

The Wittgenstein Ontology Project

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Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889–1951)

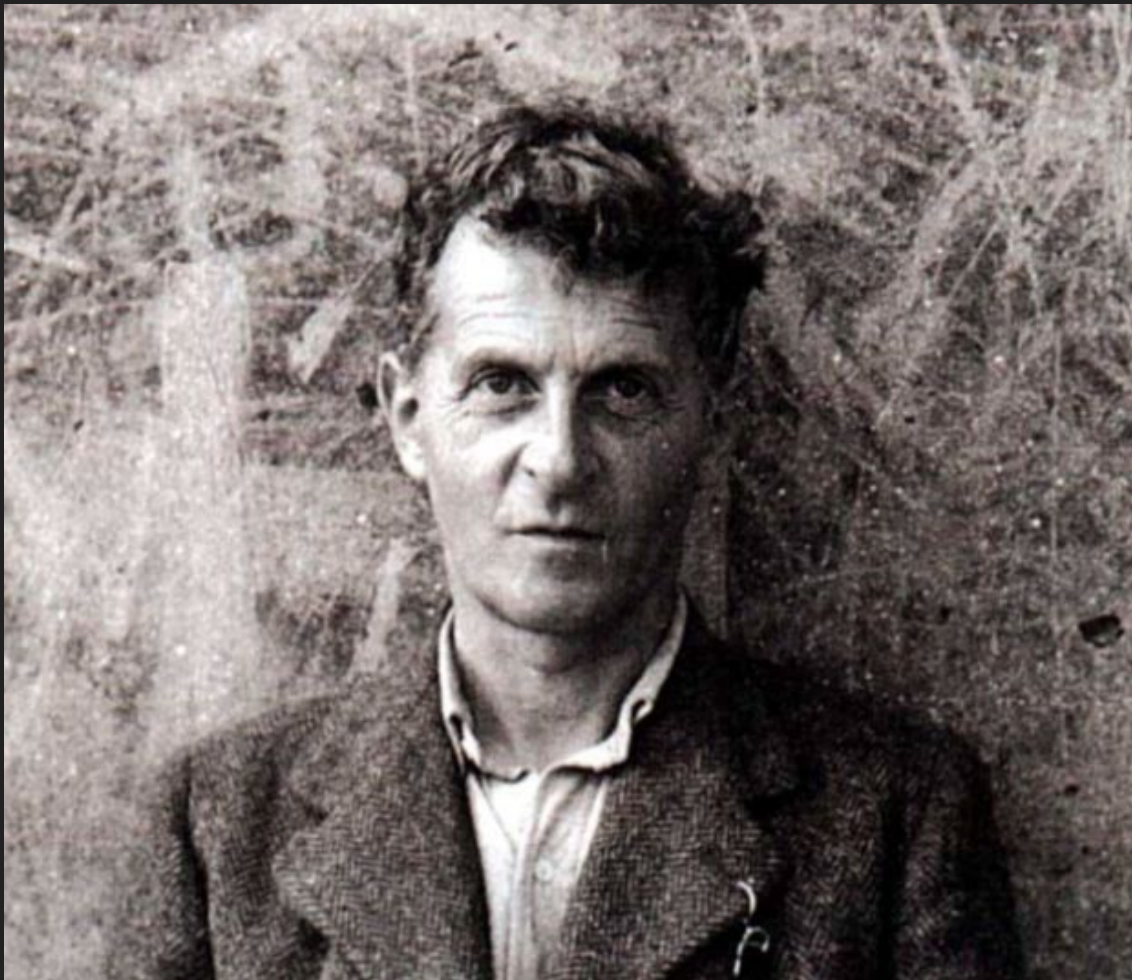
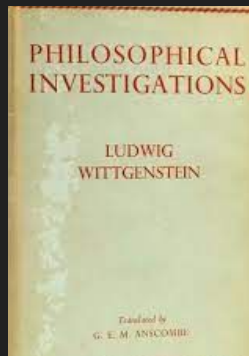
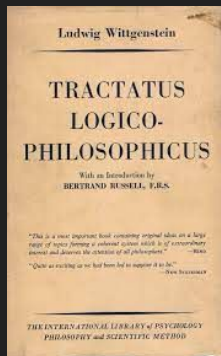
Austrian-British philosopher

Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus

(1921)

Philosophical Investigations

(1953)



Wittgenstein's Nachlass

Notebooks, manuscripts, typescripts, dictations left by Wittgenstein to his literary heirs: Rush Rhees, G.E.M. Anscombe, and Georg Henrik von Wright

Around 20k pages catalogued by von Wright in his 1969 *Philosophical Review* article "The Wittgenstein Papers"

2.2.29.
Zweiten Raum leuchten da man alle
jahrweise über geschicht die irrationale
Kontinuität enthält?
Und das hat man: find die irrationale
Zahlen nicht in der irrationale bereits
präjudiziert?
4.2.29.
Kann man den Raum in rationale Zahlen
abbilden so kann man in auch in irrationale
Zahlen abbilden. Und ist die eine
Abbildung gegeben so ist damit auch
schon die andere Art der Abbildung
gegeben.
Man fragt es sich: gibt es eine bevor-
zugte, etwa besonders unmittelbare,
Art der Abbildung? Ich glaube nein!
Jede Art der Abbildung ist gleichberechtigt.
Acht.
Wie lautet noch aber die Entscheidung darüber
welcher Art die Kontinuität des
Zahlenraumes ist?

das
handelte und nicht um die strukturelle Arbeitseiner Tautologie. V
nte man sagen: Was ich an Zeichen A wahrnehme und die Beziehung der
sinn, ist wieder nur das Zusammenfassen von Be griffsumfängen: Ich
5 ersten Striche der rechten Klammer, die in einer 1-1 Beziehung zu
einen linken Klammer stehen und die folgenden 7 Striche der rechten
in einer 1:1 Beziehung zu den 7 in der anderen linken Klammer stehen,
n, die das Eine oder das Andere tun. Aber auch, wenn ich diesen Ge-
dächtnisse, so bliebe das als fundamentale Einsicht, dass sich die
die 7 g e r a d e s u 12 vereinigen (also etwa zu derselben
auch 4 und 4 und 4) - Was uns das lehrt, ist immer nur die Einsicht
e Beziehung der Strukturen und nicht irgend ein Satz oder eine Über-
gik. Und zwar ist für diese Einsicht alles an der Tautologie ausser-
toren nur Bewerk; nur auf diese kommt es für den arithmetischen
so andere gehört zur A n w e n d u n g des arithmetischen Satzes).
Ich sagen: das Arithmetische ist nicht der Anlass, 5 und 7 zusammen-
ern der Vorgang und was dabei herauskommt. 24 ✓
ich schriebe den Satz A hin, setzte aber in der rechten Klammer die
l von Strichen, so könnte und würde man auf diesen Fehler nur durch
der Strukturen, nicht durch Anwendung von logischen Lehrrätchen kommen. 24 ✓
an fragt: Weher weist du denn, dass gerade diese Zahl von Strichen
n Klasse die richtige ist, so kann ich es nur durch eine Vergleichung
n rechtefertigen. 24 ✓
ich also herausstellen, dass, was Frage den "Pfeffermoss-Standpunkt" in
k nannte, doch einer Rechtfertigung fähig wäre. 24 ✓
zeigt sich auch - glaube ich - klar, die Beziehung zwischen der extensi-
g der Klassen und der Auffassung der Zahl als Merkmal einer logischen
A-Extension ist eine Charakteristik des Sinnes eines Satzes. 24 ✓
er Übergang in A die einzige Anwendung dieses arithmetischen Schemas
oder müsste man es da nicht eben durch die Tautologie ersetzen, oder 24 ✓
wäre es wenn A die allgemeinste Form der Anwendung des arithmetischen
Wäre A die einzige - also w e s e n t l i c h die einzige - Anwendung des
Schemas, dann könnte das Schema ganz von selbst nichts anderes bedeuten, als eben
die Tautologie. 24 ✓

The Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen (WAB)

Institution affiliated to the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Bergen

Founded in 1990

Stores, publishes, and shares paper and digital copies of Wittgenstein's *Nachlass*



wab.uib.no

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The Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen (WAB)



QUICKLINKS:

- wittgensteinonline
- nachlass
- incoming visits
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The Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen (WAB)

The Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen (WAB) was funded in 1990 and is a research infrastructure and [projects](#) platform bringing together philosophy, editorial philology and text technology. It is a meeting place for intellectuals, technicians, scholars and students from many different research fields and geographical areas around the world (see [incoming visits](#)). The research infrastructure includes digital and paper copies as well as transcriptions of Wittgenstein's *Nachlass* as it was catalogued by his trustee G.H. von Wright in his 1969 article «[The Wittgenstein Papers](#)». It also includes a [hand library](#) with Wittgenstein primary and secondary literature in a number of different languages. NB: Please note that WAB does not possess any Wittgenstein originals.

WAB is probably best known for the publication of «Wittgenstein's *Nachlass*. The Bergen Electronic Edition» (BEE, Oxford University Press 2000) and its more recent initiatives to publish the *Nachlass* open access. [BEE](#) offers on six CDs facsimile as well as normalized and diplomatic text editions of the manuscripts and typescripts of [Wittgenstein's philosophical *Nachlass*](#). The edition is equipped with a range of search and analysis functions. Since 2014, WAB is producing a new digital facsimile of the Wittgenstein *Nachlass* which is made available open access on the [Wittgenstein Source](#) site. Moreover, WAB gives since 2016 interactive open access to all its transcriptions of the Wittgenstein *Nachlass* on the [interactive dynamic presentation](#) (IDP) site. On the [semantic faceted search and browsing](#) (SFB) site, WAB offers in addition semantic faceted search and browsing of Wittgenstein metadata, again with a focus on Wittgenstein's philosophical *Nachlass*. And finally, WAB offers with [WITFind](#), a cooperation with the Centrum für Informations- und Sprachverarbeitung an der Ludwig Maximilians Universität München, advanced tools for *Nachlass* text search.

WAB has a role central place in the [Nordic Wittgenstein Society](#). It has had a leading role in both the creation of the [Nordic Wittgenstein Review](#) (NWR) and the creation of the book series [Nordic Wittgenstein Studies](#) which continues WAB's earlier series [Publications from the Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen](#). WAB is also engaged in building a repository of research literature and materials [secondary sources](#).

There is a long tradition of [Wittgenstein research](#) at the Philosophy Department at the University of Bergen that continues today with ongoing work being done both in the scholarly interpretation of Wittgenstein's

WAB's main achievements

- *Wittgenstein's Nachlass. The Bergen Electronic Edition* (BEE), Oxford University Press 2000
 - include facsimile as well as normalized and diplomatic text editions of the manuscripts and typescripts on six CD-ROMs
- Wittgenstein Source (www.wittgensteinsource.org, 2014-ongoing) facsimile in open access
- Interactive Dynamic Presentation (wab.uib.no/transform/wab.php 2016-ongoing) normalized and diplomatic text editions
- WiTTFind (wittfind.cis.uni-muenchen.de 2018-ongoing) advanced Nachlass text search
- **Semantic faceted search and browsing** of *Nachlass* metadata (wab.uib.no/sfb/ 2012-ongoing)

Wittgenstein's
Nachlass

Text and Facsimile Version

The Bergen Electronic Edition

The
Completed Edition
on CD-ROM

Powered by
polio

INFO
VIEW



OXFORD
CD-ROM

EDITIONS	Items	Bemerkungen
Bergen Nachlass Edition (BNE)	Ms-101 [so-called WW1 notebooks] (WL) m F D N	Ms-105,1r[1]
Moore Notes Facsimile Edition (MWN)	Ms-102 [so-called WW1 notebooks] (WL) m F D N	Ms-105,2[1]
Tractatus Publication Materials (LPA)	Ms-103 [so-called WW1 notebooks] (WL) m F D N	Ms-105,2[2]
Prototractatus Tools (PTT)	Ms-104: Logisch-Philosophische Abhandlung [so-called Prototractatus] (ÖNB, MS. German d. 7) m F D N	Ms-105,4[1]
Wörterbuch für Volksschulen Materials (WfV)	Ms-105: I, Philosophische Bemerkungen (ÖNB, Cod.Ser.n.22.018) m F D N	Ms-105,4[2]
ABOUT	Ms-106: II (ÖNB, Cod.Ser.n.22.019) m F D N	Ms-105,4[3]
About Wittgenstein Source	Ms-107: III, Philosophische Betrachtungen (ÖNB, Cod.Ser.n.22.020) m F D N	Ms-105,1[1]
About BNE	Ms-108: IV, Philosophische Bemerkungen (WL) m F D N	Ms-105,1[2]
About MWN	Ms-109: V, Bemerkungen (WL) m F D N	Ms-105,1[3]
About LPA	Ms-110: VI, Philosophische Bemerkungen (WL) m F D N	Ms-105,1[4]
About PTT	Ms-111: VII, Bemerkungen zur Philosophie (WL) m F D N	Ms-105,1[5]
About WfV	Ms-112: VIII, Bemerkungen zur philosophischen Grammatik (ÖNB, Cod.Ser.n.22.021) m F D N	Ms-105,3[1]
Updates	Ms-113: IX, Philosophische Grammatik (ÖNB, Cod.Ser.n.22.022) m F D N	Ms-105,3[2]
	Ms-114: X, Philosophische m F D N	Ms-105,3[3]et5[1]
		Ms-105,5[2]
		Ms-105,5[3]
		Ms-105,5[4]
		Ms-105,5[5]
		Ms-105,5[6]
		Ms-105,5[7]et7[1]
		Ms-105,7[2]
		Ms-105,7[3]
		Ms-105,7[4]et9[1]
		Ms-105,9[2]
		Ms-105,9[3]

2.2.29.

Ist ein Raum denkbar der nur alle rationalen aber nicht die irrationalen Punkte enthält?
Und das heißt nur: Sind die irrationalen Zahlen nicht in den rationalen bereits präjudiziert?

The Wittgenstein Nachlass in Interactive Dynamic Presentation (IDP) (2016-)

[Read me](#) (last changed 7.11.2023)

Select a single Nachlass item or an entire Nachlass group from the drop-down list below:

Choose an item:

+Ms-105 'I. Philosophische Bemerkungen' || German; 1929

▼ Click here to change default options

Basic style

Linear Diplomatic

Additional style

- Show original line breaks [tbc.]
- Exclude handwritten revisions in typescript [tbc.]
- Exclude all deleted text
- Display retained variants only
- Display 'section marks' ('Randzeichen')

Filter Bemerkungen according to section marks

Tick all Untick all

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [Without mark] | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: ? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: Ø | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: v |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: / | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: /? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: ¿ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: z |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: \ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: /? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: } | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: A |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: ✓ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: j | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: C |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: × | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: // | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: f | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: L |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: - | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: \\ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: k | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: L.L. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: + | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: .: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: s | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: U |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: † | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: o | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: ü | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: X |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: * | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section mark: ø | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mark: [...] |



L. Wittgenstein

- Kalkül**(1524)
- Kalkül(1138)
- Kalküls(293)
- Kalküle(57)
- Kalkülen(36)
- Meta**kalkül**(4)
- Satz**kalkül**(4)
- Teil**kalkül**(1)
- Grund**kalkül**(1)
- Zahlen**kalkül**(14)
- Mengen**kalkül**(5)
 - Mengen**kalkül**(4)
 - Mengen**kalküls**(1)
- Sprach**kalkül**(2)
- Strich**kalkül**(1)
- Kalkül**handlung(4)
- Relations**kalkül**(4)
- Additions**kalkül**(1)
- Gleichungs**kalkül**(4)
- Tautologien-**Kalkül**(4)
- Differential**kalkül**(1)
- Multiplikations**kalkül**(4)

Kalkül Suchen



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A copy of this material is held in the Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen (WAB) under the direction of Alois Pichler and the Center for Information and Language Processing at the Ludwig-Maximilians-University in Munich (CIS) under the direction of Max Hadersbeck.

Studentresearch within our project is supported from LEHRE@LMU





kalkül



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963 HITS

Date range

From:

To:

Document types

- Nachlass Bemerkung (961)
- TS (514)
- MS (447)

Contents

- Mathematical notation (176)
- Logical notation (135)
- Graphic (21)

Languages

- German (961)

1 2 3 4 65



Ms-106,111[2]



Frege, Gottlob

Russell, Bertrand

1929-03-20 ↔ 1929-07-31

[View transcription](#)



Ms-105,32[2]



Ms-105,32[2] (192908017-19290831?)

Ts-208,54r[5] (193003157-19300415?)

Ts-209,74[1] (193005017-19301130?)

1929-08-01 ↔ 1929-08-31

[View transcription](#)

The history of Wittgenstein ontology

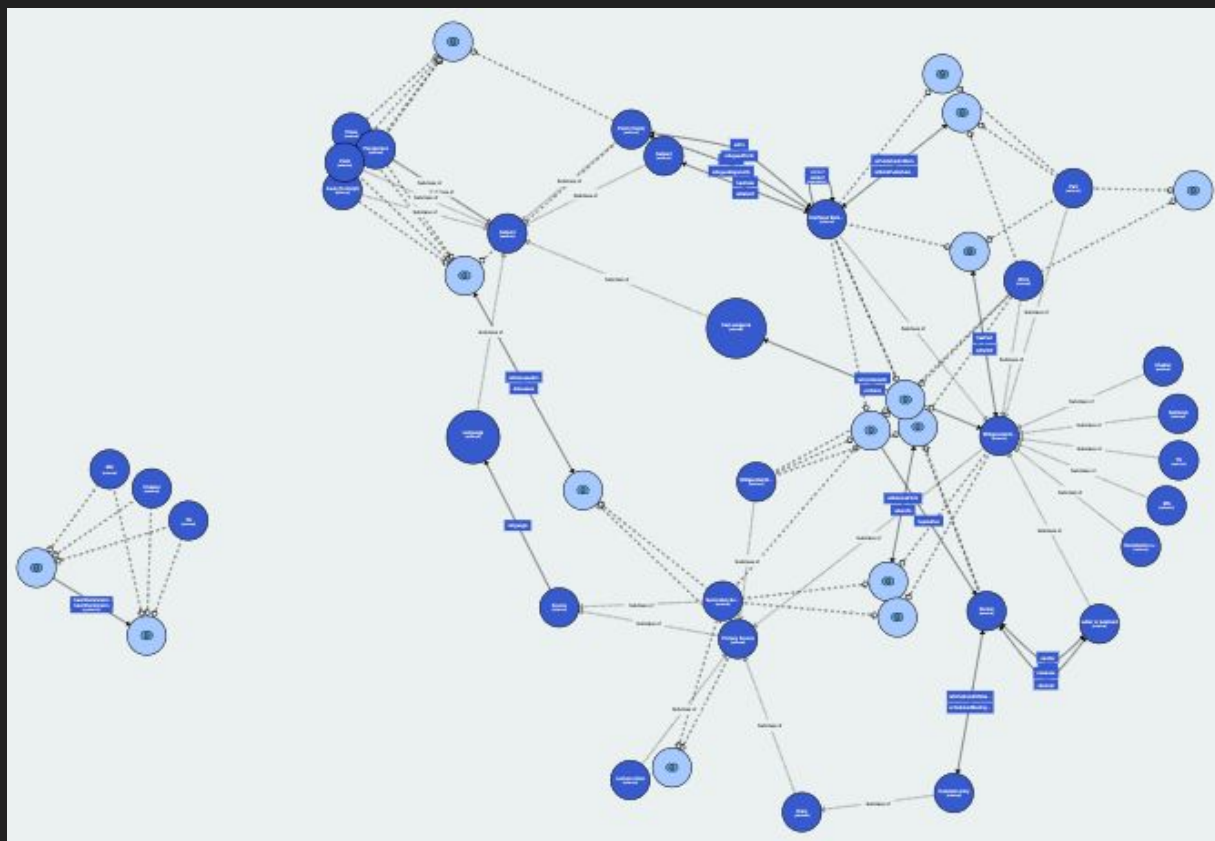
2006-2009: EU Discovery project – first version of Wittgenstein ontology

2008-2011: NordForsk JNU VWAB project – further development

2011-2013: EU Agora project

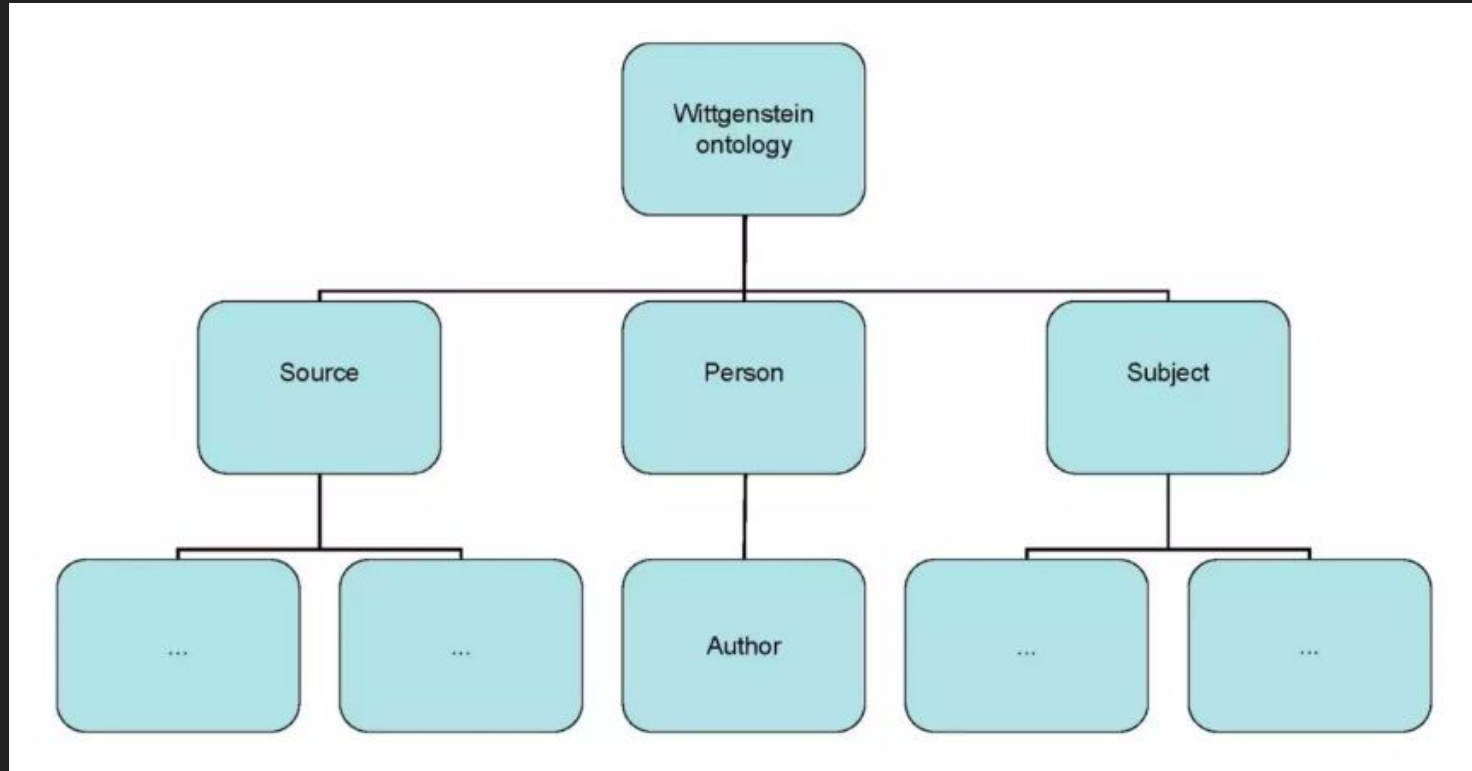
2012-2014: EC Digitised Manuscripts to Europeana (DM2E) project

2012-2013: Norwegian National Library DIGITALE FULLTEKSTARKIV project

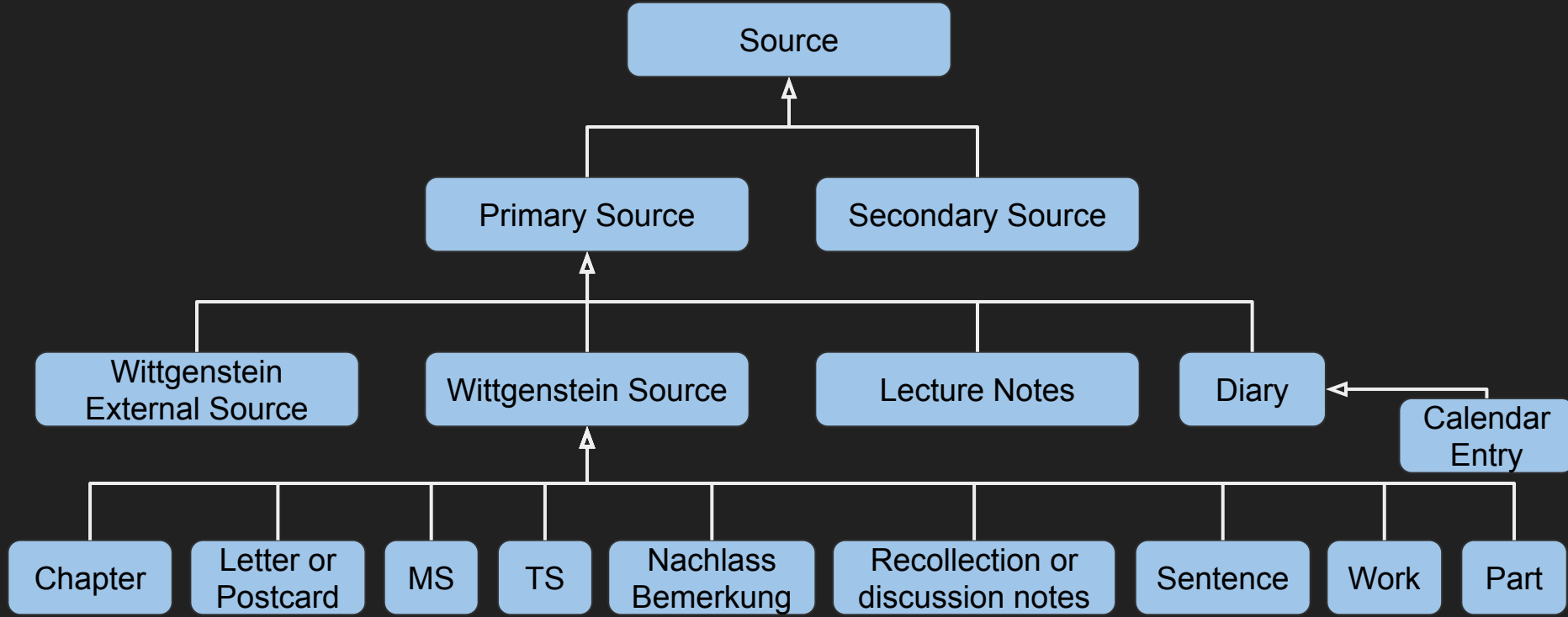


WebVOWL visualisation of Wittgenstein ontology (Alois Pichler and Øyvind Liland Gjesdal)

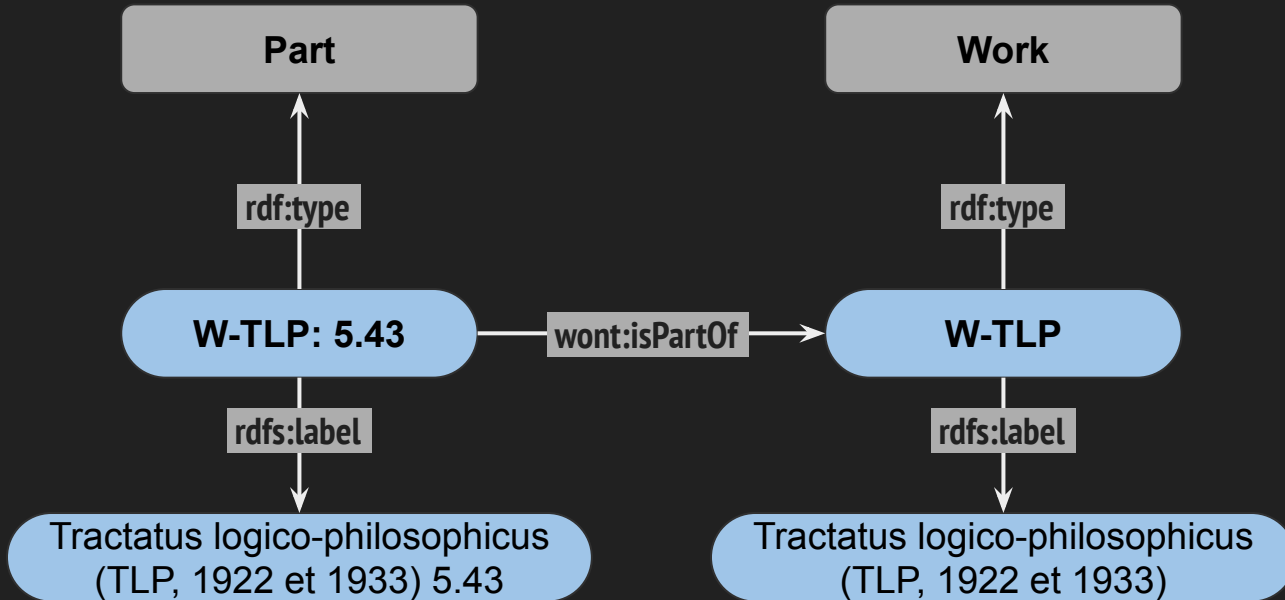
Wittgenstein ontology main classes



Source class

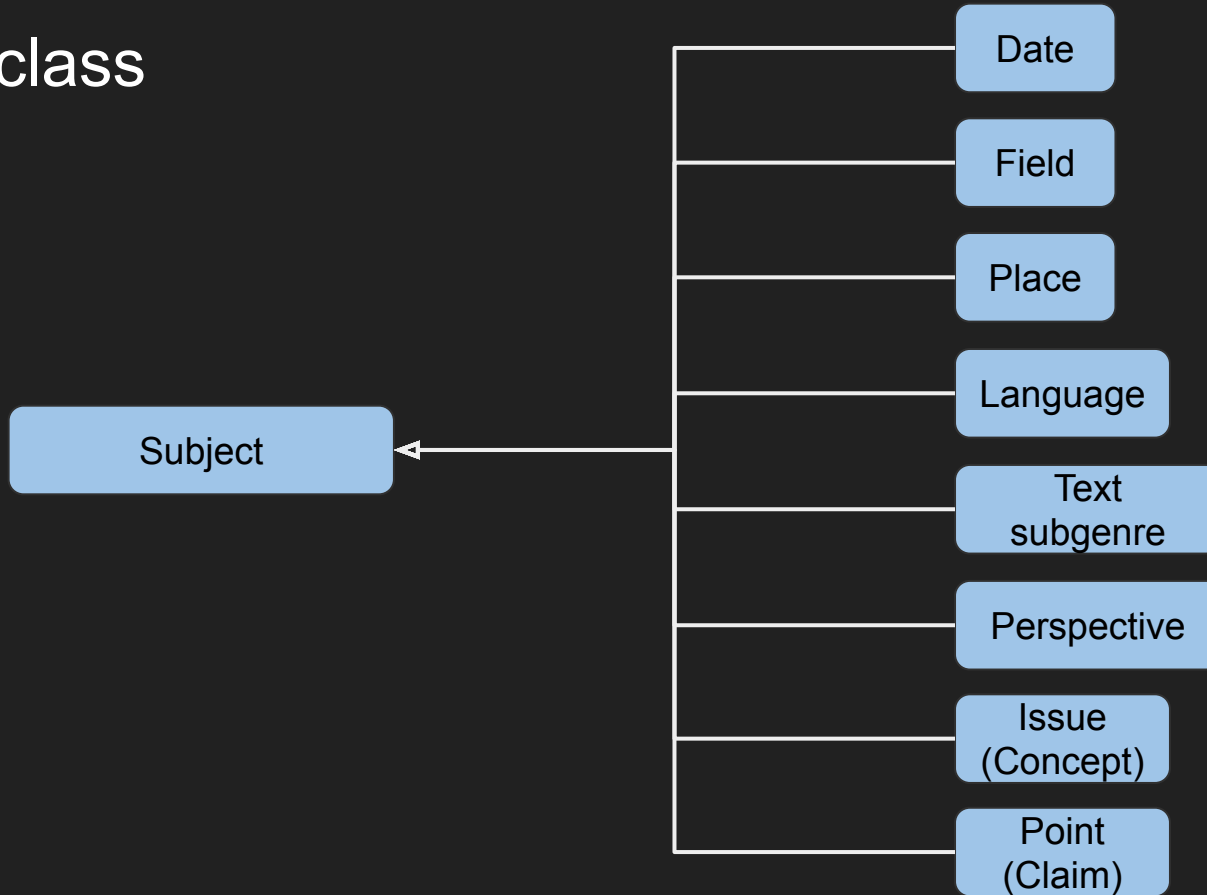


Examples of Source related triples



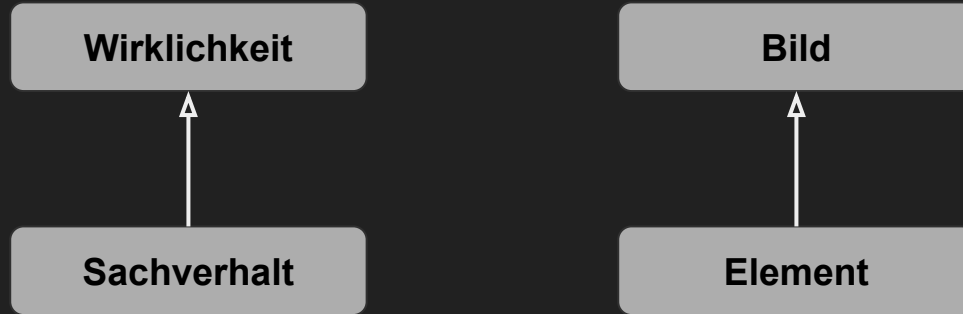
PREFIX wont: <<http://purl.org/wittgensteinsource/ont/>>

Subject class



A failed attempt to map the content of the *Tractatus*

Pichler, Zöllner-Weber, 'Utilizing OWL for Wittgenstein's *Tractatus*' (2007)



Creating a structure of classes based on concepts that appear in the *Tractatus*

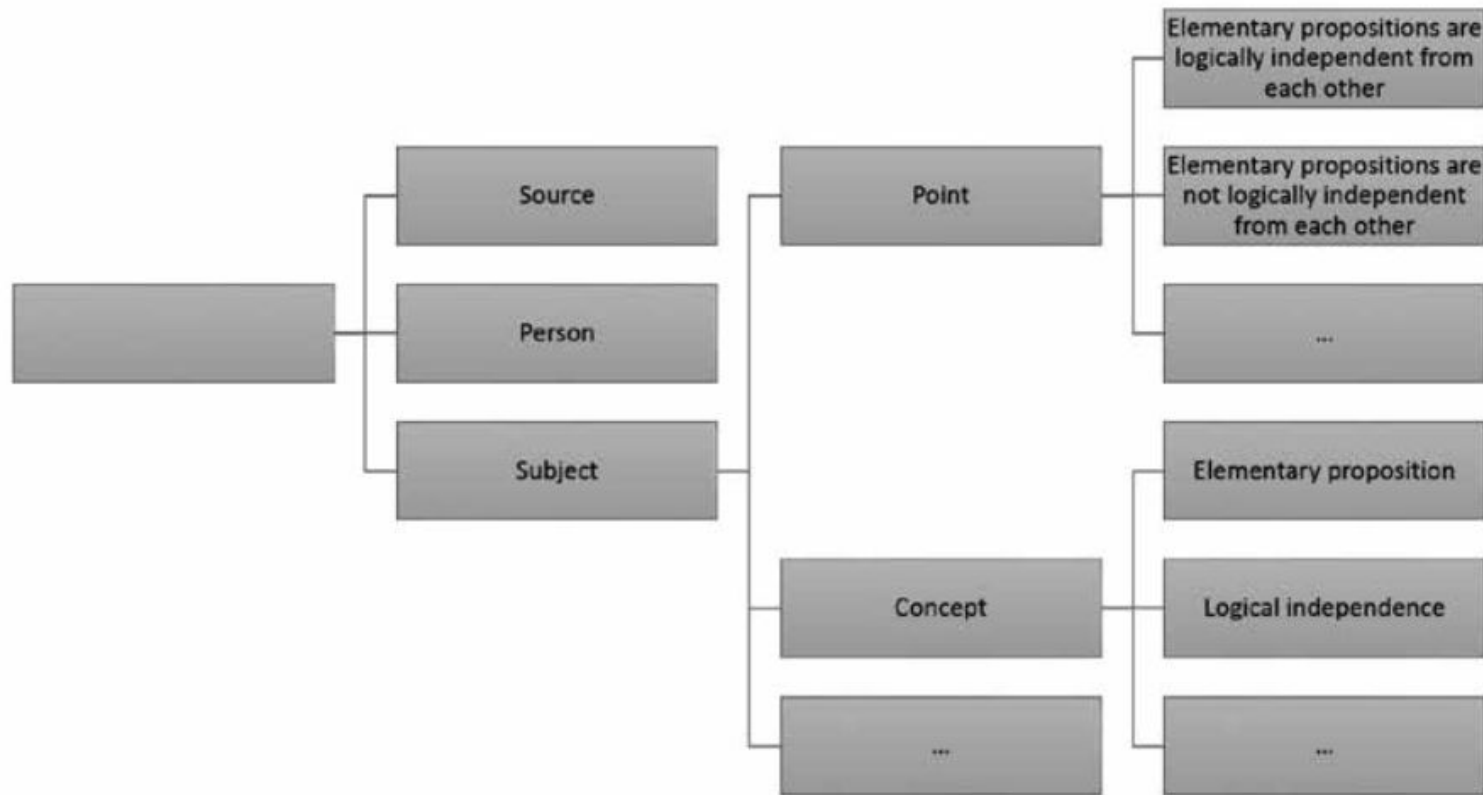
Problems:

- inconsistency of *Tractarian* conceptual structure
- philosophical conceptual structures do not meet the formal strictness requirements of first order calculus
- lack of instances
- problem of interpretation

Challenges in creating representation of subject-matter in philosophy

- Multi-perspective nature of philosophical theories
 - a single proposal admits a variety of readings
 - different scholars propose different interpretations
- Contextuality, vagueness and indefiniteness of conceptions in philosophy
 - no ultimate interpretation that can be reached
 - structural openness to complementing conceptions with new content
 - concepts with context-dependent meanings
- Problem of inconsistency
 - plain inconsistency (two contradictory claims), indirect inconsistency (through inference)
 - the notorious *Tractatus* 6.54 claiming that Tractarian theses as nonsensical
- Meta-theoreticality of philosophy
 - categorisations in philosophy are partly implicit and informal

Point (Claim), Concept, Perspective: how should they be related?

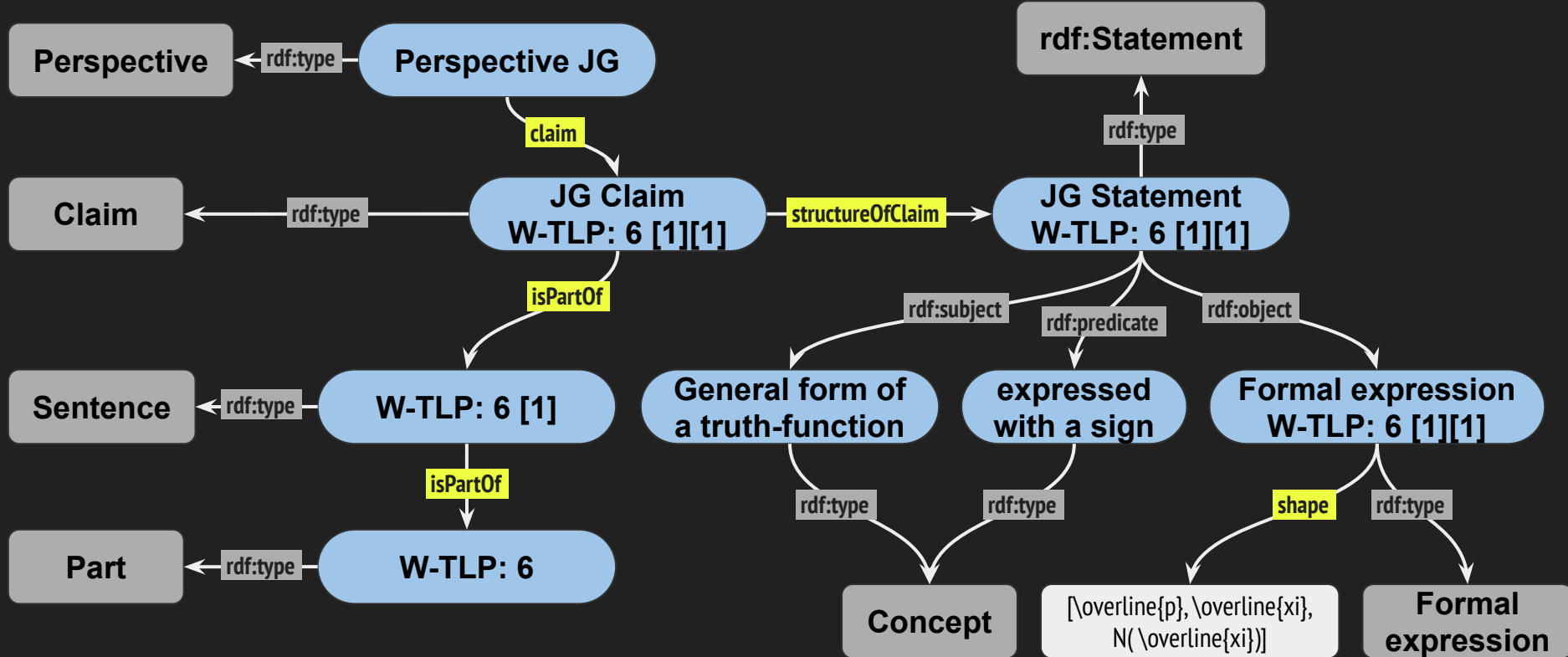


Pichler, Fielding,
Gangopadhyay,
Opdahl,
*Crisscross ontology:
Mapping concept
dynamics, competing
argument and
multiperspectival
knowledge in
philosophy*
(2021)
p. 62

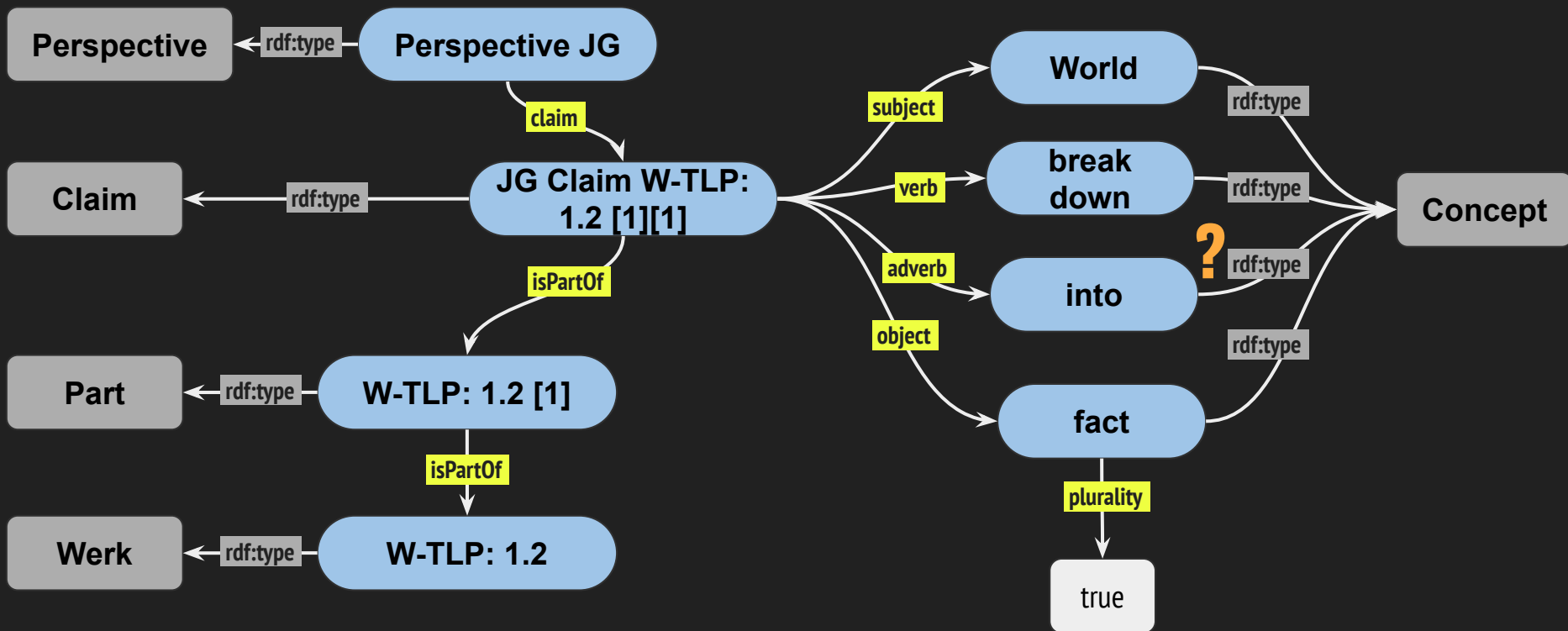
Point (Claim), Concept, Perspective: how should they be related?

Our task consists in, to put it as briefly as possible, developing **a model of doing computational ontology** that permits the integration of **dynamic concepts, non-shared conceptualization, knowledge about knowledge, competing claims, contested arguments** and **ongoing debate** into formal knowledge representation. In order to provide for adequate modelling of the dynamic and contentious contents of the humanities, we need first of all **to revisit and revise the idea of computational ontology from a truly humanistic viewpoint** and **to design novel approaches to ontology design**, so that these can fully integrate humanities and philosophy contents while at the same time **still retain** the traditional strengths and assets of ontology work such as **formal precision, cognitive economy, maximum interoperability and explanatory power**, as well as **permitting standard querying and inference tasks**.

A possible approach to the problem: logical analysis



Another possible approach to the problem: grammatical analysis



Grammatical vs. Logical approaches

Logical

- Requires plenty of non-trivial decisions
- Difficult to automate
- Potentially interesting philosophical results
- Automated reasoning more applicable

Grammatical

- Does not require translations
- Easy to automate
- Results would be philosophically mundane
- Automated reasoning less applicable

Thank you!

References

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