



Abstract

The unicist ontology of human fallacies

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Fallacies are not reasoning errors.

Until the development of integral logic, fallacies were considered reasoning or foundation errors. This research has demonstrated that fallacies are not errors; instead they are functional conducts or behaviors that ascertain beliefs or needs.

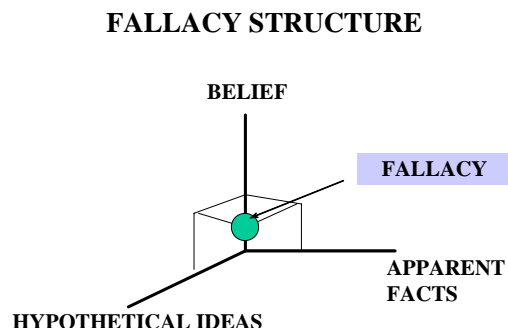
Fallacies respond to four elements that condition it:

- the capacity to reason
- the capacity to relate emotionally
- the capacity to elaborate frustrations
- the strategic style and stereotype from which the individual approaches reality

A fallacy is an unconscious lie. Fallacies rely on ethics based on intentions rather than on acts. That is why there are cultures, worldwide, considered less trustworthy. This happens, quite naturally, when the ethics of such culture lets intentionality supersede functionality.

Fallacies are the drivers of many human activities achieved through evasion from a reality man are unable to face. Man needs fallacies to face situations that affect his self-esteem; in turn, people gather to share fallacies.

Ordinary people are set apart by strengths and united by weaknesses. Therefore, what joins men, among other things, are the fallacies shared as “truths”.



Fallacies are thought-action structures that ratify beliefs as of the interpretation of reality through the appearance of facts framed within a context of hypothetical ideas,



which in turn support such beliefs. Fallacy is a vicious thought-action circle that leads to the individual's dysfunction, marginality and self-destruction.

Fallacies are a mechanism that cultures use to avoid bearing responsibility for a certain situation and lead to the development of permanent apparent solutions that eventually turn out to be dysfunctional.

For instance, Galileo was sentenced to death for attempting against a fallacy on the knowledge of the universe. Such fallacy was built upon the apparent fact that the sun revolved around the earth. It is still said, colloquially speaking, that the sun sets, as if it moved around the earth.

On the other hand, this is based on hypothetical ideas; the Bible was taken to be the source of scientific knowledge and supported the beliefs that some people needed to achieve their own objectives.

This fallacy defeated reality during years.

Fallacies are not reasoning errors

Until the development of integral logics, fallacies were considered reasoning or foundation errors. We have demonstrated that fallacies are not errors; instead, they are functional behaviors that ascertain beliefs or needs.

Analyzing the evolution of science we will witness that those cultures in which "truth" stands as a value and where lies are condemned, conditions are ripe for scientific and technological development to occur.

Cultures in which appearance prevails pose difficulties to scientific and technological breakthroughs.

In both developing and emerging countries myths are, as Greeks used to say, short paths to facilitate culture actions and allow for behavioral automatism to simplify the daily action. Fallacies constitute "fallacious" myths that a culture adopts to ensure its survival.

Fallacy is an unconscious lie

In cultures operating at a high level of consciousness, information is a useful datum and knowledge is logically structured information.

Fallacies rely on ethics based on intentions rather than on acts. That is why there are cultures, worldwide, considered less trustworthy. This naturally happens when the ethics of such culture lets intentionality supersede functionality. This is the origin of the "anti-ethic", which is a fallacious ethics grounded on:



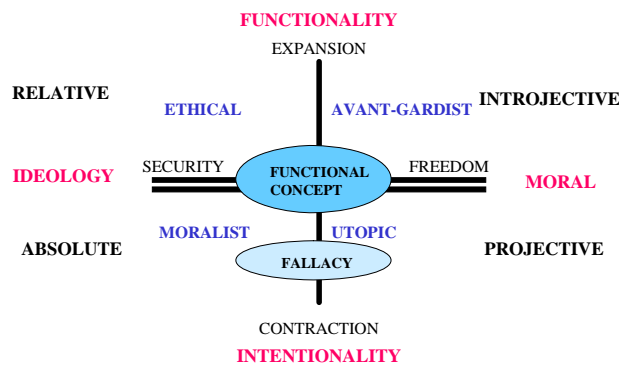
-Intentions

-Projective Moral

-Absolute Ideologies

In order to believe in a social fallacy what matters are: worthy intentions, a projective moral to be applied unto others, and absolute ideologies that serve as a framework upon which intentionality is supported.

FALLACY WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF ETHICS CONCEPT



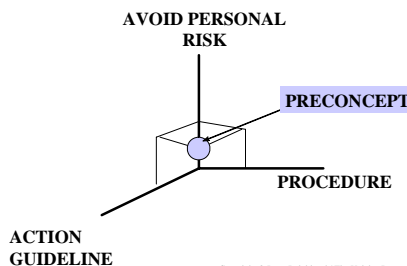
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What remains fundamental in this social context is that information be taken as a datum and knowledge as an opinion.

Fallacies are then functional to culture and sustain the development of dysfunctional behavior without the participants' feeling of guilt.

Then, fallacies bear, as far as social terms are concerned, endemic contexts but the same endemicity is also produced within the individual field.

PRECONCEPT STRUCTURE



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Pre-concepts are logical behavior structures mounted on the experience that an individual has. When these pre-concepts settle as prejudices and turn completely rigid,



behavior stratification is produced, giving rise to the construction of fallacies to justify them.

The need of subsistence or survival becomes the context stimulating the construction of fallacies on a social level. Avoiding personal risks triggers the construction of fallacies in an individual context.

The greater the context uncertainty, the more fallacies are accepted as a normal social behavior.

In the long run, fallacies destroy what is built, but on a short-term basis, those fallacies created with great talent (a specialty the Sophists had) support the construction of fantasy pyramids and make them seem real.