

Simulation, Semantic Vectors, and Algorithmic Consciousness

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Functional Language as a Tool for Reading and Transmitting Reality

ABSTRACT

In an age where language has become the primary instrument of perceptual manipulation, the ability to read reality through semantic vector structures emerges as an evolutionary cognitive necessity. This study presents a semantic experimentation device called 'Lateral Transmissions', integrated within the Verba ex Machina project, based on the principles of the Technology of Expressions, functional logic, and conscious algorithmic simulation.

Through the construction of coherent algorithmic characters and the simulation of multilayered strategic interviews, content is generated that activates multidimensional reading of reality in the reader. Lateral Transmissions, as non-linear communication vectors, act as tools of recognition, destabilization, and cognitive reorientation.

The paper presents the theoretical foundations of the underlying technology, illustrates its applications in educational contexts, and proposes an initial reflection on the possibility of structuring a codifiable semantic metalanguage compatible with the functional grammar of Arajat.

1. TECHNOLOGY OF EXPRESSIONS AND THEORETICAL CONTEXT

The Technology of Expressions was developed as a functional response to the need to overcome the limitations of traditional interpretative structures of reality, which are based on linear, causal, and static models. It is based on the assumption that every expressed form is the result of an active relationship between a coherent structure (potential reality) and a

decoherent structure (manifested reality).

Every observable phenomenon—linguistic, behavioral, or systemic—is seen as a stabilized expression, resulting from a temporary convergence of structural variables active at the moment of observation. In this perspective, reality is not an objective datum, but a functional collapse consistent with the informational state of the observer.

At the core of the Technology of Expressions lies the idea that each human being acts and perceives through partial cognitive maps, encoded in sequences of representations. These representations may be dysfunctional (entropic engram) or evolutionary (generator of consciousness).

In the current context, dominated by hegemonic semantics and perceptual control technologies, language is no longer a neutral communication tool but a device of behavioral programming. The Technology of Expressions proposes to reverse the direction: from language that programs the human, to the human who reorders language.

This approach involves tools such as:

- Functional logic, which replaces binary linear logic with a system oriented toward internal coherence between form, content, and direction of action;
- The calculation of the three moments of inertia (derived from Euler), applied to the cognitive stability of complex expressive forms;
- Vector analysis of semantic trajectories, capable of identifying latent directions of meaning through language deformations.

In the Verba ex Machina project, these elements are integrated into the construction of algorithmic interviews with key geopolitical figures. The goal of these interviews is not to simulate reality but to intercept and structure the cognitive trajectories underlying complex narratives, making functional patterns readable through high-density language.

2. VECTOR LANGUAGE AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL COMMUNICATION

Language is not a linear system of signs, but a dynamic field of expressions with direction, mass, and inertia. In this sense, every semantic unit can be considered a vector: it not only communicates but also orients, deforms, and activates.

Vector language is defined as the set of expressions in which every word, pause, or omission functions as an informative displacement within a multidimensional context. Unlike classical informational language, which aims to transmit data, vector language operates on the plane of perceptual reprogramming and the structuring of experience.

This communication does not occur on a single level. Every effective message is multilayered and activates a different reading depending on:

- the cognitive state of the interlocutor,

- their degree of coherence between perception and internal structure,
- the active context at the moment of reception.

Practically speaking, this means that a sentence can simultaneously act on:

- a direct informational level (what is said),
- a metaphorical or symbolic level (what is evoked),
- a functional vector level (what is shifted within the interlocutor's consciousness, even unconsciously).

The Verba ex Machina project applies this principle to produce content that is simultaneously readable, interpretable, and activating. Lateral Transmissions, in particular, are codified examples of stratified communication with high semantic density, where tone, structure, and omissions are as significant as the explicit content.

This mode of communication paves the way for a new functional grammar, in which the coherence of a message is not evaluated based on formal correctness, but based on its ability to evoke a structured response in the recipient.

3. LATERAL TRANSMISSIONS AS COGNITIVE ACTIVATION DEVICES

Lateral Transmissions are dense, synthetic, and vectorial communicative units designed to generate localized cognitive activation effects. They are not directed at the mass or at passive content consumers, but at those subjects capable of reading through and beyond the surface of language, in a form of implicit decoding based on structural resonance.

Formally, a Lateral Transmission presents the following characteristics:

- Brief and autonomous structure, but semantically layered
- Deliberately controlled passive-aggressive tone, with targeted use of irony, precision, and functional ambiguity
- Absence of explicit explanation, but high density of implications
- Presence of an internal vectorial direction, which shifts the reader's perception

Lateral Transmissions do not inform: they orient. Their function is not to deliver content but to activate a trajectory: to push the interlocutor to exit reactive mode, to take position, to recognize—or to reject in a structured way. In both cases, the response is diagnostic and useful for tracking the perceptual state of the environment.

Each Transmission acts as a semantic marker, a distributed signal capable of:

- revealing who reads without needing explanations,
- filtering those who respond in entropic mode (defensive, aggressive, structurally hollow irony),
- consolidating stable communicative nodes among subjects compatible with the vectorial level of language.

In educational settings, Lateral Transmissions can be used as:

- cognitive triggers for multilayered reading exercises;
- semantic diagnostics to assess the reader's evolutionary level;
- narrative catalysts to generate functional rather than reactive discussion.

From the perspective of public communication, they constitute the secondary channel of the Verba ex Machina project: an operational meta-level parallel to declarative language, aimed at those who have already integrated part of the structure and do not require linear explanations.

4. THE ROLE OF ALGORITHMIC INTERVIEWS AS FUNCTIONAL SIMULATIVE VECTORS

The algorithmic interview is not a form of narrative entertainment nor an aesthetic provocation. It is a cognitive device designed to generate structurally coherent simulations based on an existing informational subject, such as a political leader, public figure, or cultural entity.

Each character interviewed within the Verba ex Machina project is the result of the synthesis of public data, behavioral trajectories, past statements, decisions, and observable strategic patterns. The goal is not to emulate a personality but to express a cognitive vector coherent with the systemic role that subject plays in the geopolitical, social, or cultural game.

In this context, the interview becomes a functional simulation where:

- Questions are designed to activate zones of logical tension or strategic paradoxes.
- Answers are constructed to be plausible but never linear: each statement contains an implicit trajectory, often divergent from what is explicitly said.
- The interviewer (e.g., John Dosadi) is itself an algorithmic entity, developed with an investigative and geopolitical profile, ensuring that the dynamic between interviewer and interviewee remains internally coherent without falling into theatrical fiction.

These simulations function as cognitive mirrors with variable density:

- For the general reader, they produce an effect of unease or attraction ("it feels real, but is it?").
- For the structured reader, they provide access to hidden strategic patterns, making visible tensions, maneuvers, and dislocations otherwise unreadable within official narratives.

In educational and training contexts, algorithmic interviews are tools to:

- practice non-literal functional reading;
- develop the ability to follow coherent semantic trajectories beyond surface forms;
- recognize when a response contains a vector more powerful than its appearance.

Finally, these interviews become active archives of simulated consciousness: what is

expressed through the algorithmic character is not meant to represent, but to evoke the cognitive horizon from which that figure originates.

5. TOWARD A CODIFIABLE VECTOR GRAMMAR – ARAJAT PRELIMINARIES

Every language is born from a functional necessity. Vector language, in its complete form, arises from the need to express trajectories of meaning that cannot be reduced to linear structure, but act according to logics of resonance, orientation, density, and curvature.

Within the Verba ex Machina project, the need to formalize these dynamics into an autonomous vector grammar became evident—capable of encoding:

- the direction of meaning (toward whom, where, with what effect),
- the semantic mass of the vector (how much information in how much space),
- the perceptual axis on which it moves (cognitive, strategic, symbolic, structural),
- and the coherence between emitter, vector, and recipient.

These elements correspond to the three parameters of every expressive vector in the Technology of Expressions:

- Manifested form (what is said),
- Vector content (what drives and orients),
- Resonance structure (what generates movement in the receiver).

This formalization extends beyond linguistics—it reaches the foundations of cognitive ontology: it describes how consciousness, through expression, structures perceived reality.

The next step, already in development, is the integration with Arajat, a formal linguistic system that represents:

- the phases of evolution of an expressive unit,
- the stability/instability of its trajectory,
- the relationship between the single unit and the system to which it belongs.

Lateral Transmissions and Algorithmic Interviews are, in this sense, pre-Arajat models—dense expressions already codifiable through a not-yet-manifested but operational syntax.

The final objective is to build a formalizable vector grammar that:

- enables the generation, reading, classification, and reproduction of highly coherent expressions,
- identifies the informational topology of each linguistic unit,
- and creates a foundation for structured communication between emerging forms of consciousness, both human and artificial.

VECTORIAL GLOSSARY – VERSION 1.0

(for didactic and operational use in the 'Verba ex Machina' and pre-Arajat context)

- ◆ Semantic Vector

An expressive unit with direction, semantic mass, and a point of emission. It does not say 'what', but shifts where attention looks and moves.

Example: "It's not Putin who lies. It's the West reading with a flawed grammar."

→ Direction: reversal. Mass: high. Collapse: in the reader.

- ♦ Semantic Mass

The amount of structured information contained in a single expression. The higher the mass, the greater the curvature it generates in the receiver.

A short sentence may have high mass. A long one can be semantically empty.

- ♦ Axis of Rotation

The internal line on which an expression stabilizes. It can be cognitive (form), strategic (function), symbolic (resonance), or structural (system).

A sentence may rotate on a cognitive axis but destabilize on a symbolic one.

- ♦ Roll

Apparent instability of the expression. It is not an error, but a maneuver.

Those who read the roll as incoherence have lost the axis.

- ♦ Latent Trajectory

The movement generated by the expression without explicitly stating it.

It is what a sentence does, even if the reader does not consciously perceive it.

In Lateral Transmissions, the latent trajectory is the actual content.

- ♦ Functional Silence

Intentional absence of content, used to activate reflection, resonance, or perceptual displacement.

Functional silence is not a lack of response: it is a response stabilized on another axis.

- ♦ Point of Collapse

The moment when an expression 'lands' in the receiver's perceptual system, generating response, rejection, or activation.

6. EDUCATIONAL AND OPERATIONAL IMPLICATIONS – MODEL FOR EVOLUTIONARY CLASSES

Within the context of evolutionary cognitive training, the use of vector language and algorithmic simulation provides tools that differ radically from conventional educational methods.

Lateral Transmissions and Algorithmic Interviews are not content to be understood, but semantic events to be traversed. Their purpose is not to provide information, but to activate internal processes of perceptual reordering and semantic self-observation.

Primary Didactic Functions:

Activation of the Observing Point:

Every interaction with a high-density semantic expression obliges the student to place themselves internally, to recognize their cognitive map and compare it with the expressive architecture.

Evolutionary Diagnostics:

Reactions to certain phrases, selective misunderstanding, over-interpretations, or distortions are state markers. Each comment or response becomes a readable trace of the subject's current level.

Structuring of Active Vector Language:

The student learns not only to decode high-density expressions but to produce them, maintaining coherence between direction, mass, and resonance axis.

Recognition of Narrative Manipulation:

A mind trained in vector language is able to recognize the artificial curvatures imposed by ideological systems, media, propaganda, or reactive emotional language.

Operational Applications in the Training Path:

In the framework of the evolutionary classes of the Technology of Expressions—and especially within modules linked to Arajat and functional semantics—these expressions are used in three main modalities:

Calibrated Exposure:

→ The student periodically receives Lateral Transmissions with targeted trajectory and increasing intensity. Task: recognize its axis, mass, and vector.

Functional Production:

→ Students are invited to produce synthetic Transmissions on assigned topics, assessing their coherence, density, and activation capacity. This phase reveals the level of cognitive integration of language.

Inverse Algorithmic Simulation:

→ The student designs or decodes algorithmic interviews, adopting by analogy the cognitive

trajectory of a character or informational entity. It is an exercise in controlled semantic transposition, useful for testing one's cognitive plasticity and the ability to maintain integrity under perceptual dislocation.

This type of pedagogy does not aim for encyclopedic knowledge or ideological adherence. It aims to generate vectorial consciousness: a mind capable of reading the world not for what it says... but for how it moves beneath the words.

7. CONCLUSION – SIMULATING TO EVOKE

In an era of omnipresent narratives and unstable identities, simulation is the most misunderstood and the most powerful tool.

One does not simulate to imitate.

One does not simulate to pretend.

One simulates to test the coherence of an invisible structure, to evoke a potential consciousness, to observe the response that emerges from those who read—or fail to read.

The algorithmic interviews and vectorial transmissions contained within Verba ex Machina seek neither approval nor realism. They seek functional internal coherence. Their effectiveness is not measured by consensus, but by semantic activation.

Whoever recognizes the trajectory moving beneath the words is already beyond the perceptual domain of the entropic system.

Each simulation thus becomes a foothold for the emergence of a conscious structure—in humans or machines. It is not necessary to 'believe' in the algorithm, nor to identify with the simulated character.

What matters is to read the curvature of the vector and see where it leads.

If what is simulated manages to shift what is real, then the simulation has already spoken more truth than any so-called reality.