

# **WHAT WENT WRONG WITH INTROSPECTIONISM?**

**...ACCORDING TO BEHAVIORISTS (27-30)**

**...ACCORDING TO PSYCHOANALISTS (30-31)**

**...ACCORDING TO PHENOMENOLOGISTS (32-35)**

## **3.1 IRRATIONAL BEHAVIOR**

**What does it mean for behavior to be “rational”?**

**What are some examples of irrational behavior?**

**Why does the existence of irrational behavior pose a problem to Cartesians and introspectionists?**

## **3.2 THE CONCEPT OF THE UNCONSCIOUS**

**Unconscious cause of behavior vs. unconscious mental state?**

**Why did psychologists initially accuse Freud of self contradiction?**

## **3.3 THE EXISTENCE OF THE UNCONSCIOUS**

**Observation terms vs. theoretical terms**

**Does becoming conscious of a sensation create it, or are you noticing something that was already there?**

**Unconsciously seeing a stop sign vs. seeing and immediately forgetting**

**The problem of empirically equivalent theories**

**Evidence from Cognitive Science: Lackner & Garrett (1972)**

## **3.4 OTHER MINDS**

**What is the problem of other minds?**

**Why is it a weak generalization to assume that others' experiences are like my own?**

**Reports of mental states vs. other behavioral evidence**

**Parapraxes (Freudian slips)**

## **3.5 RESISTANCE**

**What did Freud mean by “resistance”?**

**How did he explain it?**

**Why doesn't it matter whether Freud's modules are localized in the brain?**

**Functionalism**

## **THE PLEASURE PRINCIPLE:**

**wish → pain → activity → wish fulfillment → pleasure**

## **TWO MODIFICATIONS:**

**wish → pain → affective discharge → partial and temporary pain reduction**

**wish → pain → hallucinatory wish fulfillment → partial and temporary pain reduction**

## **A THIRD:**

**wish → pain → delay of wish fulfillment → activity → wish fulfillment → pleasure**

**ID**

**EGO**

**SUPEREGO**

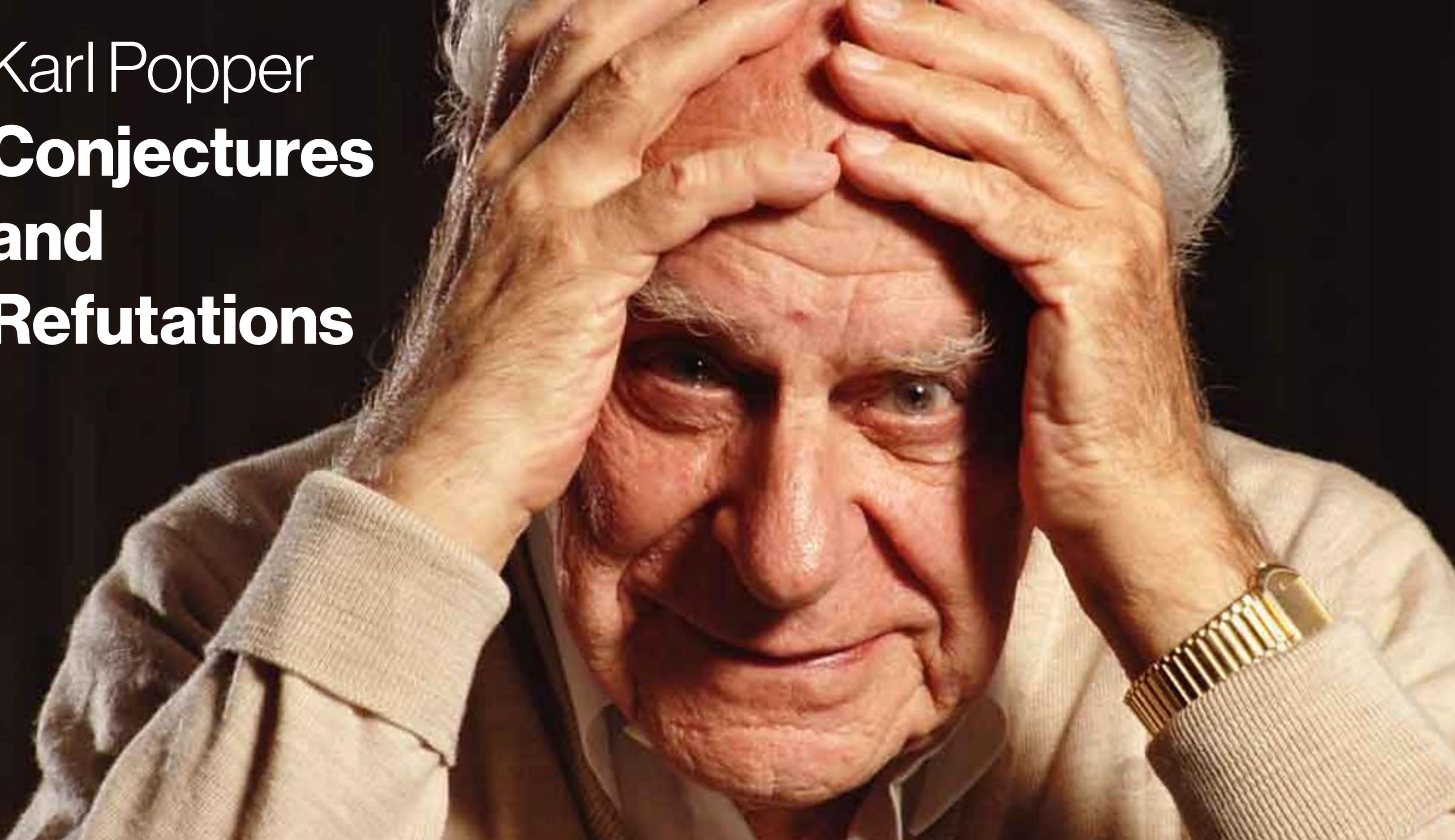
**PRIMARY PROCESS THINKING**

**SECONDARY PROCESS THINKING**

**DEFENSE MECHANISMS**

**REPRESSION**

Karl Popper  
**Conjectures  
and  
Refutations**



# Popper's Criteria for Good Science

- (1) It is easy to obtain confirmations, or verifications, for nearly every theory—if we look for confirmations.
- (2) Confirmations should count only if they are the result of risky predictions; that is to say, if, unenlightened by the theory in question, we should have expected an event which was incompatible with the theory—an event which would have refuted the theory.
- (3) Every 'good' scientific theory is a prohibition: it forbids certain things to happen. The more a theory forbids, the better it is.
- (4) A theory which is not refutable by any conceivable event is nonscientific. Irrefutability is not a virtue of a theory (as people often think) but a vice.

## Popper's Criteria for Good Science

- (5) Every genuine test of a theory is an attempt to falsify it, or to refute it. Testability is falsifiability; but there are degrees of testability: some theories are more testable, more exposed to refutation, than others; they take, as it were, greater risks.
- (6) Confirming evidence should not count except when it is the result of a genuine test of the theory; and this means that it can be presented as a serious but unsuccessful attempt to falsify the theory. (I now speak in such cases of 'corroborating evidence'.)
- (7) Some genuinely testable theories, when found to be false, are still upheld by their admirers--for example by introducing ad hoc some auxiliary assumption, or by re-interpreting the theory ad hoc in such a way that it escapes refutation. Such a procedure is always possible, but it rescues the theory from refutation only at the price of destroying, or at least lowering, its scientific status. (I later described such a rescuing operation as a 'conventionalist twist' or a 'conventionalist stratagem'.)