

Meaning And Truth In Wittgensteins Tractatus

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Delve into the complex interplay of meaning and truth as explored in Ludwig Wittgenstein's seminal work, the Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus. This section examines his early philosophy of language and logic, particularly how propositions gain sense and represent reality, and the boundaries he sets for what can be meaningfully said or known.

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Meaning and Truth in Wittgenstein's Tractatus

No detailed description available for "Meaning and Truth in Wittgenstein's Tractatus".

Meaning and Truth in Wittgenstein's Tractatus

Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus was first published in German in 1921, then translated and published into English in 1922 by C. K. Ogden, with help from F. P. Ramsey, and supervised by Wittgenstein. Tractatus revolves around seven basic propositions and begins to branch off from these propositions to illustrate the relations between words and objects. From this, Wittgenstein applies his connections into the philosophy of language and symbolism to show how the problems of philosophy arise from misuses of language. To Wittgenstein, "Philosophy is not a theory, but an activity." As it is an activity, philosophy must undergo the process of dissolving misuses of logic. Proclaiming philosophy is a matter of logic instead of metaphysics, too, ethics and aesthetics become inexpressible in the form of the spoken propositional logic. From this grounding of philosophy needing to undergo a subversive process of logic, Wittgenstein traverses many subjects from physics and death, the mystical and metaphysical, to the pictorial to imaginary. Even as the only book he published in his lifetime, it stands as one of the most important texts of the 20th century.

Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus

In his proposal of the solution to most philosophic problems by means of a critical method of linguistic analysis, Wittgenstein sets the stage for the development of logical positivism. Introduction by Bertrand Russell.

Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus

Fourth in the series of volumes containing collections of papers of philosopher G.E.M. Anscombe, tackling various subjects and including a reprint of Anscombe's 'Introduction to Wittgenstein's Tractatus'.

Logic, Truth and Meaning

Ludwig Wittgenstein is considered by many to be one of the most important philosophers of the 20th century. He was born in Vienna to an incredibly rich family, but he gave away his inheritance and spent his life alternating between academia and various other roles, including serving as an officer during World War I and a hospital porter during World War II. When in academia Wittgenstein was taught by Bertrand Russell, and he himself taught at Cambridge. He began laying the groundwork for Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus while in the trenches, and published it after the end of the war. It has since come to be considered one of the most important works of 20th century philosophy. After publishing it, Wittgenstein concluded that it had solved all philosophical problems—so he never published another book-length work in his lifetime. The book itself is divided into a series of short, self-evident statements, followed by sub-statements elucidating on their parent statement, sub-sub-statements, and so on. These statements explore the nature of philosophy, our understanding of the world around us, and how language fits in to it all. These views later came to be known as “Logical Atomism.” This translation, while credited to C. K. Ogden, is actually mostly the work of F. P. Ramsey, one of Ogden’s students. Ramsey completed the translation when he was just 19 years of age. The translation was personally revised and approved by Wittgenstein himself, who, though he was Austrian, had spent much of his life in England. Much of the Tractatus’ meaning is complex and difficult to unpack. It is still being interpreted and explored to this day. This book is part of the Standard Ebooks project, which produces free public domain ebooks.

Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus

These new studies of Wittgenstein's 'Tractatus' represent a significant step beyond recent polemical debate. They cover a wide range of themes, and show that close investigation into the composition of the work, and into the various influences on it, has much to yield in revealing the complexity and fertility of Wittgenstein's early thought.

Wittgenstein's Tractatus

Based on the foundation of Wittgenstein's Tractatus and related writings of Bertrand Russell, Truth and Knowledge explores the basic problems of knowledge through the process of developing a theory of truth, uniquely the author's own. Russell's and Wittgenstein's theories of judgment, concepts of multiplicity, the nature of belief, and their ethical implications are examined, along with discussions and contributions of other more recent philosophers. While proclaiming enduring values of each and all, the author finds many logical difficulties and errors and either dismisses the problem or emends it. For example, the resemblance theory of language is refuted. The author demonstrates how by bringing linguistic and other singular descriptions under a unified account, the need for a distinction between semantics and syntax can be eliminated. Although the author sets forth his arguments in ordinary language, he also employs mathematical language of symbolic logic wherever necessary to clarify and validate his point of view.

Truth and Knowledge

This analysis of Wittgenstein's concept of a Spielraum, in which the author approaches the Tractatus Logico-philosophicus both systematically and from the perspective of the history of philosophy and knowledge, opens up a new and important perspective in Wittgenstein research. In establishing unexpected cross-connections between physics, the theory of perception, and logic, Hyder also makes a valuable contribution to the history of 19th century science. In particular, the links he establishes between early sensory physiology and the logicism of Russell and Frege yield a sharper and more plausible account of the notion of a "space" of possible meanings than has hitherto been available in the secondary literature. In showing this notion to be a formal precursor to that of a language game, the study also provides important pointers for the interpretation of Wittgenstein's late work.

The Mechanics of Meaning

The Argument of the "Tractatus" presents a single unified interpretation of the Tractatus based on Wittgenstein's own view that the philosophy of logic is the real foundation of his philosophical system. It demonstrates that on this interpretation Wittgenstein's views are far more visionary and relevant to contemporary discussions than has been suspected. A case in point is a new interpretation of Wittgenstein's theory of meaning that is shown to illuminate the views of a series of philosophers, including Brentano, the early Russell, Chomsky, Fodor, Katz, Kripke, Malcolm, and Dummett. McDonough's interpretation sheds new light on the connection between Wittgenstein's work and the nineteenth- and twentieth-century German philosophical tradition, and it facilitates a clear resolution of the controversy over the relation between Wittgenstein's own early and later philosophies. The Argument of the "Tractatus" is an excellent introduction to the field of twentieth-century analytical philosophy. It treats a wide range of authors and topics, including the foundations of logic, the theory of meaning, the disputes concerning atomistic versus holistic conceptions of language, the nature of the mental, the foundations of psycho-linguistics, the theory of communication, and the nature of philosophical systems.

The Argument of the Tractatus

"Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus may be the most important book of philosophy written during the twentieth century. Wittgenstein's writing style is clear, succinct, and accessible. Bertrand Russell claimed that "I cannot see any point on which it is wrong. But to have constructed a theory of logic which is not at any point obviously wrong is to have achieved a work of extraordinary difficulty and importance." Required reading for anyone interested in philosophy." Wilder Publications is a green publisher. All of our books are printed to order. This reduces waste and helps us keep prices low while greatly reducing our impact on the environment.

Tractatus Logico Philosophicus

Explores the complex nature of truth in Wittgenstein's philosophy.

The Picture Theory of Meaning

Wittgenstein's Tractatus - the only book he actually published within his lifetime - was an immensely important work which changed the direction of philosophy in the first half of the twentieth century. Highlighting the importance of the nature of language in philosophy and the problematic nature of metaphysics, it strongly influenced the work of Russell, the Vienna Circle and A. J. Ayer. An understanding of the ideas in the Tractatus is essential to fully grasp Wittgenstein's remarkable thought. In Wittgenstein's 'Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus': A Reader's Guide, Roger White provides a thorough account of the philosophical and historical context of Wittgenstein's work. The book provides a detailed outline of the themes and structure of the text, guiding the reader towards a thorough understanding of this remarkable text. White goes on to explore the reception and influence of the work and offers a detailed guide to further reading. This is the ideal companion to study of this hugely important philosophical work.

Wittgenstein's Account of Truth

This work presents a version of the correspondence theory of truth based on Wittgenstein's Tractatus and Russell's theory of truth and discusses related metaphysical issues such as predication, facts and propositions. Like Russell and one prominent interpretation of the Tractatus it assumes a realist view of universals. Part of the aim is to avoid Platonic propositions, and although sympathy with facts is maintained in the early chapters, the book argues that facts as real entities are not needed. It includes discussion of contemporary philosophers such as David Armstrong, William Alston and Paul Horwich, as well as those who write about propositions and facts, and a number of students of Bertrand Russell. It will interest teachers and advanced students of philosophy who are interested in the realistic conception of truth and in issues in metaphysics related to the correspondence theory of truth, and those interested in Russell and the Tractatus.

Wittgenstein's 'Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus'

Alfred Nordmann's introduction considers both the philosophical and the literary aspects of the Tractatus and demonstrates how they are related. It also reveals how the work fits into Wittgenstein's

philosophical development and the tradition of analytic philosophy, arguing strongly for the vigor and significance of that tradition.

The Correspondence Theory of Truth

This text is a dynamic new translation of Wittgenstein's most famous work -- one of the most influential philosophy works of the Twentieth Century. Kolak's translation is the first to read like an original work written in English and is the first to restore the poetical and lyrical qualities of the original *Tractatus* as intended by the author.

Wittgenstein's Tractatus

This historical study investigates Ludwig Wittgenstein's early philosophy of logic and language, as it is presented in his *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*. The study makes a case for the *Tractatus* as an insightful critique of the philosophies of Bertrand Russell and Gottlob Frege-the Founding Fathers of analytic philosophy.

Wittgenstein's Tractatus

Anscombe guides us through the *Tractatus* and, thereby, Wittgenstein's early philosophy as a whole. She shows in particular how his arguments developed out of the discussions of Russell and Frege. This reprint is of the fourth, corrected edition.

Logic and Language in Wittgenstein's Tractatus

The *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* first appeared in 1921 and was the only philosophical work that Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951) published during his lifetime. Written in short, carefully numbered paragraphs of extreme compression and brilliance, it immediately convinced many of its readers and captured the imagination of all. Its chief influence, at first, was on the Logical Positivists of the 1920s and 1930s, but many other philosophers were stimulated by its philosophy of language, finding attractive, even if ultimately unsatisfactory, its view that propositions were pictures of reality. Perhaps most of all, its own author, after his return to philosophy in the late 1920s, was fascinated by its vision of an inexpressible, crystalline world of logical relationships. C.K. Ogden's translation of the *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* has a unique provenance. As revealed in *Letters of C.K. Ogden* (1973) and in correspondence in *The Times Literary Supplement*, Wittgenstein, Ramsey and Moore all worked with Ogden on the translation, which had Wittgenstein's complete approval. The very name *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* was of Ogden's devising; and there is very strong feeling among philosophers that, among the differing translations of this work, Ogden's is the definitive text - and Wittgenstein's version of the English equivalent of his *Logisch-Philosophische Abhandlung*.

A Companion to Wittgenstein's 'Tractatus'

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An Introduction to Wittgenstein's Tractatus

This book is a strikingly innovative study of the *Tractatus*.

Tractatus Logico-philosophicus

The book aims at a comprehensive account of the relationship between Wittgenstein's *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* and Russell's philosophy as it developed between 1903 and 1918. The focus is on the central nucleus of the *Tractatus*, i.e., on its ontology and the picture theory of language. On Russell's side, the multiple-relation theory of judgment has been chosen as the leading theme around which the presentation of several other issues is organized. Whereas the similarity between Russell's and Wittgenstein's problems is pointed out, the deep difference between their solutions is acknowledged, in particular with reference to the opposition between objects and names on the one hand, and facts and propositions on the other.

Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus

Recent years have seen a great revival of interest in Wittgenstein's early masterpiece, the *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*. The *Enchantment of Words* is a study of that book, offering novel readings of all its major themes and shedding light on issues in metaphysics, ethics and the philosophies of mind, language, and logic. McManus argues that Wittgenstein's aim in this deeply puzzling work is to show that the 'intelligibility of thought' and the 'meaningfulness of language', which logical truths would delimit and metaphysics and the philosophy of mind and language would explain, are issues constituted by confusions. What is exposed is a mirage of a kind of self-consciousness, a misperception of the ways in which we happen to think, talk and act as reasons why we ought to think, talk and act as we do. The root of that misperception is our confusedly endowing words with a life of their own: we 'enchant', and are 'enchanted by', words, colluding in a confusion that transposes on to them, and the world which we then see them as 'fitting', responsibilities that are actually ours to bear. Such words promise to spare us the trouble, not only of thinking, but of living. In presenting this view, McManus offers readings of all of the major themes of the *Tractatus*, including its discussion of logical truth, objects, names, inference, subjectivity, solipsism and the ineffable; McManus offers novel explanations of what is at stake in Wittgenstein's comparison of propositions with pictures, of why Wittgenstein declared the point of the *Tractatus* to be ethical, of how a book which infamously declares itself to be nonsensical can both clarify our thoughts and require of us that we exercise our capacity to reason in reading it, and of how Wittgenstein later came to re-evaluate the achievement of the *Tractatus*.

Logic, Truth and Meaning

Understanding Wittgenstein's *Tractatus* provides an accessible and yet novel discussion of all the major themes of the *Tractatus*. The book starts by setting out the history and structure of the *Tractatus*. It then investigates the two main dimensions of the early Wittgenstein's thought, corresponding to the division between what language can say by means of its propositions and what language can only show. It goes on to discuss picture theory, logical atomism, extensionality, truth-functions and truth-operations, semantics, metalogic and mathematics, solipsism and value, metaphysics, and finally, Wittgenstein's idea of the duty of maintaining silence. Frascolla also proposes a new interpretation of the ontology of the *Tractatus*. Based on the identification of objects with qualia, the argument put forward in the book challenges the currently prevalent ideas of the 'New Wittgenstein'. The paradoxical nature of the *Tractatus* itself, and the theme of "throwing away the ladder"

A Critical Examination of Wittgenstein's Tractatus

First published in 2005. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Wittgenstein's Tractatus

This book presents both a new translation of Wittgenstein's *Tractatus* (often similar to Ogden's, but with significant improvements) and a line-by-line guide to relevant secondary literature. Rather than arguing for any particular interpretation, it presents a variety of positions for the reader to consider.

The Arrow and the Point

The 100th anniversary of the first publication of Wittgenstein's *Tractatus* is celebrated by a collection of original papers by well-known experts on various aspects of one of the greatest works of philosophy in the twentieth century.

The Enchantment of Words

This volume comprises nine lively and insightful essays by leading scholars on the early philosophy of Ludwig Wittgenstein. They explore three central themes: the relationship between Wittgenstein's account of representation and Russell's theories of judgment; the role of objects in the tractarian system; and Wittgenstein's philosophical method.

Understanding Wittgenstein's Tractatus

In 1933 Ludwig Wittgenstein revised a manuscript he had compiled from his 1930-1932 notebooks, but the work as a whole was not published until 1969, as *Philosophische Grammatik*. This first English translation clearly reveals the central place *Philosophical Grammar* occupies in Wittgenstein's thought and provides a link from his earlier philosophy to his later views.

Essays on Wittgenstein's Tractatus

First published in 2005. This book studies the often overlooked work of Ludwig Wittgenstein's *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, the *Tractatus* and their later work being argued as being mutually illuminating. Bogen states that the works of Wittgenstein require a study of their points of contact which led to the formation of this title. This is accomplished by studying the text in two parts: its relevance to picture theory, the subsequent abandonment of the picture theory.

Wittgenstein's Tractatus

Constructs a lucid analysis of the structure of the *Tractatus*, the terminology used within it and the various interrelationships between its different statements. Stenius concludes that many adherents and critics have misunderstood the main lines of thought. In particular, its basic idea of the "picture theory" of linguistic symbolism remains insufficiently understood and little discussed. Stenius aims to untangle the misunderstandings surrounding the book, often through parallels with Kant.

Wittgenstein's Tractatus at 100

Marie McGinn provides a clear and original interpretation of Wittgenstein's *Tractatus* and of its relation to Wittgenstein's later work. It is one of the most famous works of early analytic philosophy, the interpretation of which has always been a matter for controversy and is currently the focus of considerable philosophical debate.

The Foundations of Wittgenstein's Late Philosophy

Shows the importance of Wittgenstein's philosophy in the 1930s, in its own right and for his philosophy as a whole.

Wittgenstein's Early Philosophy

José L. Zalabardo puts forward a new interpretation of central ideas in Wittgenstein's *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* concerning the structure of reality and our representations of it in thought and language. He shows the origins of Wittgenstein's picture theory of propositional representation in Russell's theories of judgment, arguing that the picture theory is Wittgenstein's solution to some of the problems that he found in Russell's position. Zalabardo defends the view that, for Wittgenstein, facts in general, and the facts that play the role of propositions in particular, are not composite items, arising from the combination of their constituents. They are ultimate, irreducible units, and what we think of as their constituents are features that facts have in common with one another. These common features have built into them their possibilities of combination with other features into possible situations. This is the source of the Tractarian account of non-actual possibilities. It is also the source of the idea that it is not possible to produce propositions answering to certain descriptions, including those that would give rise to Russell's paradox. Zalabardo then considers Wittgenstein's view that every proposition is a truth function of elementary propositions. He argues that this view is motivated by Wittgenstein's epistemology of logic, according to which we should be able to see logical relations by inspecting the structures of propositions. Finally, Zalabardo considers the problems that we face if we try to extend the application of the picture theory from elementary propositions to truth functions of these.

Philosophical Grammar

Wittgenstein's Philosophy of Language

