

Outline From Sokolowski's *Introduction to Phenomenology*:

Categorial intentionality (pp. 88-93)

- I. What does it mean?
 - A. Introduces logical operations or SYNTAX into our experience
 - B. The intending that articulates propositions and states of affair
 - C. "saying something (P) about something (S)"
 - D. Move from simple one-rayed intentions to complex many-rayed intentions

- II. The genesis of judgment from experience
 - A. Perceiving the whole through the manifold continuity of sides, aspects and profiles. Nothing stands out.
 - B. A part catches our attention, we highlight it, make it stand out from the whole
 - C. Categorial step: we register the whole as containing the part

- III. Implications of transition from experience to judgment
 - A. Move into the categorial is discontinuous.
 - a. interruption in the continuity of perception
 - b. new level of identity
 - c. new kind of consciousness (categorial) and new kind of object (state of affairs)
 - B. What is presented is a new "one"
 - a. Different from perceptive identity
 - b. heightened unity, more discrete and identifiable
 - c. New identity that can be presented, preserved and transported through speech
 - C. Categorial object presented all at once
 - a. Whole-and-part given simultaneously, synchronously

- IV. Constitution
 - A. Establishment of categorial objects is called their constitution
 - B. Is not "creation or imposition of subjective forms on reality"
 - C. To bring to light, to articulate
 - D. Mistake is possible, to be corrected by closer and further experience
 - E. To exercise our understanding; let a thing manifest itself to us

Eidetic Intuition (pp. 177-181)

- I. Introduction
 - A. Insight into the essence of things
 - B. Grasping of an *eidōs* or form
 - C. Essences are universal and necessary structures of phenomena
 - D. That without which something would not be what it is (*sine qua non*)
 - E. "Phenomenology ... describes how we can intuit an essence"

- II. Analysis of eidetic intuition
 - A. Essences are made present to us through three levels of intentional development
 - B. First level:
 - a. Finding similarities among things
 - b. Weak kind of identity called *typicality*
 - c. Based on association
 - d. Example: "Many pieces of wood float"

- C. Second level:
- a. From similarity to sameness
 - b. Reaching an *empirical universal*
 - c. Falsifiable by further experience
 - d. Example: "Wood floats"
- D. Third level:
- a. Move from empirical to eidetic universals
 - b. Move from regularities to necessities
 - c. Move from perception to imagination
 - d. Done through *imaginative variation*
 - e. In imagination we try to "see what elements we could remove from the thing before it 'shatters' or 'explodes' as the kind of thing that it is."
 - f. If we find features that can not be removed, these features are eidetically necessary to the phenomenon in question.
 - g. Example: No color without space; space is an essential feature of color. (Try to imagine a color without space, or a material thing without being causal, or time without succession)
 - h. Eidetic intuition is to "see that it would be inconceivable for the thing in question to be otherwise."
- E. Creative imagination
- a. Not easy. Needs strength to imagine the impossible.
 - b. Most of us live in empirical universals (and faulty generalizations)
 - c. Testing the necessity of things by trying to imagine to be otherwise
 - d. Projecting new possibilities (like in paradigm shifts in science or in fiction where cleverly contrived variations might reveal certain necessities).
 - e. Two things to be done for bringing a necessity to light:
 1. The imaginative projection beyond what is possible
 2. The insight that what we projected can not be.
- F. Imaginative imagination in philosophy
- a. more prevalent than thought
 - b. "to bring out the inexorable necessity of certain things"
 - c. Insights sometimes taken for granted or seen as patent trivialities
 - d. Two reasons to assert the 'obvious'
 1. Some people try to deny them
 2. Becoming aware of eidetic necessities is humanly gratifying
- G. Success not always guaranteed
- a. "We may think we have one, but we do not."
 - b. It might be sheer fantasy without essentials
 - c. Because it uses imagination, eidetic intuition plays with fire
 - d. How to correct mistakes?
 1. talk with others
 2. imagining counterexamples
 3. Checking if the eidetic universals still conform to the empiric universals on which they are based. Empiric universals are controls on our imagination to prevent it to fly off into unreality.
- H. Role of negative necessity
- a. See the necessity of a feature by a rebound from the seeing of the impossibility of the thing's being without that feature
 - b. "The negative impossibility brings the eidetic necessity to light."