**Inizio modulo**

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**Masked Man:**

The *Masked Man fallacy*, also known as the **Illicit Substitution of Identicals**, is a cognitive bias where  **mistakenly reject two names as referring to the same person or thing if one of the names involves a description or characteristic**. This occurs because tend to treat names as rigid designators and fail to recognize that a masked or described name can refer to the same entity.

To understand the masked-man fallacy, it’s useful to first see a simplified explanation of the difference between *intensionality* and *extensionality*, as it pertains to this topic:

* An ***intension*** can be thought of as a term that is used to refer to a certain entity. For example, the term “Red Planet” is an intension that is used to refer to Mars.
* An ***extension*** can be thought of as the underlying entity that a certain term refers to. For example, Mars is the extension that the term “Red Planet” refers to.

**Scenario:**

A man enters a local jazz club and is told that the great saxophonist John Smith will play that night. It happens to be also the name of a local talented surgeon. Immediately he refuses to believe that they are the same person, in his biased reasoning someone can't excel in two such diverse professions.

**User Story: The jazziest surgeon**

As a curious individual attending a local jazz club, a man overheard a conversation about a great saxophonist named John Smith that played there just the day before. He notices that that’s also the name of his heart surgeon so he asks more information about this person and they reply him that they’re talking about the same person. The man continues expressing its disbelief that someone could excel in two vastly different professions and argues that the heart surgeon and the saxophonist must be different individuals, as such diverse roles seemed incompatible. The individual has fallen victim to the Masked Man fallacy. John Smith seamlessly juggled his roles as a prominent heart surgeon in their local hospital and a skilled jazz musician performing in their very own jazz club.

**COMPETENCY QUESTIONS**

What triggered the individual to fall victim to the Masked Man fallacy?

The individual overheard a conversation about a saxophonist named John Smith, he knows that's also the name of a local heart surgeon and can’t comprehend how they could be the same person.

How was clarified the situation for the individual in the jazz club?

Other in the club clarified that John Smith was indeed both the heart surgeon and the saxophonist. Given an external perspective the individual can clarify its doubt and overpass Masked Man Fallacy.

What lesson does this man’s experience convey about the Masked Man fallacy?

The user story emphasizes that the fallacy can sneak into perceptions, and it encourages an understanding that individuals can excel in multiple, seemingly unrelated domains.

**Classes**:

**People**: This frame contains general words for Individuals, i.e. humans. The Person is conceived of as independent of other specific individuals with whom they have relationships and independent of their participation in any particular activity.

Properties:

**owns**: This property can be used to link a certain NewsProvider with a Media that the NewsProvider ows, e.g. Fox News Channel is owned by Fox Entertainment Group, which also owns other Media (FXX Channel, etc.). This is an universal property, it can be also used in different context (e.g. Ruslana owns a Persian cat).

* Domain: **Individual**
* Range: **Knowledge**

**isEngagedIn:** Links the individual to the activity which he’s engaged in.

* domain:**People**
* range:**perceptionExperience**

**PerceivedValidity:** the perceived validity of an entity due to a perception activity.

Properties:

**support**: the act of confirming a particular intention at the expense of one or more others.

* Domain: **PerceivedValidity**
* Range**: knownfeature**

**reject**:

Description: The act of denying a particular intention in favour of one or more others

* Domain: **PerceivedValidity**
* Range**: unknownfeature**

**Feature:** this class define the identity, property or characteristic owned by an entity.

Subclasses:

**Knownfeature:** this class defines the identity, property or characteristic owned by an entity and acknowledged by the biased individual

**Un-knownfeature:** this class define the identity, property or characteristic owned by an entity and not acknowledged by the biased individual

**Perceptionexperience**: define the process of perception engaged by the individual.

Properties:

**Involves:** connects an activity to the entities involved in it.

* Domain**:PerceptionExperience**
* Range**:Entity**

**Knowledge**: All the knowledge available for the individual at the moment of deciding.

Properties:

**Affects:** X <affects> Y. Agent X acts on object Y in such a way that Y changes state or location.

* Domain:**Knowledge**
* Range:**PerceivedValidity**

**Entity:** An entity is something that exists as itself, as a subject or as an object, actually or potentially, concretely or abstractly, physically or not. It need not be of material existence. In particular, abstractions and legal fictions are usually regarded as entities. In general, there is also no presumption that an entity is animate, or present. The adjectival form is entitative.

Properties:

**Owns**: This property can be used to link a certain NewsProvider with a Media that the NewsProvider ows, e.g. Fox News Channel is owned by Fox Entertainment Group, which also owns other Media (FXX Channel, etc.). This is an universal property, it can be also used in different context (e.g. Ruslana owns a Persian cat).

* Domain:**Entity**
* Range:**Feature**

**COMPETENCY QUESTIONS:**

**Q1. Which entities does the person acknowledge as Known Features?**

SELECT ?entity

WHERE {

?person rdf:type :Person ;

:PerceivedValidity [ rdf:type :KnownFeature ;

:Owns ?entity ] .

}

**Q2. What are the features owned by an entity?**

SELECT ?feature

WHERE {

?entity rdf:type :Entity ;

:Owns ?feature .

}

**Q3. Which features are rejected in a specific Perceived Validity instance?**  
SELECT ?rejectedFeature

WHERE {

?perceivedValidity rdf:type :PerceivedValidity ;

:Reject [ rdf:type :UnknownFeature ;

:Owns ?rejectedFeature ] .

}