**PREFACE**

Ludwig Josef Johann Wittgenstein is one of the greatest philosophers of the twentieth century. His celebrated *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* and *Philosophical Investigations* are the two models of his philosophizing. Again he is best known as a genius person, that is why sometimes question emerges in my mind, what not Wittgenstein is?

Wittgenstein brings out a revolution in philosophy through the technique of analysis of language in philosophy. His two sorts of language analysis in his celebrated two works *Tractatus* and *Investigations* are remarkable. Even though my research is confined to Wittgenstein’s later philosophy, but his later philosophy would be incomplete without reference to his earlier philosophy. That is why to some extent I have discussed his earlier philosophy. Again if we explore his philosophy then we see that there is a continuity between earlier work and later work.

Wittgenstein’s philosophy is intrinsically connected with that of Russell and Moore. That is why I have taken Moore and Russell in order to explicate Wittgenstein.

My topic of research is “Wittgenstein’s Philosophy of Language with special reference to Philosophical Investigation’s” has been divided into six chapters.

The first chapter deals with the historical background of analytic philosophy. Here I try to show how Wittgenstein emerges through
the philosophies of Moore and Russell, the two fore-runners of analytic philosophy.

The second chapter "Russell and the early Wittgenstein and the philosophy of meaning" is stipulated to the concept of meaning. Here I have opined that both Russell and the early Wittgenstein seem to endorse the same concept of meaning through the terminological difference.

The third chapter concerns with "Ordinary Language Philosophy: Wittgenstein and Moore." Here I have shown that Moore through his celebrated essays 'Defence of commonsense', 'Proof of the external world' and 'Refutation of idealism' advocates the ordinary way of thinking. His way of using language belongs to the technique of ordinary language. That is why it can be asserted that both Moore and later Wittgenstein seem to advocate the strategy of ordinary language analysis in order to dissolve the philosophical problems.

The fourth chapter "Wittgenstein's philosophy of language" is the main chapter of my thesis. Here I have discussed the concepts like 'language-games', 'family resemblance', 'private language' and 'forms of life' critically. Wittgenstein's later philosophy of language includes these concepts respectively.

The fifth chapter of my thesis is 'Analytic movement after Wittgenstein'. Here I have taken three philosophers, namely, Gilbert Ryle, P.F.Strawson and J.L. Austin for discussion. Because the technique they adopt to discuss the philosophical concepts is ordinary language analysis.
Wittgenstein's philosophy has a tremendous impact in the movement of analytic philosophy. Modern analytic philosophers like G. Ryle, P.F. Strawson, and J.L. Austin derive their inspiration from later Wittgenstein. Therefore, he is one of the greatest philosophers of the twentieth century. Although Wittgenstein's philosophy can be criticised on some specific points still Wittgensteinian trend does not come to an end. Rather it has been flourishing over the modern philosophical world since the beginning of the last century. This trend has brought to the limelight the importance of using the analysis of language philosophically. Therefore, the Wittgensteinian trend is living today amidst the philosophers and has bewitched philosophers even today. It has succeeded in raising serious doubts about the acceptability of metaphysics.

Date ............          ( Bhaskar Bhattacharyya )