In his magnum opus, David Hume asserts that a person is nothing but a bundle or collection of
different perceptions, which succeed each other with an inconceivable rapidity, and are in a
perpetual flux and movement. (Treatise 252) Hume is clearly proud of his bold thesis, as is borne
out by his categorical arguments and analyses on the self. Contributions like this will, in his opinion,
help establish a new science of human nature, which will not be inferior in certainty, and will be
much superior in utility to any other of human comprehension. (Treatise xix) Unfortunately for Hume,
the bundle theory of the self subsequently elicits substantial criticism and hostility from numerous
critics, both philosophical and non-philosophical. As confident as the young Scot is about the merits
of his theory when he first proposes it, the sharp critical responses to his thought on the self
ultimately compel him to withdraw his controversial views from public scrutiny. The irony is that the
author of the bundle theory of the self himself acknowledges that his account of the self is seriously
defective. In his appendix to the Treatise, Hume decries the labyrinth that his views on the self have
driven him into. Five years in the making, Hume’s Labyrinth: A Search for the Self explores in detail
both Hume’s views on the self and his critical reservations on an account of the self that would
subsequently become highly influential in the philosophy of mind. Central to Hume’s Labyrinth is the
suggestion that a careful analysis of the appendix to the Treatise throws an invaluable light on a
number of elements fundamental to Hume’s views on the self, not least of which is the role of
Berkeley’s views on language. While Hume often acknowledges the significance of Berkeley’s
philosophy in the Treatise, the argument here is that Berkeley’s account of terms is the foundation
of Hume’s philosophy of the mind, with its contentious bundle theory of the self. And when this
influence is assayed a new dimension of Hume’s views on the self emerges. For now it appears that
the bundle theory of the self is nothing but a heuristic device adopted by Hume to help further
philosophical investigations into the mind. In short, it turns out that Hume is a pragmatist, intent on
presenting an account of the self that researchers interested in the problems of human nature will
find useful.

**Book Information**

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Philosophers have argued over the centuries that something persists in an otherwise continuously changing entity. This belief in a persistently abiding ét something is known as the doctrine of substance. Metaphysicians have speculated that a person's substance is their ét soul. But what is the exact relationship between a given substance and the totality of its attributes, or properties? What residue is there in a substance if all its attributes are removed? David Hume's division of human experiences into impressions and ideas aided him in analyzing his rivals' philosophies of mind, especially where their commitments to belief in mysterious inaccessible selves are concerned. Although everyone understands that the forms, sizes, and substances of vegetables and animals undergo wholesale transformations over the course of years, ét we still attribute identity to them. Yet identity, for Hume, is not anything over and above our various perceptions of things: a means our imagination manufactures and employs in order to lend unity to our perceptions. So individual people's minds are nothing but a ét bundle or collection of different perceptions, which succeed each other with an inconceivable rapidity, and are in a perpetual flux and movement. When it comes to a philosophy of the self, Hume reasoned that ét the idea of the self, if there is one, is most likely to be a composite idea that has been generated by a stream of forever changing impressions. So, although he stops short of denying meaning to the word ét self, he argues it is wrong to posit the existence of a substantial self.

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