

Introduction to language and communication - assignment



Introduction to Language and Communication Introduction to Language and Communication Example of an Analogy When something is in its logical form, this means that X is like Y in one way or another way; and Z is like Y in a different way, thus making X like Z (Aubusson, Harrison & Ritchie, 2006). One example of an analogy is that science normally gets things wrong. In the early years of the 20th century, particle physics helped scientists discover that the atom that they thought was the smallest particle ever to exist, in reality, was not (Aubusson et al., 2006). After such a discovery, maybe science will soon come to find out that it was wrong concerning the age of the universe, evolution, the non-existence of a global flood, as well as every other science, which contradicts the Bible when analyzed literally. To consider this fallacy, we can place these two statements in their logical form that (1) thinking that the atom was the smallest particle ever to be discovered was a mistake and (2) evolution in science is a mistake (Aubusson et al., 2006). The reason being that if evolution was not a reality, then it would not be for the similar reason that science considered that the atom was the tiniest particle to ever exist. Science was wrong in this case since it lacked the entire truth because of discoveries that were not yet made during that period. If evolution was false, then each and every discovery made by science and their facts confirmed, would still be dead wrong (Aubusson et al., 2006). This would be an effort of unimaginable proportions, as well as effects, which would unravel the basis of scientific inquiry in addition to their understanding.

Paradox

In Shakespeare's famous play, Hamlet, the protagonist asks the Lord

whether he knows him, which was the first of the make questions that <https://assignbuster.com/introduction-to-language-and-communication-assignment/>

Hamlet directed towards the vacuous Polonius (Shakespeare & Mueller, 2002). The reason for the many questions was, in fact, Hamlet's feeling that Polonius compelled Ophelia to leave him. In his view, Polonius went ahead to sacrifice his daughter's contentment so as to get closer to the King (Shakespeare & Mueller, 2002). Thus, "fishmonger" is, at times, depicted as a slang word for "pimp," in spite of the reality that there lacks adequate proof that the word was utilized that way during Shakespeare's era. Here Hamlet used paradox principle by claiming that he wished that Polonius could be as honest as a fishmonger, which was to imply that he, in reality meant that Polonius was lower than the lowest form of low (Shakespeare & Mueller, 2002). He went ahead to claim that, in order to be honest, you have to pick from a group of over a thousand men. This comment has at least two likely meanings; one is that it is not astonishing that Polonius is such a big hypocrite since liars can produce all sorts of pleasing things particularly from disgusting tales (Shakespeare & Mueller, 2002). The other meaning is that if Polonius is, by any chance, going to keep Ophelia from the protagonist because he fears she will get knocked up, then he better keep her out of the reach of liars because liars tend to produce bastard pregnancies.

References

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- Shakespeare, W., & Mueller, J. (2002). *Hamlet*. Hauppauge, New York: Barrons Educational Series.