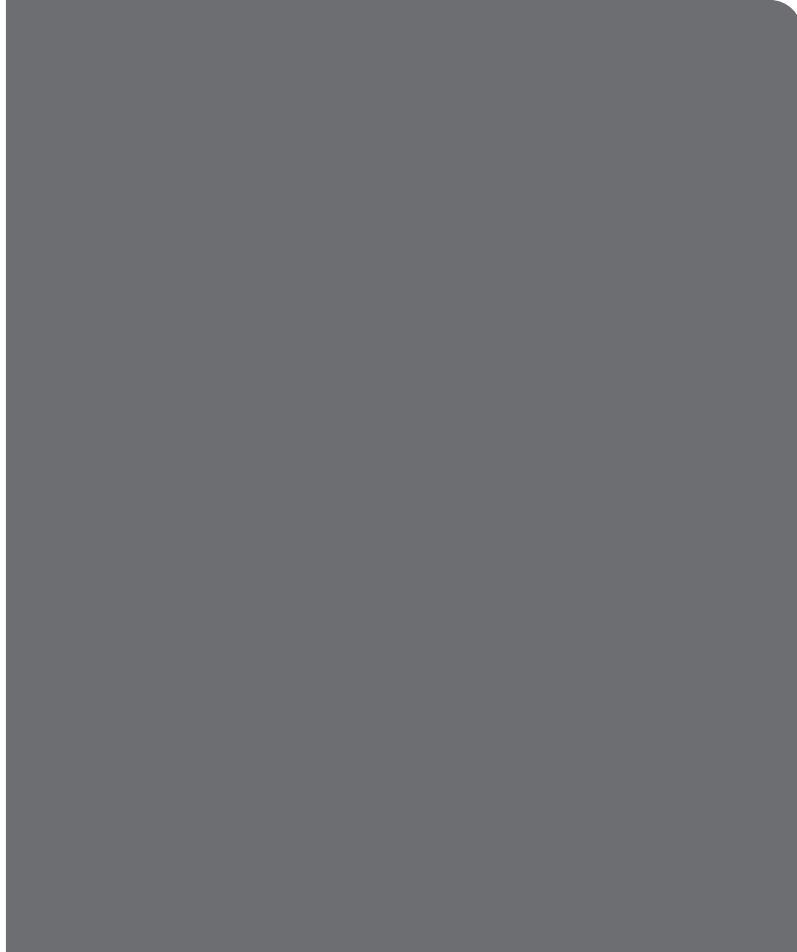


ترجمة ملخصات المحتوى بالإنجليزية

Abstracts



The Semiotic Analysis of Ethical Discourse: A Critical Study of Foundations and Mechanisms

Nawal Taha Yassin

Abstract

This research presents a detailed exploration of ethics through the lens of the analytical school, focusing particularly on the semiotic analysis of ethical discourse. It begins by examining the concept of semiotic analysis and its levels—structural, pragmatic, and analytical. The study then critiques this analytical approach by highlighting its deficiencies, whether on epistemological, ethical, or linguistic levels. The findings reveal that the treatment of ethical discourse within analytical philosophy of language has led to an oversimplification, stripping ethics of many of its value-based and epistemic dimensions.

Keywords: semiotics, ethics, philosophy of language, analytical philosophy.

A Critique and Discussion of George Moore's View on Common Sense Understanding

Mostafa Azizi Alouyeh & Sayyed Ihsan Rafi'i Alawi

Abstract

The philosophy of common sense, initially established by Thomas Reid and later developed by George Edward Moore to counter skepticism and idealism, has left a notable impact on subsequent epistemology. The key aspects of "common sense understanding" include the conceptual analysis of common sense understanding and its characteristics; the origins and sources of common sense propositions; and the criteria for the truth, falsity, and validity of common sense understanding. In this article, we explore and discuss these three issues from the perspective of George Edward Moore. We then critique his theory of common sense understanding and outline the significant challenges it faces. Finally, we conduct a comparative study between Moore's theory of common sense understanding and the concept of axioms.

Keywords: common sense understanding, George Edward Moore, sensory data, axiomatic, knowledge of truth.

Religious Language between Meaningfulness and Lack of Meaning in the Philosophy of Language

Hamid Reza Ayatollahi

Abstract

With the emergence of philosophies of language through the views of Bertrand Russell and Wittgenstein, a significant focus was placed on the meaningfulness of propositions. Due to their empirical outlook, they challenged the meaningfulness of religious, ethical, artistic, and metaphysical propositions. Following them, logical positivists like A.J. Ayer—based on the criteria of verifiability and falsifiability—classified religious propositions as meaningless (rather than false). In this article, we will present the issue of the meaningfulness of religious propositions raised by Antony Flew and the responses provided by thinkers such as Richard Hare, Basil Mitchell, John Hick, and Ian Crombie. Subsequently, the article will critically analyze the various views on this topic from another perspective and will propose a new response from the standpoint of Islamic philosophy. This response will address misunderstandings regarding the relationship between God, the world, and divine attributes, which have been the source of such views, as well as the unwarranted extension of empiricism. In conclusion, a revised perspective will be presented.

Keywords: meaningfulness, verifiability, falsifiability, cognitive language, God

A Study of the Epistemological Status of Religious Language from the Perspective of Late Wittgenstein and Its Critique in Light of Allamah Tabatabai's Views

Arzoo Zarehzadeh, Babak Abbasi, Alireza Darabi

Abstract

The key to understanding Wittgenstein's later philosophy lies in his focus on the study of linguistic rules. Wittgenstein's concept of language rules differs from its traditional usage, as it does not consider language as merely a system of signs. In this framework, the nature of religious propositions assumes a distinctive quality, setting them apart from other epistemological categories. From Wittgenstein's perspective, propositions are divided into two categories: "replaceable/interpretable propositions" and "irreplaceable/non-interpretable propositions." Religious propositions fall into the latter category, which means that they cannot be interpreted or explained in alternative terms. Consequently, the essence of religious language is "intrinsic" and derives its meaning exclusively from within itself. Unlike "external" propositions, religious propositions do not gain clarity through association with other propositions. Thus, religious propositions are fundamentally disconnected from other domains, such as scientific propositions. Although religious categories conceptually operate within the field of religion, they do not pertain to truth-claims or correspondence with reality. Given the significance of religious language in understanding religious issues, this article addresses two primary questions using a descriptive-analytical approach: (1) What is the epistemological or non-epistemological status of religious language according to Wittgenstein? And (2) what are the critiques of this view from Allameh Tabatabai's perspective? Based on these inquiries, after examining the characteristics of religious language in Wittgenstein's philosophy, the implications of his view will be analyzed in light of Allamah Tabatabai's views.

Keywords: Wittgenstein, Allamah Tabatabai, religious language, meaningfulness, epistemology of language.

Logical Positivism and the Concern of Generating Meaning: From the Emptied Language of Metaphysics to the Enriched Language of Physics

Shahrazad Hamdi

Abstract

Logical positivism represents one of the most significant epistemological and logical schools of thought in the first half of the 20th century. It is characterized by its views and methodologies, all directed toward its declared primary goal, to which it devoted science and logic. In its persistent quest to generate meaning, logical positivism strongly criticized metaphysics, rejecting its propositions as meaningless. This article aims to critically analyze this approach. Our primary objective is to present the justifications that logical positivism relied on to defend its anti-metaphysical stance and examine the extent of its actual feasibility in achieving the exclusion of metaphysics. Furthermore, we provide two discussions: one in light of Western epistemology (Karl Popper) and the other through the lens of Islamic philosophy (Ibn Ishaq al-Kindi). The research adopts a critical methodology, employing analysis, synthesis, comparative approaches, and deduction.

Keywords: logical positivism, metaphysics, meaning, criterion of verifiability, criterion of falsifiability, mathematical proof by contradiction.

Grice's Theory of Conversation: Presentation and Critique

Al-Ayashi Adrawi

Abstract

In this article, we aim to discuss Grice's theory of conversation on two levels. The first level involves presenting and introducing the theory, along with the context of its development, while examining its linguistic and philosophical foundations based on Grice's writings and studies on the topic. The second level focuses on critiquing the theory through insights from linguistic, rhetorical, theological, jurisprudential, logical, and philosophical traditions developed by Muslim scholars in these fields. This particularly concerns the aspect of edification, which, in the Arab-Islamic heritage, constitutes a fundamental component of the process of communication—both in terms of its construction and realization as well as its success and impact.

Keywords: philosophy of language, analytic approach, meaning, ordinary language, pragmatics, conversational implicature

Wittgenstein and Philosophical Investigations: A Critical Study

Murtada Faraj

Abstract

This research aims to elucidate the major shifts in the thought of the later Wittgenstein as presented in his work *Philosophical Investigations*, comparing them briefly with his earlier philosophical views. It also highlights the key critiques directed at his ideas and underscores his role within Western philosophy in opening new horizons for understanding language as a social phenomenon. Language, as Wittgenstein argued, serves not only as a means of conveying information but also as a tool for creation and performing actions. In the second part of the study, we present a critical perspective on Wittgenstein's key ideas regarding the philosophy of language, drawing from insights found in the Islamic legal theory (*usul al-fiqh*) and other relevant disciplines.

Keywords: philosophy of language, analytic philosophy, Wittgenstein, *usul al-fiqh*, Islamic legal theory, semantics.