



Logical Investigations, Vol 1 (International Library of Philosophy)

Edmund Husserl, John Niemeyer Findlay (Translator)

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Edmund Husserl is the founder of phenomenology and the *Logical Investigations* is his most famous work. It had a decisive impact on twentieth century philosophy and is one of few works to have influenced both continental and analytic philosophy.

This is the first time both volumes have been available in paperback. They include a new introduction by Dermot Moran, placing the *Investigations* in historical context and bringing out their contemporary philosophical importance.

These editions include a new preface by Sir Michael Dummett.

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From Reader Review Logical Investigations, Vol 1 (International Library of Philosophy) for online ebook

William Gaule says

Difficult and strange

Mitch says

Husserl is a tough read, with rewards for the reader who endures. His work offers a method for the complete deconstruction of experience into its component parts, so that experience may be analyzed, our intellectual experience of those experiences and any prejudicial assumptions identified and explored.

Keith Maskell says

This work reads like journal entries over time and in accord with the nature of Husserl's philosophy (which is dense and dry), it makes it a challenging work to unravel. The theory of phenomenology is intuitively compelling though, and with patience, one will glean a much rewarding insight.

J.W. Dionysius Nicolello says

The annihilating crux of Husserl is nearly impossible to recommend to anyone due to its incapacity for either summary or overview, on the other hand because anyone in the field is either making a phenomenological living by trysting means of surgical revelation. The saintly statues of olde and tomorrow's scientist both look like they're in the process of supplanting the life giving seed through exterior morphological epiphany. Hence Husserl is known for what he spawned, and spawn he did. But unlike mere music, one cannot simply buy a book by Husserl and leave it out as a planted pseudoaccidental conversation starter. Logical Investigations cannot be mentioned in passing, like an oil painting in progress, regardless of how long the artist's armpit hair has grown; for at the ontological end of artwork as perceived-concept we come full hermeneutical circle in the converging concentrated childishness of with inflated opium, i.e. whereby the infantile core of artistry parallels narcotic lure in tanking literal and interior economies. Art criticism is but inundated footnotes arranged by height for the reaching child. That which is popular is both demanded popular by forced selection unto presentation and the collective unconscious modality amidst viewers in witnessing the elaborate fleshing out of pre-concept, which is to say birth-memory-driven yearning in mystery. The investigations must have a guiding principle for the condemned reader to not risk psychic injury. To get somewhere with this heavy liquid is an irreversible feat of illumination. To blast away at ancient walls with supplanted, inquisitive dynamite, only to turn back before getting to the core does not make one a lesser human being. The fact that we die ought to force us into slowing down in a simultaneously technological and technocratic sense, but it doesn't. Not wanting to burn one's mind is fair, albeit indicative of insufficient epistemic preparations. This is not for the faint of heart. Destroy your digital identity and jump into the fire if you are one of billions looking for something to do. Or, emulate Ezekiel and consume this book as food. That or write a short story about it and publish it with a little known journal for free. One of

the three. Choose wisely.

Vidit says

A bit dense, with incredibly long and difficult sentences. However, completing the two volumes is incredibly rewarding. Although I'm still very unclear on his views and arguments, Husserl offers a very interesting theory of phenomenology that is often intuitively compelling. I recommend it to all serious philosophers.

Christine Dantas says

A very dense book, but extremely valuable on the construction of a deep and systematic criticism against the foundation of logic as given by the psychologism. This was my first direct reading of Husserl and I will certainly return to various points and to my own notes. As a source of study for many years, I highly recommend it. It is not the kind of book that you read only once. The reader will normally have to return to some sections and re-read them with a note pad and pen at the side to submerge into Husserl's majestic chain of arguments.

Tyler says

The Logical Investigations by Edmund Husserl are necessary to read if you are interested in Phenomenology, the history of Philosophy, the development of Husserl's thought, or perennial questions on the foundations and objectivity of Logic. Four good reasons to read this!

While I cringe to say it since I find Derrida's readings highly questionable, this could be of interest to those looking to get a better background for reading Derrida's work which is built on readings of Husserl. In this work Husserl makes the distinction between expressions and indications that Derrida will later plant the bomb of Husserl's own Phenomenology of Internal Time Consciousness underneath it in order to undermine the dream for presence and inaugurate Deconstruction.

While the work is technical and complex, there are plenty of insights and gems to be found in the Prolegomena and the six Investigations regardless of the school of Philosophy you may fit into.

Jeremiah says

Prior to reading the first part of this book, the "Prolegomena to Pure Logic," I never gave much thought to the foundations of logic and science, but Husserl's unwonted short and snappy polemical arguments showed me that there are fundamentally relativist commitments in thinking that logic is simply psychological, the product of the human mind, as I probably would have answered if anyone ever asked me how logic is possible. Interestingly enough, psychologism seemed to come back in style, in American philosophy anyway, e.g., in Peirce's claim that logic is a normative science, and especially with the publication of Quine's "Two Dogmas of Empiricism" paper, in which he says that we can adjust any mathematical and logical rules come what may. With these arguments, it becomes difficult to accept Husserl's argument for the existence of pure ideal laws of logic. But, then again, how is it that the identity of indiscernibles was as true in Leibniz's time as it is now?

