

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE	vii
INTRODUCTION	1
PART ONE. GENERAL PROBLEMS OF ORGANIZATION IN CONSCIOUSNESS	13
CHAPTER ONE. THE PROBLEM OF DIMENSIONAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CONJUNCTIONS OF PHASES OF EXPERIENCE	15
1. Serial and dimensional differences	15
2. The problem of dimensional differences and the philosophy of radical empiricism	17
3. James' description of the field of consciousness ..	21
CHAPTER TWO. ORIGIN OF ORGANIZATION	25
1. James' "sensible totals" and their dissociation ...	25
2. Organization as an autochthonous feature of experience	30
3. The problem of organization in Piaget's psychology	36
a. The concept of "schemata"	36
b. Assimilation, accommodation, and the problem of segregation	41
c. Historical continuity of mental development	44
d. Structural organization as an immanent feature of experience	48
4. Reformulation of the problem of organization ...	52
CHAPTER THREE. GROUPING AND ORGANIZATION OF SENSE-DATA	57
1. von Ehrenfels' concept of "form-qualities"	57

	PAGE
2. Theories of the School of Graz	60
a. Objects of higher order	60
b. The theory of "production"	64
3. Sensuous qualities of a higher order	71
a. Husserl's concept of "figurale Momente" ...	71
b. Stumpf's concept of "Verschmelzung"	78
 PART TWO. SOME PRINCIPLES OF GESTALT THEORY	 85
1. The constancy-hypothesis and its abandonment	87
2. Dependence of perception on external and internal conditions	92
3. On acquisition by experience	96
a. The traditional and the Gestalt theoretical con- cepts of experience	96
b. Acquisition of empirical meanings	98
c. Discrimination and segregation	102
d. Impossibility of an "intuitionistic" philosophy	104
4. Reformulation of the problem of Gestalt (form) qualities	104
5. Types of Gestalt-contextures	105
a. Intervals and terminals	106
b. Figure and ground	110
6. Functional significance	114
a. The concept of Gestalt	114
b. Experiential and experimental evidence	117
c. Qualification of Gestalt-constituents by their functional significance	121
7. On successive comparison	123
a. Koffka's discussion of Stumpf's paradox	123
b. James concepts of "sensation of difference" and "sensation of likeness"	127

	PAGE
8. Gestalt-coherence	132
a. Interdependence of the constituents of a Gestalt-contexture	132
b. Segregation and unification of Gestalt-contextures	137
9. Bergson's concept of "qualitative multiplicities" ..	140
10. Wholes and parts	144
11. The law of good continuation	150
PART THREE. SOME FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS OF CONSTITUTIVE PHENOMENOLOGY	155
1. The psychological and the phenomenological approach to consciousness	157
2. The root of the constancy-hypothesis	161
3. The phenomenological reduction	164
4. Phenomenological interpretation of the dismissal of the constancy-hypothesis	168
5. The perceptual noema	173
a. Act of perception; perceptual noema; thing perceived	173
b. The perceptual noema as perceptual meaning	175
c. The object as noematic phenomenon	181
6. James' concept of "object" of thought and Husserl's concept of noema	184
7. Problems of ideation ..	189
a. Eidetic sciences	189
b. The apprehension of eide and eidetic relations by the method of "free variation"	190
PART FOUR. PHENOMENOLOGICAL THEORY OF PERCEPTION ..	199
CHAPTER ONE. THE PERCEPTUAL PROCESS	202
1. Perceptual adumbration	202

	PAGE
2. Essential insufficiency of every single perception..	204
3. Condition of the unity of the perceptual process..	208
4. Open infinity of the perceptual process	214
5. Characterization of the perceptual process in terms of Gestalt theory	216
6. Some principles of transcendental phenomenology	220
a. Reference of objects to consciousness	220
b. The presumptive existence of the perceptual world	223
 CHAPTER TWO. ANALYSIS OF THE PERCEPTUAL NOEMA..	 228
1. Sense-experience and perception	228
2. Descriptive orientation of phenomenological analyses	231
3. The inner horizon	234
4. Open possibilities	245
5. The theories of J. Ward and G. F. Stout	247
a. Implicit ideas	248
b. Stout's meaning-theory of perception and his concept of retentiveness	252
c. Koffka's criticism of Stout's theory	258
d. Meaning and carrier of meaning	261
6. Husserl's dualistic theory of perception	265
7. Gestalt theoretical account of the perceptual noema	273
a. Formulation of the problem	273
b. The structure of the perceptual noema	275
 CHAPTER THREE. NOETIC ANALYSIS OF PERCEPTION	 280
1. Anticipations and expectancies	280
2. Husserl's concept of potentialities of consciousness	285

	PAGE
3. Necessary and sufficient conditions of the perceptual process	287
4. On intentional analysis	292
5. Merleau-Ponty's theory of perceptual organization	295
PART FIVE. THE THEMATIC FIELD	307
1. James' concept of "fringes"	309
2. Distinction and connection between topic and object of thought according to James	312
3. The phenomenon of context	318
a. Definition of the thematic field	318
b. Experience of context	320
4. Context in logic	325
a. Noematic nucleus and contextual characters of propositions	325
b. Philosophical problems of logic	331
5. Indeterminateness of the thematic field	336
6. Relevancy and irrelevancy	340
a. Unity by relevancy	340
b. Mere co-presence	343
c. Continuity of consciousness and continuity of context	345
d. Husserl's concept of Cogito	349
e. Articulation of the field of consciousness	352
7. Relative independence of the theme with regard to the thematic field	354
8. The positional index	358
9. Field-potentialities	365
a. Potential themes	365
b. Intrathematic potentialities and field-potentialities	370

Ediz. X }

	PAGE
PART SIX. ONTOLOGICAL PROBLEMS	377
1. Indefinite continuation of context	379
2. Orders of existence	382
a. The order of reality and its sub-orders	382
b. Autonomous orders of existence	388
3. Relevancy-principles constitutive of orders of existence	391
4. Schutz' theory of "finite" provinces of meaning	394
a. Exposition of Schutz' theory	394
b. The psychological and the constitutive point of view	399
5. On the concept of existence	404
CONCLUSION	414
INDEX OF NAMES	421
INDEX OF TOPICS	423