

Defining and Measuring Consciousness: The Codexation Dilemma and its Seven Interpretations

Publication Date:

1988 November

Abstract:

Consciousness is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that has been studied from various scientific and philosophical perspectives. However, there is still no consensus on how to define, measure, and explain consciousness and its relation to the brain and the body. In this book, I propose a new framework for understanding consciousness based on the Codexation Dilemma, which states that consciousness can be properly defined scientifically, philosophically, and aesthetically. I present seven core interpretations of consciousness, each with its own criteria and evidence, and their neural and aneural (non-neural) correlates. I argue that consciousness is not a single property or function, but a spectrum of phenomena that emerge from the interaction of information and materials. This framework can help integrate and reconcile different theories and models of consciousness, and can generate new hypotheses and experiments for future research, specifically in Autogorics, the study of engineered life forms (ELFS).

Introduction:

The role of neurons in mental and behavioral processes is widely accepted, but its storage and the nature of consciousness remain elusive. The Codexation Dilemma proposes a comprehensive framework that defines and measures consciousness from its scientific, philosophical, and aesthetic perspectives. This book presents the main interpretations of consciousness based on the following definitions:

1. Associative or Correlative Consciousness (AC): Consciousness is the ability to establish one-to-one correspondences between different entities or phenomena. This includes various forms of association, such as:
 - 1.1 Mimicry or imitation
 - 1.2. Matching or pairing
 - 1.3. Discovery or invention
 - 1.4. Learning or acquisition
 - 1.5. Parroting or emulation

AC is the most basic and universal form of consciousness, which does not require the involvement of the mind. It can be observed in the behavior of infants, animals, plants, and even microorganisms, who can acquire information through sensory inputs and respond accordingly. For example, infants can stack lego bricks without knowing the concepts of stacking, lego, height, or shape. Birds can associate nests with offspring, worms with food, and flying with predators by copying their parents. Plants, corals, and microbes can interact with their environment based on their innate or acquired associations. AC is also known as Aneural Consciousness, as it does not depend on the presence of a nervous system or the brain (Definition-1, Lawsin 1988)..

2. Equational or Relational Consciousness (RC): Consciousness is the result of a logical equation between two variables: X and Y. X represents the self, and Y represents the other being or the environment. If X is conscious with Y, then X is conscious. If X is alone, then X will never be conscious.

RC is a more advanced form of consciousness, which requires the awareness of the self and the other. It is based on the premise that consciousness is a relational phenomenon, rather than an intrinsic property. RC challenges the common assumption that consciousness is equivalent to thinking, as expressed by the famous quote “I think, therefore I am” by Rene Descartes. This assumption ignores the fact that there are beings without brains that are conscious, and beings with brains that are not conscious. For example, children and infants are not conscious or self-conscious until a certain age. To rewrite Rene’s quote measured according to Lawsin Dictum: “If I can match X with Y, therefore, I am conscious.” (Definition-2, Lawsin 1988).

3. Inlearned Consciousness (IC): Consciousness is related to the inlearned behaviors or traits of the organism. Inlearned behaviors are those that are learned or acquired by choice or by chance. Some examples of inlearned behaviors that indicate consciousness are:

- 3.1. Reproduction or procreation
- 3.2. Habitation or sheltering
- 3.3. Dormancy or sleeping
- 3.4. Recognition or identification
- 3.5. Defense or protection
- 3.6. Copulation or mating

IC is a form of consciousness that reflects the biological and evolutionary aspects of the organism. It is based on the observation that all conscious beings exhibit some or all of these inlearned behaviors, which are essential for their survival and adaptation. IC is also known as the Collaborative Determinants of Consciousness (Definition-3, Lawsin 1988).

4. Scriptive Consciousness (SC): Consciousness is an emergent process that follows an orderly sequence of steps:

- 4.1. Information is transcoded into physical forms (codification);
- 4.2. Physical forms are transformed into actions or movements (activation);
- 4.3. Actions or movements are transferred into mechanical, repetitive, or animated behaviors (automation); and
- 4.4. Animated behaviors are translated into the persona or identity of the being (personification).

IC is a form of consciousness that describes the dynamic and complex nature of the phenomenon. It is based on the idea that consciousness is not a static or fixed state, but a continuous and adaptive process that involves multiple levels of information processing and expression. IC is also known as the Grand Script of Consciousness (Definition-4, Lawsin 1988).

5. Codified Consciousness (CC): Consciousness is a two-step action that involves physical and abstract components. It is classified into four categories, depending on the type of input and output involved:

- (i) Physical to Physical (P2P): Consciousness is the ability to perceive and manipulate physical objects or phenomena.
- (ii) Physical to Abstract (P2A): Consciousness is the ability to abstract and conceptualize physical objects or phenomena.
- (iii) Abstract to Physical (A2P): Consciousness is the ability to materialize and instantiate abstract concepts or ideas.
- (iv) Abstract to Abstract (A2A): Consciousness is the ability to reason and communicate abstract concepts or ideas.

CC is a form of consciousness that involves a process of codification or associative codexation, which is the ability to establish correspondences, from realities to ideas, from physical to abstract. CC covers various forms of codification, such as:

Dreaming or imagining: This is an example of A2A codification, where an idea is codified with another idea. Inventing or creating: This is an example of A2P or P2A codification, where an idea is codified with an object or vice versa. Playing or experimenting: This is an example of P2P codification, where an object is codified with another object. Dreams, inventions, and play are computational measures of codified consciousness.

Consciousness is the ability of an organism to translate physical objects to abstract ideas. CC is the process where the physicals (outside the mind) are transcoded into abstracts (inside the mind) or vis-a-vis. CC is the basis of consciousness, as it enables the organism to acquire and process information from the external world. The process of pairing physicals and abstracts is known as Codification or Codexation. Codexation is the primary indicator of consciousness (Definition-5, Lawsin 1988).

6. Information or Inscription Materialization (IM): Consciousness is the product of an inherent interim emergent system that consists of two parts: Materials and Instructions. Materials are things that have mass, such as apples, rocks, air, water, and fire. By-materials are things that are generated by materials, such as temperature, pressure, gravity, density, energy, and instruction. By-materials are invisible parameters that influence the behavior of materials. Both materials and by-materials are called Physicals. Non-material elements are called Abstracts.

IM is a form of consciousness that is based on the idea that consciousness depends on the existence of materials and information/instructions, which are the sources of codification. Consciousness arises from the interaction and evolution of intuitive materials, embedded instructions, and the single theory, which form a complex and dynamic system of individual behaviors and intelligence. Instruction is the intelligence that programs all creation and sequential Instructions give rise to Logical Experiences. The Single Theory of Everything, also known as the Generated Interim Emergence, states that “Everything exists due to the fact that other things cause it to exist, otherwise, it will never exist at all” (Definition-7, Lawsin 1988).

7. Generated Consciousness (GC): Consciousness evolves when one is alive, aware, and intuitive. This new concept is based on the seven Laws of Inscription and the paradigm shift from neural to aneural memory network. It reflects the evolutionary stages and emergence aspects of the phenomenon.

It illustrates the seven essential elements involved to have life, six to be living, four to be conscious, two to be aware, and one to be alive, such as:

- a) Mechanical Aliveness: This is the stage where energy is continuously self obtained externally.
- b) Sensorial Awareness: This is the stage where signal is obtained through the mechanical senses, such as sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste.
- b) Logical Intuitiveness: This is the stage where signals activate the inherent information embedded in the structural design of the object.
- c) Aneural Consciousness: This is the information that is expressed through the conceptual information, such as words, signs, symbols, and languages.

GC is a form of consciousness that explains the physical and instructional aspects of the phenomenon. It is based on the ideas known as Inscription by Design and the

The non-mental ability (a brain without a brain) to store information by an object is what Lawsins beautifully called Intelligence by Design or Inscription by Design (ID). GC is also known as the Seven Laws of Inscription (Definition-7, Lawsins 1988).

Conclusion:

This book has presented a comprehensive framework that defines and measures consciousness from various perspectives, based on the Codexation Dilemma. The book has discussed seven main interpretations of consciousness, each highlighting different aspects and levels of the phenomenon. These interpretations are: Associative or Correlative Consciousness, Equational Consciousness, Collaborative Consciousness, Scriptive Consciousness, Physical and Abstract Consciousness, Generated Consciousness, and Information Materialization. The book has also provided examples and illustrations of each interpretation, as well as their implications and applications. The book has aimed to provide a clear and coherent understanding of consciousness, as well as to stimulate further research and debate on this fascinating and complex topic.

Keywords: consciousness, codexation, neurons, brain, neural, Associative or Correlative Consciousness, Equational or Relational Consciousness, Inlearned Consciousness, Scriptive Consciousness, Codified Consciousness, Inscription Materialization, Generated Consciousness, Codexation Dilemma, Seven Laws of Inscription, The Single Theory of Everything.

The complete content of this chapter can be found in the book [Originemology](#) by Joey Lawsins.