

Próbki tekstów do korekty językowej

Filozofia

The concept of mental representations and the problem of intentionality according to teleosemantics

Abstract. This paper deals with the issue of explaining the cognition in representational theories of mind, and particular in teleosemantics, which is the most advanced version of them. The criticism of representational theories from embodied cognition means that the assumptions and theses of representational theories should be analyzed in the context of the question about the adequacy and success of this approach. The main assumption of representational approach is the thesis that cognitive processes such as perception, conceptual thinking, knowledge etc. rely on the creation and manipulation of mental representations. The material components of mental representations are neuronal states of the brain (eg neuronal stimulation patterns) that are carriers of cognitive content. The main problem of this approach is to explain the content attribution to brain states that act as representations. Teleosemantics combines the explanation of content attribution with the intentionality of mental states and the thesis about the representational character of cognition.

As a starting point, the relationships that occur between the general concept of representation and intentionality are discussed. The general structure of representation is a structure that meets the conditions of intentionality both in the sense of aboutness and in the sense of referring to an intentional object. The problem to solve is the constitution of the relation of representation and the attribution of content to the states of the brain.

Then an analysis of the solution proposed by R. Millikan in her theory of teleosemantics was presented. She sees the source of intentionality in the biological functions of acquiring information necessary for survival of agent. These functions are fulfilled by relations constituting mental representations. The semantics of representations is given by the purpose of the biological functions, while the truth conditions are correlated with the properties of the environment.

The final part is devoted to discussing the limitations of such approach and presenting criticism from anti-representation positions. This leads to the conclusion that teleosemantics, developing a relational understanding of representation, brings an important element to the explanation of cognition. It combines the concept of intentionality with the representation of

the world in the mind. However, it does not yet give a full an answer to the question of content attribution. Nor should it be treated as the only and universal way to solve the problem of content, but as one of the proposals of explanation of the intentional content.

Contemporary challenge of subjectivity - towards the indefinite man

Abstract. The article deals with contemporary questioning of the modern vision of man as a subject. It shows how this kind of thinking has become a kind of postmodern dominant, and referring to several specific philosophical concepts, explains how one should understand the idea of "death of a man" and what are its consequences.

In the first part, the author shows that modern creation of a subject for a particular kind of sovereign, the ruler of himself and the world, consequently leads to his "death"; death which in a way has been provoked by the very advocates of subjectivity, by their idea of the deification of the subject, making him absolutely independent, autonomous, uninhibited.

In the second part referring to philosophers like Nietzsche, Heidegger, Sartre Derrida, Foucault the author explains what the postmodern idea of "death of a man " is connected with. He argues that each of these philosophers, abandoning metaphysics, questioning the modern understanding of subjectivity, proposes a vision of a man who ceases to be " jakis", somehow determined, permanently present, defined." According to such thinking, man becomes completely undefined.

At the end referring to Foucault, the author shows the essential features of the culture in which we live as the consequences of accepting certain postmodern assumptions in thinking about man, hence speaks of "nondialectic culture", "the culture of good functioning" and "culture of resistance".

Psychologia

In addition to the test of the Dark Triad structure within national samples, we investigated whether this structure was invariant across the analyzed countries (i.e., to test whether people from across the globe understands the Dark Triad as a construct in a similar way). In analysis, we included Model 3 and Model 4 to see potential differences between these two (see Table 4). Both Model 3 (at least in terms of CFI) and Model 4 reached configural level of invariance. However, Model 4 represented substantially better fit to the data. Thus, the cross-cultural replication of the Dark Triad structure was confirmed and the presence of the dark

core was notable around the world. Regarding other levels of measurement invariance, although Model 3 fell below the good model fit threshold, the overall difference between configural and metric model was acceptable. In turn, the estimates for the metric invariance of the Model 4 were suggesting a good model fit, the overall difference between configural and metric model exceeded the evaluation criteria. Given the number of groups however and the small difference in RMSEA, we interpret this result as confirming the metric invariance of the Model 4. Therefore, researchers aiming to compare correlates (i.e., covariances and regression coefficients) of the Dark Triad traits (and for the dark core) across cultures can do so. The goodness of fit of the scalar model in Model 3 and Model 4 was poor, thus, comparing latent means of the Dark Triad traits across the world is not trustworthy.

As many ambiguities in the Dark Triad research exist, especially when confronting biased with social desirability self-report (Kowalski et al., 2018) with different approaches where the effect of the social desirability is at least partially limited (e.g., experimental designs, implicit tests, power tests), it may be deemed that the initial predictions concerning the relationship between Machiavellianism and intelligence have not been sufficiently verified as the research relied more on self-appraisals (e.g., Rauthmann, 2012). Although it may be hypothesized that Machiavellians, with their ease of manipulating others (Paulhus & Williams, 2002), should be characterized by extraordinarily high intellectual skills (e.g., Jones & Paulhus, 2009), there is no data that would support such assumptions (e.g., O'Boyle et al., 2013; Paulhus & Williams, 2002; Wilson, Near, & Miller, 1996). As Jones and Paulhus indicate (2014), one of the key elements of Machiavellianism, apart from manipulateness and callous affect, is the strategic-calculating orientation, what – through the prism of the results of empirical research – suggests that the phenomenon of Machiavellian intelligence leaves much to be explained (see also: Jones & Paulhus, 2011).

Regarding your second issue, whether our model is data-derived, descriptive, and integrative in statistical meaning what makes possible to put all the forms of narcissism together, we would like to make two following remarks. First, as we explained above and also in the revision of our paper, it is possible to find a theoretical justification for putting all forms of narcissism in one basket. Second, general remark, Alpha and Beta found by Digman were for sure a statistical tool as they were just found in a factor analysis. However, it turned out very soon, that these constructs have a very interesting theoretical meaning, explored by Digman, DeYoung and many others scholars that led to the Two Factor Model of Personality (for a

overview see Ciecuch, Strus, 2017). CPM continues this tradition and moves even farther from the purely statistical tool to theoretical model of a basic dimension of personality or a “matrix of personality”. The statistical meaning has been remained only as a way how the model can be tested and falsified what you called for in your first remark and we already answered above.

Biologia

Threats and the active protection of birds in a riverbed: postulates for the strategy of the preservation of the middle Vistula River avifauna

During last 34 years, threats to Charadriiform birds inhabiting islands in the Vistula riverbed, mainly gulls, terns and plovers were changing a lot. While in the years 1985-1994 the main risks for the breeding were flood waters, predation by the hooded crow *Corvus corone cornix* and the Eurasian magpie *Pica pica*, and locally also an uncontrolled livestock grazing, in the years 2005-2014 they were primarily: predation pressure from the American mink *Neovision vision* and the red fox *Vulpes vulpes* and massive outbreaks of black flies *Simuliidae*. These threats led to nearly zero reproductive outcome and increased mortality of adults at their breeding areas. As a result, there was a sharp decline in numbers of the majority gull, tern and plover species nesting there. In the years 2015-2018, apart from the mammalian predation, key threats included: the pressure of feral cats and dogs, and the growing presence of people on islands.

Microbial and nematode colonization of renaturalized xerothermic grassland habitats on the dune of Łuzowa Góra in the Kampinos National Park - preliminary studies

The study was conducted on the northern arm of the inland dune Łuzowa Góra in the Kampinos National Park, where the habitats of xerothermic grasslands (of the class *Koelerio glaucae-Corynepherea canescenti*) are currently restored in the area of approx. 1.4 ha. The aim of our research was to assess the basic physico-chemical parameters (moisture and organic matter content) and biological activity (dehydrogenase and respiratory activity) of the sand (a layer of about 50 cm depth) used for covering the reclaimed area. The number of culturable oligotrophic and copiotrophic bacteria and fungi as well as the number and trophic diversity of nematodes was also determined. Six study sites were selected. Soil samples were

taken three times: from the fresh sand, immediately after its introduction (in July of 2018) and 3 and 4 months later.