

### **Structural aspects of bodily sensations**

Typical perceptual experiences inform us about objects in the surrounding world. For instance, by virtue of sight we can see that a table is big, hearing inform us that a sound is loud, and due to smell we may know that an apple pie is nearby. However, there also exist a special class of experiences which do not present the world around us, but present states of our own body. In philosophical works they are often named 'bodily sensations', while in psychological works the term 'interoceptive sensations' is commonly used. Examples of such experiences are pains, thermal sensations, some of the tactile experiences, sensations coming from internal organs, and experiences concerning positions of our body parts.

The project focuses on structural aspects of bodily sensations. Experiences, both those presenting objects in the surrounding and those presenting states of a person's body, are not chaotic but are organized according to certain rules. For example, while the same object may be seen and touched, in each of these cases an experience will be different because visual space is organized by distinct principles than tactile space determined by the shape of a body. In contemporary philosophy of mind and perception, many works investigate such structural principles which organize visual, auditory, or olfactory experiences. However, not much place has been yet devoted to analogous investigations regarding structural aspects of bodily sensations.

The goal of the project is to analyze rules characterizing how different types of bodily sensations present bodily states in a way that uses both up-to-date empirical knowledge and precise concepts developed within the contemporary analytic philosophy. In particular, it will be analyzed what are the relations between types of bodily sensations and distinct representations of the body, what are principles regarding the way in which bodily sensations jointly present different types of qualities (e.g., combinations of tactile sensations with painful sensations), and rules governing identification and tracking introspectively experienced bodily states through time.