# 2007

### PHILOSOPHY

#### PAPER---V

Full Marks: 100

Time: 4 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their

own words as far as practicable.

Write the answer to questions of each Half in separate books.

Answer any six questions, taking three from each half.

## First Half

- (a) What is a word (pada), according to Visvanātha. 4 (b) Following Visvanatha, explain and illustrate different kinds of word.
- 2. (a) Discuss how do the Nyaya philosophers refute iātis'aktivāda. 12
  - (b) Explain, in this connection, the Nyaya theory of jātyākrtivisistavyāktisakti.
- 3. (a) What do you mean by the word 'apoha'?
  - (b) Discuss the Buddhist theory of apoha. 14
- Explain and examine the Grammarian theory of sphota.

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- (a) Explain the concepts of akamkṣa, yogyata, asatti and tatparya as the conditions for the knowledge of sentence meaning.
  - (b) In this connection write a critical note on the role of tatparya.
- 6. Critically discuss, after the Grammarian philosophers, the ways of knowing the word meaning.

Or

Write short notes on any two of the following: 8+8

- (i) Classification of rudha type of word, according to Jagadisa.
- (ii) Vyāktisaktivāda.
- (iii) Jātisaktivāda.
- (iv) Understanding of univocal words.

General Impression - 2

## Second Half

- 1. Briefly discuss, after Russell, some important characteristics of logical atomism.
- 2. (a) Explain Frege's view that a proper name has a sense in addition to its having a reference.
  - (b) State how this view helps him to explain the distinction between 'a = a' and 'a = b', when it is true that 'a = b'.

- 3. Explain how Frege treats cases of indirect speech. 1
- 4. Explain and examine the 'Language Game' theory, according to Wittgenstein.
- 5. 'Austin's work is in many respects a reaction to some traditional and influential attitudes to language.' Evaluate the statement with reference to Austin's Speech Act Theory.
- **6.** Write short notes on any *two* of the following:  $8\times2$ 
  - (a) Logical Positivism.
  - (b) Propositional Attitudes (Russell).
  - (c) Sentences as referring Expressions (Frege).
  - (d) Picture Theory of Meaning (Wittgenstein).

General Impression — 2