



Logic and Assertion

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~~The~~ reason for thinking the old notation wrong is that it is very unlikely that from every proposition p an infinite number of other propositions $\text{not-not-}p$, $\text{not-not-not-not-}p$, etc., should follow.

If only these signs which contain proper names were complex then propositions containing nothing but apparent variables would be simple. Then what about their denials?

The verb of a proposition cannot be "is true" or "is false", but whatever is true or false must already contain the verb.

Inaugural Lecture as Professor of Logic

On 9th October 1913 Ludwig Wittgenstein dictated a typescript, part of what are now known as the *Notes on Logic*, in the presence of his supervisor, Bertrand Russell. In that typescript Wittgenstein says that 'assertion is merely psychological'. Why does he say it, is it true, and what consequences does it have for our understanding of logic?

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