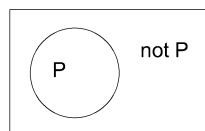
Example: S – a Polish, P – a lawyer

5.      A term S is **<u>disjoint (nonvacuously mutually exclusive)</u>** with a term P iff there is S which is not P, there is P which is not S, and there is no S which is P

Example: S – a castle, P – an egg

5a.     *Special case of disjoint*; A term S is **<u>complement</u>** with a term P iff S is disjoint with P and every possible object is designatum (referent) of either P or S

Example: P – a Polish, not P – a not-Polish

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Definition: **Connotation (intension, content)** of term T in meaning M is a set of properties such that all and only designata (referents) of term T in meaning M have it.

Example: Connotation of a term „square" (in mathematical meaning) – rectangle of equal sides.

- The richer the connotation of a given name is, the narrower its denotation is and vice versa (in extreme cases increase/decrease of connotation may not affect the denotation; however, it is impossible that increase of connotation results in increase of denotation and that decrease of connotation results in decrease of denotation).

## TYPES OF TERMS

According to the number of designata (referents):
1. **general** – more than one designatum (a city, a student)
2. **singular (individual)** – exactly one designatum (the highest mountain in the world)
3. **empty** – no designata (a daughter of childless woman)

According to the precision in defining denotation (extension):
1. **clear** – of any given object it can be decided whether it is a designatum of given term or not (a city, a human)
2. **vague** – term which is not clear (a bald person, a nice person, a tall person)

According to the precision in defining connotation:
1. **with a clear meaning** – all elements of term's content (connotation) can be listed explicitly (a square)
2. **with an unclear (intuitive) meaning** – term which is not a term with clear meaning (love; a rose)