

Analytic Philosophy.

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There are about three dimensions of Analytic philosophy

- * Introduction.
- * Developmental phases of Analytic philosophy
- * Summary.

The phases of analytic philosophy show the different developments of the course. Within those phase we would clearly distinguish analytic philosophy from philosophy of language, which is usually attributed as analytic philosophy.

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Methodology is a vehicle that takes you to your destination

Introduction.

Analytic philosophy could be described as an important and leading approach within the twentieth century philosophical discuss. This is shown today, by the fact that most philosophical works comes with analysis. Analytic philosophy developed more in Great Britain and America, there were also significant contributions from New Zealand, Australia, Scandinavian countries.

This approach to philosophizing deploys analytic method.

Analytic Method.

Analytic method seeks simply puzzling philosophical concepts by breaking them down into simply components to facilitate clarity and precision and forestall ambiguity.

Example of Confusing sentences.

- The mother beat the daughter because she was drunk.
*(Note in bracket the person been referred.)
- Literates slapped Confidence because he was uncultured.

There are two types of analytic method.

1. Logical
2. Linguistic.

These two forms of analyses aim at resolving philosophical problems emanating from linguistic confusion. Here in lies the central thrust of this course, which can be represented with this thesis; "We can resolve philosophical problems

emanating from linguistic confusion through classification of thoughts using logical and/or linguistic analysis".

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Thesis

This is the central argument in any proposition.

- Resolution of philosophy problems.
- Linguistic confusion
- Classification
- Using logical and/or linguistic

Early Phase of Analytic Philosophy.

These are two prominent scholars in this phase. The discourses categorized as an early analytic philosophy or discourses evolved by two great scholars; Gottlob Frege and George E. Moore.

Background of Argument.

For Frege it was the problem of lack of rigour and logical accuracy in our daily expressions. He argued that there should be a way of organizing argument.

On the other hand, during the time of G. E. Moore, there were two idealist; Francis Bradley and Hegel who

Absolute idealist - Bradley & Hegel -

Criticism of Frege:

They didn't consider those who didn't study philosophy.

They created complex theories instead of solving a problem.

Created more problems.

Conceptual writing

↳ formal writing.

(contaminated)
it means that every symbol must be situated in a discipline

argument which lays emphasis on the universal instead of the particulars. The idealist focused on how our thoughts influence our reality. Moore came up and argued that problems arise when we take things in whole instead of in parts, for him we begin from the parts to understand the whole.

From the background of their argument, it means that they were argued from logical & linguistic approach or formalism or informalism approach, respectively.

Gottlob Frege (1848 - 1925)

Frege tried to ^{propose} state a precise way of stating things, using the fundamental truths of arithmetic and pure logic which he called logicism. He wrote a work called *Begriffsschrift* (Begriff - Term/concept, Schrift - writing) - "Conceptual writing". In another work he wrote called "Grundlage der Arithmetik" (Fundamentals of Arithmetic) where he showed the ambiguities and imprecision in our daily use of language. In the work, he proposes that the use of simple arithmetics would help to resolve the ambiguities in language.

For him, when you reduce things into simpler components, it would make ambiguous sentences easier to express.

Resolution of identity - the vector of Bill is not Albert
(it doesn't refer to identical reference)

For Frege, Arithmetic truths like (symbols, mathematical axioms etc.) facilitates clarity, because they contain rigour and accuracy.

Drawing on this, Frege created logically superior notations to engender clarity. He laid emphasis also on the part instead of the whole.

Evaluation / Criticism.

Frege deployed logical analysis in his argument, which can be called also formalism. Some criticism of him includes:

1. In his attempt to create simple arithmetic in order to reduce ambiguity, he ended up creating complex theories which are more difficult to understand.
2. His use of symbols must be within a context in order to enable other people to understand it, without the context there is no understanding.
3. His theories didn't consider those who didn't have the knowledge of philosophy or those who can't study it.
4. Also Frege's idea of fundamental truths cannot be static and could be different in another occasion.

G. E. Moore (1852 - 1933)

The philosophical discuss of G.E. Moore in analytic philosophy could be traced to the discuss and dialogue with McTaggart in Bertrand Russell's office at Oxford University. In their discuss, McTaggart said "Time is unreal" which influenced Moore, since he was in disagreement with such idealistic and metaphysical stance, which has no connection with experience and also contradicts common sense belief. Drawing on this, Moore wrote the work called "The defense of Common sense belief".

For Moore, whatever that doesn't conform to our common sense experience should be thrown away. According to Moore, Science gives us a detailed knowledge of common sense belief.

In other words, our daily expressions (linguistic expressions) must contain things that are given in experience, things that can easily be identified and observed just like in Sciences.

Moore also criticized George Berkley's who said "To be is to be perceived (Esse est percipi)" because his argument is idealistic just like McTaggarts.

Moore also argued that the usage of copulars in expression don't establish a relation of identity. When we do that we end up in naturalistic fallacy (that is using copulars to express identity). Example "Martin is good" (the word/term good is reduced to the subject martin, since good is a encomparative term). In doing this we commit naturalistic fallacy.

PHASE OF LOGICAL ATOMISM.

This phase features a turn to ideal language analysis and logical atomism developed by Bertrand Russell and Ludwig Wittgenstein.

CLARIFICATION OF TERM.

Logical atomism is the theory that reality is analyzable into fundamentally simple, indivisible, and mutually independent objects or facts. So reality such as an ideal language must be **identical** to the structure of reality (i.e. It must be precise such that each concrete particular possesses one name).

An ideal language or expression that is identical to the **structure of reality** is an atomic sentence.

Such atomic sentences, composed of elements, get their meaning by direct **co-relation with experience** (i.e sense data). Thus, the meaningfulness of such sentences to human agents depends on humans' direct acquaintance, awareness and contact with corresponding sense data.

In other words, they establish a correspondence between an "atom" of language (an atomic proposition) and an atomic fact.

So, the world constitutes separate and independent facts (like atomic facts, general facts (marked with 'all'), negative facts, and intentional facts (they are non-truth-functional

proposition that expresses wishes, beliefs, wants and likes)

THE CORE STANCES OF THE MAJOR PROPOSERNS

1. BERTRAND RUSSELL.

Russell defines "Logical atomism" as the last residue in analysis (i.e., logical atoms) and not physical atoms). In equal to this stance, he distinguished between atomic proposition and molecular proposition.

An atomic proposition is a declarative statement that asserts that something has a certain quality (e.g., 'The case is red') that could be true or false. An agent cannot break such a sentence into other simpler sentences.

Thus, each atomic proposition has a corresponding atomic fact that is knowable to a human agent through direct acquaintance and contact with corresponding sense data.

A Fact exists in the world and makes a proposition corresponding to it either true or false. For example, the proposition "It is raining" is true if it is raining in the actual sense.

According to Russell, atomic facts are the simplest kinds of facts consisting of quality or relation by certain particulars expressed by a verb.

A simple atomic fact, for instance, features a 'certain quality like the Red-car example above.

Such a fact is known as a monadic fact since it involves

a particular, relation and a quality.

However, there may be a combination of a relation, universal, and more particulars (dyadic, triadic, quadratic, and n -adic facts). For instance, a dyadic fact involves two things and a relation (e.g. 'A is next to B'). A triadic fact involves three 'things' and a relation e.g. A gives B to C etc.

Russell names the process of discovering an atomic proposition and facts as "Logical analysis".

A molecular proposition is a proposition that contains other propositions, which you may call their atoms. That means that molecular proposition contains atomic propositions merged by logical connectives.

Some of the connectives include disjunction like or conjunction like and implication like something follows from it'd F B means that B follows from it's t.c. For example, "P and Q" is a molecular proposition whose truth value depends on the propositions P and Q separately.

The proposition "The weather is cloudy today, and Kenneth brings an umbrella" is true, provided they (i.e., the propositions) are true separately.

Thus, the truth-value of a molecular proposition is a function of the truth-values of its component atomic propositions. This means that the truth or falsity of the proposition "P or Q" depends upon two facts, one of which corresponds to P and the

start to ?

Let us look at the table of truth.

TABLE OF TRUTH (CONJUNCTION AND DISJUNCTION)

P	Q	$P \wedge Q$	P	Q	$P \vee Q$
T	T	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	T	F	T
F	T	F	F	T	T
F	F	F	F	F	F

For Example,

The teacher is in the class
and he is teaching.

For example.

It is either the seminarian
is in the class or he is in the
library.

EVALUATION.

Quantum physics (leptons, quarks and boson) displaces Russell's theory since atoms are no longer the smallest particle of an entity.

Summary

Russell's stance on logical atomism proceeds in two directions:
first, there is a breakdown of sentences containing precise descriptions
of things in the world (i.e. a 'kind of horizontal analysis which
starts from the level of things in the world and ends there.')

Second, there is a deeper analysis of the sense data. Russell's

'symbolism.'

stance is a form of analytical realism which underscores that
the existence of the complex depends on the existence of the simple
and not vice versa.

The theory also underscores that the atomic entities (universals
and particulars) have their nature quite independent of the relations
they bear to one another.

Quantum physics is the study of matter and energy at the
most fundamental level. The discipline aims at uncovering the
properties and behaviors of the very building blocks of nature.
While many quantum experiments examine very small objects,
such as electrons and photons, quantum phenomena are all
around us, acting on every scale.

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LUDWIG WITTGENSTEIN (1889-1953)

• Wittgenstein's Logical atomism is contained in his work entitled Tractatus Logico-philosophicus (1921). In this work he draws a sharp contrast between things we express and show.

According to him, the proposition a sentence expresses is a
set of possible worlds (i.e. those worlds the proposition describes
truly and falsely) [cf Lee 2011: 77]. For example, the proposition
that "Trump will win the election" is a truism in one possible
world, while the proposition that "Trump will not win the election"
is false in another possible world.

So, there are possible worlds that make a proposition true and possible world that make it false.

So, language (i.e., propositions and thoughts) represents (expresses) reality or frames how we perceive the world in a logical space. This stance means that a proposition is a model of reality (i.e., it refers to reality or points to some aspects of reality) as we imagine since it describes state of affairs (possible worlds).

Hence, with propositions, we make ourselves understood. Therefore, misunderstanding only arises due to wrong or ambiguous representation of reality in language.

Wittgenstein argues also that we picture (show) facts to ourselves in our thoughts and communication as in elementary or atomic propositions. So, worldly items correspond and are related to the elements in our utterances (expressed by our propositions) as in elementary propositions (i.e., picturing facts).

Language, therefore, pictures facts and communicates what could be right or wrong in logical spaces (i.e., express and show facts)

The term "logical space" refers to a world of signs which is related to reality. Reality for Wittgenstein means the existence and non-existence of states of affairs (possible worlds).

We have the possibility of combining certain objects in a state of affairs just like in complex propositions (i.e., logical synthesis of elementary propositions). So some of our utterances, which express our propositions contain "surface grammar"

(the way the word is used in the sentence structure) and "depth grammar" (i.e., the profound meaning /language game).

The latter (i.e., depth grammar) means that a word or even a sentence has meaning only as a result of the "rule" of the "game" being played (like the rules we use to decipher truth value of a proposition in truth table)

"Check the Truth Table"

When you have images with confusing reality:

The Core theses in Wittgenstein's stance are as follows:

1. Every proposition has a unique final analysis that reveals it (i.e., the proposition) to be a truth function of elementary propositions (Tractatus 3.25, 4.221, 4.51, 6)

→ A truth function is a function that accepts truth values as input and produces a unique truth value as output.

For instance, X mistakenly believes that she ought to undergo appendectomy because of her pains and does not believe that she will go under the surgical.

"X believes that she ought to undergo surgery" is true while

"X believes that she will not go under the surgical blade" is false.

In both cases, each component sentence is false, but each

Artwork speaks by an enigmatic eloquence.

Compound sentence formed by prefixing the phrase "X believes that" differs in truth value (see the truth table below).

2. The elementary propositions assert the existence of atomic states of affairs (3.25, 4.21)

3. Elementary propositions are mutually independent - each one can be true or false independently of the truth or falsity of the others (4.21, 5.13f)

4. Elementary proposition = the immediate combination of semantically simple or 'names' (4.22)

5. Names refer to items wholly devoid of complexity, so-called "objects" (2.02 & 3.22)

6. Atomic states of affairs are combinations of these objects (2.01)

These theses are atomistic in nature (although he did not use logical atomism) since his stance encompasses the breakdown of things into simplex components. Moreover, he argues that we can reveal the ultimate constituents of reality through logical analysis.

However, he underscores that such analysis would lead to

an infinite regress if we do not see objects as independent facts that constitute reality.

Appraisal

First, Wittgenstein's claim that expressions have meaning only in logical proposition excludes other forms of expression such as music, art (like the duck-rabbit figure), dance, etc. That means we also communicate our thoughts, feelings, and emotions through the latter forms of expression.

Secondly, no dimension of language (not even Wittgenstein's logical space) is superior to the other. Moreover, the medium of language (i.e., communication) is also crucial in facilitating clarity and understanding.

Wittgenstein's incitation that we can think only what we can picture or cannot think what we cannot picture, is absurd.

(contd) Summary

Wittgenstein and Russell believe that analyzing the nature of representations and logical

Vienna Circle - Austria
Analytic tradition in Vienna.

Verif
imp
- strong sense of Verifiability
- narrow sense
- wider sense
- Rudolf Carnap
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Credibility of Information.

PHASE OF LOGICAL POSITIVISM.

Introduction

This phase in analytic philosophy emerged in the second and third decades of twentieth century in Austria and Great Britain. However, most of its proponents are in Austria, led by Moritz Schlick.

Clarification of terms.

Logical positivism (Logical empiricism) is a theory developed in the 1920s to rid philosophy of its metaphysical, non-scientific impurities (cf. Kipbodish 1997: 115).

Logical positivists confine knowledge in philosophy to factual assertion and empirical methods of science. The uniqueness of this phase in analytic philosophy lies in the unique combination of Mathematical Logic with empiricism by the proponents, thereby giving new interpretation to mathematical propositions.

Indeed, mathematical logic provided the technical bases for the positivist as is the case with Plato's, pythagorean, Spinoza's and Leibniz's theories.

The theory also derived the early modern empiricism of John Locke, George Berkeley and David Hume.

It is also focused on eliminating metaphysical language from philosophy like Wittgenstein and Russell), determining language's function in ethical discourse and identifying the differences between the formal truth of logic and mathematics and the factual in this phase.

truth of empirical science.

The proponents of this stance constituted themselves to what is known as the Vienna Circle under the leadership of Prof. Moritz Schlick (1882 - 1936)

Core Thesis and Thrust of Argument.

The proponents of this theory aimed to rid philosophy of its metaphysical and non-scientific impurities by deploying principles such as the verification principle.

There was also focus on determining language's function in ethical discourse, and identifying the differences between the formal truth of logic and mathematics and the factual truth of empirical sciences.

The core proponents of this stance belong to the Vienna Circle under the leadership of Prof. Moritz Schlick.

STAND POINTS.

The Logical positivists focused on setting out sufficient conditions of rules for a statement to be meaningful, true, or false. According to them, an empirical statement is significant/meaningful if and only if it is verifiable by appeal to experience.

This strong sense of verifiability admits of verification or falsification through one's encounter with experience.

Let us examine the stances of three prominent scholars

Moritz Schlick, for example, insisted on the narrow sense of verifiability; A narrow sense of verifiability is when a statement becomes meaningful to an agent because it expresses a particular state of affairs to the agent who understands the meaning of the words in it.

What makes a proposition meaningful?

A proposition becomes meaningful when what it expresses is given in the proposition or statement.

That means that the agent must conceive and specify the conditions that make the statement true or false.

Thus Verification is logically possible (verifiable in theory) even though verifying the statement is technically impossible (verifiability in practice)

For example, verifying that a Centaur runs faster than my car is logically possible but technically impossible.