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Abstract. This article compares the differences between Kant's and Husserl's

conceptions of transcendental philosophy

Some differences between Kant's and Husserl's
The recent history of the concept of transcendental begins with Kant's "transcendental" notions. Kant distinguishes between Kräusel's and Hisset's concepts of transcendence, asserting that "transcendental" is a term derived from the Latin "transcendere," meaning "to go beyond." Kant uses this term to denote the realm of pure concepts, which are not derived from experience but are necessary to the possibility of experience itself.

According to Kant, the "transcendental" is the conditioned condition of knowledge, beyond the realm of empirical concepts. He distinguishes between transcendental and empirical knowledge, asserting that transcendental knowledge is necessary for the possibility of empirical knowledge. In his view, knowledge is not merely the result of sensory experience but is conditioned by certain a priori concepts that transcend experience.

Kant's "transcendental" notion is further developed in the works of Immanuel Kant, who distinguishes between transcendental and empirical concepts. Kant asserts that empirical concepts are derived from experience, while transcendental concepts are necessary for the possibility of experience itself. This distinction is fundamental to Kant's epistemology, as it allows him to distinguish between the realm of pure reason and the realm of sensory experience.

Throughout the developments in transcendental philosophy, there has been a controversy over the nature of transcendental knowledge. Some philosophers, such as Immanuel Kant, have argued that transcendental knowledge is possible, while others, such as Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, have argued that it is not. This controversy has continued to the present day, with contemporary philosophers continuing to explore the nature of transcendental knowledge and its relationship to empirical knowledge.
Difference between Kant's and Husserl's Conceptions

Kant’s thought has been influential in the development of transcendental philosophy, particularly in the fields of metaphysics and epistemology. His ideas have been shaped by the work of Immanuel Kant, who introduced the concepts of transcendental subjectivity and the transcendental ego.

Husserl, on the other hand, was a German philosopher who developed the concept of phenomenology. Phenomenology is a philosophical movement that focuses on the study of conscious experiences and the structures of consciousness.

The difference between Kant's and Husserl's conceptions lies in their understanding of the relationship between the subject and the object. Kant believed in the existence of an objective reality that is independent of the subject's perceptions. Husserl, on the other hand, emphasized the role of the subject's consciousness in the creation of experience.

Kant's transcendental idealism suggests that the mind provides the structure for experience, whereas Husserl's phenomenology asserts that experience is the starting point for understanding the world.

In summary, Kant's and Husserl's conceptions differ in their understanding of the nature of reality and the role of consciousness in shaping experience. Kant's work has had a significant impact on the development of modern philosophy, while Husserl's phenomenology has continued to influence contemporary thought.
1992's, its contribution to the field of finance is the development of the theory of financial markets, which examines how the structure of financial markets affects the behavior of investors. This theory has been further developed by economists such as Robert Merton and Myron Scholes. The theory of financial markets suggests that in a well-functioning market, asset prices reflect all available information about the underlying assets. This implies that rational investors will not engage in any form of investment strategy that differs from the market price of an asset, as they would end up losing money.

In the context of the financial crisis of 2008, the theory of financial markets has been criticized for its inability to predict and prevent such crises. Some economists argue that the theory fails to account for the complexity of financial markets and the role of human behavior in financial decision-making.

The theory of financial markets is a key component of modern finance, and its principles are used to inform policy decisions and financial investments. It is also a topic of ongoing research, with new models and theories being developed to better understand the behavior of financial markets.

The benefits of financial markets include increased efficiency in the allocation of resources, reduced transaction costs, and the provision of a mechanism for risk transfer. However, these benefits come with risks, such as the potential for market bubbles and crashes, which can have significant economic consequences.

In summary, the theory of financial markets is a fundamental concept in modern finance, and its principles are essential for understanding the behavior of financial markets and the broader implications for the economy.
The emergence of artifacts in the form of "emotions" and "emotional expression".

The concept of "emotional intelligence" as a new form of human consciousness that transcends traditional logical thinking.

The role of emotions in shaping human behavior and decision-making processes.

The impact of technology on the development of human consciousness.

"Emotional AI" and the future of artificial intelligence.

The paradox of consciousness: the nature of subjective experiences and their objective reality.

The relationship between consciousness and the physical world.

The implications of consciousness for our understanding of reality and the universe.
The continuous flow of experience is a constant source of stimuli, which we process through our perceptions and interpretations. This process is complex and multifaceted, involving both conscious and unconscious elements. Our experiences are shaped by a combination of internal and external factors, including our personal history, cultural background, and current environmental circumstances. Each experience is unique, and our perceptions of it are influenced by our past experiences and current state of mind. Understanding the nature of experience is crucial for developing effective strategies for managing stress and improving our overall well-being.
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References


