

FOREWORD¹

PRESENTACIÓN

One of philosophy's core tasks is conceptual analysis and engineering: striving to refine and clarify the ideas and categories we use in philosophical discourse and daily life. In this volume, we embrace this challenge through a focused question: *Do “Perspective”, “Point of View”, “Frame”, and “Scenario” refer to the same concept, or do they represent distinct notions?* This question, which also served as the title of a roundtable discussion at the 2024 World Philosophy Congress in Rome, inspired the research and discussions presented here.

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Our inquiry revealed significant ambiguities and overlaps in these concepts. For instance, philosophers such as A. W. Moore in his book *Points of view* (1997) describe a “point of view” as a location in the broadest sense—spatial, temporal, or contextual—while J. Moline (“On points of view”, 1968) sees it as a specific mode of accessing reality. Other accounts, such as those of Liz and Vázquez in *Temporal Points of View* (2015), formalise perspectives as structures comprising agents, contents, attitudes, and conditions for adopting a perspective. By contrast, Hautamäki, in *Viewpoint relativism* (2020), proposes a more succinct model centred on subjects, objects, and selected aspects of representation.

Similarly, the concept of “frame”, central to cognitive science since Minsky in his article “A framework for representing knowledge” (1989), emphasizes its role as a data structure guiding reasoning and decision-making. Frames, with their practical orientation, have inspired work in decision theory (e.g., Bermúdez’s *Frame it again*, 2021) and management (e.g., *Framers*, 2021, by Cukier *et al.*). Meanwhile,

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“scenarios” often intersect with frames, particularly in artificial intelligence, where the “frame problem” highlights their role in modelling practical reasoning.

This volume brings together articles that scrutinise these concepts, propose definitions, explore their relationships, and, in some cases, introduce new terminologies. Through rigorous conceptual analysis, we hope to illuminate the interplay between these notions and contribute to both philosophical understanding and practical applications.

The first three works presented here directly address whether perspectives, points of view, frames, and scenarios refer to the same concept. The first text is “Frames, perspectives and scenarios” by Manuel Liz, who opens the discussion by defining frames and scenarios based on the structure of a point of view or perspective, that is $\langle S, Att, n-CC, CC, Cp \rangle$. Margarita Vázquez, in her text “Points of View, Frames, Scenarios... and Models” expands the inquiry by introducing the concept of model, drawing from system dynamics and possible worlds semantics, and provides a comparative framework for defining these notions. In “An extended concept of points of view containing frames”, Antti Hautamäki proposes an enriched notion of a point of view, integrating frames, while distinguishing between points of view and perspectives. In short, a perspective constitutes the ontological side of points of view, while frames and subjects are the cognitive side.

The subsequent three contributions focus on specific issues. Andrés Jaume, in his text “Perspectives, points of view, and frames. On the possibility of evaluating points of view” differentiates between macro-frames and micro-frames, exploring their interplay with points of view and the criteria problem for selecting one frame or perspective over another. In “Frames and reframing in medicine” Natividad Garrido examines the concept of reframing, applying it to medicine, illustrating how the transition from evidence-based to narrative medicine exemplifies reframing. Finally, in “On points of view, perspectives, frames, scenarios and schemas. Does non-conceptuality play a relevant role?”, I emphasise the role of non-conceptual aspects in points of view and frames, employing also the notion of a schema as developed in behaviourism and cognitive-behavioural approaches.

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