On Causal Relations between Mental Organizer, Action under Mental Processes, and Social Environment

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Abstract

The purpose of the research was to study the relationships between mental organizers, action under mental process, and social environment through observation. A category system for each behavior was constructed and data were analyzed with matrices to find out kinds of root causes in causal dynamic. Reliability, subjectivity, and validity of observation were assessed. The coefficient of reliability was 0.937. The observation had about 11% subjectivity, and the frequencies were in the categories where they should be, mainly. Results indicate that there occurs causal variety. The causes are not stable. As an entity, the results show that it is possible to tackle mind processes through the causation. Furthermore, the processes are in series but they drop by in a parallel mode when the task becomes more difficult. However, the mindamic seems to have the greatest possible number of the degrees of freedom, simultaneously.

Key words: mindamic, mindition, mental organizer, dynamic causation, action under a mental process, social environment, root cause, serial processing, parallel processing, complexity.

On Causal Relations between Mental Organizer, Action under Mental Processes, and Social Environment.

The present research is sequel to a series of researches where the so-called executive system in mindamic has been under scrutiny. The results have been distinguishable. Shortly put, the first system was called the croupier. It proved to be inadequate because the person transforms the mental processes before overt behavior. The behavioral changes can become quite different. Therefore, the transmuter was the next executive function assumed to produce different kinds of mind processes. However, the conceptualization of the transmuter was too narrow to cover diversity of the mental processes. Therefore, the present executive system is called the mental organizer because it has wider intensions and extensions as the causal dynamic between both the mind and inner, and overt behavior. The focus of the present research is on the causal processes or the causes as the processes, as you wish. It is assumed that the mental organizer causes action that takes place under a mind process, and the action connects with the social environment or the persons that are significant in the very context the person behaves. This time the hypothesis is in the form of a question. What kinds of causal processes prevail between the mental organizer, the action under the mind processes, and the social environment? The social

environment occurs in aggregate. The mental organizer includes in the following processes: classification, sort, group, collection, transfiguration, transformation, metamorphosis, and transmutation. The actions under the mind processes are. The person solves the task alone; so, he or she is in the process of experiential mindition. The person contacts with the social environment to confirm the solution; it means being under the shape mindition. The person contacts with the social environment to complete the solution; the question is about being under the initial mindition. The person contacts with the social environment to find the solution; consequently, it is an empty mindition. The person finds no solution with or without the social environment; thus, the mindition remains a hazy one. The Balesian categories through 4 to 9 were reserved for the behavior of the social environment. The categories were. 4. Gives suggestion, direction, implying autonomy for other. 5. Gives opinion, evaluation, analysis, and expresses feeling, wish. 6. Gives orientation, information, repeats, clarifies, confirms. 7. Asks for orientation, information, repetition, and confirmation. 8. Asks for opinion, evaluation, analysis, and expression of feeling. 9. Asks for suggestion, direction, and possible ways of action. In the course of time, there have emerged activities

In the mindamic that may have fundamental importance to understand: How does the mind work or how does the person utilize mind? Therefore, examination of the finding has their place in this context.

Theoretic Floor

Recently, new results between genes and environment indicate a continual interaction between the genes and their respective environment. The newer conception offers a starting point for the examination. Evidently, an organic configuration of the mind takes place during the early days. The direction of the change is from holistic behavior towards more organized one. According to Fischbach (1992, p. 14), the mind is an emergent property, possibly. Derivation of the mind from brain activities has possibility to be a flaw. The reason is, the brain function as growth base but with time, the mind becomes more independent on its base. The derivation, however, is a one-way 'ticket'. Furthermore, the doctrine of complexity makes reduction of the mind to the brain activities less probable. In principle, the only person who is able to see into his or her mind is the person in question. Scanning devices have developed in a greater amount with their markers but a person is not able to see into the mind of another person. Orange color indicates high activity. So what? As with the

Mind itself it does not grow and develop in void. The mind needs environment(s) from whom the social environment is the most important one (Vilmos Csanyi, personal information). Incidentally, modern persons emphasize a holistic approach to the relations between the persons, things, and matters. Consequently, shallow childishness diffuses because children are holistic and unorganized with their thinking. More seriously, it might be good to have some corresponding dynamic organization with reality. Most seriously, there are persons more significant than other who influence in the development of the mind. Utmost seriously, biological maturation processes pave the way to the mind evolvement in duration of 25 years. However, after the maturation comes over ripeness. Moreover, an organized dynamic body of knowledge lacks what comes to the mind? As to the processes that seem to be, important between the minds processes diffusion or propagation of 'mental semantics' is the 1st one. It makes the needful processes active from incentive(s). Absorption is the next one; it means that a process receives messages but does not send them. Assimilation by definition fuses two or more processes. A fact is noteworthy in this context. A human being exchanges energy, and information with his or her timely close environment according to the definition of the open dynamic system. In contrast, the differentiation between form and

contents are an artifact. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce a conceptualization that fuses information and energy. It is infergy because energy is available instantly for utilization of information and for the direct, quick access into the mind of one's own. A process that is not passing is accumulation of experiences through experimentation to experientially organized mindamic. The former experiences work out the development of the process system or the mind. The mind as the process system offers a few advantages. There occurs dynamic interaction between the processes by the definition of the open system. The processes and their relations are measurable. The truism all affect all is a fallacy because the minds of the persons anchor values, and valuations. The values, and valuations produce priorities, and preferences in behavior because of their practical nature. Reversion to the experiential cumulating, it is rather natural that the former experiences direct the mindamic in novel situations. In this case, the processes are elastic because the former experience may lead to solutions or it can lead astray to no solutions. So the processes to be efficient they are to be plastic or irreversible. A backward analysis is not possible because of the evolvement of complexity. The classification of the mind processes during the series of the research has been more or less successful.

The problem originates from the fact that the mind has about the full number of the degrees of freedom to deal with its processes serially or in parallel, in almost any combination. Internal discrimination between the processes becomes central because the processes have to be discrete from whom to construct organizations. In puberty, two kinds of processes come insight in mindamic. In the preparatory process, the person creates sketches for the making process. An educated guess is that the sketches evolve from the contours of the environment. The making process fills-in the sketch in the way Ramachandran (1992, p. 44) presents. On the contrary, in puberty the classification, the sort, and the collection lack of feedback loops. It may show the rest of the mind development is qualitative fine-tuning for the mental organizer, and lasts until about 25 years of aged. The last but not the least finding is the persons transform their inner behavior before overt behavior. Probably, the transformation is because of situated adaptation or because of expectations of a social situation. Where activities are there is causation. It has got clear that a fertile way to examine the mindamic is a process able way. Especially, the probable processes as causes may be revealing. Probability calculus and some of its parts offer possibilities to get rid of spurious conclusions.

Quite the reverse is the case when a researcher begins to apply the probability calculus. The calculus seems to comprise of more intuitions than raw calculus, and deductions. The subject is not a disregard for scrutiny.

Methodical Floor

Fuzzy analysis is fuzz enough because of a continuous servo. The mind manages discrete processes otherwise, and the organizations remain without boundaries. The mind does not deal with continuous processes. As with the multivariate methods they are robust in their implementation. One of the deficiencies is the lack of cutting points when to end the analyses. For example, in factor analysis the thumb rule for cutting is when the eigenvalues become ones. Other wise the obtained space reduces into a raisin. Second, the variables are normalized at the beginning of the analyses. The variables are forced into the same scale. Third, the programs of the analyses calculate in the absolute scale. So where are the interpretations to be start? The idea is near that the initial conditions of the analyses dictate and regulate their applications to behavioral problems. In a conventional way, the starting point of an analysis is some correlation matrix. A correlation as such is a plain non-metric index. A few analyses such as MCA, and AID with their newer versions allow different variable scales.

However, in research orthodoxy has to be given up because the follow up with the initial conditions makes it impossible to apply any method. The state of affairs cannot be such that mathematical elegance and beauty dictates behavioral theory construction. At the very bottom, it is indifferent whether theory has an absolute values or a device for interpretation of reality. What counts are the behavioral processes, and their organized body of knowledge that work in reality. Other matters are secondary. Thus are there theories beyond the Hebb's law that is not a behavioral theory, properly. Occasionally, standpoints pop up that resist attempt to find causal explanations in behavior. How does a researcher construct a behavioral theory, if he or she does not know wherefrom behaviors originate? It is not enough to pretend that behavioral 'facts' are like theories of sciences. An approach with causal probabilities offers a starting point because the persons behave with partial information in no ideal situations. The zero-one connections are ultimate rarities. The basic difference between scientific research and behavioral research is in the nature of the facts. The scientific theories are facts but behavioral theories are mere models, which do not have intensions, necessarily. Therefore, there are no means to hide poor developments behind heavy analyses. Methodically, there follows a consistent problem.

It is a lack of adequate conceptual devices for new behavioral processes. Therefore, the new behaviors but a researcher has old concepts in use. Is that progress? One possibility is to construct concepts such as ‘thermohaline’ in meteorology. Accordingly, the scrutiny of the mind defined as the process system where processes process processes. Additionally, the utilization of the probable causal processes may be one way to develop behavioral theory construction with newer concepts. Finally, yet importantly I prefer to present an integrated theory formation problem. The same behavioral problem was approached with a case study with case histories; through a survey analysis with elaboration; through experimentation, and through an observation study. The question sounds: How is a researcher able to construct an integrated theory from the results? By the way, the scanner of a poor man is the existence of an inverse matrix that makes it possible to have preimages of any behaviors.

Method

Observation Categories and Behavioral Definitions

Structured observation presumes a category system. The behaviors of the subjects were coded in active voice because it deals with the subjects as the doers. The mental organizer comprised of A) classifies; the person locates stimulus alternatives in different classes, B)

sorts; the person arranges stimuli in order, C) groups; the person put stimuli in groups, D) collects; the person chooses certain stimuli out of possible stimuli, E) transfigures; the person changes appearance of behavior, F) transforms; the person changes character of behavior, G) metamorphoses; the person changes behavior in nature, H) transmutes; the person changes behavior into completely different. The mind is the process system. Therefore, a process in the process system is a mindition that purports the process whose constituent is bursts because 'firing' bursts are a speedy way to reconstruct different processes. For example, the processes as the causes and effects may have nature of bursts. The actions under the mind processes are. a) The person solves the task alone; so, he or she is under the experiential mindition and knows the solution. b) The person contacts with the social environment to confirm the solution; it means being under the shape mindition. The shape mindition means the person has a pattern of the chosen stimuli but wants to verify the solution. c) The person contacts with the social environment to complete the solution; the question is about being under the initial mindition. The initial mindition means the person has a faint conception about the solution. d) The person contacts with the social environment to find the solution; consequently, the person is under the empty

mindition. The person has an information hole in the head or as you wish. The person finds no solution with or without the social environment. It purports that the mindition remains hazy until the feedback from the solution. The Balesian categories were. 4. Gives suggestion, direction, implying autonomy for other. 5. Gives opinion, evaluation, analysis, and expresses feeling, wish. 6. Gives orientation, information, repeats, clarifies, confirms. 7. Asks for orientation, information, repetition, and confirmation. 8. Asks for opinion, evaluation, analysis, and expression of feeling. 9. Asks for suggestion, direction, and possible ways of action. The categories belong to the instrumental-adaptive area. Consequently, the categories are adequate because they join with the task completion. Herein I am satisfied with being able to point out that I have several years of experience as an observer with the Bales system.

Subjects and Task

There were 50 subjects, 17 women, and 33 men under observation. The subjects were alone and their task was to choose right alternatives out of a possible right ones. The subjects had an opportunity to contact with outside persons to solve the task with their help or without the help. Five occasions to solve the task were included in the analysis because frequencies of behavior decreased considerably after the 5th occasion.

Reliability and Subjectivity of Observation

The reliability coefficient assessed bases on the concept of the full variance. The full variance is the sum of the correlation matrix where all the correlations are ones. The full variance divides into common variance, specific variance, random variance, subjectivity, and error term. A random matrix of frequencies was generated within the same range as the empirical frequencies. The matrix functioned as the source of the random variance. Therefore, any random combination can serve as the source. If the matrix is not random then it is empirical and is not the source. The reliability coefficient was calculated from the squared empirical correlation matrix according to Nunnally (1967, p. 195, (6-23)). The coefficient is 0.937. Analogically, the random variance was assessed from the random squared matrix. The full variance is 25; the common empirical variance is 15.029; the random common variance is 2.047; the specific variance is 5, and the error term is 0.062. Addition of the values gives 22.138, and subtracting the value from the full variance results in 2.862 for the subjectivity. The scaled equation is $1.000 \cong .601+0.200+0.081+0.114+0.002$. Thus, the subjectivity of observation is about 11%.

Validity of Observation

In this context, the index of forecasting efficiency was the device to assess the validity of observation.

The indices were calculated between the empirical categories, between the randomized categories, and between the empirical and the randomized categories. The coefficients of the index matrices were added because of the total reduction of the errors in the location of the frequencies into the categories. The greatest reduction of the errors of `prediction´ is in the location of the empirical frequencies ΣΣ=61.532. Therefore, the observations place where they should, mainly. The smallest reduction occurs between the random frequencies ΣΣ=32.581. The reduction of the errors between the empirical frequencies and the random ones is ΣΣ=36.136. The value is about at the same level as in the random frequencies. Thus, the observations lie in the right categories, principally. The metamorphosis, the contact to confirm the solution, the asking for evaluation, and asking for suggestion were deleted because their frequencies were too small for the scrutiny, Table 1. So there remained 7 processes in the mental organizer; 4 processes were left for the action under the mind process; 4 processes left for the behavior of the social environment.

Table 1

Original Frequencies

	Time 1	Time 2	Time 3	Time 4	Time 5
Classifies	50	49	45	38	23
Sorts	47	45	40	32	19
Groups	35	39	29	21	13
Collects	35	31	22	22	11
Transfigures	10	9	24	21	19
Transforms	11	17	15	20	18
Metamorphoses	-	-	-	3	1
Transmutes	6	8	14	11	15
Solves alone	22	19	10	7	3
Confirms	9	6	9	6	4
Completes	9	14	14	14	10
Tries to find	7	11	12	13	7
No solution	5	11	12	13	19
Gives suggestion	11	14	14	30	23
Evaluates, Analyses	26	38	42	61	49
Gives info	79	89	84	104	69
Asks for info	15	20	25	28	27
Asks for evaluation, analysis	3	1	3	3	5
Asks for suggestion	-	4	4	2	3

Table 2

Random	Frequencies				
	Time 1	Time 2	Time 3	Time 4	Time 5
Classifies	88	30	67	40	66
Sorts	77	23	4	36	26
Groups	30	9	71	101	76
Collects	55	65	37	67	46
Transfigures	14	20	13	69	10
Transforms	77	53	30	99	33
Transmutes	76	76	40	51	101
Solves alone	55	40	40	66	12
Completes	99	97	54	62	20
Tries to find	14	43	37	70	12
No solution	7	14	9	82	13
Gives suggestion	45	47	40	30	71
Evaluates, Analyses	50	16	60	62	30
Gives info	86	86	47	65	43
Asks for info	66	21	20	30	29

Results

Analysis with Probabilities

The column frequencies in Table 1 converted through their relative frequencies into probabilities. However, the setting is Sampling Without Replacement with the exception. The probabilities do not approach the same values. Alternatively, the rewards of the persons increase task by task. Therefore, it was profitable to utilize cumulative probabilities after SWR. The cumulative probability vectors were turned into stochastic vectors for further analysis.

Causation Analysis

The 1st problem was to find the probabilities for a joint experiment with the multiplication theorem. The time cross products were calculated to obtain the conditional probability matrices. The matrix rows were divided by their row sums. In a more compact form the multiplication is: $J=p(a_{t1'})*(p(A_{t2|t1}))*,...,*p(a_{t4'})*(p(A_{t5|t4}))$. Replacement of the multiplication signs with signs of addition produces the total probabilities that are needed later. The vectors in the multiplication include in the absolute probabilities. The initial situation is in Table 3.

Table 3

Stochastic Vectors

	Time 1	Time 2	Time 3	Time 4	Time 5
Classifies	.090	.084	.082	.079	.073
Sorts	.095	.089	.086	.081	.075
Groups	.095	.096	.092	.084	.077
Collects	.107	.098	.088	.085	.076
Transfigures	.044	.036	.050	.054	.059
Transforms	.049	.055	.054	.056	.061
Transmutes	.040	.040	.050	.049	.059
Solves alone	.134	.129	.114	.102	.087
Completes	.054	.062	.065	.066	.065
Tries to find	.052	.059	.064	.069	.065
No solution	.030	.040	.044	.044	.056
Gives suggestion	.043	.043	.041	.050	.055
Evaluates, analyses	.044	.047	.048	.054	.058
Gives info	.068	.066	.064	.066	.065
Asks for info	.047	.048	.052	.54	.060

last one completes the list. The value vector at time is in Table 4.

As with the joint 'experiment' matrix and the total probability matrix, the former was divided by the latter in one-to one. In a set theoretic sense, the question is about the division between the intersections of the intersections by the sum of the intersections. A procedure that allows possibilities to figure out kinds of root causes with probabilities. The calculation method generated intrinsic dependencies. The dependencies may be fateful because they distort the proper probable causes. Thus, what is interpreted as causality is in fact a fusion of a dependency and a probable causality. Consequently, the Gram–Schmidt process was adequate to eliminate the dependencies. The rows (causes) of the base matrix were scaled dividing the row values by their maxima. The row maxima and their closest neighbors included in the dynamic analysis of the causation. The last matrix was converted into a stochastic one with the row sums as ones. The stochastic matrix was powered from 1 to 5, and the system vector was chained with the powered matrices. The dynamic causation presupposes something to rotate. The system vector comprised of the jobs, and the hobbies of the subjects put into a value classification Allport (1954, p. 439).

Table 4

Gender And Values at Time

		Time 0	Time 1	Time 2	Time 3	Time 4	Time 5
Gender	Men	.153					
	Women	.079					
Jobs	Political	.004	.069	.080			
	Economic	.065	.074	.173	.383	.123	.383
	Religious						
	Social	.074	.170	.083	.123	.250	.123
	Theoretic	.069	.009	.209			
	Aesthetic	.009	.232				
Hobbies	Political	.009	.080	.040			
	Economic	.041	.065	.170	.250	.383	.250
	Religious		.209				
	Social	.079					
	Theoretic	.162					
	Aesthetic	.097	.079				
	Physical	.153					

Table 5

Dyna 1

	Cl	So	Gr	Co	Tf	Tr	Tm	Sa	Ccs	Cfs	Fns	Gs	EA	Gi	Afi
Cl								1							
So								1							
Gr						1									
Co										1					
Tf					1										
Tr				1											
Tm			1												
Sa															
Ccs							1								
Cfs						1									
Fns									1						
Gs															1
EA									.493		.507				
Gi						.493					.507				
Afi						.494					.506				

Note. The abbreviations mean: Cl=classifies; So=sorts; Gr=groups; Co=collects; Tf=transfigures; Tr=transforms; Tm=transmutes; Sa=Solves alone; Ccs=contacts to complete the solution; Fns=finds no solution; Gs=gives suggestion; E,A=evaluates, analyses; Gi=gives information; Afi=asks for information.

Table 6

Dyna 2

	Cl	So	Gr	Co	Tf	Tr	Tm	Sa	Ccs	Cfs	Fns	Gs	EA	Gi	Afi
Cl								1							
So								1							
Gr				1											
Co						1									
Tf					1										
Tr				1						1					
Tm						1									
Sa															
Ccs			1												
Cfs				1											
Fns							1								
Gs						.493						.507			
EA							.493		.507						
Gi				.493					.507						
Afi				.494					.506						

Note. The abbreviations mean: Cl=classifies; So=sorts; Gr=groups; Co=collects; Tf=transfigures; Tr=transforms; Tm=transmutes; Sa=Solves alone; Ccs=contacts to complete the solution; Fns=finds no solution; Gs=gives suggestion; E, A=evaluates, analyses; Gi=gives information; Afi=asks for information.

Table 7

Dyna 3

	Cl	So	Gr	Co	Tf	Tr	Tm	Sa	Ccs	Cfs	Fns	Gs	EA	Gi	Afi
Cl															
So															
Gr										1					
Co				1											
Tf					1										
Tr						1									
Tm				1											
Sa															
Ccs						1									
Cfs										1					
Fns			1												
Gs				.493					.507						
EA			.493				.507								
Gi							.507			.493					
Afi							.506			.494					

Note. The abbreviations mean: Cl=classifies; So=sorts; Gr=groups; Co=collects; Tf=transfigures; Tr=transforms; Tm=transmutes; Sa=Solves alone; Ccs=contacts to complete the solution;Fns=finds no solution; Gs=gives suggestion; E, A=evaluates, analyses; Gi=gives information; Afi=asks for information.

Table 8

Dyna 4

	Cl	So	Gr	Co	Tf	Tr	Tm	Sa	Ccs	Cfs	Fns	Gs	EA	Gi	Afi
Cl															
So															
Gr						1									
Co										1					
Tf					1										
Tr				1											
Tm										1					
Sa															
Ccs				1											
Cfs						1									
Fns						1									
Gs							.507			.493					
EA			.507			.493									
Gi			.507			.493									
Afi			.506			.494									

Note. The abbreviations mean: Cl=classifies; So=sorts; Gr=groups; Co=collects; Tf=transfigures; Tr=transforms; Tm=transmutes; Sa=Solves alone; Ccs=contacts to complete the solution; Fns=finds no solution; Gs=gives suggestion; E, A=evaluates, analyses; Gi=gives information; Afi=asks for information.

Table 9

Dyna 5

	Cl	So	Gr	Co	Tf	Tr	Tm	Sa	Ccs	Cfs	Fns	Gs	EA	Gi	Afi
Cl															
So															
Gr				1											
Co						1									
Tf					1										
Tr										1					
Tm						1									
Sa															
Ccs										1					
Cfs				1											
Fns				1											
Gs			.507			.493									1
EA				.493		.507									
Gi				.493		.507									
Afi				.494		.506									

Note. The abbreviations mean: Cl=classifies; So=sorts; Gr=groups; Co=collects; Tf=transfigures; Tr=transforms; Tm=transmutes; Sa=Solves alone; Ccs=contacts to complete thesolution; Fns=finds no solution; Gs=gives suggestion; E, A=evaluates, analyses; Gi=gives information; Afi=asks for information.

The values were: political, economic, religious, social, theoretical, aesthetic, and physical exercises. The ones that occur in Tables 5 to 9 are not certain cases but they are the row maxima or the greatest probable causes.

Discussion

Primarily, a new concept is necessary for the examination of the results. The concept is dyna. The dyna means such a system where preimages, relations, and images are processes. The present research includes in 5 dynas. Another concept that releases from an archaic convention is a behaver. The behaver is one who or which conducts in a specified way. Therefore, the behaver conducts or does not conduct. Therefore, the behaver covers dos and don'ts, and their intensions through different kinds of approaches to reality. As an entity, the results speak for a thing. It is possible to tackle the mindamic with the probable causalities. Certain probable causal relations exist between the mental organizer, the actions under the mind processes, and the social environment. In the 1st dyna in Table 5 the behaver classifies ex- or sorts the multiple-choice task. It is the only time; the behaver acts alone. The behaver changes his or her overt function during the whole dyna. That is because the behaver is in an auto-causal loop of the transfiguration.

The causal dynamic begins when the behaver transmutes in the mental organizer because of the erroneous choices. The dissimilation makes the behaver to regroup the choices. The behaver transforms and collects information available. The outcome of the collection drives the behaver to contact with the social environment to find the right solution. The behaver works under the organized mindition because experiential intension lacks. Throughout the contact, the social environment gives direction of information to the behaver. The informed social environment orients its behavior in two directions. The social environment fills in the no solution that acts under the empty mindition, a hazy process. Subsequently, the social environment modifies the behaver to change his or character of behavior in the mental organizer, to some extent. The social environment asks for information about the task, and it evaluates and analyses information. The social environment behaves in the same manner with the asking for information, evaluation and analysis as with the given information. The no solution under the empty mindition in the organizer is filled in to some extent. The behaver continues the contact with the social environment to complete the task. Consequently, the behaver turns the empty mindition into the initial mindition with the complete action.

The social environment focuses its lowest impacts on the transformer, and the initial mindition with the completion of the task. The social environment gives and asks information to change the mental state of the behaver. The evaluation and analysis of the social environment concentrates on the completion of the task. Thereafter, the behaver changes the inner process into a completely different. The task is right. In the 2nd dyna the behavior changes, except the auto causal loop of the transfiguration. According to Table 6, the behaver groups the choice alternatives. The group regulates the way the behaver collects information. The behaver transfers the collected information into the transformation. However, the behaver changes the inner behavior into a different one. The changes modify the information in the transformation. The circumstance the behaver transforms creates an organized mindition and the contact with the social environment. The problem is to find the solution. The contact of the behaver per se modifies how the behaver continues to collect further information. In the interface the behaver id under the initial mindition to complete the task, and under the empty mindition with the no solution case, too. The initial mindition of the behaver with the completion turns the way the behaver groups the stimuli while the empty

Mindition with the no solution modifies the usage of the transmutation. The social environment behaves bipartitely. The social environment asks for and gives information. It also evaluates and analyses. The social environment tries to convert the initial mindition into the experiential mindition to get the behaver the task done. The directive behavior of the social environment modifies the no solution action, and simultaneously, attempts to get rid of the empty mindition. The social environment asks for and gives information to regulate the collection of the behaver, lastly. The social environment evaluates and analyses continuously. It makes the behaver to change his or her behavior into the different one. The directive behavior of the social environment modifies the transformation of the behaver a little bit during the contacts. In the 3rd dyna in Table 7, the processes in the mental organizer appear detached. However, the behaver collects, transfigures, and transforms in parallel. The behaver is changing the overt behavior, too. The behaver transmutes and it modifies his or her collection of information. The modified collection remains in an auto-causal loop in the same way as the change of the overt behavior, and the change of the character of the behavior. This time the behaver groups the

stimuli. The behaver reconstructs the organized mindition to find the solution. Thus, the behaver again contacts with the social environment. In the interface, the initial mindition with the task completion, and the empty mindition with the no solution occur. The empty mindition alters the group of the behaver. The initial mindition makes the behaver to transform his or her conduct. The transformation remains to rotate in its auto-causal loop. The social environment behaves two-parted as before. Its directive behavior maintains the contact for the completion of the task, mainly. The link absorbs in the transformer. The minor influence of the social environment focuses on the collector. The consequence is absorption, too. The social environment orientates towards the behaver to change the conduct into a quite different. The social environment also evaluates and analyses, and gives information, which cause transmutation in the behaver. The social environment evaluates and analyses that make the behaver to regroup the stimuli in a minor quantity. The asking for and giving information feeds the contact to find the particular solution. The contact remains in an auto-causal loop without further impacts. In Table 8 in the 4$^{th\ dyna}$ a different causation occurs, mainly. The overt behavior repeats it behavior. The behaver groups the stimulus information.

After that, he or she transforms behavior. Next, the behaver collects the necessary information, and contacts with the social environment to find the solution. In the contact, the behaver transmutes. The transmutation makes the behaver to construct an organized mindition, and to modify it in the contact. The actions under the initial mindition, the organized mindition, and the empty mindition cause back into the mental organizer. The action under the initial mindition works up the collection of the behaver. The action under the empty mindition makes the behaver to transform. Furthermore, the action under the empty mindition converts the transformation of the behaver into another kind of run. The social environment directs the behaver to transmute, mostly. The same thing concerns the evaluation and the analysis, the asking for and giving information that make the behaver to regroup the task. Subsequently, the social environment directs the finding of the solution in minor way. The social environment evaluates and analyses, asks for and gives information to the behaver for the regroup, for the right solution. In the 5^{th} dyna in Table 9, the behaver groups the task stimuli. The behaver collects the grouped stimuli, and transforms. The behaver utilizes the transmuter to alter the inner behavior. The overt behavior continues as before. In

contrast, the behaver changes the mindition from the organized one into the initial one. The change makes the behaver to collect information more workably. The behaver links also the action under the empty mindition with the collector. The social environment responds to the completion giving direction for further behavior, mostly. Simultaneously, the social environment evaluates and analyses, and asks for and gives information for the behaver to utilize the transformer. The last mentioned behaviors of the social environment bring forth the behaver to collect the stimuli, again. Moreover, the social environment directs the behaver to modify his or her mental mode, in a minor quantity. As regards the value vector the 1st dyna produces the aesthetic value with the job, religious value with the hobbies, and the social value with the job, again. Therefore, in work, the behaver emphasizes warm-hearted individualism, and in the hobbies, the behaver participates some kind of belief system. In the 2nd dyna, the behaver wants to find the real aspect of the task joined with optimum utility. The hobbies orient to the utility, too. After the 3rd dyna, the utility emphasizes further both in work and in the hobbies. The social value raises its function. The behaver manages in the 4th dyna with the utility function but takes into account of whom to contact. The behaver gets also a small impact from the utility of the job. After the last dyna the utility is the

strongest both in the job and in the hobbies. The decisive persons include in the behavior of the subject, too. In theory, the results can be bound with the former concepts of propagation, absorption, and assimilation. So a propagator is the start process, an assimilator is the intermediate process, and an absorber is the process where processing stops. Thus the propagator `ignites´ processing between processes. The assimilator conveys modified information during the processing. The absorber dissipates received information. Therefore, the mindamic can be approached as a process system with three kinds of processes that are enough, probably.

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