

M.A. EXAMINATION 2004

for Internal Students

PHILOSOPHY**Wittgenstein**

Tuesday, 1 June 2004: 10.00 - 1.00.

Answer THREE questions. Avoid overlap in your answers.

1. Why did Wittgenstein think that the world can be analysed into simple objects and language into simple names?
2. What did Wittgenstein mean in saying that sentences are pictures?
3. Does Wittgenstein's picture theory extend to mental states like intention? If so, how?
4. EITHER (a) Explain and discuss Wittgenstein's distinction between saying and showing.
OR (b) Does Wittgenstein agree or disagree with the solipsist in holding that the world is *my* world.
5. At the end of the *Tractatus* Wittgenstein says that a reader who understands him will come to regard the sentences in his book as senseless. Is this a coherent idea?
6. At *Philosophical Grammar* §62 Wittgenstein says 'That's *him* (this picture represents him) – that contains the whole problem of representation...' What problem does he refer to here, and why was it important for his philosophy?
7. What problem does Wittgenstein raise in asking 'How can a rule show me what I have to do at this point?', and how does he try to resolve it?
8. 'Meaning is use, so a word used for a private sensation is meaningful.' Discuss.
9. How, if at all, does Wittgenstein's later thinking on mind differ from that of the logical behaviourist? Is Wittgenstein vulnerable to the same objections as the logical behaviourist?
10. What does Wittgenstein mean by saying that mathematicians create essence?
11. EITHER (a) Why does Wittgenstein criticize Moore for saying that he knows that he has hands?

OR

(b) Does *On Certainty* contain any answer to traditional scepticism?

END OF PAPER