Name

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Subject

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Analytical essay

Three Dialogues Between Hylas and Philonous focused on the elements of nature. The dialogue exhibits the role of idealism and metaphysics. The book provides criticism to Berkeley’s discussion by explaining common sense. People don’t only consider their presence in the room, but also reflects on the things. If there was nothing in the room except the man he would be a lunatic. Human beings are independent in their thoughts and perceive things according to their individual mindset. The beliefs run that counter interact with the common sense possessed by humans. This also reflects the commitment of humans to share their perceptions and ideas about the world and its objects.

George Hardin Color and Illusion exhibits the concept of colour realism used by humans for representing their artistic skills. Color illusions depict that painters hold different visions for representing nature and its diverse ideas. Hardin explains how painters use simultaneous contrast for giving a deeper meaning to their artwork. Simultaneous contrast is a visual concept that involves mechanical, optical and electric components. Hardin says that “simultaneous contrast is consciously manipulated by painter” (p. 558). The reason for manipulating contrast is to capture all aspects of the artwork. This allows the painter to give a vivid appearance to his artistic work. The painter has thus adopted this technique for capturing nature including birds, sun and the gloominess. This is a technique used of giving a real illustration to the thoughts. The painter uses simultaneous contrast for representing their ideas and thoughts with the audience (Hardin).

Some of these arguments/examples are stronger or more convincing than others. It reflects that color possesses physical characteristics that depend on visual experiences of the people. Colors are thus mental properties that represent an idea and is the product of human thoughts. The physical properties of color reflect the themes of physicalism. The disposition of the physical object gives experience and meaning to color. They convinced me that this view of color is correct because Hylas mentions, “I was discoursing of last night, that finding I could not sleep, I resolved to rise and take a turn in the garden” (Berkeley). The encounter of human beings with nature and related objects have a significant influence on artistic work and creativity. The virtue of color experiences is used for expressing the ideas of the world. the properties of the physical objects are determined by the virtue of color. The properties of color when contrasted with nature is independent of human interests (Berkeley).

Some concepts are given more attention such as the ideology if Hardin related to color and visuals. Colors have reflecting properties of objects that are determinable and identified as reflectances. The objections of Hardin emphasize the characteristics of physicalism. There is a profound difference between the perception of color that exists independently and its spatial properties. Physicalism explained by Hardin stresses on the physical properties of color. The discussion focuses on the element of contrast that is used by artists to manipulating their artwork.

Contrast effects encourage the view of an object relative to the surrounding. However, the reflectance object is distinctive from the independent object. The comparison of color contrast leads to the illusion of spatial perceptions that is again linked to physicalism. The perceptible properties of color also identify the perceptions of the object. The perceived properties are used for explaining the shape and relevant properties of the object. I am convinced with the feature of color contrast explained by Hardin.

Work Cited

Berkeley, George. Three Dialogues Between Hylas and Philonous. 1713.

Hardin, C. L. Color and illusion. William G. Lycan (ed.), Mind and Cognition. Blackwell, 1990.