

# Tacit Dimension Michael Polanyi

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It is your entirely own time to performance reviewing habit. accompanied by guides you could enjoy now is **Tacit Dimension Michael Polanyi** below.

**The Tacit Dimension** -  
Lara Schrijver  
2021-05-03

In architecture, tacit knowledge plays a substantial role in both the design process and its reception. The essays in this book explore the tacit dimension of architecture in its

aesthetic, material, cultural, design-based, and reflexive understanding of what we build. Tacit knowledge, described in 1966 by Michael Polanyi as what we 'can know but cannot tell', often denotes knowledge that escapes quantifiable dimensions of research. Much of

architecture's knowledge resides beneath the surface, in nonverbal instruments such as drawings and models that articulate the spatial imagination of the design process.

Awareness of the tacit dimension helps to understand the many facets of the spaces we inhabit, from the ideas of the architect to the more hidden assumptions of our cultures.

Beginning in the studio, where students are guided into becoming architects, the book follows a path through the tacit knowledge present in materials, conceptual structures, and the design process, revealing how the tacit dimension leads to craftsmanship and the situated knowledge of architecture-in-the-world. Contributors: Tom Avermaete (ETH Zürich), Margitta Buchert (Leibniz-Universität

Hannover), Christoph Grafe (Bergische Universität Wuppertal), Mari Lending (The Oslo School of Architecture and Design), Angelika Schnell (Academy of Fine Arts Vienna), Eireen Schreurs (Delft University of Technology), Lara Schrijver (University of Antwerp)

The Tacit Mode - Jerry H. Gill 2000-01-06

Explores the thought of twentieth-century philosopher Michael Polanyi.

The Tacit Dimension - Lara Schrijver 2021-05-03

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*Beyond the Stable State*  
- Donald A. Schön  
1973-01-01  
Offers individuals and institutions guidelines for coping with the radical changes confronting civilization  
**Reconsidering Michael Polanyi's Philosophy** -  
Stefania Ruzsits Jha  
2002-03-17

The chemist and philosopher Michael Polanyi (1891–1976) was one of the first twentieth-century scientists to propose a program to resolve the internal conflict of the modern Enlightenment: scientific detachment and moral nihilism with humanist values.

Stefania Jha's intellectual biography places Polanyi in the context of his time and culture, analyzes his key philosophical ideas, and explicates the application—and at times misappropriation—of his work. Polanyi's method was not laid out in his published works, and his vocabulary tends to make his writings difficult to understand. By exposing the structure of his theory of tacit knowing, and by tracing the growth of his thinking, Jha shows how the various elements of his thought are

integrated. Through examination of his philosophical roots in Kant and the complexity of his evolving thought, she counteracts the popular notion that Polanyi's philosophy stands apart from the western philosophic tradition. Jha's deep analysis makes Polanyi's shift of focus from science to philosophy more intelligible, his philosophy more approachable, and the causes he championed—such as the freedom of science and cultural freedom—more understandable. Applying his notion of tacit knowing in practical directions, Jha seeks to bring the study of Polanyi's philosophy out of the specialists' enclave and into such fields as ethics and clinical medicine.

**The Study of Man (Routledge Revivals)** - Michael Polanyi

2013-10-31  
Michael Polanyi  
(1891-1976) was an  
eminent theorist across  
the fields of  
philosophy, physical  
chemistry and economics.  
Elected to the Royal  
Society and the American  
Academy of Arts and  
Sciences, his  
contributions to  
research in the social  
sciences, and his  
theories on positivism  
and knowledge, are of  
critical academic  
importance. The three  
lectures included in  
this comprehensive  
volume, first published  
in 1959, argue for  
Polanyi's principle of  
'tacit knowing' as a  
fundamental component of  
knowledge. They were  
intended to accompany  
Polanyi's earlier work,  
Personal Knowledge, and  
as a tribute to the  
philosophical and  
educational work of Lord  
A. D. Lindsay.  
Epistemology of

Intelligence Agencies -  
Nicolae Sfetcu  
2019-04-07  
About the analogy  
between the  
epistemological and  
methodological aspects  
of the activity of  
intelligence agencies  
and some scientific  
disciplines, advocating  
for a more scientific  
approach to the process  
of collecting and  
analyzing information  
within the intelligence  
cycle. I assert that the  
theoretical, ontological  
and epistemological  
aspects of the activity  
of many intelligence  
agencies are  
underestimated, leading  
to incomplete  
understanding of current  
phenomena and confusion  
in inter-institutional  
collaboration. After a  
brief Introduction,  
which includes a history  
of the evolution of the  
intelligence concept  
after World War II,  
Intelligence Activity

defines the objectives and organization of intelligence agencies, the core model of these organizations (the intelligence cycle), and the relevant aspects of the intelligence gathering and intelligence analysis. In the Ontology section, I highlight the ontological aspects and the entities that threaten and are threatened. The Epistemology section includes aspects specific to intelligence activity, with the analysis of the traditional (Singer) model, and a possible epistemological approach through the concept of tacit knowledge developed by scientist Michael Polanyi. In the Methodology section there are various methodological theories with an emphasis on structural analytical techniques, and some

analogies with science, archeology, business and medicine. In Conclusions I argue on the possibility of a more scientific approach to methods of intelligence gathering and analysis of intelligence agencies. CONTENTS: Abstract 1 Introduction 1.1. History 2. Intelligence activity 2.1. Organizations 2.2. Intelligence cycle 2.3 Intelligence gathering 2.4. Intelligence analysis 2.5. Counterintelligence 2.6. Epistemic communities 3. Ontology 4. Epistemology 4.1. The tacit knowledge (Polanyi) 5. Methodologies 6. Analogies with other disciplines 6.1. Science 6.2. Archeology 6.3. Business 6.4. Medicine 7. Conclusions Bibliography DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.12971.49 445 *Theories of Mathematics Education* - Bharath

Sriraman 2012-03-14  
Advances in Mathematics Education is a new and innovative book series published by Springer that builds on the success and the rich history of ZDM—The International Journal on Mathematics Education (formerly known as Zentralblatt für - daktik der Mathematik). One characteristic of ZDM since its inception in 1969 has been the publication of themed issues that aim to bring the state-of-the-art on central sub-domains within mathematics education. The published issues include a rich variety of topics and contributions that continue to be of relevance today. The newly established monograph series aims to integrate, synthesize and extend papers from previously published themed issues of importance today, by

orienting these issues towards the future state of the art. The main idea is to move the field forward with a book series that looks to the future by building on the past by carefully choosing viable ideas that can fruitfully mutate and inspire the next generations. Taking inspiration from Henri Poincaré (1854–1912), who said “To create consists precisely in not making useless combinations and in making those which are useful and which are only a small minority. Michael Polanyi and His Generation - Mary Jo Nye 2011-09-16  
In Michael Polanyi and His Generation, Mary Jo Nye investigates the role that Michael Polanyi and several of his contemporaries played in the emergence of the social turn in the philosophy of science. This turn

involved seeing science as a socially based enterprise that does not rely on empiricism and reason alone but on social communities, behavioral norms, and personal commitments. Nye argues that the roots of the social turn are to be found in the scientific culture and political events of Europe in the 1930s, when scientific intellectuals struggled to defend the universal status of scientific knowledge and to justify public support for science in an era of economic catastrophe, Stalinism and Fascism, and increased demands for applications of science to industry and social welfare. At the center of this struggle was Polanyi, who Nye contends was one of the first advocates of this new conception of science. Nye reconstructs Polanyi's

scientific and political milieus in Budapest, Berlin, and Manchester from the 1910s to the 1950s and explains how he and other natural scientists and social scientists of his generation—including J. D. Bernal, Ludwik Fleck, Karl Mannheim, and Robert K. Merton—and the next, such as Thomas Kuhn, forged a politically charged philosophy of science, one that newly emphasized the social construction of science.

**Contact with Reality** -  
Esther Lightcap Meek  
2017-05-05

Is knowledge discovered, or just invented? Can we ever get outside ourselves to know how reality is in itself, independent of us? Philosophical realism raises the question whether in our knowing we connect with an independent reality--or only connect with our



own mental constructs. Far from being a silly parlor game, the question impacts our lives concretely and deeply. Modern Western culture has been infected with antirealism and the doubt, skepticism, subjectivism, relativism, and atheism that attends it--not to mention distrust and arbitrary (mis)use of reality. Premier scientist-turned-philosopher Michael Polanyi stepped aside from research to offer an innovative account of knowing that takes its cue from how discovery actually happens. Polanyi defied the antirealism of the twentieth century, sounding a ringing note of hope in his repeated claim that in discovery, we know we have made contact with reality because "we have a sense of the possibility of

indeterminate future manifestations." And that sense marks contact with reality, because it is the way reality is: abundant, generous, and fraught with as-yet-unnameable possibilities. This book examines that distinctive claim, contrasting it to the wider philosophical discussions regarding realism and antirealism in the recent decades. It shows why Polanyi's outlook is superior, and why that matters, not just to scientific discoverers, but to us all.

*Longing to Know* - Esther Lightcap Meek 2003-07-01

We don't often think about the act of knowing, but if we do, the question of what we know and how we know it becomes murky indeed. *Longing to Know* is a book about knowing: knowing how we know things, knowing how we

know people, and knowing how we know God. This book is for those who are considering Christianity for the first time, as well as Christians who are struggling with issues related to truth, certainty, and doubt. As such, it is a wonderful resource for evangelists, pastors, and counselors. This unique look at the questions of knowing is both entertaining and approachable. Questions for reflection make it ideal for students of philosophy and all those wrestling with the questions of knowledge.

**Gaining Insight Through Tacit Knowledge** - Ted Spickler 2015-10-27

Students tend to steer away from classes that have a high technical content such as science, mathematics, engineering, the medical professions and anything where equations (how

about economics?) play an important role. My message is deceptively simple; in order to gain real comprehension over a difficult subject, you need to know how your brain works. One successful approach to understanding your mind applies the philosophical viewpoint of Michael Polanyi's tacit theory of knowledge. This book introduces the need for your mind to create "tacit integrations" and explains how to attain what we call the "Aha" experience. Useful to teachers, coaches, and students, this learning methodology explains the behaviors needed for the attainment of full comprehension in either formal or informal learning situations. Polanyi was a brilliant research chemist who in later years turned his attention to explicating a personal philosophy of

science. His self-reflections on how he created discoveries in chemistry offers illumination today into how our own minds work. The recognition of a subconscious level of mental activity (intuition and insight) is becoming a contemporary research topic and this book finds parallels between Polanyi and recent breakthroughs in cognitive psychology and selected neuroscience research. His tacit theory of knowledge, largely ignored among educational practitioners, is still alive today within knowledge management, medical training, and theological philosophy. This oversight is a shame and needs corrected. If you have no idea what is meant by a tacit integration (along with the necessary background for

understanding it), you are missing valuable insights that show how you can put your brain into high gear. The tacit theory of knowledge informs constructivism and brings alive the dichotomy between explicit and implicit learning (also declarative and procedural knowledge). Polanyi died worried that his work would die with him. Let's not allow that to continue! Discovering how to apply tacit knowledge in learning and teaching can be a rewarding experience.

**Tacit Knowledge, Trust, and the Q of Sapphire** - Harry M. Collins 2000

Beyond Empiricism - Jeffrey Kane 1984  
Beyond Empiricism: Michael Polanyi Reconsidered systematically presents Michael Polanyi's concepts of

modern science and the modern scientist. Professor Kane argues that despite all attempts to establish empirical parameters, Polanyi is correct in his assertion that science rises upon metaphysical bedrock. Kane then establishes parallels between the structure of scientific validity and the scientist himself where the «non-empirical» aspects of the former are reflected in the «non-explicit» elements of the latter. Polanyi's concepts of imagination and intuition are refined and their interaction in the process of discovery is explained. A variety of practical implications for the scientific and especially educational communities is offered. Knowing and Being - Michael Polanyi 1969-01 Because of the difficulty posed by the

contrast between the search for truth and truth itself, Michael Polanyi believes that we must alter the foundation of epistemology to include as essential to the very nature of mind, the kind of groping that constitutes the recognition of a problem. This collection of essays, assembled by Marjorie Grene, exemplifies the development of Polanyi's theory of knowledge which was first presented in *Science, Faith, and Society* and later systematized in *Personal Knowledge*. Polanyi believes that the dilemma of the modern mind arises from the peculiar relation between the positivist claim for total objectivity in scientific knowledge and the unprecedented moral dynamism characterizing the social and political

aspirations of the last century. The first part of Knowing and Being deals with this theme. Part two develops Polanyi's idea that centralization is incompatible with the life of science as well as his views on the role of tradition and authority in science. The essays on tacit knowing in Part Three proceed directly from his preoccupation with the nature of scientific discovery and reveal a pervasive substructure of all intelligent behavior. Polanyi believes that all knowing involves movement from internal clues to external evidence. Therefore, to explain the process of knowing, we must develop a theory of the nature of living things in general, including an account of that aspect of living things we call "mind." Part Four

elaborates upon this theme.

**Handbook of  
Organizational Learning  
and Knowledge Management**

- Mark Easterby-Smith  
2011-08-17

The fully revised and updated version of this successful Handbook is welcomed by management scholars world-wide. By bringing together the latest approaches from the leading experts in organizational learning & knowledge management the volume provides a unique and valuable overview of current thinking about how organizations accumulate 'knowledge' and learn from experience. Key areas of update in the new edition are:  
Resource based view of the firm  
Capability management  
Global management  
Organizational culture  
Mergers & acquisitions  
Strategic management  
Leadership

**The Theory of Political Culture** - Stephen Welch  
2013-06-13

Although the idea that politics is influenced by its cultural setting is so plausible as to be almost irresistible, political culture has remained a contested and controversial concept. Just what the cultural setting consists of and how its influence on politics is transmitted remain unclear and disputed. This book argues that the problem is insufficient attention to basic theoretical questions. Positivist political culture research based on attitude surveys, and the interpretivist alternative which explores meaningful context, despite their mutual antipathy share a neglect of these questions, while materialist and discursivist critiques of, and alternatives to,

political culture research end up posing the very same questions. Resisting the specialization and sectarianism of much of political and social science, the book tackles head on the questions of what political culture is and how it works. It begins by arguing that we must explore the nature and dynamics of political culture. To do this it is necessary to reach beyond political science and reopen the interdisciplinary exchange in which political culture research was founded. The book reaches into the philosophy of Ludwig Wittgenstein and Michael Polanyi for foundational arguments about the nature of culture, and into social, cognitive, and cultural psychology for findings about human motivation which are radical in their

implications for political culture research and its methods. It develops a dualistic theory of political culture, and uses the two dimensions of practice and discourse in a new analysis of the otherwise mysterious causal dynamics of political culture. It provides an explanation of what has hitherto only been asserted: the role played by political culture in both political stability and political change. Thus it restores a rigorously argued concept of political culture to a central place in political science, and suggests an agenda for its future development.

Religion and Nothingness  
- Keiji Nishitani 1982

**The study of man** -  
Michael Polanyi  
2014-06-27  
2014 Reprint of 1959

Edition. Full facsimile of the original edition, not reproduced with Optical Recognition Software. Michael Polanyi (1891-1976) was an eminent theorist across the fields of philosophy, physical chemistry and economics. Elected to the Royal Society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, his contributions to research in the social sciences, and his theories on positivism and knowledge, are of critical academic importance. The three lectures included in this comprehensive volume, first published in 1959, argue for Polanyi's principle of 'tacit knowing' as a fundamental component of knowledge. They were intended to accompany Polanyi's earlier work, "Personal Knowledge," and as a tribute to the philosophical and

educational work of Lord A. D. Lindsay.

*The Way of Discovery* -  
Richard Gelwick  
2004-05-12

This book offers the first full exploration of the religious, ethical, and social dimensions of Michael Polanyi's philosophy, and its implications for the crisis of modern culture. Michael Polanyi developed a new way of understanding the process of discovering scientific knowledge - a theory which can alter our notions of ourselves and of existence. In 'The Way of Discovery', Richard Gelwick, a former student of the renowned scientist-turned-philosopher, presents us with a comprehensive and documented introduction to Polanyi's theory of knowledge. Michael Polanyi was born in Budapest in 1891. After a distinguished career

as a physical chemist, he turned to philosophy, religion, and social sciences, becoming, by the time of his death in 1976, one of the greatest scientist-philosophers of our century. Polanyi maintained that three centuries of belief in scientific detachment had produced a crisis of culture. Working from his own experience as a scientist, and with an insight from Gestalt psychology, Polanyi asserted that objective scientific knowledge is at bottom personal knowledge - that scientists and artists establish meaning in basically the same way. His ideas call for a new way of thinking and pose a new frontier of thought, a new image of humanity

The Economic Thought of Michael Polanyi - Gábor Biró 2019-07-24

Michael Polanyi is most



famous for his work in chemistry and the philosophy of science, but in the 1930s and 1940s he made an important contribution to economics. Drawing on rich archival materials on Polanyi and his correspondents, Gábor Biró explores their competing worldviews and their struggles to popularise their visions of the economy, economic expertise and democracy. Special focus is given to Polanyi's pioneering economics film and postmodern ideas. This volume will be of interest to advanced students and researchers of the history of economics, philosophy of science, and science and technology studies.

*Contact with Reality* -

Esther Lightcap Meek

2017-05-05

Is knowledge discovered, or just invented? Can we ever get outside ourselves to know how

reality is in itself, independent of us? Philosophical realism raises the question whether in our knowing we connect with an independent reality--or only connect with our own mental constructs. Far from being a silly parlor game, the question impacts our lives concretely and deeply. Modern Western culture has been infected with antirealism and the doubt, skepticism, subjectivism, relativism, and atheism that attends it--not to mention distrust and arbitrary (mis)use of reality. Premier scientist-turned-philosopher Michael Polanyi stepped aside from research to offer an innovative account of knowing that takes its cue from how discovery actually happens. Polanyi defied the antirealism of the

twentieth century, sounding a ringing note of hope in his repeated claim that in discovery, we know we have made contact with reality because "we have a sense of the possibility of indeterminate future manifestations." And that sense marks contact with reality, because it is the way reality is: abundant, generous, and fraught with as-yet-unnamed possibilities. This book examines that distinctive claim, contrasting it to the wider philosophical discussions regarding realism and antirealism in the recent decades. It shows why Polanyi's outlook is superior, and why that matters, not just to scientific discoverers, but to us all.

*The Tacit Organization* - Virginia Hill Ingersoll 1992

Part of a series which

provides contemporary studies on applied behavioural science, this volume focuses on the tacit organization. Topics include metapattern in the culture of organizations; the managerial metamyth in children's literature; and the symbolic approach to the study of organizations.

### **Knowledge in**

**Organisations** - Laurence

Prusak 2009-11-03

First Published in 1997.

The second in the

readers' series,

Resources for the

Knowledge-Based Economy,

Knowledge In

Organisations gives an

overview of how

knowledge is valued and

used in organisations.

It gives readers

excellent grounding in

how best to understand

the highest valued asset

they have in their

organisations.

Michael Polanyi - Harry

Prosch 1986-01-01  
Michael Polanyi was an eminent physical chemist, economist, and philosopher. This book explains how the many diverse topics that concerned him belong together as essential elements in his effort to play physician to "the sickness of the modern mind." Using both published and unpublished writings, Prosch critically evaluates Polanyi's efforts and examines the value of his work as philosophy. The book contains a complete bibliography of Polanyi's humanistic publications and all of his earlier works.  
The Theology of the Spiritual Life - Karl Rahner 1967

**The Tacit Dimension** - Michael Polanyi 2009-05  
"The Tacit Dimension" argues that tacit knowledge -tradition,

inherited practices, implied values, and prejudgments- is a crucial part of scientific knowledge. This volume challenges the assumption that skepticism, rather than established belief, lies at the heart of scientific discovery.  
*Michael Polanyi* - Mark T. Mitchell 2023-10-10  
The polymath Michael Polanyi first made his mark as a physical chemist, but his interests gradually shifted to economics, politics, and philosophy, in which field he would ultimately propose a revolutionary theory of knowledge that grew out of his firsthand experience with both the scientific method and political totalitarianism. In this sixth entry in ISI Books' Library of Modern Thinkers' series, Mark T. Mitchell reveals how

Polanyi came to recognize that the roots of the modern political and spiritual crisis lay in an errant conception of knowledge that served to foreclose any possibility of making meaningful statements about truth, goodness, or beauty. Polanyi's theory of knowledge as ineluctably personal but also grounded in reality is not merely of historical interest, writes Mitchell, for it proposes an attractive alternative for anyone who would reject both the hubris of modern rationalism and the ultimately nihilistic implications of academic postmodernism.

*Everyman Revived* - Lady Drusilla Scott 1995

This book has been done in a way and in a style that makes for very easy reading and understanding, even by those who have not been familiar with the deep

changes going on in science. This is a fine piece of communication to the wider public and will be widely received.-The Reverend Professor T.F. Torrance. *The Logic of Liberty* - Michael Polanyi 2013-08-21

This is Volume XI of eighteen in the Political Sociology Series and looks at the rejections and rejoinders of the logic of liberty, originally published in 1951.

**Lucian Blaga: Selected Philosophical Extracts** -

R. T Allen 2018-04-15

After the Editor's General Introduction, the extracts include central elements of Blaga's metaphysics, general epistemology, philosophies of science, history, religion, language and especially metaphor, the experience of space and time, art, and finally culture which includes all of

them, especially the presence in all of 'style' and distinctive ways of practising them. All these extracts are linked by his general epistemology, especially his distinction between two types of knowledge: 'paradisiac' or Type 1, which is that of everyday awareness and the current methods, concepts and presuppositions of the sciences of nature and humanity, plus mathematics and philosophy, and accumulates in 'plus knowledge' and resolves problems in standard ways; and 'Luciferican' or Type 2, which opens up the 'mysteries' of new realms of reality which do not fit the current methods, concepts and presuppositions, and so results in 'minus' knowledge, the awareness that there are things which at the moment we

cannot understand. For these 'mysteries' new methods, concepts and presuppositions are required, which 'abyssal' categories can supply, ones below those we normally employ and may be aware of. It is part of man's role in the cosmos to reveal such mysteries. They are also linked by Blaga's awareness of historical changes, especially 'dogmatic aeons' in which a prevailing framework of categories, etc., guides knowledge and research, and ones in which Type 2 knowledge dominates and new frameworks are eventually created. Each extract has its own Introduction which places it in the context of the rest of his interlinked philosophy. They show how Blaga, with both general themes and concepts and also with particular examples, combines much

of the concerns and methods of Analytic and Continental philosophy, and how his historical perspective applied especially to modern times long before anyone spoke of

'postmodernism', and thus as in his lifetime.

### **Science, Faith and Society** - Michael Polanyi 2013-01-07

In its concern with science as an essentially human enterprise, *Science, Faith and Society* makes an original and challenging contribution to the philosophy of science. On its appearance in 1946 the book quickly became the focus of controversy. Polanyi aims to show that science must be understood as a community of inquirers held together by a common faith; science, he argues, is not the use of "scientific method" but rather

consists in a discipline imposed by scientists on themselves in the interests of discovering an objective, impersonal truth. That such truth exists and can be found is part of the scientists' faith.

Polanyi maintains that both authoritarianism and scepticism, attacking this faith, are attacking science itself.

### Retrieving Realism -

Hubert Dreyfus 2015

For Descartes, knowledge exists as ideas in the mind that represent the world. In a radical critique, Hubert Dreyfus and Charles Taylor argue that knowledge consists of much more than the representations we formulate in our minds. They affirm our direct contact with reality—both the physical and the social world—and our shared understanding of it.

### **Tacit and Explicit**

**Knowledge** - Harry Collins 2010-06-15  
Much of what humans know we cannot say. And much of what we do we cannot describe. For example, how do we know how to ride a bike when we can't explain how we do it? Abilities like this were called "tacit knowledge" by physical chemist and philosopher Michael Polanyi, but here Harry Collins analyzes the term, and the behavior, in much greater detail, often departing from Polanyi's treatment. In *Tacit and Explicit Knowledge*, Collins develops a common conceptual language to bridge the concept's disparate domains by explaining explicit knowledge and classifying tacit knowledge. Collins then teases apart the three very different meanings, which, until now, all fell under the umbrella of Polanyi's term:

relational tacit knowledge (things we could describe in principle if someone put effort into describing them), somatic tacit knowledge (things our bodies can do but we cannot describe how, like balancing on a bike), and collective tacit knowledge (knowledge we draw that is the property of society, such as the rules for language). Thus, bicycle riding consists of some somatic tacit knowledge and some collective tacit knowledge, such as the knowledge that allows us to navigate in traffic. The intermixing of the three kinds of tacit knowledge has led to confusion in the past; Collins's book will at last unravel the complexities of the idea. Tacit knowledge drives everything from language, science, education, and

management to sport, bicycle riding, art, and our interaction with technology. In Collins's able hands, it also functions at last as a framework for understanding human behavior in a range of disciplines.

*Implicit Learning and Tacit Knowledge* - Arthur S. Reber 1996-09-05

**Charles Taylor, Michael Polanyi and the Critique of Modernity** - Charles

W. Lowney II 2017-12-15  
This book provides a timely, compelling, multidisciplinary critique of the largely tacit set of assumptions funding Modernity in the West. A partnership between Michael Polanyi and Charles Taylor's thought promises to cast the errors of the past in a new light, to graciously show how these errors can be amended, and to provide a specific cartography

of how we can responsibly and meaningfully explore new possibilities for ethics, political society, and religion in a post-modern modernity.

**Personal Knowledge** -

Michael Polanyi  
2012-06-25

First published in 2012. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

*Meaning* - Michael Polanyi 1975

Published very shortly before his death in February 1976, *Meaning* is the culmination of Michael Polanyi's philosophic endeavors. With the assistance of Harry Prosch, Polanyi goes beyond his earlier critique of scientific "objectivity" to investigate meaning as founded upon the imaginative and creative faculties. Establishing that science is an inherently normative form of knowledge and



that society gives meaning to science instead of being given the "truth" by science, Polanyi contends here that the foundation of meaning is the creative imagination. Largely through metaphorical expression in poetry, art, myth, and religion, the imagination is used to synthesize the otherwise chaotic and disparate elements of life. To Polanyi these integrations stand with those of science as equally valid modes of knowledge. He hopes this view of the foundation of meaning will restore validity to the traditional ideas that were undercut by modern science. Polanyi also outlines the general conditions of a free society that encourage varied approaches to truth, and includes an illuminating discussion of how to restore, to modern minds, the

possibility for the acceptance of religion.

### **Revealing Tacit**

**Knowledge** - Frank Adloff  
2015-03-31

How does tacit knowledge inscribe itself into cultural and social practices? As the established distinction between tacit and explicit or discursive forms of knowledge does not explain this question, the contributions in this volume reconstruct, describe, and analyze the manifold processes by which the tacit reveals itself: They focus, for example, on metaphors, feelings, and visualizations as explications of the tacit as well as on processes of embodiment. Taken together, they demonstrate that the tacit does not constitute a single or unified knowledge complex, but has to be understood in its

differentiated and fragmented forms. In addition to scholarly essays, the volume features interviews with Mark Johnson, Theodore Schatzki, and Loïc Wacquant.

Words, Deeds, Bodies: L. Wittgenstein, J.L. Austin, M. Merleau-Ponty

and M. Polanyi - Jerry H. Gill 2019-09-16  
In *Words, Deeds, Bodies*, Jerry H. Gill seeks to connect the thought of L. Wittgenstein, J. L. Austin, M. Merleau-Ponty, and M. Polanyi in relation to the intersection between language and embodiment.