Wittgensteins Tractatus Logico Philosophicus A Readers Guide

Wittgenstein's 'Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus'-Roger M. White 2006-12-24 A Reader's Guide to an immensely important text by the greatest philosopher of the 20th Century

Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus-Ludwig Wittgenstein 2012-09-19 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-Ludwig Wittgenstein 2010-01-01 Austrian philosopher LUDWIG WITTGENSTEIN (1889-1951) was hugely influential on 20th-century philosophy, and here, he constructs a series of carefully and precisely numbered propositions on the relationship between language, logic, and reality, using a numbering system to show nested relationships between the propositions. Considered one of the major recent works of philosophy-a reputation enhanced, undoubtedly, by Bertrand Russell's glowing introduction-this edition is a reproduction of the translation by C.K. Ogden, first published in 1922, for which Wittgenstein himself assisted in the preparation of the English-language manuscript. Students of philosophy and those fascinated by the history of ideas will want a copy of this essential volume.

Ludwig Wittgenstein's Tractatus Logico-philosophicus-Robert J. Cavalier 1980

Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus-Ludwig Wittgenstein 2014-05-22 The Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus first appeared in 1921 and was the only philosophical work that Ludwig Wittgenstein
Wittgenstein’s Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus, 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. Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus-Ludwig Wittgenstein 2017-10-06

The Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus is the only book-length philosophical work published by the philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein in his lifetime. It was an ambitious project: to identify the relationship between language and reality and to define the limits of science. It is recognized as a significant philosophical work of the twentieth century. Wittgenstein wrote the notes for Tractatus while he was a soldier during World War I and completed it when a prisoner of war at Como and later Cassino in August 1918. It was first published in German in 1921 as Logisch-Philosophische Abhandlung. Tractatus was influential chiefly amongst the logical positivists of the Vienna Circle, such as Rudolf Carnap and Friedrich Waismann. Ludwig Josef Johann Wittgenstein (1889 – 1951) was an Austrian-British philosopher.
who worked primarily in logic, the philosophy of mathematics, the philosophy of mind, and the philosophy of language. He published few works in his lifetime, including one book review, one article, a children's dictionary, and the 75-page Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus (1921).

This new edition of Wittgenstein’s book, strictly following the author’s recommendations, allows a more immediate comprehension of the text and dissolves several false problems that had deceived readers and scholars for a century. The faithful interpretation of decimal numbers (which alone, according to Wittgenstein, “give perspicuity and clarity to the book”) shows that the Tractatus stems from a home-page containing seven cardinal propositions and develops level by level, by perfectly coherent reading units. Indeed, “the Tractatus must be read in accordance with the numbering system, and that demands that the reader follow the text after the manner of a logical tree, which is the way in which the book was composed and in which Wittgenstein arranged his philosophical remarks” (Peter Hacker, The Philosophical Quarterly). Thence, the Tractatus is no longer an obstacle course, where critics and students were strenuously committed to decipher anacolutes, semantic jumps and bizarre combinations. On the contrary, it reveals to be, at long last, a book that every reader, from her own point of view, can enjoy. The actual form of Wittgenstein’s work discloses the harmony and the aesthetic value of a philosophical text that is contemporary and is one of the most amazing masterpieces of world literature. The Enchantment of Words-Denis McManus 2010-04-29 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. Wittgenstein's Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus-Andreas Georgallides 2021-09-15 The collection explores Wittgenstein’s early work, with a particular focus on his Tractatus, which examines the relation between language and the world, and which makes the distinction between saying and showing. The book considers the topics of logic, ontology, metaphysics, and the epistemological and moral aspects of Tractatus. Ludwig Wittgenstein-Ludwig Wittgenstein 1981 Pulling Up the Ladder-Richard R. Brockhaus 1991 Pulling up the Ladder discusses how Wittgenstein's early philosophy became widely known largely through the efforts of Russell and other
empirically-minded British philosophers, and to a lesser extent, the scientifically-oriented German-speaking philosophers of the Vienna Circle. However, Wittgenstein's primary philosophical concerns arose in a far different context, and failure to grasp this has led to many misunderstandings of the Tractatus. From Brockhaus' investigation of that context and its problems emerges this new interpretation of Wittgenstein's early thought, which also affords fresh insights into the later Wittgenstein.

Prototractatus-Ludwig Wittgenstein 1996 Wittgenstein's Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus, first published in 1921, has had a profound influence on modern philosophic thought. Prototractatus is a facsimile reproduction of an early version of Tractatus, only discovered in 1965. The original text has a parallel English translation and the text is edited to indicate all relevant deviations from the final version.

Tractatus in Context-James Carl Klagge 2021 "Ludwig Wittgenstein's brief Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus (1922) is one of the most important philosophical works of the Twentieth Century, yet it offers little orientation for the reader. The first-time reader is left wondering what it could be about, and the scholar is left with little guidance for interpretation. In Tractatus in Context, James C. Klagge presents the vital background necessary for appreciating Wittgenstein's gnomic masterpiece.

Tractatus in Context contains the early reactions to the Tractatus, including the initial reviews written in 1922-1924. And while we can't talk with Wittgenstein, we can do the next best thing-hear what he had to say about the Tractatus. Klagge thus presents what Wittgenstein thought about germane issues leading up to his writing the book, in discussions and correspondence with others about his ideas, and what he had to say about the Tractatus after it was written-in letters, lectures and conversations. It offers, you might say, Wittgenstein's own commentary on the book. Key Features: Illuminates what is at stake in the Tractatus, by providing the views of others that
engaged Wittgenstein as he was writing it. Includes Wittgenstein’s earlier thoughts on ideas in the book as recorded in his notebooks, letters, and conversations as well as his later, retrospective comments on those ideas. Draws on new or little-known sources, such as Wittgenstein's coded notebooks, Hermine's notes, Frege's letters, Hèansel's diary, Ramsey's notes, and Skinner's dictations. Draws connections between the background context and specific passages in the Tractatus, using a proposition-by-proposition commentary"--

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Tractatus in Context-James C. Klagge 2021-09-30 Ludwig Wittgenstein’s brief Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus (1922) is one of the most important philosophical works of the twentieth century, yet it offers little orientation for the reader. The first-time reader is left wondering what it could be about, and the scholar is left with little guidance for interpretation. In Tractatus in Context, James C. Klagge presents the vital background necessary for appreciating Wittgenstein’s gnomic masterpiece. Tractatus in Context contains the early reactions to the Tractatus, including the initial reviews written in 1922-1924. And while we can’t talk with Wittgenstein, we can do the next best thing—hear what he had to say about the Tractatus. Klagge thus presents what Wittgenstein thought about germane issues leading up to his writing the book, in discussions and correspondence with others about his ideas, and what he had to say about the Tractatus after it was written—in letters, lectures and conversations. It offers, you might say, Wittgenstein’s own commentary on the book. Key Features: Illuminates what is at
stake in the Tractatus, by providing the views of others that engaged Wittgenstein as he was writing it. Includes Wittgenstein’s earlier thoughts on ideas in the book as recorded in his notebooks, letters, and conversations as well as his later, retrospective comments on those ideas. Draws on new or little-known sources, such as Wittgenstein’s coded notebooks, Hermine’s notes, Frege’s letters, Hänsel’s diary, Ramsey’s notes, and Skinner’s dictations. Draws connections between the background context and specific passages in the Tractatus, using a proposition-by-proposition commentary.


THE TRACTATUS LOGICO-PHILOSOPHICUS is the only book-length philosophical work published by the Austrian philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein in his lifetime. The project had a broad aim - to identify the relationship between language and reality and to define the limits of science - and is recognized as a significant philosophical work of the twentieth century. Wittgenstein wrote the notes for the Tractatus while he was a soldier during World War I and completed it when a prisoner of war at Como and later Cassino in August 1918. It was first published in German in 1921 as 'Logisch-Philosophische Abhandlung'. The Tractatus was influential chiefly amongst the logical positivists of the Vienna Circle, such as Rudolf Carnap and Friedrich Waismann. Bertrand Russell's article "The Philosophy of Logical Atomism" is presented as a working out of ideas that he had learned from Wittgenstein.

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Reasonable Logic-Ludwig Wittgenstein 2017-12-08 This is a new formatted edition of Ludwig Wittgenstein's famous Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus. This is the only book that Wittgenstein actually wrote and published during his early philosophical career.

Ludwig Wittgenstein: Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus-Wilhelm Vossenkuhl 1997-06-15 1921 erschien der Tractatus logico-

A Study in Ludwig Wittgenstein's Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus-Alexander Parfeni Maslow 1933

Introduction to Wittgenstein's Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus-Friedrich Hulster 2017-03-02 In 1921, Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951) published a landmark book in philosophy: the Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus, usually called just the Tractatus. It puts forth a profound theory—now called the picture theory—about the meaning of language. Simply put, the Tractatus aims to answer the question "What can be expressed by language?" It is an understatement to say that the Tractatus is difficult to read and understand. Accordingly, numerous introductory books and commentaries have been written. These texts are important contributions in philosophy but also are quite complex, even when described as being introductory. In contrast, this book brings out the fundamental ideas of the Tractatus in simple, everyday language, with all concepts and conclusions illustrated by numerous examples taken from the natural sciences.

On the Treatment of Solipsism in Ludwig Wittgenstein's
Ludwig Wittgenstein est, avec Gottlob Frege et Bertrand Russell, l'un des fondateurs de la philosophie analytique. Le Tractatus logico-philosophicus est le seul ouvrage qu'il publia de son vivant, il s'agit en quelque sorte du point de départ de sa philosophie. Cependant, il en rejeta rapidement la plupart des thèses et, pour cette raison, cette œuvre est trop souvent ignorée ou simplement jugée à l'aune de sa soi-disant seconde philosophie. Pourtant, le Tractatus logico-philosophicus a ses mérites, puisque certaines thèses, notamment celles sur les mathématiques et celles sur la nature de la philosophie, ou encore l'importante distinction entre ce qui se dit et ce qui se montre, ne furent pas abandonnées, tandis que d'autres, en particulier la définition de la tautologie, furent adoptées de manière définitive en logique mathématique. Le Tractatus logico-philosophicus exerça en outre une influence fondamentale sur Russell, Ramsey et Carnap. Par ailleurs, il importe de comprendre cette première philosophie dans ses propres termes avant d'entreprendre la lecture des écrits postérieurs. On trouvera donc dans cet essai une présentation de l'ensemble des sujets abordés dans ce livre, non pas sous l'angle de la seconde philosophie mais à partir de son contexte, c'est-à-dire principalement des travaux de Frege et de Russell. Sont traitées, les questions d'ontologie, d'analyse du langage, de logique mathématique et d'éthique, ainsi que celle du statut de la métaphysique.
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.
author’s recommendations, allows a more immediate comprehension of the text and dissolves several false problems that had deceived readers and scholars for a century. The faithful interpretation of decimal numbers (which alone, according to Wittgenstein, “give perspicuity and clarity to the book”) shows that the Tractatus stems from a home-page containing seven cardinal propositions and develops level by level, by perfectly coherent reading units. Indeed, “the Tractatus must be read in accordance with the numbering system, and that demands that the reader follow the text after the manner of a logical tree, which is the way in which the book was composed and in which Wittgenstein arranged his philosophical remarks” (Peter Hacker, The Philosophical Quarterly). Thence, the Tractatus is no longer an obstacle course, where critics and students were strenuously committed to decipher anacolutes, semantic jumps and bizarre combinations. On the contrary, it reveals to be, at long last, a book that every reader, from her own point of view, can enjoy. The actual form of Wittgenstein’s work discloses the harmony and the aesthetic value of a philosophical text that is contemporary and is one of the most amazing masterpieces of world literature.

Routledge Philosophy GuideBook to Wittgenstein and the Tractatus-Michael Morris 2008-10-27 Written by a leading expert, this is the ideal guide to the only book Wittgenstein published during his lifetime, the Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus. Michael Morris makes sense of Wittgenstein’s brief but often cryptic text, highlighting its key themes. He introduces and analyzes: Wittgenstein’s life and the background to the Tractatus the ideas and text of the Tractatus the continuing importance of Wittgenstein's work to philosophy today, Wittgenstein is the most important twentieth-century philosopher in the English speaking world. This book will be essential reading for all students of philosophy of language and metaphysics.

Tractatus Logico-philosophicus-Ludwig Wittgenstein 1974
Logisch-philosophische Abhandling-Ludwig Wittgenstein 1971
Tractatus Logico-philosophicus-Ludwig Wittgenstein 1963
Tractatus logico-philosophicus-Ludwig Wittgenstein 1972
Wittgenstein's Tractatus Logico-philosophicus and the Picture Theory of Meaning-V. M. Hope 1965
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