

Video: Husserl (1859-1938) in 12 minutes [Wilhelm Wundt 1832-1920] [Freud 1856-1939]

Video Highlights & Overview [in brackets = Walsh add]

1. Adventure of Phenomenology (hereafter “P”)
2. Kant and Hegel [German Idealism] first used the term
3. **P definition:** how world appears to consciousness; reflection on experience.

4. Pure or Transcendental P

5. Existential P

[6. Hermeneutic P, Theological P, etc.]

7. **Natural Attitude** – world understood empirically as ‘out there’

8. **Phenomenological Attitude**

Bracket beliefs & presuppositions about world – Epochē

Not disbelief

9. Focus on consciousness [from a transcendental perspective...transcendental consciousness...transcendental ego – “the view from nowhere”]

10. **Phenomenological Reduction**

11. New way of ‘seeing’ things (as contents of consciousness)

Time example

Meaning of time in each context

12. Thus, P is an “adventure” of exploring consciousness

13. **2nd Reduction – Eidetic (Eidos) reduction** (reduction of experience to its essence)

Intuition of essence of experience

Use imaginative variation

Dream example (what makes a dream a dream? What is essence of dream consciousness?)

14. **Intentionality** – Franz Brentano (1838-1917) means 2 things [2 aspects of all consciousness] [Cf Tallis article]

1. consciousness is active attending to (“actional”) = noesis

2. consciousness is referential (always refers or is directed to some object of consciousness = noema)

3. [Husserl used noesis and noema to distinguish dimensions of consciousness experience from empirical or natural referencing of perceiver and perceived...] [consciousness is BOTH the process of being conscious (active) and the thing or object about which you are conscious]

4. [Consciousness always has a “horizon” and is temporal and spatial]

15. **Lifeworld** ... Husserl changes his transcendental orientation later in his career and starts his analysis from the fact that consciousness is always in-the-world, the lived-world, i.e. our world as we live it

This perspective develops into “Existential Phenomenology” by Husserl’s students (Martin Heidegger, Jean-Paul Sartre, Maurice Merleau-Ponty)

16. **Phenomenological Psychology** develops

Explore individual’s experience...e.g. depression, addiction, trauma, etc.

17. Qualitative Research Method

1. Collect written protocol (raw data, such as interview transcript, etc.)

2. Analyze data for salient features

3. Interview again to get more clarity/depth

4. Construct edited synthesis

5. Conduct meaning-unit analysis

6. Construct situated structure (meaningful categories)

7. Integrate all analyses to get General Structure

18. Numerous forces, including Phenomenology, shifted psychology away from objectivistic science

19. Why did Husserl think we should study consciousness from point of phenomenology?

To avoid cultural crisis

Modernity lacks human orientation (depersonalization)