1.6.2. Philosophy Of Language

Philosophy of language is a comptemporary study tradItion that investigate the relations between language, language users and the world. It also include an inquiry into the origins of language, the nature of meaning, the usage and cognition of language. It studies issues that cannot be addressed by other fields, like linguistics, or psychology. Major topics in the philosophy of language include the nature of meaning, intentionality, reference, the constitution of sentences, concepts, learning, and thought.

Philosophy of language in the Western tradition was strongly influenced by work of analytic thinkers like Gottlob Frege, Bertrand Russell, Ludwig Wittgenstein, J.L. Austin, Alfred Tarski, and W.V.O. Quine.

Kriper's for example, developed a philosophical theories of language by wedding the techniques of modal logic to a causal theory of reference. In his book *Naming and Necessity*, Kripeks put forth what has come to be known as "the modal argument" (or "argument from rigidity").He argued influentially that flaws in common theories of proper names are indicative of larger misunderstandings of the metaphysics of necessity and possibility.

1.6.3. Philosophy Of Science

Philosophy of science emerged as a distinct discipline only in the 20th century, as a rejction gainst the verificationism of the logical positivists, as well as the critiques of the philosopher of science. It was critical of the logical positivism movement, which aimed to formulate criteria for ensuring all philosophical statements' meaningfulness and objectively assessing them.

Thomas Samuel Kuhn formulation of paradigm shifts challenges the view of scientific progress as steady, cumulative acquisition of knowledge based on a fixed method of systematic

experimentation. In his book The Strcuture of Sceince (1962) Kuhn argue's that any progress is relative to a "paradigm," that is, the set of questions, concepts, and practices that define a scientific discipline in a particular historical period. moved on from positivism to establish a modern set of standards for scientific methodology.

Karl Popper on the other hand move on from positivism to establish a modern set of standards for scientific methodology. He rejected the classical inductivist views on the scientific method in favour of empirical falsification, according to which empirical sciences can never be proven, but can be falsified. He suggested the falsifiability criterion to judge the demarcation between science and non-science.

1.6.4. Philosophy Of Religion

While the early analytic philosophy tended to largely dismissed the subject of "religion" as part of metaphysics and therefore meaningless, some forms of contemporary analytic philosophy have proven very sympathetic to the philosophy of religion. Philosophers like William Alston, John Mackie, Alvin Platinga, Antony Flew, etc not only re-introduce new problems, but also re-study classical topics such as the nature of miracles, theistic arguments, the rationality of belief in God, concepts of the nature of God, and many more. Whereas Plantinga, Mackie and Flew debated the logical validity of the *free will defense* as a way to solve the problem of evil, Alston, worked on the nature of religious language.

1.6.5 Political Philosophy

A systematic study of contemporary analytic political philosophy started with the work of John Rawls book "A Theory of Justice" (1971) .His other notable work includes "Two Concepts

of Rules" and "Justice as Fairness". Rawls argued for a sophisticated defence of a generally liberal egalitarian account of distributive justice.

Analytic Marxism is another development of political philosophy that emerge as the school of work that seek to apply techniques of analytic philosophy modern social science such as rational choice theory to clarify the theories of Karl Marx and his successors. The best-known member of this school is G.A. Cohen. Cohen in his work*Karl Marx's Theory of History : A Defence* (1978) used logical and linguistic analysis to clarify and defend Marx's materialist conception of history.

1.6.6 Ethics in Analyitc Philosophy

Whreas analytic philosophy focus on symbolic logic and empiricism, with no enthusiasm for doing ethics, ethics become a tpic of interest wih the emergence of ordinary language philosopher. Thereafter philosophers working with the analytic tradition have gradually come to distinguish three major types of moral philosophy.

- Meta-ethics: it is a 20th century study of ethics that origated from the work of G.E.Moore's invitigation into the nature of ethical terms like 'good' and its theory of naturalistic fallacy on the one hand and Hume's distinction of is/ought on the other hand.

  Meta ethics is a study of ethics which investigates moral terms, statements and judgments. According to them , all statement about values both ethical and aesthetic are non-cognitive , that is they cannot b objectively verified or falsified. They are merely expression of emotion. Hence they are also called emotivist theory. Emotivism later evolved into more sophisticated non-cognitivist theories such as the expressivism of Charles Stevenson, and the universal prescriptivism of R.M. Hare.

- Normative ethicsis a study which examines and produces normative ethical judgments. Analytic philosopher was sceptical of this theory . According to analytic philoosphers, utilitarianism was the only non-skeptical type of ethics to remain popular. Other schools like virtue ethics, and deontology had renewed interest in ethics, against normative ethics.
- Applied ethicsas a significant feature of analytic philosophy developed during 1970s as an investigates into how existing normative principles should be applied to difficult or borderline cases, often cases created by new technology or new scientific knowledge. Topics of special interest for applied ethics include environmental issues, animal rights, and the many challenges created by advancing medical science.



1.7 LET US SUM UP

- Analytic philosophy is a philosophical movement that emphasizes the study of language and the logical analysis of concepts. It often make use of formal logic, conceptual analysis, and, to a lesser degree, mathematics and the natural sciences.
- Analytic philosophy began near the turn of the century with the workd of Russerl, Moore and Wittgenstein. They analysed complex concepts and ideas through the use of symbolic logic that was codified by Russerl, Whitehead, and Frege.
- The development of analytic philosophy is marked by subsequent extensive work in later analytic and post-analytic philosophy that includesthe work carried out by Philippa Foot, R. M. Hare, J. L. Mackie, Alasdair MacIntyre, and others; political philosophy as done most notably by John Rawls and Robert Nozick; aesthetics as investigated by Arthur Danto; philosophy of religion as studied