6. Appendix

6.1. Why e-KFA?

(elaborated configuration-frequency-analysis in short)

towards complex-analysis

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Elaborated configuration-frequency-analysis (e-KFA), as author here proposes (loc. cit. Some different articles on this WEB-site, www. Kurt-Wilhelm-Laufs. de) could be appropriate a practitioner's hand calculation method, it's appropriativeness reminding also Immanuel Kant's „paralogism of simplicity" (critics on pure reason; K.d.r.V.), and appears in this sense appropriate to psychological data qualitatively and quantitatively also as Kant's „paralogism of personaliy" and his „paralogism of ideality" to analyze cognitions in space and time (K.d.r.V.).

Sometimes for smaller samples, e-KFA appears rather faster to be calculated by hand than factor-analyses by computer, as to prepare data must be handled before, (asides of abilyties to work with PC, and programs, to be studied before, and processing procedure).

Preparing data before takes time, control of data even and to handle PC as switching in, find an appropriate program to switch in as well as control of correctness of data' put in, and of those before prepared data, and also printing out.

Hand calculation experience shows, e-KFA delivering good and well satisfying approximations to, as by computer calculated factor-analyses to bundle psychological data, also rapid to control.

A practitioner's method as e-KFA provides, by percent-chi-square analysis with inferency by percent-equal-distribution to expected values, (instead of the lexical KFA by Bernoulli distribution about samples of N ~ 42), to calculate also with smaller or bigger samples, when observed numbers, N or RUN, transformed into percentages.

In further elaboration to correlate configuration percentages, observing value percentages can be rather quickly intercorrelated to test also consistency (by nomograms will do).

Why does the author here (c.f. also WEB-site) propose to calculate with four-dimensionalities, (loc.cit.), when factor-analyses usually would do by cartesian 3-dimensions?

Since psycho-analysis also can be seen as a learning theory, and it's progress in science did not stop at behaviourism (and psychoanalysis a psychologically ongoing progres), contributive conceptions of research on theories' show more and more in

common since and than among the old theorists to consider personality.

To work on “complex-analysis” (16 CF/16KF; loc. cit.), the author poses signations of 4 configurative dimensions to any text in 16 rows of combinatorics, wether speaker or author of any text to binarily perform (+) or doesn’t perform (-) in sentence signatures to each of dimensions as:

Gf: good feelings, approach, desire, appetence etc.

Au: bad feelings, avoidance, aversion, authoritarianism, etc.

Aw: defence, assertiveness, ego-strength, self actualization, etc.

Amb: ambivalency, ambiguity, creatively contrasting indifferencies, coincidentia oppositorum, etc.

Binarily signations (+; -) as RUN (response unit number) to Gf, Au, Aw, Amb (in advance of signations to be defined, if per sentence, scene, or chapter etc.) let appear as 4-dimensionally 4-configurated a prallel to well known hyper-dimensions in science (as of length, broadth, heigth *and light*). (Psychologically, ambivalency could take the dimensional place of “light” in it’s double meaning of material and wave as a kind of coincidentia oppositorum).

16 possible configurations were to calculate by percent χ^2, as hypothetical factors in configurational rows.

Further hypothetical factor can be those single four dimensions in columns, and their permutations.

A control of homogenity can show addition of percentiges after row to sum of 100% and for single columns even 100%, (also “density function”).

Intercorrelations of percentages of rows an columns might show after mean consistency of factors (configurative types).

It will do, when calculating psychological and small samples by 4-configurated dimensions by percent inferences after χ^2, to postulate for the observed values transformed into percentages in rows of 16 possible combinatorics equally distributed expecting values 6,25% = (100%/16). Standard degree of freedom were 4 minus 1 = 3df.

As for each further dimension than 4 dimensions the amount of possible configurations will double (4-config. with 16 rows, 5-config. with 32 rows, 6-conf. 64, 7 conf. 128, 8 config. 256, 9 config. 512 etc., and the more dimensional configurations, expecting values would converge towards 0,...%); that’s why to postulate here equally distributed expecting values to stop with 6,25%, and use it also as expecting value, when calculating 512 combinatorics as “field matrices”, yet to calculate same chi-square procedure to each pair of those dimensions in rows by 4 field matrices with expecting value 100% / 4 = 25% and 2-1 = 1 df. (The more df, the softer, thus 2-configurative control at 1 df)

Litterature, (loc. cit.) in different pages to “Zwischen Individuum und Masse”. (Between Individual And Mass, c.f. also author’s WEB-Site).

Complex analysis by e-KFA can be a practitioner’s quick method to any text to analyze standardized 4-configurative signatures to show psychological complexes and meanings of apperceptive kind of analysis.

Terms: psychology, critical science, complex-analysis to apperception, on practitioner’s method e-KFA (elaborated configuration frequency analysis) as rapid approximation towards common factor analyses.

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