Ch 1

Analysis

Oxford dictionary

Oxford dictionary of philosophy

Decompositional conception

Regressive conception

Transformative or interpretive conception

Translating an initial statement into the priviliged language of logic, mathematics or science, before articulating the relevant erlements amnd structures, and all in the service of identifying fundamental principals by means of which to explain it

Analysis

Analusus in Greek

Analyse in German

Socratic definition

Term analusis in Plato’s dialogues or Euclids elements   
Euclids synthetically

Latin resolutio and greek analusis

Use of the word ressolution in latin and in the renaissance

Reduction in Aristotelain syllogism and especially Aristotelian syllogism since descartes

Ch 2

Platos method of division and related method of hypothesis which drew on geometrical analysis

Aristotles method of analysis

Analysis in euclids geometrical from Thaethetus and Eudocus

Pappus Mathematical Collection(“akolouthon”, “anapolin lysin”, “epomena”)

Analysis as what is sought and synthetis in what is meant

Regression to First causes, principles or theorems, but decomposition and transformation as well

Platos nominal, essential, mental, linguistic, realistic construals

Ch 3

Syncategoremata and exponibilia in the developmenty of a conception of interpretive analysis

John Buridans summae de dialectica where he distinguishes explicitly between divisions, definitions and demonstrations, corresponding to decompositional, interpretive and regressive analysis, respectively.

Ch 4

The critique of the content of traditional thought with use of geometrical analysis in Aristotelian tradition having asimilated the regressive process of going form theorems to axiams with that of the moving from effects to causes.

Analyseis being seen as working to know the underlying reason and synthesis as a method of proof, working from again from what is discovered to what needed explanation.

Hobbes de Corpore wherein the method of analysis and synthesis where decompositional forms of analysis asre articulated alongside regresssive forms.

Descartes rules for the direction of the mind

Descartes discourse on the method (PW, I, 120)

Altough the analysis/synthesis structure remains, what is involded ghere is a decomposition/composition rather than regression/progression.

Descartes analytic geometry and platos method of collection and division (by rationale of animals in a classification hyrierarchy as well as extensionally and intensionally)

Anaylisis, decomposition a whole of parts(concept) into constituenties

Ch 5

Kant decompositional conception of analysis

Moses mendelssohn

Criticism towards the decompositional conception of analysis

* Destructive and life diminishing
* Negating and soul-destroying by Schiller, Hegel and Chardin
* Analysis is falsification by Bradley and Henri bergson

Positive vieuw of analysis by Bolzano and the neo-kantians

* Method of variation by Bolzano as basis for reconstruction of the analytic, symthetic distinction
* The role of strcture in the conceptualized experience
* More appreciation of analysis in mathematics and science
* Recognizing the central idealist claim that anakysis is a kind of abstraction the inevitably involves falsification or distortion
* Complexity of experience is a complexity of form and content rather thanm of seperable constituents

Analytic philosophy and phenomenology are more sophistical conceptions of analysis

Frege, Russel and busserls concerns on foundations of mathematics

* Aim of eidetic reduction – Husserl
* HUsserls later discussion of ‘explication’
* Carnaps account of explication

Ch 6

Characterization of analyhtic philosophy by the role played by logical analysis

Pappus’s accoutnof method

The recognition of what was called earlier the transformative or interpretitive dimension of analysis.(Any analysis presupposes the a particular framework pf interpretation, and work is done in interpreting what we are seeking to analyze as part of the progress of regression and decomposition. This may involve transforming it in some way, in order for the resources of a given theory or conceptual framework to be brought to bear.)

Benthams conception of paraphrasis

Development of quantificational theory

Arithmetic is a system of analytic and not synthetic truths by Frege, Russell and Kant

Logical analysis of number statments, second-level property by considering negative existential statements

Denying an object exists is saying the concept has no instance, this can be seen as a form of rephrasing.

The value of logical anaklysis is to show us anyway problematic linguistic expressions and explain what is really going on.

Ryle and systematically misleading expressions

* To rectify the logical geography of the knowledge which we already posses, an idea that was to lead to the articulation of connective rather than reductive conceptions of analysis, the emphasis being place don elucidating the relationships between concepts without assuming that there is a priviliged set of intrinsically basic concepts.

Analytisch oordeel

Analytische filosofie is analytische chemide- Lavoisier

Analyse in de wiskunde

Bloedanalyse

Gestructureerde analyse

Materiaalanalyse

Muziekanalyse

Psychoanalyse

Sterte-zwakteanalyse

Schenkeranalyse

Systeemanalyse

Interne analyse

Externe analyse

STEP-analyse