**Logic and Sense**

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 Each logic, natural or scientific, uses appropriate language, more strictly – its *sensible expressions* – expressions having *sense*, a *logical sense*. The contemporary logic, logic of language, can define the sense strictly with regard to some general aspects of development of cognition of the world and, at the same time, contributing to an explication of one of the most important traditional philosophical problems: *Language adequacy of our knowledge in relation to cognition.* For any language *L* theadequacy could be achieved first of all if some general conditions of logical meaningfulness of the language *L* are satisfied*.* They are immediately connected with the logical sense of its expressions.

 In logic we can distinguish three kinds of sense of expressions of language *L*:

* *syntactic sense*, when expressions of *L* are well-formed; it is defined in syntax of *L*

and, in accordance with Carnap’s and Frege’s distinction, two kinds of *semantic sense*:

* *intensional sense*, when expressions of *L* have a meaning, *intension*; it is defined in intensional semantics of *L*,
* *extensional sense*, when expressions of *L* have a denotation, *extension*; it is defined in extensional semantics of *L*.

 In the paper, formal-logical considerations relate to syntax and bi-level intensional and extensional semantics of language *L* characterized categorially in the spirit of some ideas of Husserl (1900-1901), Leśniewski (1929, 1930), Ajdukiewicz (1935, 1960) and in accordance with Frege’s ontological canons (1892), Bocheński’s motto: *syntax mirrors ontology* and some ideas of Suszko (1958,1960, 1964, 1968): *language should be a linguistic scheme of ontological reality and simultaneously a tool of its cognition.* In the logical conception of language *L* outlined in the paper, expressions of *L* have syntactic, intensional and extensional senses and satisfy some general conditions of language adequacy. The adequacy ensures their unambiguous syntactic and semantic senses and mutual, syntactic and semantic compatibility, correspondence guaranteed by the acceptance of a *postulate of categorial compliance.* From the postulate three principles of compositionality follow: one syntactic and two semantic already known to Frege. In the paper, they are applied to some expressions with quantifiers.

 Language adequacy connected with the logical sense described in the logical conception of language is, of course, an idealization, but only expressions with high degrees of precision and adequacy, after due justification, may become theorems of science.