



Abstract

## The Unicist Ontology of Cognitive Objects

*Peter Belohlavek*

### Cognitive Objects - description

Cognitive objects transform information into knowledge.

Knowledge is what allows for generating value. Knowledge is defined as that skill that permits the generation of added value as of a level of energy available in a specific field.

Cognitive objects are always virtual ones and of simultaneous reuse. A cognitive object bears the characteristic of knowledge certainty both from an ontological and a teleological outlook.

Knowledge certainty occurs when there is certainty that the logical structuring of information generates knowledge. Cognitive objects permit the construction of systemic, functional and operational objects.

They are the basis of quality assurance of all other objects.

### Difference between knowledge and cognitive object

Let us take an example of knowledge and transform it into a cognitive object.

The cost of a glass is given by its solidity

The value is given by its hollowness

Costs add no value

Values add no costs

But both integrate the glass

This is a conceptual knowledge on the difference between the cost function and the value function.

If we were to develop a metering system of subjective value that the people would assign to the different glasses and a costs system to measure production costs, this conceptual knowledge would transform into a cognitive object that would allow for decision making, among other things, over:

-Design

-Production



-Commercialization

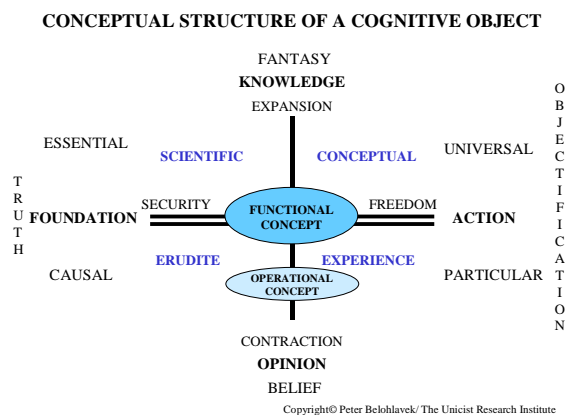
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We would have built a cognitive object that permits developing a design, manufacturing and commercialization process of glasses, whether there are systemic, functional or operational objects or not in this process.

Knowledge is the deepest element, i.e. the purpose of a cognitive object. Without it, nothing begins, but the cognitive object is knowledge integrated to action and foundation.

## Conceptual structure of a cognitive object

A cognitive object is knowledge transformed into a grounded or founded action. Its conceptual structure permits the development of different cognitive objects pursuant their use.



## Experience based cognitive objects

Its aim is to accumulate knowledge on art. It is based on the opinion of reference subjects/individuals to construct this knowledge. There are many human action fields where this type of cognitive objects is naturally determined.

In all arts, the cognitive object is, somehow, given by the cognitive structure of other reference craftsmen, or by a set of “artists”, when these make up a school.

In those fields under the scope of praxeology, like in the social, economic, political, and administration spheres, cognitive objects are based on particular opinions, with causal foundations for these special situations.

When authors like Machiavelli or Sun Tzu appear, who publish natural laws on the art of politics and the art of war, conceptual objects are constructed where, until then, only experience-based objects had been used. However, given the difficulty posed for the ordinary people to comprehend conceptual cognitive objects, structural opinions continue being used as a doctrine framework.



## Erudite-based cognitive objects

One of the characteristics that some study subjects portray is erudition. Erudition, in general, comes in where action is missing or where it turns hypothetical.

An erudite-based cognitive object accumulates causal information on special facts. Therefore, it uses analytic and specific language for each of the particular facts on which it accumulates causal information.

Philosophy is one of the fields where erudition is perceived as a natural path. The erudite cognitive objects are natural in these human action fields.

Whenever the result of an action is some writing, the erudite-based cognitive object is quite functional. An example of these cognitive objects is the specialized knowledge encyclopedia and books with significant information content.

## Scientific-based cognitive objects

These are the objects that generate the knowledge required to make problematic homologies. That is, they find essential foundations to the problems that explain a whole category of universal problems, regardless of the discipline from which these are addressed.

Scientific-based cognitive objects provide the universal information for the development of solutions to problems. They are necessary to manage the problems to complex systems and for those cases when quality assurance to a systemic, functional or operational object is required.

Experience-based and erudite based cognitive objects do not have quality assurance in their foundations since these entail a particular causal basis.

A scientific or conceptual cognitive basis is required to construct objects with quality assurance. The artistic and erudite bases only permit working within the field of probabilities.

## Conceptual-based cognitive objects

Conceptual-based cognitive objects are those with structured knowledge in their universal and essential bases that explain the deepest essences of a given reality. They are indispensable if one seeks to influence on complex systems.

They are the cognitive basis used in the discovery of concepts and in their utilization as drivers or “strange attractors” to influence on a reality that operates as a complex system.

The example of the glass already described serves as a typical example of a “cognitive object”.

*“The value of a glass is given by its hollowness*



*The cost is given by its solid part*

*Costs add no value*

*Values add no costs*

*But both integrate the glass”*

They take the form of natural laws, aphorisms, parables, etc. For instance: “Selling helps buying”.

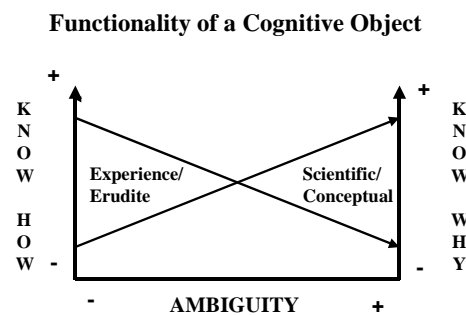
One of the characteristics of conceptual-based cognitive objects is that they do not use negation as an element of affirmation.

For instance: “To believe imply knowledge; knowledge does not imply ability to do” To believe is not a conceptual-based cognitive object since it does not affirm anything.

Conceptual-based cognitive objects are the most difficult ones to apprehend and their value added stands in that they enable the construction of scientific-based cognitive objects.

## Construction and utilization of cognitive objects

In order to use cognitive objects one needs to be able to reason them out, verify them and comprehend them. In other words, once one has access to the foundation of a cognitive object one may utilize it.



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Instead, in order to construct it, it is necessary to have a cognitive object of a higher order. The order of objects is as follows:

- 1) Of an experience basis
- 2) Of an erudite basis
- 3) Of a scientific basis
- 4) Of a conceptual basis



In order to construct an object of an experience basis (experience-based object) an adequate erudition in the field it is built on is called for. In order to build an object of an erudite basis (erudite-based object) it is mandatory to have a sound scientific basis. And so on and so forth.