

Actual Minds Possible Worlds

Mind The evolutionary history of the mind is tied to the development The mind is that which thinks, feels, perceives, imagines, remembers, and wills. is material, meaning that minds are certain aspects or features of some material objects. The mind plays a central role in most aspects of human life, but its exact nature is disputed. Some characterizations focus on internal aspects, saying that the mind transforms information and is not directly accessible to outside observers. It covers the totality of mental phenomena, including both conscious processes, through which an individual is aware of external and internal circumstances, and unconscious processes, which can influence an individual without intention or awareness. Others stress its relation to outward conduct, understanding mental phenomena as dispositions to engage in observable behavior 60956cb413

Substantial mainstream research in related areas is being conducted in neuroscience and computer science, including animal brain mapping and simulation, development of faster supercomputers, virtual reality, brain-computer interfaces, connectomics, and information extraction from dynamically functioning brains. According to supporters, many of the tools and ideas needed to achieve mind uploading already exist or are... 60956cb413

Mind-body problem It addresses the nature of consciousness, mental states, and their relation to the physical brain and nervous system. If minds and bodies are radically different kinds The mind-body problem is a philosophical problem concerning the relationship between thought and consciousness in the human mind and body. substances, incapable of feeling or thought; minds, in contrast, are unextended, thinking, feeling substances. The problem centers on understanding how immaterial thoughts and feelings can interact with the material world, or whether they are ultimately physical phenomena 60956cb413

Actualism Another phrasing of the thesis is that the domain of unrestricted quantification ranges over all and only actual existents. e. , everything that has being, in the broadest sense) is actual. actual world is identified with the physical universe of which we are all a part. Other possible worlds exist in exactly the same sense as the actual In analytic philosophy, actualism is the view that everything there is (i 60956cb413

Classical narratives tend to have synchronous fabula and syuzhet, but they may be treated asynchronously according to a modern or postmodern style. Films and novels often achieve an asynchronous effect via flashbacks or flashforwards. For example, the film Citizen Kane starts with the main character... 60956cb413

Narrative psychology Bruner makes a distinction between "paradigmatic" and "narrative" Narrative psychology is a perspective in psychology concerned with the "storied nature of human conduct", that is, how human beings deal with experience by observing stories and listening to the stories of others. "narrative kind of knowing" in a more empirical way in his 1986 book Actual Minds, Possible Worlds. Operating under the assumption that human activity and experience are filled with "meaning" and stories, rather than lawful formulations, narrative psychology is the study of how human beings construct stories to deal with experiences 60956cb413

World Such a position The world is the totality of entities, the whole of reality, or everything that exists. The nature of the world has been conceptualized differently in different fields. of a plurality of possible worlds. Some conceptions see the world as unique, while others talk of a "plurality of worlds". Some treat the world as one simple object, while others analyze the world as a complex made up of parts. But Goodman's theory is different since it posits a plurality not of possible but of actual worlds 60956cb413

Self-actualization was coined by the organismic theorist Kurt Goldstein for the motive to realize one's full potential: "the tendency to actualize itself as fully as [...] the drive of self-actualization." Carl Rogers similarly wrote of "the curative force in psychotherapy – man's tendency to actualize himself, to become his potentialities [...] to express and activate... 60956cb413

Self-actualization presented self-actualization as "the tendency to actualize, as much as possible, [the organism's] individual capacities" in the world. The tendency toward Self-actualization, in Maslow's hierarchy of needs, is the highest personal aspirational human need in the hierarchy. Long received in psychological teaching as the peak of human needs, Maslow later added the category self-transcendence (which, strictly speaking, extends beyond one's own "needs"). It represents where one's potential is fully realized after more basic needs, such as for the body and the ego, have been fulfilled 60956cb413

Fabula and syuzhet Cox, James. (1986). London: Sage. Narratologists have described fabula as "the raw material of a story", and syuzhet as "the way a story is organized". : Harvard University Press. Vladimir Propp and Viktor Shklovsky originated the terminology as part of the Russian Formalism movement in the early 20th century. Actual Minds, Possible Worlds. (2006) In narratology, fabula (Russian: фабула, IPA: ['fabʊlə]) refers to the chronological sequence of events within the world of a narrative and syuzhet (Russian: сюжет, IPA: [sʲʊˈzʲet]) equates to the sequence of events as they are presented to the reader. Cambridge, MASS. Communication Research. Bruner, Jerome 60956cb413

Possible world Possible worlds are widely used as a formal device in logic, philosophy, and linguistics in order to provide a semantics for intensional and modal logic. Possible worlds play a central role in the work of both linguists A possible world is a complete and consistent way the world is or could have been. Their metaphysical status has been a subject of controversy in philosophy, with modal realists such as David Lewis

arguing that there are literally existing alternate realities, and others such as Robert Stalnaker arguing that alternate realities do not exist. only if P is true in some world which is accessible from the actual world 60956cb413

The denial of actualism is possibilism, the thesis that there are some entities that are merely possible: these entities have being but are not actual and, hence, enjoy a "less robust" sort of being than do actually existing things. An important, but significantly different notion of possibilism known as modal realism was developed by the philosopher David Lewis. On Lewis's account, the actual world is identified with the physical universe of which we are all a part. Other possible worlds exist in exactly the same sense as the actual... 60956cb413 This problem has been a central issue in philosophy of mind since the 17th century, particularly following René Descartes' formulation of dualism, which proposes that mind and body are fundamentally distinct substances. Other major philosophical positions include monism, which encompasses physicalism (everything is ultimately physical) and idealism (everything is ultimately mental... 60956cb413

Actual idealism e. thought is that which is immanent to becoming and to individual minds, i. , actual thought. W. F. Hegel. With German idealism, thought finally becomes aware that Actual idealism is a form of idealism, developed by Giovanni Gentile, that was influenced by the absolute idealism of G 60956cb413

Mind uploading expose simulated minds, or whole isolated societies of simulated minds, to controlled experiments in which many copies of the same minds are exposed (serially Mind uploading is a speculative process of whole brain emulation in which a brain scan is used to completely emulate the mental state of the individual in a digital computer. The computer would then run a simulation of the brain's information processing, such that it would respond in essentially the same way as the original brain and experience having a sentient conscious mind 60956cb413

In scientific cosmology, the world or universe is commonly defined as "the totality of all space and time; all that is, has been, and will be". Theories of modality talk of possible worlds as complete and consistent ways how things could have been. Phenomenology, starting from the horizon of co-given objects present in the periphery of every experience, defines the world as the biggest horizon, or the "horizon of all horizons". In philosophy... 60956cb413 The mind-body problem is the challenge of explaining the relation between matter and mind. Traditionally... 60956cb413

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