TOWARDS A NEW PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE

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Note: I have coined two terms: (i) Ajendum, and (ii) Ajenda. These two terms are different in meaning from the terms: (i) Agendum, and (ii) Agenda

(A) Concept of Idea Dissection (with special reference to English Language)

Rule (1)   A complex or compound sentence on a sentences with double parts of speech, can be divided into a number of simple sentences. Analyzing such sentences into simple sentences, hence, is the first step in idea dissection. In 'English Language', as traditional grammar says, every sentence may have one on more than one clause on clauses, and every clause may be converted into a simple sentence. In the same manner, any of the three double parts of speech, so to speak, 'infinitive, 'participate', and 'gerund', when, any of these occurs in a sentence, can be converted into a separate and independent simple sentence or independent proposition. A beginner who wants to dissect the ideas, inherent in a complex or compound sentence, may insert what are known as "Algebraic brackets in that sentence. "Brackets", here, may have a different connotation from that in "Mathematics" A bracket is to be inserted in order to separate a simple idea that can be given the shape of a simple sentence. Simple idea inherent in a simple sentence may be combined with other simple ideas, inherent in other simple sentences, to form complex or compound sentences. Take, for example, the sentence: "When I was young, perceiving a bully approach me, I ran away". The idea conveyed by this sentence can be divided into many short sentences. The present author has propounded his theory of "Ajendum and Ajenda", This theory has been advanced in view of how to explain 'Linguistic Thinking', 'Logical Thinking', and 'Mathematical thinking'. The concept of 'Dissection of Ideas' has a bearing upon the theory of 'Ajendum and Ajenda".

Rule (2)   Mathematics has a theory of brackets. There are four main kinds of brackets. These respectively are: (i) [ ], (ii) { }, (iii) ( ), (iv) —. Using these brackets, we can divide a sentence or piece of plane prose into its constituent elements or ideas. Different languages have different rules of syntax. In a single language, the same idea can be expressed in many ways. English is a language of usage. To learn 'English' properly, the rules for agreement between "Verb" and "Object", "Verb Pattern", "Noun Pattern", Adjective Pattern", Time and Tense", "The use of diction", etc., are to be kept in view. Only then, a man can express his ideas properly. The constituent

elements of this different variety of "Patterns" are to bracketed, and "Ajendic Ideas" are to be grasped.

Rupe (3) It is a well known fact that a grammatical sentence can be converted to an Aristotelian Logical Proposition". There are several rules of conversion. While according to Traditional English Grammar, every sentence has two parts – (i) Subject and (ii) Predicate; a logical proposition has three parts – (i) Subject, (ii) Copula, (iii) Predicate. In "Traditional Logic", copula "To be" is the verb, or any of the forms of the verb "To be". Now if the original sentence is in "Past" or "future", tense, then either a new verb is to be formed of some other verb, or keeping the verb of principal clause, "to be" or some form of the verb, "to be", to it, such a subordinate clause on phrase is to be added, that is, in past or future tense. Thus the new sentence acquires the form of "logical proposition". All this must be done in view of morphemes of original sentence.

Rule (4) As far as understanding the meaning, of a Hindi sentence is concerned, its meaning can be analysed by using several types of brackets. Synthetic sentence may be complex on compound. Several ideas may coexist in such sentences. To understand and analyze these ideas, four on five types of signs can be used. First is the big bracket: [ ]; second is the middle bracket { }, third is the small bracket ( ); fourth is the very short bracket ~~~; fifth for extreme analysis, the dotted underline....... With the help of these, total semantic analysis can be affected. Numbering and labeling help idea dissection.

Rule (5) Grammatical Analysis and comparative syntactical study, of various languages can also be done with the help of modern linguistic theory. Bloomfield's theory, and analysis with reference to structure as suggested in the book, "English at Home", are as good as "Parsing" procedures of traditional grammar in the form of "Part of Speech". All the morphemes of a sentence can be separated and identified. These can be assigned signs or symbols of a hint language. Every idea, thus earmarked, of an English, Hindi, or Bengali sentence, can be thereafter, translated into other languages, as a practice of "Idea Dissection". This method throws light upon comparative syntax of various languages. English, Hindi and Bengla sentences can be analysed and semantically, so to speak, translated into one another.

Rule (6) With the Method of brackets, numbering and labeling, if it is properly applied, idea dissection of all linguistic or semantic units, of all languages can be effected.

Rule (7) Every semantic segment of a sentence, and "Theory of Ajendum and Ajenda" have a direct learning upon one another.

Rule (8) The concept of philosophical "Reality", and the concept of "Ajendum" and "Ajenda" are epistemologically related.

(B) THEORY OF AJENDUM AND AJENDA
1.   All orders and categories of human behavior in which systems and rules are discernable are explainable in terms of 'Theory of Ajendum and Ajenda'.
2.   The basic constituents of the universe are endless overlapping events. These events are organised in form of clusters.
3.   The categories of our perception, reason and rationality are not the same.

4.   Along with evolutionary process, clusters of event and became more and more complex, and on the human level – 'Willing', 'Feeling', etc. also appeared.
5.   Different clusters of events are interrelated by what we call "Arrow of time.
6.   'Philosophy of Philosophy' are either 'Holistic Philosophy' or Integral Philosophy'. Every school of philosophy provides its adherents with a particular perspective of thinking. The epirtemological theory "Differential Realism" leads to the world view that reality is a cluster events. The ajendic theory propounded by me, is the logical and psychological aspect of this world view. On this rest two of my theories: (1) Transformational Generative Semantic Grammar, and (2) Theory of Situational Dynamics.
7.   Everyman lives in the cress–cross or whirlpool of Ajenda sets. A philosopher is just an individual, and hence, a participant in all his sets of 'Ajenda'.
8.   According to Alfred North Whitehead, "The crux of every philosophy is speculative." Every philosopher tries to rise above his personal experiences, and, the preferred experiences of others.' Philosophers try to establish cress- cross relationship among all experiences.

(C) TRANSFORMATIONAL GENERATIVE SEMANTIC GRAMMAR

1.   *"Ajendic Transformational Generative Semantic Grammar" is an intermediate theory between Noam Chomsky's, "Transformational Generative Structural Grammar", and "Modern Logic".*
2.   *The Ajendic Transformational Generative Semantic Grammar brings out all aspects and shades of meanings associated with a sentence on propositions in order to highlight its import, if necessary in reasoning or semantically.*
3.   *The "Ajendic Transformational Generative Semantic Grammar" is both science and art, because no import or meaning pertaining to human beings can be absolutely free from creativity.*
4.   *The smallest grammatical unit in "Ajendic Transformational Generative Semantic Grammar is what linguistically called a morpheme; in this grammar the semantic unit is also an "ajendum" or "ajenda" which vary according to instantaneous sense of the user.*
5.   *In terms of "Ajendic Theory" a complete grammar of philosophy, linguistics, logic and mathematics can be built, and psychology may have a new potent weapon of investigation.*
6.   *The structure of an Ajendic Sentence on Proposition is: (i) Subject Ajendum or Ajenda, (ii) Relatend Ajendum or Ajenda, (iii) Object Ajendum or Ajenda.*