

METHODS THAT LEAD TO COGNITION

1.

"What are incompatible phenomena to this phenomenon?" CONTRADICTIONARY PHENOMENA	Example: Light and darkness (direct) or intense smoke and sensation of cold (indirect.)
"What ceases if this phenomenon ceases?" CONNECTED PHENOMENA	A. Identically: it ceases if something different but not different in entity. Three types: 1. mutual inclusion, 2. unidirectional inclusion 3. without inclusion [NEED MORE HERE] B. Causally: it ceases if something different and different in phenomenon stops

2.

"What generalites appear that are phenomenon's opposite or something that includes its opposite?" NEGATION	Example: the reverse of non-cow, the idea of a cow. Implicative: phenomena implied after negation. Non-implicative: no remaining phenomena implied.
"What is directly cognized here, i.e. where a negation is not being 'used', or excluded, by the mind?" CONCRETE PHENOMENA	APPEARANCE AND ELIMINATION How does phenomenon appear, by inclusion in environment (appearing) or by excluding the environment (conceiving of it)? Example: a vase or pillar.

3.

"Does phenomenon have many instances of itself?" GENERALITY	Varieties:	"What, if any, other types of this phenomenon exist?" TYPE	"What, if any, superimposed aspects are part of this phenomenon?" OBJECT	"What, if any, collections are comprised of this phenomenon?" COLLECTION	"What, if any, other terms of expression exist for this phenomenon?" TERM
"Is phenomenon included in something that includes it (i.e. the "this environment"), identical with, and yet not the only one of this phenomenon?" PARTICULAR	Example: the white dog (among the other dogs.)				

4.

"What other, if any, phenomena don't appear as different (i.e., they are "one") for your conception as this phenomenon?" PHENOMENA THAT ARE ONE	One in Type: dogs One in Substance: flesh, fur and bones. One in Isolate: two dogs named "Snowy The Dog" One in Entity: dog ("they both bark, have fur, are terriers, etc."),
"What other, if any, phenomena are distinct from this phenomena?" PHENOMENA THAT ARE MANY / DIFFERENT	Different in Isolate: "Snowy" and "Fred" Different in Substance: form and consciousness. Different in Entity: the idea of "cat" and a cat. [ex., you can see it]

5.

"What is the phenomenon's 'essential nature', i.e. the cause for your assigning it the correct definition?" DEFINITION	Example: Dog or Snowy.	MEANING Meaning is complete when phenomenon is defined. Definition and object-isolate (word describing phenomenon) are equivalent.
"What is the particular name for the definition of the phenomenon?" DEFINIENDUM	Three Properties of conventional term are set when Definiendum is assigned. Definiendum and self-isolate are equivalent.	Example: "...a domesticated carnivorous mammal that typically has a long snout..."
"What is the basis apprehended by the mind for establishing the connection between definition and definiendum?" BASIS FOR DEFINITION	Basis for definition and basis-isolate are equivalent	THE basis connects the definition and the definiendum Example: "Snowy" that dog sleeping over there.