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FIVE LAWS ABOUT IDEAS

Annotation. Five laws on ideas are given: the law on the object and the idea, the law on the idea of a non-existent object, the law on a separate idea, the law of inexhaustibility idea, and the law of recursion idea, as well as several consequences from them.

Keywords: *idea, thought, object*

Foreword. The term «idea» in the text of this article should be understood as «image», «representation», «thought» or something similar.

The first law about ideas

Law about object and idea

The idea of an object is associated with the object itself by all sorts of material characteristics.

Example 1. When someone prepares for work, he first presents an image of what he would like to receive, and then embodies it in reality. The image is the idea of the future object of the material world.

Consequence 1. On the proximity of an idea and an object

The more quantitative and qualitative characteristics the idea of an object contains, the closer this idea is to the actually existing object itself, and vice versa.

Example 2. Suppose this river can be described as a «river», «a big river», «a river with a width of so many meters», «a river with a calm flow, a width of so many meters, an average depth such for a given city» and etc. As you can see, the more characteristics are contained in the image of the river in question, the more accurately the idea of a river describes this river itself.

Consequence 2. On the impossibility of fully to describe any object of the material world.

Due to the actually observed inexhaustibility of the real world, it is impossible to create a complete description of any object of the material world.

Example 3. One and the same river can be described indefinitely: you can indicate its depth at each of the sections; the presence of fish, algae and other aquatic life, the mineral composition of water, and so on - it was not for nothing that Heraclitus said that «you cannot enter the same river twice» - time changes everything: while someone describes an object, he already has time to change and become different.

Consequence 3. On the description of the same object of the material world by different people.

Different people should describe the same object of the material world in different ways.

Example 4. The description of the same object occurs under conditions of lack of time, because human life is finite, therefore different people make subjectively different accents, describing or presenting the same object: for example, someone will focus on sizes and say that «this river with such sizes», and someone will describe the qualities of the river – «this river is calm and wide», but someone can concentrate on feelings – «this river brings life to fields and gardens».

The second law about ideas

It is not at all necessary for an idea that there is a real-world object that this idea would reflect.

Law on the idea of a non-existent object

The idea on currently non-existent object exists without the object itself.

Example 5. The essence of the ancient Greek myth about Icarus is that a person can fly with the help of wings, although at that time there were no wings that helped a person in flight, that is, the absence of actual implementation did not prevent the emergence for ideas-dreams. It was realized many centuries after the myth of Icarus appeared, when people learned to fly with the help of wings on airplanes, helicopters, hang-gliders and other winged flight devices.

The third law about ideas

Comprehension of one idea leads to comprehension of other interrelated ideas - this is the basis for the law about a separate idea and three consequences from it.

Law about separate idea

Any single idea on closer examination turns out to be a complex of interrelated independent ideas.

Example 6. The idea of love in the first approximation breaks down into love between a man and a woman, as well as between parents and children.

Consequence 1. On a detailed analysis of the idea

The more detailed a given idea is analyzed, the more complex a complex of interrelated independent ideas can be found.

Example 7. The idea of love, when examined in detail, affects not only the relationship between the sexes and relatives, but also the relationship between people and non-people (here we mean animals, plants, nature, state, work, home, and so on); in addition, love, when analyzed in detail, touches on history, economics, violence, law, morality, and so on.

Consequence 2. On the struggle of ideas

It is not individual ideas that are fighting, but complexes of interrelated independent ideas.

Example 8. In a situation where the voter needs to make a choice between candidates (parties), the assessment is carried out in a complex manner, that is, the whole complex of ideas is analyzed, which is the image of the candidate (party) in the voter's view.

Consequence 3. On the attractiveness of the idea

If one idea from a set of ideas turns out to be attractive (repulsive), then the whole set of ideas turns out to be acceptable (unacceptable).

Example 9. The essence of the plot of Cinderella is as follows: the beauty and spiritual qualities of a poor girl turn out to be more important for the prince than the absence of a fortune in a potential bride; that is, in the eyes of the prince, some of the girl's merits outweigh her some demerits.

The fourth law on ideas

You can endlessly consider the same idea, finding more and more facets in it: in particular, each idea is colored by different people in different shades, which depend on the person's personality, on social attitudes, on mood, and so on.

The law on ideological inexhaustibility

Any single idea contains all the existing infinite quantity of ideas: known in the present, forgotten in the past and identified in the future.

Example 10. The idea on swimming on water; the time of consideration of this idea is deep antiquity, when there were no boats or rafts.

Then this idea looked like this: «a person cannot swim on water» and contained the following ideas: «a person cannot swim on water himself», «a person cannot swim on water now» and so on.

The idea «a person cannot swim on water by himself» includes the following ideas: «a person cannot swim on water by himself now», «a person cannot swim on water without equipment», «a person cannot swim on water without someone's help» etc.

The idea «a person cannot swim on water now» contains the following ideas: «a person cannot swim on water himself now», «a person cannot swim on water himself, but there is an opportunity to learn to swim in the future» and so on.

The idea «a person cannot swim on water without devices» includes the following ideas: «a person cannot swim on water without devices, therefore such devices should be created», «a person cannot swim on water without devices, therefore, to overcome water obstacles, one should use continuation of land, that is, bridges or tunnels» and so on.

So, the idea from the distant past «a person cannot swim on water without devices, therefore such devices should be created», developing over the millennia, led to the fact that people invented ships, boats, submarines, rafts and other means of transportation on water.

And the idea from the distant past «a person cannot swim on the water himself, but there is an opportunity to learn to swim in the future», developing over the millennia, led to the development of swimming as the ability to stay on the water, to overcome water obstacles, as a sports discipline, and so on.

Consequence 1. On the impossibility of fully to describe any object of the intangible world.

Due to the ideological inexhaustibility of the world, it is impossible to create a complete description of any object of the non-material world.

Example 11. An object of the non-material world cannot be measured, cannot be subjected to physical or chemical experiments, and so on, the object of the non-material world can only be analyzed in the course of the thought process, and different people at different times come to different conclusions, therefore, create a completely exhaustive description object of the non-material peace is impossible – there will always be something that escapes attention in the present and appears in the future.

Consequence 2. On the description of the same object of the intangible world by different people.

Different people should describe the same object of the immaterial world in different ways.

Example 12. Different people have different life experiences, different education, different interests; in addition, different people can live in different times and epochs, so it is natural that different people represent and describe the same object of the immaterial world in different ways.

Consequences from the law on the object and idea and the law of ideological inexhaustibility:

Consequence I. On the impossibility of fully to describe any object.

Any object of the material and (or) non-material world cannot be fully described.

Consequence II. About the description of the same object of the world by different people.

Different people should describe the same object of the material and (or) non-material world in different ways.

Remark. Within the framework of Western philosophy, there are no objects belonging to both the material and non-material (spiritual) world, one within the framework of Chinese philosophy is such an object - this is qi [1].

Fifth Law of Ideas

Considering in detail one particular idea, one can always come across it itself.

The law of ideological recursion

Any idea contains itself as a separate part.

Example 13. There is a river, there is a need for a convenient crossing on a given section of the river, but there is no a crossing of the river itself - this is how the idea of «making a crossing over this river» arises.

The idea of «making a crossing over a given river» contains the following ideas: «device of a ferry crossing», «construction of a bridge», «cost of work» and so on.

The idea of «building a bridge» includes the following ideas: «bridge», «construction», «costs» and so on.

The idea of a «bridge» contains such ideas: «a road through a gorge», «a land crossing over a river» and so on.

The «overland river crossing» idea includes the following ideas: «road», «river», «convenience of movement» and so on.

The idea of «river» contains such ideas: «water», «fish», «water supply», «water obstacle» and so on.

The idea of «water obstacle» includes the following ideas: «the possibility of overcoming a water obstacle», «elimination of a water obstacle» and so on.

The idea of «the ability to overcome a water obstacle» contains the following ideas: «independent swimming», «device of a ferry crossing», «construction of a bridge» and so on.

As you can see from example 13, the idea of «building a bridge» is self-contained.

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