LANGUAGE, BEING & COGNITION: A contemporary perspective Author, Devendra Nath Tiwari, Professor of Philosophy & Religion, BHU, Published by Astha Publications, An Imprint of the Angelica Imprint, Guwahati, India, ISBN 978-1-63415-940-1, Pages 32+478,price-Rs.1295, July 2014.

About the book

Based on the infusion thesis of language and cognition, the book takes on an analysis of cognition as it flashes when presented by language. Taking philosophy as cognitive activity par excellence, it investigates into the intelligible beings as the object-proper of philosophy and provides with a holistic philosophy based on autonomy of language. It serves as hors d'oeuvre of a new trend of analyzing and philosophizing language. Scholarly works written on the history of Indian philosophy chiefly undertake the study of metaphysics, epistemology and axiology of the different systems and ignore their reflections on language, being and verbal-cognition. The present work observes that the basic logic of the heterodox and orthodox systems cannot be analyzed and estimated properly if their philosophies about language, being and cognition are not properly analyzed and discussed. The constructionists'/ wordists' and the holists' controversy on the issues of language, being and cognition is well pointed out, appropriately analyzed and discussed conclusively in a contemporary perspective to root the autonomy of language to a philosophical reflection workable as future of philosophy.

'The Central Problems of Bhartrhari's Philosophy' by the same author published, 2008, from Indian Council of Philosophical Research' New Delhi is very popular among the scholars of philosophy and linguistics. The present book is an outcome of author's constant learning, teaching and reflecting on the problems of philosophy of language for more than twenty five years. It analyzes language by taking it not only as a linguistic property but also as concept, a cognitive unit that infuses thought. It undertakes the analysis and interpretation of cognition as it flashes by language without any intermingling with any metaphysical, psychological and religious allegiances. Discussion in the entire book is based on the basic logic of autonomy of language for which language is expresser and the world of our knowledge i.e., language, being and cognition, is not only based on but is confined to the intelligible beings the language expresses.

Some of the problems like Autonomy thesis of language, ontic non-being VS. Intelligible being of negation, Language and Possibility of disinterested knowledge, Language and logic of translation and Analysis, Language and Grammar, Language and communication, Language and Culture, Meaning of Moral Expression, much less explored from contemporary perspective are discussed conclusively in this book that merit the book pioneer in proper understanding of these concepts in a comparison with the views of Western language philosophers. The novelty of rest

of the chapters lies in analyzing the concepts as they flash, interpreting them in comparison with Indian and Western counter parts and concluding them in a way that makes the presentation useful for students, scholars and teachers in their proper understanding of the contents and giving incentive for further researches in the field.

Contents

LANGUAGE, BEING AND COGNITION

(Philosophy of Language and Analysis: A Contemporary Perspective)

Foreword +Introduction +Acknowledgement

Contents:

SECTION I. PHILOSOPHY AND THE THEORIES OF LANGUAGE

CHAPTER-I: PHILOSOPHY AND ITS PUBLIC UTILITY

- 1.0. The problem,
- 1.1. Is Philosophy metaphysics?
- 1.2. Is Philosophy Analysis?
- 1.3. Controversy over Object of Philosophy,
- 1.4. Thinking and Reflecting
- 1.4.1. Is Philosophy a Subjective/an Objective reflection?
- 1.4.2. Is Philosophy an Autonomous activity?
- 1.5. Language, Thought and Reality,
- 1.6. Philosophy is Cognitive activity Par Excellence,
- 1.7. Utility of Philosophy,
- 1.7.1. Philosophy as guide to Science and other Disciplines,
- 1.7.2. Philosophy as Discipline of Wisdom
- 1.7.3. Philosophy as Cure of illness of thought,
- 1.7.4. Philosophy is critique of Knowledge,
- 1.7.5. Usefulness of Philosophy as method of Analysis and Agreement,

1.8. Conclusion.

Chapter-2: SPHOTA THEORY OF LANGUAGE

- 2.0. Preliminary,
- 2.1. Backgrounds for Bhartrhari's Sphota/sentence-holism,
- 2.2. Patañjali's definition of Śabda,
- 2.3. Later works on theory of Sphota,
- 2.4. Metaphysical ground of Śabda
- 2.4.1. Levels of Language,
- 2.4.2. Articulate utterances or the gross level of language (Vaikharī),
- 2.4.3. Middle level of language, the expresser (Madhyamā),
- 2.4.4. Highest level of speech or language as consciousness (Paśyantī),
- 2.4.5. About a forth level (Parā),
- 2.5. Concept of Śabdabrahman (Language-principle)-
- 2.5.1. Grounds for designating sabda as Brahman,
- 2.5.2. Proofs for the Existence of Sabdabrahman
- 2.5.3. Śabda is beginningless, Endless and imperishable Brahman,
- 2.5.4. Śabda is Eternal,
- 2.5.5. Śabda Brahman is creative force,
- 2.5.6. Śabda is the Cosmic Seed,
- 2.5.7. Śabdabrahman is one and Non-dual Reality.
- 2.6. Etymological derivation of the word sphota,
- 2.6.1. Sphota: the śabda-dispositionality of mind (śabda-bhāvanā),
- 2.7. Concept of sphota
- 2.7.0. Nature of Sphota,
- 2.7.1. Sphota is eternal,

- 2.7.2. Sphota is ubiquitous principle,
- 2.7.3. Sphota is a philosophical-being,
- 2.7.4. Sphota is unit of awareness,
- 2.7.5. Sphota is flash of consciousness,
- 2.7.6. Sphota is the expresser,
- 2.7.7. Sphota as such is sequenceless,
- 2.7.8. Sphota is indivisible,
- 2.7.9. Sphota is universal,
- 2.8. Sphota is the cause and the object of cognition,
- 2.9. Is Sphota intrinsically inexpressible?
- 2.10. Three theories regarding unit of language-
- 2.10.1. Theory of letter as the original unit of language (varṇa- Sphoṭa)
- 2.10.2. Theory of word as the original unit of language (pada- Sphota),
- 2.10.3. Theory of sentence as the original unit of language (vākya-Sphota),
- 2.11. Kinds of Sphota:
- 2.11.1. Vyakti- Sphota and Jāti- Sphota,
- 2.11.2. Divisible and indivisible (Sakhanda and Akhanda-Sphota),
- 2.12. Difference between sphota and the Western concept of Proposition,
- 2.13. The expresser(Sphota) and the verbal-noises/utterances(dhvani),
- 2.14. Three theories regarding Emergence of Articulate Utterance (dhvaniyān)-
- 2.14.1. Theory of air,
- 2.14.2 Theory of atom,
- 2.14.3. Theory of knowledge or consciousness,
- 2.15. Kinds of articulate utterances (dhvaniyān)-Prākṛta dhvani and Vaikṛta dhvani,
- 2.16. Three theory of Manifestation of sphota by verbal utterances-

- 2.16.1. On the pattern of universal,
- 2.16.2. On the pattern of light of the lamp,
- 2.16.3. On the pattern of mirror image,
- 2.17. Three theories regarding the role of verbal noises in the manifestation of sphota-
- 2.17.1. Verbal noises act on the auditory-sense only,
- 2.17.2. Verbal-noises act on Sphota only,
- 2.17.3. Verbal noises act on both (on the auditory-sense and on the Sphota as well),
- 2.18. Three theories regarding cognition of sphota and articulate utterances
- 2.19. Problem of relation between the expresser (vācaka) and expressed (vācya),
- 2.20. Sphota and the problem of identical-cognition,
- 2.21. Kumārila's arguments against Bhartṛhari's theory of manifestation of sphoṭa and their solution,
- 2.22. The concept of meaning revealed by Sphota,
- 2.23. Sphota and interpretation of non-existence (abhāva), non-entity (Alīka) and empty concepts,
- 2.24. Jayanta Bhatta's arguments against sphota,
- 2.24.1. Solution to the Jayanta Bhatta's objections,
- 2.25. Mīmānsakas objections against sphota,
- 2.25.1 Solution to the Mīmānsāka's arguments against Sphota,
- 2.26. Concluding remarks:

CHAPTER-3: AUTONOMY THEORY OF LANGUAGE

- 3.0. Introduction,
- 3.1. Critique of Contemporary Western views on autonomy of Language,
- 3.2. Autonomy of Language and its relation with cognition,
- 3.3. Critique of Ontological holism of Śankara,
- 3.4. Understanding language,

- 3.4.1. On signifier-signified relation,
- 3.4.2. On the Nature of the signifier and the Autonomy thesis (A Reply to J.Derrida)
- 3.5. Response to the Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika's arguments against infusion thesis of cognition,
- 3.6. Can Proposition be Autonomous? A statement about Autonomy of sentence,
- 3.7. Autonomy of Language, the intelligible beings,
- 3.7.1 Autonomy thesis and question of Verity and validity of Knowledge,
- 3.7.2. Critique of ontic commitment of language
- 3.8. Conclusion.

CHAPTER-4: INDIVISIBILITY THESIS OF LANGUAGE

- 4.0. Constructionist's and Indivisibilist's Controversy,
- 4.1. Arguments of constructionist's against indivisiblist's thesis,
- 4.1.1. A Reply to the Objections,
- 4.2. Indivisibility of sentential meaning,
- 4.3. Compounds and complex formations.
- 4.4. Conclusion.

Section II. Analysis of word and word -meaning

Chapter 5: ANALYSIS OF HOW AND WHAT WE KNOW BY A WORD

- 5.0. The Problem.
- 5.1. Cognitive analysis of language,
- 5.2. Grammatical analysis of language:
- 5.2.1. Noun (nāma),
- 5.2.2. Verb (ākhyāta),
- 5.2.3. Prefix (upasaraga),
- 5.2.4. Particle (nipātas),

- 5.2.5 Post-position (Karmapravacanīya),
- 5.3. Analysis of Cognition by a word,
- 5.3.1. Word-universal (śabda-jāti),
- 5.3.2. Specific word-universal (vyakti- śabda jāti),
- 5.3.3. Meaning-universal (artha-jāti),
- 5.3.4. Specific meaning universal (vyakti-artha jāti),
- 5.4. Three ways of imposition of meaning universal,
- 5.5. Analysis of Process of Cognition –
- 5.5.1. From the speaker's point of view,
- 5.5.2. From the hearer's point of view,
- 5.6. Analysis of Meaning of a word expressive of an accomplished character-
- 5.6.1. Universal (jāti),
- 5.6.2. Individual (vyakti),
- 5.6.3. Gender (linga) –
- 5.6.3.1. Masculine (Pulinga),
- 5.6.3.2. Feminine (strīlinga),
- 5.6.3.3. Neuter (napunsakalinga),
- 5.6.4. Number (sankhyā)
- 5.6.4.1. Singular (ekavacana),
- 5.6.4.2. Dual number (dvivacana),
- 5.6.4.3. Plural number (bahuvacana),
- 5.6.5. Accessory (sādhana),
- 5.7. Analysis of meaning conveyed by verbs,
- 5.7.1. Action (kriyā),
- 5.7.2. Instrumental cause (kāraka),

- 5.7.3. Time (Kāla),
- 5.7.4. Number (sankhyā),
- 5.7.5. Person (puruṣa),
- 5.7.6. Mood (upagraha),
- 5.8. Analysis of Measures by which the meanings are known in a sequence-
- 5.8.1. Contiguity,
- 5.8.2. Great-concern,
- 5.8.3. Degree of excellence,
- 5.8.4. Expectancy or desire to grasp (upalipsā),
- 5.8.5. Bījavṛttilābhānuguṇya,
- 5.9. Eight fold means of learning the Meaning of words (śaktigrahopāya)-
- 5.9.1. Grammar (vyākaraņa),
- 5.9.2. Analogy (upamāna),
- 5.9.3. Dictionary (Kośa),
- 5.9.4. Authoritative person (āpta-vākya),
- 5.9.5. Communication (Vyavahāra),
- 5.9.6. Indication from other word of the sentence (vākyaśeṣa),
- 5.9.7. Derivation and analysis (vivṛti),
- 5.9.8. Proximity with the popular word (siddhapadasānnidhya),
- 5.10 . Analysis of the statement
 - 'All words express all meaning" (sarve sarvārtha vācakāḥ)
- 5.11. Analysis of the meaning of Proper-names,
- 5.12. Analysis of the cause of Identical-cognition-
- 5.12.1. Group (samūha),
- 5.12.2. Resemblance (sādṛśya),

- 5.12.3. Universal (sāmānya)
- 5.12.4. Capacity (sāmarthya),
- 5.13. Word-meaning relation and the cause of identical cognition,
- 5.14. Difference between Knowledge and the Object of knowledge,
- 5.15. Between knowledge and no-knowledge,
- 5.16. Between verity and validity of knowledge,
- 5.17. Conclusion.

CHAPTER-6: POTENCY OF LANGUAGE

- 6.0. The problem,
- 6.1. What do we mean by Śabda?
- 6.2. Are Incorrect- words (upabhransas) Power? Theorists Controversy,
- 6.3. What does potency mean?
- 6.3.1. Are both of the words and sentences power?
- 6.4. Potency is the natural fitness of words,
- 6.5. Purpose of accepting language as potency,
- 6.6. Further clarification about language is power and power in language,
- 6.7. Conclusion.

CHAPTER-7: LANGUAGE AND SUBSTANCE

- 7.0. The Problem,
- 7.1. Substance as a Transcendental Absolute (pāramārthika dravya),
- 7.2. Substance as Intelligible- being (sāmavyavahārika dravya)-
- 7.2.1. First perspective: substance and the problem of language as reference,
- 7.2.2. Second perspective, Substance and the problem of language as the expresser,
- 7.3. Substance as the Language presents it,
- 7.4. Conclusion.

CHAPTER-8: LANGUAGE AND UNIVERSAL

- 8.0. The problem,
- 8.1. Analysis of word-universal and meanings -universal,
- 8.2. A reply to Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika's arguments against Universal as the import of words,
- 8.3. Universal and possibility of Expression,
- 8.4. Number and Universal,
- 8.5. Universal –the cause of identical cognition,
- 8.6. Is Universal a perceived entity?
- 8.7. Difference between knowledge and universal,
- 8.8. Conclusion.

SECTION III ANALYSIS OF SENTENCE AND VERBAL COGNITION

CHAPTER-9: CONCEPT OF SENTENCE: THE SIGNIFIER

- 9.0. The Problem,
- 9.1. Theory of sentence as the original unit of language,
- 9.2. Critique of the eight-fold definitions of the sentence-
- 9.2.1. A verb is a sentence (ākhyāto śabda- vākyam),
- 9.2.2. Sentence is an association of words (sanghātovākyam),
- 9.2.3. A sentence is universal inhering in an association of words (sanghāta varttini jāti),
- 9.2.4. Sequence involved in using words is sentence (kramavākyam),
- 9.2.5. Beginning word of a sentential set is the sentence (ādyampadam vākyam),
- 9.2.6. All words are independent but serve as sentence when expected collectively for a complete sense (pṛthaka sarvampadam sākānkam vākyam),
- 9.2.7. The sentence is indivisible whole (eko'navayavaśabda),
- 9.2.8. The sentence is sequenceless intelligible being (buddhyanusanhṛti vākyam)-
- 9.3. Conclusion.

CHAPTER-10: THEORIES OF VERBAL COGNITION (VĀKYĀRTHABODHA)

- 10.0. What do mean by Verbal Cognition?
- 10.1. Four Conditions of Verbal Cognition -
- 10.1.1. Expectancy (ākānkṣā),
- 10.1.2. Proximity (sannidhi or āsatti),
- 10.1.3. Mutual compatibility (yogyatā)
- 10.1.4. Intention of the speaker (tātparya),
- 10.2. Convention
- 10.3. Grouping six fold definitions of Sentential -meaning
- 10.4. Theories of verbal cognition:
- 10.4.1. Theory of expression precedes relation (Abhihitānavayavāda)
- 10.4.1.1. Forms of Abhihitānavayavāda:
- 10.4..1.2. Association or relation of word-meanings is sentential-meaning (Sansarga- vākyārtha),
- 10.4.1.3. Sentential meaning is the word-meanings reposed for an individual (Nirākānkṣapadārtha- vākyārtha),
- 10.4.1.4. Cognition of the purpose involved in the use of words is sentential meaning (Prayojana-vākyārtha),
- 10.4.1.5. An Examination of Abhihitānavayavāda.
- 10.5. Theory of relation proceeds expression (Anvitābhidhānavāda)
- 10.5.1. Forms of Anvitābhidhānavāda:
- 10.5.1.1.Sentential meaning is cognized by mutually connected word-meaning(Sansarga-vākyārtha),,
- 10.5.1.2.An action expected by a verb is sentential-meaning(Kriyāvākyārtha)
- 10.5.1.3. An examination of anvitābhidhānavāda:
- 10.6. Theory of Indivisible Flash (pratibhā) as sentential meaning,

- 10.7. Kinds of Pratibhā:
- 10.7.1. Svabhāva,
- 10.7.2. Caraṇa,
- 10.7.3. Yoga-nimitta pratibhā,
- 10.7.4. Adṛṣṭa-nimitta pratibhā,
- 10.7.5. Abhyāsanimitta pratibhā
- 10.7.6. Vīśiṣṭopahita pratibhā,
- 10.8. Jayanta's Arguments against pratibhā- vākyārtha.
- 10.8.1. A Reply to Jayanta Bhatta's Arguments against pratibhā- vākyārtha.
- 10.9. Conclusion

CHAPTER-11: LANGUAGE AND THOUGHT

- 11.0. The Problem,
- 11.1. Arguments and counter arguments,
- 11.2. Controversy over determinate, indeterminate cognition and abstraction,
- 11.3. On Proposition and Thought,
- 11.3. External Being (with capital 'B') and intelligible being (with small 'b'),
- 11.4. Language and possibility of its study and analysis by language,
- 11.5. Language and possibility of expressions,
- 11.6. Conclusion.

CHAPTER-12: LANGUAGE, BEING AND COGNITION

- 12.0. Introduction,
- 12.1. Sentence/cognitive holism,
- 12.2. Two sorts of approaches to Language,
- 12.3. Language and the problem of uniquely reals
- 12.4. Śabda, a unity of the Garb and the Expresser.

- 12.4.1. Metaphysical understanding of language,
- 12.4.2. Cognitive understanding of Language,
- 12.5. Thing-in –itself, sense-data and Language
- 12.6. External Being vs. Intelligible beings,
- 12.7. Is knowledge experience?
- 12.8. Is knowledge a product?
- 12.9. Is knowledge set of proposition?
- 12.10. Knowledge is self –consciousness of consciousness of the objects.
- 12.11. Knowledge, verity and verification,
- 12.12. Conclusion.

SECTION IV. LANGUAGE AND REALITY

CHAPTER-13: LANGUAGE AND REALITY

- 13.0. The problem,
- 13.1. Critique of Epistemologist's Approach to Reality,
- 13.2. Critique of Śankara's arguments about Reality,
- 13.3. Critique of Buddhist's Approach to Reality,
- 13.4. Critique of some contemporary views about reality,
- 13.5. Arguments against Reality as Nameable and unknowable,
- 13.6. Perception, Sense-data and logical Reality,
- 13.7. Reality: Individual/ Universal,
- 13.8. Reality as presented by Language,
- 13.9. Meaning of Religious language
- 13.10. Reality and Truth
- 13.11. Conclusion.

CHAPTER-14: LANGUAGE AND NEGATION:

ONTIC NON-BEING (ABHĀVA) VS. PHILOSOPHICAL-BEING

- 14.0. The Problem,
- 14.1. On Negative sentences,
- 14.2. Negation as intelligible being,
- 14.3. Critique of Ontic commitment of Language,
- 14.4. Critique of Satkāryavādin's view of Negation as Ontic Being,
- 14.5. Critique of Asatkāryavādin's view on Negation as Ontic Being
- 14.6. Critique of Vaiśeṣika's arguments on Non-Existence as Ontic Being, (controversy over it as having a form or formless)
- 14.7. Truth Condition of assertions regarding Non-Existence,
- 14.8. Conclusion.

CHAPTER- 15: JAIN THEORY OF LANGUAGE AND

INDESCRIBABILITY OF REALITY

- 15.0. Relativistic philosophy of Jainism,
- 15.1. Substance and the logic of Syādvāda,
- 15.2. Seven fold judgments
- 15.3. Jain's theory of Language as Representation and knowledge,
- 15.4. Knowledge and the question of describablity,
- 15.5. Criticism of the representation theory of language,
- 15.6. Conclusion.

CHAPTER-16: MEANING OF RELIGIOUS IDEAS OF BUDDHISM

- 16.0. The problem,
- 16.1. Meaning as Constructed Identity,
- 16.2. Language and Religious Experiences,

- 16.2.1. Brahmavihāras,
- 16.2.2. Four stages of meditation,
- 16.2.3. Three kinds of samādhis,
- 16.3. Boddhisattvahood,
- 16.3.1. Daśabhūmi,
- 16.4. Meaning of the religious Ideas,
- 16.5. Conclusion.

SECTION V. CRITIQUE OF EPISTEMOLOGY AND KNOWLEDGE BY EXPRESSIONS

CHAPTER-17: COGNITION AND CRITIQUE OF EPISTEMOLOGY

- 17.0. The problem,
- 17.1. Different Epistemological views on Knowledge and Reality,
- 17.2. Attitude of Epistemology about knowledge,
- 17.3. Limit of Philosophical Reflections
- 17.4. Two types of perception- Sensory and Direct Perception,
- 17.5. Criticism of reasoning and inference,
- 17.6. Criticism of Inference: General points,
- 17.7. Criticism of Asatkāryavādin arguments of Inference-
- 17.7.1. Pūrvavat type of Inference,
- 17.7.2. Śesavat type of Inference,
- 17.7.3. Sāmānyatodṛṣṭa type of Inference,
- 17.8. Criticism of Satkāryavādin arguments of Inference,
- 17.9. Scripture (āgama),
- 17.10. Practice (Abhyāsa),

- 17.11. Supernatural power (Adrsta),
- 17.12. Flash of Consciousness (Pratibhā),
- 17.13. Conclusion.

CHAPTER- 18: LANGUAGE, AND POSSIBILITY OF DISINTERESTED KNOWLEDGE

- 18.0. The question of objectivity of knowledge,
- 18.1. Critique of abstraction,
- 18.2. Interested and disinterested knowledge,
- 18.3. Meaning of disinterested knowledge,
- 18.4. Knowledge's revealed by language,
- 18.5. Verity and validity of verbal knowledge,
- 18.6. Verbal knowledge and Convention,
- 18.7. Arguments for disinterestedness knowledge by language,
- 18.8. Further clarifications on disinterestedness of Knowledge by language,
- 18.9. Conclusion.

CHAPTER-19: MEANING OF MORAL LANGUAGE

- 19.0. The problem,
- 19.1. Centrality of Duty in Scriptures,
- 19.2. Critique of 'is-ought' dichotomy in contemporary ethical theories-
- 19.2.1. Critique of Emotive theory,
- 19.2.2. Critique of Prescriptive theory,
- 19.2.3. Expressive theory of moral sentences,
- 19.3. Indian View of action/duty oriented Language,
- 19.4. Types of Vedic sentences,
- 19.5. Expressive meaning of Moral Language and the problem of validity,

19.6. Conclusion.

CHAPTER-20: THE NATURE OF LANGUAGE AND LOGIC OF TRANSLATION AND ANALYSIS

- 20.0. The problem,
- 20.1. Three models of Interpretation of Translation,
- 20.2. Two popular logic of Translation,
- 20.3. Critique of B.K.Matilal's observation on Translation,
- 20.4. Problem of Good and Bad Translation
- 20.5. Response to Derrida's objection to Transcendental signified,
- 20.6. Conclusion.

SECTION VI.

COMMUNICATION AND INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER-21: LANGUAGE & GRAMMAR:-

- 21.0. The Problem,
- 21.1. On the primacy of language vs. grammar,
- 21.2. Language embedded in grammar vis-a vis grammar embedded in language,
- 21.3. Vyākaraņa according to Pāṇinian,
- 21.3.1. Grammar is practice,
- 21.3.2. Vyākaraņa is smṛti,
- 21.4. Patañjali's definition of Grammar.
- 21.5. Grammar as Śabdānuśāsana,
- 21.6. Purpose of Learning Grammar According to Patañjali,
- 21.7. Bhartrhari on grammar-

- 21.8. Grammar and Critique of laws of thought:
- 21.9. Grammar is never an Ideal,
- 21.10. Meaning & grammar,
- 21.11. Is grammar convention?
- 21.12. Conclusion

CHAPTER-22: LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

- 22.0. Introduction,
- 22.1. Different approached to language and culture,
- 22.2. Limit of Knowledge and culture,
- 22.3. Culture is creativity,
- 22.4. Language and Culture,
- 22.5. Scripture and Culture
- 22.6. Conclusion.

CHAPTER-23: LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION

- 23.0. The problem,
- 23.1. Is Intention Communicable?
- 23.2. What do we mean by communication?
- 23.3. Conversation and Communication,
- 23.4. Cause of Incentive to the Production of Articulate Utterances,
- 23.4.1. From the position of a speaker,
- 23.4.2. From the position of an Audience,
- 23.5. Activities from speaker's side,
- 23.6. Activities from Audience side,
- 23.7. Production and Transmission of the articulate Utterances,
- 23.8. Critique of Chomsky's view of Communication,

CHAPTER-24: TEXT, RULES OF INTERPRETATION

AND DETERMINATION OF MEANING

- 24.0. What do I mean by a Text?
- 24.1. The Veda, the text
- 24.2. Problem of identity & difference of the text,
- 24.3. Problem of Interpretation,
- 24.4. Mīmānsā Method of Interpretation,
- 24.4.1. Mimānsā method is scientific,
- 24.4.2. Six fold appoach of Interpretation,
- 24.4.3. Elementary Principles of Interpretation,
- 24.4.4. General rules of Interpretation,
- 24.4.5. Specific rules of discrimination and determination of the Text,
- 24.4.6. General Principles of Application of Text,
- 24.4.7. Rules regarding Character and Interpretation of Smrti Text and Usage,
- 24.5. Bhartrhari on interpretation of the Text,
- 24.5.1. Three ways of Interpretation of Text,
- 24.5.2. Prescriptive sentences (vidhi -vākyas),
- 24.5.3. Prohibitive sentences (pratişedha vākyas),
- 24.5.4. Difference of meaning by interpretation through words and through sentence as a whole
- 24.6. Interpretation of word-meaning,
- 24.7. Grounds for determination and Interpretation of Intended meanings (gaunārtha)
- 24.7.1. Purpose, situation-context and proximity of another word,
- 24.7.2. Base and that which is based on it,
- 24.7.3. More or less of the properties of the object indicated by the word,

- 24.7.4. Similarity,
- 24.7.5. Inversion,
- 24.7.6. Form and potency (rūpa-śakti),
- 24.8. Determination of the meanings inseparably associated /Non-intended meaning of word (Nāntarīyakārtha),
- 24.8.1. Inversion of the sense of primary and secondary (gunapradhānatāviparyaya),
- 24.8.2. Non-expectancy of a part of meaning (padārthaikadeśavivakṣā),
- 24.8.3. Non-expectancy of the complete meaning of the word (sakalapadārthavivakṣā),
- 24.8.4. Non-intended meaning is known by implication without a relegation of the expressive meaning of the word: (upāttapadārthaparityāgenaiva' nyarthopalakṣaṇa),
- 24.9. Determinants of Contextual –meaning,
- 24.9.1. The sentence of which the word is a part (vākyatā),
- 24.9.2. Context (prakarana),
- 24.9.3. Meaning of another word of the sentence (artha),
- 24.9.4. Propriety (aucitya),
- 24.9.5. Place (deśa),
- 24.9.6. Time (kāla),
- 24.9.7 .Association (sansarga),
- 24.9.8. Dissociation (vīprayoga)
- 24.9.9. Resemblance (sāhacarya),
- 24.9.10. Opposition (vīrodha),
- 24.9.11. Indication from another expression (linga),
- 24.9.12. Proximity of another word (śabdāntara sannidhāna),
- 24.9.13. Capacity (sāmarthya),
- 24.9.14. Gender (vyakti),
- 24.9.15. Accent (svara).

24.10. Conclusion.

CHAPTER-25: CRITICAL ESTIMATE

Index

Comments of Scholars on the Book

I am quite impressed by outstanding erudition, brilliant analysis and exposition of the issues and I must congratulate Professor Devendra Nath Tiwari for his valuable contribution to the philosophy of language and analysis made by way of writing out the book 'Language, Being and Cognition'. The book, as I find, is fit to serve as a beginner/ initiator of a new trend of philosophizing based on analysis of cognition as it flashes by language. The exposition of the problems, faced by students and teachers of the universities where the courses are running, in the light of new advancement of knowledge in the field of Indian and Western philosophy of language and analysis, is simple, critical and comparative. I am sure the book will be welcomed by the academic world.

Raghunath Ghosh, *University of North Bengal*

The book has developed a unique style in presenting the views on language. I fully agree with the author that language is basically an expresser and that it is independently of the world. I enjoyed the way the author has presented this view. Author's comment on contemporary western philosophers of language especially Wittgenstein and Derrida are well taken. Wittgenstein supports the grammarian point of view and agrees that even reference has to be within language. Derrida's Transcendental signified has been rightly criticized in the book. Overall it is an excellent piece of writing for the benefit of Indian philosophy of language from contemporary perspective. I am happy to see your new book. It is a marvelous piece of work on Language, Being and Cognition. It has covered all areas of philosophy of language and cognition especially Indian philosophy of language is interpreted in a new way.

R.C.Pradhan, Central University of Hyderabad.

Language, Being and Cognition is amazing; it is stimulating to the degree that I enjoy reading my favorite philosophers such as Kierkegaard. Autonomy of language based on infusion of thought, analysis of concepts as they flash or figure in by language are remarkable contribution of the book in the field of philosophy proper. It is of high interest of academia to find a philosophy herein this book for which philosophical reflections are not only based on but are confined to the intelligible beings of language and meaning. The book works out nicely with the power of language; the discussion in all the six sections comprises of not only the problems of understanding communication but also of attaining wisdom and spirituality through the knowledge by language. I am impressed with the depth and ambition of professor Tiwari's work.