

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS SCIENCES  
COURSE SYLLABUS

Course Details					
<b>Code</b>			<b>Academic Year</b>		<b>Semester</b>
KKW 431			4		7
<b>Title</b>			<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>L</b>
Philosophy of Language			2	-	3
<b>Language</b>		Turkish			
<b>Level</b>		<b>Undergraduate</b>	x	<b>Graduate</b>	<b>Postgraduate</b>
<b>Department / Program</b>		Cultural and Communication Sciences			
<b>Forms of Teaching and Learning</b>		Face to Face			
<b>Course Type</b>		<b>Compulsory</b>		<b>Elective</b>	x
<b>Objectives</b>		It constitutes the main common denominator for language, culture and communication sciences. With the accumulation of language philosophy, it is aimed to support and base the interdisciplinary structure of the department from a wider perspective.			
<b>Content</b>		In the history of philosophy, the importance of language for human beings has been recognized from the earliest periods. Philosophers have studied the language in terms of the relation of being, thought and word. Therefore, language is one of the important topics of epistemology. But beyond that, the language itself has been the subject of philosophical thought since its inception. However, philosophical studies on language have undoubtedly experienced its heyday in the 20th century. The fact that active philosophers such as Frege, Russell and Wittgenstein placed language at the center of their thinking has enabled philosophy of language to be considered an autonomous field. But beyond that, language philosophy has become the most important sub-discipline, that defines the 20th century philosophy, and this development has led to an axis shift in philosophy. The linguistic turn, which puts language at the forefront of understanding existence and human, has had profound effects not only in philosophy but also in the fields of culture and social sciences. The philosophy of language, in parallel with this historical			

	background, has a wide variety of subjects and contexts. In this course, subjects such as the nature of the language, its origin, its function as well as the relationship of names with objects and thought, theories of meaning, communicative and performative structure of language are examined.	
<b>Prerequisites</b>	-	
<b>Coordinator</b>	Dr. Muhammet Sait Duran	
<b>Lecturer(s)</b>	Dr. Muhammet Sait Duran	
<b>Assistant(s)</b>	Re. Asst. Rukiyye Zinnur Fidan	
<b>Work Placement</b>	-	
<b>Recommended or Required Reading</b>		
<b>Books / Lecture Notes</b>	Altınörs, Atakan (2003). Dil felsefesine giriş. İstanbul: İnkılap. Prechtl, Peter (1999). Sprachphilosophie. Lehrbuch Philosophie. Stuttgart: Metzler 1999.	
<b>Other Sources</b>	Pfister, Jonas (Hrsg.) (2011). Texte zur Sprachphilosophie, Stuttgart: Reclam 2011. Kompa, Nikola (Hrsg.) (2015). Handbuch Sprachphilosophie, Stuttgart: Metzler 2015.	
<b>Additional Course Material</b>		
<b>Documents</b>	-	
<b>Assignments</b>	-	
<b>Exams</b>	-	
<b>Course Composition</b>		
<b>Social Sciences</b>	100	%
		%
		%
		%
		%
<b>Assessment</b>		

	Count	Percentage (%)
Midterm Exam	1	20
Quiz	-	-
Assignments	1	20
Attendance	-	-
Recitations	-	-
Projects	-	-
Final Exam	1	60
<b>Total</b>		100

#### ECTS Points and Work Load

Activity	Count	Duration	Workload (Hours)
Lectures	14	2	28
Self-Study	1	20	20
Assignments		-	-
Presentation / Seminar Preparation	1	15	15
Midterm Exam	1	12	12
Recitations	-	-	-
Laboratory	-	-	-
Projects	-	-	-
Final Exam	1	15	15
<b>Total Work Load</b>			90
<b>ECTS Points</b> (Total Work Load/ 28)			3

#### Learning Outcomes

1	In this course, the participants will gain an overview of the historical philosophical accumulation in the field of language philosophy and the
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	knowledge of trends and theories in this field with the help of classical texts.
2	It is aimed to give participants the ability to think systematically and to be aware of the versatility of the epistemological, practical and communicative structure of language.
3	
4	
5	

### Weekly Content

1	Introduction to the philosophy of language
2	Language Related Science
3	Language philosophy in ancient times and Plato's understanding of language
4	Language philosophy of Aristotle
5	Language philosophy in the Middle Ages
6	Language philosophy in antiquity Locke and Leibniz
7	Enlightenment and the origin of language problem 1: Condillac and Süßmilch
8	Enlightenment and the origin of language problem 2: Rousseau and Herder
9	Language philosophy in the 20th century and Frege
10	Analytical Language Philosophy and Russell
11	Ludwig Wittgenstein I
12	Ludwig Wittgenstein II
13	Ordinary language philosophy and John Austin
14	John Searl
15	Final evaluation

### Contribution of Learning Outcomes to Program Objectives (1-5)

	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7
1	5	4	3	4	2		

2	5	4	3	4	2		
3	5	4	3	4	2		
4	5	4	3	4	2		
5	5	4	3	4	2		

**Contribution Level:** 1: Low 2:Low-intermediate 3: Intermediate 4:High 5:Very High

<b>Compiled by:</b>	RA. Rukiyye Zinnur Fidan
<b>Date of Compilation:</b>	19.10.2021