

**philosophy of language for Zaki Nadjib Mahmoud**

**Prepared by**



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## Abstract

Today the returning to the study of the relation between the language and the world imposes to itself a scientific renewed insight to the phenomena of the language and the phenomena of men in general, and it has a strong relation with the pragmatics direction of modern linguistics. And when the dispersal was a dominant characteristic of the Pragmatics studies in its present manner, thus for the founding of Pragmatics thought itself has a central role in understanding the core of these studies including it in a harmonious cognitive structure. And from the aspects of the founding is reading American pragmatics and understanding the crucial differences between it and the Pragmatics of European Philosophical schools, since those differences in my view are an obstacle to identify the features of that core. Zaki Nadjibe Mahmoud 's recognition of that philosophy and its deep relations with Semiotics , is one way to look for a common gatherer of that dispersal in a frame of a theory which gives the language an inclusive description in the best way possible.

**Key words:** Philosophy of language, semiotics, pragmatics, reference, relativity.

Zaki Naguib Mahmoud says: "Philosophy has two meanings that are well-known. It is either understood by the meaning of the wisdom that its owner extracted from his experience ...

Or they are understood in the sense of formal abstractions that the thinker extracts from the concepts of science and its issues "(Mahmoud, 1988: 52)

Two attributes with which you can differentiate between philosophy and science »(Mahmoud, 1935: 13). However, his position on philosophy and science raises several problems, the most important of which are:

**First:** The payment of doubt and suspicion is also the persistence of the sciences, because sciences in all their fields rely on evidence by inference, evidence and arguments.

**Second:** Exceeding the necessity of being absorbed, so if the philosopher is studying the phenomenon of knowledge in the sciences, he must be aware of the facts of that knowledge.

**Third:** If it is accepted that the philosopher is aware of the content of knowledge, this requires two interrelated matters:

1. To be a specialist in one branch of knowledge for disability.
2. That the philosopher spends the greater part of his life studying that science and be a scientist.

### **Summary:**

-Zaki Naguib Mahmoud's interest in the philosophy of language stems from his translation of Western philosophy such as Emmanuel Kant, William James and Charles Pierce, and our questioning of his position on this issue falls within the context of our study of modern linguistic theory in its cognitive origins and procedural extensions.

-Philosophy is defined by Zaki Naguib Mahmoud as the study of knowledge in all sciences, and philosophy may be the philosophy of a specific science, which is realized for a scientist who took knowledge of his specialization after a long treatment of the issues of that science. From this stems the subject of his philosophy of language, as it studies the relationship between language and the world in terms of the fact that this relationship is a scientific explanation of the phenomenon of knowledge.

-Pragmatism and semiotics emerge from a single intellectual incubator in Pearce's philosophy

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