

Answer the following questions :-

1. "Logic as the essence of Philosophy".
Explain after Bertrand Russell.

Ans: (Russell is one of the pioneering Philosophers) (who discovered the close relationship between Logic and Philosophy.) (He uses Logic) (as the instrument or tool) (to understand and analyse Philosophy.) (According to Russell, the task of Philosophy is to give a correct logical account) (of the nature of reality, just as Scientists are able to give) ~~correct~~ (precise and accurate results) (concerning scientific issues.) (So, Philosophers and Metaphysicians should give precise account of the nature of reality. This can be done only when the method is logical.)

According to Russell, we can reduce all the kinds of Philosophical problems to Logic. In Philosophy we do not have any correct views as like as science, because in science we can explain a thing with the help of experiment. In Philosophy, we express our thought in language, we take the help of judgement, statement, proposition etc from the given judgement or argument or premises we can draw our conclusion. It may be tautology, Contingent or Contradictory. Logic studies about the arguments, judgements and propositions.

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Russell criticise metaphysicians, traditionally metaphysicians talk about reality of those things which cannot be perceived. The metaphysician deny the real world by introducing an imaginary world. But Russell says about the reality of external world.

According to Russell, logic consists of 2 parts. The first part investigate what propositions are and what forms they may have and the second part consists of certain supremely general propositions which asserts the truth of all proposition of certain form. Between these the first part is the more difficult and philosophically more important and it is the recent progress in this first part that has rendered a truly scientific discussion of many philosophical problems possible.

Russell states that the new logic has introduced the same kind of advance into philosophy, as Galileo introduced into physics making it possible at least to see what kind of problem may be capable of solution and what kinds must be as beyond human process.

2. Write a note on Russell's Logical Atomism.

OR

"Logical Atomism of Russell is a metaphysics." Discuss.

Ans: Metaphysically, logical Atomism is the view that the world consists in a plurality of independent and discrete entities, which by coming together

form facts. According to Russell, a fact is a kind of complex and depends for its existence on the simpler entities making it up.

Philosophy, Russell says, must be analytic and its method must be logical, Analytical method. Analysis means the mental process of splitting up a complex thing into its simplest elements which refers to Atomic facts. By Atom, Russell mean that point in analysis where further analysis is not possible. In other words, logical atom is the irreducible elements of logical Analysis. Logical Atomism is the view that the world is composed of simple facts each of which is fundamentally independent of all the others. To get clear and precise knowledge of facts, the language that such facts must be perfect otherwise it will conceal the nature of facts. The mathematical logic supplies an ideal language which could analyse us to arrange such atomic facts with the utmost clarity and precision.

An ideally, logically perfect language or according to Russell is one which is capable of expressing all that can accurately said at all. Such an ideal language must consist wholly of system of truth functional sentence, whose truth depends upon the truth of constituent sentences of

which it is. According to Russell, language is a fact, analysed into a number of which are logical language represents. An atomic elements - (ii) Relation

is subjected to philosophical criticism. Philosophers reject the because for revealed by informed. picturing Solipsism. proposition logical atomism becomes an has doubted such exa

3. Outline Russell

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which it is composed.

According to logical Atomism to discover and construct an ideal perfect language which will picture the atomic facts, analysis is necessary. World is conceived by Russell as constituted of a number of entities called atomic facts which are directly revealed by the logical language. A simple statement represents or pictures an atomic fact. An atomic fact contains three basic elements - (i) Particular, (ii) Qualities and (iii) Relations.

But the Theory of Logical Atomism is subjected to various criticisms. The Philosophers of 'Vienna Circle' abundant the notion of perfect language and consequently reject the metaphysics of logical Atomism because from the structure of language revealed by analysis, nothing can be inferred. The logical Atomists theory of picturing is subjective to the defect of Solipsism. Objection is raised against atomic proposition too. The type of propositions which logical atomists has so much emphasised becomes an impossibility wisdom himself, has doubted whether any one can give such examples.

3. Outline Russell Theory of Description. OR

In what way we can have knowledge of the things according to Russell?
Explain.

Ans: Russell Theory of Description is the philosopher Bertrand Russell's most significant contribution to the philosophy of language. It is also known as ~~Russell's~~ Russell's theory of description. Russell argued that the synthetic forms of description are misleading as they do not correlate their logical or semantic architecture. While descriptions seem fairly uncontroversial phrases, Russell argued that providing a satisfactory analysis of the linguistic and logical properties of a description is vital to clarity in important philosophical debates, particularly in semantic arguments, epistemology and metaphysics.

The Theory of Descriptions was initially put forth in his 1905 essay on denoting published in the journal of Philosophy of Mind. Russell's theory is focused on the logical form of Expression involving denoting phrases, which he divides into three ~~general~~ groups - (i) Denoting phrases which denote anything, for eg; The Current Emperor of

- (ii) Phrases which denote one definite object. For eg; The Present President of USA. We need not know which object the phrase refers to for it is too ambiguous for eg; "The Cutest Kitten" is a unique

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(iii) Phrases which denote ambiguously, for eg;
"an Aandvank".

Russell put forward his theory of description to solve a number of problems in the Philosophy of Language. The two major problems are:

- (i) Co-referring Expressions and
- (ii) Non-referring Expressions.

The problem of co-referring expression originated primarily with Frege as if the morning star and the evening star are same planet in the sky seen at different times of day, how is it that someone can think that the morning star rises in the morning but the evening star does not this is apparently problematic because although the two expressions seem to denote the same thing one cannot substitute one for the other. Which one ought to be able to do with identical or synonymous expression.

The problem of non-referring expressions is that certain expressions that are meaningful do not truly refer to anything. For eg; by any dog is annoying, it is not meant that there is a particular individual dog, namely, any dog, that has the property of being annoying. Thus, what Russell wants to avoid is admitting mysterious non-exist-

-ent objects into his analogy.

The analogy of descriptions has played an important role in doubts about metaphysics, epistemology, semantics, psychology, logic and linguistic even since the ~~Repub~~ Publications of Russell's paper on Revoting in 1905.

4. What is Russell's definite description?

Ans: A definite description is a denoting phrase in the form of the 'x' where 'x' is a noun-phrase or a singular common noun. The definite description is proper if x applies to a unique individual or object. For example, the first person in space and the 42nd President of USA are proper. The definite descriptions 'the person in space and the senator from are improper because the noun phrase x applies to more than one thing and the definite descriptions the first ~~no~~ number of man on mars and the senator from same country are improper because x applies to nothing.

Strawson argued that Russell had failed to correctly represent what are means when one says a sentence in the form of the current emperor of Kentucky is Gray. According to Strawson, this sentence

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is not contradicted by "No One" is the current emperor of Kentucky, "for the former sentence contains not an existential quantification, but attempt to use the current emperor of Kentucky as a referring phrase, since there is no current emperor of Kentucky, the phrase fails to refer to anything, and so the sentence is neither true or false.

Short Questions:

1. Who has propounded logical Atomism?

Ans: Bertrand Russell.

2. Who has considered logic as the essence of Philosophy?

Ans: Bertrand Russell.

3. What kind of Philosophy does Russell Propound?

Ans: Analytic Philosophy.

4. What are the two form of Knowledge does Russell distinguish between?

Ans: Russell distinguishes between Knowledge by acquaintance and Knowledge by description.

5. How does Russell define Idealism?

Ans: Russell defines idealism as "the doctrine that whatever exist or at any rate, whatever can be known to exist, must be in some sense mental."

6. What kind of experience do we have when we experience sense-data?

Ans: Neutral way.

7. From what logical process do we gain knowledge of universals by way of particulars?

Ans: Induction.

8. What does Russell mean by atom?

Ans: By Atom, Russell mean that point-in-analysis, where further analysis is not possible. [In other words, logical Atom is the irreducible elements of logical Analysis.]

9. What is meant by Analysis?

Ans: Analysis means the mental process of splitting up a complex thing into its simplest elements which refers to atomic facts.

10. What are the three basic elements

an atom
Russell

Ans: i) Particulars
ii) Qualities
iii) Relations

11. Distinguish between acquaintance and knowledge by acquaintance.

Ans: Our knowledge of the world is in 2 ways. First, we are acquainted with the world directly. This is knowledge by acquaintance. The second way is knowledge by description. This is knowledge by description.

12. What is the difference between knowledge by acquaintance and knowledge by description?

Ans: Knowledge by acquaintance is direct knowledge of the world. It is knowledge of the world as it is. Knowledge by description is indirect knowledge of the world. It is knowledge of the world as it is described. Knowledge by acquaintance is knowledge of the world as it is. Knowledge by description is knowledge of the world as it is described. Knowledge by acquaintance is knowledge of the world as it is. Knowledge by description is knowledge of the world as it is described.

an atomic fact contain according to Russell?

Ans: i) Particulars
ii) Qualities
iii) Relations...

11. Distinguish between Knowledge of acquaintance and Knowledge of description.

Ans: Our knowledge of thing is attainable in 2 ways - Our knowledge of acquaintance entails an immediate awareness of our sense data. From this acquaintance is legally independent of any knowledge of truths, like knowing the description, "such and such sense data are caused by the physical object."

12. What is Idealism and how does Russell respond to its epistemic implications?

Ans: Idealism is the philosophical view that "what even exists, or at any rate, whatever can be known to exist, must be in some sense mental". Russell rejects idealism because he believes the argument for idealism to be based on fallacious reasoning. The such idealist, Bishop, Berkeley refers to two different thing using the same word "idea" while the latter act seems obviously mental, the former, thing does not seems so at all. Russell holds that idealist mistake the object

sense of idea, with the apprehensive 'mental sense' instead, Russell advocates a theory of knowledge where things exist independently of our minds and are constituted in the physical world of matter.

13. What is Sense data according to Russell?

Ans: The theory of sense data was a popular view in 20th Century. Sense data are taken to be mind dependent objects whose existence and properties are known directly to us in perception. These objects are analysed to subsequent more advanced method operations exactly as they are.

14. What is Logical Atomism according to Russell?

Ans: According to Russell, Logical Atomism is the view that the world is composed of simple facts each of which is fundamentally independent to all the others. Logical Atomism supposes that a perfect one to one correspondence exists between an atom of language and an atomic fact. Thus, for each atomic fact there is a corresponding atomic propositions.