

1. PROCESS PHILOSOPHY (WHAT IS PROCESS PHILOSOPHY)

1.1 *What is the common western view of reality?*

1.1.1 *Substance philosophy?*

The common world view in the western world, the substance paradigm, is an heritage of the substance philosophy of classical Greek antiquity. In the classical substance philosophy the primary units of reality, called 'substances', the things in the world the world are composed of ever lasting inert atoms. The only change possible on these substances was the alteration in their position in space and time. The properties of substances never changed. (Rescher, 1996, 2012; Seibt, 2013)

(Rapp & Wiehl, 1990, ch 5) p72 This view of nature is an aggregation of a convoluted historical process through the combined efforts of many great scientist. For example Descartes gave us the mechanical conception of nature.

In this atomistic view reality is constituted of a merely mechanical conception of nature (Descartes), as aggregation of parts and change is interpreted as a mere reorganisation of passive elements (PR 208-209.) end

1.1.2 *What is the problem with the common western philosophical view of reality?*

(Seibt, 2013)

p72 Creativity or novelty is not found as a categorie in natural science.

riedrich Rapp states that in the natural science there is not a category for novelty or creativity (Rapp & Wiehl, 1990).

p73 One seeks in vain for the categories of creativity, of novelty, or of creative advance in the conceptual system of natural sciences.

NS is based on experimental methods and mathimatical description.

Rapp shows how modern science is build on the substance paradigm and mentions four points in relation to the epistemological an methodological methods sciences rest on for gaining discursive knowledge. First the experimental procedure, the relevant object of examination is isolated from its natural environment and placed in a laboratory equipped with technological artifacts for te examination of the object. The technical equipment is however build on the very same knowledge that is found with this specific experimental procedure.

Second the the Analytical method. The aim of the scientific method is not an comprehensive understanding of phenomena but rather a conscious choice is made for a theoretical conceptual analysis which is made concrete by a experimental set up.

Third The mechanistic mode of thought. The model for the conceptual understanding is provided by the functional aspects of a mechanical systems and not by living beings that, by purpose, are organized in a certain way or value or goal directed human acting. The physical world is explained as existing of elements with exclusive material properties.

Fourth the mathematical rendering of science that leads to general laws and axioms that can be used for deduction to more specification. The mathematical system enables exact predictions that are practical for technical application

p77 With the theoretical framework modern science offers there is no room for categories to elaborate on the origin of novelty and creative advance. It is only possible to discuss these phenomenon from other, already known concepts. In this way modern science creates an reductionist view of novelty and creativity. It is not possible to explain every detail of novelty because the concepts are missing. If they would be there already we would not deal with creative novelty.

Because of the experimental method of isolation of phenomena and the abstraction caused by of mathematical description, the very different sensation novelty and creativity exhibit under different circumstances are disregarded.

p79 scientific method fruitfull, maar vergeleken met wat? De periode voor deze methode? Wat is de invloed van de wereld bevolking en de tijd geïnvesteerd in wetenschap?

Western metaphysics has long been obsessed with describing reality as an assembly of static individuals whose dynamic features are either taken to be mere appearances or ontologically secondary and derivative.

The scientific method is tuned for this worldview and the Knowledge comes from science Scientific method very fruitfull but fails to describe phenomena like creativity Logic, descartes object-subject, see Rapp in ch 5 (Rapp & Wiehl, 1990, ch 5) laboratory, reductionist, isolating and testing, not as a combination (intertwined verbeek) paradigma, limits seeing (Rapp & Wiehl, 1990, ch 5)

evt: Merits and Limits of Applying the Scientific Method to Human Society

zie scientific revolution, vak Roberts

1.2 What is the process philosophical view of reality?

rescher1996process. There is not one process philosophy view but there are different views. In the field of process philosophy Alfred North Whitehead and Charles Hartshorn are seen as the most important contributors to the contemporary view of process philosophy. But these are by far not the only scholars. Especially in the North America's, process philosophy had and has a large community of philosophers. (Rescher, 1996)

kan ik hier voorbeelden aanhalen uit de boeken gelezen van phil en psych?

1.2.1 Seibt. What is the process philosophical view of reality?

See Reschner introduction en SEP art (Rescher, 2012) Seibt SEP entry (Seibt, 2013)

Process Philosophy is a metaphysics that is based on the idea that the world is not static but in a state of flux. Reality consists in modes of becoming and types of occurrences. The things the world is built of is not an everlasting substance but are the representations of processes that interact with each other.

Paul/Kaufman pp komt niet voor in de index en whitehead ook niet libgen heeft het boek niet google op title en whitehead of "process philosophy" levert niets op

stukje over kuhn p79 over

However there are different views among process philosophers how this world is realized most process philosophers share the following view.

For replacement of the descriptive concepts of substance metaphysics, what an basic entity is, basic categories are introduced with focus on what a basic entity does. Functionalities of dynamic entities are explained with the label of *process*.

A process is to understand in different ways. What holds for all processes is that they occur that they are somehow or other intimately connected not only to temporal extension but also to the directionality or passage of time.

Some processes are to understand as our as our common understanding of a processes, a temporally structured sequences of stages of an occurrence, with each such stage being numerically and qualitatively different from any other.

But some processes are different. For example they are non-development occurrences like activities or non-spatiotemporal happenings that realize themselves in a developmental fashion and thereby constitute the directionality of time.

Everything we experience is made out of all kind of processes for example physical, biological or cognitive, Micro processes aggregate to macro processes, complex dynamic organisations, for more complex behavior.

In this way the perhaps most powerful argument for process philosophy is its wide descriptive or explanatory scope. For example the human body and the human mind are both explained by the same principle of being representations of processes, this in contrast with the substance philosophy.

The temporally stable and reliably recurrent aspects of reality, the basic principle of substance metaphysics, are in process philosophy explained as the regular behavior of dynamic organizations of processes.

1.2.2 What solution offers process philosophy?

seibt One of the goals of pp was to overcome the problems problems that substance philosophy marginalizes or sidesteps al together. Therefore process philosophers start asking questions like those related to varieties of becoming, developments and the mergency of novel conditions (Seibt, 2013).

These overlap my question of creativity as technological ideation.

POTENTIAL-ACTUAL creative activity (transforming potentiality into actuality)

dualism ???With the process as a universal building block process philosophy tries to overcome the object subject dualism.

science adapted processist views But there are other domains and topics of science that, as processists stress, directly imply a process-based metaphysics. For, on the one hand, it appears that the conceptual contents of the relevant scientific terms cannot, without problematic distortions, be analyzed in terms of the categories of substance metaphysics. On the other hand, the researchers working in these areas have already adopted a largely processist perspective in their informal glosses of mathematical descriptions and in their heuristic

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approach to the domain. Among the various cases in point for either one or both of these claims are (i) quantum physics, (ii) self-organization, and, most recently, (iii) embodied cognition.

How to use Whitehead?

moeilijk te begrijpen, volledige werk -> volg stengers Nadeel atomist, laat begin buiten beschouwing? Nadeel God, repository functie, belemert niet de creativiteit, Sommige stellen God is niet nodig

What is creativity in the view of Whitehead?

Stengers Stengers: wat is creativiteit volgens Whitehead?

p72 When Whitehead became a metaphysician, conscious experience became a creature of passage, which itself has become creativity.

1.2.3 How does process philosophy help to understand creativity?

1.2.4 Disadvantages of Whitehead's view?

-Whitehead's concept of creativity because of its universal and fundamental significance creativity comes close to the traditional concept of God.

1.2.5 Conclusion

1.3 Conclusion

Denk er aan dat automatische referenties van bv scholar niet altijd volledig zijn en ook van het verkeerde type kunnen zijn bv article ipv book

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