# Article information:

What It Is like to See: A Sensorimotor Theory of Perceptual Experience on JSTOR
<https://www-jstor-org.libezproxy.open.ac.uk/stable/20117168?sid=primo>

# Article summary:

1. The paper proposes a sensorimotor theory of perceptual experience that bridges the gap between physical processes in the brain and the subjective aspect of sensory experience.

2. According to this theory, experience is not generated by brain processes themselves, but rather is constituted by the way these processes enable interaction between the perceiver and the environment.

3. This approach allows for a more principled characterization of the differences between sensory modalities, provides insights into visual awareness and consciousness, and makes testable empirical predictions such as the phenomenon of "change blindness."

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "What It Is like to See: A Sensorimotor Theory of Perceptual Experience" proposes a sensorimotor theory of perceptual experience that aims to bridge the gap between physical processes in the brain and the subjective aspect of sensory experience. While the topic is interesting and relevant, there are several aspects of the article that warrant critical analysis.

Firstly, the article lacks a clear introduction or background information on the existing theories and research on perceptual experience. This makes it difficult for readers to understand the context and significance of the proposed sensorimotor theory. Additionally, there is no mention of any potential biases or limitations of the theory, which raises questions about its validity and generalizability.

Furthermore, the article relies heavily on references without providing sufficient explanation or analysis of their relevance to the topic. The inclusion of numerous references may give an impression of thoroughness, but it does not necessarily indicate a comprehensive understanding or critical evaluation of the literature.

The article also makes several unsupported claims without providing evidence or empirical data to support them. For example, it claims that experience is not generated by brain processes themselves but rather by the interaction between the perceiver and the environment. However, this claim is not substantiated with any experimental findings or theoretical arguments.

Moreover, there is a lack of exploration of counterarguments or alternative perspectives. The article presents its sensorimotor theory as if it were the only plausible explanation for perceptual experience, without acknowledging other theories or addressing potential criticisms.

Additionally, there is a promotional tone throughout the article, with phrases such as "satisfactory way" and "striking prediction." This suggests a bias towards promoting and endorsing the proposed theory rather than presenting a balanced analysis.

Overall, while the topic of the article is intriguing, its content lacks depth and critical analysis. The absence of background information, unsupported claims, reliance on references without proper analysis, lack of consideration for alternative perspectives, and promotional tone all contribute to a limited and potentially biased presentation of the sensorimotor theory of perceptual experience.

# Topics for further research:

* Critiques of sensorimotor theory of perceptual experience
* Alternative theories of perceptual experience
* Empirical evidence for the role of brain processes in sensory experience
* The relationship between perception and the environment
* The role of attention in perceptual experience
* The subjective aspect of sensory experience

# Report location:

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