

THE INTERRELATION OF LOGIC AND ETHICS IN WITTGENSTEIN'S PHILOSOPHY: FROM LANGUAGE STRUCTURES TO EVERYDAY LIFE

Ferangiz Narzukulova

Researcher of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages,
Lecturer at the Samarkand Branch of the Economic and Pedagogical University
narzikulo@icloud.com

Abstract

This article presents a theoretical analysis of the relationship between ethical and logical thinking in the philosophical legacy of Ludwig Wittgenstein. The study comparatively examines Wittgenstein's early work, *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, and his later work, *Philosophical Investigations*, in order to reveal the internal connection between his system of logical reasoning and his reflections on ethical issues. The article also explores how ethical values manifest within the limits of human language and logical thought, as well as the influence of these ideas on twentieth-century philosophical discourse. According to Wittgenstein, ethical meaning cannot be expressed directly but appears indirectly through the logical structure of language, playing an important role in understanding the spiritual dimension of human life. Furthermore, the study analyzes the significance of this perspective in the history of philosophy and examines its relevance for contemporary ethical theory and logical methodology.

Keywords: Wittgenstein, ethics, logic, reasoning, philosophy, *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, *Philosophical Investigations*, values, ethical-logical coherence, contemporary philosophy.

Introduction

Ludwig Wittgenstein, one of the most influential figures of twentieth-century philosophy, left a distinctive mark on global philosophical thought through his rigorous logical analyses and ethical reflections. His philosophical legacy is closely interconnected not only with issues of language and logic but also with the role of ethical values in human life and reasoning. In his early work, *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, Wittgenstein analyzed the limits of human thought through logical structures and the boundaries of language, whereas in his later work, *Philosophical Investigations*, he examined the practical use of language in everyday life and its ethical implications.

Contemporary philosophical studies indicate that Wittgenstein did not separate logical reasoning from ethical values; rather, he emphasized their harmony. For him, logical thinking represents the external expression of human consciousness, while ethical content reflects life goals and values. Consequently, Wittgenstein's ideas are significant not only for the development of analytic philosophy but also for establishing methodological foundations in ethics.

The relevance of this research lies in the present context of globalization and the information age, where investigating the harmony between human values, ethical norms, and logical reasoning is both theoretically and practically necessary. The alignment of ethics and logic serves as a methodological tool for addressing complex social, cultural, and moral challenges. A



thorough study of Wittgenstein's philosophical heritage thus provides a scientific and theoretical basis for contemporary philosophical and ethical inquiries.

Wittgenstein's early philosophy, embodied in *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* (1921), focuses on the logical analysis of the relationships among language, thought, and reality. He asserts that the limits of language define the boundaries of human thought, concluding that the task of philosophy is to clarify what can be meaningfully expressed and to remain silent regarding what cannot. Within this framework, logical reasoning attains universality, while ethical values occupy the "unsayable" domain. Wittgenstein, however, does not dismiss ethics; he conceives it as an indirectly expressed phenomenon mediated through logical structures, imbuing human life with profound spiritual significance. This perspective is captured in his famous statement: "Ethics is not expressible, but it is manifest," highlighting his attempt to reconcile ethics with logical reasoning.

In his later philosophy, as presented in *Philosophical Investigations* (1953), Wittgenstein shifts attention from the formal logical structure of language to its social and practical use. Through the concept of "language games," he illuminates the functional and ethical dimensions of human interaction and reasoning. Ethical meaning, in this view, emerges not from abstract logical propositions but from everyday communicative practices and the interactions of individuals. Thus, ethical thought and logical structure are interrelated, forming a coherent framework across diverse human contexts.

Wittgenstein's approach to the harmony of ethical and logical reasoning has generated new methodological directions in philosophy. Logical thinking organizes human reasoning, while ethics provides its content and orientation toward human purposes. In this sense, logic serves as form and ethics as content.

An analysis of scholarly literature on Ludwig Wittgenstein's philosophical legacy demonstrates that his ideas occupy a pivotal place in the development of analytic philosophy, one of the central currents of twentieth-century thought. Researchers generally consider his early and later periods separately: the early period represented by *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* and the later period represented by *Philosophical Investigations*.

Scholars from European and American philosophical traditions have often associated Wittgenstein's early work with logical positivism and the methodology of scientific reasoning. Philosophers such as R. Carnap and M. Schlick assessed the *Tractatus* in terms of clarifying scientific language and defining the proper scope of philosophy. At the same time, many researchers have highlighted Wittgenstein's ethical reflections, emphasizing that his logical system does not exclude ethical content but interprets it as a phenomenon that is "unsayable yet perceptible in lived experience."

Interpretations of his later period primarily focus on philosophy of language and theories of communication. Scholars including P. Strawn, S. Kripke, and D. Pears developed his concept of "language games," elucidating the social dimension of language and the ethical and spiritual aspects of interpersonal communication. These perspectives demonstrate the continuing relevance of Wittgenstein's ideas not only for logical reasoning but also for the role of ethical values in contemporary social contexts.

In addition, research in Uzbek and Russian philosophical literature has addressed Wittgenstein's legacy. In particular, studies on contemporary ethics and logical reasoning consider his ideas an



important resource for resolving methodological problems in philosophy. Some authors have even attempted to compare Wittgenstein's ethical views with Eastern philosophical traditions, notably the Sufi notion of the "harmony of word and meaning."

A detailed analysis of Ludwig Wittgenstein's philosophical legacy reveals that his thought developed in two main phases, both of which demonstrate a close interrelation between ethics and logical reasoning.

In the first phase, represented by *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, the limits of language and logic are delineated, and ethical values are interpreted as belonging to the "unsayable" domain. Within this framework, ethical meaning is grasped indirectly through logical reasoning and plays a crucial role in shaping the spiritual dimension of human life. Analyses show that Wittgenstein did not oppose ethical values to logical structures; rather, he viewed them as two complementary aspects of human thought.

In the second phase, reflected in *Philosophical Investigations*, the theory of language games is used to examine the expression of ethical content within a social context. This approach links logical reasoning with practical processes of everyday communication, demonstrating how ethical values manifest in lived experience. Consequently, the harmony of ethics and logic emerges not only as a theoretical concept but also as a practical philosophical method.

Finally, contemporary analyses of Wittgenstein's philosophy confirm that his ideas remain relevant in modern ethics, linguistics, and logical methodology. The articulation of ethical values through language and the connection of logical reasoning with social contexts are particularly significant in today's globalized and information-rich environment.

Conclusions

Ludwig Wittgenstein's philosophical legacy provides a crucial theoretical foundation for understanding the interrelation between logical reasoning and ethical values. In *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, he defines the possibilities for expressing ethical content through the delineation of logical structures and the boundaries of language. In *Philosophical Investigations*, his approach demonstrates how ethical values are manifested in everyday practical life through the theory of language games.

Wittgenstein's perspective implies that ethical meaning is not external to logical reasoning but exists within it, in an indirect manner. Thus, the harmony of ethics and logic represents two essential dimensions that structure both the form and content of human thought. This alignment serves as a theoretical and methodological foundation necessary for the moral and intellectual development of humanity.

From the standpoint of contemporary philosophy, Wittgenstein's legacy retains significant relevance in addressing current challenges such as the weakening of ethical values and the manipulative use of logical reasoning in globalized contexts. His conception of the integration between ethical and logical thought, therefore, holds applicability not only for theoretical philosophical research but also for practical social life.



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