## 七、邀請專題演講(含外籍)講員簡介



帕斯卡爾·夏博(Dr. Pascal Chabot) 比利時哲學家;現任位於布魯塞爾市IHECS的研究主任。在巴黎第一大學巴黎索邦分校和布魯塞爾自由大學學習哲學後,在列日大學獲得了關於胡塞爾的研究的DEA學位,隨後於布魯塞爾自由大學,以吉爾伯特·西蒙東思想為題撰寫了博士論文。

夏博教授出版了《西蒙東哲學》(Vrin,2003年)、《進步之後》(PUF,2008年-實踐工作集)、以及《哲學的七個階段》(PUF,2011年-批判視角),其中他展示了哲學追求貫穿其歷史並滋養其願望的功能:啟明、解放、自我認知、傳承、展望、轉變和歡樂。

2013年,他在PUF出版了《全球倦怠》(翻譯成多種語言),2015年出版了《轉銜時代》。2016年,小說《ChatBot the Robot》首次由羅賓·雷努奇演出。 隨後,2017年出版了《存在,抵抗。這取決於我們。》2018年,他出版了《想要購買語言的人》,同年為舞台改編並由埃蓮娜·庫維爾和帕特里克·布魯爾演出。然後,在2019年出版了《自由品質論》,2021年出版了《擁有時間。時間哲學的測試》。

帕斯卡·查博特 (Pascal Chabot)出生於 1973 年,是布魯塞爾社會傳播高級研究所 (IHECS) 的哲學家和教授。他透過作品《全球倦怠》(2013 年)而為公眾所熟知,其中他將當代工人的倦怠與中世紀僧侶的絕望進行了比較,最近又通過《自由品質論》(2019 年)而為公眾所熟知。 他認為質量——而不是數量——將是 21 世紀的挑戰。與有時間。這是一篇關於計時學的文章(2021),它對我們的文明所維持的與時間的不同關係進行了思考。他也是《轉型時代》(2015 年)、《存在,抵抗》一書的作者。《一切都取決於我們》(2017)和《奧爾德斯·赫胥黎的六天一生》(2022)。上述著作均由法國大學出版社出版。

演講題目: What future for the imaginary of transitions?

For about ten years, the theme of transition has been at the center of many debates. Ecological transition, demographic transition, digital transition, the term is now widely used. The first step will be to question the reasons for the success of this word, by distinguishing it from other terms such as "revolution" or "progress". Transition designates a desired change, in which a series of wishes and preferences are translated to shape a particular imaginary. At a time when so many developments and changes seem dictated by the inescapable logic of what we call the "system", transition thus

brings into existence a hope of transformation of a particular kind, in which particular desires could have a place. This analysis of the place of transitions in contemporary philosophy and more broadly in culture, which will be nourished by a series of literary examples, will however have to be completed by an analysis of the reactions and sometimes the protests that the transitions movement has aroused. Because some intellectuals have argued that the transition was in reality impossible, or that its ambitions were too weak. According to them, a more powerful systemic logics would make fragile the hopes carried by the imaginary of the transition. Moreover, the individual aspect of transition initiatives would not guarantee its collective implementation. What should we think of these arguments? And more broadly, how can we build this new imaginary of change today, so that the transformations we are experiencing do not appear to be a new "destiny", but rather come closer to what we could desire. These are the questions that will be addressed in this conference.