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Logical Empiricism at Its Peak-Schlick Carnap and Neurath

Nobel Prize in philosophy - the closest analogue is a volume in The Library of Living Philosophers, an honor which, like the Nobel Prize, cannot be awarded posthumously. Among 'scientific philosophers,' Rudolf Carnap, Albert Einstein, Karl Popper, and Bertrand Russell have been so honored. Had Reichenbach lived longer, he would have shared the honor with Carnap, for at the time of his death a volume on Logical Empiricism, treating the works of Carnap and Reichenbach, was in its early stages of preparation. In the volume which emerged, Carnap wrote, 'In 1953, when Reichenbach's creative activity was suddenly ended by his premature death, our movement lost one of its most active leaders.'

Logical Empiricism and the Physical Sciences-Taylor & Francis Group

2021-04-27 This volume has two primary aims: to trace the traditions and changes in methods, concepts, and ideas that brought forth the logical empiricists' philosophy of physics, and to present and analyze the logical empiricists' various and occasionally contrary ideas about the physical sciences and their philosophical relevance. These original essays discuss these developments in their original contexts and social and institutional environments, thus showing the various fruitful conceptions and philosophies behind the history of twentieth-century philosophy of science. Logical Empiricism and the Natural Sciences is divided into three thematic sections. Part 1 surveys the influences on logical empiricism's philosophy of science and physics. It features essays on Reichenbach's account of objectivity, and the impact Poincaré on Neurath's early views on scientific method, Frank's exchanges with Einstein about philosophy of physics, and the forgotten role of Kurt Grelling. Part II focuses on specific physical theories, including Carnap's and Reichenbach's positions on Einstein's theory of general relativity, Reichenbach's critique of unified field theory, and the logical empiricists' reactions to quantum mechanics. The third and final group of essays widens the scope to philosophy of science and physics in general. It includes contributions, among others, on von Mises' frequentism, Frank's account of concept formation and confirmation, and the interrelations between Nagel's Feigl's, and Hempel's versions of logical empiricism. This book offers a comprehensive account of the logical empiricists' philosophy of physics. It is a valuable resource for researchers interested in the history and philosophy of science, philosophy of physics, and the history of analytic philosophy.

Rudolf Carnap and the Legacy of Logical Empiricism-CREATH

2012-02-23 This Institute's Yearbook for the most part, documents its recent activities and provides a forum for the discussion of exact philosophy, logical and empirical investigations, and analysis of language. This volume holds a collection of papers on various aspects of the work of Rudolf Carnap by an international group of distinguished scholars.

Logical Empiricism and the Special Sciences-Sahotra Sarkar

Twenty-nine collected essays represent a critical history of Shakespeare's play as text and as theater, beginning with Samuel Johnson in 1765, and ending with a review of the Royal Shakespeare Company production in 1991. The criticism centers on three aspects of the play: the love/friendship debate.

The Limits of Logical Empiricism-Arthur Pap 2006-03-02 Arthur Pap's work played an important role in the development of the analytic tradition. This role goes beyond the historical fact that Pap's views of dispositional and modal concepts were influential. His philosophical preoccupation, the concepts of necessity and possibility, provides solutions on issues of concern in the metaphysics of modality.

Carnap's Construction of the World-Alan W. Richardson 1998 The first detailed and comprehensive study of Rudolf Carnap, an influential figure in twentieth-century philosophy.
logical-empiricism-at-its-peak-schlick-carnap-and-neurath

The Emergence of Logical Empiricism—Robert Nozick 1996 Twenty-nine collected essays represent a critical history of Shakespeare’s play as text and theater, with Samuel Johnston and ending with a review of the Royal Shakespeare Company production in 1991. The criticism centers on three aspects of the play: the love/friendship debate.

The Logical Structure of the World—Rudolf Carnap 2003 Available for the first time in 20 years, here are two important works from the 1920s by the best-known representative of the Vienna Circle. In The Logical Structure of the World, Carnap adopts the position of “methodological solipsism” and shows that it is possible to describe the world from the immediate data of experience. In his Pseudosophy in Problems, he asserts that many philosophical problems are meaningless.

The Vienna Circle and Logical Empiricism—F. Stadler 2006-06-09 This work is for scholars, researchers and students in history and philosophy of science focusing on Logical Empiricism and analytic philosophy of science. It provides historical and systematic research and deals with the influence and impact of the Vienna Circle/Logical Empiricism on today’s philosophy of science. It also explores the intellectual context of this scientific philosophy and focuses on main figures and peripheral adherents.

Logical Empiricism—Paolo Parrini 2003-07-01 This collection of essays reexamines the origins of logical empiricism and offers fresh insights into its relationship to contemporary philosophy of science.

The Routledge Handbook of Logical Empiricism—Taylor & Francis Group 2021-12-15 An outstanding reference source to this challenging subject area, and the first collection of its kind. Essential reading for students and researchers in the history of philosophy, the history of analytical philosophy and twentieth-century philosophy.

The Limits of Logical Empiricism—Alfons Kepink 2006-03-30 This volume collects some of the most significant papers of Arthur Pap. Pap’s work played an important role in the development of the analytic tradition. This goes beyond the merely historical fact of Pap’s influential views of dispositional and modal concepts. Pap’s writings in philosophy of science, modality, and philosophy of mathematics provide insightful alternative perspectives on philosophical problems of current interest.

Logical Empiricism in North America—Gary L. Hardcastle 2003 “An essential overview of an important intellectual movement, Logical Empiricism in North America offers the first significant, sustained, and multidisciplinary attempt to understand the intellectual, cultural, and political dimensions of logical empiricism’s transmission from Europe, subsequent development in North America, and influence on our understanding of science in the twenty-first century.”—BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

Language, Truth and Logic—Alfred Jules Ayer 2012-04-18 "A delightful book ... I should like to have written it myself.”—Bertrand Russell First published in 1936, this first full-length presentation in English of the Logical Positivism of Carnap, Neurath, and others has gone through many printings to become a classic of thought and communication. It not only surveys one of the most important areas of modern thought; it also shows the confusion that arises from imperfect understanding of the uses of language. A first-rate antidote for fuzzy thought and muddled writing, this remarkable book has helped philosophers, writers, speakers, teachers, students, and general readers alike. Mr. Ayers sets up specific tests by which you can easily evaluate statements of ideas. You will also learn how to distinguish ideas that cannot be verified by experience — those expressing religious, moral, aesthetic experience, those expounding in full a theory of meaning that has its roots in the work of Frege and has been of the widest influence. . . . The chief virtue of the book is its systematic character. From Frege to Quine most philosophical logicians have restricted themselves by piecemeal and local assaults on the problems involved. The book is marked by a genial tolerance. Carnap sees himself as proposing conventions rather than asserting truths. However he provides plenty of matter for argument.”—Anthony Quinton, Hibbert Journal

Meaning and Necessity—Rudolf Carnap 1988-02-15 “This book is valuable as expounding in full a theory of meaning that has its roots in the work of Frege and has been of the widest influence. . . . The chief virtue of the book is its systematic character. From Frege to Quine most philosophical logicians have restricted themselves by piecemeal and local assaults on the problems involved. The book is marked by a genial tolerance. Carnap sees himself as proposing conventions rather than asserting truths. However he provides plenty of matter for argument.”—Anthony Quinton, Hibbert Journal

The Oxford Handbook of The History of Analytic Philosophy—Michael Beaney 2013-06-20 The main stream of academic philosophy, in Anglophone countries and increasingly worldwide, is identified by the name ‘analytic’. The study of its history, from the 19th century to the late 20th, has boomed in recent years. These specially commissioned essays by forty leading scholars constitute the most comprehensive book on the subject.

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On Theories—William Demopoulos 2022-02-15 The final work of the esteemed philosopher William Demopoulos supplants logical empiricism’s accounts of physical theories, which fail to satisfactorily engage modern physics. Arguing for a new appreciation of the tightly woven character of theory and evidence, Demopoulos offers novel insights into the distinctive nature of quantum reality.

Two Essays on Entropy—Rudolf Carnap 1977-01-01

Meaning and Necessity—Rudolf Carnap 1988-02-15 “This book is valuable as expounding in full a theory of meaning that has its roots in the work of Frege and has been of the widest influence. . . . The chief virtue of the book is its systematic character. From Frege to Quine most philosophical logicians have restricted themselves by piecemeal and local assaults on the problems involved. The book is marked by a genial tolerance. Carnap sees himself as proposing conventions rather than asserting truths. However he provides plenty of matter for argument.”—Anthony Quinton, Hibbert Journal

Thomas Kuhn’s ‘Linguistic Turn’ and the Legacy of Logical Empiricism—Stefano Gatti 2016-12-05 Presenting a critical history of the philosophy of science in the twentieth century, focusing on the transition from logical positivism in its first half to the “new philosophy of science” in its second, Stefano Gatti examines the influence of several key figures, but the main focus of the book are Thomas Kuhn and Karl Popper. Kuhn as the central figure of the new philosophy of science, and Popper as a key philosopher of the time who stands outside both traditions. Gatti makes two important claims about the development of the philosophy of science in the twentieth century; that Kuhn is much closer to positivism than many have supposed, failing to solve the crisis of neopositivism, and that Popper, in responding to the deeper crisis of foundationalism that spans the whole of the Western philosophical tradition, ultimately shows what is untenable in Kuhn’s view. Gatti has written a very detailed and fine grained, yet accessible discussion making exceptionally interesting use of archive materials.

Language, Truth and Knowledge—Thomas Bonk 2013-03-14 This collection will prove a valuable resource for our understanding of the historic Carnap and the living philosophical issues with which he grappled. It arose out of a symposium on Carnap’s work (Vienna, 2001). With essays by Graham H. Bird, Jaakko Hintikka, Ilika Niiniluoto, Jan Wolenski, this volume will interest graduate students of the philosophy of language and logic, as well as professional philosophers, historians of analytic philosophy.
The Cambridge Companion to Quine-Roger F. Gibson, Jr 2004-03-29 W. V. Quine (1908-2000) was quite simply the most distinguished analytic philosopher of the later half of the twentieth century. His celebrated attack on the analytic/synthetic tradition heralded a major shift away from the view of language descended from logical positivism. His most important book, Word and Object, introduced the concept of indeterminacy of radical translation, a bleak view of the nature of the language with which we ascribe thoughts and beliefs to ourselves and others. Quine is also famous for the view that epistemology should be naturalized, that is, conducted in a scientific spirit with the object of investigating the relationship between the inputs of experience and the outputs of belief. The fifteen essays in this volume cover all the central topics of Quine's philosophy: the underdetermination of physical theory, analyzability, naturalism, propositional attitudes, behaviorism, reference and ontology, positivism, holism and logic.

The Historical and Philosophical Significance of Ayer's Language, Truth and Logic-Adam Tamas Tuboly 2020-10-23 This edited collection provides the first comprehensive volume on A. J. Ayer's 1936 masterpiece, Language, Truth and Logic. With eleven original chapters the volume reconsiders the historical and philosophical significance of Ayer's work, examining its place in the history of analytic philosophy and its subsequent legacy. Making use of logical empiricism, the contributors explore a wide variety of topics, from ethics, values and religion, to truth, epistemology and philosophy of language. Among the questions discussed are: How did Ayer preserve or distort the views and conceptions of logical empiricists? How are Ayer's arguments different from the ones he aimed at reconstructing? And which aspects of the book were responsible for its immense impact? The volume expertly places Language, Truth and Logic in the intellectual and socio-cultural history of twentieth-century philosophical thought, providing both introductory and contextual chapters, as well as specific explorations of a variety of topics covering the main themes of the book. Providing important insights of both historical and contemporary significance, this collection is an essential resource for scholars interested in the legacy of the Vienna Circle and its effect on ethics and philosophy of mind.

The Logical Syntax of Language-Rudolf Carnap 1937 Available for the first time in 20 years, here is the Rudolf Carnap's famous "principle of tolerance" by which everyone is free to mix and match the rules of language and logic. In The Logical Syntax of Language, Carnap explains how his entire theory of language structure came to him like a vision when he was ill. He postulates that concepts of the theory of logic are purely syntactical and therefore can be formulated in logical syntax.

Logical Empiricism and Pragmatism-Sami Pihlström 2017-05-31 This book explores the complexity of two philosophical traditions, extending from their origins to the current developments in neopragmatism. Chapters deal with the first encounters of these traditions and beyond, looking at metaphysics and the Viennese circle as well as semantics and the principle of tolerance. There is a general consensus that North-American (neo-)pragmatism and European Logical Empiricism were converging philosophical traditions, especially after the forced migration of the European Philosophers. But readers will discover a pluralist image of this relation and interaction with an obvious family resemblance. This work clarifies and specifies the common features and differences of these currents since the beginning of their mutual scientific communication in the 19th century. The book draws on collaboration between authors and philosophers from Vienna, Tübingen, and Helsinki, and their networks. It will appeal to philosophers, scholars in the history of philosophy, philosophers of science, pragmatists and beyond.

The Unity of Science-Rudolf Carnap 2013-05-13 As a leading member of the Vienna Circle, Rudolph Carnap's aim was to bring about a "unified science" by applying a method of logical analysis to the empirical data of all the sciences. This work, first published in English in 1934, endeavors to work out a way in a manner in which the observation statements required for verification are not private to the observer. The work shows the strong influence of Wittgenstein, Russell, and Frege.


An Introduction to the Philosophy of Science-Rudolf Carnap 1995-01-17 Stimulating, thought-provoking text by one of the 20th century's most creative philosophers makes accessible such topics as probability, measurement and quantitative language, causality and determinism, theoretical laws and concepts, more.

Studies in Inductive Logic and Probability-Rudolf Carnap 1980-01-01 A basic system of inductive logic; An axiomatic foundation for the logic of inductive generalization; A survey of inductive systems; On the condition of partial exchangeability; Representation theorems of the de finetti type; De finetti's generalizations of exchangeability; The structure of probabilities defined on first-order languages; A subjectivist's guide to objective chance.

Philosophy and Logical Syntax-Rudolf Carnap 1935 'My endeavour in these pages is to explain the main features of the method of philosophizing which we, the Vienna Circle, use, and by using try to develop further. It is the method of the logical analysis of science, or more precisely, of the syntactical analysis of scientific language... The purpose of the book -- as of the lectures -- is to give a first impression of our method and of the direction of our questions and investigations to those who are not yet acquainted with them.' -- From the Preface.

The Berlin Group and the Philosophy of Logical Empiricism-Nikolay Milkov 2013-02-26 The Berlin Group for scientific philosophy was active between 1928 and 1933 and was closely related to the Vienna Circle. In 1930, the leaders of the two Groups, Hans Reichenbach and Rudolf Carnap, launched the journal Erkenntnis. However, between the Berlin Group and the Vienna Circle, there was not only close relatedness but also significant difference. Above all, while the Berlin Group explored philosophical problems of the actual practice of science, the Vienna Circle, closely following Wittgenstein, was more interested in problems of the language of science. The book includes first discussion ever (in three chapters) on Walter Dubislav's logic and philosophy. Two chapters are devoted to another author scarcely explored in English, Kurt Grelling, and another one to Paul Oppenheim who became an important figure in the philosophy of science in the USA in the 1940s-1960s. Finally, the book discusses the precursor of the Nord-German tradition of scientific philosophy, Jacob Friedrich Fries.

Logical Empiricism and the Physical Sciences-Sebastian Lutz 2021-04-27 This volume has two primary aims: to trace the traditions and changes in methods, concepts, and ideas that brought forth the logical empiricists' philosophy of physics and to present and analyze the logical empiricists' various and occasionally contrary ideas about the physical sciences and their philosophical relevance. These original chapters discuss these developments in their original contexts and social and institutional environments, thus showing the various fruitful conceptions and philosophies behind the history of 20th-century philosophy of science. Logical Empiricism and the Natural Sciences is divided into three thematic sections. Part I surveys the influences on logical empiricism's philosophy of science and physics. It features chapters on Maxwell's role in the worldview of logical empiricism, on Reichenbach's account of objectivity, on the impact of Poincaré on Neurath's early views on scientific method, Frank's exchanges with Einstein about philosophy of physics, and on the forgotten role of Kurt Grelling. Part II focuses on specific physical theories, including Carnap's and Reichenbach's positions on Einstein's theory of general relativity, Reichenbach's critique of unified field theory, and the logical empiricists' reactions to quantum mechanics. The third and final group of chapters widens the scope to philosophy of science and physics in general. It includes contributions on von Mises' frequentism; Frank's account of concept formation and confirmation; and the interrelations between Nagel's, Feigl's, and Hempel's versions of logical empiricism. This book offers a comprehensive account of the logical empiricists' philosophy of physics. It is a valuable resource for researchers interested in the history and philosophy of science, philosophy of physics, and the history of analytic philosophy.

Introduction to Semantics-Rudolf Carnap 1959

The Analytic Tradition in Philosophy, Volume 2-Scott Soames 2017-11-28 An in-depth history of the linguistic turn in analytic philosophy, from a leading philosopher of language This is the second of five volumes of a definitive history of analytic philosophy from the invention of modern logic in 1879 to the end of the twentieth century. Scott Soames, a leading
philosopher of language and historian of analytic philosophy, provides the fullest and most detailed account of the analytic tradition yet published, one that is unmatched in its chronological range, topics covered, and depth of treatment. Focusing on the major milestones and distinguishing them from detours, Soames gives a seminal account of where the analytic tradition has been and where it appears to be heading. Volume 2 provides an intensive account of the new vision in analytical philosophy initiated by Ludwig Wittgenstein’s Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus, its assimilation by the Vienna Circle of Moritz Schlick and Rudolf Carnap, and the subsequent flowering of logical empiricism. With this “linguistic turn,” philosophical analysis became philosophy itself, and the discipline’s stated aim was transformed from advancing philosophical theories to formalizing, systematizing, and unifying science. In addition to exploring the successes and failures of philosophers who pursued this vision, the book describes how the philosophically minded logicians Kurt Gödel, Alfred Tarski, Alonzo Church, and Alan Turing discovered the scope and limits of logic and developed the mathematical theory of computation that ushered in the digital era. The book’s account of this pivotal period closes with a searching examination of the struggle to preserve ethical normativity in a scientific age.