Systems of Logic

1. <u>Algorithmic logic</u>:
    - accounting
    - bureaucracy: Berger
    - 1 possible answer: 2X2=?; barometer and building height
    - no values/ no emotions/ detatchment/ objective
    - truth = 1:1/ no love
    - etic analysis only
    - propositions: meaning-involved expressions waiting to be pinned down to who, where, and when before they have a definite truth-value.
    - Peirce on verification theory of meaning.

2. <u>Wisdom</u>:
    - algorithmic logic + intuition, gestalt, whole picture, assessment, judgment calls, etc
    - several possible answers: ?X?=4. barometer. problem solving
    - adds values, emotions, involvement; objective and subjective
    - dialogue to reach truth, community hermeneutics
    - truth in love
    - etic and emic (hermeneutical--symbols, worldviews, logics etc).

3. <u>Tropes:</u>
    - "In spelling out these similarities, or analogies, I have been translating the metaphor into literal speech. But this does note xhaus the meatphor. For such translation can never be complete and definitive, both because there is no fixed boudnary to the range of similarities that may occur to different people, and because these similarities can activate an indefinite range of varied associations and feelings. There is an ineliminable and indefinable auroof meaning to metaphor. A metaphor's central thrust can be literally translated, but its ramifying overtones and emotional clor are variable and change and thus are not translatable without remainder into a definitive list of literal propositions. The use of metahpor is accordingly a different kind of speech-act from the listing of identifiable similarities. John Hick"
    - tropes: metaphor, metonymy, irony, synecdoche, hyperbole, simili, idiom and meiosis. Metaphor is a use of speech in which the speaker-meaning differs from the dictionary meaning. The meaning of metaphor, though difficult to locate, occurs when there is a 'transfer of meaning.' One term is illuminated by attiching it some of the associations of another, so se speak of one thing in terms suggestive of another. Metaphorical meaning is thus generated by the interaction of two sets of ideas.

Ayer, A. J. 1952. <u>Language, Truth and Logic</u>. 2nd ed. N.Y.: Dover Publications.

Sherry, Patrick. <u>Portraying Analogy</u>.

Swinburne, Richard. 1992. <u>Revelation: From Metaphor to Analogy</u>. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Soskice, Janet Martin. 1985. <u>Metaphor and Religious Language</u>. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

SET FORMATION

- **DIGITAL [bounded] – ANALOGICAL [fuzzy]**

- **INTRINSIC – RELATIONAL**

LOGIC

- **ABSTACT ANALYTICAL – CONCRETE FUNCTIONAL**

- **ALGORITHMIC – TROPOLOGICAL**

- **KNOWLEDGE – WISDOM**