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PREFACE	
I. BIOGRAPHICAL INTRODUCTION	
II. THE PHIC	TRACTATUS LOGICO-PHILOSO- CUS
(1)	Words as names. Meinong's problem and Russell's solution.
(2)	Structural identity between language and reality. The world, things, facts and states of affairs.
(3)	Language seen as propositions and elementary propositions. Elementary propositions as pictures of states of affairs. Elementary propositions not inconsistent with each other.
(4)	The elementary proposition can depict a state of affairs if it has the same logical form. The logical form of a fact determined by the arrangement of objects in it, and that of a proposition determined by the arrangement of the names in it. The form or inner qualities of objects.
(5)	The distinction between what can be said and what can only be shown.
(6)	Elementary propositions and truth-functions: difficulties inherent in this theory.

- (7) Tautologies, contradictions and logically necessary truths.
- (8) The thought as a logical picture of a fact. The limits of the world and the limits of language identical. Neither propositions nor thoughts can grasp the world as a whole.
- (9) The mystical.

III. THE TRACTATUS AND LOGICAL POSITIVISM

- The logical positivists' conception of philosophy. The verification principle. Metaphysical problems as pseudoproblems.
- (2) The Tractatus and the verification principle.
- (3) The logical positivists opposed to Wittgenstein's conception of the mystical.
- (4) The logical positivists and the principle of tolerance. Language not necessarily a picture of facts. The task of philosophy not to discover the correct logical form of language, but to construct the most convenient language, to provide a grammar of science.

IV. THE PHILOSOPHICAL INVESTIGA-TIONS

- (1) Wittgenstein repudiates the theory that facts have a logical form, and hence the theory that language is a picture of reality.
- (2) The Augustinian language-game as a naming language-game. The language-game not primary, but points to the pos-

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- sibility of other language-games. The meaning of a word is not what it names.
- (3) Language has no unique characteristic in terms of which it can be defined. Different languages have "family resemblances." Whether an object is simple depends on the context. In itself an object is neither composite nor simple. No states of affairs exist.
- (4) The task of philosophy no longer seen as finding the correct logical form of particular sentences, for every sentence "is in order as it is." The job is to understand what function the sentence performs. Philosophical problems arise from a misunderstanding of language, and are eliminated as understanding is achieved.
- (5) Misunderstanding of such utterances as "Now I understand." Such expressions are not a description or report; they act like a signal.
- (6) "E" as a name of a sensation can be used neither correctly nor incorrectly; it is not a name. The statement "I have a pain" as acquired pain-behavior.
- (7) Logical positivism influenced by the Tractatus, but more recent analytical philosophy more influenced by the Philosophical Investigations.

V. CONTEMPORARY PHILOSOPHICAL IN-VESTIGATIONS

 Ryle's investigation of mental concepts in The Concept of Mind. The Cartesian "category mistake." Confusion between 105

- affirmative statements and hypothetical or semi-hypothetical statements, and between explanation in terms of laws and causal explanations.
- (2) Strawson's investigation of meaning and referring in his paper "On Referring." Russell's failure to distinguish between a sentence and its use, and his confusion of meaning with denotation. His consequent incorrect analysis of such sentences as "The king of France is bald." Existence not asserted but presupposed by such sentences. Geach's analysis.
- (3) Hart's defense, in his paper "The Ascription of Responsibilities and Rights," of concepts used in the philosophy of law and in such utterances as "This is yours" (which is also a performatory utterance) or "It was X who did it."
- (4) Urmson's argument, in his paper "On Grading," that the word "good" is a grading label. Thus the sentence "This is good" neither names nor describes the criteria for the use of the word "good," but presupposes such criteria. "This is good" is not a subjective, but an objective judgment.