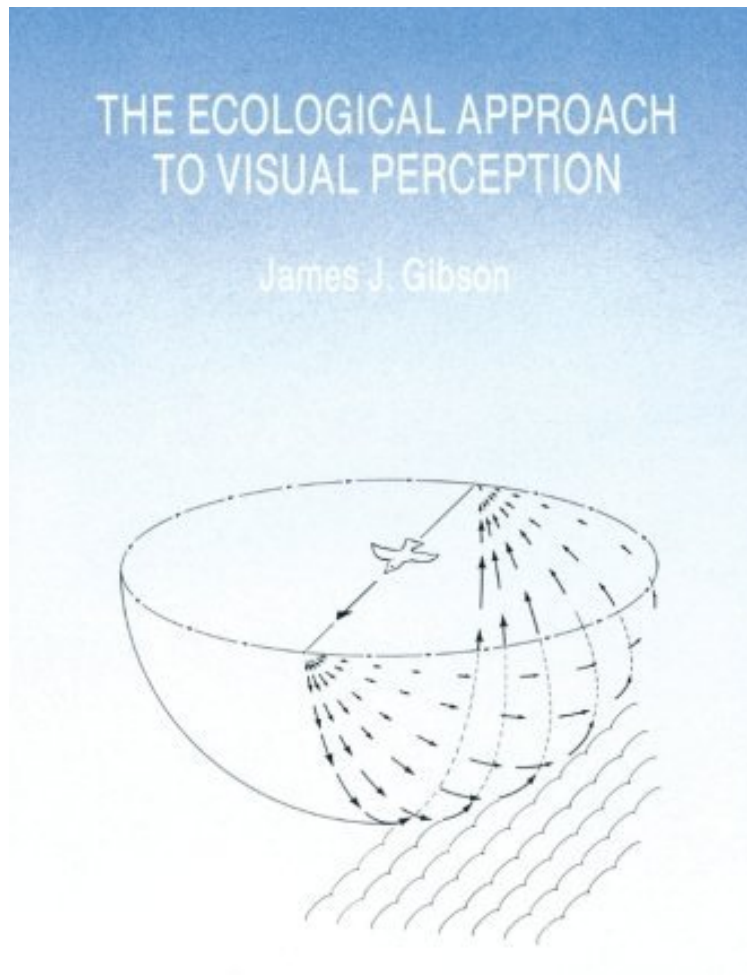


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The Ecological Approach To Visual Perception

James J. Gibson

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#1143202 in Books Psychology Press 1986-09-01 1986-10-13Original language:EnglishPDF # 1 9.02 x .79 x 5.981, 1.05 #File Name: 0898599598332 pages | File size: 32.Mb

James J. Gibson : The Ecological Approach To Visual Perception before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Ecological Approach To Visual Perception:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Five StarsBy CustomerNice book5 of 6 people found the following review helpful. Providing a framework to help researchers think about perception: "The more it changes, the more it is the same thing."By Wangdo KimWe cannot change it. Why has man changed the shapes and substances of his environment? To change what it affords him. He has made more available what benefits him and less pressing what

injures him. In making life easier for himself, of course, he has made life harder for most of the other animals. We all fit into the substructures of the environment in our various ways, for we were all, in fact, formed by them. We were created by the world we live in. Gibson said that if what we perceived were the entities of physics and mathematics, meaning would have to be imposed on them. But if what we perceived are the entities of environment science, their meaning can be discovered. He has conceived "the theory of affordances". He has described the environment as the surfaces that separate substances from the medium in which the animals live. But he has also described what the environment affords animals, mentioning the terrain, shelters, water, fire, objects, tool, other animals, and human displays. The important question is how do we go from surfaces to affordance? A radical hypothesis implies that the values and meanings of things in the environment can be directly perceived, moreover, it would explain the sense in which values and meaning are external to the perceiver. The advantage to the theory of perception to be derived from a study of this affordance is apparent at every step. We may in our perception-action coupling space conceive quadratic forms like those of the conics, follow Joachimsthal's equation, in connection with maximization and minimization problem in motor control, and observed that if we adopt the fertile method of investigation introduced by Joachimsthal, an equilibrium equation of locomotion and manipulation arose in connection with the determination of existence of quadratic function. 0 of 1 people found the following review helpful. Five Stars By Andrew Biemiller I already reviewed this--very favorably.

This is a book about how we see: the environment around us (its surfaces, their layout, and their colors and textures); where we are in the environment; whether or not we are moving and, if we are, where we are going; what things are good for; how to do things (to thread a needle or drive an automobile); or why things look as they do. The basic assumption is that vision depends on the eye which is connected to the brain. The author suggests that natural vision depends on the eyes in the head on a body supported by the ground, the brain being only the central organ of a complete visual system. When no constraints are put on the visual system, people look around, walk up to something interesting and move around it so as to see it from all sides, and go from one vista to another. That is natural vision -- and what this book is about.

About the Author James J. Gibson (1904-1979) is one of the most important psychologists of the 20th century, best known for his work on visual perception. He received his Ph.D. from Princeton University and his first major work was *The Perception of the Visual World* (1950) in which he rejected behaviorism for a view based on his own experimental work. In his later works, including *The Ecological Approach to Visual Perception* (1979), Gibson became more philosophical and criticized cognitivism in the same way he had attacked behaviorism before, arguing strongly in favor of direct perception and direct realism, as opposed to cognitivist indirect realism. He termed his new approach "ecological psychology". Gibson's legacy is increasingly influential on many contemporary movements in psychology, particularly those considered to be post-cognitivist.