On Certainty Ludwig Wittgenstein

Ludwig Josef Johann Wittgenstein (Vienna, 26 April 1889 – Cambridge, 29 April 1951) was an Austrian-British philosopher, who is considered one of the most important and influential philosophers of the 20th century. His early work was strongly influenced by Arthur Schopenhauer, who held that facts are so disconnected that any fact might well have been different from what it is without entailing a change in any other fact. Rationalists have differed, however, with regard to Ludwig Josef Johann Wittgenstein (ur. 26 kwietnia 1889 w Wiedniu, zm. 29 kwietnia 1951 w Cambridge) – filozof zajmujący się przede wszystkim językiem i logiką, poruszał także kwestie kluczowe dla filozofii umysłu i matematyki. Jego wcześnie prace uczyniły z niego „ojca chrzestnego” neopozytywizmu, późniejsze natomiast stanowiły kluczowy wkład w kontekście filozofii, sekcji filozofii idealistycznej, gody i innych dziedzin nauki. Ludwig Wittgenstein was one of the most influential philosophers of the 20th century, and regarded by some as the most important since Immanuel Kant.

His early work was influenced by that of Arthur Schopenhauer and, especially, by his teacher Bertrand Russell and by Gottlob Frege, who became something of a friend. This indicates that, in particular, it is opposed to the logical atomisms of such thinkers as David Hume (1711–76) and the early Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889–1951), who held that facts are so disconnected that any fact might well have been different from what it is without entailing a change in any other fact. Rationalists have differed, however, with regard to Ludwig Josef Johann Wittgenstein (ur. 26 kwietnia 1889 w Wiedniu, zm. 29 kwietnia 1951 w Cambridge) – filozof zajmujący się przede wszystkim językiem i logiką, poruszał także kwestie kluczowe dla filozofii umysłu i matematyki. Jego wcześnie prace uczyniły z niego „ojca chrzestnego” neopozytywizmu, późniejsze natomiast stanowiły kluczowy wkład w kontekście filozofii, sekcji filozofii idealistycznej, gody i innych dziedzin nauki. Ludwig Wittgenstein was one of the most influential philosophers of the 20th century, and regarded by some as the most important since Immanuel Kant.

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Ludwig Wittgenstein was, as the above quotations betray, a towering philosophical giant in the 20th century — possibly, the greatest of his generation. In this fine, magisterial biography, Ray Monk details this illustrious yet tortured life.


Dec 01, 2021 · Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889–1951) Born in Austria to a wealthy family, Wittgenstein is one of philosophy's more colorful and unusual characters. He lived a life of eccentricity and professional nomadism, dabbling in academia, military service, education, and even as a hospital orderly.

Ludwig Josef Johann Wittgenstein (/ˈvɪtɡənʃtaɪn/; German: [ˈluːtvɪç joˈhan ˈjoːzɛf ˈvɪtɡn̩ʃtaɪn]; 26 April 1889 – 29 April 1951) was an Austrian-British philosopher who worked primarily in logic, the ...The problem Moore identified turned out to be profound. It helped to stimulate Wittgenstein's later work on the nature of knowledge and certainty, and it even helped to give birth (in the 1950s) to a new field of philosophically inspired language study, pragmatics. I'll leave you to ponder a solution.