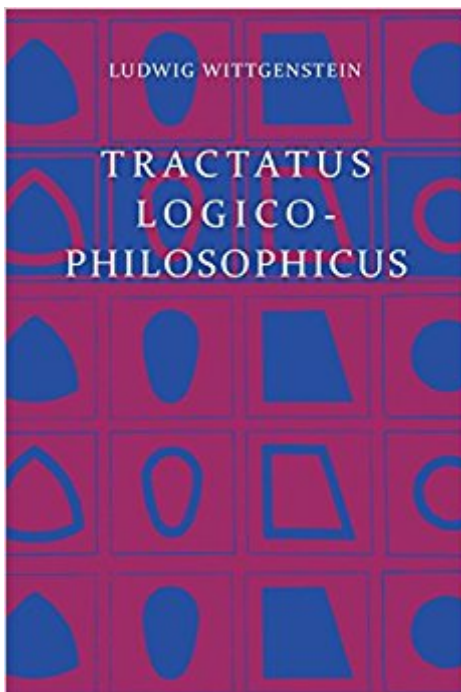


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Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus



Synopsis

2015 Reprint of 1922 Edition. Full facsimile of the original edition. Not reproduced with Optical Recognition Software. The "Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus" (Latin for "Logical-Philosophical Treatise") is the only book-length philosophical work published by the German-Austrian philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein in his lifetime. It was an ambitious project - to identify the relationship between language and reality and to define the limits of science - and is recognized as a significant philosophical work of the twentieth century. Considered by some to be the greatest philosopher of the 20th century, Ludwig Wittgenstein played a central, if controversial, role in 20th-century analytic philosophy. He continues to influence current philosophical thought in topics as diverse as logic and language, perception and intention, ethics and religion, aesthetics and culture. Contains an introduction by Bertrand Russell.

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Customer Reviews

The Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus first appeared in 1921 and was the only philosophical work that Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951) published during his lifetime. Written in short, carefully numbered paragraphs of extreme compression and brilliance, it immediately convinced many of its readers and captivated the imagination of all. Its chief influence, at first, was on the Logical Positivists of the 1920s and 30s, but many other philosophers were stimulated by its philosophy of language, finding attractive, if ultimately unsatisfactory, its view that propositions were pictures of reality. Perhaps most of all, Wittgenstein himself, after his return to philosophy in the late 1920s, was fascinated by

its vision of an inexpressible, crystalline world of logical relationships. The posthumous publication of other writings has, therefore, only served to reawaken interest in the Tractatus and to illuminate its more neglected aspects. In this present edition Mr. Pears and Mr. McGuinness have been able to revise their translation in the light of Wittgenstein's own suggestions and comments in his correspondence with C. K. Ogden about the first translation. --This text refers to an out of print or unavailable edition of this title.

Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951) was arguably the most influential philosopher of the twentieth century. He was born in Vienna, but studied and practiced philosophy in Great Britain. He was a professor of philosophy at the University of Cambridge from 1939 until 1947. He worked in and transformed the fields of logic, the philosophy of mathematics, the philosophy of mind, and the philosophy of language. --This text refers to an out of print or unavailable edition of this title.

I consider this book to be very worth reading because it is associated with an extremely important period in philosophy following the work of Frege, Russell and Whitehead. I found it to be very opaque. Wittgenstein seemed to be struggling with ideas he encountered while considering the work of Frege, Russell and Whitehead. The preface by Russell showed that he considered the work to be very significant. I intend to study more about this, and will probably revise this review later. For now, I would recommend reading the Tractatus, but I did not understand it very well. I think that a primary aim of Wittgenstein in the Tractatus was to address Russell's paradox. This led him into deep waters with respect to the mysteries of language, and a seeming necessity to set limits. In particular, he viewed transgressing limits where truth could be adequately assessed as entering a realm of nonsense. I feel that had Gödel's work been available at the time, Wittgenstein might have thought somewhat differently about the limits he perceived. Thus, I came away from the Tractatus feeling that while it is still of great importance, and displays some profound insights, time has somewhat passed it by.

One of the most influential books of the first half of the twentieth century and alongside Philosophical Investigations sets the standard for analytical philosophy's immense influence on modern theory. Wittgenstein basically demolishes metaphysical pretensions that derive from the reification of language.

If you are looking to read this book in English this Pears translation is by far the best edition. The old

translation that is now in the public domain translates many key technical words in ways that can be very misleading. UMassAmherst hosts a great website offering side by side views of the two translations and original German and it is easy to see the problem there. Meanwhile has not yet successfully tackled the technical problem that is differentiating these editions when purchasing from other sellers or when buying digital copies so beware.

Out of print when I was in college. Of course there was no technology for ebooks yet. I was quite pleased to find it available instantly now so I snapped it up and am finally getting a chance to read it (30 years later) and it's living up to it's reputation. Wittgenstein was a rare genius and he is eminently readable. Highly recommended.

this is the epitome of Wittgenstein's philosophical writings. probably not for the layman, some background in logical positivism would be very helpful. nonetheless one of the outstanding canon's of 20th century philosophy. also highly recommend ray monk's biography of Wittgenstein for further insight into his thought and philosophy.

Excellent book and excellent edition. In addition, the package arrived in PERFECT CONDITION.

Excellent.

There are some good ideas to be understood.

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