

A Wittgenstein-esque Rule-Following Argument (cf. §201)

- (1) Understanding an expression requires understanding the rule for its use.
 - (2) Assume (for *reductio*) that understanding a rule for the use of an expression requires understanding an interpretation of the expression.
 - (3) Then, understanding a particular expression *E* requires understanding its interpretation *S*. [From (1), (2)]
 - (4) Yet understanding *S* also requires understanding an interpretation of *S*, say *S*₁. [From (1), (2)]
 - (5) And understanding *S*₁ requires understanding its interpretation, call it *S*₂. [From (1), (2)]
- (And so on...)
- (6) So, understanding *E* requires understanding infinitely many interpretations. [From the preceding]
 - (7) So “there is a way of grasping a rule that is *not* [understanding] an interpretation” [By *reductio*, (2)-(6)]

Wittgenstein-esque Arguments Against Private Language.

The Criterion Argument (cf. §258)

- (1) The correct use of an expression requires a criterion of correctness.
- (2) There is no criterion of correctness for private expressions: “I have no criterion of correctness... whatever is going to seem correct to me is correct” (§258).
- (3) So, a private expression does not have a correct use: “And that only means that here we can’t talk about ‘correct’.” [From (1), (2)]

The Custom Argument (cf. §198-202)

- (1) Using an expression correctly requires following the rule for its use.
- (2) *Following* a rule requires a custom; (cf. the sign post in §198).
- (3) Customs are practices embedded in a community.
- (4) So, following a rule requires a community: “‘following a rule’ is a practice... And that’s why it’s not possible to follow a rule ‘privately’” (§202). [From (2), (3)]
- (5) So, using an expression correctly requires a community. [From (1), (4)]

The Pragmatic Argument (cf. §270; see also §260, §268)

- (1) There would be no purpose to using a name correctly for a private sensation: “mak[ing] a mistake... does not make any difference at all” (§270).
- (2) If (1) is true, then such a name has no correct/incorrect use: “And this alone shows that the supposition of this mistake was merely sham” (§270).
- (3) So, such a name has no correct/incorrect use. [From (1), (2)]

The “No Private Objects” Argument

- (1) The idea of a private language assumes the “object-name” model of sensation talk. (cf. §§258, 270, *passim*.)
- (2) This “object-name” model is an error. (cf. §§293-315)
- (3) So, the very idea of a private language contains an error. [From (1), (2)]