Russell's Theory of Descriptions

'The *F* is *G*' has three components:

Existence

 At least one thing is *F*. $\exists x\ Fx$

Uniqueness

 At most one thing is *F*. $\forall x \forall y\ ((Fx \wedge Fy) \rightarrow y = x)$

Predication

 Whatever is *F* is *G*. $\forall x\ (Fx \rightarrow Gx)$

Equivalently, to say that the *F* is *G* is to say that there exists something, *x*, satisfying these three conditions:

 Fx

 $\forall y(Fy \rightarrow y = x)$

 Gx

English sentence

 The father of Charles II was executed.

In logical notation, according to Russell's Theory

 $\exists x\ (x$ begat $c \wedge \forall y\ (y$ begat $c \rightarrow y = x) \wedge x$ was executed)

Which means, literally

 There is an *x* such that (1) *x* begat *c*, and (2) for any *y*, *y* begat *c* only if $y = x$, and (3) *x* was executed.

Or, equivalently

 Exactly one person begat *c*, and that person was executed.