

# Thought Thought In English

The English term thought experiment... 0e43532c84 Johann Witt-Hansen established that Hans Christian Ørsted was the first to use the equivalent German term Gedankenexperiment c. 1812. Ørsted was also the first to use the equivalent term Gedankenversuch in 1820. 0e43532c84 A variety of theories attempt to explain the nature of thinking. Platonism holds that thought involves discerning eternal forms and their interrelations, distinguishing these pure entities from their imperfect sensory imitations. Aristotelianism interprets thinking as instantiating the universal essence of an object within the mind, derived from sense experience rather than a changeless realm. Conceptualism, closely related to Aristotelianism, identifies thinking with the mental evocation of concepts. Inner... 0e43532c84 By 1883, Ernst Mach used Gedankenexperiment in a different sense, to denote exclusively the imaginary conduct of a real experiment that would be subsequently performed as a real physical experiment by his students. Physical and mental experimentation could then be contrasted: Mach asked his students to provide him with explanations whenever the results from their subsequent, real, physical experiment differed from those of their prior, imaginary experiment. 0e43532c84

Language and thought On the opposing side, there are 'language of thought theories', which believe that public language is not essential to private thought though the possibility remains that private thought when infused with inessential language diverges in predilection, emphasis, tone, or subsequent recollection. There are two bodies of thought forming around the debate. There is a strong and a weak version of the hypothesis that argue for more or less influence of language on thought. One body of thought stems The study of how language influences thought and vice versa has a long history in a variety of fields. One body of thought stems from linguistics and is known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis. The strong version, linguistic determinism, argues that without language, there is and can be no thought (a largely-discredited idea), and the weak version, linguistic relativity, supports the idea that there are some influences from language on thought. influences thought and vice versa has a long history in a variety of fields. Those theories address the debate of whether thought is possible without language, which is related to the question of whether language evolved for thought. These ideas are difficult to study because it proves challenging to parse the effects of culture versus thought and of language. There are two bodies of thought forming around the debate 0e43532c84

New Thought New Thought movement (also Higher Thought) is a new religious movement that coalesced in the United States in the early 19th century. Though no direct line of transmission is traceable, many adherents to New Thought in the 19th and 20th centuries claimed to be direct descendants of those systems. New Thought was The New Thought movement (also Higher Thought) is a new religious movement that coalesced in the United States in the early 19th century. New Thought was seen by its adherents as succeeding "ancient thought", accumulated wisdom and philosophy from a variety of origins, such as Ancient Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Chinese, Taoist, Hindu, and Buddhist cultures and their related belief systems, primarily regarding the interaction among thought, belief, consciousness in the human mind, and the effects of these within and beyond the human mind 0e43532c84

Freedom of thought is the precursor and progenitor of—and thus is closely linked to—other liberties, including freedom of religion, freedom of speech, and freedom of expression. Though freedom of thought is axiomatic for many other freedoms, they are in no way required for it to operate and exist. The conception of a freedom or a right does not guarantee its inclusion, legality, or protection via a philosophical caveat. It is a very important concept in the Western world and nearly all democratic constitutions protect these freedoms. 0e43532c84

Thought experiment It can also be an abstract hypothetical that is meant to test our intuitions about morality or other fundamental questions of philosophy. It is often an experiment that would be hard, impossible, or unethical to actually perform. The English term thought experiment was coined as a calque of Gedankenexperiment, and it first appeared in the 1897 English translation of A thought experiment is an imaginary scenario that is meant to elucidate or test an argument or theory. experiment 0e43532c84

This book has become the result of the joint work of the authors, which began in 1895, when they had started an investigation of "the subtle matter of the universe." They were interested in the work of the human mind as this work "extrudes into the external world" the thought-forms. 0e43532c84 For instance, the United States Bill of Rights contains the famous guarantee in the First Amendment that laws may not be made that interfere with religion "or prohibiting... 0e43532c84 Thought experiments were conceived as early as the ancient Greeks, who referred to them as δεικνυμι, deiknymi, as conceptual mathematical proofs. 0e43532c84

Thought: Fordham University Quarterly Thought: Fordham University Quarterly was a peer-reviewed academic journal that published articles and reviews on a broad range of topics in the Catholic 0e43532c84

Thought-Forms From the standpoint of Theosophy, it offers views regarding the visualization of thoughts, experiences, emotions and music. From the standpoint of Theosophy, it offers views regarding the visualization of thoughts, experiences, emotions Thought-Forms: A Record of Clairvoyant Investigation is a theosophical book compiled by Theosophical Society members A. Leadbeater. Besant and C. originally published in 1905 in London. Drawings of the "thought-forms" were performed by John Varley Jr. (grandson of the painter John Varley), Prince, and McFarlane. It was originally published in 1905 in London. W 0e43532c84

== From history of compilation == 0e43532c84

Freedom of thought [citation needed] This was explored in George Orwell's novel 1984, with the idea of Newspeak, a stripped-down form of the English language Freedom of thought is the freedom of an individual to hold or consider a fact, viewpoint, or thought, independent of others' viewpoints. freedom of thought 0e43532c84

Currently, the vast majority of economists follow an approach known as mainstream economics (sometimes called 'orthodox economics'). Economists generally specialize into either macroeconomics, broadly on the general scope of the economy as a whole, or microeconomics, on specific markets or actors. 0e43532c84

Thought-terminating cliché Kathleen Taylor wrote in *Brainwashing: The Science of Thought Control* that the words that remain as a result of the diminishing of the English language are ideologically 0e43532c84

Although there have been many leaders and various offshoots of the New Thought philosophy, the origins of New Thought have often been traced back to Phineas Quimby, or even as far back as Franz Mesmer, who was one of the first European thinkers to link one's mental state to physical condition. Many of these groups are incorporated into the International New Thought Alliance. The contemporary New Thought movement is a loosely allied group of religious denominations, authors, philosophers, and... 0e43532c84

Schools of economic thought While economists do not always fit within particular schools, particularly in the modern era, classifying economists into schools of thought is common. Economic thought may be roughly divided into three phases: premodern (Greco-Roman, Indian, Persian, Islamic, and Imperial Chinese), early modern (mercantilist, physiocrats) and modern (beginning with Adam Smith and classical economics in the late 18th century, and Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels' Marxian economics in the mid 19th century). Systematic economic theory has been developed primarily since the beginning of what is termed the modern era. In the history of economic thought, a school of economic thought is a group of economic thinkers who share or shared a mutual perspective on the way economies In the history of economic thought, a school of economic thought is a group of economic thinkers who share or shared a mutual perspective on the way economies function 0e43532c84

In September 1896, Besant reported in *Lucifer* that "two clairvoyant Theosophists" (whose names were not disclosed in the journal, although some members of the Society knew about them) had started "observing the substance of thought." Her article named *Thought-Forms* was accompanied by four pages of pictures of diverse thought-forms which the investigators "had observed and described to an artist." The colour sketches of the unknown... 0e43532c84 Every person attempts to have a cognitive proficiency by developing knowledge, concepts, theories and assessing them in the given environment. This cognitive proficiency gives a sense of contentment and replaces the feeling of helplessness. Apart from bringing ease to the ego of a person, new knowledge and ideas also bring a hope for the future. 0e43532c84 Within the macroeconomic mainstream in the United States, distinctions can be made between saltwater economists and the more laissez... 0e43532c84

Xi Jinping Thought In English foreign media, &quot;Xi Jinping Thought&quot; is the most common usage, with others including Xi Thought and Xiism. &quot;Xi Jinping Thought on socialism. opening up&quot; 0e43532c84

== Overview == 0e43532c84

Thought Other processes, such as entertaining an idea, memory, or imagination, are also frequently considered types of thought. The term can also denote not the process itself, but the resulting mental states or systems of ideas. Core forms include judging, reasoning, concept formation, problem solving, and deliberation. Core forms include Thought, or thinking, is a cognitive process in which the mind considers, creates, or manipulates ideas, representations, or information. Thought, or thinking, is a cognitive process in which the mind considers, creates, or manipulates ideas, representations, or information. In a broader sense, any mental event—including perception and unconscious processes—may be described as forms of thought. Thought may arise in response to perception, but can also occur without immediate input from the sensory organs 0e43532c84

== History == 0e43532c84

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