

Editorial

Cognitio's commitment to philosophers of classic pragmatism, namely, Charles S. Peirce, William James, and John Dewey, is guided by the publication of articles whose content is in profound dialogue with themes that report to problems of the history of philosophy, bringing them to the present for a wider debate in contemporaneity.

In this edition, **Cognitio** presents several articles directed to this end. The genesis of these articles is, and will continue to be, the academic universe, notwithstanding the fact that many questions that mobilize culture in general are derived from them. This edition opens with an instigating article by Ciano Aydin, in which he discusses one of the many contributions that can be obtained from the philosophy of Charles S. Peirce, principally from his pragmatism, for the construction of a framework for Postphenomenology, an area of the philosophy of technology "that investigates how technologies influence and shape world and self." Still in the wake of Peircean philosophy, we find the thought-provoking articles of Steven Skaggs, Frank Thomas Sautter, Alessandro Ballabio, and Juan Pablo Llobet Vallejos and Pablo Antonio Stocco.

Steven Skaggs investigates the relevance of the dynamic object in Peircean semiotics inasmuch as this object determines the immediate object, which itself is represented in the sign. To this end, Skaggs makes use of improvised creative acts, which he exemplifies through the design of typographic fonts. In the area of logic, professor Frank Sautter advances a study on Martin Gardner's method by digraphs with the beta system of the Peirce's existential graphs, and how this relationship can be used in the analysis of categorical propositions as expressions of instantiation and non-instantiation of pairs of concepts. Under the lens of epistemology, Ballabio presents a new approach to the genesis of the creative experience, based on the relation between perceptive experience, that which we apprehend from the world, and abductive reasoning as Peirce conceived it, as a means of introducing novelty in knowledge. Llobet Vallejos and Stocco reflect on how Peircean semiotics can contribute in an expressive way to studies on the human voice.

William James is seen here through the analysis of José Jatuff. The author examines the ethical component of James' philosophy while exploring the thought of Ernest Renan, as the philosopher in question "opposes the objective moral of work to Renan's interior gnostic sensitivity."

Dewey is present in three interesting articles from authors Fabio Campeotto and Claudio Viale, Federico López, and Livio Mattarollo. The first discuss a neglected aspect of Dewey's mature philosophy, inasmuch as according to the authors, it would have been influenced by the art collector Albert C. Barnes. In the next article, López speaks of the importance of biology and anthropology in Dewey's ethics, which itself is destined to be a "a political project that advocates for the use of scientific knowledge in dealing with ethical and political conflicts." On the other hand, this article is complemented finely by Mattarollo's text, as he analyzes the social philosophy of Dewey in its normative aspect based on lectures he gave when on his travel to China.

Also, this edition brings two translations. The first is the translation of The meaning of a word written by the British philosopher, John L. Austin, made by Arthur

Araujo. In the second translation, we return to Peirce, where Isabel Jungk analyzes the concept of Peirce's evolutionary love in the article called The normative nature of evolutionary love.

*To our readers, as is our custom, we wish an inspiring and fruitful reading that may be, in some way, a contribution towards the personal research of each one in the area of the topics in this **Cognitio**.*

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