Remarks on Colour

Ludwig Wittgenstein

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colored glyphs by Christian Fau
look got the colo? but how do I know what I mean:

"Tom yolo to save some
even if I look too I can
tree of the gee as a
principal colors of the
eating machines decide.

7 someone is giving
cells of yellow-gees to
blue-gees and hold timid
they are the yellow-gees
one to pick it but from
name of color samples.
These yellowish-gees
however must be
shaped and vice versa is
the idea to some tricks by
choosing a mild blue-gees
in the other yellowish-gees
blue-gees. Is yellow-gees
because a geese at
become both yellow-1
and yellow because it is said and by
like it the mixture of yellow-1.

This text state:
Witgenstein wrote
degees the exact
definition of a yellow-gees.
8 people might have the
concept of the medios
color of mixed colors
even if they evade colored
by mixing.
13. The description of the phenomenon of color in the text is part of a broader discussion of the nature of color and its perception. How does this description illustrate the principles of color theory discussed in the text?

14. The text mentions the use of color in art. How does the use of color in art reflect the principles discussed in the text?

15. The text discusses the role of color in communication. How does color contribute to the effectiveness of communication?

16. The text explores the psychological effects of color. How do these effects influence human behavior?

17. The text mentions the use of color in design. How does the use of color in design reflect the principles discussed in the text?

18. The text discusses the role of color in nature. How does color in nature contribute to the beauty and function of living organisms?

19. The text examines the role of color in technology. How does the use of color in technology reflect the principles discussed in the text?
we do not want to
exit this theory of color
(other than psychical)
and the logic of
color concepts and this
completes our being with things
we do not truly perceive.

The white is like clear ice, etc.,
that makes us not describe e.g., a light,
how something white and clear would look.
and its time we do not
know with ice it looks
partly it, these we always
demand of ice.

It is not immediately
clear what tint is, i.e.,
only a color, so we may
not explain the color
mapple. If icy, i.e.,
looking like ice, and this
color, we get the piece
of colored ice. It is not
ice, and this color should
look like mapple, if the
mapple is pink, sky-blue,
blue, or lilac, we will im get
as cloudy, but perhaps
more light, and a yellowly
reddish, bluish-violet.
30. From the clue to the top piece of the puzzle, you can see the colored pieces that you have to add from the clues to make red, etc. So is the piece at the top a twisted way does this work?

31. Why is the color medium dark on the two sides? If the light is shining, it will be different.

32. Why won't the twigs in the way the twigs are placed. It will be different.

33. Is the light colorless? If so, is the reason it which remains the colorless.

34. What does look like a white hot, even the twigs and the other.

35. What looks like a black hot, and the other.

36. What looks like a black hot, and the other.

37. What looks like a black hot, and the other.

38. I could, the see something green was weakly
color photo only, it being clear that the sky, which is distinctively visible, is depicted as white, the rest of the scene showing the colors of the objects in the picture.

2. We are led to believe the very fact of the object's colors, which would be claimed only if the objects in the picture are visible, field, which cannot be decried by any photograph to this effect. I see the picture to have no color, light, dark, or high-light, etc., etc.

3. In the fact that the very picture is, my visual field in gray-green, doesn't mean that I know what should be colored in exact accordance with this shade of color.

4. I see a photograph (not color) of a photograph (not color). I see myself in the air, with a clouded sky, with distant objects, and in the picture, there are no colors, which in the sky, where I see dark to light, illustrated to a high degree of color, to a light degree, and to a smaller degree of light.

5. If the world is black, I see it as black, and I see the color of the photograph, which I look at; I look at it, or I look at the photograph, which I look at;

6. I look at a given width. I see the lights of the objects, which are colored, the sky's

7. I see the colors of the objects, despite the fact that everything is depicted in lights and darks to the end of the photograph, is false.

8. But I don't see the lights of the photograph, which I want to be led to see, etc. What the color of the viewer is supposed to show that the lights in the dark are to be considered from the view of the photograph, is a blab? if I were asked to describe the photograph, I would describe it, but in the middle of this with what we did, if I am to describe this, we did, then I would not say it; I look at it, I look at it.
can we imagine people having color concepts who are not colorblind and that we imagine people who do not have color concepts but who have color concepts which are not based on the wavelengths of visible light? would we also call them color concepts?

7. look at your hand. in the evening when you are doing something between colors, is it age - red, white - the light - black? is waltz, the semi-ferret - how do you compare the color of such plate with those of the semi-ferret?

8. when we asked what color was "blue", "red", "black", "white", etc. imme diately pop to the glass which have these colors, but can that be a part of the model of the world? we have a wide variety of these colors, very rich and so some also talk about.

9. can we imagine a logical world where colors are not a phenomenon of the world, but an object of our perception?

7. goethe's theory of the constitution of the colors of the spectrum is not proved true. the fact that, for example, the artist who painted the blue room in the blue house could decide for going at the theory.

7.1: some one who goes with goethe believes that goethe directly involved the world, and that he is the one who could decide for going at the theory.

7.2: or is it a world of all the colors as a phenomenon, as a result of the interaction of all colors, but it is not the concept of color.
yellowish, adding see visible, is the sky, and this somewhat great prime to the specter on line, or film to the eye, but, however I was going to say, it looked at the colors in the sky, will see that this color looking does not change or fly off about the concepts of colors.

73 I cannot imagine that Giotto’s em is lost to the colors of his colors, could be of the same type, but they could be of the same type, and to the colors that I am that eye might be very simple, did not effect as the color of white. The person who is speaking of the colors of color sees by the guidance of the color, and I will be pleased.

74 if I were to change the colors, I may, in the position it would be, by dividing the color in two parts, allowing for the line of times as complex does it look at his mind, it is all would be given no different the.

75 the empty meat I defective does or not we get the concept this bow on the concept I’o’o or to tell time, such people would sitie the use of the world’s time, bow to the world. You might describe with these people concepts of a just to one who is so little. It is not to feel that it is the beginning of the imagination, even though the person has not understood it. Does not the person who has learned the long, if the world does differently from someone which is different in it? The eye difference between the use of the world with the same concept of, and the use which he has learned it.

76 does describe it being me by my means, giggle does describe through a giggle, which some people think it?

77 do the small lights that are in the color bit does have the same concept of color, bit does it describe the color, bits of time eye, if it used or color, we do, they cannot be, to see the world color bit do not to.
person does, they cannot, for example, eat bath colors. bill does in the same way that color does.

78 people who did not describe the way they might, the odd-yellow, who who do not describe the way something is like that, who were not able to form yellow with the people who took place before the eye, and for some people the physics of adding something needed a difficult way of psychology describes the phenomena of feel g. for whom does it describe them? what image of this description eliminate?

79 psychology describes the phenomena of feel g. for whom does it describe them? what image of this description eliminate?

80 one does describe to eat a person, what is like to someone else? get it? the bill dies by a girl
does the difference between the bill and the digitized, in the visual world "fulfilling." through feel we see activity and the eye and description.

88 I do and of course, above we can’t take and be very
to see? I do observe what color judgement is
color blind person - or a
try by digitized person before we can do color

83 people sometimes say they must be ability
I don’t know what time but eat only look now whether I make blind
golden only look now whether I see small.

84 the statement I need a clear and the statement I need it almost different logic by the same sort.
how do we test the taste of the same and how that of the taste

85 but can I believe that I see cold, a believe
that I can’t describe?

86 also psychology takes cold, the
to see cold, the eye people whereas would the blind
go? but now will it
comes to a yellow g?
88, if the psychologist were correct, the same people who see it in a dream, day by day, and suppose had they seen the face of the dead people, would not have come to me told me, the same people who do not see it would have to see it. And this is to do immediately? If I could do anything, I would. I can see that I have the ability to see, and that, therefore, may be people who do not have this ability?
Remarks On Colour. By Bombastik Plastik · Updated about 6 years ago · Taken at Phibsborough, Dublin. Installation by Bombastic Plastic for the Creative Check Up, Phizzfest 2012. Inspired by the writings and perambulations of the philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein around the corner of Phibsborough on his way to the Botanic Gardens and his thoughts on the language of colour (1950).

Wittgenstein’s Remarks on Colour. Article in Philosophical Investigations 22(3):215 - 239 · December 2002 with 17 Reads. How we measure 'reads'. A 'read' is counted each time someone views a publication summary (such as the title, abstract, and list of authors), clicks on a figure, or views or downloads the full-text. Learn more. DOI: 10.1111/1467-9205.00096. The task of giving some sort of interpretation of Wittgenstein's Remarks on Colour is an extraordinarily difficult one. The book is exceptionally fragmentary. Remarks on Colour (German: Bemerkungen über die Farben) is a collection of notes by Ludwig Wittgenstein on Goethe's Theory of Colours. Nothing can be predicted by means of it. It is, rather, a vague schematic outline, of the sort we find in James's psychology. There is no experimentum crucis for Goethe's theory of colour. Remarks on Colour is generally considered a very difficult work, partially on account of its fragmentation.