

Characteristics of Worldviews

- configurational
- generative
- dimensions
- depth:
 - semiotics and logics
 - epistemology
 - themes/counter-themes

Depth

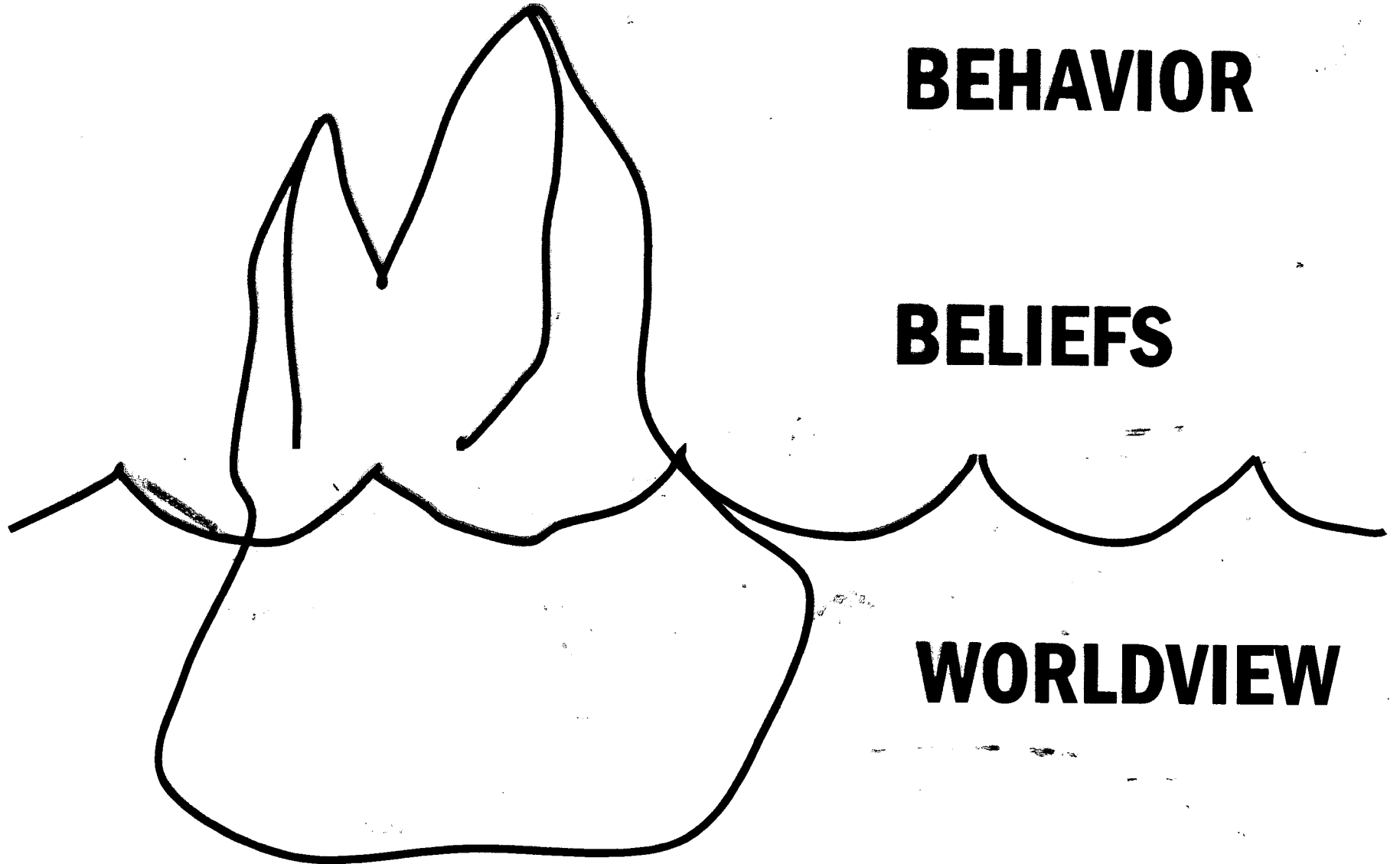
DEPTH

- **there is 'depth' in cultures.**
- **the surface is that which can be seen and experienced.**
- **beneath this are conscious beliefs, feelings and values.**
- **at the deepest level are the largely implicit means we use to think, feel and judge.**

DÉPTH

- **Sigmund Freud:**
 - 'depth psychology'
- **Noam Chomsky**
 - 'depth linguistics'
- **Clyde Kluckhohn:**
 - implicit - explicit culture
- **Ralph Linton**
 - overt – covert culture
- **Edward Hall**
 - technical culture
 - informal culture
 - formal culture

WORLDVIEW



BEHAVIOR

BELIEFS

WORLDVIEW

CULTURE

learned

**The more or less integrated systems of ideas, feelings and values encoded in learned patterns of behavior, signs and products created and shared by a community of people.
into a community.**

Cultural Levels:

- **patterns of behavior, products**
- **sign systems: languages, music, dance, art, maps, etc.**
- **rituals and myths**
- **belief systems**
- **worldview**

CONVERSION:

- stop using alcohol and tobacco,
- be baptized and attend church,
- memorize catechism and verses,
- put on clothes and be clean,
- pray and read the Bible

- repent and confess sins,
- believe and follow Jesus,
- know the Bible

- transform the worldview
into a biblical worldview

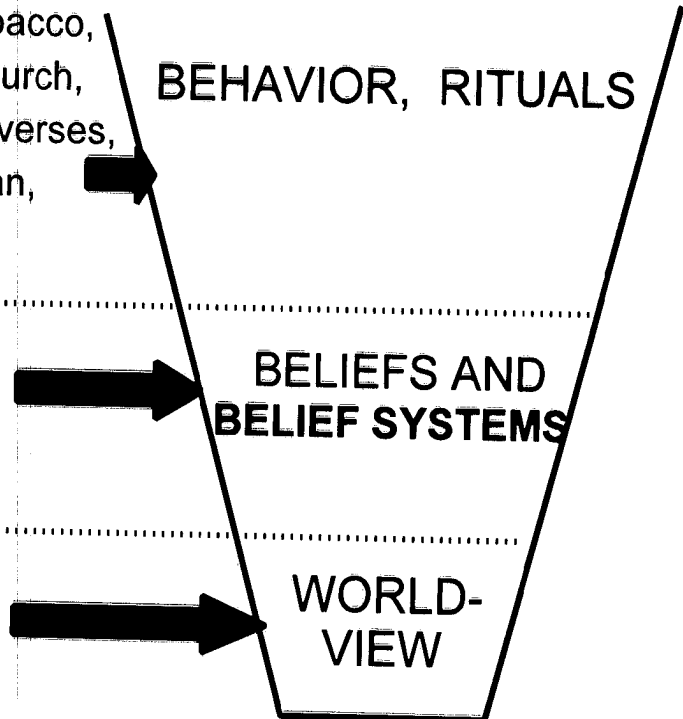
SURFACE CULTURE

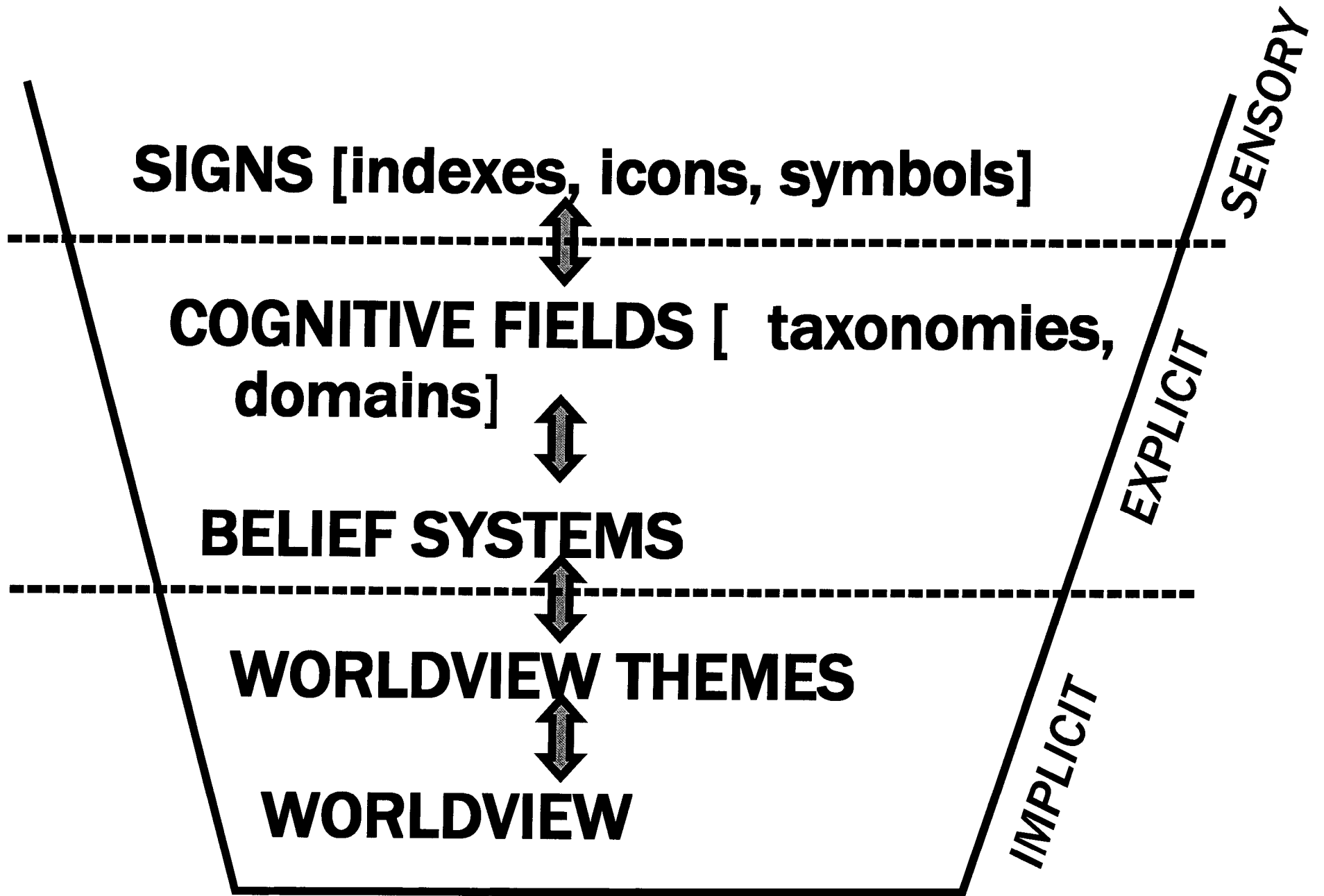
BEHAVIOR, RITUALS

BELIEFS AND
BELIEF SYSTEMS

WORLD-
VIEW

DEEP CULTURE





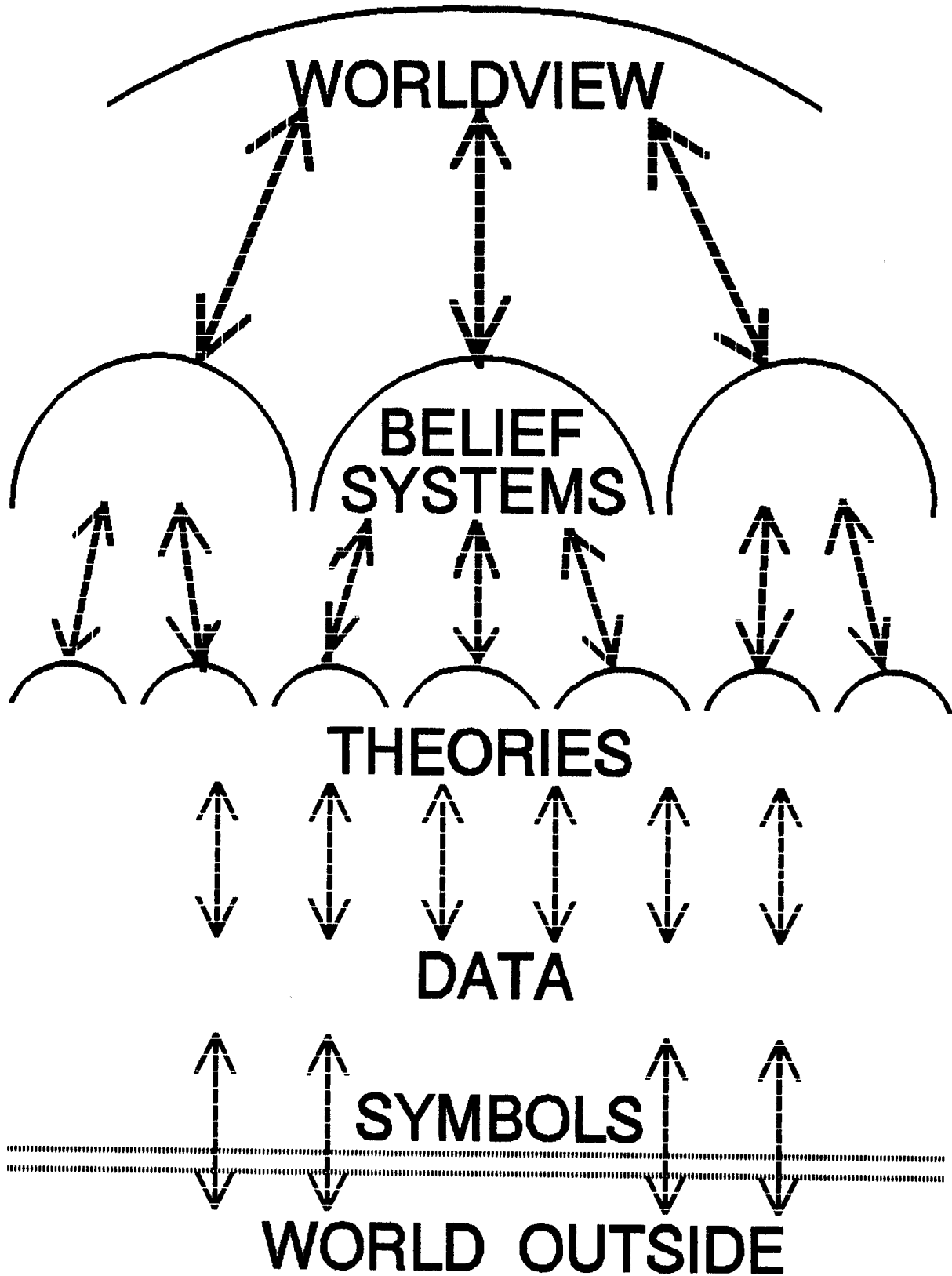
DEPTH IN WORLDVIEWS?

**BEHAVIOR PATTERNS,
PRODUCTS,
MYTHS, RITES**

BELIEFS

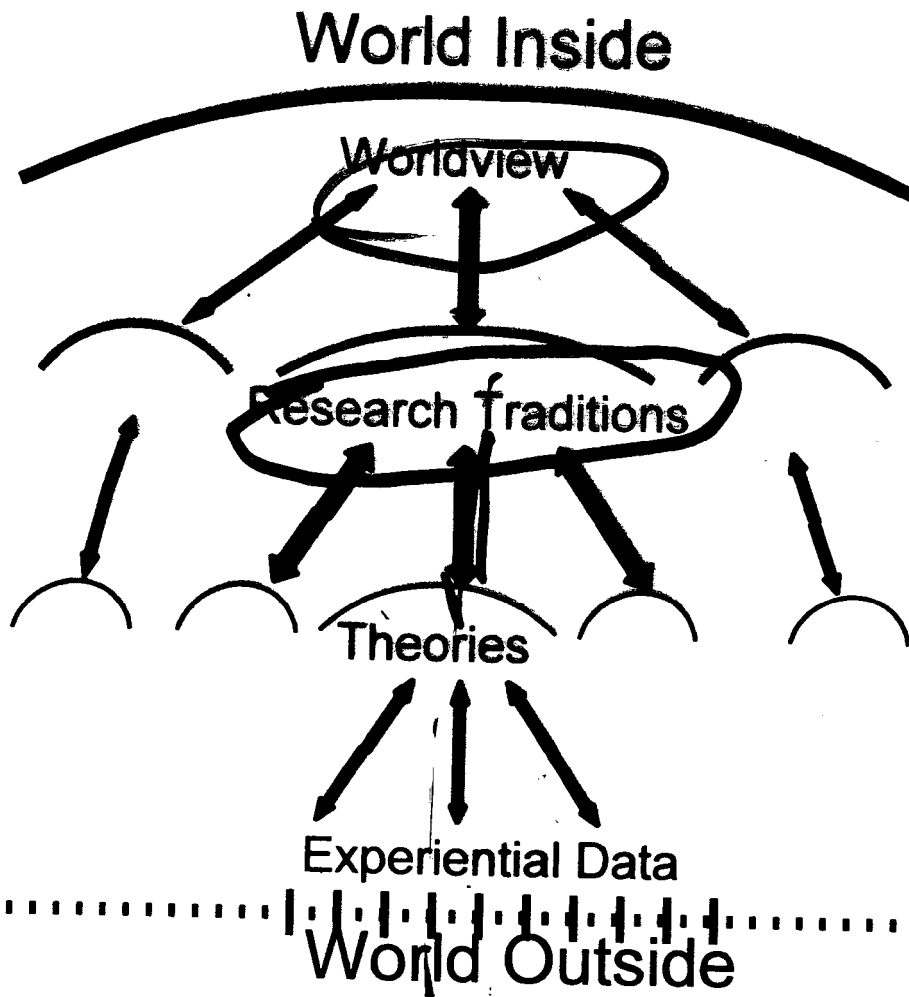
WORLDVIEW

- THEMES — Counter-themes
- EPISTEMOLOGY
- LOGICS
- CATEGORY FORMATION



Thomas Kuhn and Larry Laudin

Levels of Cultural Knowledge



- provide ontological, affective and normative assumptions on which the culture builds its world
- integrates belief systems into a single worldview

- determine domain of examination
- define questions to be asked
- provide methods for investigation
- integrate theories in belief systems and worldview
- mediate between empirical realities

- answer questions raised by belief systems
- order experience into theories

FIGURE 1
LEVELS OF MENTAL CONSTRUCTION

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEVELS

WORLD VIEW

- mediates conflicts between belief syst.
- provides cognitive, affective and moral reinforcement of them.

BELIEF SYSTEMS

- make explicit the basic w.v. assumpt.
- stimulate change in w.v. by mediating experiential inputs.

BELIEF SYSTEMS

- determines legitimacy of questions.
- generates conceptual problems.
- constraint role, heuristic role, justificatory role.

THEORIES

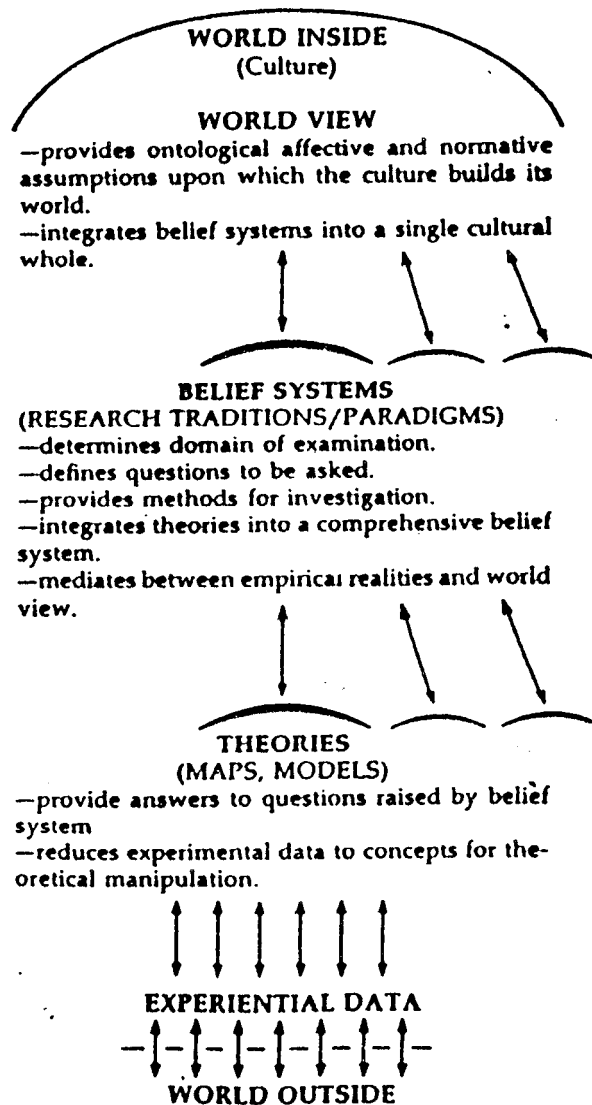
- justify and change belief system.

THEORIES

- select and order experimental data in the categories of the belief system.
- investigates causality.

DATA

- forces new definitions of reality on theories



TYPES OF PROBLEMS

3RD ORDER: ULTIMATE PROBLEMS

- ontological nature of—truth: meaning, reality.
- desirable*: beauty, enjoyment, likes.
- righteousness*: values, morality.

2ND ORDER: CONCEPTUAL PROBLEMS

- internal inconsistencies in world view or belief systems (search for internal rationality)
- external conflicts with other belief systems.
- methodological problems

1ST ORDER: EMPIRICAL PROBLEMS

- test of fit between theories and empirical data