

Unit-3

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Answer the following questions:

- ① Explain and examine Wittgenstein's Picture Theory of meaning.

Ans: (According to Wittgenstein's, Philosophy is nothing) (but analysis and discussion of language.) (The language is nothing) (but a symbolic expression of the facts of experience.) (The language is comprized of two types of expressions or statements, the simple and compound.) (The entire fabric of language) (is analysable in compound statements, which in term, are analysable in simple statements.) (This language is nothing) (but the totality of proposition.) (A simple or atomic propositions) (is a mirror or reflection of the reality.) (According to Wittgenstein a proposition is a picture of reality.)

(Wittgenstein maintain that a proposition is a picture of reality.) (This picture theory is meant to hold good for all genuine propositions) (and ~~to~~ not merely for elementary propositions.) (Elementary and Non-elementary propositions are an arrangement of names) (which picture a possible arrangements of simple things.) (It is a logical picture of an elementary state of affairs.) (According to him such propositional must exist, otherwise language would be unrelated to reality.) He claims there is an unbridgeable gap between what can be

Ans: 2.

expressed is language and what can only be expressed is non-verbal ways. The picture theory of meaning states that statements are meaningful if and only if, they can be defined or pictured in the real world. The picture theory of language, also known as the picture theory of meaning is a theory of linguistic reference and meaning articulated by Wittgenstein. In 'Tractatus Logico Philosophicus', Wittgenstein suggests that a meaningful proposition pictures a state of affairs or atomic fact. He compared the concept of logical picture of spatial picture. The picture theory of language is considered as a Corresponding Theory of Truth.

Language Picture reality lead to some criticism because Wittgenstein has committed the mistake of identifying the two, fact is fact and language is language, they cannot be compared and so as Wittgenstein described of doing this, he finally fall a prey of Solipsism. A serious analysis of early Wittgenstein reveal that in this type of Philosophy the philosopher leave in his own charmed world. Thus Solipsism is the end.

2. Explain Critically Language Game Theory of Wittgenstein.

Ans: Wittgenstein in his book "Philosophical investi-

-gation propounded the theory of 'language Games and forms of life'. This theory puts forward the used criterion of meaning. According to this, "meaning of a word is its use in the language". The concept of language game is basic to the whole theory of meaning. Wittgenstein talks of the multiplicity of language game. This is due to the multiple usage to which language is put, "to imagine a language is to imagine a form of life". Again the form of life are the given and have to be accepted.

To imagine a language, according to Wittgenstein is to imagine a form of life which means language is a style of life and activity of man is a game. The term used in a language have some special meaning. If a word has no special meaning it is senseless. For eg; The words, 'sky' and 'flower' each has meaning and refer to something particular. But the word 'sky flower' is devoid of meaning because no special meaning is inherent in it. It refers to nothing. Thus, language game is the philosophical concept referring to simple example of language use and the action into which the language is woven. Wittgenstein argued that word or even a sentence has meaning only as a result of the 'Rule of the Game' being played. But with regard to religion

one criticism against Wittgenstein's language game could be that this idea completely closes off the subject of religion for discussion. Further, it relies on an understanding that there is no hope for people from different culture or sub-culture being able to communicate effectively, which in itself arises all sort of issues.

Another criticism can be found in the suggestion Wittgenstein makes, which supposes that statements such as 'God exist' made by religious believe, do not connote a real, empirical argument, but are instead, just a statement expressing attitude. This is contradictory to what many religious belief would argue, they mean when making such statement, and so is in a sense dismissive of such claims.

Short Questions:-

~~Explain and examine~~

1. What is Wittgenstein famous for?

Ans: Wittgenstein made an major contribution to conversation in language, logic and Metaphysics, but also ethics, the way that we should leave in the world. He published two important book :- The Tractatus Logico Philosophicus and The philosophical Investigation, for which he is best known.

2. What is the full name of Wittgenstein?

Ans: Ludwig Josef Johann Wittgenstein.

3. Who wrote the famous work 'The Tractatus Logico Philosophicus'?

Ans: Ludwig Wittgenstein.

4. What is Religious belief?

Ans: Religious belief means the belief in a religious central articles of faith, for eg; within Christianity that Jesus is the son of God. It also means beliefs which exist with a religion, but which are not shared by everybody within that religion.

5. What do you mean by language Game?

Ans: A language game is a system of manipulating spoken words to render them in comprehensible to the untrained ear. Language game are used primarily by groups attempting to conceal their conversation from others.

6. What is picture language game?

Ans: Picture language is a visual language. It uses simple picture to represent both concrete and abstract ideas.

7. Define

Ans: Language sentences contain the into speak activity of b

8. What Logic

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Ans: Wittgenstein should the not "Ph of b

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7. Define Language Game:

Ans: Language Game is one in which certain sentences might be employed in specific context based on what he believes are the rules of participation. It is to bring into prominence the fact that the speaking of language is part of an activity, or a form of life and consist of both language and action.

8. What does Wittgenstein say in the Tractatus Logico Philosophicus?

Ans: In the Tractatus Logico Philosophicus, Wittgenstein argued for a representational theory of language. He described this as a picture theory of language, reality is a vast collection of facts that we can pictured in language, assuming that our language has an adequate logical form.

9. What is philosophy according to Wittgenstein?

Ans: Wittgenstein's view of what philosophy is, or should be, changed little over his life. In the Tractatus he says that "Philosophy is not one of the natural sciences", and "Philosophy aims at the logical clarification of thoughts", Philosophy is not descriptive but elucidatory.

10.

10. What is the relationship between Philosophy and Language?

Ans: The linguistic interpretation of the history of Philosophy affirms that the forms of language, the mode of syntax, tend to be projected by thinkers as the substance of reality and linguistic determinates.

11. What is Wittgenstein Picture Theory of Meaning?

Ans: Picture Theory of meaning states that statements are meaningful if they can be defined or pictured in the real world.

12. What did Wittgenstein say about language?

Ans: In his work Philosophical Investigation, Ludwig Wittgenstein regularly refer to the concept of language games. Wittgenstein rejected the idea that language is some how separate and corresponding to reality, and he argued that concept do not need clarity for meaning.

13. Does Wittgenstein believe in God?

Ans: According to Wittgenstein, the unscientific transcendental character of religion is its very essence. Another constant in his work, I believe in Wittgenstein conception of God. Although, it may function as grammar in religious language game, for him theology does not make sense.

14. Why is language important in Philosophy?

Ans: Some philosophers have even thought that it is impossible to have thoughts without having learned a language. The Philosophy of language is important because language is important because it is so useful in our relationships and in our development and education.

15. What are the types of language Games?

Ans: The types of language Games are :-

- a) Vocabulary Games
- b) Number Games
- c) Structure Games
- d) Conversation Games
- e) Writing Games and
- f) Spelling Games etc.