Lecture 17: Logical Syntax of Language

1. Background to *LSL*
   (a) Gödel's theorem
   – arithmetization of syntax
   – The syntax of a language may be formulated within that language itself. (p. xiv, see also p. 3)
   – What is the object-language vs. syntax-language distinction? (p. 4)
   (b) *Grundlagenstreit* and intuitionism
   – alternative systems of logic (p. xiv)
2. Preliminaries
   (a) Principle of Tolerance (p. xv)
   (b) What is the *logical syntax* of a language?
   p. xiii "...an exact method for the construction of these sentences about sentences."
   p. 1 "...the formal theory of the linguistic forms of that language."
   — What does it mean for a theory to be *formal*?
   p. 6 Formal structure is what is invariant under isomorphism.
   (c) Pure vs. descriptive syntax
      i. Pure syntax is wholly analytic (p. 7)
      ii. Pure syntax is not *about* anything at all.
      iii. Descriptive syntax is related to pure syntax as physical geometry to pure mathematical geometry (p. 7)
   (d) Reversal of the traditional method (p. xv)
   – meaning is use