

POINT OF VIEW OF THE ANALYTIC PHILOSOPHER MORITZ SCHLICK ON PHILOSOPHY

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Abstract. The text is dedicated to the ideas of the outstanding German thinker Moritz Schlick. Schlick was a supporter of analytical philosophy and the head of the Vienna Circle. His views had a great influence on the whole analytical philosophy. We consider his view of philosophy, which is radically different from the views of continental philosophers. From Schlick's point of view, there are only two types of philosophical problems - mistakes that have arisen due to the difficulties of the language and hidden scientific problems.

Keywords. Analytical philosophy, philosophical problems, Vienna Circle, science

Moritz Schlick is not the only one in the analytical tradition who sets the angle for philosophy. We also find a similar thesis in Friedrich Weissmann, Karl Popper (as far as it can be attributed to the analytical tradition) and others. The question of the relationship between philosophy and science (which is discussed in the article by M. Schlick "The Future of Philosophy") was also raised by representatives of other directions. The German philosopher solves this problem of a relationship in a positivism spirit: Schlick refuses philosophy to be called science in the true sense of the word. The reason for this lies in the fact that philosophy solves imaginary problems, a detailed analysis of which reveals their fallacy. He divided all philosophical problems into two categories. The first category of problems arose due to the misunderstanding of the language. These are erroneous problems. The second category of problems is disguised scientific problems that will be solved in future [2].

Schlick turns to the German tradition and claims that both Kant and Schopenhauer somehow understood the essence of philosophy as unscientific knowledge. But, at the same time, Schlick does not deny the philosophy of significance and does not propose to discard it.

M.S. Kozlova calls this the search for a new philosophy, in his commentary on the article by M. Schlick, because it is not about forgetting about philosophy at all. This distinguishes Schlick from some other thinkers.

The value of philosophy in this interpretation lies in the fact that philosophy must be engaged in a detailed clarification of the meaning of scientific problems [2]. Philosophy is necessary because it teaches to strive for clarity and rigor in the studied issues. According to Russell (another representative of analytic philosophy) philosophy is a “no-man’s land” between science and theology, which is criticized on both sides, Schlick proposes that with this niche to do, philosophy does not act like the science, but an instrument that one or another way is leading mankind forward to progress [1].

Friedrich Weismann, as another analytic philosophy member of the Vienna Circle, still favors metaphysics, as a valuable intellectual heritage that moved humanity forward. Even if we say that today philosophy must change its “nature”, as Schlick argues, emphasizing this in the title “The Future of Philosophy” (he also has an article on the same topic “Turning in Philosophy”), then Wiseman points out that no matter what, we must pay tribute to what has been done in the past in the field of metaphysics.

The view of representatives of the analytic tradition on philosophy is not as dismissive as it may seem at first glance. Often we can hear that the members of this trend offer to throw out philosophy at all, as something unnecessary and even hindering progress and the movement of science. But as we see, in practice, it is not about getting rid of philosophy, but about its essential transformation. Such, at least, is the philosophy in the future of the German-Austrian philosopher Moritz Schlick.

REFERENCES

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