

LFILO1130

2010-2011

Logic 1 : Elements of Analysis of the Language and exercises

| 5.0 credits | 30.0 h + 15.0 h | 1q |
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| Teacher(s): | Crabbé Marcel ; | |
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| Language : | Français | |
| Place of the course | Louvain-la-Neuve | |
| Main themes : | To give the student an introduction to logic and the philosophy of language through a study of natural language. To bring out the logical structures embedded in natural language, both in the traditional and in the contemporary manner. To systematically present the logical notions that are often invoked in the study of philosophy (concept, judgment, syllogism, deduction, category, contradiction, etc.). | |
| Aims : | By the end of this course, the student should be able to analyze logically certain French sentences so as to translate them into the language of contemporary logic. The student will also be able to compare this analysis with the traditional analysis employed in syllogism. The contribution of this Teaching Unit to the development and command of the skills and learning outcomes of the programme(s) can be accessed at the end of this sheet, in the section entitled "Programmes/courses offering this Teaching Unit". | |
| Evaluation methods : | The final mark is awarded on the basis of the results from volume 1 (course) and volume 2 (exercises) in the following way: Where one or both parts have been failed, the global mark is the weaker of the two. Where both parts have been passed, the global mark is calculated according to an 60 (vol.1) / 40 (vol.2) weighting. | |
| Content : | The course starts with a review of the traditional tripartition of the study of language in grammar, logic and rhetoric, or in syntax, semantics and pragmatics. Then, it studies the nature of language and indicates certain functions of it. With regard to nature, it insists on the distinctions between languages and faculty of language, and artificial language and natural language. Various conceptions of the function of language are presented: language as a tool of analysis of thought and reality; language as a communication tool; language as a form of action: performatives and speech acts. The central part of the course is devoted to the examination of the differences between grammatical analysis and logicophilosophical analysis, which includes a presentation and a comparison of (onto) logical categories and grammatical categories, and also of logical and grammatical structures. The course ends by drawing a parallel between old analysis, as present in the theory of the syllogisms, and contemporary analysis. | |
| Cycle and year of study: | Bachelor in Psychology and Education: General Bachelor in Ancient and Modern Languages and Literatures Bachelor in Information and Communication Bachelor in Philosophy Bachelor in Ancient languages and Literatures: Classics Bachelor in Modern Languages and Literatures: German, Dutch and English Bachelor in French and Romance Languages and Literatures: General Bachelor in Economics and Management Bachelor in Motor skills: General Bachelor in Motor skills: General Bachelor in Human and Social Sciences Bachelor in Modern Languages and Literatures: General Bachelor in Sociology and Anthropology Bachelor in Sociology and Anthropology Bachelor in History of Art and Archaeology: General Bachelor in History of Art and Archaeology: General Bachelor in Mathematics Bachelor in Mathematics Bachelor in History Bachelor in Biomedicine Bachelor in Religious Studies Preparatory year for Master in Linguistics Bachelor in Engineering: Architecture Bachelor in Engineering: Architecture Bachelor in Engineering: Architecture Bachelor in Engineering: Architecture Bachelor in Engineering: Architecture | |
| Faculty or entity in charge: | EFIL | |