

FAUSTO FRAISOPI, Albert Ludwigs Universität, Freiburg, Germany

**TOWARD A LOGICAL AND PHENOMENOLOGICAL APPROACH TO COMPLEXITY. META-
ONTOLOGY
AND SYSTEM THEORY**

The System Theory as contemporary approach to complexity, as interdisciplinary approach to "objects" they need a non-classical modelisation, demand at the same time a radical discussion about the "nature" of this "objects" they can't be reduced to the classical model of "phenomenality". From a phenomenological point of view, the complex phenomenon is the manifestation of an object that exceed the simple form of "objectivity" [*Gegenständlichkeit*] given from a singular "frame", in other words, from a singular "regional ontology". Introducing the multidisciplinary in the field of ontology, the phenomenological approach to the "complexity of manifestation" brings to a new conception of ontology. Quantum Mechanics as well as the analysis of CAS (Complex adaptive systems) have shown that there are many manifestations of nature which modelisation needs a framing of frames, a framing between (regional) ontologies they together (in their systemic organization) can grasp and fix out their richness. I aim to propose a meta- ontological model for the systemic approach, based upon the analogy with knowledge engineering, consisting in a "meta-theoric object" which parts are they regional ontologies and the informational treatment of any kind of object that a singular frame can give. As the Riemannian Geometry have enlarged the intuitive naive approach to object of space, introducing the systematization of many-dimensional spaces, the meta-ontological approach to ontology can introduce the systematization of dimensions of meta-theoric objects as regional ontology. To provide to a new model of "ontology" (and not only of "objects") the phenomenological and logical approach to complexity can define, on the side of philosophy, some logical and epistemological principles:

1. The principle of meta-ontology: a ontology whatever provides to give a treatment of information that give at the same time a objectal image, an image of being "necessary relative".
2. The principle of ontological complexity: complexity or ontological complexity consists in a manifestation which richness exceed to the treatment of information of a singular frame (regional ontology);
3. The principle of meta-ontological framing: we can conceive frames as mereological components of a model of object which parts are theory, frames, ontologies. This mereological composition give us the so called "metatheoric object".
4. The principle of meta-ontological commitment: a manifestation that we called "complex" is the result of a projection of the meta-theoric object upon the ground of *sense data* and experience

