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Critique Of Logical Positivism

Ideas that Self-Destruct when You Think Them Through. (Logical Positivism) A landmark book in logical positivism Logical Positivism \u0026amp; its Legacy - A. J. Ayer \u0026amp; Bryan Magee (1977) Logical Positivism - The Vienna Circle What is Logical Positivism? A.J. Ayer and Logical Positivism Why Did Logical Positivism Lose Popularity? Episode #120 A Brief Look At Logical Positivism A History of Philosophy | 76 Logical Positivism Jordan Peterson Critique | Philosophical Genius? \u201cNietzsche's Beyond Good and Evil is not a book\u201c How to Spot Logical Fallacies (Featuring Joe Rogan and Ben Shapiro) 5 Philosophical Fiction Books You Should Read Ultimate Red Pill Books The Ideas of Quine (1977) Peter Joseph - Critique of Jordan B. Peterson (vs Slavoj Zizek: \u201cHappiness: Capitalism vs. Marxism\u201c) 8 Philosophy Books for Beginners A. J. Ayer on Logical Positivism and Its Legacy (1976) The Philosophy of Logical Atomism (FULL Audiobook) I Hope This Helps: Logical Positivism William Lane Craig on Logical Positivism Logical Positivism \u0026amp; Empiricism vs Rationalism | What's Wrong with Empiricism? When Facts and Logic Nearly Destroyed Philosophy Logical Positivism Overview Logical Positivism, Postmodernism and the IDW with Liam Bright A.J. Ayer, Language, Truth, and Logic | Kant's vs. Ayer's Critiques | Philosophy Core Concepts 5 Interesting Philosophy Books - Continental Edition 70. Hume's Fork, Logical Positivism, \u0026amp; Quine | THUNK Logical Positivism Dr. Darren Staloff, A. J. Ayer's Language, Truth, and Logic

On the Origins and Promise of Critical Theory

The Vienna Circle and the Epic Quest for the Foundations of Science

Logical Positivism and Metaphysics

Exact Thinking in Demented Times

Studies in the Origins, Development, and Influence of Logical Empiricism

The Principle of Verification

The Origins of Neo-Positivism

The Cambridge Companion to Quine

Philosophy in an Age of Science

A Historical Study in Logical Positivism

Central Themes from Locke to Wittgenstein

The Metaphysics of Logical Positivism

From Normative Rules to Heuristics

Philosophy and Science Seminar, Jesuit House of Studies

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Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus

The Routledge Companion to Twentieth Century Philosophy

Fictions of Fact and Value

*Critique Of
Logical
Positivism*

OMB No.
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edited by

DAKOTA MARLEE

*On the Origins and
Promise of Critical Theory*
Cambridge University
Press

'These sections represent the clearest rendition yet of these subjects, with difficult concepts introduced in a digestible form for the neophytic (or not so neophytic) researcher. Whilst in a book this size not every argument can be presented, there is ample extra material to be found to encourage further engagement... At the end of each chapter, there is a very useful Further Reading section provided by the authors, which gives useful guidelines. I believe to be an extremely useful text, which addresses what has until now been a significant gap in the market. This book will be my first choice in the future for introducing doctoral students of management-related subject to the philosophical underpinning they require for their studies. There is no other text which covers this area so clearly, so succinctly and in language that is readily

accessible to a wide range of researcher backgrounds. I can envisage this being a valuable source book to which researchers return again and again in order to deepen their understanding as research projects progress; it certainly provoked some new questions for me. To conclude, an excellent buy' - International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation This is an invaluable introduction for all students and researchers of management confronting a new research project. Understanding Management Research provides an overview of the principal epistemological debates in social science and how these lead to and are expressed in different ways of conceiving and undertaking organizational research. For researchers and students who are increasingly expected to adopt a reflexive understanding of their own epistemological position, the authors present a concise, accessible guide to the different perspectives available and their implications for research output. All students

undertaking empirical research for theses and dissertations will find this book helps them comprehend the key ongoing debates and engage with their own pre-understandings when trying to make sense of management and organizations.

The Vienna Circle and the Epic Quest for the Foundations of Science

U of Minnesota Press
Over the last few years there has been a resurgent interest in various scientific disciplines in Popper's arguments. To gain a greater appreciation of Popper's scientific arguments, they need to be viewed in relation to his broader philosophy and where this stands within the history of ideas. This book aims to take seriously those aspects of Popper's writings that have received less attention and wherein he advanced metaphysical, speculative, mystical-poetic, aesthetic and Platonic arguments. Such arguments are crucial for an appreciation of his scientific and political writings. I argue that Popper, much like Wittgenstein previously has been misconstrued as an Anglo-analytic philosopher. This book

provides an interpretation of Popper's mature philosophy within his Central-European intellectual context. The aim of which is to open up a fruitful line of investigation into Popper's thought that I hope would continue over the coming years.

Alexander Naraniecki has spent time at the Popper Archives at the University of Klagenfurt in Austria whilst researching for this book. He has also been a visiting scholar at Duke University and has completed a postdoctoral research fellowship at Deakin University in Melbourne. Dr Naraniecki also publishes on issues relating to multiculturalism, globalization, cosmopolitanism as well as inter-cultural relations and dialogue. He has published on Popper in various leading journals such as *Philosophy*, *Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science*, and *The European Legacy*. He is currently building his research on Popper in a broader direction by exploring issues related to creativity and problem solving for critical thinking.

[Logical Positivism and Metaphysics](#) Basic Books
[Tractatus Logico-](#)

Philosophicus was first published in German in 1921, then translated and published into English in 1922 by C. K. Ogden, with help from F. P. Ramsey, and supervised by Wittgenstein. *Tractatus* revolves around seven basic propositions and begins to branch off from these propositions to illustrate the relations between words and objects. From this, Wittgenstein applies his connections into the philosophy of language and symbolism to show how the problems of philosophy arise from misuses of language. To Wittgenstein, "Philosophy is not a theory, but an activity." As it is an activity, philosophy must undergo the process of dissolving misuses of logic. Proclaiming philosophy is a matter of logic instead of metaphysics, too, ethics and aesthetics become inexpressible in the form of the spoken propositional logic. From this grounding of philosophy needing to undergo a subversive process of logic, Wittgenstein traverses many subjects from physics and death, the mystical and metaphysical, to the pictorial to imaginary.

Even as the only book he published in his lifetime, it stands as one of the most important texts of the 20th century.

Exact Thinking in Demented Times Open Road Media

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.

Studies in the Origins, Development, and Influence of Logical Empiricism Routledge

"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

The Principle of Verification MIT Press

Since its publication in 1982, *Beyond Positivism* has become established as one of the definitive statements on economic methodology. The book's rejection of positivism and its advocacy of pluralism were to have a profound influence in the flowering of work methodology that has taken place in economics in the decade since its publication. This edition contains a new preface outlining the major developments in the area since the book's first appearance. The book provides the first comprehensive treatment of twentieth century philosophy of science which emphasizes the issues relevant to economics. It proceeds to demonstrate this relevance by reviewing some of the key debates in the area. Having concluded that positivism has to be rejected, the author examines possible alternative bases for economic methodology. Arguing that there is no best method, he

advocates methodological pluralism.

The Origins of Neo-Positivism Oxford University Press

The most important work by one of America's greatest twentieth-century philosophers, *Empiricism and the Philosophy of Mind* is both the epitome of Wilfrid Sellars' entire philosophical system and a key document in the history of philosophy. First published in essay form in 1956, it helped bring about a sea change in analytic philosophy. It broke the link, which had bound Russell and Ayer to Locke and Hume--the doctrine of "knowledge by acquaintance." Sellars' attack on the Myth of the Given in *Empiricism and the Philosophy of Mind* was a decisive move in turning analytic philosophy away from the foundationalist motives of the logical empiricists and raised doubts about the very idea of "epistemology." With an introduction by Richard Rorty to situate the work within the history of recent philosophy, and with a study guide by Robert Brandom, this publication of *Empiricism and the Philosophy of Mind* makes a difficult but indisputably significant

figure in the development of analytic philosophy clear and comprehensible to anyone who would understand that philosophy or its history.

Harvard University Press

"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, or aesthetic experience, those expounding theological or metaphysical doctrine,

and those dealing with a priori truth. The basic thesis of this work is that philosophy should not squander its energies upon the unknowable, but should perform its proper function in criticism and analysis.

THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANION TO QUINE

CRC Press

Hilary Putnam's unceasing self-criticism has led to the frequent changes of mind he is famous for, but his thinking is also marked by considerable continuity. A simultaneous interest in science and ethics—unusual in the current climate of contention—has long characterized his thought. In *Philosophy in an Age of Science*, Putnam collects his papers for publication—his first volume in almost two decades. Mario De Caro and David Macarthur's introduction identifies central themes to help the reader negotiate between Putnam past and Putnam present: his critique of logical positivism; his enduring aspiration to be realist about rational normativity; his anti-essentialism about a range of central philosophical notions; his reconciliation of the scientific worldview and

the humanistic tradition; and his movement from reductive scientific naturalism to liberal naturalism. Putnam returns here to some of his first enthusiasms in philosophy, such as logic, mathematics, and quantum mechanics. The reader is given a glimpse, too, of ideas currently in development on the subject of perception. Putnam's work, contributing to a broad range of philosophical inquiry, has been said to represent a history of recent philosophy in outline. Here it also delineates a possible future.

Philosophy in an Age of Science Springer Science & Business Media

'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.

A Historical Study in Logical Positivism

Routledge

A new translation of the final work of French philosopher Jean Cavailles. In this short, dense essay, Jean Cavailles evaluates philosophical efforts to determine the origin—logical or ontological—of scientific thought, arguing that, rather than seeking to found science in original intentional acts, a priori meanings, or foundational logical relations, any adequate theory must involve a history of the concept. Cavailles insists on a historical epistemology that is conceptual rather than phenomenological, and a logic that is dialectical rather than transcendental. His famous call (cited by Foucault) to abandon "a philosophy of consciousness" for "a philosophy of the concept" was crucial in displacing the focus of philosophical enquiry from aprioristic foundations toward structural historical shifts in the conceptual fabric. This new translation of Cavailles's final work, written in 1942 during his imprisonment for

Resistance activities, presents an opportunity to reencounter an original and lucid thinker. Cavaillès's subtle adjudication between positivistic claims that science has no need of philosophy, and philosophers' obstinate disregard for actual scientific events, speaks to a dilemma that remains pertinent for us today. His affirmation of the authority of scientific thinking combined with his commitment to conceptual creation yields a radical defense of the freedom of thought and the possibility of the new.

Central Themes from Locke to Wittgenstein

Springer Science & Business Media

A dazzling group biography of the early twentieth-century thinkers who transformed the way the world thought about math and science. Inspired by Albert Einstein's theory of relativity and Bertrand Russell and David Hilbert's pursuit of the fundamental rules of mathematics, some of the most brilliant minds of the generation came together in post-World War I Vienna to present the latest theories in mathematics, science, and philosophy and to build a strong foundation

for scientific investigation. Composed of such luminaries as Kurt Gö and Rudolf Carnap, and stimulated by the works of Ludwig Wittgenstein and Karl Popper, the Vienna Circle left an indelible mark on science. *Exact Thinking in Demented Times* tells the often outrageous, sometimes tragic, and never boring stories of the men who transformed scientific thought. A revealing work of history, this landmark book pays tribute to those who dared to reinvent knowledge from the ground up.

The Metaphysics of Logical Positivism
Routledge

The world contains objective causal relations and universals, both of which are intimately connected. If these claims are true, they must have far-reaching consequences, breathing new life into the theory of empirical knowledge and reinforcing epistemological realism. Without causes and universals, Professor Fales argues, realism is defeated, and idealism or scepticism wins. Fales begins with a detailed analysis of David Hume's argument that we have no direct experience of

necessary connections between events, concluding that Hume was mistaken on this fundamental point. Then, adopting the view of Armstrong and others that causation is grounded in a second-order relation between universals, he explores a range of topics for which the resulting analysis of causation has systematic implications. In particular, causal identity conditions for physical universals are proposed, which generate a new argument for Platonism. The nature of space and time is discussed, with arguments against backward causation and for the view that space and time can exist independently of matter or causal process. Many of Professor Fales's conclusions seem to run counter to received opinion among contemporary empiricists. Yet his method is classically empiricist in spirit, and a chief motive for these metaphysical explorations is epistemological. The final chapters investigate the perennial question of whether an empiricist, internalist and foundational epistemology can support scientific realism.

From Normative Rules to Heuristics Courier Corporation
 The first of the people to be thanked for their help during the composition of this work is Professor I.M. Bochenski, under whom I had the good fortune to study for an extended period of time. Without his help, it is doubtful that this work would have been written at all. Among the other professors who helped along the way, I would like to cite in particular Professors A.F. Utz, M.D. Philippe and N. Luyten of the University of Fribourg. Many friends were present at the birth of the ideas contained in this book. By naming K.G. Ballestrem, T.I. Blakeley and M.F. Gagern, I do not want to slight any of the rest. It was A. Spiekermann in Hollinghofen who saw to it that other preoccupations did not rob me of all the time needed for the study of the subject-matter and to the composition of this treatise. Of particular help in getting sources from the libraries of the world were Miss Lifschitz of the Institute of East-European Studies and Mr. Uldry of the Cantonal Library in Fribourg, Switzerland. Finally, my patient typist, Mrs. Frey in Munster,

deserves special mention for her beautiful work. *Philosophy and Science Seminar, Jesuit House of Studies* Springer
 This abridged and revised edition of the original book (Springer-Wien-New York: 2001) offers the only comprehensive history and documentation of the Vienna Circle based on new sources with an innovative historiographical approach to the study of science. With reference to previously unpublished archival material and more recent literature, it refutes a number of widespread clichés about "neo-positivism" or "logical positivism". Following some insights on the relation between the history of science and the philosophy of science, the book offers an accessible introduction to the complex subject of "the rise of scientific philosophy" in its socio-cultural background and European philosophical networks till the forced migration in the Anglo-Saxon world. The first part of the book focuses on the origins of Logical Empiricism before World War I and the development of the Vienna Circle in "Red Vienna" (with the "Verein Ernst Mach"), its fate

during Austro-Fascism (Schlick's murder 1936) and its final expulsion by National-Socialism beginning with the "Anschluß" in 1938. It analyses the dynamics of the Schlick-Circle in the intellectual context of "late enlightenment" including the minutes of the meetings from 1930 on for the first time published and presents an extensive description of the meetings and international Unity of Science conferences between 1929 and 1941. The chapters introduce the leading philosophers of the Schlick Circle (e.g., Hans Hahn, Otto Neurath, Rudolf Carnap, Philipp Frank, Felix Kaufmann, Edgar Zilsel) and describe the conflicting interaction between Moritz Schlick and Otto Neurath, the long term communication between Moritz Schlick, Friedrich Waismann and Ludwig Wittgenstein, as well as between the Vienna Circle with Heinrich Gomperz and Karl Popper. In addition, Karl Menger's "Mathematical Colloquium" with Kurt Gödel is presented as a parallel movement. The final chapter of this section describes the demise of the Vienna Circle and the forced

exodus of scientists and intellectuals from Austria. The second part of the book includes a bi-bibliographical documentation of the Vienna Circle members and for the first time of the assassination of Moritz Schlick in 1936, followed by an appendix comprising an extensive list of sources and literature.

The Emergence of Neurath's Naturalism in the Vienna Circle's Protocol Sentence Debate

Fordham Univ Press

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blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Understanding Management Research
Routledge

This book offers an archeology of the undeveloped potential of mathematics for critical theory. As Max Horkheimer and Theodor W. Adorno first conceived of the critical project in the 1930s, critical theory steadfastly opposed the mathematization of thought. Mathematics flattened thought into a dangerous positivism that led reason to the barbarism of World War II. The Mathematical Imagination challenges this narrative, showing how for other German-Jewish thinkers, such as Gershom Scholem, Franz Rosenzweig, and Siegfried Kracauer, mathematics offered metaphors to negotiate the crises of modernity during the Weimar Republic. Influential theories of poetry, messianism, and cultural critique, Handelman shows, borrowed from the

philosophy of mathematics, infinitesimal calculus, and geometry in order to refashion cultural and aesthetic discourse. Drawn to the austerity and muteness of mathematics, these friends and forerunners of the Frankfurt School found in mathematical approaches to negativity strategies to capture the marginalized experiences and perspectives of Jews in Germany. Their vocabulary, in which theory could be both mathematical and critical, is missing from the intellectual history of critical theory, whether in the work of second generation critical theorists such as Jürgen Habermas or in contemporary critiques of technology. The Mathematical Imagination shows how Scholem, Rosenzweig, and Kracauer's engagement with mathematics uncovers a more capacious vision of the critical project, one with tools that can help us intervene in our digital and increasingly mathematical present.

Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus Uğur Berk Kalelioğlu
AN EXAMINATION OF LOGICAL POSITIVISM By JULIUS RUDOLPH

<p>WEINBERG, PH. D. Cornell University LONDON KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER CO., LTD. NEW YORK HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY 1936 Dedicated to my Mother PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY STEPHEN AUSTIN AND SONS, LTD., HERTFORD. CONTENTS PAGE PREFACE vii INTRODUCTION i PART I. LOGICAL FOUNDATIONS CHAPTER I. WITTGENSTEIN'S THEORY OF MEANING . . 31 II. LOGIC AND MATHEMATICS 69 PART II. THEORY OF SCIENTIFIC METHOD 105 III. PROBABILITY 107 IV. INDUCTION 130 V. THE NATURE OF NATURAL LAW . 143 PART III. THE ELIMINATION OF METAPHYSICS 173 VI. ELIMINATION OF METAPHYSICS . . . 175 VII. LINGUISTIC SOLIPSISM . . . 200 III. THE POSITIVISTIC THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE . 208 PART IV. RADICAL PHYSICALISM 227 IX. LOGICAL SYNTAX OF LANGUAGES . . 231 X. PROBLEMS OF SCIENTIFIC METHOD AND PHILOSOPHY IN TERMS OF LOGICAL SYNTAX 250 XL THE PHYSICAL LANGUAGE . . . 262 XII. CRITIQUE OF PHYSICALISM . . . 281 PART V. CONCLUSION XIII. AN ESTIMATE OF THE VIENNESE CIRCLE . . 289 XIV. THE POSSIBILITY OF</p>	<p>AN ALTERNATIVE THEORY OF LANGUAGE 295 INDEX OF NAMES 309 INDEX OF SUBJECTS 311 PREFACE I wish to express my gratitude to the members of the Sage School of Philosophy, especially Professors Burt, Sabine, and Church, for their kindness in making many helpful suggestions and criticisms. I am also indebted to Dr. Rudolf Carnap for the explanation of several difficult points of logical syntax, and because he has allowed me to read an unpublished manuscript on the subject of meaning and verification. Finally, I wish to thank Professor Henry Bittermann, of Ohio State University, for reading the manuscript, and Mr. Manley Thompson, Jr., for reading the proof and preparing the indices. J. R. W. July, 1936. AN EXAMINATION OF LOGICAL POSITIVISM INTRODUCTION I The philosophy of the Viennese Circle has undergone so many radical changes since its formal organization in 1928 that a statement of its aims is likely to include too much, or to omit too much to be very informative. Nevertheless, the first statement of its official programme is</p>	<p>sufficiently general to avoid misunderstanding. In this official statement 1 the principal aims are set out as follows first to provide a secure foundation for the sciences, and second to demonstrate the meaninglessness of all metaphysics. The method used to realize these aims is the logical analysis of all concepts and propositions. There have been other philosophical movements devoted to similar purposes, among which nineteenth century positivism and pragmatism may be mentioned. Likewise other philosophical movements have exclusively employed logical analysis to demonstrate their doctrines. The various contemporary realistic philosophies are specific instances. The unique characteristic of the philosophy of the Viennese Circle is the exclusive use of logical analysis to demonstrate positivistic theses. The two most fundamental doctrines of Logical Positivism are 1 that propositions of existential import have an exclusively empirical reference, and 2 that this empirical reference can be conclusively shown by logical analysis. The</p>
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empiristic doctrine is thus to be proved by a logical method. This calls for an account of logic consistent with 1 Wissenschaftliche Weltauffassung, Der Wiener Kreis, Wien, 1929, s. 158. 2 INTRODUCTION such a thorough-going empiricism. At first sight this would seem to present a difficulty. Philosophical systems which employ logical methods almost exclusively would undoubtedly be expected to produce non-empirical results. If, however, logic is taken simply as a method of connecting meanings it is not difficult to reconcile logical methods with empirical results. If logical formulae, in other words, assert nothing about the meanings of propositions, but simply show how such meanings are connected, then an empiricism based on a logical analysis of meanings is not inconsistent...

[The Routledge Companion to Twentieth Century Philosophy](#) BRILL

The twentieth century was one of the most significant and exciting periods ever witnessed in philosophy, characterized by intellectual change and development on a massive scale. The Routledge Companion to Twentieth Century Philosophy is an outstanding authoritative survey and assessment of the century as a whole. Featuring twenty-two chapters written by leading international scholars, this collection is divided into five clear parts and presents a comprehensive picture of the period for the first time: major themes and movements logic, language, knowledge and metaphysics philosophy of mind, psychology and science phenomenology, hermeneutics, existentialism, and critical theory politics, ethics, aesthetics. Featuring annotated further reading

and a comprehensive glossary, The Routledge Companion to Twentieth Century Philosophy is indispensable for anyone interested in philosophy over the last one hundred years, suitable for both expert and novice alike. *Fictions of Fact and Value* A Critique of Logical Positivism Empiricism and the Philosophy of Mind This thorough, yet accessible text makes immunology the central illustrative domain of scientific inquiry, rather than physics. Every major issue central to contemporary philosophy of science, from reduction to incommensurability, has a clear illustrative case within immunology. Covers both the positivist model of science and the currently popular alternatives to the positivist model that flow from Thomas Kuhn's watershed work. Includes a glossary. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

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