The book was found

Phenomenology Of Perception
(Routledge Classics)
Challenging and rewarding in equal measure, Phenomenology of Perception is Merleau-Ponty’s most famous work. Impressive in both scope and imagination, it uses the example of perception to return the body to the forefront of philosophy for the first time since Plato. Drawing on case studies such as brain-damaged patients from the First World War, Merleau-Ponty brilliantly shows how the body plays a crucial role not only in perception but in speech, sexuality and our relation to others.

Series: Routledge Classics
Paperback: 576 pages
Publisher: Routledge; 2 edition (May 5, 2002)
Language: English
ISBN-10: 0415278414
Product Dimensions: 7.2 x 5.1 x 1.7 inches
Shipping Weight: 1.4 pounds
Average Customer Review: 4.4 out of 5 stars See all reviews (41 customer reviews)
Best Sellers Rank: #156,468 in Books (See Top 100 in Books) #29 in Books > Politics & Social Sciences > Philosophy > Movements > Phenomenology #58 in Books > Politics & Social Sciences > Philosophy > Movements > Existentialism #970 in Books > Textbooks > Humanities > Philosophy

As shown in his first book, The Structure of Behavior, and this extension of that piece, Merleau-Ponty was a philosopher who was way ahead of his time. While Husserl was off sputtering abstractly about phenomenology and ‘essences’, Merleau-Ponty planted himself squarely into the concrete, thick, world of lived experience: this book is a detailed phenomenological description of attention, memory, space-perception, free will, and other psychological/phenomenological categories. M-P claims that simply by paying attention to this lifeworld, we see that previous philosophical systems have overlooked ineliminable dimensions of what it is like to be a person, and that this oversight has led to radically incomplete philosophical accounts of things like memory, perception, etc. The book is so rich, original, and nuanced that it is hard to do it justice in a short review here. Not saddling himself with narrow academic techniques or fields, he draws on any resources he can to come to make sense of human experience. He cites not only philosophers such
as Heidegger and Sarte, but draws equally heavily upon the Gestalt psychologists and neuroscientists of his day. He discusses phantom limbs, experiments on spatial perception, and psychophysical results from the Gestalt psychologists. Many ideas that are popular in modern analytic philosophy and psychology can be found in this book: the view that 'sense data' are simply theoretical constructs, the view that attention focuses on objects not abstract spatial locations, and the claim that our original concepts cannot be understood independently of the embodied interactions with the world where we first come to use them.

Download to continue reading...


Dmca