

Unit-4

Answer the following questions :-

① What is Intentionality of Consciousness according to Edmund Husserl? Explain.

Ans: For Husserl Intentionality includes a wide range of phenomena, from perception, judgements and memories to the experience of other conscious subjects as subjects and aesthetic experience. According to Edmund Husserl the Intentionality of Consciousness are explained below:-

(a) (Our Consciousness is always conscious about something.) It is always directed or moving towards something or towards some object. (This nature of our consciousness or awareness is called Intentionality. This Intentionality is the essential nature of our Consciousness.)

(b) (Awareness or Intentionality is not empty or vague kind of awareness rather it is intentional or aware through some 'meaning') and it is transcendental Subject who confirms meaning to some object.

(c) (We are aware of an object 'as something' and that 'as something' means there is always a content or meaning of consciousness and this 'meaning' part is known as Noema in Husserl's language.)

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(d) When we are aware of something, it is called 'Intentional Act' or 'Noesis' in Husserl's language and the meaning part is called 'Noema'. It is through meaning or Noema that our consciousness is intentional: through which we become conscious to some object. This meaning is not immanent or intrinsic or internal but external. It is due to meaning or Noema, we are directing towards some object.

(e) Intentionality has been understood by Husserl as a unique characteristics of experience to be conscious of something. (Intentionality of Conscious in Husserl Transcendental Phenomenology refers to a 'Transcendental Ego' as a support to intentional acts of Consciousness.)

2. What is Phenomenological Standpoint according to Edmund Husserl? Explain.

Ans: Phenomenology, the term comes from Greek, 'Phenomenon' meaning 'that which appears' and 'Logos' meaning 'Science or Study'. As a Philosophical movement, it emphasizes the study of conscious experience. It was founded by Edmund Husserl in the early years of the 20th Century and was later expanded upon by a circle of his followers in Germany. Following Husserl, Phenomenology was adopted, broadened and extended by, amongst

others, Martin Heidegger, Sartre, Levinas and Derrida. In its most basic form, Phenomenology attempts to create conditions for the objective study, such as Subjective Consciousness, and its structure; and also the content of Conscious experiences such as judgements, perceptions and emotions.

According to Edmund Husserl, the phenomenological standpoint are explained below:-

- (a) Epoche means bracketing. Bracketing means we are keeping on our ideas, we conceived believes all pre-suppositions, all views, all thoughts which we have gathered from several sources, say from culture, history, science, Naïve Believes, Conventional Believes - We will keep everything within bracket, and with that we try to focus mainly on the phenomena i.e; the object the way it is given to 'my' experience.
- (b) Bracketing also means suspending those traditional believes which we have gathered from outside sources. Suspending here means we are not bothered about those facts, we are not bothered to verify them or to examine them.

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- (c) After Epoché, the next step is Reduction, and Reduction here means the very method through which we realise the transcendental nature of our consciousness or experience.
- (d) The implication of the method of Epoché is the discovery of transcendental Subject that is the realization of the transcendental nature of our Consciousness and that we have discovered through 'Reduction'.
- (e) It is the transcendental Subject or Ego which comprises meaning and value to an object.

Short Questions :- [1 Mark]

1. Who is the founder of Phenomenology?

Ans: Edmund Husserl.

2. What is the opposite of Phenomenology?

Ans: Ontology.

3. Is Husserl Phenomenology a priori or posteriori Science?

Ans: Husserl seeks to arrive at pure knowledge through directed conscious experience - a priori Science.

4. Why is Phenomenology useful?

Ans: Phenomenology helps us to understand the meaning of people's lives experience. A phenomenological study explores ~~that~~ what people experienced and focuses on their experience of a phenomena.

5. Is Phenomenology qualitative or quantitative?

Ans: Phenomenology is a type of qualitative research in that its focus is in answering the 'what is it' question rather than questions of frequency or magnitude such as 'how much' and 'how many'.

6. What are the types of Phenomenology?

Ans: We can use the historical perspective to clarify the earlier statement that there are several types of Phenomenology, it is combined that there are 2 main approaches to phenomenology, descriptive and interpretive.

7. What are the characteristics of Phenomenology?

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description as the things themselves.

8. What is Intentionality in Phenomenology?

Ans: Intentionality in Phenomenology, the
characteristics of consciousness whereby
it is conscious of something - i.e; it
directedness towards an object.

9. Who is the father of Hermeneutics?

Ans: Friedrich Schleiermacher.

10. What are the Phenomenological features?

Ans: Phenomenology is the study of the
experience and how we experience.
Studies Structures of Conscious experience
from a Subjective or first person point
of view, along with its intentionality.

11. What is Husserl Phenomenology?

Ans: Husserlian Phenomenology stands in
opposition to naturalism for which
material nature is simply given and
conscious life itself is a part of
nature to be approached with natural
scientific method oriented towards
empirical facts are causal explanations.

12. What does Husserl mean by Transcendental Ego?

Ans: By Transcendental Ego, Husserl means Pure Consciousness.

[2 Mark]

1. What is Phenomenological method?

Ans: The phenomenological method aims to describe, understand and interpret the meaning of experience of human life. It focuses on research questions such as what it is like to experience a particular situation. Phenomenology has roots in both Philosophy and Psychology.

2. What is an example of Phenomenology?

Ans: Phenomenology is the philosophical study of observed unusual people or events as they appear without any further study or explanation. An example of Phenomenology is studying the green flash that sometimes happens just after sunset and before sunrise.

3. Is Phenomenology a Science?

Ans: There is a quite a lot of use

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of Phenomenological principles and practices, theorised as part of qualitative research methods, used in Psychology and the Social Sciences. In short, Phenomenology is not itself a Science, but is part of research practices in some other systematic fields of studies.

4. What is Hermeneutic Phenomenology?

Ans: Hermeneutic Phenomenology is a research method used in qualitative research in the fields of education and the human sciences, for eg; Nursing Science. Hermeneutic is oriented to historical and relative meanings. Phenomenology in Husserlian sense is oriented to universal and absolute essences.

5. What are the 3 basic aspects of Hermeneutics?

Ans: In the history of biblical interpretation, four major types of hermeneutics have emerged: the literal, moral, categorical and analogical. ~~Legist~~ Literal interpretation asserts that a biblical text is to be interpreted according to the "plain" meaning conveyed by its grammatical construction and historical content.

6. What is Phenomenological Reflection?

Ans: The purpose of phenomenological reflection is to try to grasp the meaning of something. Phenomenological reflection is both easy and difficult. It is easy because to perceive the meaning of human experience is something everyone does constantly in everyday life.

7. What does Husserl mean by Intentionality?

Ans: Husserl, intentionality and intentional constant for Husserl, intentionality includes a wide range of phenomena, from perceptions, judgements, memories to the experience of other conscious subjects as subjects (inter Subjective Experience) and ~~Art~~ Aesthetic Experience, Just to name a few.

8. What is essence in Phenomenology?

Ans: In Phenomenology one has to find essences. Essence is formed through performing imaginative variation on the studied cases. One imaginatively varies the details found in the studied cases and tries to figure out what remained invariant in imaginatively varied example.

9. What is Phenomenological reduction?

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Ans: Phenomenological Reduction is a method of logical constant. It is performed for containing the naturalistic attitude which naturalised consciousness and all ideas and all norms. The Suspension of this natural cognitive attitude is required to reach the true nature of the object of knowledge. Phenomenological Reduction need to distinguished from naturalistic reduction that pushes the appeared phenomenon but to its natural metaphysical basis.