

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
PART ONE: LOGIC AND LANGUAGE	3
1. FREGE OR THE RECOURSE TO FORMALIZATION	3
1.1. Logic before Frege	3
1.2. Function and concept	5
1.3. The ideography and the principles of Fregean language theory.	7
1.4. Sense and reference	8
1.5. Sense and meaning	10
1.6. Conclusion	14
2. RUSSELL'S SYNTHESIS	17
2.1. Formalization and natural language	17
2.2. Definite descriptions	19
2.3. Propositional functions	20
2.4. The theory of types	28
2.5. Conclusion	33
3. WITTGENSTEIN: FROM TRUTH TABLES TO ORDINARY LANGUAGE AND THE IMPLICATIONS OF GENERALIZED ANALYTICITY	35
3.1. The Russellian heritage and its contradictions	35
3.2. The immanence of logic in language	37
3.3. Sense and reference	38
3.4. The language image (the picture theory of language)	41
3.5. Negation and the other logical constants	46
3.6. The Tractatus as initiation into silence	49
3.7. Ordinary language and its rules	55
3.8. Conclusion: Russell vs. Wittgenstein, a heritage	61
4. HINTIKKA OR THE THEORY OF POSSIBLE WORLDS	65
4.1. Introduction	65

4.2.	Referential opacity	65
4.3.	Ontological commitment and the elimination of single terms with Quine.	68
4.4.	Possible worlds and propositional attitudes	70
4.5.	The implications of the alternativeness relation and the theory of modus	74
4.6.	The ontological commitment	75
4.7.	The interpretation of quantification as a question and answer game	77
4.8.	Wittgenstein and Hintikka: A concluding comparison	83
PART TWO: LANGUAGE AND CONTEXT		85
5.	SYNTAX, SEMANTICS, PRAGMATICS AND ARGUMENTATION	85
5.1.	The three levels of language	85
5.2.	Logical syntax	86
5.3.	Formalization and natural language	88
5.4.	The renewal of argumentation	89
5.5.	Perelman's new rhetoric	92
5.6.	Argumentation in language or the 'new linguistics' of Anscombe and Ducrot	94
5.7.	Conclusion	96
6.	DIALECTIC AND QUESTIONING	99
6.1.	Dialectic and Socrates	100
6.2.	The middle dialogues: Dialectic and the hypothetical method	105
6.3.	The late period: The question of being or the shift from the question to being	110
7.	ARGUMENTATION IN THE LIGHT OF A THEORY OF QUESTIONING	115
7.1.	Why language?	115
7.2.	The two major categories of forms	115
7.3.	What is to be understood by 'question' and 'problem'?	117
7.4.	The autonomization of the spoken and the written	118
7.5.	The proposition as proposition of an answer	121
7.6.	What is meaning?	121
7.7.	Meaning as the locus of dialectic	129

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ix

7.8. Argumentation	130
7.9. Literal and figurative meaning: The origin of messages 'between the lines'	133
FOOTNOTES	137
REFERENCES	143