Record Nr. UNINA9910390860103321 Autore Lassègue Jean Titolo Cassirer's Transformation: From a Transcendental to a Semiotic Philosophy of Forms / / by Jean Lassègue Pubbl/distr/stampa Cham:,: Springer International Publishing:,: Imprint: Springer,, 2020 **ISBN** 3-030-42905-9 Edizione [1st ed. 2020.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (198 pages) Collana Studies in Applied Philosophy, Epistemology and Rational Ethics, 2192-6255 ; ; 55 Disciplina 193 Soggetti Philosophy and science Semiotics Epistemology Philosophy of Science Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Nota di contenuto Chapter 1: The Epistemological Situation of Cassirer -- Chapter 2. The Functional Viewpoint in Physics and its Consequences on the Symbolic Aspect of Knowledge in General -- Chapter 3: the Semiotic Situation of Cassirer -- Chapter 4. Introduction to the Notion of Symbolic Form --Chapter 5: the Three Operators of Semiosis: Expression, Evocation, Objectification. Sommario/riassunto This book presents the transformation of Cassirer's transcendental point of view. At an early stage, Cassirer was confronted with a scientific crisis triggered by the emergence of various forms of objective knowledge, such as the plurality of geometric axiom systems and non-Euclidean geometry in relativistic physics. He finally developed a solution to the problematic unity of objective knowledge by replacing the overarching notion of objectivity with that of forms of objectification. This led him to consider the notion of "symbolic forms" as the driving force in the objectification process. This concept would become instrumental in demonstrating that the objective and human sciences are not adversaries; they merely differ in their modes of semiotic construction. These modes cannot be summarized in a fixed

list of symbolic forms but operate transversally, at a level where

Cassirer distinguishes between three specific operators: Expression, Evocation and Objectification. The last part of the book investigates how the relationships between these three operators stabilize specific symbolic forms. Four of these forms are then studied as examples: Myth and Ritual, Language, Scientific Knowledge, and Technology.