The books of Aristotle on the Soul, along with his discussions on its special aspects and states, are for this reason still by far the most admirable, perhaps even the sole, work of philosophical value on this topic. The main aim of a philosophy of mind can only be to reintroduce unity of idea and principle into the theory of mind, and so reinterpret the lesson of those Aristotelian books. § 379 Even our own sense of the mind's living unity naturally protests against any attempt to break it up into different faculties, forces, or, what comes to the same thing, activities, conceived as ind Philosophy of mind. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Jump to navigation Jump to search. Branch of philosophy concerned with the nature of the mind. A phrenological mapping of the brain â€“ phrenology was among the first attempts to correlate mental functions with specific parts of the brain although it is now largely discredited. Part of a series on.Â Most modern philosophers of mind adopt either a reductive physicalist or non-reductive physicalist position, maintaining in their different ways that the mind is not something separate from the body.[15] These approaches have been particularly influential in the sciences, especially in the fields of sociobiology, computer science (specifically, artificial intelligence), evolutionary psychology and the various neurosciences.[16][17. This book offers a fair-minded and detailed presentation of the most influential contemporary positions along with the arguments for and against them. Written for students, Mind, Matter, and Nature presumes no prior philosophical training on the part of the reader.Â Philosophy of Mind introduces readers to one of the liveliest fields in contemporary philosophy by discussing mind-body problems and the various solutions to them. It provides a detailed yet balanced overview of the entire field that enables readers to jump immediately into current debates. ...more. Philosophy of mind remains a vibrant, thriving field, and this is a good time to update and improve the book. As in the earlier editions, we explore a range of issues in the philosophy of mind, with the mind-body problem as the main focus. The specific issues taken up, and our general approach, belong to what is now called the metaphysics of mind, but our discussion touches on issues in the epistemology and language of mind, and at various points the implications of our considerations for the status of the cognitive and behavioral sciences are explored.Â Like most contemporary philosophical works, this book is argument-oriented and presents a point of view.