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Frege's Logic-Danielle MACBETH 2009-06-30 For many philosophers, modern philosophy begins in 1879 with the publication of Frege's Begriffsschrift, in which Frege presents the first truly modern logic in his symbolic language, Begriffsschrift, or concept-script. Macbeth's book, the first full-length study of this language, offers a highly original new reading of Frege's logic based directly on Frege's own two-dimensional notation and his various writings about logic.

Frege and the Logic of Sense and Reference-Kevin C. Klement

2017-09-25 First published in 2002. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

From Frege to Gödel-Jean van Heijenoort 2002-01-15 Gathered together here are the fundamental texts of the great classical period in modern logic. A complete translation of Gottlob Frege's Begriffsschrift--which opened a great epoch in the history of logic by fully presenting propositional calculus and quantification theory--begins the volume, which concludes with papers by Herbrand and by Gödel.

Frege's Conception of Logic-Patricia A. Blanchette 2012-04-01 In Frege's Conception of Logic Patricia A. Blanchette explores the relationship between Gottlob Frege's understanding of conceptual analysis and his understanding of logic. She argues that the fruitfulness of Frege's conception of logic, and the illuminating differences between that conception and those more modern views that have largely supplanted it, are best understood against the backdrop of a clear account of the role of conceptual analysis in logical investigation. The first part of the book locates the role of conceptual analysis in Frege's logicist project. Blanchette argues that despite a number of difficulties, Frege's use of analysis in the service of logicism is a powerful and coherent tool. As a result of coming to grips with his use of that tool, we can see that there is, despite appearances, no conflict between Frege's intention to demonstrate the grounds of ordinary arithmetic and the fact that the numerals of his derived sentences fail to co-refer with ordinary numerals. In the second part of the book, Blanchette explores the resulting conception of logic itself, and some of the straightforward ways in which Frege's conception differs from its now-familiar descendants. In particular, Blanchette argues that consistency, as Frege understands it, differs significantly from the kind of consistency demonstrable via the construction of models. To appreciate this difference is to appreciate the extent to which Frege was right in his debate with Hilbert over consistency- and independence-proofs in geometry. For similar reasons, modern results such as the completeness of formal systems and the categoricity of theories do not have for Frege the same importance they are commonly taken to have by his post-Tarskian descendants. These differences, together with the coherence of Frege's position,

provide reason for caution with respect to the appeal to formal systems and their properties in the treatment of fundamental logical properties and relations.

Frege&s lectures on logic-Gottlob Frege 2004 "By looking at Frege's lectures on logic through the eyes of the young Carnap, this book casts new light on the history of logic and analytic philosophy. As two introductory essays by Gottfried Gabriel and by Erich H. Reck and Steve Awodey explain, Carnap's notes allow us to better understand Frege's deep influence on Carnap and analytic philosophy, as well as the broader philosophical matrix from which both continental and analytic styles of thought emerged in the 20th century."--BOOK JACKET.

The Cambridge Companion to Frege-Tom Ricketts 2010-09-02
Gottlob Frege (1848-1925) was unquestionably one of the most important philosophers of all time. He trained as a mathematician, and his work in philosophy started as an attempt to provide an explanation of the truths of arithmetic, but in the course of this attempt he not only founded modern logic but also had to address fundamental questions in the philosophy of language and philosophical logic. Frege is generally seen (along with Russell and Wittgenstein) as one of the fathers of the analytic method, which dominated philosophy in English-speaking countries for most of the twentieth century. His work is studied today not just for its historical importance but also because many of his ideas are still seen as relevant to current debates in the philosophies of logic, language, mathematics and the mind. The Cambridge Companion to Frege provides a route into this lively area of research.

Frege-Anthony Kenny 1995 "Although almost unknown in his lifetime, it was Gottlob Frege (1848-1925) who set the agenda for much of twentieth-century philosophy." "His 'concept script' overthrew Aristotle's long-established system of logic and underlies all subsequent developments in the subject. His radically new approach to the foundations of arithmetic, based on fresh definitions of the terms 'zero', 'one' and 'successor', revolutionized our understanding of mathematics. And his important insights into the nature of language and meaning provided the framework for Russell, Wittgenstein and twentieth-century linguistic analysis. In this superb survey of his evolving ideas, Anthony Kenny explains

and assesses the full range of Frege's work and reveals why it still forms an ideal introduction to modern analytic philosophy. Even after seventy years, he concludes, Frege remains an absolutely central figure, one of those rare thinkers who wrote 'prose which is accessible and attractive on first acquaintance and yet which repays rereading over a lifetime'."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved Frege and the Logic of Sense and Reference-Kevin C. Klement 2017-09-25 First published in 2002. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Gottlob Frege: Basic Laws of Arithmetic-Gottlob Frege 2013-10 This is the first complete English translation of Gottlob Frege's *Grundgesetze der Arithmetik* (originally published in two volumes, 1893 and 1903), with introduction and annotation. The importance of Frege's ideas within contemporary philosophy would be hard to exaggerate. He was, to all intents and purposes, the inventor of mathematical logic, and the influence exerted on modern philosophy of language and logic, and indeed on general epistemology, by the philosophical framework within which his technical contributions were conceived and developed has been so deep that he has a strong case to be regarded as the inventor of much of the agenda of modern analytical philosophy itself. Two of Frege's three principal books - the *Begriffsschrift* (1879) and *Grundlagen der Arithmetik* (1884) - have been available in English translation for many years, as have all the most important of his other, article-length writings. *Grundgesetze* was to have been the summit of Frege's life's work - a rigorous demonstration of how the fundamental laws of the classical pure mathematics of the natural and real numbers could be derived from principles which, in his view, were purely logical. A letter received from Bertrand Russell shortly before the publication of the second volume made Frege realise that Axiom V of his system, governing identity for value-ranges, led to contradiction. But much of the main thrust of Frege's project can be salvaged. The continuing importance of the *Grundgesetze* lies not only in its bearing on issues in the foundations of mathematics but in its model of philosophical inquiry. Frege's ability to locate the essential questions, his integration of logical and philosophical analysis, and his rigorous approach to criticism and argument in general are

vividly in evidence in this, his most ambitious work.

Sense and Reference in Frege's Logic-C. Thiel 2013-03-09 The present study of sense and reference in the logic of Frege represents the first fruits of several years of dealing with the work of this great German logician. In the preparation of this work, which was presented as a dissertation to the Faculty of Philosophy of the Friedrich-Alexander University in Erlangen/Nuremberg, assistance came from many quarters. I owe most to Professor R. Zocher, who directed this dissertation with understanding counsel and unflagging interest. I must also thank Professor P. Lorenzen, whose courses and seminars provided more inspiration than might be immediately apparent in the book. Professor W. Britzelmayr of Munich was so kind as to provide copies of important fragments of Frege's works. These texts are reproduced with the permission of Professor H. Hermes, Director of the 'Institut für mathematische Logik und Grundlagenforschung' in Münster, where Frege's works and letters are being prepared for publication. The preparation of this work was greatly facilitated by a two-year grant from the Fritz Thyssen Foundation. CHRISTIAN THIEL Nuremberg, February 1965

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE In the difficult matter of Fregean terminology we have taken Ignacio Angelelli's translation of *Two Soviet Studies on Frege* as the model. Both Professor Angelelli and Dr. Thiel have been so kind as to read over the translation before publication.

The Oxford Handbook of The History of Analytic Philosophy-Michael Beaney 2013-06-20 The main stream of academic philosophy, in Anglophone countries and increasingly worldwide, is identified by the name 'analytic'. The study of its history, from the 19th century to the late 20th, has boomed in recent years. These specially commissioned essays by forty leading scholars constitute the most comprehensive book on the subject.

Frege-Michael Dummett 1981 No one has figured more prominently in the study of German philosopher Gottlob Frege than Michael Dummett. This highly acclaimed book is a major contribution to the philosophy of language as well as a systematic interpretation of Frege, indisputably the father of analytic philosophy. Frege: Philosophy of Language remains indispensable for an understanding of contemporary philosophy. Harvard University Press is pleased to

reissue this classic book in paperback.

The Rise of Modern Logic: from Leibniz to Frege-Dov M. Gabbay
2004-03-08 With the publication of the present volume, the Handbook of the History of Logic turns its attention to the rise of modern logic. The period covered is 1685-1900, with this volume carving out the territory from Leibniz to Frege. What is striking about this period is the earliness and persistence of what could be called 'the mathematical turn in logic'. Virtually every working logician is aware that, after a centuries-long run, the logic that originated in antiquity came to be displaced by a new approach with a dominantly mathematical character. It is, however, a substantial error to suppose that the mathematization of logic was, in all essentials, Frege's accomplishment or, if not his alone, a development ensuing from the second half of the nineteenth century. The mathematical turn in logic, although given considerable torque by events of the nineteenth century, can with assurance be dated from the final quarter of the seventeenth century in the impressively prescient work of Leibniz. It is true that, in the three hundred year run-up to the *Begriffsschrift*, one does not see a smoothly continuous evolution of the mathematical turn, but the idea that logic is mathematics, albeit perhaps only the most general part of mathematics, is one that attracted some degree of support throughout the entire period in question. Still, as Alfred North Whitehead once noted, the relationship between mathematics and symbolic logic has been an "uneasy" one, as is the present-day association of mathematics with computing. Some of this unease has a philosophical texture. For example, those who equate mathematics and logic sometimes disagree about the directionality of the purported identity. Frege and Russell made themselves famous by insisting (though for different reasons) that logic was the senior partner. Indeed logicism is the view that mathematics can be re-expressed without relevant loss in a suitably framed symbolic logic. But for a number of thinkers who took an algebraic approach to logic, the dependency relation was reversed, with mathematics in some form emerging as the senior partner. This was the precursor of the modern view that, in its four main precincts (set theory, proof theory, model theory and recursion theory), logic is indeed a branch of pure mathematics. It would be a mistake to leave the impression

that the mathematization of logic (or the logicization of mathematics) was the sole concern of the history of logic between 1665 and 1900. There are, in this long interval, aspects of the modern unfolding of logic that bear no stamp of the imperial designs of mathematicians, as the chapters on Kant and Hegel make clear. Of the two, Hegel's influence on logic is arguably the greater, serving as a spur to the unfolding of an idealist tradition in logic - a development that will be covered in a further volume, *British Logic in the Nineteenth Century*.

The Foundations of Arithmetic-Gottlob Frege 1980-12 *The Foundations of Arithmetic* is undoubtedly the best introduction to Frege's thought; it is here that Frege expounds the central notions of his philosophy, subjecting the views of his predecessors and contemporaries to devastating analysis. The book represents the first philosophically sound discussion of the concept of number in Western civilization. It profoundly influenced developments in the philosophy of mathematics and in general ontology.

Routledge Philosophy GuideBook to Frege on Sense and Reference-Mark Textor 2010-09-13 Gottlob Frege (1848-1925) is considered the father of modern logic and one of the founding figures of analytic philosophy. He was first and foremost a mathematician, but his major works also made important contributions to the philosophy of language. Frege's writings are difficult and deal with technical, abstract concepts. The *Routledge Philosophy Guidebook to Frege On Sense and Reference* helps the student to get to grips with Frege's thought, and introduces and assesses: the background of Frege's philosophical work Frege's main papers and arguments, focussing on his distinction between sense and reference the continuing importance of Frege's work to philosophy of logic and language. Ideal for those coming to Frege for the first time, and containing fresh insights for anyone interested in his philosophy, this Guidebook is essential reading for all students of philosophy of language, philosophical logic and the history of analytic philosophy.

Logical Investigations-Gottlob Frege 1977-01-01

Frege-Harold W. Noonan 2013-07-08 This new book offers a comprehensive and accessible introduction to Frege's remarkable philosophical work, examining the main areas of his writings and demonstrating the connections between them. Frege's main

contribution to philosophy spans philosophical logic, the theory of meaning, mathematical logic and the philosophy of mathematics. The book clearly explains and assesses Frege's work in these areas, systematically examining his major concepts, and revealing the links between them. The emphasis is on Frege's highly influential work in philosophical logic and the theory of meaning, including the features of his logic, his conceptions of object, concept and function, and his seminal distinction between sense and reference. Frege will be invaluable for students of the philosophy of language, philosophical logic, and analytic philosophy.

Fixing Frege-John P. Burgess 2005-07-25 Gottlob Frege's attempt to found mathematics on a grand logical system came to grief when Bertrand Russell discovered a contradiction in it. This book surveys consistent restrictions in both the old and new versions of Frege's system, determining just how much of mathematics can be reconstructed in each.

Frege Explained-Joan Weiner 2011-04-15 What is the number one? How can we be sure that $2+2=4$? These apparently simple questions have perplexed philosophers for thousands of years, but discussion of them was transformed by the German philosopher Gottlob Frege (1848-1925). Frege (pronounced Fray-guh) believed that arithmetic and all mathematics are derived from logic, and to prove this he developed a completely new approach to logic and numbers. Joan Weiner presents a very clear outline of Frege's life and ideas, showing how his thinking evolved through successive books and articles.

Phenomenology, Logic, and the Philosophy of Mathematics-Richard L. Tieszen 2005-06-06 In this 2005 book, logic, mathematical knowledge and objects are explored alongside reason and intuition in the exact sciences.

Frege-Dale Jacquette 2019-02-28 A rich and informative biography of one of the most important and influential figures of analytic philosophy.

The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy of Language-Ernest Lepore 2008-09-25 The definitive reference work for this diverse and fertile field: an outstanding international team contribute 41 new essays covering topics from the nature of language to meaning, truth, and reference, and the interfaces of philosophy of language with

linguistics, psychology, logic, epistemology, and metaphysics.
Frege's Theorem-Richard G. Heck 2011-09-29 Richard Heck explores a key idea in the work of the great philosopher/logician Gottlob Frege: that the axioms of arithmetic can be logically derived from a single principle. Heck uses the theorem to explore historical, philosophical, and technical issues in philosophy of mathematics and logic, relating them to key areas of contemporary philosophy.

Frege on Thinking and Its Epistemic Significance-Pieranna Garavaso 2014-11-12 Pieranna Garavaso and Nicla Vassallo investigate Gottlob Frege's largely unexplored notion of thinking to provide insight into the roles of language in expressing thoughts and in fostering the development of human knowledge. The analysis will benefit studies of epistemology, logic, philosophy of mind, psychology, and philosophy of language.

The Frege Reader-Michael Beaney 1997-07-07 This is the first single-volume edition and translation of Frege's philosophical writings to include all of his seminal papers and substantial selections from all three of his major works.

A Critical Introduction to the Philosophy of Gottlob Frege-Professor Guillermo E Rosado Haddock 2012-10-01 Gottlob Frege is one of the greatest logicians ever and also a philosopher of great significance. In this book Rosado Haddock offers a critical presentation of the main topics of Frege's philosophy, including, among others, his philosophy of arithmetic, his sense-referent distinction, his distinction between function and object, and his criticisms of formalism and psychologism. More than just an introduction to Frege's philosophy this book is also a highly critical and mature assessment of it as a whole in which the limitations, confusions and other weaknesses of Frege's thought are closely examined. The author is also a Husserlian scholar and this book contains valuable discussions of Husserl's neglected views and comparisons between the two great philosophers.

Gottlob Frege: Frege's philosophy in context-Michael Beaney 2005 This collection brings together recent scholarship on Frege, including new translations of German material which is made available to Anglophone scholars for the first time.

Principia Mathematica-Alfred North Whitehead 1912

The Oxford Handbook of German Philosophy in the Nineteenth

Century-Michael N. Forster 2015 No period of history has been richer in philosophical discoveries than Germany during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. And while it was the eighteenth century that saw Germany attain maturity in the discipline (above all in the works of Immanuel Kant), it was arguably the nineteenth century that bore the greatest philosophical fruits. The Oxford Handbook of German Philosophy in the Nineteenth Century is the first collective critical study of this great period in intellectual history. A team of leading experts explore individual philosophers working in the period, including Fichte, Hegel, Kierkegaard, and Nietzsche; key philosophical movements associated with it, Idealism and Romanticism amongst them; different areas of philosophy that received particular attention at this time; and the central philosophical topics under debate. An essential resource for anyone working in the area, the Handbook will lead the direction of future research in this vital period of philosophy.

Logicism and the Philosophy of Language-Arthur Sullivan 2003-03-04 Logicism and the Philosophy of Language brings together the core works by Gottlob Frege and Bertrand Russell on logic and language. In their separate efforts to clarify mathematics through the use of logic in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, Frege and Russell both recognized the need for rigorous and systematic semantic analysis of language. It was their turn to this style of analysis that would establish the philosophy of language as an autonomous area of inquiry. This anthology gathers together these foundational writings, and frames them with an extensive historical introduction. This is a collection for anyone interested in questions about truth, meaning, reference, and logic, and in the application of formal analysis to these concepts.

Functions and Generality of Logic-Hourya Benis-Sinaceur 2015-06-24 This book examines three connected aspects of Frege's logicism: the differences between Dedekind's and Frege's interpretation of the term 'logic' and related terms and reflects on Frege's notion of function, comparing its understanding and the role it played in Frege's and Lagrange's foundational programs. It concludes with an examination of the notion of arbitrary function, taking into account Frege's, Ramsey's and Russell's view on the

subject. Composed of three chapters, this book sheds light on important aspects of Dedekind's and Frege's logicisms. The first chapter explains how, although he shares Frege's aim at substituting logical standards of rigor to intuitive imports from spatio-temporal experience into the deductive presentation of arithmetic, Dedekind had a different goal and used or invented different tools. The chapter highlights basic dissimilarities between Dedekind's and Frege's actual ways of doing and thinking. The second chapter reflects on Frege's notion of a function, in comparison with the notions endorsed by Lagrange and the followers of the program of arithmetization of analysis. It remarks that the foundational programs pursued by Lagrange and Frege are crucially different and based on a different idea of what the foundations of mathematics should be like. However, despite this contrast, the notion of function plays similar roles in the two programs, and this chapter emphasizes the similarities. The third chapter traces the development of thinking about Frege's program in the foundations of mathematics, and includes comparisons of Frege's, Russell's and Ramsey's views. The chapter discusses earlier papers written by Hintikka, Sandu, Demopoulos and Trueman. Although the chapter's main focus is on the notion of arbitrary correlation, it starts out by discussing some aspects of the connection between this notion and Dedekind Theorem.

Frege Synthesized-L. Haaparanta 2012-12-06 cake, even though it is typically given the pride of place in expositions in Frege's semantics. As a part of this attempted reversal of emphasis, Jaakko Hintikka has also called attention to the role Frege played in convincing almost everyone that verbs for being had to be treated as multiply ambiguous between the "is" of identity, the "is" of predication, the "is" of existence, and the "is" of class-inclusion - a view that had been embraced by few major figures (if any) before Frege, with the exception of John Stuart Mill and Augustus De Morgan. Hintikka has gone on to challenge this ambiguity thesis. At the same time, Frege's role in the genesis of another major twentieth-century philosophical movement, the phenomenological one, has become an important issue. Even the translation of Frege's key term "Bedeutung" as "reference" has become controversial. The interpretation of Frege is thus thrown largely back in the melting

pot. In editing this volume, we have not tried to publish the last word on Frege. Even though we may harbor such ambitions ourselves, they are not what has led to the present editorial enterprise. What we have tried to do is to bring together some of the best ongoing work on Frege. Even though the ultimate judgment on our success lies with our readers, we want to register our satisfaction with all the contributions.

The Rise of Analytic Philosophy, 1879-1930-Michael Potter

2019-10-08 In this book Michael Potter offers a fresh and compelling portrait of the birth of modern analytic philosophy, viewed through the lens of a detailed study of the work of the four philosophers who contributed most to shaping it: Gottlob Frege, Bertrand Russell, Ludwig Wittgenstein, and Frank Ramsey. It covers the remarkable period of discovery that began with the publication of Frege's *Begriffsschrift* in 1879 and ended with Ramsey's death in 1930. Potter—one of the most influential scholars of this period in philosophy—presents a deep but accessible account of the break with absolute idealism and neo-Kantianism, and the emergence of approaches that exploited the newly discovered methods in logic. Like his subjects, Potter focusses principally on philosophical logic, philosophy of mathematics, and metaphysics, but he also discusses epistemology, meta-ethics, and the philosophy of language. The book is an essential starting point for any student attempting to understand the work of Frege, Russell, Wittgenstein, and Ramsey, as well as their interactions and their larger intellectual milieu. It will also be of interest to anyone who wants to cast light on current philosophical problems through a better understanding of their origins.

Frege and Gödel-Jean van Heijenoort 2013-10-01

Truth, Thought, Reason-Tyler Burge 2005-02-17 Tyler Burge

presents a collection of his seminal essays on Gottlob Frege (1848-1925), who has a strong claim to be seen as the founder of modern analytic philosophy, and whose work remains at the centre of philosophical debate today. *Truth, Thought, Reason* gathers some of Burge's most influential work from the last twenty-five years, and also features important new material, including a substantial introduction and postscripts to four of the ten papers. It will be an essential resource for any historian of modern philosophy, and for

anyone working on philosophy of language, epistemology, or philosophical logic.

Frege's Logic-Danielle MACBETH 2009-06-30 For many philosophers, modern philosophy begins in 1879 with the publication of Frege's *Begriffsschrift*, in which Frege presents the first truly modern logic in his symbolic language, *Begriffsschrift*, or concept-script. Macbeth's book, the first full-length study of this language, offers a highly original new reading of Frege's logic based directly on Frege's own two-dimensional notation and his various writings about logic.

Collected Papers on Mathematics, Logic, and Philosophy-Gottlob Frege 1991-01-08

From Frege to Wittgenstein-Erich H. Reck 2001-12-20 Analytic philosophy--arguably one of the most important philosophical movements in the twentieth century--has gained a new historical self-consciousness, particularly about its own origins. Between 1880 and 1930, the most important work of its founding figures (Frege, Russell, Moore, Wittgenstein) not only gained attention but flourished. In this collection, fifteen previously unpublished essays explore different facets of this period, with an emphasis on the vital intellectual relationship between Frege and the early Wittgenstein. Posthumous Writings-Gottlob Frege 1991-01-08 This volume contains all of Frege's extant unpublished writings on philosophy and logic other than his correspondence, written at various stages of his career. (Philosophy)

Diagrammatic Representation and Inference-Alan Blackwell 2004-03-12 This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the Third International Conference, *Diagrams 2004*, held in Cambridge, UK, in March 2004. The 18 revised full papers and 42 revised poster papers presented together with a survey article and the abstracts of 2 posters were carefully reviewed and selected from a total of 91 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on fundamental issues, logical aspects of diagrammatic representation and reasoning, computational aspects of diagrammatic representation and reasoning, cognitive aspects of diagrammatic representation and reasoning, visualizing information with diagrams, diagrams in human-computer interaction, and diagrams in software engineering.

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