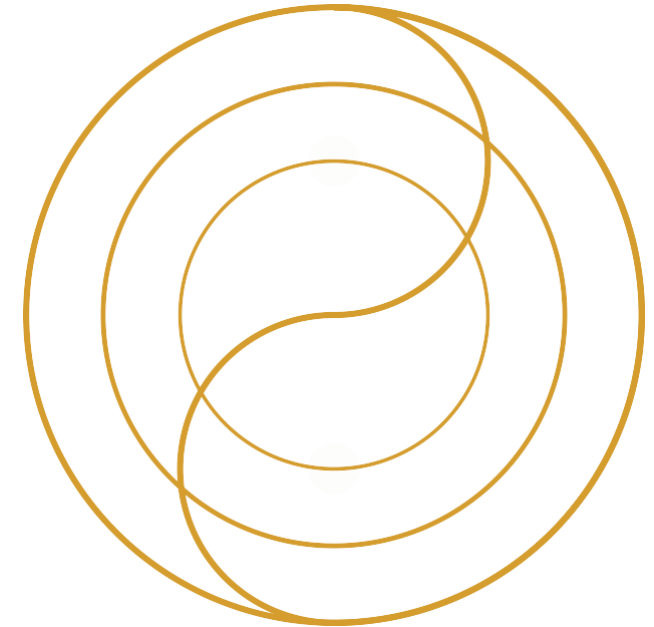


Do **correlative thought as a philosophical methodology of autogenous modernity**

Correlative Thought as Philosophical Methodology

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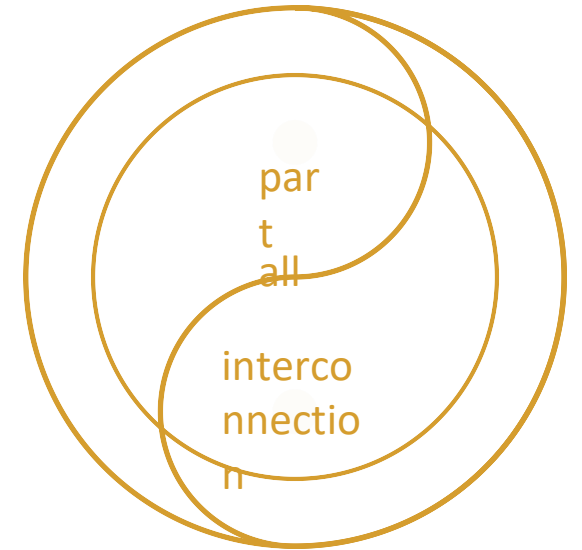
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Concept and definition of correlational reason

“correlative thought is a way of thinking that the parts and the whole move simultaneously.”

- A recognition system that states that there is a whole within the parts and that all things are interrelated
- Most civilizations except the West have this thinking system.
- In the past, it was dismissed as a superstitious idea, but as it has been verified by modern science, the possibility has been reevaluated as a new science.
- The Yin-Yang theory is attracting attention as a representative correlational reasoning system.

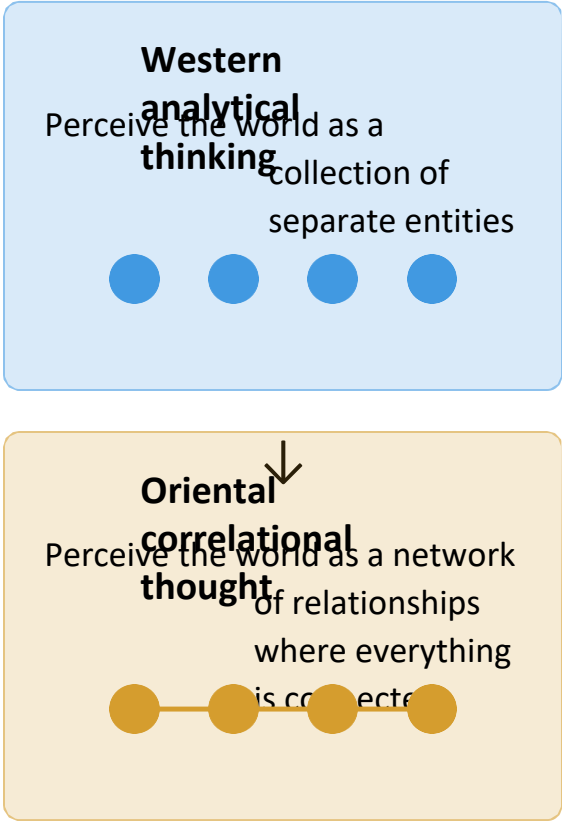


Comparison of Western analytical thinking and Eastern correlational thinking

- Analytical thinking:** Western way of thinking that all things move independently and can be divided into particles (atoms, molecules, protons)

- correlative thought:** An Eastern generative way of thinking that recognizes all things as interconnected and indivisible and as correlations.

Category	Analytical thinking (Western)	Correlative Reason (Oriental)
Most modern Asians who received Western education also adopt analytical thinking.	epistemological basis individuality, separateness	Wholeness, connectedness
approach	deconstructive, reductionist	Comprehensive, relational
way of thinking	linear, straight	circular, relational



Development History of the Theory of relational reasons

- The first positive evaluation of the Theory of Yin-Yang and Five Phases began with Granet.
 - A. C. Graham (1919-1991) combined structuralism and Chinese philosophy to prove the correlational scientific nature of the East.
 - Research expanded with Roger T. Ames, David L. Hall, Benjamin Schwartz, Joseph Needham, etc.
 - The correlational Theory of reason evaluates the Theory of Yin-Yang and Five Phases as objectively as possible and reinterprets it as a primitive form of science.
 - Through this, the West began to understand the scientific nature of the East, and it provided an opportunity for the
- 1920s-1930s
Marcel Granet's first positive evaluation of the Theory of Yin-Yang and Five Phases
 - 1950s-1970s
Joseph Needham
Research on Chinese Science and Technology
 - 1970s-1990s
Combining A. C. Graham Structuralism and Chinese Philosophy
 - 1990-2000s
Ames, Hall, and Schwarz's correlational present thinking of Eastern and Western systemization
 - philosophy
Expanding integrated approach research

Henderson's four categories of correlational reasons

John B. Henderson's Taxonomy of Correlative Reasons

1 relationship between humans and the universe

Correlation between microcosm and macrocosm, correspondence between human body and cosmic order

2 National analogy (Needham)

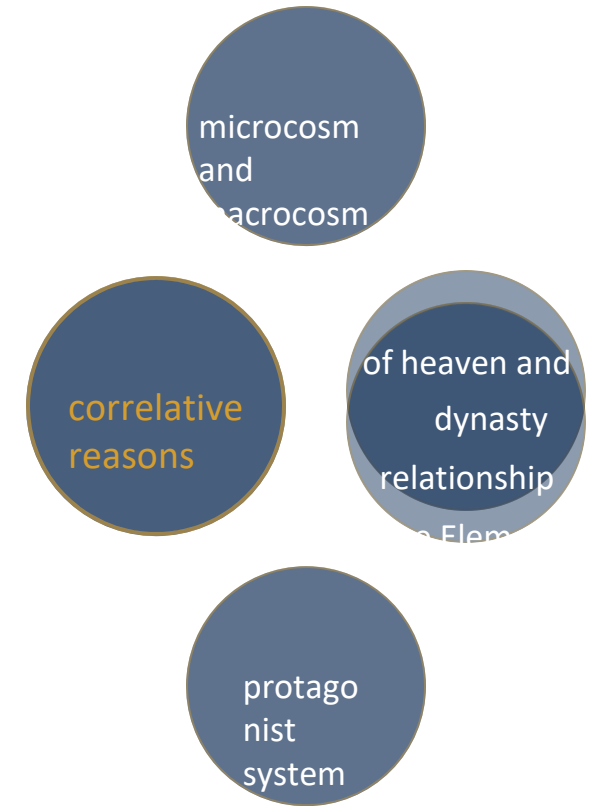
The relationship between the cosmos realm (sky) and the earthly realm (dynasty/state bureaucracy), with heavenly order reflected in earthly politics.

3 numerological correlation system

Explanation of cosmic phenomena through mathematical and symbolic systems such as the Five Phases (metal, wood, water, fire, earth)

4 system of protagonists

A dynamic system that explains the changes in all things in the universe through the laws of change of yin and yang.

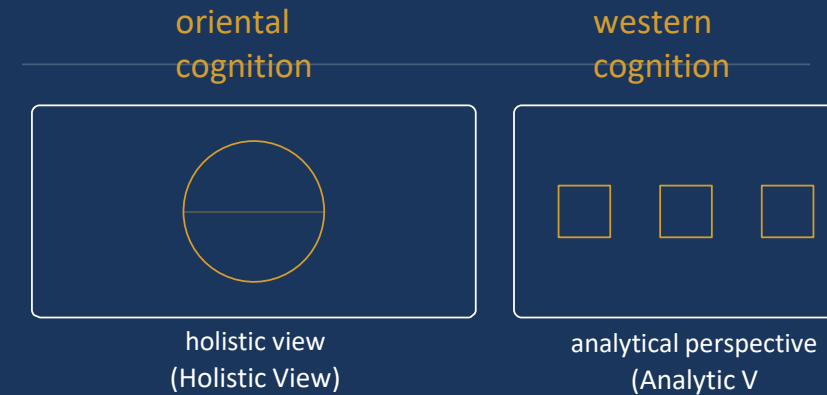


Cognitive psychological evidence

Richard E. Nisbett

"For Asians, the world appears more complex than for Westerners due to correlational reasons... they are truly two different worlds."

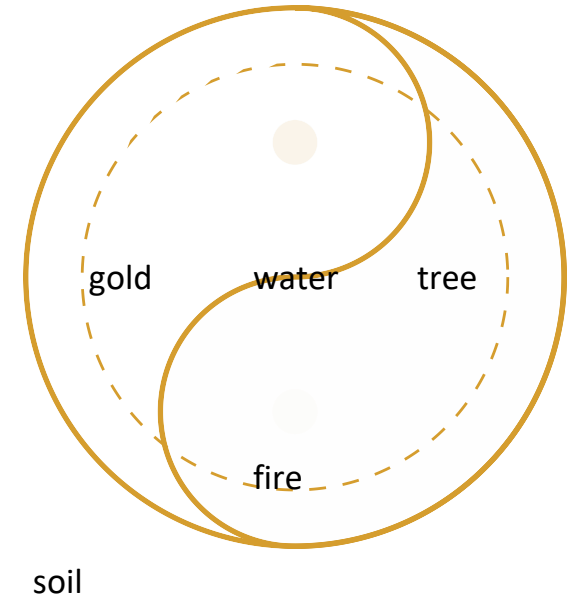
- Cognitive Characteristics of Asians: correlational reasoning, context-centeredness, and object of collective
- Cognitive Characteristics of Westerners: analytical thinking, object focus, and object of personal control.
- Experiment results: Asians pay attention to the background and relationships, Westerners pay attention to the central
- Although there are differences between countries, the tendency for correlational reasons is common across Eastern cultures.



Oriental worldview and traditions

“Correlational thinking is a common cognitive framework of the Eastern worldview, so its principles appear as correlational thinking in the continuation and change of tradition.”

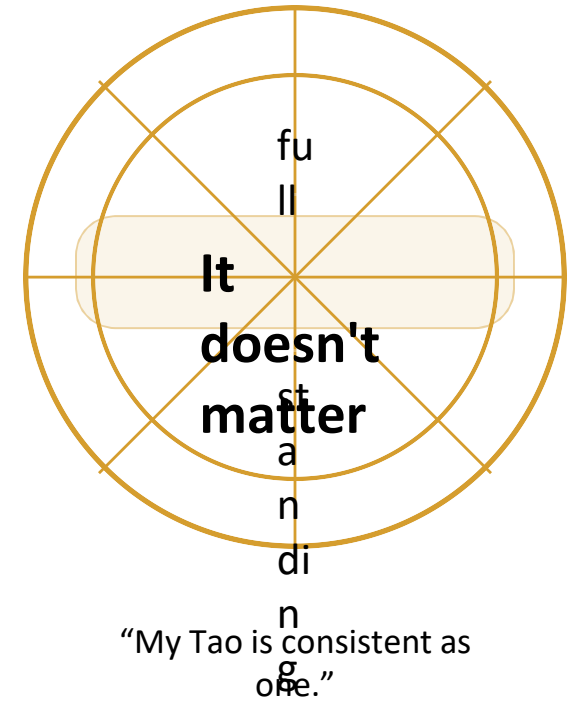
- Eastern thought, represented by Yin-Yang and the Five Phases and Taegeuk, explains the continuation and change of tradition.
- In Eastern culture, traditions and changes are evaluated based on how well they correspond to the concepts of Yin-Yang and Five Phases and Taegeuk.
- The changes in tradition and continuity shown in Donghak Thought and Daesoon Thought can also be interpreted through the concepts of Yin-Yang and Five Phases and Taegeuk.
- In Eastern philosophy, the principles of Yin-Yang and the Five Phases are the basic system that comprehensively explains the universe and the human world.



Confucius's work and empathy

"Confucius based his theory entirely on the sympathetic Concept of loyalty."

- 一以貫之 (一以貫之): A coherent system of principles that penetrates into one
- Loyalty: The core Concept of sincerity, understanding, and empathy toward each other.
- Sul-i-bujak (述而不作): not creation but inheritance of tradition from ancient times
- The East is more obsessed with internal consistency than the West, and Eastern thought achieves objective consistency through empathy.
- The expression of empathy between heaven, earth, and people is expressed as 'emotion', and empathy is an extension of emotion.

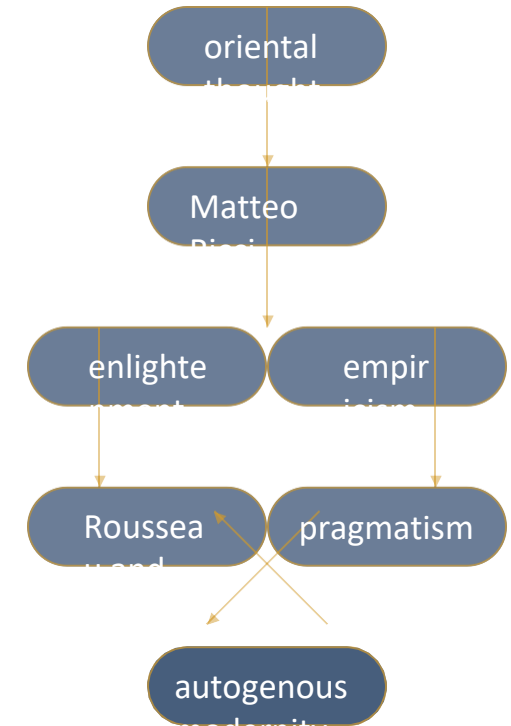


- Analects of Confucius,
Memorial Gongpyeon

Western Enlightenment and its influence on empiricism

"Enlightenment was a foreign idea in the West, and the West was able to develop modern civilization by developing the heterogeneity of Enlightenment into the basis of morality that replaced God."

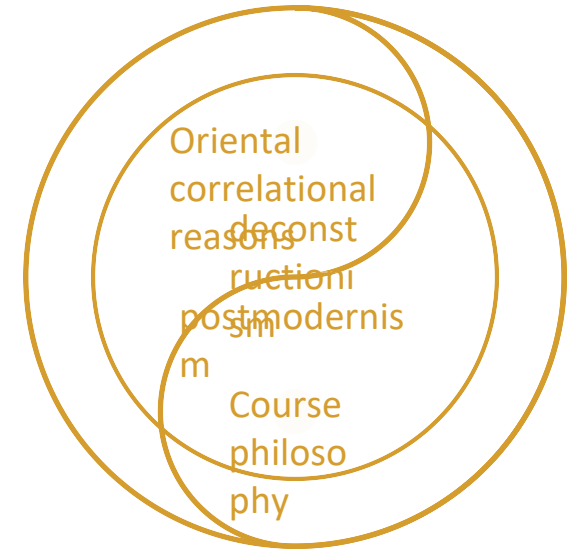
- Julien: Discovering the similarities between Mencius and Enlightenment philosophers' Theory of immanence and
- Rousseau: Introduced empathy, an inherent feature of the East that is difficult to find in Western
- British Empiricism: Accepting Eastern thought through Matteo Ricci's Confucian Translations
- Developed into evolution theory and evolutionary anthropology, combined with mirror cell Theory of brain
- Dewey's Pragmatism: Similarity to Confucius' Thought, Great Influence in China



Connection with postmodernism

“Oriental correlational thinking has a deep connection with modern postmodern philosophy, and through this, a new philosophical dialogue is opening.”

- Kim Hyeong-hyo: Connection between Jeungsan Thought and Postmodernism, Derrida, and a Study on the reading of
 - Park Jeong-jin: A Study on the gift of philosophy and the philosophy of gift from a religious studies
 - Park Yong-rok: A Study on the East-West connection of ancient shamanism from the
 - Research on Daesoon Thought: Exploring the possibility of convergence of perspective of civilization history
- Eastern and Western philosophies through comparative studies with Hegel, Heidegger, Derrida, and Deleuze



Conclusion and Significance

Unlike Western analytical thinking, correlational thinking is an essential element of Eastern philosophy that understands nature, humans, and the universe holistically, and is a philosophical methodology that is being

- reexamined in modern science.
- **Correlational thinking:** an independent epistemology that recognizes the interconnectedness of all things as the essence of Eastern philosophy
- **autogenous modernity:** Unlike Western modernity, a unique modernization process emerged from the inherent value system of the East.
- **Modern significance:** Interconnected world view rediscovered in modern studies such as ecology, quantum physics, and complex systems science
- **Philosophical methodology:** philosophical integration of East and West, expansion of possibilities for integration with postmodernism
- **Future prospects:** Possibility of integrating Eastern and Western philosophies through correlational thinking and construction of a new academic paradigm

