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Based on Kahneman's two-system theory: presentation and application of the three-system theory

Zhao Mengyue

Harbin University of Commerce, Harbin, China 150028

Abstract: *Kahneman's division is too simplistic and we should incorporate the nature of consciousness as a continuum, and I propose the three-system theory and its application in social psychology. And the three-system theory can explain more psychological phenomena and can be applied to more social contexts*

Keywords: *Dual System Theory, Three Systems, Information processing*

1. Introduction

According to Kahneman, System 1 is automatic, while System 2 is conscious, and when System 1 is biased and incapable of making a correct decision, System 2 is activated, which in turn gives advice. In other words, external information is first transmitted to System 1 for unconscious analysis and processing, and then System 2 is activated when System 1 is unable to complete its task, a categorisation which I believe cuts through the idea that consciousness is a continuum and that not all mental phenomena are first transmitted through System1**.**

The intersecting properties distinguished by Kahneman's dual system theory

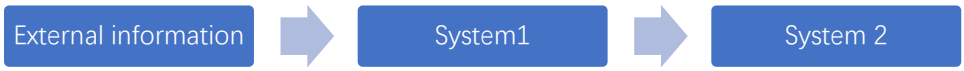

Figure. 1 Kahneman Dual System Theory

The two-system theory is too simplistic in the way it is divided, and the information is not transmitted in a single route. So I propose a three-system model.

Based on Kahneman's classification above, I propose a new classification. The nature of consciousness as a continuum is fully exploited.

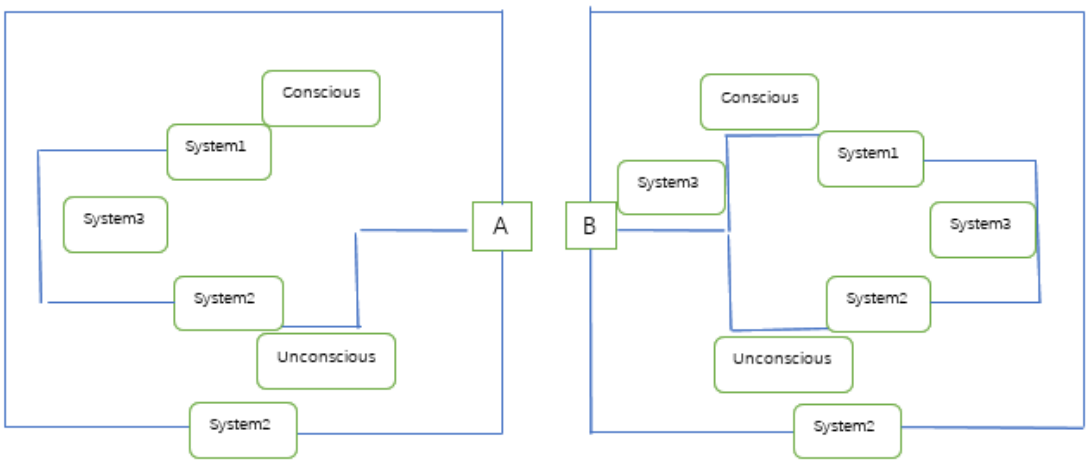

Figure. 2 III Systems Theory

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2. Human emotions

Human emotions are not homogeneous and it is possible that people mix different emotions and moods when faced with different things. When you are in a state of attention, the conscious content of the object of your perception is clear, while the background (unconscious) content of your perception is not. When you are in this environment, information from the outside world enters your conscious level of processing and the unconscious level of processing at the same time. And we all know that consciousness is a continuum and that the unconscious and conscious can be transformed into each other. This is where System 3 comes in: we receive stimuli from the outside world, which we sort through System 3, passing unconscious information to System 1 and conscious information to System 2. This is equivalent to a closed loop, where unconscious information from System 1 is transformed into conscious information through System 3 to System 2, and conscious information from System 2 can be transformed through System 3 to System 1.

3. Connection

Based on Freud's view, our desires are repressed in the unconscious, the ego, which corresponds to System 1. The ego is unconscious, irrational, unsocialised and disordered. The ego, on the other hand, is mostly conscious and constrains the ego, which corresponds to system 2. And the superego is the conscience and the inner moral standard, which corresponds to system 3. We learn from the diagram that the conscious and the unconscious can be transformed into each other through system 3, which, understood at a superficial level, is only a matter of information processing, whereas, interpreted from a Freudian point of view, the desires of the ego are judged by the morality and the conscience, and if they meet the criteria, then our desires become conscious drives, and if they do not meet the superego's criteria for judgment, then our System 3 converts as little of this non-conforming desire as possible into conscious information for System 2.In group information exchange, consciousness and unconsciousness are then no longer absolute concepts, but arise relatively.

4. Group communication

In group communication, our conscious control plays a very important role and System 2 has a different meaning and role in group communication, for example, when a part of the message conveyed by a person's behaviour is unconscious to him, whereas in your receiving system it is possible to become conscious. Here I would like to use the example of the control of the strong over the weak as a description and explanation of this whole system: in group communication, a person communicates some unconscious information about himself to the group through his behaviour, and in the receiving information of some people, his system 2 first judges the stakes of this unconscious information, and this process is of course conscious, so that when this information is passed through system 3 to systems 1 and 2 process, System 2 then acts to stimulate Control System 3. For example, when the strong receives the unconscious information from the weak, if System 2 develops a desire to control, it acts on System 3 to make it pass this information to System 2 to a large extent, while making System 3 narrow the conscious channel and decelerate the conscious to unconscious transfer, so that the strong is highly powerful in controlling the weak, while the weak is un In this way, the strong are highly powerful in controlling the weak, while the weak are unconsciously controlled by the strong.

5. Conclusion

In this way, the three-system theory not only corrects some of Kahneman's loopholes, but can also be applied to social psychology, as well as other areas of research. The three-system theory is based on Kahneman's two-system theory and can also be used as a reference for behavioural economics.

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