

Secret diary.

Analogy on messages.

The path, the visual, the perception.

The inspirations, the clues and what it gives in terms of results. 1

For Deleuze and Guattari, it is necessary to distinguish the perception from the percept.

While a perception is produced by a surface effect then travels through my body through my organs and my senses until it results in a representation of the afferent stimuli: a percept, as a block or complex of autonomous sensations is valid for him - even, exceeds all lived, any singular sensitive experience.

However, a percept is not, unlike an a priori entity, entirely independent of an expressive object which one can experience and it is precisely preserved, delivered, lived through a being of sensations, for example, through a literary, pictorial, cinematographic work, etc. and is therefore subject to the sustainability of its medium of expression and to the gestures that generated it.

As such, Deleuze explains, in the Primer (letter I, Fifth Idea), that the philosopher's job is to make concepts, the artist's job is to make percepts. And Deleuze continues: A percept is a set of perceptions and sensations which survive those who experience them.

So it's a whole complex of sensations ...

there are visual, auditory, almost taste sensations.

In: What is philosophy, Deleuze and Guattari explain the notion of percept by evoking among others the work of Cézanne, Wolf, Van Gogh, taking into account the specificities specific to each of the materials of artistic expression and more particularly those of painting and the novel:

A percept is the perceived form of an external stimulus or its absence. The term is mainly used in philosophy and psychology as a sense data to explain perception.

It is important to distinguish the percept from the stimulus or its absence.

Stimuli are not necessarily converted into percepts:  
in fact, a single stimulus rarely becomes so.

In addition, the absence of adequate stimuli for a given situation can give rise to multiple percepts, experienced consecutively and randomly, as in certain sensory illusions.

Changing the percept associated with the stimulus of the illusion in this case may require a significant effort of thought.

I have observed very variable reactions according to certain people ..  
Some very positive activities in their message were perceived completely the other way around depending on who saw them.

I had to face some really strange reactions.

The same stimulus or absence of stimuli can moreover generate different percepts according to the cultural environment of the subject or his previous experiences.

A percept also combines stimuli related to different senses into a cohesive whole.

The image of a person speaking on a television screen is combined with that of the sound produced by the speakers in order to form the percept of a person speaking.

Another example of a complete and self-sufficient percept might be dreaming, a form of perception that is not clearly connected to a stimulus.

In philosophy, the ambiguity of the stimulus is commented on by Ludwig Wittgenstein in his *Philosophical Investigations* (1953) and Rudolf Arnheim in *Art and visual perception: A psychology of the creative eye*.

Leibniz, Bergson, Deleuze and Guattari also use the term percept to define perception independently of the subject, by analogy with the concept.

There will be updates. This mag is cute and it comes with a lot of stuff.

Details in progress.

