

Aim
To reduce to gap between the "IS" and the "OUGHT" of a practical discourse under the condition of a ideal speech situation

Background

Only those norms can claim to be valid that meet (or could meet) with the approval of all affected in their capacity as participants in a practical discourse. (Habermas, 1991:65)

The validity of a claim to normative rightness depends upon the **mutual understanding** achieved by individuals through a practical discourse under the condition of a **ideal speech situation**.

OUGHT

ideal speech situation

- Transparency: **Tr1:** Everyone is allowed to question any assertion whatever.
- Free of domination: **Fre:** No relevant argument is suppressed or excluded by the participants. The only force is that of the better argument.
- Truthfulness: **Tru:** Attitudes, desires and needs have to be expressed truthfully.
- Openness: **Ope:** Everyone is allowed to introduce any assertion whatever into the discourse at any time.

In the Context of

- Cnp: a national political party
- Cip: a international political party
- Ceu: Europe

Today

big gap between the ideal speech situation and the real situation. There are a lot of problems that should be improved:

- P1-Tra1:** Too many information for one participant leads too data overflow. Discourses fall apart.
- P2-Tra2(Cip and Ceu):** Different languages leads to misunderstanding
- P3-Fre:** Structural power suppresses participation and the better argument
- P4-Tru:** Dishonesty
- P5-Ope:** entry barrier to high
- ...

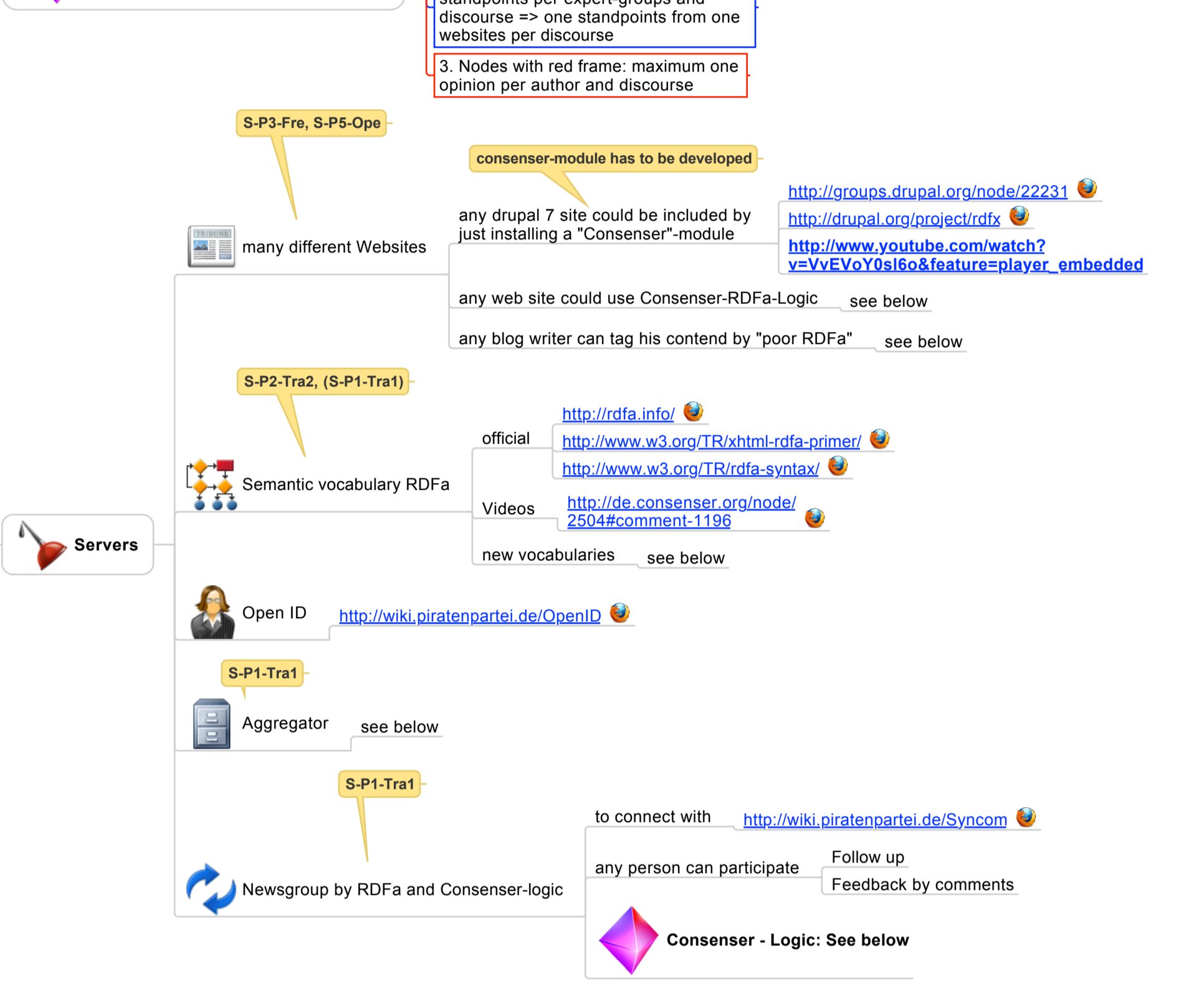
Tomorrow

better than IS (2011)

Solutions

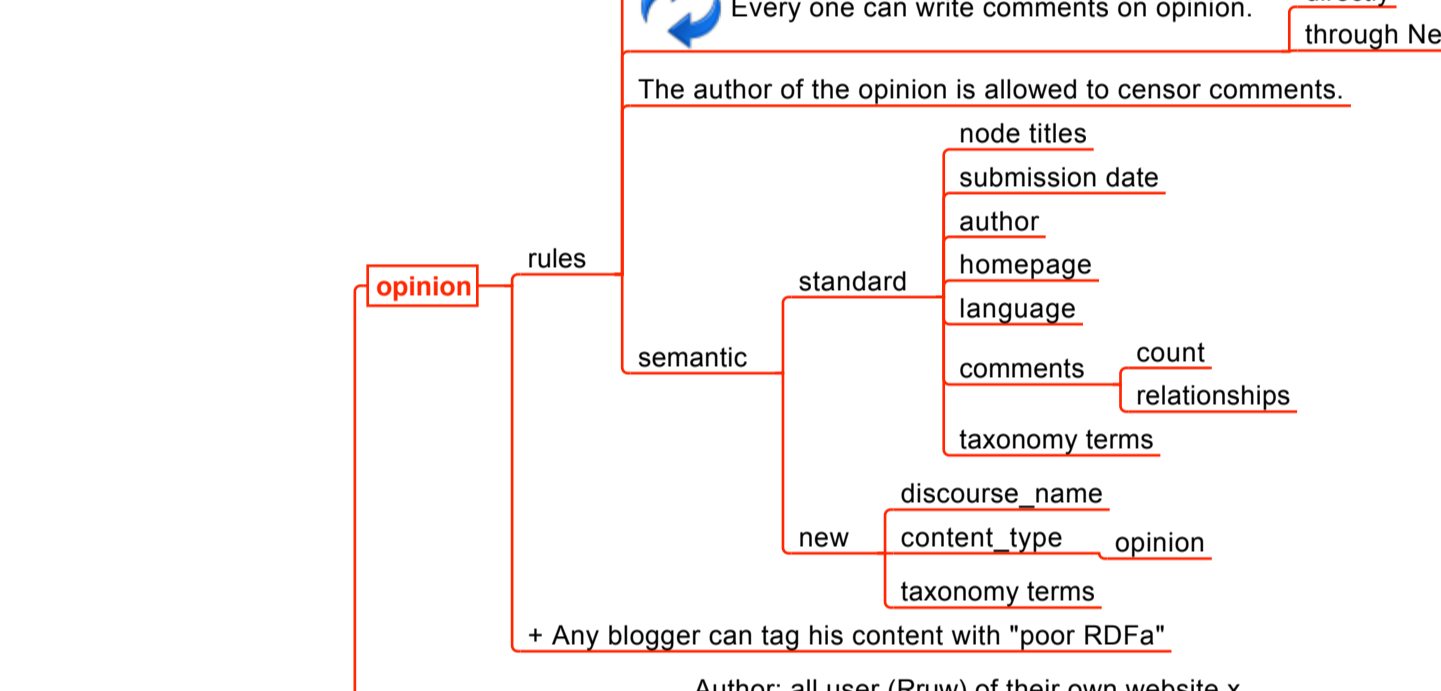
- S-P1-Tra1:** Aggregation of all contribution of a discourse and compacting through consenser-logic
- S-P2-Tra2:** a semantic logic can be used in any language
content translated by a combination of machine translation / human translation
- S-P3-Fre:** Decentralized structure to prevent accumulation of power
- S-P4-Tru:** the results of a discourse have to be nonsensitive to lies and cheating
- S-P5-Ope:** different ways of participation adapt to different kind of participants => lowers the entry barrier
- ...

Example for a Discourse-Consenser

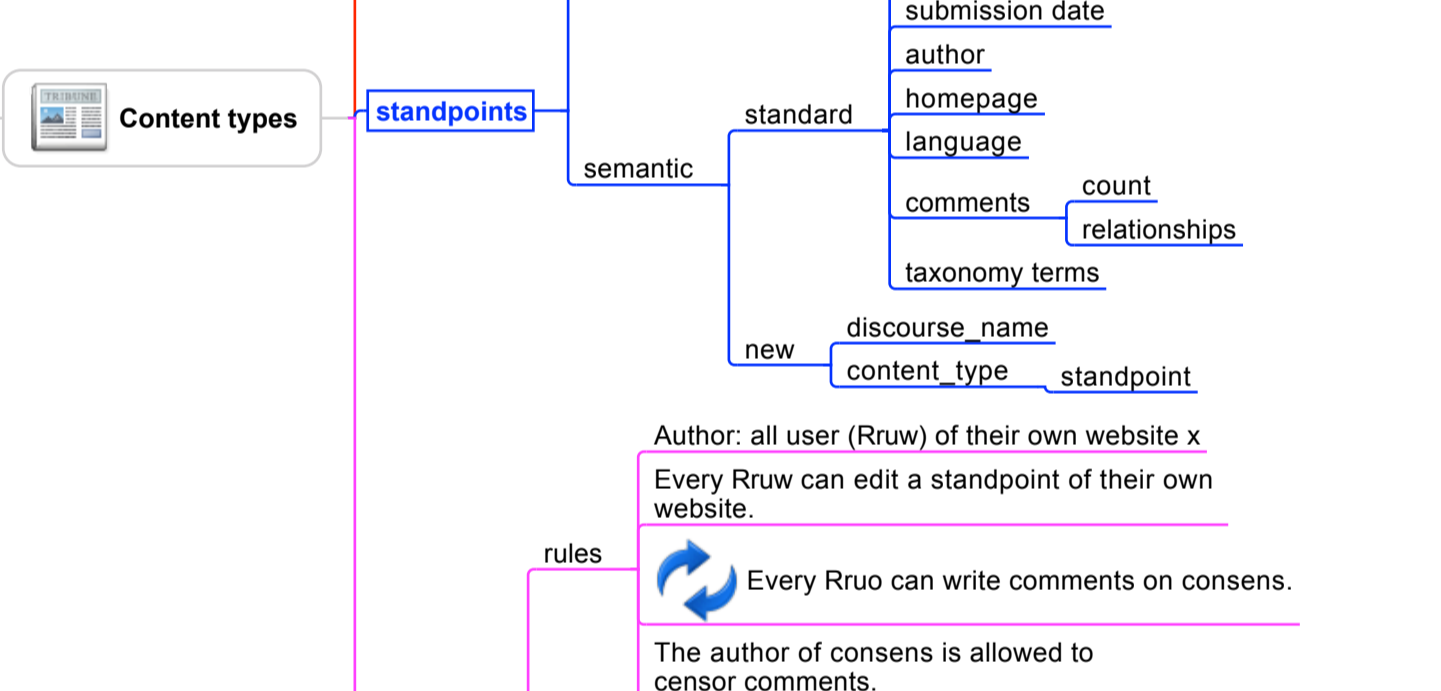


Website Roles

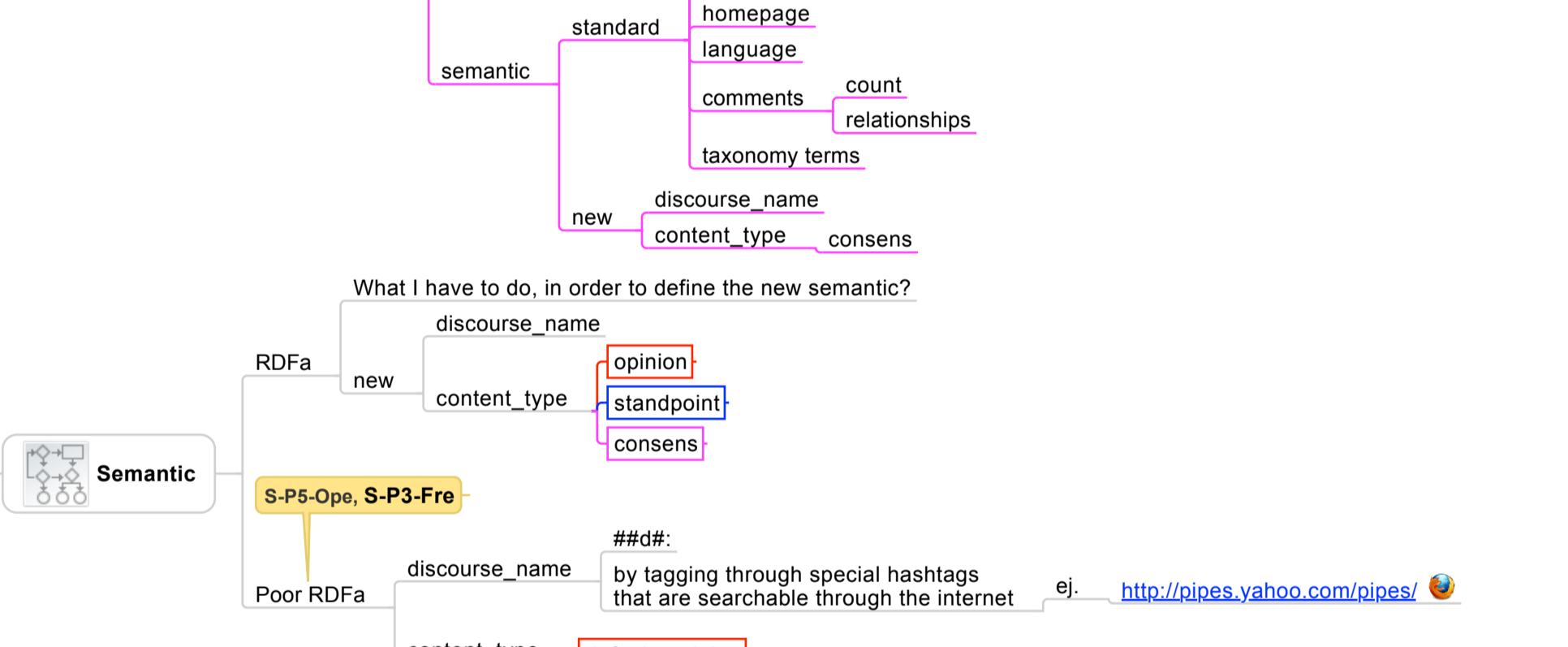
Ruu: unregistered user
Rruw: registered user in website x
Rruo: registered user open id
Raw: admin of website x



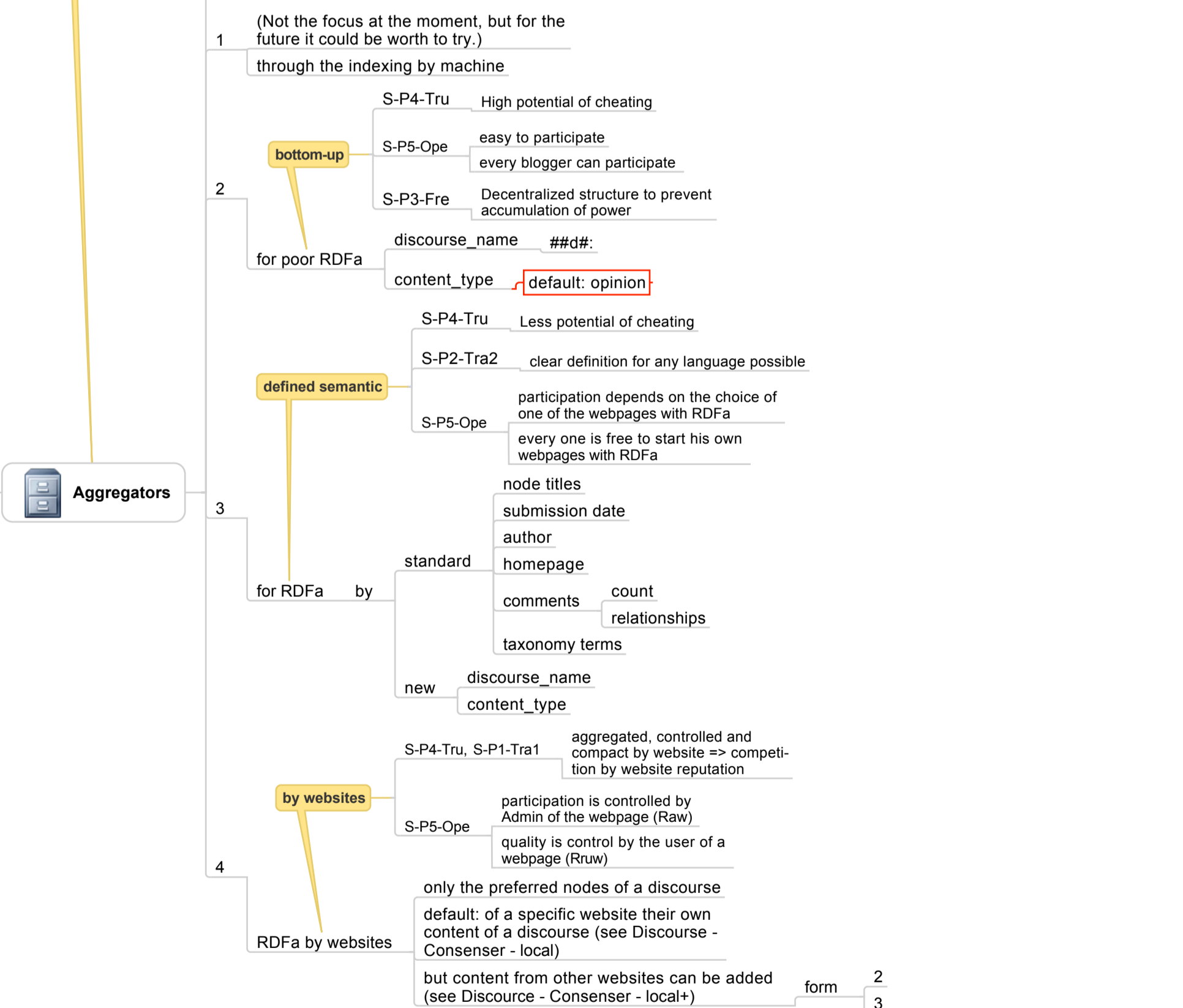
Content types



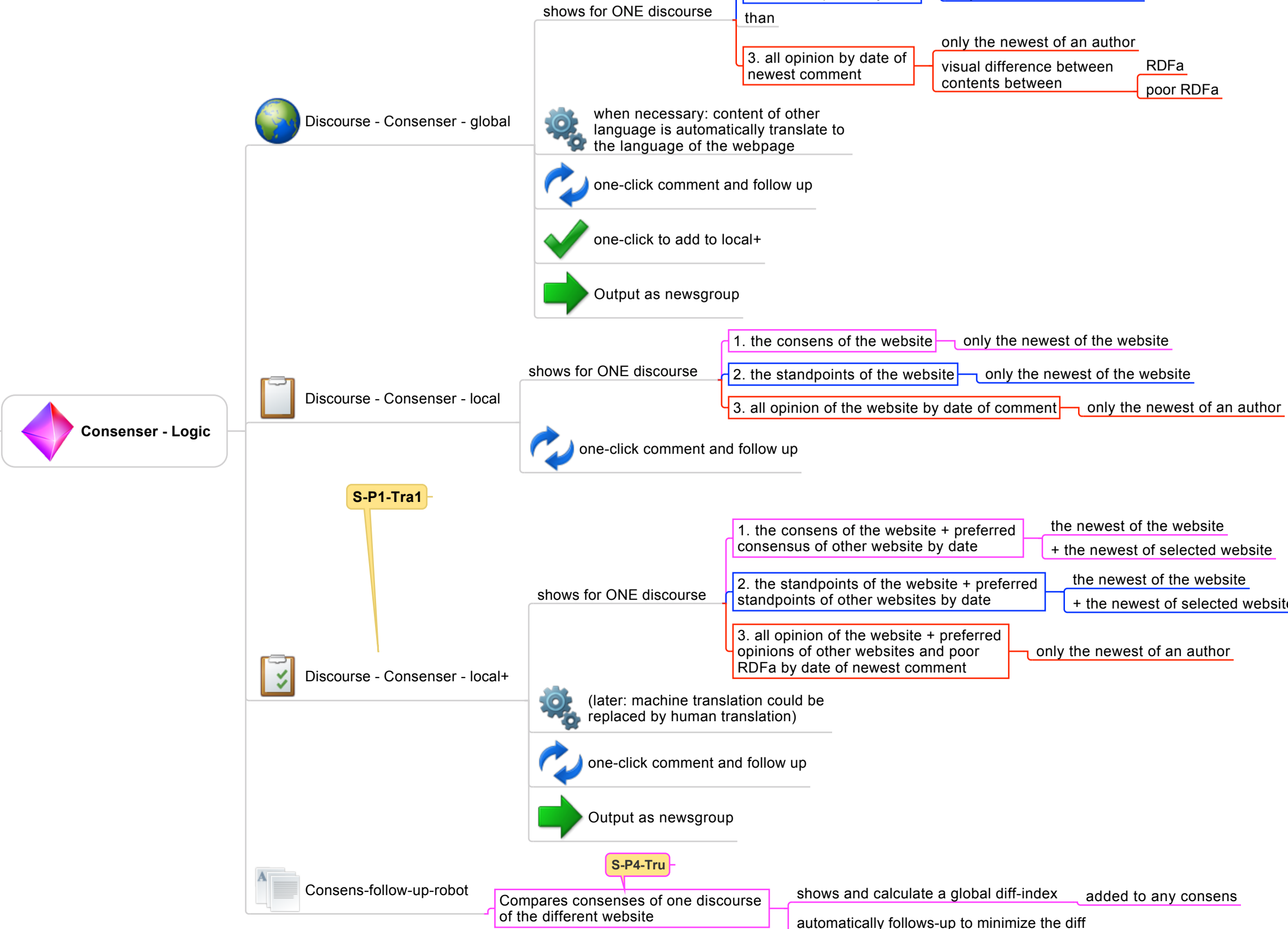
Semantic



Input website



Consenser - Logic



Semantic of ideal speech situation

Technical approach