

## Analysis Of Logical Atomism in Private Expressions “Anjing Menggonggong Kafilah Berlalu”

*Lela Rahmawati<sup>1)</sup>, Hilda Hastutii<sup>2)</sup>, Dedi Aprianto<sup>3)</sup>, Akbar Adwinata<sup>4)</sup>*

<sup>1,3</sup>Fakultas Teknik, Universitas Bumigora, Indonesia

<sup>2,4</sup>Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora, Universitas Bumigora, Indonesia

Email: \*lela\_rahmawati@universitasbumigora.ac.id<sup>1</sup>, hildahastuti@universitasbumigora.ac.id<sup>2</sup>,  
dedi@universitasbumigora.ac.id<sup>3</sup>, akbarwinata57@gmail.com<sup>4</sup>

### Abstrak

This study examines the concept of Logical Atomism within the framework of private expressions, with a specific focus on the Indonesian proverb “*Anjing Menggonggong, Kafilah Berlalu*” (*The dogs bark, but the caravan moves on*). Logical Atomism, as proposed by Bertrand Russell and further developed by Ludwig Wittgenstein, suggests that complex propositions can be analyzed into simpler, logically independent facts. This paper explores the application of this theory to private and metaphorical expressions, which often convey subjective and context-dependent meanings. This research using descriptive qualitative methods are methods that explain objects, phenomena or social settings that will be outlined in narrative writing. The study methodology involves using qualitative research with qualitative research that refers to library sources in books, journals, research articles. The approach used by researchers is the actual problem model using the philosophical hermeneutics method. The methodical elements used in this research analysis are interpretation, synthetic analysis, historical continuity, inclusive and analogous language, description and heuristics. The study shows that it can be seen that the first sentence focuses more on and presents the social aspects of society which shows that in social life there is not only good behavior, but on the contrary, there is bad human behavior. Meanwhile, the second sentence places more emphasis on noble values and character in human attitudes. With good and bad behavior in society's social life, humans have choices in responding to this. The choice is whether a particular human being will respond to the behavior, or choose to ignore the behavior altogether, especially when it comes to bad behavior. Overall, the analysis of the logical pattern of this expression shows that there is a reaction about responding to bad behavior by humans towards other humans.

**Keywords:** *Logical Atomism, Expression, The Dogs Bark*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Since the Greek and Roman era, philosophy has developed significantly. Even though the study of the philosophy of language was not as broad or deep as it was at that time, it still played an important role. Language allows individuals to navigate the ever-changing landscape of life. With language, humans are able to process everything that is in their minds so that it is conveyed. Humans then articulate and convey ideas and emotions using language. In essence, language functions as a representation of human life in the world (Iye et al., 2023) Through language, all humans can interact and adapt to their environment. Language empowers humans to express and clarify perceptions and feelings, as well as desires, thoughts, and everything related to the reality of human existence and the world. Besides that Language according to (Tallant & Andow, 2020) learning cannot be separated from philosophy because philosophy is the mother of science. In its development, language learning was influenced by the philosophy that developed in his day, including analytic philosophy.

(Muhmidayeli, 2014) states that Philosophers have utilized language not only to express human thoughts, but also as a tool for human reasoning to reveal wisdom in life. Meanwhile (Sunardi, 2011) Philosophy is an effort rooted in the human mind which aims to find the wisdom of life, especially in exploring the nature of reality and its deep relationship with language, especially if studied in depth through the science of semantics which reveals the meaning of language.

According (Lock, 2010) The evolution of European philosophy from the early 18th century to the early 20th century can be categorized into two main schools, namely idealist philosophy and empirical philosophy. In the mid-20th century, idealist philosophy defeated empiricism which became known as neohegelianism or neoidealism. However, this school was short-lived and was soon replaced by Moor's neorealist school. This neorealist approach focuses on language analysis as a method of studying philosophy, which then gave birth to analytical philosophy. Russell's theory of logical atomism has paved the way for new opportunities in scientific exploration, including the field of linguistics. Bertrand Russell, an English philosopher, initially agreed with Moore's perspective that everyday language was sufficient for philosophical discourse. However, he later revised his views. He believed that everyday language was inadequate for philosophical purposes because of its frequent

ambiguity, unclear meaning, and inability to convey ideas clearly and definitively. The optimal language for philosophy, in his view, is one based on logical principles. Ultimately, it is important to realize that the core of philosophy is logic, despite the fact that logic itself is not primarily a component of philosophy.

The concept of logical atomism put forward by Bertrand Russell in (Griffin, 2020) is a concept which states that language can be decomposed into atomic/elementary propositions through logical analysis/language analysis. This theory aims to show that there is a definite relationship between language and reality. In addition, the aim of Russell Bertrand's logical atomic concept is to analyze language to gain accurate knowledge about reality by showing facts. Therefore, He believes that language is commensurate with the world because language must express existing reality/logic and have no elements of ambiguity. Through his concept of logical atomism, Russell identified the smallest logical aspects or propositions of thought, then determined the logical pattern that corresponds to reality in expressions or statements so that linguistic deviations do not occur.

In human life experience, we often encounter philosophical questions that investigate the nature of truth, which is shaped by reality and the nature of life. The way logical statements are articulated is an indication of the expression of those statements in logical language. When a statement is conveyed using inappropriate language, the resulting understanding will definitely be flawed. Thus, it becomes important to evaluate the logical structure in harmony with the facts. In essence, every statement must be interpreted by reviewing its true or contextual meaning. Chomsky in (Oviogun & Veerdee, 2020) Language not only functions as a medium of communication but also contains deep meaning regarding the realities around us. Likewise, the proverb "The Dog Barks the Caravan Passes Away/Anjing Menggonggong Kafilah Berlalu" which contains a rich and interesting meaning, which can be examined from the perspective of Bertrand Russell's logical atomism. So, in this analysis, the author tries to reveal the meaning behind this expression based on the following hypothesis: a. What is meant by Bertrand Russell's logical atomism?, b. What are the elements of logical atomism in the saying the dog barks at the caravan?, c. How the proverbial expression of the Dog Barking the Caravan Passes is analyzed through Bertrand Russell's theory of logical atomism?

According to Russell in (Griffin, 2020) the philosophical concept is known as logical atomism. Logical atomism is the view that language can be divided into atomic propositions or elementary propositions through logical analysis or technical language analysis. Russell used the idea of logical atomism which he chose from David Hume's "An Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding". The structure of logical atomism was inspired by Hume's concept of the arrangement of ideas in human knowledge. According to Hume, complex ideas are formed from simple or atomic ideas. These ideas are the smallest ideas. According to Bertrand Russell, correct language analysis can produce correct knowledge about the real world. This happens because atomic propositions are the smallest part of language that reflects the smallest part of facts (atomic facts). In this way, it can be seen that language here is only a symbol of the real world, so that analyzing language as a statement of existing facts means analyzing existing reality or facts.

Therefore, Bertrand Russell in (Griffin, 2020) stated that by carrying out correct language analysis, we can obtain correct knowledge about the world. Finding good friends can make life more enjoyable. They can listen, provide support, and share joy together. If you feel lonely or are having problems, having someone to talk to can help overcome difficulties. So, it is important to maintain relationships with friends and appreciate their presence in your life. Russell. A mathematical proposition shows that any object with a general structure will also have other particular structures. Based on this, the general structure follows. There are some things that cannot be used to make conclusions about something specific. The logical analytical method created by Bertrand Russell in (Galaugher, 2011) has the following characteristics: a. Human language and thought can be analyzed through elements that cannot be further divided into smallest components. b. Logic organizes atomic propositions into systems of knowledge, c. The basic identity of truth. There is a relationship between symbols and facts in the real world, d. The complexity of symbols in language is related to the complexity of the facts symbolized by these symbols, e. Language structures often correspond to real-world structures, f. External relationships in analytical logic are real and can be used as a basis for knowledge.

Bertrand Russell' opinion in (Mendie & Udofia, 2019) about analytic logic emphasizes the methodological importance of language in philosophy. Language can reflect or indicate things which is true in reality. Using correct language shows a clear picture of what is observed in the real world. Doing things right can produce good results. accurate and good knowledge of the real state of the universe. He said that atomic logic theory is a philosophical concept that emphasizes the importance of testing the truth of knowledge through logical analysis of the structure of language and the world. It seems like Bertrand Russell's theory of looking for atomic facts in reality and atomic propositions in metaphysical level language. Bertrand Russell's thinking was not based on empirical data but relied on his analytical views. The principle of analysis used by Russell in his concept of logical atomism states that logical formulation is needed in the use of language. This means that we have to choose words carefully to make sentences logical. Russell said that problems in philosophy arise because of the limitations and distortions of everyday language use. The reason is due to a lack of understanding of logical formulations in language use. Grammatical structure does not always indicate the logical sequence of a sentence. According to Russell, his theory of logical atomism is based on the use of logical language. By analyzing language using the language of logic, Russell was able to find logical atoms or atomic propositions in the language of philosophy. Russell then determined the thought patterns contained in an expression or proposition.

In this study, the researcher wants to analyze Logical Atomism in the phrase "The dog barked at the caravan passing by". Because every logical statement is reflected in the way it is expressed in logical language. If a statement is expressed in wrong language, it will have a wrong meaning, therefore, it is necessary to test logical forms that match empirical facts. In short, every statement must be understood by returning it to its true or contextual meaning. Therefore, this research wants to use Bertrand Russell's theory in analyzing this expression. Difficulties in understanding proverbs will be made easier by understanding the representative imagery in the words presented in the proverb. The tendency of proverbs to be an open part of folklore makes it easier for people who want to explore them. Through the sensory response of their imagination, anyone will be able to easily imagine, feel and grasp the message that is conveyed behind the proverb. As a comparison, you can see several results of the discussion about proverbs.

---

In previous research, according to (Maharani, 2023) in the title Bertrand Russell's Logical Atomism in Analyzing the Proverb "Like Rice, the Fuller it is, the More It Lowers" in Russell's theory said that this proverb is very related to reality or reality in our lives, namely encouraging us to remain humble. and not be arrogant despite having achieved or abundance. The analogy with rice that bends when it is full illustrates that success should not make a person arrogant, but is better if accompanied by an attitude of humility and simplicity. Apart from that, according to (Dewi Afrida, Vera Sardila, 2023) in the title Bertrand Russell's Logical Atomism in Analyzing the Phrase "Money Is Not Everything, But Everything Needs Money" the results of this research according to Russell's theory, the phrase "money is not everything, but everything needs money" contains meaning a complex language about reality and reality in our lives. Money plays an important role, but it is not everything in achieving happiness and success. However, we also cannot close our eyes to the fact that almost everything in life requires money.

Moreover, according to (Klement, 2013) in the research title "The paradoxes and Russell's theory of incomplete symbols" states that he argues that the theory of descriptions arose from the realization that not only can a class not be thought of as a single thing, neither can the meaning/intention of any expression capable of singling out one collection (class) of things as opposed to another. If this is right, it shows that Russell's method of solving the logical paradoxes is completely incompatible with anything like a Fregean dualism between sense and reference or meaning and denotation. From several relevant studies, the aim of the researcher is to analyze the meaning of Bertrand Russell's logical atomism, and What are the elements of logical atomism in the saying the dog barks at the caravan, then How the proverbial expression of the Dog Barking the Caravan Passes is analyzed through Bertrand Russell's theory of logical atomism.

## **2. RESEARCH METHOD**

This research uses descriptive qualitative methods. According to (Khoiran, 2019), "descriptive qualitative methods are methods that explain objects, phenomena or social settings that will be outlined in narrative writing." This research is a type of qualitative research that refers to library sources in books, journals, research articles. The approach used by researchers is the actual problem model using the philosophical hermeneutics method. The methodical elements used in this research

analysis are interpretation, synthetic analysis, historical continuity, inclusive and analogous language, description and heuristics. This method was chosen to find out, display and express the phrase the dog barking at the caravan passing in depth and comprehensively. Preparing qualitative research, actual problems are studied by producing appropriate critical evaluations and presenting alternative philosophies that are more complete and appropriate. Data was collected on October 25 2024. Then, the data in the form of command buttons was analyzed for the translation techniques used based on the theories put forward by experts in the literature review in this research.

Data collection was carried out using note-taking techniques through procedures, namely (1) the researcher carried out interpretations based on Russell's theory; (2) researchers carry out synthetic analysis, (3) researchers carry out historical continuity (4) researchers carry out inclusive language, (5) researchers carry out data classification. Next, (6) the researcher analyzed the data by referring to logical atomism and then drew conclusions

### **3. DISCUSSION**

#### **3.1 What is meant by Betrand Russell's logical atomism?**

Bertrand Russell's logical atomism is a philosophical theory that seeks to analyze the structure of reality through the lens of logic, breaking it down into its simplest components or "atoms." These logical atoms correspond to the most basic facts about the world, and the theory is rooted in the idea that the complexity of reality can be understood through a clear and systematic logical framework. According to Bertrand Russell in (Griffin, 2020) Key Ideas of Logical Atomism; First, it involves Logical Structure of Reality. He said that the world consists of independent, discrete facts, not substances or objects in the traditional sens. And these facts are the building blocks of reality, and they can be described using logical propositions. Second, Atomic Propositions: it means that atomic propositions are the simplest statements that describe a single fact, such as "The cat is on the mat." Then, they are "atomic" because they cannot be further broken down into simpler propositions. Third, Logical Independence: it means that Atomic facts are logically independent of each other. The truth or falsity of one atomic fact does not affect the truth or falsity of another. Fourth, Complex Propositions. It means that more complex propositions, such as "The cat is on the mat and the dog is in the yard," are built by

combining atomic propositions using logical connectives like "and," "or," and "not." Fifth: Correspondence Theory of Truth. It means that Logical atomism aligns with the correspondence theory of truth, where a proposition is true if it corresponds to a fact in the world. Fifth; Ideal Language. It means that Russell envisioned an ideal logical language that could perfectly mirror the structure of reality. Such a language would eliminate ambiguity and allow for precise analysis of facts. Sixth: Influence of Wittgenstein. It means that Russell's logical atomism was influenced by Ludwig Wittgenstein's early work, particularly his *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*. Wittgenstein shared the idea that the world is composed of facts and that language must mirror these facts to make meaningful statements.

### **3.2 What are the elements of logical atomism in the saying the dog barks at the caravan?**

Logical atomism, a philosophy most notably associated with Bertrand Russell and Ludwig Wittgenstein, emphasizes the decomposition of complex propositions into simpler, indivisible components or "atomic facts." It suggests that reality can be understood in terms of simple, logical building blocks. Analyzing the saying "The dog barks at the caravan" through the lens of logical atomism involves breaking it down into its fundamental elements and identifying the atomic facts it represents:

#### **1. Atomic Facts**

Logical atomism holds that propositions correspond to atomic facts about the world. In this case: There exists a specific dog. The dog is performing the action of barking. There exists a specific caravan. The relationship between the dog and the caravan is defined as "barking at." 2. Atomic Propositions The sentence can be divided into simpler propositions that directly correspond to these facts: There is an entity that is a dog. There is an entity that is a caravan. The dog barks. The barking is directed at the caravan. 3. Logical Structure. Logical atomism also considers the logical structure of the proposition: Subject: The dog. Predicate: barks at the caravan. Relationship: The predicate connects the subject to the object (the caravan). This structure aligns with the logical analysis of language, which seeks to capture the precise relationships between entities and actions in the world. 4. Contextual Independence. Each of the atomic facts can exist independently: The dog exists even if it doesn't bark.

The caravan exists whether or not the dog barks at it. The action of barking can occur independently of the caravan's presence. Logical atomism assumes that complex propositions can be reduced to such independent atomic facts. 5. Reality and Truth. Logical atomism ties propositions to reality: For the statement "The dog barks at the caravan" to be true, the atomic facts it expresses must correspond to an actual state of affairs in the world. In summary, logical atomism helps analyze the statement "The dog barks at the caravan" by identifying the fundamental entities (dog, caravan), actions (barking), and their relationships, while ensuring these correspond to independently verifiable atomic facts.

### **3.3 How the proverbial expression of the Dog Barking the Caravan Passes is analyzed through Bertrand Russell's theory of logical atomism?**

Bertrand Russell's theory of logical atomism emphasizes the idea that the world consists of a collection of discrete, independent facts, which can be analyzed into simpler components through logical analysis. This approach prioritizes clarity, precision, and the breakdown of complex statements into atomic propositions and their logical relations. Analyzing the proverbial expression "*The dog barks, the caravan passes*" through this lens offers an interesting intersection between linguistic meaning, philosophical analysis, and cultural insight.

#### **1. Atomic Propositions in the Proverb**

Logical atomism requires breaking down the expression into its fundamental components. The proverb contains two key propositions:

- P1: The dog barks.
- P2: The caravan passes.

Each proposition represents a separate fact about the world that can be evaluated independently of the other. These statements are logically and semantically distinct; the barking of the dog does not causally affect the passing of the caravan, and vice versa.

#### **2. Logical Independence**

Russell's logical atomism holds that facts are independent of one another unless explicitly connected

by logical relationships. In the case of this proverb:

- There is no logical dependency between the two propositions.
- The dog barking and the caravan passing are concurrent but unrelated events.

This independence highlights the essence of the proverb: distractions or criticisms (symbolized by the barking dog) do not impede progress or purpose (symbolized by the caravan). The disjunction between the dog's action and the caravan's trajectory illustrates the principle of logical separateness.

### 3. Symbolic Meaning and Meta-Language

Logical atomism focuses on the descriptive, factual layer of language, but it can also shed light on the proverb's symbolic meaning:

- **The "dog barking" can be understood as a metaphor for criticism, noise, or obstacles.**
- **The "caravan passing" symbolizes perseverance, focus, or the inevitability of progress.**

From a logical atomist perspective, these metaphors can be rephrased as higher-order propositions (meta-propositions) that connect the literal events to their symbolic meanings:

- P3: The dog barking represents criticism.
- P4: The caravan passing represents unimpeded progress.

Thus, the proverb operates on two levels: the factual level (atomic propositions) and the symbolic level (meta-propositions).

### 4. Philosophical Implications of the Proverb

Russell's logical atomism seeks to demystify complex ideas by analyzing them into simpler units. However, proverbial expressions often rely on ambiguity, cultural context, and implied connections. In this sense:

- Logical atomism may miss the richer, emotive, or cultural dimensions of the proverb.
- The proverb suggests a non-logical insight: that some events (barking) are irrelevant to the

broader trajectory (caravan's progress), a perspective that transcends mere logical relations.

### **5. Conclusion: Logical Clarity Meets Cultural Wisdom**

Through logical atomism, we can analyze "*The dog barks, the caravan passes*" into discrete, independent facts, offering clarity about its structure. However, the true power of the proverb lies in its ability to convey wisdom through layered meaning and implicit understanding, which challenges the reductionist tendencies of logical atomism. Russell's framework provides a starting point for analysis but may not fully capture the proverb's richness.

The proverb The Dog Barked the Caravan Passed are two sentences that have conflicting meanings and have different meanings. This proverb, can be broken down into two sentences. The first sentence is Barking Dog which is meaningful and shows that the way a dog communicates and makes sounds is by barking. If you see the behavior of a dog barking, it can be interpreted that the dog naturally wants to protect its territory when there are strangers it has never known. Another sign can mean that a dog feels afraid when it sees an unknown person. Even dogs bark when they want to play with their owners. Next in the second sentence is the Caravan Passed. Literally, a caravan is a group of traders in the desert consisting of a procession of camels.

However, if you look closely at the meaning of the proverb, the phrase Barking Dog is used to indicate something negative, namely describing people who talk, ridicule and gossip behind someone's back. In this case, talking about bad things. If we relate it to reality, dogs will always bark when they meet humans, especially those who are not their owners or strangers without understanding whether the human's intentions are good or bad because a dog will feel threatened. The sentence Caravan Passed is a consequence of the first sentence which explains Barking Dogs, which means not listening to ridicule or bad words from other people and choosing to ignore these bad words as if they were like the sound of a barking dog which will slowly pass away. If you look at the literal meaning of Caravan Passed, this sentence means a group of traders in the desert consisting of a procession of camels. If it is related to reality, it is adjusted to the meaning of the proverb. This sentence shows that traders will continue to walk through the desert whatever the obstacles to achieve their goal of bringing their merchandise to other areas. This is simply done as a way to survive

through trading. If we relate it to the meaning of the proverb The Dog Barks, The Caravan Passes, then the phrase The Caravan Passes, represents the attitude of humans who will focus on their life goals, even though there are obstacles in front of them. In this case, the obstacles in question are negative words and ridicule, but people listen these bad words chose to ignore these words, because they focused more on the main goal in their life

From the comparison of the two sentences, it can be seen that the first sentence focuses more on and presents the social aspects of society which shows that in social life there is not only good behavior, but on the contrary, there is bad human behavior. Meanwhile, the second sentence places more emphasis on noble values and character in human attitudes. With good and bad behavior in society's social life, humans have choices in responding to this. The choice is whether a particular human being will respond to the behavior, or choose to ignore the behavior altogether, especially when it comes to bad behavior. Overall, the analysis of the logical pattern of this expression shows that there is a reaction about responding to bad behavior by humans towards other humans.

This proverb describes the actual situation in everyday life. For example, about what humans face in social life. In this case, there will always be humans who will ridicule and speak badly when these humans have feelings of dislike for other humans. This proverb teaches the importance of ignoring every ridicule or bad word, and teaches you to focus more on things that are more important and have positive value

#### **4. CONCLUSSION**

Logical atomism according to Bertrand Russell holds that the main goal of philosophy is to carry out logical analysis and logical synthesis. Bertrand Russell stated that the task of philosophy is to analyze facts. Philosophy must explain the various types of facts that exist. Facts must be able to include the characteristics and relationships that objects have. Language analysis is highly dependent on a person's subjective understanding of empirical reality. In explaining thoughts logically. Philosophy is not a set of teachings, but rather an activity or activity. And in everyday life, we often hear words of wisdom or valuable advice. As people often hear, the saying that the dog barks at the caravan can be explained through Bertrand Russell's theory of logical atomism.

---

Overall, the proverb The Dog Barks the Caravan Passes on explains the importance of analyzing and understanding thoughts logically. Language analysis this proverb can be done by dividing it into atomic propositions or elementary propositions through logical analysis as presented by Russell, namely by breaking it down into atomic parts, namely the Dog Barking and the Caravan Passing. By understanding the atomic part of the proverb, The Dog Barks the Caravan Passes Away, we are able to understand the meaning and message of the proverb by relating it to real life reality. The message of this proverb teaches us to stay focused and remain positive even though there are many negative things around us. This is in accordance with the reality of real human life.

### REFERENCES

- Dewi Afrida, Vera Sardila, M. P.. (2023). *ATOMISME LOGIS BERTRAND RUSSELL DALAM MENGANALISIS UNGKAPAN “ UANG BUKAN SEGALANYA , TAPI SEGALANYA BUTUH UANG “* Dewi. 16(1), 1-23.
- Galaugher, J. B. (2011). *Russell 's Philosophical Approach to Logical Analysis*.
- Griffin, N. (2020). Russell's use theory of meaning. *Journal of the History of Analytical Philosophy*, 8(3), 1-18. <https://doi.org/10.15173/jhap.v8i3.4142>
- Iye, R., Simpen, I. W., Sedeng, I. N., Netra, I. M., Said, I. M., & Abida, F. I. N. (2023). Language contextualization in public space in Maluku Province: A landscape linguistics study. *Cogent Arts and Humanities*, 10(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311983.2023.2247648>
- Khoiran, A. K. dan A. M. (2019). Metode Penelitian Kualitatif. *Lembaga Pendidikan Sukarno Pressindo*, 11(1), 1-171. [http://scioteca.caf.com/bitstream/handle/123456789/1091/RED2017-Eng-8ene.pdf?sequence=12&isAllowed=y%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2008.06.005%0Ahttps://www.researchgate.net/publication/305320484\\_SISTEM\\_PEMBETUNGAN\\_TERPUSAT\\_STRATEGI\\_MELESTARI](http://scioteca.caf.com/bitstream/handle/123456789/1091/RED2017-Eng-8ene.pdf?sequence=12&isAllowed=y%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2008.06.005%0Ahttps://www.researchgate.net/publication/305320484_SISTEM_PEMBETUNGAN_TERPUSAT_STRATEGI_MELESTARI)
- Klement, K. C. (2013). The paradoxes and Russell's theory of incomplete symbols. *Philosophical Studies*, 169(2), 183-207. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11098-013-0165-z>
- Lock, G. (2010). *Philosophies of Europe : a brief survey of the pre-history and history of the European idea*.
- Maharani. (2023). *ATOMISME LOGIS BERTRAND RUSSELL DALAM MENGANALISIS PEPATAH “*

SEPERTI PADI, SEMAKIN BERISI SEMAKIN MERUNDUK'. *Journal GEEJ*, 7(2).

Mendie, J. G., & Udofia, S. N. (2019). Language and the conception of reality. *International Journal of Humanities and Innovation (IJHI)*, 2(4), 121–124. <https://doi.org/10.33750/ijhi.v2i4.53>

Muhmidayeli. (2014). FILSAFAT ANALITIK Kritik Epistemologi Ide Analitik Logis Bertrand Russell Muhmidayeli Universitas Islam Negeri ( UIN ) Sultan Syarif Kasim , Pekanbaru Keywords : filsafat analitik , analytic logic , metodologi filsafat , atomic facts , dan logical form . *Teologia*, 25(1), 1–22. <http://www.journal.walisongo.ac.id/index.php/teologia/article/view/340/309>

Oviogun, P. V., & Veerdee, P. S. (2020). Definition of language and linguistics: basic competence. *Macrolinguistics and Microlinguistics*, 1(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.21744/mami.v1n1.1>

Sunardi. (2011). FILSAFAT ANALITIS BAHASA DAN HUBUNGANNYA DENGAN ILMU LINGUISTIK PRAGMATIK Sunardi (soenklaten@gmail.com). *Lite*, 7(2), 64–83.

Tallant, J., & Andow, J. (2020). English language and philosophy. *The Routledge Handbook of English Language and Digital Humanities*, August 2018, 440–455. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003031758-23>