

160.1

DOI:

10.15372/PS20180210

• •

:

90- XX ..

A.O. Shabalina**THE ENACTIVIST APPROACH IN PHILOSOPHY OF MIND:
THE WORLD AS AN ACTION**

The enactivist approach, whose main principles were formulated in the 1990-s, has its origins in the phenomenological tradition. The authors of the approach sought to combine the scientific view of consciousness with philosophy of subjectivity, the carrier of which is always the bodily living being. In accordance with the phenomenological tradition, it is stated that consciousness, the body and the world cannot be considered in isolation from each other, since they are a unified system. In the philosophical aspect, enactivism follows phenomenology of M. Merleau-Ponty, who regarded the active living body as a basis of cognition. The peculiarity of the approach is a synthesis of phenomenology and

data of modern neurophysiology. The paper characterizes the basic theoretical principles of the enactivist approach and gives examples of its supporters' arguments.

Keywords: philosophy of mind; enactivism; constructivism; hard problem of consciousness; cognition; perception

« » « » [1, . 116].

1970- [5, . 13].

[4, . 54].

- « »,
- « »
1. « » // - 2013. - 2 (14). - 110-118.
2. - 2011. - 4. - 14-16.
3. ? / - // - 2014. - 1 (97). - 61-78.
4. //
5. Merleau-Ponty M. The Structure of Behavior. - Boston, 1963. - 256.
6. Noë A., Thompson E. Are there neural correlates of consciousness? // Journal of Consciousness Studies. - 2004. - No. 11 (1). - P. 3-28.

7. Varela F.J., Thompson E., Rosch E. The Embodied Mind: Cognitive Science and Human Experience. – Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1991. – 308 p.

References

1. Demin, I.V. (2013). «Plot mira» kak uslovie videniya v fenomenologicheskoy ontologii M. Merlo-Ponti [“Prime matter of the world” as a vision condition in M. Merleau-Ponty’s phenomenological ontology]. Vestnik Samarskoy gumanitarnoy akademii. Ser.: Filosofiya. Filologiya [Bulletin of Samarian Academy of Humanities. Series: Philosophy. Philology], 2 (14), 110–118.
2. Lasitskaya, E.V. (2011). Kontseptsiya avtopoezisa: bytie, poznanie, deyatelnost [The conception of autopoiesis: existence, cognition, activity]. Izvestiya Saratovskogo universiteta. Novaya seriya. Ser.: Filosofiya. Psikhologiya. Pedagogika [Proceedings of Saratov University. New Series. Series: Philosophy. Psychology. Pedagogics], 4, 14–16.
3. No, A.; A. Pisarev (Transl.). (2014). Yavlyaetsya li vidimyy mir velikoy illyuziey? [Is the visible world a great illusion?]. Logos, 1 (97), 61–78. (In Russ.).
4. Rebeshchenkova, I.G. (2010). Problemy poznaniya v radikalnom konstruktivizme. Kognitivnaya neyrobiologiya [Problems of cognition in radical constructivism. Cognitive neuroscience]. Vestnik Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Ser.: Filosofiya. Sotsiologiya. Politologiya [Bulletin of Tomsk State University. Series: Philosophy. Sociology. Political Science], 2 (10), 54–63.
5. Merleau-Ponty, M. (1963). The Structure of Behavior. Boston, 256.
6. Noe, A. & E. Thompson. (2004). Are there neural correlates of consciousness? Journal of Consciousness Studies, 11 (1), 3–28.
7. Varela, F.J., E. Thompson & E. Rosch. (1991). The Embodied Mind: Cognitive Science and Human Experience. Cambridge, MA, The MIT Press, 308.

(630090, , , 8, e-mail: nastyaplr1003@gmail.com)

Information about the author

Shabalina Anastasiya Olegovna – Postgraduate Student at the Institute of Philosophy and Law, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (8, Nikolaev st., Novosibirsk, 630090, Russia, e-mail: nastyaplr@gmail.com).

24.02.2018