

s, transform the ways in which the problems are formulated. Empirical research alone, howe ver, cannot suffice to develop comprehensive theories of cognition. Substantive conceptual and methodological issues ensure the continued centrality of philosophy to the study of cogn ition. Cognitive science is also transforming philosophy, especially in the areas of epistemolo gy, philosophy of science, and philosophy of mind. Increasingly, philosophers are recognizin g the need to inform and constrain their analyses of philosophical problems with data and int

erpretations stemming from cognitive science.

The primary areas of cognitive science research within philosophy are foundations of mind, f oundations of cognitive science, and philosophy of science. All of these areas of philosophic al research are well-represented in this book. Research within foundations of mind address es fundamental epistemological and metaphysical problems having to do with, among other t hings, the nature of mental representation, mental processes, intentionality, and consciousne ss. Foundations of cognitive science deals with conceptual and methodological issues pertai ning to research in cognitive science as a whole, or to research in a sub-discipline. These iss ues range from experimental methodologies in neuroscience to the postulation of "theory of mind" mechanisms in cognitive development. Cognitive science research within the philosop hy of science is a rapidly developing area. Research in this area is addressing long-standing problems such as the underdetermination of theory by evidence, the nature and processes o f conceptual change, and the nature of scientific reasoning, in light of salient empirical investi

gations and interpretations in other areas of cognitive science. Much of the research in this a rea of philosophy of science employs a 'cognitive-historical' method, which makes use of th e customary range of historical records, as well as studies of contemporary science, to disc ern the nature and origins of representational, methodological, and reasoning practices empl oyed by scientists. Thus, real practices, rather than a priori speculation about these, are the focus of cognitive accounts within the philosophy of science. Cognitive science research wit hin all areas of philosophy not only contributes to furthering philosophical analysis, but also enriches fundamental understanding of cognition.

Finally, this volume and the conference from which the papers are drawn bring together for the first time significant numbers of philosophers within the cognitive science community in C hina and those in the international community. The results bode well for this to be the beginn ing of a long and fruitful interchange.

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