

The Different Model of Cognitive Mind

The background is a solid teal color. At the bottom of the image, there is a stylized silhouette of a mountain range with jagged peaks and valleys, rendered in a slightly darker shade of teal.

➤ Definition of Cognition

- Cognition is the process or result of recognizing, interpreting, judging, and reasoning.
- It also involves issues how we acquire, store, retrieve, and use knowledge.
- It is a process in which information is encoded in the brain by receiving signals from the outer world through the sense organs.

➤ Different Models of Understanding Cognition or Mind

- Neuroscientific Model
- Psychological Model
- Representational Model
- Computational Model
- Isomorphic Model
- Multiple realizable Model
- Multiple-Draft Model
- Sub-personal Model

➤ Neuroscientific Model

- Neuroanatomy is the study of the nervous system's structure, and is concerned with identifying the parts of the nervous system and describing how the parts are connected to each other.
- Two kinds of investigation
- Gross and fine

➤ Psychological Model

- The psychological approach to cognition is defined as the psychology of understanding and knowing. It is also the study of mental processes. It is concerned with the way we take in information from the outside world, and how we make sense of that information, and what use we make of it.

➤ Representational Model

- The representational theory of cognition tries to show how our knowledge of the world is represented in the mind. When human knowledge is represented in an abstract format, we call it propositions. Thus all knowledge representations take place in language. The representational theory studies the mental representation in a formal language called language of thought by Jerry Fodor.

➤ Isomorphic Model

- Two systems are functionally isomorphic if there is a correspondence between states of one and the states of the other that preserves the functional relation.

➤ Multiple realizable Model

- There can be indefinitely many different physical properties, which constitute the realizations of the same functional property. However, it is also true that the same physical state can realize different functional properties at different times or in different circumstances or in different creatures.

➤ Multiple-Draft Model

- All varieties of perception-indeed, all varieties of thought or mental activity –are accomplished in the brain by parallel, multitrack processes of interpretation and elaboration of sensory inputs.

➤ Sub-personal Model

➤ Computational Model

- All cognitive processes are computational processes, and all computational processes require internal representations as the medium of computation. And then the nature of this medium is such that the internal representations are symbols. The symbol-system facilitates the computational processes.