Record Nr. UNINA9910787056703321 Autore Gunnell John G. Titolo Social inquiry after Wittgenstein and Kuhn: leaving everything as it is / / John G. Gunnell; cover design, Chang Jae Lee Pubbl/distr/stampa New York ; ; Chichester, England : , : Columbia University Press, , 2014 ©2014 **ISBN** 0-231-53834-0 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (279 p.) Disciplina 300.1 Social sciences - Philosophy Soggetti Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Front matter -- Contents -- Preface -- Abbreviations -- Introduction -- 1. Thomas Kuhn & the Shadow of Wittgenstein -- 2. Wittgenstein & Social Theory -- 3. Mind, Meaning, & Interpretation -- 4. Investigating the Investigations -- 5. Conventional Objects, Concepts, & the Practice of Interpretation -- 6. Interpreting Science: Kuhn as a Social Theorist --7. Wittgenstein on the Moon: Certainty, Truth, & Value -- References --Index Sommario/riassunto A distinctive feature of Ludwig Wittgenstein's work after 1930 was his turn to a conception of philosophy as a form of social inquiry, John G. Gunnell argues, and Thomas Kuhn's approach to the philosophy of science exemplified this conception. In this book, Gunnell shows how these philosophers address foundational issues in the social and human sciences, particularly the vision of social inquiry as an interpretive endeavor and the distinctive cognitive and practical

relationship between social inquiry and its subject matter. Gunnell speaks directly to philosophers and practitioners of the social and

Though Wittgenstein and Kuhn are often criticized as initiating a modern descent into relativism, this book shows that the true effect of

human sciences. He tackles the demarcation between natural and social science; the nature of social phenomena; the concept and method of interpretation; the relationship between language and thought; the problem of knowledge of other minds; and the character of descriptive and normative judgments about practices that are the object of inquiry.

their work was to undermine the basic assumptions of contemporary social and human science practice. It also problematized the authority of philosophy and other forms of social inquiry to specify the criteria for judging such matters as truth and justice. When Wittgenstein stated that "philosophy leaves everything as it is," he did not mean that philosophy would be left as it was or that philosophy would have no impact on what it studied, but rather that the activity of inquiry did not, simply by virtue of its performance, transform the object of inquiry.