

CONTENTS

<i>Preface</i>	xiii
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	xvii
<i>List of abbreviations</i>	xix
Introduction	1
<i>Phenomenology and twentieth-century European philosophy</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>What is phenomenology?</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>The origins of the term 'phenomenology'</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Phenomenology in Brentano</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>The presuppositionless starting point</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>The suspension of the natural attitude</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>The life-world and being in the world</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Phenomenology as the achievement of knowing</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>The structure of intentionality</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Philosophy and history</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Phenomenology in France</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Conclusion</i>	<i>20</i>
1 Franz Brentano: descriptive psychology and intentionality	23
<i>Introduction: exact philosophy</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>The Brentano school</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Brentano: life and writings (1838–1917)</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Brentano's philosophical outlook: empiricism</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>Brentano's theory of wholes and parts</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>Brentano's reform of logic</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Descriptive psychology</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>Inner perception</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>Inner perception as additional awareness</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>The tripartite structure of mental life</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>Presentations and modifications of presentations</i>	<i>46</i>

CONTENTS

<i>The intentional relation</i>	47
<i>Distinction between physical and psychical phenomena</i>	52
<i>Twardowski's modification of Brentanian descriptive psychology</i>	55
<i>Brentano and Husserl</i>	59
2 Edmund Husserl: founder of phenomenology	60
<i>Introduction: an overview of Husserl and his philosophy</i>	60
<i>Husserl's central problem: the mystery of subjectivity</i>	60
<i>Husserl as perpetual beginner</i>	62
<i>The stages of Husserl's development</i>	65
<i>Husserl: life and writings (1859–1938)</i>	67
<i>A leader without followers</i>	89
3 Husserl's <i>Logical Investigations</i> (1900–1901)	91
<i>Introduction</i>	91
<i>The composition of the <i>Logical Investigations</i></i>	91
<i>The ideal of science as a system of evident cognitions</i>	94
<i>The Prolegomena (1900)</i>	99
<i>Psychologism</i>	101
<i>The six <i>Investigations</i> and the 'breakthrough' to pure phenomenology</i>	105
<i>A brief survey of the six <i>Investigations</i></i>	109
<i>The First <i>Logical Investigation</i></i>	110
<i>The Fifth <i>Logical Investigation</i></i>	113
<i>The Sixth <i>Logical Investigation</i></i>	118
<i>Realism and idealism in the <i>Logical Investigations</i></i>	121
4 Husserl's discovery of the reduction and transcendental phenomenology	124
<i>Introduction</i>	124
<i>Phenomenology as a presuppositionless science</i>	126
<i>Husserl's principle of principles</i>	127
<i>The absolute self-givenness of our mental acts</i>	129
<i>Phenomenology an eidetic not a factual science</i>	132
<i>Eidetic seeing (<i>Wesenerschauung</i>)</i>	134
<i>Husserl's transcendental turn</i>	136
<i>David Hume as a transcendental philosopher</i>	139
<i>The critique of naturalism</i>	142
<i>The epoché and the reductions</i>	146
<i>The epoché and scepticism</i>	148
<i>Breaking with actuality</i>	152

CONTENTS

Imaginative free variation 154
The noetic–noematic structure of experience 155
Problems with the reduction 160
The horizon 161

5 Husserl and the crisis of the European sciences 164
Introduction 164
The notion of constitution 164
Static and genetic constitution 166
The transcendental ego 168
Intersubjectivity and the experience of the other (Fremderfahrung) 175
The Crisis of European Sciences: the investigation of the life-world 179
The life-world 181
The origin of geometry 186
Husserl's achievement 186

6 Martin Heidegger's transformation of phenomenology 192
The enigma of Heidegger 192
The question of being 195
Heidegger: life and writings (1889–1976) 200
The political implications of Heidegger's philosophy 219

7 Heidegger's *Being and Time* 222
Introduction: the road to Being and Time 222
The review of Karl Jaspers' Psychology of World Views (c. 1921) 223
Heidegger's Aristotle interpretation (1922) 225
Heidegger's critical appropriation of Husserl 226
Readiness to hand (Zuhandenheit) and presence at hand (Vorhandenheit) 233
Expression (Aussage) 234
Heidegger's fusion of phenomenology with hermeneutics 234
The hermeneutical structure of the question 236
The hermeneutical circle 237
The nature of Dasein 238
Authenticity and inauthenticity 239
Anxiety and being-towards-death 240
Mood and state of mind (Befindlichkeit) 241
Mitsein 242
Transcendental homelessness 243
Heidegger's influence 245

8	Hans-Georg Gadamer: philosophical hermeneutics	248
	<i>Introduction: an overview of Gadamer's philosophy</i>	248
	<i>The classical legacy</i>	250
	<i>The tradition of understanding</i>	252
	<i>Philosophy as dialogue</i>	253
	<i>Hans-Georg Gadamer (1900–): life and writings</i>	254
	<i>Gadamer on the Greeks and the Germans</i>	268
	<i>The importance of language</i>	269
	<i>The tradition of hermeneutics</i>	271
	<i>Hermeneutics in Dilthey and Heidegger</i>	276
	<i>Truth and Method (1960)</i>	280
	<i>Language and world</i>	282
	<i>Gadamer's influence</i>	283
 9	 Hannah Arendt: the phenomenology of the public sphere	 287
	<i>Introduction: Hannah Arendt as philosopher</i>	287
	<i>Arendt: life and writings (1906–1975)</i>	292
	<i>The Human Condition</i>	306
	<i>Arendt's contribution</i>	316
 10	 Emmanuel Levinas: the phenomenology of alterity	 320
	<i>Introduction: ethics as first philosophy</i>	320
	<i>Emmanuel Levinas: life and writings (1906–1995)</i>	322
	<i>Levinas and phenomenology</i>	327
	<i>The role of philosophy</i>	329
	<i>The religious dimension of Levinas's thought</i>	330
	<i>Early writings</i>	332
	<i>A defence of subjectivity</i>	341
	<i>The face to face</i>	347
	<i>Levinas's influence</i>	350
 11	 Jean-Paul Sartre: passionate description	 354
	<i>Introduction: the engagé intellectual</i>	354
	<i>Sartre's philosophical outlook</i>	356
	<i>Jean-Paul Sartre: life and writings (1905–1980)</i>	363
	<i>Post-war politics</i>	374
	<i>The Transcendence of the Ego (1936)</i>	376
	<i>L'Imaginaire (1940): the phenomenology of imagining</i>	379
	<i>Being and Nothingness (1943): phenomenological ontology</i>	385
	<i>Sartre's influence</i>	390

12 Maurice Merleau-Ponty: the phenomenology of perception	391
<i>Introduction: a philosophy of embodiment</i>	391
<i>Maurice Merleau-Ponty: life and writings (1908–1961)</i>	391
<i>A phenomenology of origins</i>	401
<i>Merleau-Ponty's intellectual background</i>	406
<i>The critique of reductionism in The Structure of Behaviour (1942)</i>	412
<i>Phenomenology of Perception (1945)</i>	417
<i>The role of sensation in perception</i>	420
<i>One's own body (Le corps propre)</i>	423
<i>The body as expression</i>	425
<i>Merleau-Ponty's later philosophy</i>	427
<i>The metaphysics of contingency</i>	430
<i>Merleau-Ponty's influence on contemporary philosophy</i>	430
13 Jacques Derrida: from phenomenology to deconstruction	435
<i>Introduction – neither philosophy nor literature</i>	435
<i>Jacques Derrida: life and writings (1930–)</i>	437
<i>Deconstruction and morality</i>	442
<i>Derrida and the end of philosophy</i>	444
<i>The critique of Husserl's The Origin of Geometry</i>	446
<i>Logocentrism</i>	448
<i>Deconstruction: 'more than one language'</i>	450
<i>The world as text: "there is no outside-text"</i>	453
<i>Derrida's engagement with Husserlian phenomenology</i>	456
<i>Derrida's debt to Heidegger</i>	461
<i>The influence of structuralism: de Saussure and Lévi-Strauss</i>	461
<i>The nature of 'différance'</i>	463
<i>Sketch of a history of différance</i>	467
<i>Différance and the trace</i>	469
<i>Derrida and religion</i>	469
<i>Derrida's contribution to twentieth-century philosophy</i>	471
<i>Notes</i>	475
<i>Bibliography</i>	519
<i>Index</i>	550