

Naming and Referring: The Aftermath of the Kripkean Revolution

Heidi Savage
SUNY Geneseo

Table of Contents

Preface: Philosophy of Language and Theories of Names

Chapter 1: Classical Referential Theories of Names

1.1 Classical Millianism and its Problems

1.1.1 The Meaning of Empty Names

1.1.1.2. Significance

1.1.1.3 Negative Existentials

1.1.2 Substitution and Propositional Attitudes

1.2 Classical Descriptivism and its Problems

1.2.1 Kripke's Modal, Epistemic, and Semantic Arguments

Chapter 2: Kripkean Contemporary Referential Theories of Names

2.1 The Mill-Kripke Theory and its Problems

2.1.1 Persistent Worries About Empty Names

1.3.1.1 The Semantics-Pragmatics Distinction

2.1.2 Persistent Worries About Propositional Attitudes

2.1.2.1 Distinguishing Apriority from Necessity

2.2.2.1 Distinguishing Synonymous from Non-synonymous Empty

Names and Its Metaphysical Consequences

2.2 The Frege-Kripke Theory and its Problems

2.2.1 Empty Names

2.2.1.1 Sense without Reference

2.2.1.2 The Modal Profiles of Empty Names

2.2.1.3 The Causes of Empty Names

Chapter 3: General Objections to Referential Theories of Names

3.1 Different Types of Empty Names

3.1.1 Failed Referential Empty Names

3.1.2 Intentionally Non-referential Empty Names

3.2 Descriptive Names

3.2.1 The Shifty Character of Descriptive Names

3.2.2 Kripke's Semantic Argument and The Problem of Accidental Reference

3.3 Non-referential Uses of Proper Names

3.1.1 Quantificationally Bound Uses

3.1.2 Deictic Uses

3.1.3 Comparatively Descriptive Uses

3.1.4 Anaphorically Bound Uses

3.4 The Type-token Problem

3.2.1 The Meaning of Name-types

3.2.2 The Meaning of Name-tokens

3.2.3 The Lexicon

Chapter 4: Non-referential Theories of Names: Predicativism

- 4.1 Classical Predicativism
 - 4.1.1 As Predicates with One Member
 - 4.1.2 As Predicates with Multiple Members
- 4.2 Contemporary Predicativism
 - 4.2.1 Meta-linguistic and Non-meta-linguistic Predicativism
 - 4.2.2 Relational and Non-relational Predicativism
 - 4.2.3 Deictic and Non-deictic Predicativism
- 4.3 Problems for Predicativism
 - 4.3.1 Name-predicates and the Properties They Express
 - 4.3.2 Kripke's Circularity Objection
 - 4.3.3 Implausible Consequences for The Nature of Naming
 - 4.3.4 Referential Uses of Proper Names

Chapter 5: Singly Context-sensitive Theories of Names

- 5.1 Variabilism About Names and its Problems
 - 5.1.1 The Meta-linguistic Problem
 - 5.1.2 The Use-mention Problem
 - 5.1.3 The Meaning of a Free Variable
- 5.2 Indexicalism About Names and its Problems
 - 5.2.1 The Rigidity of Names Across Contexts of Utterance
 - 5.2.2 The Equivocation Problem with Entailments
- 5.3 General Problems for Context-sensitive Theories of Names
 - 5.3.1 The Rigidity of Names
 - 5.3.2 The Ambiguity of a Name-type's Semantic Value

Chapter 6: The Kripkean Context of Introduction Theory of Names: Dual Context-sensitivity

- 6.1 Name-types, Name-tokens, and Name-token Uses
 - 6.1.1 Kaplan on the Identity of Words
 - 6.1.2 Peter Strawson's Concept of Name-token Uses
- 6.2 Name-types as Dually Context-sensitive Expressions: The Role Contexts of Utterance and Contexts of Introduction
 - 6.2.1 Name-tokens and Contexts of Introduction
 - 6.2.2 Name-token Uses and Contexts of Utterance
- 6.3 The Meaning of Proper Names as De jure Rigid Expressions
 - 6.3.1 Name-tokens as De Jure Expressions: Semantic Instrumentalism, Name-tokens, and Linguistic Improv
 - 6.3.2 Name-token Uses as Rigid Expressions: Donnellan's Historical Account
- 6.4 A Montague-Kripke Model: Semantic Value and Kripkean Content
 - 6.4.1 The Bipartite Nature of the Meaning of a Proper Name
 - 6.4.2 Fregean Sense and Semantic Value
 - 6.4.3 Russellianism and Semantic Content
 - 6.4.4 The Semantic Value of a Name-token: Types of Contexts of Introduction
 - 6.4.5 The Rigid Semantic Content of a Name-token Use
 - 6.4.5.1 Referential Name-token Uses
 - 6.4.5.2 Non-referential Name-token Uses

Chapter 7: Defending the Context of Introduction Theory

7.1 Different Types of Empty Names

7.1.1 Empty Names with Referential Semantic Value and Their Lack of Semantic Content

7.1.2 Empty Names with Non-referential Semantic Value and Their Content

7.1.3 Truth-apt Discourse Containing Empty Names

7.2 Descriptive Names

7.2.1 Referential Semantic Value

7.2.2 Time-sensitive Rigid Content

7.3 A Kripkean Account of Non-kripkean Uses

7.3.1 Quantificationally Bound Uses

7.3.2 Deictic Uses

7.3.3 Comparatively Descriptive Uses

7.3.4 Anaphorically Bound Uses

7.4 Compositionality and Predication

7.4.1 Fregean Conceptions of Semantic Composition

7.4.2 The Verb 'is' as a Lexical Item

7.4.3 The Polysemy of the Verb 'is'

Chapter 8: The Context of Introduction Theory: Consequences for Metaphysics and Logic

8.1 Modal Profiles as Determining the Criterion Ontological Commitment

8.2 Positive Free Logic

8.3 Kripkean Promissory Footnotes: Analyticity

8.3.1 Analytic and Synthetic: Transcendental Conditions on the Derivability of Sentences

8.3.2 A priori and A posteriori: Transcendental Conditions on Coming to Know a Sentence's Truth-value

8.3.3 Necessity and Contingency: Transcendental Conditions on Determining a Sentence's Truth-value

Chapter 9: Knowledge and The Context of Introduction Theory: Epistemic Consequences

9.1 Competence with Names

9.1.2 Understanding Name-types

9.1.3 Understanding Name-tokens

9.1.4 Understanding Name-token Uses

9.1.5 Kripke's Circularity Objection

9.2 Giving Names

9.2.1 Performatives and Constatives

9.2.2 Meta-linguistic Performatives

Chapter 10: Conclusion

- 10.1 The Distinction Between Semantic Value and Semantic Content
 - 10.1.2 Intuitionism and Truth Conditional Semantics
- 10.2 Types of Expressions
 - 10.2.1 Generics
 - 10.2.2 Bare Plurals
 - 10.2.3 Quantifiers
 - 10.2.4 Anaphora
 - 10.2.5 Domain Specifiers
- 10.3 Intensional Semantics
 - 10.3.1 Rejecting Carnap's Concept of Intension
 - 10.3.2 An Intuitionistic Concept of Intension
- 10.4 The Concept of Reference
- 10.5 Compositionality
 - 10.5.1 Grammaticality: Conventions and Stochastic Regularity
 - 10.5.2 The Syntax-Semantics Distinction as a Transcendental Distinction
- 10.6 Contextualist, Minimalist, Dynamic, and Stochastic Regularity Semantics
 - 10.6.1 Contextualism: Magical Compositionality
 - 10.6.2 Minimalism: Meaning for Omniscient Beings
 - 10.6.3 Dynamism: Hindsight is 20/20
 - 10.6.4 Stochastic Regularism
 - 10.6.4.1 The Stability and Projectability of Meaning
 - 10.6.4.1.1 Dead Metaphors: A Case Study
 - 10.6.4.2 The Ease of Childhood Acquisition of Any Language
 - 10.6.4.2.1 The Artificial-Natural Language Distinction as Myth
 - 10.6.4.2.2 Technological, Musical, and Mathematical Learning
 - 10.6.4.3 Implications for the Philosophy of Mind