Review of: "The Evolution of Consciousness Theories"

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Periodic updates on signs of progress in the development of consciousness theory are essential for organizing scientific discourse, facilitating information exchange among scientists from diverse fields, and serving as a valuable teaching aid. Consequently, I propose an expansion of the proposed review, specifically in detailing the assumptions of individual theories and highlighting their crucial features.

In the introduction, it would be beneficial to enumerate and justify the selection of theories under discussion. It is also worth mentioning popular theories not considered and justifying their exclusion would enable readers to make an informed decision on whether to continue reading or discontinue the study of the article.

The overview of the most popular Global Workspace Theory (GWT) is somewhat concise. It could be enhanced by including information that the so-called broadcast is a method of raising awareness.

Similarly, other theories are approached somewhat superficially, but in a manner that permits differentiation based on their approach to agency, self-awareness, and the meaning and functioning of attention mechanisms.

The author notably focuses on the Trilogy Theory of Mind (TTM), which, considering its relative youth, adds a fresh perspective to the discussed issues. The presentation of TTM's original approach to attention against the backdrop of a collection of attention theories, such as Early and Late Selection, Feature Integration, Spotlight, Coherence Theory of Attention, Precision Optimization and Competition, and Unison group of theories, is particularly valuable. As emphasized by the author, TTM is the only consciousness theory that incorporates attention as an integral part.

However, disagreement arises with the classification of Recurrent Processing Theory as a form of GWT. This relatively new theory is rapidly evolving and has effectively addressed all the problems discussed in the article. An extension of this theory is the Motivated Emotional Mind (MEM) model, described by Galus and Starzyk as the Reductive Model of the Conscious Mind. MEM theory aspires to explain phenomenal consciousness and the causal role of consciousness, emphasizing and explaining the attention mechanism through neural processes.

Incorporating conclusions from this model would significantly disrupt the comparison tables included in the article. A fascinating comparison between the MEM and TTM theories, which both partially describe a common area, could be explored.

The author correctly concludes that none of the presented models addresses the "hard problem of consciousness." Nevertheless, the comprehensive comparison of models showcased in the article allows us to observe progress or, at the

very least, a broad scientific approach to unraveling the mysteries of our psyche.

Acknowledging the rapid progress in discovering the neurological and biophysical basis of mental phenomena poses a challenging task for the author. However, the proposed additions appear so crucial, that their inclusion would significantly enhance the publication's value.

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