

Corruption – Extremists - Feedback

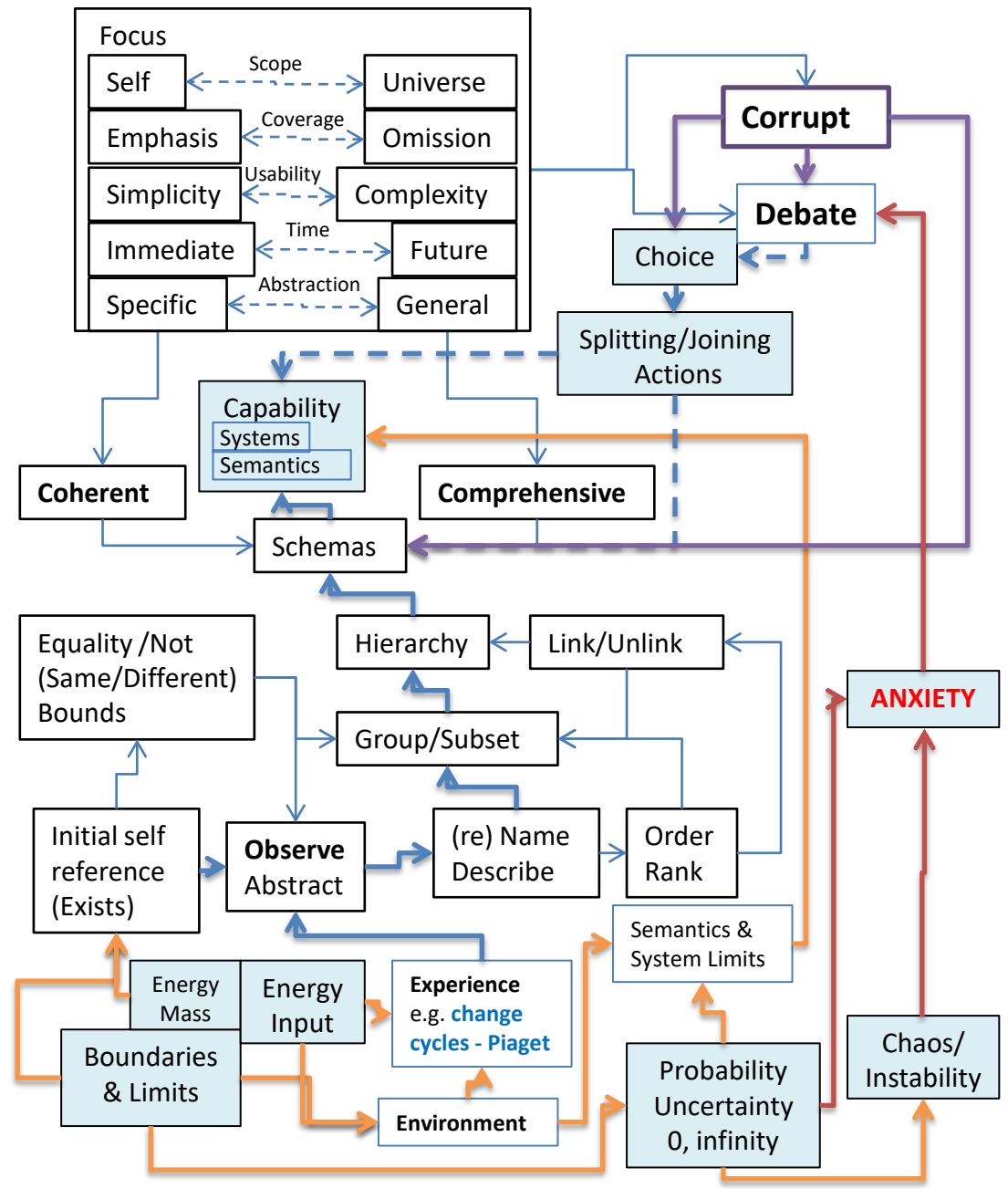
Aristotle

Fallacies in the language (*in dictione*)
[Equivocation](#), [Amphibology](#), [omposition](#), [Division](#),
[Accent](#), [Figure of speech](#) or form of
 expression, Fallacies not in the language (*extra dictionem*) [Accident Secundum quid](#), [Irrelevant conclusion](#), [Begging the question](#), [False cause](#), [Affirming the consequent](#), [Fallacy of many questions](#)

Abstract Algebra- operator (Link) Totality/set/Subset (bounds), Association (group,link), Identity (name), inversion (not), Commutative (order, sequence)

A **Boolean algebra** is a six-tuple consisting of a [set](#) A , equipped with two [binary operations](#) \wedge (called "meet" or "and"), \vee (called "join" or "or"), a [unary operation](#) \neg (called "complement" or "not") and two elements 0 and 1 in A (called "bottom" and "top", or "least" and "greatest" element, also denoted by the symbols \perp and \top , respectively), such that for all elements a, b and c of A , the following [axioms](#) hold:^[2]

- $a \vee (b \vee c) = (a \vee b) \vee c$ $a \wedge (b \wedge c) = (a \wedge b) \wedge c$
[associativity](#)
- $a \vee b = b \vee a$ $a \wedge b = b \wedge a$ [commutativity](#)
- $a \vee (a \wedge b) = a$ $a \wedge (a \vee b) = a$ [absorption](#)
- $a \vee 0 = a$ $a \wedge 1 = a$ [identity](#)
- $a \vee (b \wedge c) = (a \vee b) \wedge (a \vee c)$ $a \wedge (b \vee c) = (a \wedge b) \vee (a \wedge c)$
[distributivity](#)
- $a \vee \neg a = 1$ $a \wedge \neg a = 0$ [complements](#)



- > Choice/Optional – dashed lines
- Limits - Constraints
- Base Human response (anxiety) - Influences
- Aware and Self Conscious – Nation
- Not/opposite – Corruption sources

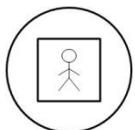


Diagram showing focus on corruption in debate and choice about nation schemas
 Jonathan Pearson 25/01/2020

Zermelo–Fraenkel set theory

1. Axiom of extensionality

Main article: [Axiom of extensionality](#) (equality)

Two sets are equal (are the same set) if they have the same elements.

2. Axiom of regularity (also called the axiom of foundation)

Main article: [Axiom of regularity](#) (initial self reference)

3. Axiom schema of specification (also called the axiom schema of separation or of restricted comprehension)

Main article: [Axiom schema of specification](#) (Split/ subsets)

4. Axiom of pairing

Main article: [Axiom of pairing](#) (grouping)

5. Axiom of union

The axiom of union allows one to unpack a set of sets and thus create a flatter set

Main article: [Axiom of union](#) (linking)

6. Axiom schema of replacement

Main article: [Axiom schema of replacement](#) (functions/operations)

7. Axiom of infinity

Main article: [Axiom of infinity](#) (infinity) In axiomatic set theory and the branches of mathematics and philosophy that use it, the axiom of infinity is one of the axioms of Zermelo–Fraenkel set theory. It guarantees the existence of at least one infinite set, **namely a set containing the natural numbers**.

8. Axiom of power set

allows a simple definition of the **Cartesian product** of two sets X and Y

Main article: [Axiom of power set](#) (Combine/Join sets)

9. Well-ordering theorem

Main article: [Well-ordering theorem](#) (sort/order/rank)

Rhetoric

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhetorical_operations

Classical origins

The Latin *Rhetorica ad Herennium* (author unknown) from the 90s BCE, calls these four operations ἔνδεια, πλεονασμός, μετάθεσις and ἐναλλαγή.^[1] [Philo of Alexandria](#) (c. 25 BCE – c. 50 CE), writing in Greek, listed the operations as addition (πρόσθεσις), subtraction (ἀφαίρεσις), transposition (μετάθεσις), and transmutation (ἀλλοίωσις).^[2] [Quintilian](#) (c. 35 – c. 100) mentioned them in *Institutio Oratoria* (ca 95 CE).^[3]

Quintilian saw rhetoric as the science of the possible deviation from a given norm, or from a pre-existing text taken as a model. Each variation can be seen as a *figure* (figures of speech or [figures of thought](#)).^[4] From this perspective, Quintilian famously formulated four fundamental operations according to the analysis of any such variation.^{[5][6][7]}

[Heinrich Lausberg](#) offers one of the most complete and detailed summaries of classical rhetoric, from the perspective of Quintilian's four operations, in his 1960 treatise *Handbook of literary rhetoric*.^[8]

Reorganization by Groupe μ

In 1970, the Belgian semioticians known under the name *Groupe μ*, reorganized the four operations. First they observed that the so-called transposition operation can be redefined as a series of addition and omission operations, so they renamed it as "omission-addition".^[9] They categorized the addition, omission and omission-addition operation as *substantial operations*, while they considered permutations as categorized permutation as *relational operations*.^[9]

They distinguished between partial and complete omissions; and between simple or repetitive additions.^[9] For an omission-addition operation, they considered it could be either partial, complete, or negative; a negative omission-addition operation is when it omits a unit and replaces it with its opposite.^[9]

https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Rhetoric_and_Composition/Rhetorical_Analysis <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhetoric>

Following the [neo-Aristotelian](#) approaches to criticism, scholars began to derive methods from other disciplines, such as history, philosophy, and the social sciences.^[78] The importance of critics' personal judgment decreased in explicit coverage while the analytical dimension of criticism began to gain momentum. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, methodological pluralism replaced the singular neo-Aristotelian method. Methodological rhetorical criticism is typically done by deduction, where a broad method is used to examine a specific case of rhetoric.^[79] These types include:

Ideological criticism – critics engage rhetoric as it suggests the beliefs, values, assumptions, and interpretations held by the rhetor or the larger culture. Ideological criticism also treats ideology as an artifact of discourse, one that is embedded in key terms (called "[ideographs](#)") as well as material resources and discursive embodiment.

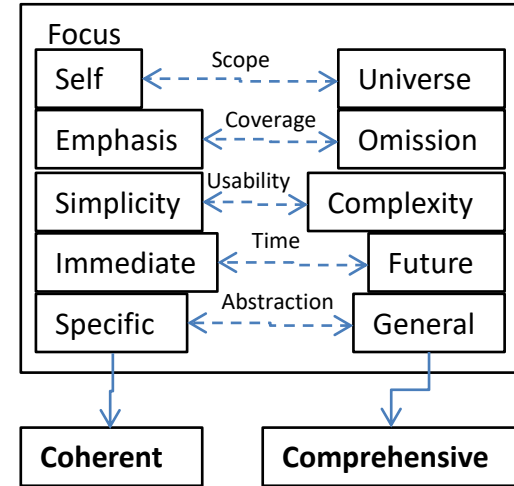
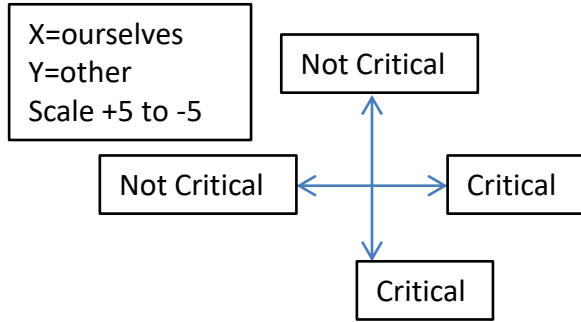
Cluster criticism – a method developed by [Kenneth Burke](#) that seeks to help the critic understand the rhetor's worldview. This means identifying terms that are 'clustered' around key symbols in the rhetorical artifact and the patterns in which they appear.

Frame analysis – when used as rhetorical criticism, this theoretical perspective allows critics to look for how **rhetors construct an interpretive lens** in their discourse. In short, how they **make certain facts more noticeable than others**. It is particularly useful for analyzing products of the news media.

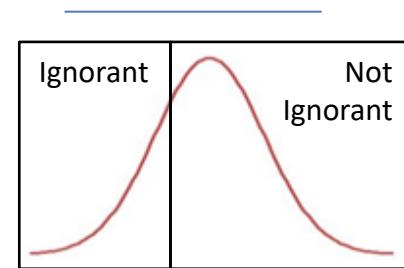
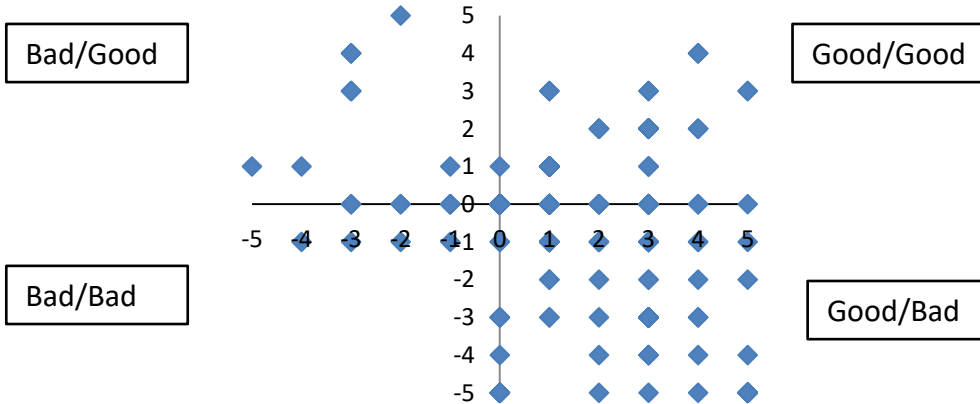
Generic criticism – a method that assumes certain situations call for similar needs and expectations within the audience, therefore calling for certain types of rhetoric. It studies rhetoric in different times and locations, looking at similarities in the rhetorical situation and the rhetoric that responds to them. Examples include eulogies, inaugural addresses, and declarations of war.

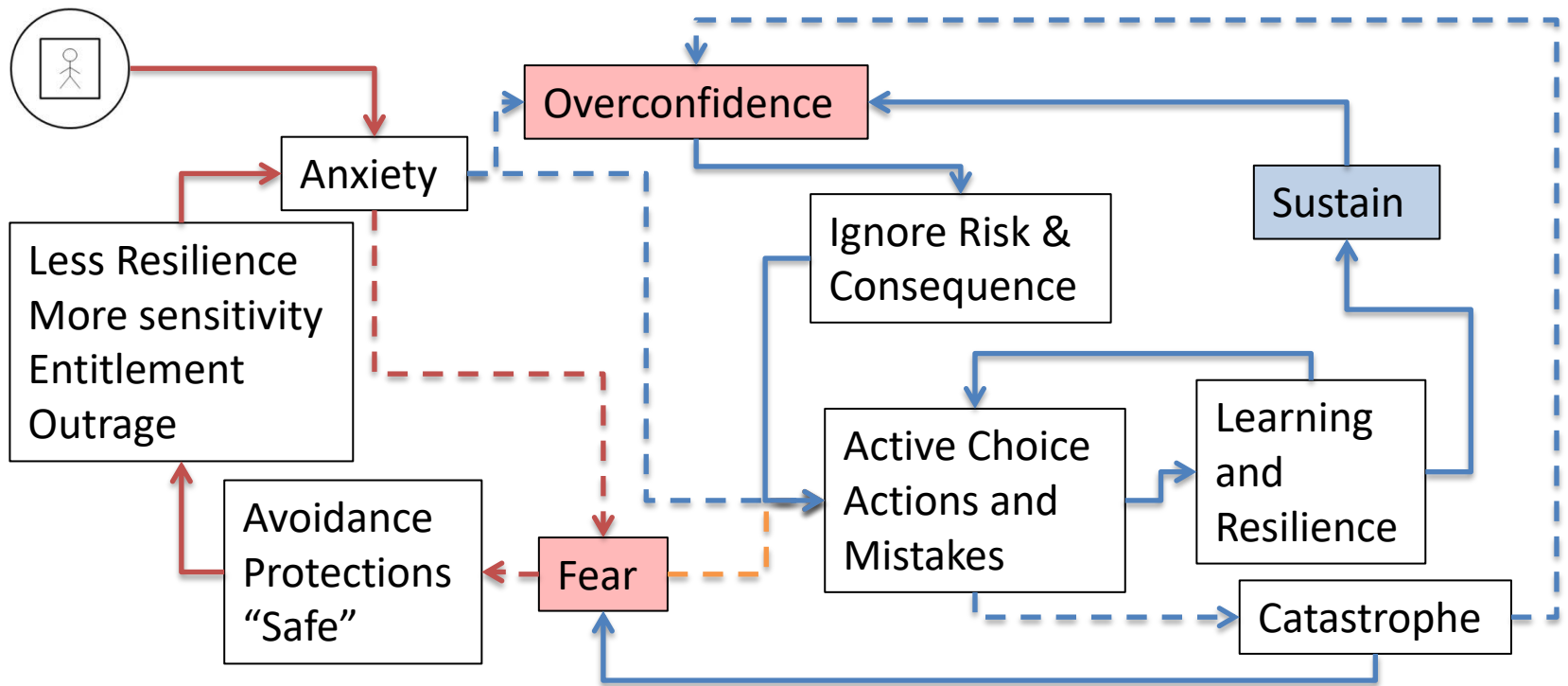
Narrative criticism – narratives help organize experiences in order to endow meaning to historical events and transformations. Narrative criticism focuses on the story itself and how the construction of the narrative directs the interpretation of the situation.

Critical Thinking



Critical X=Self, Y = others



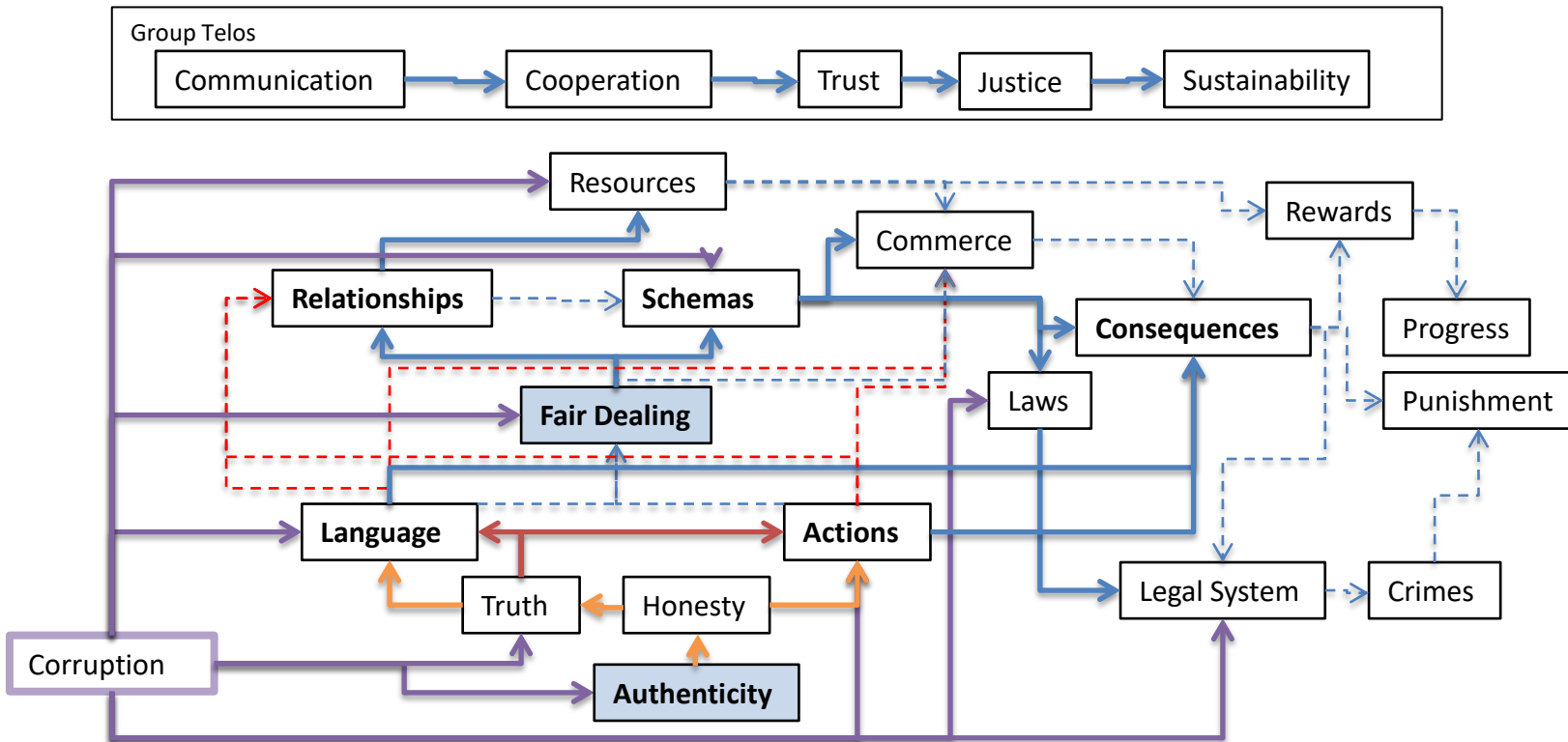
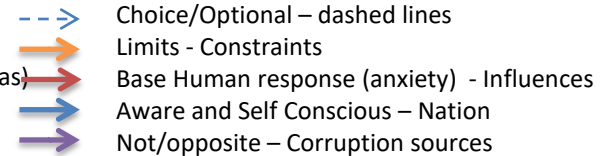


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Diagram showing feedback loop of Implementing Protections to reduce Fear and Resilience and increase anxiety, Totalitarianism and repression– Added Overconfidence being optionally moderated by learning and catastrophe Jon Pearson 21/01/2019 – an aid to communication about nation debates

Group Principles Conceptual Model

- Communication – Language concepts, lines of communication (see process model)
- Cooperation – relationships, actions , projects, resources, plans, actions (shared schemas)
- Trust – Truth , reciprocation fairness, fair dealing (trade), honesty, relationships, clarity (schemas)
- Justice – Consequences, rewards and punishment, law
- Sustainability (chaos avoidance) – “progress” - growth – resilience



Corrupt in the sense of corrupting nation state shared systems

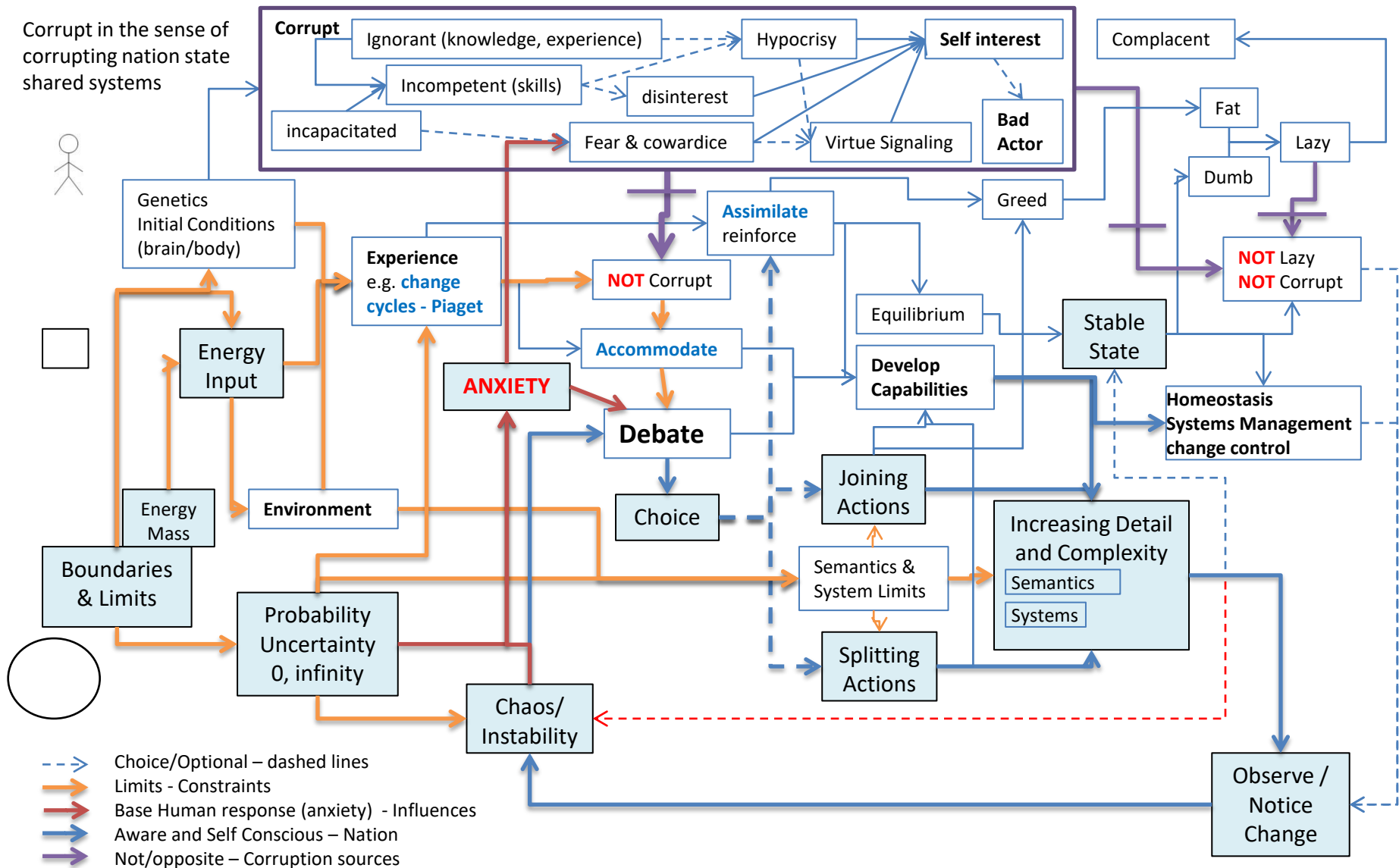
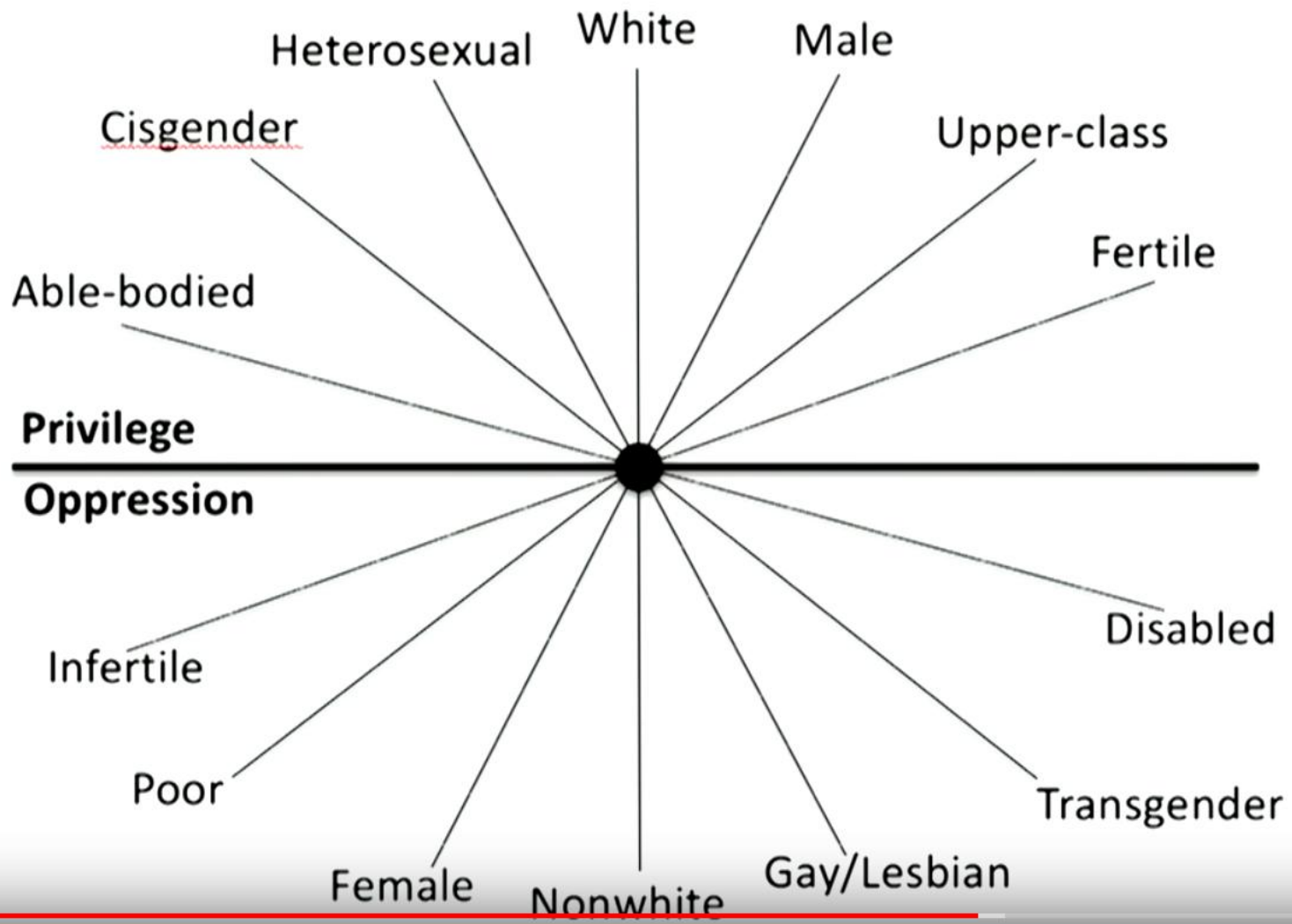


Diagram showing connections between my developing schemas on Humans, Constraints, Universe, Corruption, Quantum Mechanics, Astronomy, Neuroscience, Biology (brain/body), Human Development ([Jean Piaget](#)), Nation State Shared systems, Computer Science, semantics, skills, capabilities – Jon Pearson 15/10/2019 – an aid to communication about nation debates



• Human to itself, Human to Human, Nation to human, Human to nation, Human to universe, Universe to human, Nation to universe, Universe to nation, Nation to itself, Nation to nation

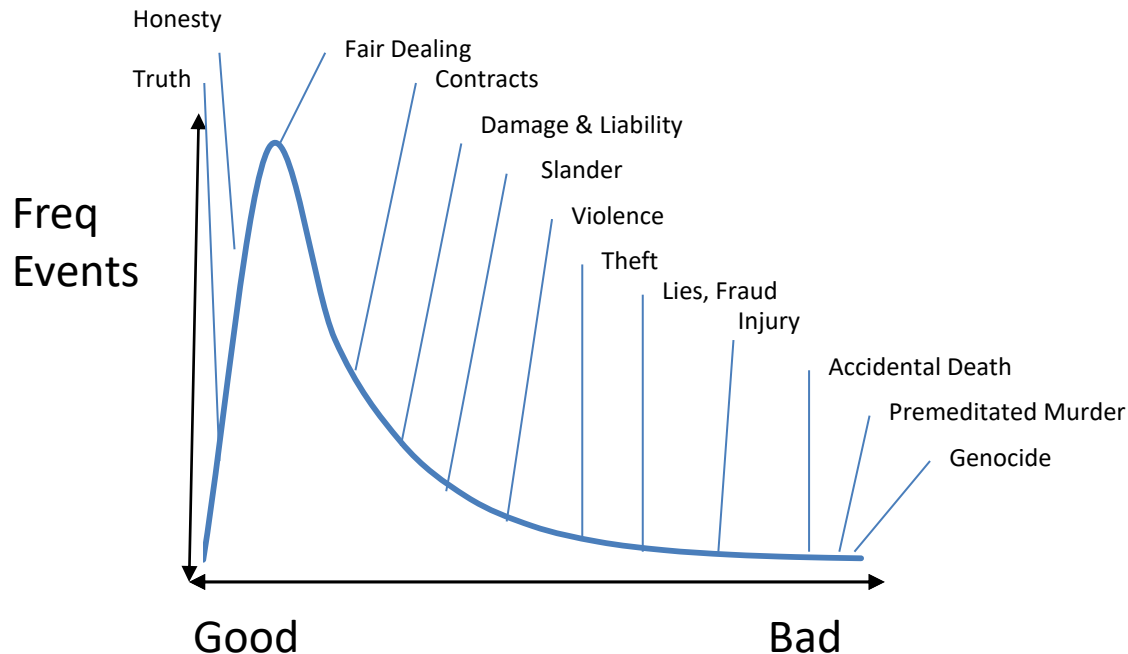
1. **Theft** and related offences, 2. False distraint, 3. Sexual offences, 4. Bodily injuries, 5. Damages caused by a goring ox and comparable cases. Not using resources (land) properly

Slander, Fraud, Slavery and status of slaves as property, The duties of workers, Theft, Trade, Liability, Divorce, Adultery, Perjury

These eight main groups of laws were:

I **Aggression and assault**: Clauses 1 - 24 II Marital relationships: Clauses 26 – 38 III Obligations and service - TUKUL: Clauses 39 – 56 IV **Assaults on property and theft**: Clauses 57 – 144 V Contracts and prices: Clauses 145 – 161 VI Sacral matters: Clauses 162 – 173 VII Contracts and tariffs: Clauses 176 – 186 VIII Sexual relationships - HURKEL: Clauses 187 – 200

Under the supervision of Tang Confucian minister Fang Xuanling, 500 sections of ancient laws were compiled into 12 volumes in the Tang Code, titled: Vol 1: Term and es (Mingle) Vol 2: Security and Forbiddance (Weijin) Vol 3: Office and Hierarchy (Zhizhi) Vol 4: Domestic Matters and Marriage (Huhun) Vol 5: Stables and Storage (Jiuku) Vol 6: Impeachment and Promotion (Shanxing) Vol 7: Thievery and Robbery (Zeidao) Vol 8: Contest and Litigation (Dousong) Vol 9: Deceit and Falsehood (Zhawei) Vol 10: Miscellaneous Regulation (Zalu) Vol 11: Arrest and Escape (Buwang) Vol 12: Judgment and Imprisonment (Duanyu)



- Human to itself, Human to Human, Nation to human, Human to nation, Human to universe, Universe to human, Nation to universe, Universe to nation, Nation to itself, Nation to nation

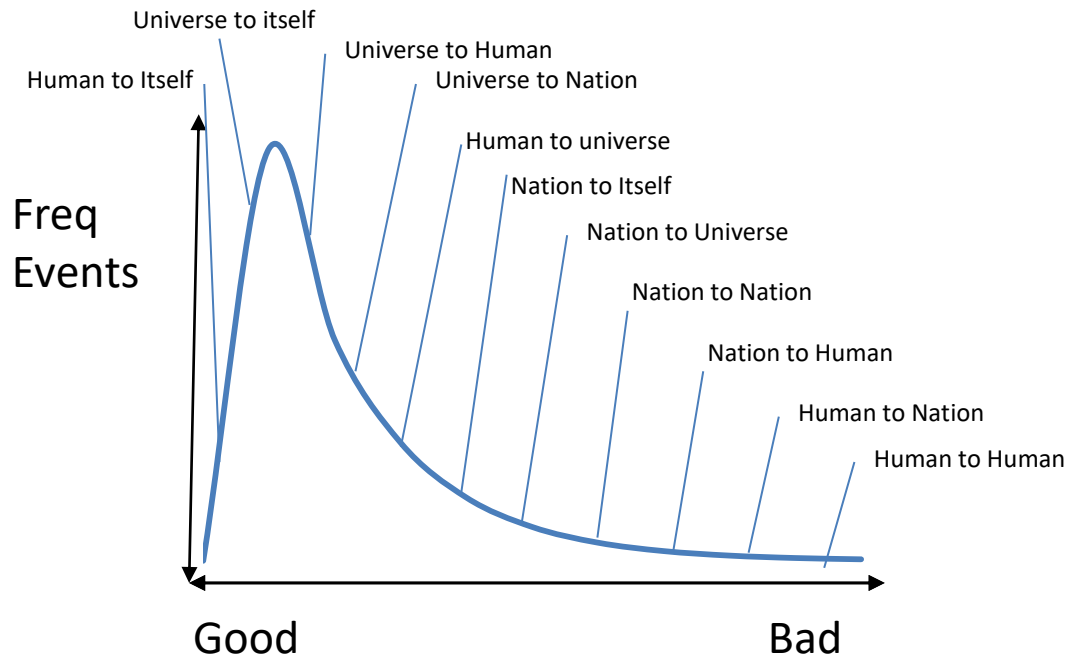
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1. **Unexpected** - Not planned and no ability to have foreseen, did not have information (no pattern)
2. **Possible** - Not planned and should have known about, was given information (failed to remember or use the pattern)
3. **Deliberate** - Considered, Pre-meditated, planned, deliberate, choice (Knew the pattern and did it anyway)

