

Definition

cognition (n.)

mid-15c., *cognicioun*, “ability to comprehend, mental act or process of knowing”, from Latin *cognoscere* “to get to know, recognize,” from assimilated form of *com* “together” + *gnoscere* “to know” ...

The etymology above (adapted from <https://www.etymonline.com/word/cognition>) shows that the word “cognition” has its origins in classical terms relating to the concept of knowing.

Collection of phenomena

Heyes

work. It's just a generic term for a bunch of phenomena that are more precisely defined — like learning, memory, perception, attention, categorisation

Bayne

Thinking, reasoning, perceiving, imagining, and remembering are cognitive processes to the extent that they involve the use of concepts.

Of course, involving concepts doesn't

Towards Information Processing

Byrn

The term ‘cognition’ refers to all the activities and processes concerned with the acquisition, storage, retrieval and processing of information — regardless of whether these processes are explicit or conscious. This

Suddendorf

Neisser [14] proclaimed: “*the term “cognition” refers to all the processes by which the sensory input is transformed, reduced, elaborated, stored, recovered, and used. It is concerned with these processes even when they operate in the absence of relevant stimulation...*” (p.6).

This is what I was taught. Cognition

