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**THE PHILOSOPHICAL AIM OF LATER
WITTGENSTEIN AND ITS IMPACT UPON
ANALYTIC PHILOSOPHY**

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Abstract

As an enigmatic philosopher of the 20th century, it is Wittgenstein who by means of his two diametrically opposed master pieces of work had extensively contributed, to change the 'land scape' of philosophy, particularly of the twentieth century philosophy, not only once, but also twice.

It is widely conceived that Wittgenstein's said contribution was latterly identified as 'Linguistic Turn' in philosophy and the same trend, was then legitimately witnessed in flourishing a new philosophical movement called 'Analytic Philosophy' in the quarter of the twentieth century with its centre at Oxford and then to the English-speaking world.

Even though it is widely conceived, that Wittgenstein had presented two distinct phases of philosophical ideas throughout his philosophical career, the central pre-occupations at the beginning of his philosophical career were with the nature of thought and linguistic representation, of Logic and necessity, and of philosophy itself, and the same continues even in his later philosophy. Wittgenstein's distinct philosophical views pertaining to the relationship between Language, Logic, world and also of philosophy, had eventually led to identify him as a critical viewer of traditional philosophical ideas and also his later ideas, on a whole, had witnessed in the emergence of a new method of investigation in twentieth century philosophy and this aspect

too had extensively influenced him to remark as a 'reformer' of philosophical inquiries.

Briefly citing, it was the main aim of early Wittgenstein to solve the philosophical problems by means of clarifying the hidden logical structure of language. For, he firmly believed that philosophical problems arise due to failure in understanding the logic of our Language and noted that the main aim of his first master piece of work, *Tractatus Logico Philosophicus*, is to solve the said perennial problem. The critical analysis of language initiated by the *Tractatus* on a whole, witnessed the *linguistic turn* of the twentieth-century analytical philosophy.

However, after a decade of publishing his first master piece of work, Wittgenstein was began to re-think about his early philosophical ideas and arrived at a conclusion that he had made grave mistakes in his early thoughts. Since, language is a part of social activity, he now conceived, that the concealed form of logical thoughts of language could not be enunciated by means of clarifying the logical structure of language, but, by the legitimate description of our practice of using of words and hence, in connection with this task of achieving 'a clear view' of our practice of using words he introduces the notion of 'perspicuous representation' and declared that the method of investigation that he engaged in as "Grammatical Investigation". It is further noted, that unlike the traditional meaning, here the phrase 'Grammatical Investigation' was merely meant as "a kind of conceptual or philosophical techniques towards our practice of using language". Later Wittgenstein's unique stance pertaining to 'clear view of the use of our words' and the *re-arrangement* in a perspicuous order to disentangle the

knots of philosophical perplexities, had eventually led a revolutionary breakthrough in philosophical investigation, generally in the twentieth century philosophy, particularly in Analytic philosophy in the emergence of the notion called 'conceptual analysis'. The said notion was then extensively influenced in the emergence of novel philosophical ideas of almost all the philosophical topics which had become under the purview of post-war Analytic philosophical movement.

It is in this backdrop, the present study "The philosophical aim of Later Wittgenstein and its impact upon Analytic philosophy" shall attempt to elucidate what had been the philosophical aim of later Wittgenstein's and how the same was then influenced in the emergence of a new and distinctive form of interpretation in Analytic philosophy and then of the areas of Philosophy of language, Philosophy of Mind, the Critique of Metaphysics and the nature of Philosophy as a whole.

In view of elaborating the said new form of interpretations and the subsequent influences, the first chapter of the present study deals with the methodological part of the research, and the second chapter attempts to enunciate the historical development of Western Philosophy, a special attention is given to the historical importance of contemporary philosophy and its major divisions.

The third chapter deals with the biographical sketch of Wittgenstein and the general characteristics of his philosophy which is widely considered as an important component to understand his subsequent philosophical ideas and those are the influences of his philosophical thoughts.

The fourth chapter enunciates Wittgenstein's early philosophical thoughts pertaining to the relationship between language, logic and the world, and how this elucidation influenced the contemporary philosophical thoughts.

The fifth chapter deals with later Wittgenstein's philosophical ideas within the contextual development of his philosophy and the method and style that Wittgenstein aimed to introduce as of his later philosophical ideas and his achievements related to Philosophy, Metaphysics, Philosophical Psychology and Philosophy of language and meaning.

The Final chapter elucidates how later Wittgenstein's philosophical thoughts extensively influenced analytical philosophical ideas and how those ideas were spread into Anglo-American philosophical circles, and led in the emergence of unique philosophical ideas not only in the English-speaking world, but also to the entire world.