

CHEAT-SHEET

- Predicates:** Expressions like 'is green', 'is a frog' or 'jumps'.
- Definite description:** Roughly, a phrase of the form 'the F ',¹ e.g. 'the king of France' or 'the even prime number'.
- Singular terms:** Terms which purports to denote one and only object, e.g. names, definite descriptions, numerals, pronouns and abstract nouns.
- Semi-formalised sentence:** A sentence which contains expressions of a natural language and expressions of a logical language, e.g.
 $\exists x (x \text{ is a yak})$.
It means: *there is an object which is a yak*.
Expressions of a logical language are for instance the *universal quantifier* ' \forall ' which means the same as 'for each object holds that', the *existential quantifier* ' \exists ', which means the same as 'there is an object such that', *sentential connectives* like ' \rightarrow ', ' \sim ', '&', ' \leftrightarrow ', which mean (in this order) 'if, then', 'it is not the case that', 'and' and 'if and only if'.
- Synonymy:** 'Synonymy' means 'Sameness of meaning'. Synonymy is a relation holding between expressions (e.g. between 'fiddle' and 'violin' or between 'Drakes are animals' and 'Male ducks are animals').
- 'is' of identity:** The word 'is' can be used as the copula as in 'Fred is a yak' and as the 'is' of identity as in 'Clark Kent is Superman'. The 'is' of identity connects singular terms, and can be replaced by 'is identical with' or 'is no-one else than' in every context, whereas the copula cannot.
- Existential sentence:** A sentence which is governed by the existential quantifier, such as 'There is a dark place'.
- Negative existential sentence:** A sentence which is governed by a negation, followed by an existential quantifier, like 'It is not the case that there is a dark place'.

¹ *Roughly*, because phrases which can, without loss or gain of meaning, be transformed (or translated) into phrases of the form 'the F ', such as 'Shakespeare's sister' or 'Shakespeares Schwester', are also regarded as definite descriptions.