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April 1988 KEVIN MULLIGAN XI Abbreviations Employed in the Text Anton Marty's two major works, the Untersuchungen and the posthumously published Raum und Zeit are referred to in what follows in the following style. U Untersuchungen zur Grundlegung der allgemeinen Grammatik und Sprachphilosophie, Vol. I (only volume published). Halle a. S.

Mind, Meaning and Metaphysics - K. Mulligan - 2012-12-06
Phenomenology was in large part the discovery of Edmund Husserl, whose Logical Investigations of 1900/01 are normally regarded as the work that launched the phenomenological movement. Yet Husserl's phenomenology, in particular in the form in which it is set out in this his most important contribution to philosophy, is itself part of an Austrian philosophical tradition inspired by Brentano and continued, in very different ways, by Meinong, Stumpf, Twardowski, Ehrenfels, Husserl - and Marty. Like Brentano and all his heirs Marty's philosophical interests were in the philosophy of mind, where this is taken to include or at least ground the philosophy of language, and analytic metaphysics. It is Marty's discussions of topics in these two areas that provide the contributions to this volume with their subject-matter. The papers by Roderick Chisholm, S.-Y. Kuroda, Barry Smith, Peter Simons, Rosaria Egidì, Karl Schuhmann, Elmar Holenstein, Edgar Morscher, Wolf gang Wenning and myself were presented at the 1984 conference on Anton Marty in Fribourg, Switzerland. Our host in Fribourg was Guido Kung, the conference was made possible by the Fritz Thyssen Stiftung. I should like to thank both for their help. Geneva,
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Knowledge and the Philosophy of Number - Keith Hossack - 2020-02-20
If numbers were objects, how could there be human knowledge of number?
Numbers are not physical objects: must we conclude that we have a
mysterious power of perceiving the abstract realm? Or should we instead
conclude that numbers are fictions? This book argues that numbers are not
objects: they are magnitude properties. Properties are not fictions and we
certainly have scientific knowledge of them. Much is already known about
magnitude properties such as inertial mass and electric charge, and much
continues to be discovered. The book says the same is true of numbers. In
the theory of magnitudes, the categorial distinction between quantity and
individual is of central importance, for magnitudes are properties of
quantities, not properties of individuals. Quantity entails divisibility, so the
logic of quantity needs mereology, the a priori logic of part and whole. The
three species of quantity are pluralities, continua and series, and the book
presents three variants of mereology, one for each species of quantity.
Given Euclid’s axioms of equality, it is possible without the use of set theory
to deduce the axioms of the natural, real and ordinal numbers from the
respective mereologies of pluralities, continua and series. Knowledge and
the Philosophy of Number carries out these deductions, arriving at a
metaphysics of number that makes room for our a priori knowledge of
mathematical reality.

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The Metaphysical Mind - Andrew B. Newberg - 2013-12
How are philosophical and theological concepts conceived in the mind? Why
are certain topics of greater importance to philosophers and theologians?
Why do people think about these issues in the first place? These are the
questions that are explored in the groundbreaking book, "The Metaphysical
Mind". Philosophy and theology usually considers various fundamental
concepts such as those related to being, reality, causality, logic, or
phenomenology. But the philosophical approach to these topics often leaves
out one of the most important things - the human brain. After all, it is the
brain that is actually thinking about these ideas in the first place. "The
Metaphysical Mind" explores the relationship between the brain and
philosophical thought and helps us to understand how the brain enables
and restricts our ability to think about these metaphysical concepts. One of the
major developments of contemporary thought has been the field of
hermeneutics. Hermeneutics considers the environmental, linguistic, and
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How are philosophical and theological concepts conceived in the mind? Why "neurohermeneutic" refers specifically to the functions of the brain and how they are related to various thought processes which have been at the cornerstone of philosophical and theological thought throughout history. Additionally, this neurohermeneutic helps to better interpret how and why such thoughts develop. Neurohermeneutics is based upon a synthesis of information from multiple fields including anthropology, neurophysiology, cognitive neuroscience, genetics, theology, and philosophy. Many of the major milestones in the history of philosophical and theological thought from pre-Socratic thinkers to the present day can be considered from the perspective of the functioning of the human mind and its multimodal interaction with the social, cultural, intellectual, and physical environment. In particular, the development of some of the most dramatic concepts in philosophy and theology can be considered in relation to certain brain functions and how those functions enable human beings to interpret meaning in the world. Similarly, contemplative/meditative traditions can be considered to be associated with certain brain functions in order to explore how such experiences are perceived and interpreted. This book will also consider the issue of the experience of reality from a neurophysiological perspective. This leads to fascinating conclusions regarding the nature and degrees of reality and how the brain experiences that reality. Although not all philosophical and theological concepts will be examined, many of the major movements will be considered in order to extrapolate to the notion that a neurobiological hermeneutic may provide a basis and fundamental bias for all philosophical thinking - a "metaphilosophy" (or "metatheology" in the specific context of religion). Ultimately, this approach might even lead to a "megaphilosophy" containing universal concepts that could be conceived of from any philosophical or theological perspective. The result of this analysis leads to a description of the "metaphysical mind" which is necessarily driven to pursue philosophical and theological questions, but also shapes how the answers to such questions arise. Thus, the brain itself is "designed" to function in a philosophical or metaphysical manner. This revolutionary approach to philosophical and theological thought will provide readers something to think about for the millennium to come.

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Mind, Meaning and Metaphysics - K. Mulligan - 1990-10-31

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Thinking on Thinking - Robert M. Berchman - 2021-04-23
Aristotle and Plotinus set the horizon of inquiry--thinking is thinking on thinking. Discussion of mind, meaning, and subjectivity begins with the question, How is thinking on thinking different from the kind of thinking with which we are familiar? The answer is that 'thinking on thinking' is about the presuppositions, concepts, and problems that generate questions in ancient and modern metaphysics, epistemology, aesthetics, philosophy of mind, and philosophy of language. Topics examined include the nature of intentionality and meaning, identity and relation, mind and consciousness, self-identity and subjectivity--which lead into discussions concerning other minds, the limits of thought and language, and the emergence of aesthetics of the self. The effects of 'thinking on thinking' are mapped, particularly in parsing problems in ancient, modern analytic, and phenomenological thought, with advocacy of its importance in the present age.

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MIND-UPLOADING: the process of transferring one’s mind from the brain to a new substrate, generally a computer. It is the stuff of science fiction, immediately recognizable in contemporary literature and cinema. However, it has also become increasingly respectable—or at least approachable—within technological, neurological, and philosophical circles. This book begins with a rich taxonomy of hypothetical procedures by which mind-uploading might be achieved, even if only in the realm of thought...
accomplish mind uploading or whole brain emulation almost since the very yet compiled and should form the basis of any reader’s personal philosophy of mind and mind-uploading. It then offers one such philosophy of mind, along with an analysis and interpretation of the scenarios in the taxonomy through the lens of this philosophy. This book will be an important component of any curious reader’s developing philosophy of mind and mind-uploading. Please note that this book is copublished by Humanity+ Press and Alautun Press, even though Google’s "publisher" entry may only state one publisher. Praise for A Taxonomy and Metaphysics of Mind-Uploading “Starting with a very useful description of the ways that minds may be uploaded in the future, this book steps through some of the key philosophical issues that mind uploading poses. What is consciousness? Is there personal identity? What would the relationship of an organic person be to his mind clone? If we can copy minds would that mean there is no free will? This book makes a useful contribution to a debate that our children will undoubtedly have a stake in.” —JAMES J. HUGHES PH.D. • Executive Director, Institute for Ethics and Emerging Technologies • Author, Citizen Cyborg: Why Democratic Societies Must Respond to the Redesigned Human of the Future “Along with AGI, life extension and cyborgs, mind uploading is going to be one of the major transformative technologies in the next century. Keith Wiley has done us all a favor by providing the most careful conceptual analysis of mind uploading that I’ve seen. The book is bound to become the standard reference regarding the various types of possible mind uploading, and the philosophical and scientific issues involved with each. As mind uploading moves closer to reality, his analysis and others inspired by it will provide valuable practical guidance to scientists and engineers working on the technology, as well as ordinary people making decisions about their own potential uploading to alternate physical substrates.” —BEN GOERTZEL PH.D. • CEO of Novamente • Vice Chair at Humanity+ Magazine • Chief Scientist at Aidyia Holdings • Advisor to the Singularity Institute “Keith Wiley artfully blends key concepts, philosophy, and nascent technologies together in a fascinating work on mind uploading. His coverage of the field is broad and deep, and jolts readers to see that a spark at the end of the tunnel can now be seen in moving this technology from science fiction to science reality.” —ERIC KLIEN • President of the Lifeboat Foundation “Keith Wiley has been involved with the pursuit of technology to accomplish mind uploading or whole brain emulation almost since the very yet compiled and should form the basis of any reader’s personal philosophy of mind and mind-uploading. It then offers one such philosophy of mind, along with an analysis and interpretation of the scenarios in the taxonomy through the lens of this philosophy. This book will be an important component of any curious reader’s developing philosophy of mind and mind-uploading. Please note that this book is copublished by Humanity+ Press and Alautun Press, even though Google’s "publisher" entry may only state one publisher. Praise for A Taxonomy and Metaphysics of Mind-Uploading “Starting with a very useful description of the ways that minds may be uploaded in the future, this book steps through some of the key philosophical issues that mind uploading poses. What is consciousness? Is there personal identity? What would the relationship of an organic person be to his mind clone? If we can copy minds would that mean there is no free moment those ideas crystallized and the terminology was born. In this book, he has diligently applied that long experience and his attention to detail. Carefully separating and describing the different paths and possible issues on the way to mind uploading, Wiley anchors the science and its philosophy. If you have ever been confused by the cornucopia of concepts bandied about, or if you want to dig deeply into the possibilities and consequences of mind uploading, then this book is for you.” —RANDAL A. KOENE PH.D. • Founder & CEO of Carboncopies.org • Founder of Minduploading.org • Science Director for the 2045 Initiative • Co-founder of the Neural Engineering Corporation • past Director of the Department of Neuroengineering at Tecnalia

MIND-UPLOADING: the process of transferring one’s mind from the brain to a new substrate, generally a computer. It is the stuff of science fiction, immediately recognizable in contemporary literature and cinema. However, it has also become increasingly respectable—or at least approachable—within technological, neurological, and philosophical circles. This book begins with a rich taxonomy of hypothetical procedures by which mind-uploading might be achieved, even if only in the realm of thought experiment. This is likely the most thorough collection of such procedures yet compiled and should form the basis of any reader’s personal philosophy of mind and mind-uploading. It then offers one such philosophy of mind, along with an analysis and interpretation of the scenarios in the taxonomy through the lens of this philosophy. This book will be an important component of any curious reader’s developing philosophy of mind and mind-uploading. Please note that this book is copublished by Humanity+ Press and Alautun Press, even though Google’s "publisher" entry may only state one publisher. Praise for A Taxonomy and Metaphysics of Mind-Uploading “Starting with a very useful description of the ways that minds may be uploaded in the future, this book steps through some of the key philosophical issues that mind uploading poses. What is consciousness? Is there personal identity? What would the relationship of an organic person be to his mind clone? If we can copy minds would that mean there is no free
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The Metaphysics of Mind - Anthony Kenny - 1989
What is mind? This book attempts to give a philosophical answer to that question in language accessible to the layperson, but with a rigor acceptable to the specialist. Published on the centenary of the birth of Wittgenstein and the 40th anniversary of the publication of Gilbert Ryle’s classic The Concept of Mind, this work testifies to the influence of those thinkers on Kenny’s own work in the philosophy of mind, and assembles Kenny's ideas on philosophical psychology into a systematic whole.

Thoughts - Stephen Yablo - 2008-11-27
In these twelve essays Stephen Yablo presents a modern-day examination of Cartesian themes in the metaphysics of mind, including mental/physical dualism, the possibility of disembodied existence, conceivability as a guide to possibility, the nature of solipsistic content, and how the mind affects the course of physical events.

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Mind As Builder - Mitch Horowitz - 2019-09-16
GAIN A WHOLE NEW PERSPECTIVE ON THE CORE PRINCIPLE THAT “MIND IS THE BUILDER” UPDATED AND EXPANDED In this electrifying and practical book, PEN Award-winning historian and popular voice of esoteric spirituality Mitch Horowitz explores the inner meaning of Edgar Cayce’s positive-mind principles, and how to use them in your life. Mitch combines history and hands-on instruction to open a new window on power of thought, the ways that current science is validating metaphysics, and how to use positive-mind philosophy to improve your life. This edition includes a new essay, “Edgar Cayce: Ordinary Man, Extraordinary Messenger.” WHAT CRITICS ARE SAYING ABOUT MITCH HOROWITZ WASHINGTON POST: “Treats esoteric ideas and movements with an even-handed intellectual studiousness that is too often lost in today’s raised-voice discussions.” BOINGBOING: “Horowitz comes across as the real deal: he is an authentic ‘adept mind’ and he knows his stuff.” SCIENCE OF MIND: “One of the few figures to break through into mainstream and national media as a voice of esoteric ideas.” LA REVIEW OF BOOKS: “An expert on esoteric religious
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GUIDEPOSTS: “Mitch Horowitz practices what he preaches.”

Mind, Meaning, and Knowledge - Annalisa Coliva - 2012-09-27

Thirteen leading experts in the field discuss some of the major themes in the philosophy of one of Great Britain’s most important living philosophers. The articles address issues such as the rule-following problem, knowledge of our meanings and minds, truth, realism, anti-realism and relativism, as well as the nature of perceptual justification, the cogency of arguments such as G. E. Moore's celebrated proof of an external world, and scepticism about the materialworld. The volume also includes a substantial Introduction, which places the essays in the context of the development of Wright's ideas, and contains Wright's substantial responses to his critics, which offer the most up-to-date version of his ideas and a vigorous defence of his philosophy. This is a compulsory read for anyone interested in Wright's ideas and in contemporary issues in philosophy of language, mind, metaphysics, and epistemology.

The Brain and the Meaning of Life - Paul Thagard - 2010-02-14

Why is life worth living? What makes actions right or wrong? What is reality and how do we know it? The Brain and the Meaning of Life draws on research in philosophy, psychology, and neuroscience to answer some of the most pressing questions about life’s nature and value. Paul Thagard argues that evidence requires the abandonment of many traditional ideas about the soul, free will, and immortality, and shows how brain science matters for fundamental issues about reality, morality, and the meaning of life. The ongoing Brain Revolution reveals how love, work, and play provide good reasons for living. Defending the superiority of evidence-based reasoning over religious faith and philosophical thought experiments, Thagard argues that minds are brains and that reality is what science can discover. Brains come to know reality through a combination of perception and reasoning. Just as important, our brains evaluate aspects of reality through emotions that can produce both good and bad decisions. Our cognitive and emotional abilities allow us to understand reality, decide effectively, act morally, and pursue the vital needs of love, work, and play. Wisdom consists of knowing what matters, why it matters, and how to achieve it. The Brain and the Meaning of Life shows how brain science helps to answer questions about
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**Metaphysics and the Meaning of Life** - Joshua Carl Davis - 2010

"This book is about the meaning of life, but it addresses it in a particular way, by looking at the related question: What is the nature of reality?" Thus Davis begins upon a fascinating exploration of the history of philosophy and metaphysics, from the Presocratics to the Vienna Circle. Along the way, Davis proposes a highly original system of metaphysics called apprehension theory, and shows how it can be used to resolve classic problems in metaphysics such as the mind-body problem and the problem of free will. Davis also describes how apprehension theory relates to the new science of evolutionary psychology. Throughout the work, Davis makes important connections between Eastern and Western philosophy. Ultimately, Davis views apprehension theory as a form of Zen philosophy. An accessible, insightful, and highly original work, "Metaphysics and the Meaning of Life" is a must read for anyone interested in philosophy and metaphysics.

**Minds Without Meanings** - Jerry A. Fodor - 2015

Two prominent thinkers argue for the possibility of a theory of concepts that takes reference to be concepts' sole semantic property. In cognitive science, conceptual content is frequently understood as the "meaning" of a mental representation. This position raises largely empirical questions about what concepts are, what form they take in mental processes, and how they connect to the world they are about. In Minds Without Meaning, Jerry Fodor and Zenon Pylyshyn review some of the proposals put forward to answer these questions and find that none of them is remotely defensible. Fodor and Pylyshyn determine that all of these proposals share a commitment to a two-factor theory of conceptual content, which holds that the content of a concept consists of its sense together with its reference. Fodor and Pylyshyn argue instead that there is no conclusive case against the possibility of a
Vedanta and Buddhism in India. The novelty of this approach lies in how we understand concepts. Such a theory, if correct, would provide for the naturalistic account of content that cognitive science lacks—and badly needs. Fodor and Pylyshyn offer a sketch of how this theory might be developed into an account of perceptual reference that is broadly compatible with empirical findings and with the view that the mental processes effecting perceptual reference are largely preconceptual, modular, and encapsulated.

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**Mind, Meaning and World** - Ramesh Chandra Pradhan - 2019-04-25
The present book intends to approach the problem of mind, meaning and consciousness from a non-naturalist or transcendental point of view. The naturalization of consciousness has reached a dead-end. There can be no proper solution to the problem of mind within the naturalist framework. This work intends to reverse this trend and bring back the long neglected transcendental theory laid down by Kant and Husserl in the West and Vedanta and Buddhism in India. The novelty of this approach lies in how we can make an autonomous space for mind and meaning without denying its connection with the world. The transcendental theory does not disown the embodied nature of consciousness, but goes beyond the body in search of higher meanings and values. The scope of this work extends from mind and consciousness to the world and brings the world into the space of mind and meaning with a hope to enchant the world. The world needs to be retrieved from the stranglehold of scientism and naturalism. This book will dispel the illusion about naturalism which has gripped the minds of our generation. The researchers interested in the philosophy of mind and consciousness can benefit from this work.

**Mind, Brain, and Free Will** - Richard Swinburne - 2013-01-17
Richard Swinburne presents a powerful case for substance dualism and libertarian free will. He argues that pure mental and physical events are distinct, and defends an account of agent causation in which the soul can act independently of bodily causes. We are responsible for our actions, and
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The Creative Mind - Henri Bergson - 2012-04-12
The Nobel Laureate discusses not only how and why he became a philosopher but also his conception of philosophy as a field distinct from science and literature.

The Science of Mind - Ernest S. Holmes - 2021-10-20
The Science of Mind Ernest S. Holmes - A Complete Course of Lessons in the Science of Mind and Spirit. These lessons are dedicated to that truth which frees man from himself and sets him on the pathway of a new experience, which enables him to see through the mist to the Eternal and Changeless Reality. In presenting these lessons in Mental Science to the public, it is my desire to make it possible for any one, who cares to take the time to study them, to demonstrate the truths that will be discussed. It is, perhaps, hard to set down in writing a complete teaching in Mental Science that will not appear difficult to understand; but this could be said as well of any science, and the Science of Mind is no exception to the general rule. From the author of Creative Mind And Success, comes this short book on how to utilise the power of your mind. Holmes shows us how our thoughts can become reality and what we can do to use that to our benefit.

Philosophy In The Flesh - George Lakoff - 1999-10-08
What are human beings like? How is knowledge possible? What is truth? Where do moral values come from? Questions like these have stood at the center of Western philosophy for centuries. In addressing them, philosophers have made certain fundamental assumptions—that we can know our own minds by introspection, that most of our thinking about the world is literal, and that reason is disembodied and universal—that are now called into question by well-established results of cognitive science. It has been shown empirically that: Most thought is unconscious. We have no direct conscious access to the mechanisms of thought and language. Our ideas go by too quickly and at too deep a level for us to observe them in any simple way. Abstract concepts are mostly metaphorical. Much of the subject matter of philosophy, such as the nature of time, morality, causation, the mind, and the self, relies heavily on basic metaphors derived from bodily experience. What is literal in our reasoning about such concepts is minimal and conceptually impoverished. All the richness comes from metaphor. For instance, we have two mutually incompatible metaphors for time, both of which represent it as movement through space: in one it is a flow past us and in the other a spatial dimension we move along. Mind is embodied. Thought requires a body—not in the trivial sense that you need a physical brain to think with, but in the profound sense that the very structure of our thoughts comes from the nature of the body. Nearly all of our unconscious metaphors are based on common bodily experiences. Most of the central
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these findings. The Cartesian person, with a mind wholly separate from the
body, does not exist. The Kantian person, capable of moral action according
to the dictates of a universal reason, does not exist. The phenomenological
person, capable of knowing his or her mind entirely through introspection
alone, does not exist. The utilitarian person, the Chomskian person, the
poststructuralist person, the computational person, and the person defined
by analytic philosophy all do not exist. Then what does? Lakoff and Johnson
show that a philosophy responsible to the science of mind offers radically
new and detailed understandings of what a person is. After first describing
the philosophical stance that must follow from taking cognitive science
seriously, they re-examine the basic concepts of the mind, time, causation,
morality, and the self: then they rethink a host of philosophical traditions,
from the classical Greeks through Kantian morality through modern analytic
philosophy. They reveal the metaphorical structure underlying each mode of
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**Mind and Cosmos** - Thomas Nagel - 2012-11-22
The modern materialist approach to life has conspicuously failed to explain
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integral to nature as mind, argues philosopher Thomas Nagel, is a major
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There are three themed parts to this book: values, ethics and emotions in explain the appearance in the universe of materially irreducible conscious minds, as such. Nagel's skepticism is not based on religious belief or on a belief in any definite alternative. InMind and Cosmos, he does suggest that if the materialist account is wrong, then principles of a different kind may also be at work in the history of nature, principles of the growth of order that are in their logical form teleological rather than mechanistic. In spite of the great achievements of the physical sciences, reductive materialism is a world view ripe for displacement. Nagel shows that to recognize its limits is the first step in looking for alternatives, or at least in being open to their possibility.

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that there is an asymmetrical relation between the possibility of choice and
moral responsibility. The first part of this volume ends with a description
of foolishness as insensitivity to the values of knowledge, by Engel. Marconi’s
article makes three negative claims about relative truth and Sundholm
notes shortcomings of the English language for epistemology, amongst
other papers. This section ends with a discussion of the term ‘subjective
character’ by Nida-Rümelin, who finds it misleading. The third part of this
volume contains papers exploring topics such as the mind-body problem,
whether theory of mind is based on simulation or theory and Künne shows
that the most common analyses of the so-called ‘Liar’ paradox are wanting.
At the end of this section, Rizzi introduces syntactic cartography and
illustrates its use in scope-discourse semantics. This second volume
contains twenty nine chapters, written by both high profile and upcoming
researchers from across Europe, North America and North Africa. The first
volume of this set has two main themes: metaphysics, especially truth-
making and the notion of explanation and the second theme is the history of
philosophy with an emphasis on Austrian philosophy.

An Introduction to the Philosophy of Mind - E. J. Lowe - 2000-01-20
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Having Thought - John Haugeland - 1998
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Psychosemantics - Jerry A. Fodor - 1987-06-19
Psychosemantics explores the relation between commonsense psychological
theories and problems that are central to semantics and the philosophy of
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Contemporary Debates in Philosophy of Mind - Brian P. McLaughlin - 2007-10
"Showcasing leading contributors to the field, debating major questions in philosophy of mind, this book contains essays that present substantially opposed perspectives on topics including narrow content, externalism and privileged access, normativity, mental causation, consciousness, qualia and emergentism"--Résumé de l'éditeur.

Mind Programming - Eldon Taylor - 2009-04-15
It is the 21st century and we have experienced a technology explosion that has granted us a cornucopia of luxuries and opportunities. At this point, virtually anything seems possible. However, along with the positive developments are ominous collaborations designed to deprive us of an inherent birthright—the power of a free mind. Mind Programming is a riveting expose on the plethora of research that has been carried out simply to discover ways to control your every thought and desire. What you will learn will both shock and horrify you. Tweaking your psyche has become big business. Never again will you be able to ignore the truth—your very thoughts are not your own. Mind Programming provides the tools to take back control and reprogram your own mind. Eldon Taylor provides the insight, information, and easy-to-use methods that will empower you to realize the life of your dreams. You were not meant to be the product of another’s manipulation, whether in attitude and mood or in ambition and
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The Felt Meanings of the World - Quentin Smith - 2010
In a critical dialogue with the metaphysical tradition from Plato to Hegel to contemporary schools of thought, the author convincingly argues that traditional rationalist metaphysics has failed to accomplish its goal of demonstrating the existence of a divine cause and moral purpose of the world. To replace the defective rationalist metaphysics, the author builds a new metaphysics on the idea that moods and affects make manifest the world’s felt meanings; he argues that each feature of the world is a felt meaning in the sense that each feature is a source of a feeling-response, if and when it appears. The author asserts that we must synthesize our two ways of knowing-poetic evocations and exact analyses-in order to decide which mood or affect is the appropriate appreciation of any given feature of the world. Smith gives evocative and exact explications of such features as the world’s temporality, appearance, and mind-independency, as these features appear in the appropriate recitations.

Comprising a series of specially commissioned chapters by leading scholars, this comprehensive volume presents an up-to-date survey of the central themes in the philosophy of mind. It leads the reader through a broad range of topics, including Artificial Intelligence, Consciousness, Dualism, Emotions, Folk Psychology, Free Will, Individualism, Personal Identity and The Mind-Body Problem. Provides a state of the art overview of philosophy of mind. Contains 16 newly-commissioned articles, all of which are written by internationally distinguished scholars. Each chapter reviews a central issue, examines the current state of the discipline with respect to the topic, and discusses possible futures of the field. Provides a solid foundation for further study.
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This volume illustrates how the methodology of metaphysics can be enriched with the help of cognitive science. Few philosophers nowadays would dispute the relevance of cognitive science to the metaphysics of mind, but this volume mainly concerns the relevance of metaphysics to phenomena that are not themselves mental. The volume is thus a departure from standard analytical metaphysics. Among the issues to which results from cognitive science are brought to bear are the metaphysics of time, of morality, of meaning, of modality, of objects, and of natural kinds, as well as whether God exists. A number of chapters address the enterprise of metaphysics in general. In traditional analytical metaphysics, intuitions play a prominent role in the construction of, and assessment of theories. Cognitive science can be brought to bear on the issue of the reliability of intuitions. Some chapters point out how results from cognitive science can be deployed to debunk certain intuitions, and some point out how results can be deployed to help vindicate certain intuitions. Many metaphysicians have taken to heart the moral that physics should be taken into account in addressing certain metaphysical issues. The overarching point of the volume is that in many instances beyond the nature of the mind itself, cognitive science should also be consulted.

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**Mind, Metaphysics and Logic** - Andrew Ingraham - 1913

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**Introduction to Metaphysics** - Gabby Mccarthy - 2018-10-09
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Mind, Meaning, and Reality - D. H. Mellor - 2012
This text presents 15 philosophical papers in which D.H. Mellor explores some of the most intriguing questions in philosophy. These include: what determines what we think, and what we use language to mean; how that depends on what there is in the world and why there is only one universe; and the nature of time.

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metaphysics, epistemology, and philosophy of mind from the vantage point of physics. Combining general philosophy with physics, he covers such topics as the definition of matter, the nature of space, motion, gravity, electromagnetic fields, the character of physical knowledge, and consciousness and meaning. Throughout, McGinn maintains an historical perspective and seeks to determine how much we really know of the world described by physics. He defends a version of "structuralism": the thesis that our knowledge is partial and merely abstract, leaving a large epistemological gap at the center of physics. McGinn then connects this element of mystery to parallel mysteries in relation to the mind. Consciousness emerges as just one more mystery of physics. A theory of matter and space is developed, according to which the impenetrability of matter is explained as the deletion of volumes of space. McGinn proposes a philosophy of science that distinguishes physics from both psychology and biology, explores the ontology of energy, and considers the relevance of physics to seemingly remote fields such as the theory of meaning. In the form of a series of aphorisms, the author presents a metaphysical system that takes laws of nature as fundamental. With its broad scope and deep study of the fundamental questions at the heart of philosophy of physics, this book is not intended primarily for specialists, but for the general philosophical reader interested in how physics and philosophy intersect.

The Philosophy of Mind - Dale Jacquette - 2009-04-23
In Philosophy of Mind: The Metaphysics of Consciousness, Dale Jacquette provides students and professionals with a concise and accessible overview of this fascinating subject. The book covers all the key topics and debates in the philosophy of mind and introduces the full range of choices available in approaching the mind-body problem. Exploring classical and contemporary texts, the book surveys the subject's historical background and current applications. Crucially, Jacquette offers a defence of property dualism as an alternative solution to the mind-body problem, instead of the mainstream eliminativist and reductivist strategies. Clearly structured and featuring useful diagrams, a glossary of key terms, and advice on further reading, the book is ideal for classroom use. Fully revised, updated and expanded to meet the needs of a new generation of philosophy students, this second edition is the ideal companion to the study of the philosophy of mind.
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