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| Nota di contenuto | Cover; Half Title; Title Page; Copyright Page; Original Title Page; Original Copyright Page; Dedication; Preface; Table of Contents; Introduction: Analysis and Language; Part I. Modern Man Is Homo Loquens, Homo Convictus; 1. Conviction: Man-Who-Speaks Is Overcome by a Convictor; A. "Conviction" as a Term of Analytical Philosophy; 1. The insufficiency of the term "emotive"; 2. The term "conviction" in general usage; 3. Proposal for the philosophical usage of the term "conviction"; B. The Convictional Situation; 1. The convictor; 2. Convictus, witness, testimony, decision; 3. The act of assent 4. The confessional group5. Theology in a wider sense; 6. A plurality of convictors; C. Convictional and Indicative Language; I. Indicative, tautological, and analytical language; 2. Convictional and indicative language in their relation to "reality"; 3. The historical character of these languages; 4. Languages and situations; 5. Convictional elements in indicative language, or the problem of objectivity; 6. Convictional language informs indicative language; 7. Indicative elements in convictional language; 8. Is-language; 9. Man-who-speaks; D. Convictional Language and Logic 1. "Situational," not "logical" analysis2. The logical analysis of Ian T. Ramsey; 2. Power: Man-Who-Speaks Establishes His Existence; A. Imperialism of Languages; 1. The problem; 2. Attacks upon vital values; 3. The hostility between religious and moral language; B. The Fanatical Claim; 1. The fanatical claim; 2. The fanatical situation; 3. The |

nonfanatical attitude; C. Man-Who-Speaks Establishes his Existence; 1. Power is intrinsic in language; 2. Man-who-speaks establishes his existence; 3. In what ways is man's establishment of his existence achieved?

3. World Views: Man-Who-Speaks Establishes His Existence in Drafting World ViewsA. The Problem; 1. Terminological vagueness; 2. Existentialist objections; B. Existentialist Concepts of the "World"; 1. Heidegger's concepts of "world" and space; 2. Binswanger's "home-world"; 3. The "world" of primitive man, according to Van der Leeuw; C. A Variety of "Worlds" and "Views"; 1. "World" or "worlds"?; 2. Can any "view" of or approach to the "world" be said to possess ontological priority?; 3. Three different kinds of "views"; 4. Convictional world views replace convictional

5. In drafting convictional world views man-speaking establishes himself4. Metaphysics: Man-Who-Speaks Is Inclined to Draft Closed Systems; A. Introduction; 1. Meaningless language; 2. The background of the attack on metaphysics; B. Hume; 1. Introduction; 2. Hume's problem in the Dialogues; 3. Agnosticism?; 4. Which God?; C. The Position of Logical Positivism; 1. The attack upon metaphysics changes its form; 2. An example of the argument in its present-day form; 3. Psychological interpretations; D. An Attempt to Reformulate the Problem; 1. The necessity of a reformulation

2. The reformulation

Sommario/riassunto

This original study, published initially in 1959, introduces students of philosophy and of theology to a treatment of religion based upon the methods of modern philosophy - particularly logical empiricism and existentialism. Above and beyond the importance of its point of view, this book is distinguished by its clarity and by its objective and understanding presentation of diverse points of view.