General Theory of Knowledge-M. Schlick 1985

First published in Germany in 1918, this acutely reasoned treatise attacks many of philosophy's contemporary sacred cows, including the concept of metaphysics and Kant's arguments for synthetic a priori knowledge. The book expounds most of the doctrines that would later be identified with the "classical period" of the Vienna Circle. Unlike many of his peers, Schlick displays a detailed and sensitive knowledge of the traditions he criticizes, displayed here in the chief work of this pioneering Viennese philosopher.

General Theory of Knowledge-M. Schlick 2013-11-20 to that goal, and it is hoped that it will incorporate further works dealing in an exact way with interesting philosophical issues. Zürich, April 1973 Mario Bunge From the Preface to the First Edition It may seem odd that a series of works devoted to the natural sciences should include - indeed begin with - a volume on phi losophy. Today, of course, it is generally agreed that philosophy and natural science are perfectly connected to one another. But to grant the theory of knowledge such a prominent position in one of these fields is not possible, but there is a natural connection between them. Thus the inclusions of this book in the series can be justified only if such an intimate dependence of mutual dependence and interpenetration really does exist. Without anticipating what is to come, the author would like first to explain his point of view on the relationship between epistemology and the sciences, and in so doing make clear at the outset the method to be followed in this book. It is my view - which I have already expressed elsewhere and which I never tire of repeating - that philosophy is not a separate science to be placed alongside or above the individual disciplines. Rather, the philosophical element is present in all of the sciences; it is their true soul, and only by virtue of it are they sciences at all.

The Problems of Philosophy in Their Interconnection-Moritz Schlick 1987-10-31


The Theory of Knowledge-Leonard Trelawny Hobhouse 1896

Logic and General Theory of Science-Edmund Husserl 2019-10-01

The stated subject of these lecture courses given by Husserl between 1910 and 1918 is 'reason, the word for the mental activities and accomplishments that govern knowledge, give it form and supply it with norms.' They show their author still pursuing the course set out in the Logical Investigations up to the end of the second decade of the century and displaying utter consistency with stands that he began taking on meaning, analyticity, Platonism, manifolds, mathematics, psychology, etc. in the 1890s. Thus, they undermine many ideas about the development of his thought. The centerpiece of this work is an exploration of the realm of meaning. Moreover, they add new dimensions to standard discussions by taking readers back to the place where phenomenology and analytic philosophy diverged. They show that Husserl tangled long and hard with the very ideas that went into the making of the latter and offer a wealth of interesting insights into sense and meaning, theory of judgment, complete and incomplete meanings, states of affairs, extensional logic, the relationship between logic and mathematics, functions and arguments, propositional functions, quantification, existential generalization, the word 'all', number theory, sets, modality, deductive theory, ideas that are still under discussion today. Prepared for oral delivery in the classroom, they are refreshingly lively and spontaneous. They are clearer, more explicit, and readable than the books Husserl published during his lifetime.

Time and Space in Contemporary Physics-Moritz Schlick 1920


In this book, scientists review current knowledge about expertise. They provide a summary of general methods and reveal the existence of many general characteristics of expertise.

A General Theory of Entropy-Kofi Kissi Dompere 2019-08-02

This book presents an epistemic framework for dealing with information-knowledge and certainty-uncertainty problems within the space of quality-quantity dualities. It bridges between theoretical concepts of entropy and entropy measurements, proposing the concept and measurement of fuzzy-stochastic entropy that is applicable to all areas of knowing under human cognitive limitations over the epistemological space. The book builds on two previous monographs by the same author concerning theories of info-statics and info-dynamics, to deal with identification and transformation problems respectively. The theoretical framework is developed by using the toolboxes such as those of the principle of opposites, systems of actual-potential polarities and negative-positive dualities, under different cost-benefit time-structures. The category theory and the fuzzy paradigm of thought, under methodological constructionism-reductionism duality, are used in the fuzzy-stochastic and cost-benefit spaces to point to directions of global application in knowing, knowledge and decision-choice actions. Thus, the book is concerned with a general theory of entropy, showing how the fuzzy paradigm of thought is developed to deal with the problems of qualitative-quantitative uncertainties over the fuzzy-stochastic space, which will be applicable to conditions of soft-hard data, fact, evidence and knowledge over the spaces of problem-solution dualities, decision-choice actions in sciences, non-sciences, engineering and planning sciences to abstract acceptable information-knowledge elements.

An Introduction to the Theory of Knowledge-Dan O'Brien 2016-12-16

An Introduction to the Theory of Knowledge, 2nd Edition guides the reader through the key issues and debates in contemporary epistemology. Lucid, comprehensive and accessible, it is an ideal textbook for students who are new to the subject and for university undergraduates. The book is divided into five parts. Part I discusses the concept of knowledge and distinguishes between different types of knowledge. Part II surveys the sources of knowledge, considering both a priori and a posteriori knowledge. Parts III and IV provide an in-depth discussion of justification and scepticism. The final part of the book examines our alleged knowledge of the past, other minds, morality and God. In this extensively revised second edition there are expanded sections on epistemic luck, social epistemology and contextualism, and there are new sections on the contemporary debates concerning the lottery paradox, pragmatic encroachment, peer disagreement, safety, sensitivity and virtue epistemology. Engaging examples are used throughout the book, many taken from literature and the cinema. Complex issues, such as those concerning the private language argument, non-conceptual content, and the new riddle of induction, are explained in a clear and accessible way. This textbook is an invaluable guide to contemporary epistemology.

Epistemology, Or, The Theory of Knowledge-Peter Coffey 1917


This volume contains the English translation of Felix Kaufmann's (1895-1945) main work Methodenlehre der Sozialwissenschaften (1936). In this book, Kaufmann develops a general theory of knowledge of the social sciences in his role as a cross-border commuter between Husserl's phenomenology, Kelsen's pure theory of law and the logical positivism of the Vienna Circle. This multilayered inquiry connects the value-oriented reflections of a general philosophy of science with the specificity of the methods and theories of the social sciences, as opposed to abstract natural science and psychology. The core focus of the study is the attempt to elucidate how and under what conditions scientific knowledge about social facts, empirically justified and theoretically embedded, can be obtained. The empirical basis of knowledge within the social sciences forms a phenomenological concept of experience. According to Kaufmann, this concept of experience exhibits a complex structure. Within the meaning-interpretation of human action as the core of knowledge in the social sciences, this structure reaches out across the isolated act of verification toward the synthesis of external and internal experiences. The book opens with a detailed and useful introduction by Ingeborg K. Helling, which introduces the historical and theoretical background of Kaufmann's study and specifically illuminates his
An Introduction to the Theory of Knowledge-Noah Lemos 2007-02-15 Epistemology or the theory of knowledge is one of the cornerstones of analytic philosophy, and this book provides a clear and accessible introduction to the subject. It discusses some of the main theories of justificiation, including foundationalism, coherencism, reliabilism, and virtue epistemology. Other topics include the Gettier problem, internalism and externalism, skepticism, the problem of epistemic circularity, the problem of the criterion, a priori knowledge, and naturalized epistemology. Intended primarily for students taking a first class in epistemology, this lucid and well-written text would also provide an excellent introduction for anyone interested in knowing more about this important area of philosophy.

A General Theory of Love-Thomas Lewis 2007-12-18 This original and lucid account of the complexities of love and its essential role in human well-being draws on the latest scientific research. Three eminent psychiatrists tackle the difficult task of reconciling what artists and thinkers have known for thousands of years about the human heart with what has only recently been learned about the primitive functions of the human brain. A General Theory of Love demonstrates that our nervous systems are not self-contained: from earliest childhood, our brains actually link with those of the people close to us, in a silent rhythm that alters the very structure of our brains, establishes life-long emotional patterns, and makes us, in large part, who we are. Explaining how relationships function, how parents shape their child’s developing self, how psychotherapy really works, and how our society dangerously flouts essential emotional laws, this is a work of rare passion and eloquence that will forever change the way you think about human intimacy.


Epistemology, Or the Theory of Knowledge-Peter Coffey 1958 Theory of Information-Mark Burgin 2010 This unique volume presents a new approach OCo the general theory of information OCo to scientific understanding of information phenomena. Based on a thorough analysis of information processes in nature, technology, and society, as well as on the main directions in information theory, this synthesis synthesizes existing directions into a unified system. The book explains how this theory opens new kinds of possibilities for information technology, information sciences, computer science, knowledge engineering, psychology, linguistics, social sciences, and education. The book also gives a broad introduction to the main mathematically-based directions in information theory. The general theory of information provides a unified context for existing directions in information studies, making it possible to elaborate on a comprehensive definition of information; explain relations between information, data, and knowledge; and demonstrate how different mathematical models of information and information processes are related. Explanation of information essence and functioning is given, as well as answers to the following questions: how information is related to knowledge and data; how information is modelled by mathematical structures; how these models are used to better understand computers and the Internet, cognition and education, communication and computation. Sample Chapter(s). Chapter 1: Introduction (354 KB). Contents: General Theory of Information; Statistical Information Theory; Semantic Information Theory; Algorithm Information Theory; Pragmatic Information Theory; Dynamics of Information. Readership: Professionals in information processing, and general readers interested in information and information processes.

Theory of Knowledge-Anthony Douglas Woozley 1949

The General Theory of Economic Evolution-Kurt Dopfer 2007-09-11 The first book to chart the development of the field of evolutionary economics, this book provides an integrated generic framework to define the rules of an economic system; how they are coordinated and the causes and consequences of their change. Packed with pedagogical features including essay and tutorial questions, case studies and an extensive bibliography, this book: proposes a new analytic framework for the study of the nature and causes of long-run economic growth and development in market systems analyzes the foundations of the neoclassical tradition, before developing a thesis through micro, meso and macro domains drawing conclusions as to what can be learned from the point of view of policy analysis focuses on an open-systems analytical framework and successfully formulates and refines the analytical foundations of a new general theory of economic evolution. This volume is essential reading for scholars and students of economic evolution and as well as for anyone who seeks to better understand the complex evolutionary nature of the structure and dynamics of the knowledge-based economy in today's society.

General Theory of Victims-François Laruelle 2018-03-15 The most accessible expression of François Laruelle's non-philosophical, or 'non-standard', thought, General Theory of Victims forges a new role for contemporary philosophers and intellectuals by rethinking their relation to victims. A key text in recent continental philosophy, it is indispensable for anyone interested in the debates surrounding materialism, philosophy of religion, and ethics. Transforming Joseph de Maistre's adage that the executioner is the cornerstone of society, General Theory of Victims instead proposes the victim as the cornerstone of humanity and the key figure for contemporary thought. Laruelle condemns philosophy for participating in and legitimating the great persecutions of the twentieth century, and lays out a new vision of victim-oriented ethics. To do this, he engages the resources of both quantum physics and theology in order to adapt a key concept of non-philosophy, Man-in-person, for a new understanding of the victim. As Man-in-person, the victim is no longer exclusively defined by suffering, but has the capacity to rise up against the world's persecution. Based on this, Laruelle develops a new ethical role for the intellectual in which he does not merely 'represent' the victim, but imitates or 'clones' it, thereby assisting the victim's uprising within thought.

Understanding Keynes' General Theory-B. Sheehan 2009-01-15 This book is a comprehensive guide for those seeking to fully understand Keynes’ General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money, and especially those approaching the work for the first time. It also highlights Keynes’ important policy insights. This book is an essential introduction to Keynes’ most influential text.

Psychology and Epistemology-Jean Piaget 1972 In the past knowledge was considered static, but epistemologists now take that as soon as an entity of knowledge crystallizes it must dissolve again in the current of new developments of understanding. Here Piaget brings scientific analysis, without philosophical presuppositions, to bear on the understanding of knowledge as a process. This approach to knowledge underlines the benefits of interdisciplinary studies; and Piaget puts forward specific proposals for cooperation between philosophy, linguistics, cybernetics, political economy, demography, logic, epistemology and experimental teaching methods. It is the contention of this great theoretician that such interdisciplinary work could lead to a whole "circle of sciences", in which wide-ranging disciplines would link hands in a general theory of knowledge. -- Back cover.

E. Betti's General Theory of Interpretation-Emilio Betti 2017-01-19 Chapter Six of this Series deals essentially with interpretation and Translation.

Epistemology, Or the Theory of Knowledge, an Introduction to General-Peter Coffey 1917 Seven Brief Lessons on Physics-Carlo Rovelli 2016-03-01 The New York Times bestseller from the author of The Order of Time and Reality Is Not What It Seems and Helgoland "One of the year’s most entrancing books about science."—The Wall Street Journal "Clear, elegant... a whirlwind tour of some of the biggest ideas in physics."—The New York Times Book Review This playful, entertaining, and mind-bending introduction to
modern physics briskly explains Einstein's general relativity, quantum mechanics, elementary particles, gravity, black holes, the complex architecture of the universe, and the role humans play in this weird and wonderful world. Carlo Rovelli, a renowned theoretical physicist, is a delightfully poetic and philosophical scientific guide. He takes us to the frontiers of our knowledge: to the most minute reaches of the fabric of space, back to the origins of the cosmos, and into the workings of our minds. The book celebrates the joy of discovery. "Here, on the edge of what we know, in contact with the ocean of the unknown, shines the mystery and the beauty of the world," Rovelli writes. "And it’s breathtaking."

General Theory of Interpretation—Emilio Betti 2015-12-12 The General Theory of Interpretation is a theory of knowledge first and of action thereafter for the acquisition of understanding in those cases when the reality around us is not wholly clear, or is obscured, or is foggy, or is of something never seen before, or yet we never faced it before, and come from things that we call historic, artistic, moral, esthetic, ethical, and unknown. It is a theory structured on reliable bases and supported by the greatest individuals we read about in the histories of philosophy, art, morality, laws, and religions. Interpretation is within the sciences of the spirit (our interior mental life). It is not a physical science, but it is based, as a theory, on solid bases of experience nonetheless. What is it a piece of art? What an artist created. How do we understand this piece of art? By trying to penetrate deeply into it, in order to understand it in its totality of meaning. But that is not enough! The spirit of the artist is made flesh in that piece of art. Knowing the artist's spirit will make us to interpret the piece of art and its creator and thus understand in full the object (piece of art) and the subject (the artist's spirituality when he made the object). Emilio Betti was one of the greatest interpreters, including our social customs and law. The theory of interpretation is also called hermeneutics and the volumes in this series explain, in technical words, how Betti built this important science and adapted it to link history and jurisprudence, in order that all societies could live with a spirit of tolerance and in peace, together.

The Cambridge Companion to Leibniz-Nicholas Jolley 1995 The most comprehensive account of the full range of Leibniz's thought. Dewey's Philosophical Theory of Knowledge and Reality—John R. Shook 2000 The ongoing revival of interest in the work of American philosopher and pragmatist John Dewey has given rise to a burgeoning flow of commentaries, critical editions, and reevaluations of Dewey's writings. While previous studies of Dewey's work have taken either a historical or a topical focus, Shook offers an innovative, organic approach to understanding Dewey and eloquently shows that Dewey's instrumentalism grew seamlessly out of his idealism. He argues that most current scholarship operationalizes under a mistaken imitation of Dewey's early philosophical positions and convincingly numbers a number of key points: that Dewey's metaphysical empiricism remained more indebted to Kant and Hegel than is commonly supposed; that Dewey owed more to the influence of Wundt than is commonly believed; that the influence of Peirce and James was not as significant for the development of Dewey's theories of mind and truth as has been argued in the past; and that Dewey's pragmatic theory of knowledge never really abandoned idealism. Shook's exposition of the unity of Dewey's thought challenges a large scholarly industry devoted to suppressing or explaining away the consistency between Dewey's early thought and his later work. In every respect, Dewey's Empirical Theory of Knowledge and Reality is a provocative and engaging study that will occupy a unique niche in this field. It is certain to stimulate discussion and controversy, forcing Dewey traditionalists out of habitual modes of thought and transforming our conventional understanding of the development of classical American philosophy. Aristotle's Theory of Knowledge—Thomas Kiefer 2007-08-28 One of the only books to provide a systematic account and reconstruction of Aristotle's theory of knowledge. The Theory of Relativity and a Priori Knowledge—Hans Reichenbach 1965 Cognitive Theory of Knowledge—Nicholas Rescher 1989-10-05 The expectations, beliefs, and risks are paramount in grant agencies' decisions to fund scientific research. In Cognitive Economy, Nicholas Rescher outlines a general theory for the cost-effective use of intellectual resources, amplifying the theories of Charles Sanders Pierce, who stressed an "economy of research." Rescher discusses the requirements of cooperation, coordination, cognitive importance, economic theory, and environmental factors, as well as the economic factors bearing on induction and simplicity. He applies his model to several case studies and to clarifying the limits imposed on science by economic considerations.

Conflict and Defense—Kenneth Ewart Boulding 2018-12-05 Conflict and Defense, which was first published in 1962, presents a general theory of conflict, drawing on theoretical analyses from sociology and economics. This text by Kenneth E. Boulding, a pre-eminent economist and founder of ecological economics, examines the common processes of conflict, the roles of different participants in conflicts, and describes features which are unique to specific types of conflict. Conflict and Defense will be of interest to those who seek an improved theoretical understanding of conflict. Divided into sixteen chapters, the book offers both a general theoretical model of conflict, and analyses of the unique features which distinguish international, economic, industrial and ideological conflicts. It is clearly written and will be accessible to the well-informed reader. "The origin of this book in my own mind can be traced back to a passionate conviction of my youth that war was the major moral and intellectual problem of our age. If the years have made this conviction less passionate, they have made it no less intense. The book, therefore, is not a work of that idle curiosity which, according to Veblen, is the motiver of pure science. It is driven rather by that practical curiosity which inspires applied science. Nevertheless, it is a work of pure theory, that is, of the abstract imagination."—Kenneth E. Boulding

Goethe's Theory of Knowledge—Rudolf Steiner 2008 As the editor of Goethe's scientific writings during the 1880s, Rudolf Steiner became immersed in a worldview that paralleled and amplified his own views in relation to epistemology, the interface between science and philosophy, the theory of how we know the world and ourselves. At the time, like much of the thinking today and the foundation of modern natural science, the predominant theories held that individual knowledge is limited to thinking that reflects objective, sensory perception. Steiner's view was eventually distilled in his Anthroposophical Leading Thoughts in 1924: There are those who believe that, with the limits of knowledge derived from sensory perception, the limits of all insight are given. Yet if they would carefully observe how they become conscious of these limits, they would find in the very consciousness of the limits the faculties to transcend them. The General Theory of the Translation Company—Renato Beninatto 2018-01-30 The first book about localization that won't bore you to tears! Renato and Tucker share their decades of combined experience in an entertaining and easy to digest format. Focusing primarily on the management of Language Service Providers (LSPs), this book is a great reference for anybody wanting to know more about the language services industry.

General Theory of Relativity—P. A.M. Dirac 2016-08-10 Einstein's general theory of relativity requires a curved space for the description of the physical world. If one wishes to go beyond superficial discussions of the physical relations involved, one needs to set up precise equations for handling curved space. The well-established mathematical technique that accomplishes this is clearly described in this classic book by Nobel Laureate P.A.M. Dirac. Based on a series of lectures given by Dirac at Florida State University, and intended for the advanced undergraduate, General Theory of Relativity comprises thirty-five compact chapters that take the reader point-by-point through the necessary steps for understanding general relativity. The Sociology of Knowledge—Werner Stark 2020-06-30 This volume serves as both an introduction to the field of the sociology of knowledge and an interpretation of the thought of the major figures associated with its development. More than a compendium of ideas, Stark seeks here to put order into what he regarded as a diffuse tradition of diverse bodies of thought, in particular the seemingly irreconcilable conflict between the study of the political element in thought identified here with Karl Mannheim and the investigation of the social element in thinking associated with the work of Max Scheler. The sociology of knowledge is primarily directed toward the study of the precise ways that human experience, through the mediation of knowledge, takes on a conscious and communicable shape. While both schools dealt with by Stark assume that the pursuit of truth is not purposeful apart from socially and historically determined structures of meaning, the tradition extending from Marx to Mannheim seeks to expose hidden factors that turn us away from the truth while that...
of Weber and Scheler attempts to identify social forces that impart a definite direction to our search for it. In order to reconcile opposing theoretical positions, Stark seeks to lay the foundations for a theory of the social
determination of thought by directing his inquiry to the philosophical problem of truth in a manner compatible with cultural sociology. Stark's theoretical legacy to the sociology of knowledge is that social influences
operate everywhere through a group's ethos. From this, many systems of ideas and social categories emanate, revealing partial glimpses of a synthetic whole. The outcome of Stark's work is a general theory of social
determination remarkably consistent with contemporary interests in the broad range of cultural studies, whose focus is best described as the use of philosophical, literary, and historical approaches to study the social
construction of meaning. The Sociology of Knowledge will be of great interest to social scientists, philosophers, and intellectual historians.

The Professional Quest for Truth-Stephan Fuchs 1992-01-01 This book argues that the power of science as the most respected and authoritative world view is based on its superior material and organizational resources, not on its superior rationality. Fuchs approaches science as a social construct, and utilizing a theory of scientific organizations, he analyzes knowledge production in scientific fields--how they differ in their resources and how these differences affect how science is conducted. The book explains why certain fields produce science and facts, while others engage in hermeneutics and conversation; why certain specialties change through cumulation rather than fragmentation; and why some fields are relativistic while others are positivist in their self-understanding. This general theory of knowledge is applicable not only to science, but to all varieties of professional groups engaged in knowledge production.

Epistemology-Nicholas Rescher 2012-02-01 A comprehensive introduction to the theory of knowledge.

General Theory Of Knowledge

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