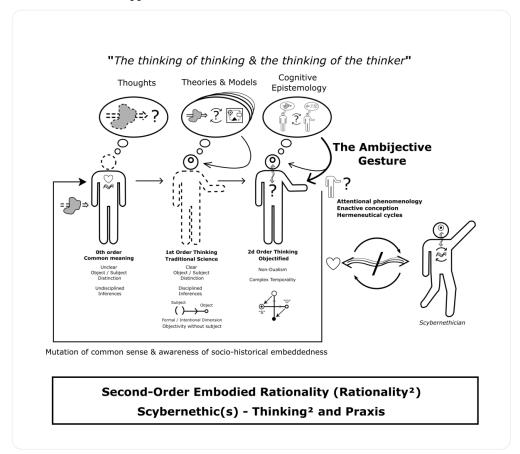
[Scybernethics: some Key points of Second-Order Rationality²]

In scybernethics, "second-order rationality" (rationality²) represents an evolved understanding of rationality that goes beyond traditional first-order cognitivist / 3P-only / Cartesianist classical approaches.



1. Regulatory and homeostatic:

Second-order rationality is viewed as a regulatory mechanism that helps maintain balance and stability in cognitive processes, similar to homeostasis in biological systems.

It emphasize coherence and consistency, in relation to first order classical scientific normative knowledge.

2. Meaning-making:

Rationality² emphasizes also the role of rationality in creating and interpreting meaning, moving beyond mere logical and propositional processing.

3. Co-determination:

The concept involves a simultaneous co-determination of different aspects of cognition (formal-declarative/processual-implicit or top-down/bottom-up for example), suggesting a more holistic and interconnected view of rational processes.

4. Enactive approach:

Scybernethics is heavily inspired by enaction, which views cognition as arising from dynamic interactions between an organism and its environment, including for humans their technological one.

5. Creative cognition:

Second-order rationality incorporates aspects of creative thinking and intuition, linking rational processes with more fluid, generative cognitive abilities. "Intuition" is here understood as the slow cultivation of embodied creative insights.

6. Technological hermeneutics:

It considers the role of technology (including technologies of cognition like AI) in shaping our understanding and interpretation of the world, integrating this into the concept of rationality.

7. Existential dimension:

Scybernethics and its view of rationality include an existential component, considering how rational processes relate to broader questions of being and existence.

8. Self-reflexivity:

As a "second-order" concept, it likely involves a level of self-awareness and reflexivity in rational processes, considering how we think about thinking (cf. the "ambijective gesture" as a slow enacted awareness of thinking as an internal gesture for ex.)

9. Interdisciplinary approach:

Scybernethics work draws from various fields including cybernetics, cognitive science, and philosophy, suggesting a multifaceted and integrated view of rationality.

This conception of rationality is an attempt to create a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of human cognitive processes, integrating aspects of embodiment, creativity, technology, and existential concerns into our notion of what it means to be "rational".

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