

# FENOMENOLOĢIJA MŪSDIENU PASAUĻĒ



Phenomenology Worldwide



Kolektīva monogrāfija  
Sastādītāja un zinātniskā redaktore Maija Kūle

Latvijas Universitātes Filozofijas un socioloģijas institūts

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# Saturs

<i>Maija Kūle</i>	
Fenomenoloģijas nozīme mūsdienu filosofiskās domas attīstībā	9

## I

### HUSERLA FENOMENOLOĢIJAS STUDIJAS

<i>Uldis Vēgners</i>	
Hilētiskās dotības iespējamība Huserla fenomenoloģijā	39

<i>Nellija Motrošilova</i>	
Huserla "Loģiskie pētījumi" un mūsdienīgums	55

<i>Rinalds Zembahs</i>	
Jēgas krīze: laikmeta diagnostika Edmunda Huserla skatījumā	111

## II

### FENOMENOLOĢISKĀS TRADĪCIJAS IZVĒRSUMI

<i>Andrejs Balodis</i>	
Ķermenis, laiks un atmiņa. Bergsona filozofijas kritika franču fenomenoloģijā	121

<i>Maija Kūle</i>	
Pārsniedzot klasiskās fenomenoloģijas ietvarus: dzīves fenomenoloģijas projekts	147

<i>Ineta Kivle</i>	
Auditory Phenomena and Human Life: Phenomenological Experience	171
<i>Daniela Verducci</i>	
The Consciousness of Being Alive. A Forgotten Transcendental Condition of Community and Togetherness	179
<i>Ineta Kivle</i>	
Ontology of Art: Mimesis and Play	197
<i>Elga Freiberga †</i>	
Mākslas darba eksistenciālā un afektīvā pieredze: Sartrs un Anrī	209
<i>Velga Vēvere</i>	
Viljams Džeimss: reliģiskās pieredzes fenomenoloģiskā deskripcija	233
<i>Igors Šuvajevs</i>	
Rūpes turēšana. Patočka un Fuko	247

### III

## FENOMENOLOĢIJA LATVIJĀ UN LIETUVĀ

<i>Uldis Vēgners</i>	
Fenomenoloģijas recepcija Latvijas akadēmiskajā vidē 20. gadsimta pirmajā pusē	263
<i>Maija Kūle</i>	
Teodors Celms un Staņislavs Ladusāns SJ – salīdzinošais skatījums	281
<i>Toms Kačerauskis</i>	
Fenomenoloģija Lietuvā	293
<i>Velgas Vēveres</i> intervija ar <i>Maiju Kūli</i> par fenomenoloģiju pasaulē un Latvijā	307

Ineta Kivle

## Auditory Phenomena and Human Life: Phenomenological Experience

The present study analyses auditory phenomena from the point of view of hermeneutical phenomenology; it shows linkage with the understanding of *man, hearing and listening* in the context of human life as the horizon of meaningful sonority and silence. The central questions of the study are: What is experienced by sound and sonority? How do humans see themselves included in being which is the source from where they listen, understand and speak? The content of the study is built around these questions and explores classical standpoints of Husserl's phenomenology and other philosophical consequences, arguing that auditory phenomena do not form an isolated horizon, but are covered by visible, perceptible and comprehensible horizons.

Philosophical interpretations of auditory phenomena<sup>1</sup> give descriptions of the phenomena from the point of philosophical cogitation, exploring standpoints and terminology<sup>2</sup> that differ from descriptions and methods used in other sciences and theories. Philosophical interest about auditory phenomena as thinkable objects open up differences and similarities between sound, music, voice and speech that do not concern other

<sup>1</sup> In phenomenological thinking sound, speech and voice are called not as audible, but as "auditory phenomena" whereas phenomenology reveals how sonority is constituted. The "audible phenomenon" is more used in natural sciences, in audio industry and information technology.

<sup>2</sup> Phenomenological and hermeneutical approach to auditory phenomena bases on statements of Husserl's phenomenology, Heidegger's analyses of *Dasein* and method of hermeneutical interpretations.

makes relatively limited horizon of common spatiotemporal situation experienced by those who share this situation and are included in it. In this case silence is an active human performance determined by rational, intuitive and emotional intentions, as well as by accumulated experience.

Auditory phenomena are not only heard, but also grasped visibly, kinesthetically. Speech includes language muteness; sound is intentionally connected with silence. Auditory phenomena mark the horizons of audibility, where the unheard comes into being. Horizon of audibility widens and narrows, depending on what we are listening to. Auditory phenomena are not in an isolated horizon, they are covered by the visible and the visually grasped – the world that is constituted includes both the sounds of music, nature, voice, as well as visually grasped things and the activities going on, and other people.

Description of auditory phenomena shows human life as a flexible and variable horizon where hearing and seeing, sonority and silence can be adequately constituted in subjectivity and intersubjectivity, as well as human life can be understood as event in the world, elucidated in the continuum of spatial temporality. Human life as flexible and variable horizon persistently moves, displaying unity of various and inseparable directions of human life.