This article at once celebrates and puts at cautionary arm’s length the tremendous advances made in the cognitive and neurosciences as research that can deepen our understanding of creating and consuming of literature, films, comic books. After providing an overview of recent insights by scholars with one foot in the humanities and the other in the cognitive and neurosciences, the article reflects on some key precepts that might be useful in our continued shaping of a humanities and cognitive based research program. For instance, the article explores the way authors, film directors, and artists generally not only construct artifacts that elicit positive emotions but also negative emotions. It also proposes a model for understanding how the “aesthetic” is a relation and not a property nor an essence of the object (a film) nor something to be found in the subject (us viewing the film).
Cognitive science is most simply defined as the scientific study either of mind or of intelligence. It is an interdisciplinary study drawing from relevant fields including psychology, philosophy, neuroscience, linguistics, anthropology, computer science, biology, and physics. – Wikipedia. • An interdisciplinary science that draws on many fields (as psychology, artificial intelligence, linguistics, and philosophy) in developing theories about human perception, thinking, and learning. – Merriam-Webster. • Cognitive science can be roughly summed up as the scientific interdisciplinary study of mind. – Home. • The Neuroscience of Storytelling. We've often lauded the use of stories in your presentations; either to enhance the opening of your speech, or to build a framework for your overall approach. Understanding the draw of stories and using it to your advantage will not only make you a more memorable presenter, but a more compelling writer. In fact, we've built an entire business around it. Let's explore the science of it. The Neuroscience of Storytelling. When you shift your perspective from "I need to tell something to my audience" to "I have something I want to share," you begin to formulate a story, not merely a lecture. We've seen it work first hand. The question remains: why do stories work so well? Fundamentals of Computational Neuroscience. Cognitive Science: An Introduction to the Science of Mind. Brain Development. Clinical Neurology, A Primer. Cognition and the Brain. 1615301364 Brain. 1107051622 Cognitive Science. Neuroimaging - Cognitive and Clinical Neuroscience. Clinical Neuroanatomy 27E.pdf. The Cognitive Neuroscientist's Toolkit Navigating the Brain 41 Understanding the Data From the Letter-Matching Task 75 Study Design: Single and Double Dissociations 84. Now You See It, Now You Don't 223. Correlation and Causation: Brain Size and PTSD.