

Burke's Thesis And Chaos Theory

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Burke's Philosophy and the Scientific Logic of Chaos

In numerous ways, Burke's thesis is more related to the grade principles theory of chaos in quantum physics. (Burke, 1966; Lorenz, 1963) The reason how we are able to understand, interpret and explain what we want to define and measure directly changes what we intend to define and measure. This is time and again referred to as the 'Uncertainty Principle' attributed to the German physicist Weiner Heisenberg. (Heisenberg, 1927/1983) In the simplest form, the principle states that a means of measuring the speed of an electron inside an atom, in changing degrees, influences, thereby consequently changing the speed of the electron. In short, this means sheer objectivity is impracticable in a world where one thing affects the other.

Therefore, there is no objective constant criterion of measurement in a dynamic universe. Correlative to this principle, Burke suggests that when people change their understanding of the world, they introduce a part of reality into the world and thereby change the world that they live in. For example, sports fans go to watch the game, and going or not going does not affect the outcome of the game. But then again, there is a fan that will reach out and catch a ball that would have been a home run. This one fan who attends the game definitely then affects the outcome of the game.

These dissimilarities do not demand our attention. However, they occupy one's mind when something goes wrong. When raising the stakes of such an occurrence as described above, a different effect follows. Establishing Burke's thesis clearer, how we perceive the world is determined by some crucial events. Burke, therefore, goes on to demonstrate more the relationship between knowledge and technology.

Knowledge, Technology, and the Dynamics of Radical Transformation

More often, the introduction of radical transformation is based on the implementation of knowledge through applied technology and theories of knowledge. Burke adds that the idea of a certain reciprocity of transformation, referred to as the change in both perception and understanding, changes people.

Technology has been changing our perceptions by projecting sound waves that bounce off the ocean floor and then converting these fluctuations into graphs. The ability to change our perception through

applied knowledge is introduced and considered as a technology tool transforming human knowledge from conceptual to practical. Having done so, technology alters our very own way of existing in this world.

Burke implies that there is no less fact of how we understand the world through the enhancement of our tools altering what is considered as human nature. Together with the nature of the cosmos, keeping in mind the two are deeply intertwined. We can all agree technology has overthrown the concept that scientific knowledge is purely objective and neutral. Instead, it is cyclical, transformative, non-linear and creative.

Human Responsibility and the Fear of Uncontrolled Innovation

This possibility explains the reason why people fear technology, creating a monster beyond human control. We humans have to accept the enormous creative responsibility that technology has placed on our shoulders. When comparing the burdensome responsibility, non-transformative and static form, objective knowledge may seem enviable.

An example is how we use our minds and knowledge acquired from geology and organism interactions to transform originally ancient shellfish. Both by concept and implementation, technology is very active. Affecting what it influences and altering what it affects. For example, a bulldozer changes and reveals a landscape where it has been employed as a shovel and a plough. The dissimilarity is the degree to which each tool transforms the world. At the moment, it is sufficient to state that technology is not neutral but transformative and may actually be unfulfilled until it changes or influences its surroundings.

The last module of technology is that it alters civilization, cultures, and identities, projecting an image of statement and value. While accomplishing all the transformative forms of information on technology, it tends to alter our perspective and thereby change our sense of self-knowledge, thus changing our actions in the world. Technology has been used to convey a message. There is a consideration of the social image of automobiles, which are also considered sophisticated weapons of threat. This means that a good deal of technology needs to be reconsidered in terms of what kind of message it is sending. Is the message projecting a positive or negative impact on the people?

Galileo, Copernicus, and the Transformative Power of Information

It is very interesting that information changes, resulting in living in a world that may change with it. The key moment was when Galileo's telescope verified Copernicus' theory, correcting the position of

the sun in relation to the planets. The message relayed completely changed the world in which we live. However, it is not Copernicus's theory that changed the world; it is the transformational technology theory. Marking the main transition from the people who had asked questions such as 'why' and remained abstracted in the world to those who asked 'how.' The telescope was just a mere tool, a medium of information.

To conclude, all technology described in one dimension is a medium that distributes all information on nature to those who use it. In the process of using it, it changes who you are and your perception of things. These rapid changes have been occurring for thousands of years. Changes in our society, politics, and understanding, and other societies that centuries in our initial millennium CE appear to transpire over decades towards the end of the second.

In relation to the sense of change in knowledge embodied as technology, it certainly implies that it is not knowledge alone that changes the world, but changing the perception is more frequently than not a consequence of the use of technology, resulting in the emergence of new technology.

References

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