#### MY BEGINNING EPISTEMOLOGICAL SYSTEM

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### 1. DESIGNATE OR DELIMIT THE DATA ARA

1.1. The data area is the domain from which data is to be taken. For example, in astronomy, the basic data area is the entire sky. In archeology, say the Mayan culture in Northern Yucatan.

#### 2. SIGNIFICATE THE DATA AREA

- 2.1. Earmark special sub-areas for focus. For example, in astronomy, the nearby galaxies, M31, M32, NGC205; in archeology, tools, utensils, or inscriptions
- 2.2. The 'WHY OF SIGNICATIONS
  - 2.2.1. Signification is needed because of the limited band-pass of the human mind. It is generally impossible to operate with any data area in its entirety. Therefore, we select or significate.

### 2.3. THE 'HOW' OF SIGNIFICATION

2.3.1. Signification is done on the basis of emphasis and focus on what has been selected with the denial or ignoring of what has not been selected.

### 2.4. THE BASES OF THE 'WHAT' IN SIGNIFICATION

#### 2.4.1. SELECTION FROM INTEREST

2.4.1.1. Selection from interest is an priori selection. It may be done without any previous experience or knowledge of the data area. Interest involves the question of 'to who'. Interest in general is psychological, and an individual parameter.

## 2.4.1.2. THAT WHICH IS CHANGING

2.4.1.2.1. Especially at a certain critical rates. E.g. lava lamps, the obverse of frog boiling.

### 2.4.1.2.2. PATTERNS

2.4.1.2.2.1. Regularities, a symmetric simple or esthetic patterns in space or time

# 2.4.1.2.2.2. ANOMOLIES OR THE DIFFERENT

2.4.1.2.2.2.1. This requires sufficient familiarity with the data area to recognize something as being unusual.

## 2.4.1.2.2.2.2. RECOGNITION

2.4.1.2.2.2.1. Even without previous experience in a data area, from time to time a piece of data may be significate on the basis of some sort of Deja vu insight. This may arise through analogy or something paranormal.

### 2.4.1.2.2.2.3. SELECTIN FROM IMPORTANCE

2.4.1.2.2.3.1. Selection from importance is based or past experience with the data area and its realties to other areas. Importance is primarily a societal parameter, a matter of consensus among members of the social order.

#### 2.4.1.2.2.2.4. RECOGNITION

2.4.1.2.2.2.4.1. Memory of knowledge of history is involved. A previously established pattern or archetype of importance is seen to be unfolding.

# 2.4.1.2.2.2.5. ATTITUDE and VALUE

2.4.1.2.2.5.1. Traditional attitudes or values, (whether valid or not). May be the basis of selections.

- 3. COLLECT DATA
- 4. ORGANIZE DATA
  - 4.1. We may recognize structure or impose structure on our data. If our structures conform to more than their inputs, then we conclude they are 'real' or 'natural' and that we have organized correctly.
  - 4.2. FOR ECONOMY
  - 4.3. FOR PREDICTION
  - 4.4. FOR MNEMONICS
- 5. DISPLAY DATA
- 6. DISSEMINATE DATA