

The Dialectical Unity of Subjective and Objective Worlds: Understanding their Interdependent Relationship through Daily Activities

Yong Duan

College of Engineering, China Agricultural University, Beijing, 100083, China

Keywords: Ontology; World View; Objective World; Subjective World

Abstract: Every day we play games of thought, such as prediction, decision, guess and understanding. These games are indispensable in human production and life, as well as the main content of human civilization and culture. For each of these things, the objective world is a part of the subjective world. This philosophical worldview is a fake but more valuable worldview. This paper analyzes the thought games of decision, prediction, desire, guess, understanding, evaluation, art and religion respectively. Many alternative plans made before decision belong to the subjective world, and one of them will become objective reality. This plan belongs to the objective world, so the objective world is a part of the subjective world. A plan is a systematic decision making over a period of time. Laws, institutions, rules, standards, etc., are systematic decisions for a number of years or all time. In the objective world, there is only the present, without the past and the future. In the subjective world, there can be the past, the present and the future at the same time, so the objective world is a part of the subjective world. This paper also analyzes the conditions for the use of Robert's Rules of procedure.

1. Introduction

I published an article in 2021 that proposed a Dialectical Dualistic world view. This world view holds that the subjective world is a part of the objective world, and the objective world is also a part of the subjective world. The subjective world and the objective world are the dialectical unity relationship containing each other.[1] For the first half of this view, that the subjective world is a part of the objective world is easy to understand, because the subjective world is ideas, ideas are the function of the brain, the brain is a part of man, man is a part of the world. It's hard to understand that the objective world is a part of the subjective world, but you just have to analyze our daily activities.

Every day, we play games of thought, such as decision, prediction, guess and understanding. These games are indispensable in human production and life, as well as the main content of human civilization and culture. For each of these things, the objective world is a part of the subjective world. Let's take a look at the games of thought of decision, prediction, desire, guess, understanding and evaluation, as well as art and religion.

2. Alternative Plans and Decision

We all have to make many decisions every day, and each decision is often preceded by multiple alternative offers. For example, a company proposed three plans before investing. The first one was to invest in Beijing, the second was to invest in Shanghai, and the third plan was in Xi'an. The final decision was made to adopt the second proposal. And then it became a reality, a part of the objective world after it was implemented, while the other two schemes existed only in the subjective world. But these two schemes were also valuable, there cannot be only one scheme before the decision was made. Life has to think about it, and you can only do it after you think it over. The second proposal also existed in the subjective world prior to its implementation. This scheme that became an objective fact is a part of the three schemes of the subjective worlds. So the objective world is a part of the subjective world.

The first and the third proposals, although not ultimately adopted, also had a possibility before

decision-making. If the probability of the first one is 30%, then there was 30% objectivity. Not adopted means that it was 100% subjective. Thirty percent is a part of the 100%, and in this sense, it can also be said that objectivity is a part of the subjectivity, and the objective world is a part of the subjective world. The second scheme also had the possibility of being rejected before it was adopted, that is, there was some subjectivity in the second scheme. Its ultimate adoption meant that its objectivity was 100%. In this sense, it can be said that subjectivity is a part of objectivity, and the subjective world is a part of the objective world. The subjective world and the objective world are mutually inclusive as dialectical unity.

From the scientific world view, the objective world is not a part of the subjective world, but the philosophical world view should recognize that the objective world and the subjective world are mutually inclusive dialectical unity. This philosophical worldview is a fake but more valuable worldview.

Another example is where to eat at noon today. I have two ideas, one is to eat at home, the other is to eat in a restaurant. There are variety of ideas and plans, from daily chores to company decisions and national policies. For all ideas and schemes, the objective world is a part of the subjective world.

If a plan determines the work content of ten days, each day's work content can be said a decision, ten days' work content constitutes a decision system. So planning is a systematic decision of a certain period of time. Laws, institutions, rules, standards, etc., are systematic decisions that are generally implemented from the date of their publication and remain in force for a number of years or for all time in the future. So laws, institutions, rules, standards, etc. are systematic decisions for a number of years or all time.

Most decisions have multiple options in the process of formulation. Decisions may be modified after a period of time, and alternative offers need to be proposed before they are modified. For all programmes, the objective world is a part of the subjective world. Standards and plans are laws or institutions in a broad sense. Standards are mainly laws in the technical field. Plans are time-specific laws, laws are plans applicable to long time or all times.

3. Forecast and Wish

3.1 Forecast

One can make a variety of predictions about his performance before shooting: ten rings, nine rings,, one ring or off-target. The last seen fits only one of all predictions, and the others are wrong. These false and correct predictions all belong to the subjective world, and only one belongs to the objective world. But predictions that are not in the objective world are also valuable, we can not just make one prediction. For these predictions, the objective world is a part of the subjective world.

If a shot hit nine rings, then the ten rings, eight rings and other predictions do not eventually become reality, but they also have the possibility of becoming reality. If the probability of a prediction is 20%, then there is 20% objectivity. Ultimately it doesn't become reality means it is 100% subjective. In this sense, it can be said that objectivity is a part of the subjectivity, and the objective world is a part of the subjective world. The prediction of nine rings also has the possibility of bursting before it becomes reality, that is, there is a certain subjectivity in this prediction. It eventually becomes reality means that it is 100% objective. In this sense, it can be said that subjectivity is a part of objectivity, and the subjective world is a part of the objective world.

We need to predict a lot of things about our life, work and career development every day, not only about the development of enterprises and social organizations, and also about the development of the country and the world. For these predictions, the objective world is all a part of the subjective world.

The Chinese word "future" literally means "yet to come", meaning that it does not exist in the objective world. The past things disappeared forever and died. So there is only present in the objective world with no past and future, which can exist only in the subjective world. The

subjective world has the past, present and future at the same time. So the objective world is a part of the subjective world.

3.2 Wish

The predictions often integrated with our emotions and wills, then there are hope, aspiration, expecting, longing, disappointment and despair. Emotion is the ultimate standard of value judgment, and obtaining the maximum value is the ultimate goal of all decisions. Emotion and will are the content of the subjective world, and the influence of the objective part of prediction on decision is closely related to the emotion and will. These objective parts are only valuable in the subjective world, that is to say, the objective world is only valuable when it is a part of the subjective world. For example, scientists predict that a distant star's brightness will change. As it has no bearing on the wishes of most people, it is of little value.

When I was young, I had many ideals. I wanted to be an entrepreneur, a scientist, a doctor and to be a general. In people's daily life and work, there are a variety of wishes, ideals and wills. Generally, only one or a few of these contradictory or opposing wishes can eventually become reality. But the wishes, ideals and wills that cannot become reality are also valuable. We should not only follow one path. All wishes, ideals and wills belong to the subjective world, and those that can be realized belong to the objective world. For these wishes, ideals and wills, the objective world is a part of the subjective world.

If my second wish becomes a reality, the first one does not eventually become a reality, there is also possibility for it to become reality in the process of growing up. If this possibility is 20%, then there is a 20% objectivity in the wish. Ultimately it doesn't become reality means it is 100% subjective. Twenty percent is a part of the 100%, in the sense, objectivity is a part of subjectivity, objective world is a part of subjective world. The second wish also has the possibility of collapse before it becomes reality, that is, the second wish has a certain subjectivity. Its ultimate implementation means that its objectivity is 100%. In this sense, it can be said that subjectivity is a part of objectivity, subjective world is a part of objective world.

4. Guess and Robert's Rules of Procedure

4.1 Guess

We often need to guess in our life. For example, after the homicide, policeman identified five suspects. Only one of them was the true murderer, and the guess upon him met the objective facts, while the guess upon other four people did not match the facts, which only existed in the subjective world. But the guess upon other four also had value, policeman could not fail to investigate them.

If the second person was the true murderer, the suspicion of the first person was not objective, which also had the possibility to become a reality in the course of investigation. There was 20% objectivity in the guess if the possibility was 20%. Ultimately it didn't become reality means it was 100% subjective. In this sense, it can be said that objectivity was a part of the subjectivity, objective world was a part of subjective world. The guess of the second person also had the possibility to be falsified before it was proved, that is, there was a certain subjectivity in the guess of the second person. It was eventually confirmed to mean a 100% objectivity. In this sense, it can be said that subjectivity was a part of objectivity, the subjective world was a part of the objective world. The subjective world and the objective world are dialectical unity relationship containing each other.

For another example, after the patient's diarrhea occurs, the doctor has a variety of speculation about the cause. After the decline of enterprise benefits, managers have a variety of speculation about the reasons for the decline. We can only guess, estimate, reason, analyze and judge about many things that cannot be directly observed. These guesses all belong to the subjective world, and only some of them conform to the objective facts. So for these guesses, the objective world is a part of the subjective world.

All scientific and philosophical theories are guesses and understandings about objective things and objective laws. There can be many kinds of guesses and understandings about any one thing or

law, often only one of which is in line with the objective reality. So for all scientific and philosophical theories, the objective world is a part of the subjective world.

4.2 The Conditions of Robert's Rules of Procedure

Robert's rules of procedure require that the motives of others not be questioned, one's thought is not guilty. This rule has serious problem. For example, between April and May 2022, some people bought the green wheat with expensive price and harvested the wheat before it was ripe. Some people commented that some rich people or organizations deliberately destroy China's image by wasting food when the shortage is coming. This suspicion is to question other's motive, and against Robert's rules of procedure, but it is justified and necessary.

Maybe you should not question other's motive in the court, but their motive must be questioned outside the court, and in daily life. On the battlefield, you must predict the enemy's intention and guard against sneak attacks. In the mall, you must figure out whether other's goodwill is sincere and prevent cheating. We interact with other people every day, so we have to speculate other people's psychology and motive every day.

Robert's rules of procedure is a widely accepted rule in west. It has long been applied in important occasions such as courts and parliaments, and has become one of the main manifestations of equality and free culture in the west. But neither the authors, the adapters, nor the users of *Robert's Rules of Procedure* have ever clarified the conditions and value of their use. Then what are the conditions and value of Robert's rules of procedure?

1) Robert's rules of procedure are used to handle relationships between people. If only a private conjecture, speech and behavior do not require Robert's rules of procedure, as long as you do not influence the interests of others. It doesn't matter how I guess other people's motives, if I don't say them out or I don't let my words be heard.

2) Robert's rules of procedure are used to handle hostile relations between people. If the parties are friendly, Robert's rules of procedure are not required. Relatives and friends often need to guess each other's motives. For example, when I bought some apples for my friend's child, he said, "Thank you so much. You always take care of my child as your own." In fact, I didn't treat his child as my own, but I am glad to hear his guesses.

3) If the opposing parties want to resolve the conflict by force, then Robert's rules of procedure is not necessary. No one obey any rules on the battlefield. And in order to win, both sides have to constantly guess the other's motives. Resolution by force is sometimes highly efficient and sometimes not. For example, after China fought against India in 1962, the war ensured peace for the next 60 years. If we negotiated with India under Robert's rules of procedure, there would have been constant conflicts. So force is the most efficient solution in this case. But sometimes it is costly, such as the two world wars that showed the world the great value of peace. Robert's rules of procedure are needed only when both sides do not want to resolve conflicts by force, and both want to resolve them in a peaceful way.

4) The main function of Robert's rules of procedure is to uphold the equal powers of both parties. When rival parties argue in court, or in parliament, the status may be equal or unequal. If they are not equal and one side feels humiliated, he is likely to leave. If the two sides cannot resolve the conflict through court or parliament, they can only go to war or solve problems in other confrontational ways. To avoid going to war you need Robert's rules of procedure to preserve the equal rights of both sides. Today, in the confrontation between China and the United States, the United States does not want to give China equal power, so Robert's rules of procedure does not apply to the China-US conflict.

5. Understanding and Evaluation

5.1 Understanding of Things and Events

There can be different understandings of the same thing or event. For example, the sun rises in the east and sets in the west is a fact, and the geocentric and heliocentric theory are both

understandings of this fact. But neither the earth nor the sun is the center of the universe. Geocentric theory and heliocentric theory are both fabricated products of ideas that belong to the subjective world. The main content of scientific theories is guess and understanding of facts. The content of science is not equal to facts. The main use of science is not to describe facts, but to understand facts. The so-called understanding of facts mainly refers to the discovery of commonalities and rules.

Astronomy, geography, physics, chemistry and other scientific theories belong to the ideological products of the subjective world, and each theory is constantly developing and changing, and there are different understandings of each fact. These understandings are often contradictory and opposite, and maybe one of them is in line with the objective reality, while the others are not. Therefore, the understandings conforming to the objective reality are a part of various subjective understandings, that is to say, the objective world is a part of the subjective world.

5.2 Understanding of the Language

Language and words are artificial objective facts. There can be different understandings of the same sentence. For example, Lin Daiyu said to Jia Baoyu, "I'll ignore you forever." This sentence may be angry, joke, may be true. Only one of these understandings is in line with Lin Daiyu's real idea, other understandings are subjective. So objective world is a part of subjective world. But other understandings are also valuable and cannot be easily ruled out.

Language is the most economical means to change other's consciousness and control others.[2] We say a lot of words and read a lot of words every day. There are many understandings of each word and sentence. For all of these understandings, the objective world is a part of the subjective world.

5.3 Evaluation

We evaluate a lot of things every day, every commodity needs to be evaluated, power needs to be evaluated, business and battlefield situations need to be measured, love and emotions need to be evaluated, all kinds of things probably need to be evaluated. Different objective things have different values for people, and different other people have different values for the subject. For the same objective existence of things or people, different people often have completely different evaluation, among which only one or a few kinds of evaluations are objective, the rest are subjective. For these evaluations, the objective world is a part of the subjective world.

6. Art and religion

In novels, films and other art works, most of the characters, plots and scenes are invented out of nowhere and belong to the subjective world. However, some characters, plots and scenes are real and objective, and belong to the objective world. Artists integrate these objective and real things into the subjective art world, and become a part of the subjective world. So in the art world, the objective world is a part of the subjective world.

There are no gods and ghosts in the objective world, they are all artificial and belong to the subjective world. However, the image, behavior and psychology of gods and ghosts are similar to people, because people have unrestrained imagination and innovation, which based on real and objective people and the world. Thus the objective world becomes a part of the subjective religious world.

7. Conclusion

In the objective world, the value of simple and low level systems is relatively small, and the complex and orderly advanced systems have great value. The civilization of human society is complex and orderly advanced system. The priority of philosophy is to reflect the commonalities of these advanced systems with simple theories. Games of thought, including prediction, decisions, wishes, speculation, understanding, art and religion involve all of our production and living practices and all of human civilization, are of great value. For all these games, the objective world is

a part of the subjective world. So the world view of taking the objective world as a part of the subjective world is of great value. The subjective world and the objective world are the dialectical unity relationship containing each other.

What we call the objective world is never the objective world itself, but only the objective world in our mouth and mind. Many materialists have been trying to prove that the objective world does not depend on people. In fact, this question does not matter. They are wrong to think that answering this question justifies the Materialism. Philosophical theory is great not because it reflects the world objectively, but because it provides a fake but valuable overall understanding of the world. Objectively speaking, the subjective world and the objective world do not contain each other, but the Dialectical Dualistic world view is the most valuable overall understanding.

References

[1] Duan Y., "The World View of Dialectical Dualist: The Dialectical Relation View of the Subjective World and the Objective World," in *International Journal of Philosophy*. Vol. 9, No. 2, 2021, pp.78-84.

[2] Duan Y., *Taiji evolutionism Second Part*. Hong Kong: Siji Publishing House, 2017:14.