

Spomin - zgodovinski pogledi

Memory - historical views

*Marga Kocmur**

Izvleček

Prispevek obravnava razumevanje spomina od starogrških časov do današnjih dni, ki je vselej osciliralo med iskanjem “mesta v možganih”, ki naj bi bilo sedež spomina, in med tem, kaj spomin sploh predstavlja. Razumevanje slednjega pa se je spet gibalo med čisto materialističnim pojmovanjem in med idealističnimi in religioznimi predstavami. Čeprav se zdi, da so v vseh obdobjih prevladovale prav te, pa je vendar res, da najdemo prav pronicljive “biološke” teorije celo v začetkih krščanstva, še zlasti pa v obdobju razsvetljenstva in renesanse. Zanimivo je, da se je večina teorij o spominu rodila v filozofskih in religioznih okvirih, šele v 19. stoletju je spomin postal tudi predmet medicine, fiziologije in psihologije in razvile so se prve kvantitativne metode spoznavanja in merjenja različnih duševnih dogajanj, med njimi tudi spomina.

Abstract

The paper describes the development of understanding of memory from the Old Greek period to these days, which has always oscillated between the search for “the place in the brains” where the memory is kept and between the meaning of the term. The latter has again swung between a purely materialistic view and between idealistic and religious perceptions. It seems that across the time the latter ones predominated, however we find very insidious “biological” theories even in the period of the beginning of Christianity and especially so in the period of rationalism and renaissance. It is interesting that the majority of theories originated in philosophy and in religion, and it was only in the 19th century when memory became an object of interest of medicine, physiology and psychology. In that period the first quantitative tools and methods of observing the mind developed, and memory was among them.

* *Doc. dr. Marga Kocmur, dr. med., Psihiatrična klinika, Studenec 48, 1260 Ljubljana Polje*