Popular chat participation during an open session of a superior court of justice - an exercise in cognitive analysis

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Abstract

The present production presents the development of Cognitive Analysis through the application of the Cognitive Analysis by Telematic Mediation methodology - ANCOMT (SALES, 2020) in a situation of technologically mediated interactions in the field of Law. The objective of this work is to analyze the popular expression of thought in an open session of the Federal Supreme Court (FSC) dated 08/31/2021, seeking to contribute to the identification of the ways of popular interaction that are configured from the online transmissions of open sessions of the Courts of Justice, also contributing to the strengthening of the field of Cognitive Analysis. This is an interdisciplinary, qualitative approach, which begins with a literature review, then a theoretical-conceptual discussion, proceeding with the presentation of Cognitive Analysis itself, with the ANCOMT methodology.   It is concluded by the pertinence and potential of Cognitive Analysis as a methodological path for the understanding of popular interactions in telematic mediation platforms in different sectors of society, including the field of Law. As a result of the analysis developed, it was identified that in the analyzed environment, completely open to free participation and popular expression without any mediation, there is practically no dialogue and collective construction, characterized by individualized expressions of preconceptions and the exercise of rabid militancy. However, it defends the importance of the maintenance and expansion of these spaces for the transparency promotion and dissemination of content of public interest, inferring the possibility for the evolution of these interactions to more collaborative forms from the opportunities of participation by the subjects.

Palavras-chave: Cognitive Analysis, Interaction, Telematic Mediation, Judicial Sessions Popular expression of thought.

1. Introduction

The present work is the result of reflection on other forms of applicability of the methodology of cognitive analysis through telematic mediation - ANCOMT. The motivation for writing this paper comes from the condition of students and teachers of the curricular component Methodology of Analysis of Cognitive Processes in the Graduate Program in Knowledge Diffusion (PPGDC) as a doctoral student in the semester 2021.1. In this discipline the cognitive analysis was exercised by different methodologies, including the Cognitive Analysis by Telematic Mediation - ANCOMT (SALES, 2020), which in turn was developed as a doctoral thesis in the same program. From this experience was born the authors desire to experiment the methodology in the field of Law, considering the perception that the judicial system was impacted using media to operationalize the Law. The initial intention for the development of this cognitive analysis was in remote judicial hearings. This attempt was unsuccessful for three reasons, namely: 1. access to the processes contents would depend on the permission of all parties and judicial agents involved; 2. absence of direct dialogue between those involved in the process registered via chat, discussion forum or other similar source; 3. the minutes of the hearings, since they are texts produced by term reduction, do not constitute a field of analysis for ANCOMT's methodology, since there is no freely accessible virtual interaction environment, with rigid and pre-defined rites, hierarchies of speech and decision-making power. It was verified that the Brazilian Judiciary already had, since 2015, media resources to broadcast its trials, such as TV Justice and the YouTube channel. Thus, it was decided in this academic production to apply ANCOMT based on the broadcast of a plenary session of the Supreme Court via YouTube.

The relevance of such experimentation lies in the potential of using cognitive analysis to understand this social phenomenon that arises with the remote hearings and the complex relationships established between legal actors. Since this is a theme that involves telematic mediation and considering especially the social transformations that have come about with the restrictions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, the timeliness and importance of the discussion can be perceived. We emphasize in the contemporary context the technological changes that have occurred in the Brazilian judicial system with the virtualization of hearings and the transmission of the FSC sessions via YouTube and TV Justice, allowing, in some of them, access to the chat room.

It is also believed that this text can raise a closer look on Cognitive Analysis (ANCO), which can be understood according to Fróes Burnham (2012, p.65), as a "triple theoretical-epistemological-methodological field" (FROES BURNHAM et al, 2010, p.65) that focuses on the study of knowledge from its processes of construction, tra(ns)duction, and diffusion, aiming at the understanding of languages, structures, and processes specific to different disciplines, with the goal of turning these specificities into bases for the construction of ballasts of inter/transdisciplinary and multi-referential understanding.

Corroborating with this thought, Bomfim et al (2017, p.6), believes that

[...] Cognitive Analysis is a field of knowledge, in cognitive science, complex and multi-referential, that seeks to explain the real world from different reference systems, which coincides with the transformations arising from the transitional moment now experienced in the universe, and that, therefore, guides us to new ways of thinking.

The approach to the theme is interdisciplinary, from Morin's (2003) complexity perspective, involving

content from Philosophy, Education, Law, Technology, Cognitive Analysis, and Communication. In this work there is an effort of conceptual and epistemological character to establish a dialogue between different areas of knowledge such as Law and Cognitive Analysis.

The main authors that support this production are: SANTAELLA (2010) and SANTOS (2009, 2019) on seamless connectivity, virtualization, and cyberspace; Sales (2013 and 2020) on ANCOMT; Mello (2012) and Barroso (2006) on procedural Law; in addition to Fróes (2010, 2012) on ANCO. The structure of the article is thus arranged in three sections, namely: the first presents the Methodology of Cognitive Analysis in Environments with Telematic Mediation - ANCOMT, its assumptions and procedures, followed by the section that addresses basic notions about the structure of the sessions of the Federal Supreme Court - FSC, in the sequence, it is presented the development of a cognitive analysis in the field of Law, analyzing as telematic interaction environment the chat of free popular expression during the exhibition of a session of the FSC, applying ANCOMT and describing the whole process.

2. Describing the ANCOMT

The methodology called Cognitive Analysis with telematic mediation - ANCOMT was developed in a doctoral thesis at the Diffusion of Knowledge program /UFBA, defended in 2013. Briefly, this theoretical and methodological construction proposes to

compose a multi-referential and polylogic network, contemplating varied and complex aspects of cognition, with a view to building a new view of this process and the development of a methodology of Cognitive Analysis for Environments with telematic mediation, capable of understanding the subject in its entirety, in its ontological condition of being-in-the-world-with, situated in the historical-cultural context to which it belongs and transforms with its action-production. (SALES, 2020, p. 21).

From the transcription above, we can deduce some essential elements of ANCOMT, such as: theoretical ballast based on philosophy, politics, and epistemology; approach of cognitive processes and telematic mediation, therefore, this methodology is intended for analysis in telematic environments, in which there is interaction among participants, enabling to raise/ recognize procedures, processes, and means of construction and dissemination of knowledge by the actors/authors in this interaction. As to the application field of ANCOMT, the author says:

The theoretical elaborations arising from it, as well as the Methodology of Cognitive Analysis proposed here, can be used in several areas besides Cognitive Analysis and Knowledge Diffusion, for example: education, communication, computer science, marketing, sociology, philosophy, etc., as a subsidy and guidance to the evaluation, monitoring, and intervention in environments with telematic mediation. (SALES, 2020, p.24).
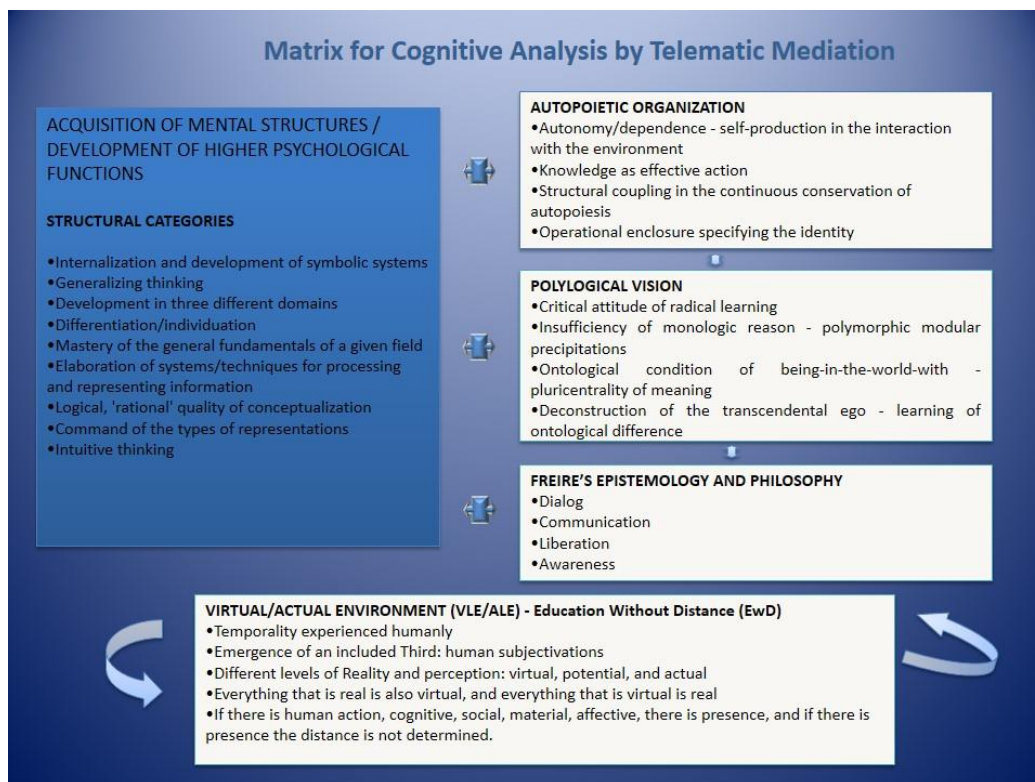
The ANCOMT theoretical and methodological construction encompasses three structuring thematic fields in its theoretical ballast: Cognition, Knowledge, and Telematic Environments. In the field of cognition, it seeks to understand cognitive phenomena from multiple perspectives, recognizing its complexity and centrality in the discussion about Knowledge Diffusion. In its epistemological approach to knowledge, it problematizes concepts such as certainty, truth, and Science - from the dialogue with authors selected from the epistemology of complexity (Morin, 2003) and multi-referentiality perspective (Ardoino, 1998), and

from a critical-social approach to the diffusion of knowledge.

Still on the theoretical ballast, to address the category Telematic Environments, the ANCOMT starts from the definition of a philosophical, epistemological, and political perspective of understanding of Technologies, especially the Information and Communication Technologies enhanced with the connection to the Internet, problematizing the condition of imbrication and interrelation of man with these technologies, today in digital format. It seeks to resignify the concepts of Virtual Environments (VE) and Virtuality, "supporting the use of the concept of Virtual/actual Environment, which overcomes the apparent opposition between the "real" and the "virtual", to undo the conceptual imprecision that insists on opposing the two terms as opposites (...)" (SALES, 2020, p.113).

Briefly, the ANCOMT is structured in three stages, named phases I, II, and III. The first phase comprises the following requirements: environment, subject, relation, motivation, and location. The environment refers to the characteristics of the telematic mediation space in which the interaction takes place, and the second should characterize who the subjects of this interaction are, especially how they relate to this space and to the topic under discussion in the interaction in which they participate. The relationship is the interaction in its widest meaning, that which occurs between subjects within the virtual environment chosen for the methodology application. We have the motivation as the will to participate or interest for the interaction. Finally, the location, i.e., the environment in which the interaction is recorded and documented. In the second phase, from the Cognitive Analysis Matrix (figure 01 below) the analyst must proceed to the identification and selection of the most pertinent structuring categories to the analysis process under development, considering the elements raised in Phase I and the objectives of the specific analysis that is intended to be performed.

Figure 1.

Structural Categories

Source: SALES, 2020, p.177

It is worth noting that "the identification of two or more of these categories, prominently present in the situation of cognitive interaction [...] is sufficient to compose the field of analysis according to the Cognitive Psychology" (SALES, 2020, p. 205). These are the structuring categories defined for the matrix composition aforementioned: Internalization and development of symbolic systems; Generalizing thinking; Development in three different domains; Differentiation/individuation; Mastery of the general fundamentals of a given field; Elaboration of systems/techniques to process and represent information; Logical, 'rational' quality of conceptualization; Commanding types of representations; and Intuitive thinking (SALES, 2020). The range of structuring categories is quite vast, allowing a series of possibilities of connections and consequent expansion of the analysis.

The third phase focuses on the identification of the most pertinent interface for the analysis of the process (table 01 below). The methodology presents three interfaces: 1) Autopoietic Organization[1], because "in this type of organization the subject is its product, thus there is no separation between producer and product" (SALES, 2013, p.152). 2) Polylogical View, as "emptying the pretension of accuracy and axiological neutrality in the realization of new sciences involved" (SALES, 2013, p.162). 3) and Freire's Epistemology and Philosophy based on "horizontal dialogue between subjects who respect each other, not only as human beings, but in the recognition that they are both holders of knowledge (scientific knowledge and popular

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[1] Based on Varela and Maturana (2001 and 2003)

knowledge)" (SALES, 2013, p. 162).

Table 1.

Interface / Categories / Theoretical framework

INTERFACE	CATEGORIES	THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK
AUTOPOIETIC ORGANIZATION	Autonomy / dependence - self-production in the interaction with the environment Knowledge as effective action Structural coupling in the continuous conservation of autopoiesis Operational enclosure specifying the Identity	VARELA, Francisco MATURANA, Humberto
POLYLOGICAL VISION	Critical attitude of radical learning Insufficiency of Monologic reason - polymorphic modular precipitations Ontological condition of being-in-the-world-with - pluricentrality of meaning Deconstruction of the transcendental ego -learning of ontological difference	GALEFFI, Dante
FREIRE'S EPISTEMOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY	Dialog Communication Liberation Awareness	FREIRE, Paulo
VIRTUAL/ ACTUAL ENVIRONMENT (VLE/ALE) - Education without Distance (EwD)	Temporality experienced humanly Emergence of an included Third: human subjectivations Different levels of Reality and perception: virtual, potential, and actual *Everything that is real is also virtual, and everything that is virtual is real* If there is human action, cognitive, social, material, affective, there is presence, and if there is presence the distance is not determined.	Basarab GALEFFI, Dante

Source: SALES (2020)

There is a discussion that permeates the ANCOMT's proposal, involving the understanding of the concepts of virtual, real, and actual, which is addressed in section three of this text, while the next section deals with the format and legal support of the public sessions of the Superior Courts, such as the one that served as the basis for the experimentation reported in this paper.

3. Basic notions about public sessions at the FSC

It is worth noting that technological development has "profoundly transformed the dynamics of the society in which we live, it has expanded in a vertiginous way the possibility of establishing communication processes that allow increasingly complex and natural levels of interaction" (MELLO; TEIXEIRA, 2012, p.1). Such idea is corroborated by SALES (2020, p.115) "we are living the era of knowledge or knowledge society, especially as a consequence of the computerization and globalization of telecommunications associated with it".

It is no exaggeration to state that according to MELLO; TEIXEIRA (2012, p.2), the "advent of high-speed internet, submits interaction itself to a process of virtualization",

corroborating this thought, Santos and Silva (2019, p.83) state that "being geographically dispersed is not being distant". For Santos and Silva (2009, p. 270), the "online computer" is configured in a "space of entry and manipulation in mobile windows, plastic and open to multiple connections between geographically dispersed contents and interactants". Such process is addressed by SALES (2020) in the sense of,

Ressignify the concepts of virtual environments and virtuality, presenting theoretical elaborations that support the use of the concept of virtual/present environment, which overcomes the apparent opposition between "real" and the "virtual", to undo the conceptual imprecision that insists on opposing the two themes as opposites (SALES, 2020, p. 111).

It is worth emphasizing the discussion about virtual and real, based on Borges and Oliveira (2016, p. 428), for these authors not occupying a physical place does not define the virtual and consequently does not represent absence of reality. Still for them, it is a "recurrent error to determine the virtual (intangible) as the opposite of the real (tangible)."

In this context, the FSC is inserted since 2015, including broadcasting its sessions both on TV Justice and YouTube channel, the latter target of this work. It is necessary to briefly explain the essential elements of the judicial activity (FSC session).

In the procedural performance, the presence of the parties is fundamental, which are generically called plaintiff and defendant, as well as other people, who will be considered, in this text, as agents, with participation in various ways. Remember that all parties may be inserted in telematic mediation and interact, thus providing the application of the ANCOMT methodology to the judicial system. Under the denomination of procedural agents, during the hearing, there are lawyers, judges, witnesses, public prosecutors, and court officials. Initially, a lawyer is the technical party "in Law who represents the party in its claims in the process and in the exercise of its procedural faculties" (BARROSO, 2006, p. 58).

In the case of the FSC, we have the ministers of this court who present their votes, as well as the presence

of prosecutors of the Republic, lawyers, and sometimes the figure of amicus curiae [2] . This court innovatively created TV Justice in 2002 through Law N°10.461 and started its activities on August 11, 2002. The transmission was by cable, satellite (DTH), parabolic antennas and nowadays, through the internet. Through TV Justice it is possible to watch the plenary sessions of the Supreme Court. Since November 2005, the FSC has had a channel on YouTube with 42.638.169 views as of 9/14/2021.

It is noted that in this work an analysis of the popular expression of thought is made, which constitute a constitutional right, inserted in Title II that disciplines the Fundamental Rights and Guarantees in Chapter I, which establishes the Individual and Collective Rights and Duties, based on Article 5, especially item IV, in verbis: "it is free the expression of thought, being forbidden the anonymity" (BRASIL,1988). Therefore, it is not an expression of opinion, because it can be philosophically understood in two ways. The first strand proposes that opinion in a "more common and restricted form, designates any knowledge (or belief) that does not include any guarantee of its own validity" (ABBAGNAMO, 2007, p.740), while the second strand considers "generically any assertion or statement, knowledge or belief, whether or not it includes a guarantee of its own validity" (ABBAGNAMO, 2007, p.740). According to Abbagnamo (2007) opinion as belief or knowledge without guarantee of validity is opposed to science. (v.), thus being "something intermediate between knowledge and ignorance" (ABBAGNAMO, 2007, p.740) according to classical philosophy. For Plato, "opinions are subject to change and therefore do not constitute science" (ABBAGNAMO, 2007, p.740). Nowadays and philosophically, opinion continues to have as basic characteristics: "fragile commitment subject to revision and absence of guarantee of validity" (ABBAGNAMO, 2007, p.742) losing "the boundaries between science and opinion, since there is no place or region of science in which there is no intersection between opinion and truth" (ABBAGNAMO, 2007, p.742).

In short, popular manifestations of thought do not contemplate a belief, knowledge, an assertion (categorical statement, assertive, modal) or a declaration[3], therefore, in its essence, to be understood as an opinion, the analysis of the comments outlined on the transmission of the plenary session studied are based on popular expressions of thought. In the next section, we demonstrate the application of the ANCOMT to the FSC plenary session dated 8/31/2021 on a controversial matter and general repercussion that aroused the interest of the authors for the application of the methodology.

4. The ANCOMT methodology applied to a plenary session of the FSC

In this topic it will be presented the development of the Cognitive Analysis with the ANCOMT Methodology, having as analysis environment the public chat participation during the plenary session of

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[2] Latin expression corresponding to friend of the court and not of the parties. It is necessary in atypical cases, bringing relevant information to the discussion of the case, expanding the view of the court to benefit all those involved.

[3]"Manifest act of the will, oral or written, by which and makes known something, a fact, an act, a state" (GUIMARÃES, 2005, p. 236)

the FSC, dated 08/31/2021 and entitled "FSC judges Flávio Bolsonaro's privileged forum"[4]. This broadcast had 34.435 views until the writing of this paper on 9/14/2021, and obtained 128 comments, which will be the object of the cognitive analysis presented here.

4.1 Phase I of ANCOMT: identifying the elements

Aiming at disseminating the ANCOMT methodology, this presentation will describe and substantiate each of the execution phases of this methodology. Table 02, below, presents the elements expected to be identified in PHASE I, which aims to describe and analyze the Cognitive Interaction context under analysis.

Table 02.

Phase I

Elements of Phase I	
ENVIRONMENT	Chat participation of the plenary session broadcast "FSC judges Flávio Bolsonaro's privileged forum"
SUBJECTS	Viewers of the session who wrote comments in the chat
RELATION	General Public/Spectators
MOTIVATION	Attend the trial and express your opinion in a public space
LOCATION	Official FSC YouTube Channel (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AYRuBH4bUjQ)

Source: the authors/2021

It is observed that the subjects had no previous contact and met on the YouTube channel to watch a judgment of the Superior Court. These subjects give voice and visibility to what they think in a free style, therefore, it is a popular expression of thought, without the intention of convergence of ideas or defense of opinion. It is also important to highlight that they are not necessarily professionals in the field of law (although some may be, but they are not there in the exercise of their profession) and, for this reason, they do not have the technical knowledge of the legislation that guides the development of the sessions, the course of the process, and the court decisions, manifesting themselves moved by their principles, interests, personal opinions, political positions, etc.

4.2. Phase II: identification and selection of the most relevant structuring categories for the analysis

Phase II is concerned with the identification and selection of the most relevant structuring categories for the process analysis. Such categories are defined in the Cognitive Analysis Matrix that guides this Methodology (figure 01) and are based on the theoretical ballast of Cognitive Psychology, from the dialog established in this proposal between the theories of Piaget, Vygotsky, Wallon, and Bruner (SALES, 2020), totaling nine structuring categories as shown in figure 1.

Among the nine structuring categories presented in the mentioned Cognitive Analysis Matrix, four

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[4]The mentioned session is available from https://youtu.be/AYRuBH4bUjQ

categories were selected for the process presented here, considering their relevance to the analysis of the interactions in focus.

4.2.1 Transcription and analysis from the structuring categories

For this experimentation, among the 128 comments, those considered most representative were selected for analysis within the structuring categories already identified as pertinent: GENERALIZING THINKING, DIFFERENTIATION/INDIVIDUATION, MASTERY OF THE GENERAL FUNDAMENTALS OF A GIVEN FIELD, AND INTUITIVE THINKING. It is understood here as representative for the analysis those comments that bring the same content repeated in different comments during the interaction and those that express more explicitly a cognitive operation that is related to the manifestation of one of the structuring categories selected for this analysis.

We will use the nomenclature SUBJECT followed by ordinal numbering to refer to the individuals who had their comments analyzed, to preserve people's names.

Your President does not work, does not govern, only steals, and his family too...and will be overthrown and arrested democratically, by the FSC that is guarantor, complies with the Magna Carta and does not have to bootlick the fake myth!!! Heads up! (Subject 1)

Some elements in the above comment are characteristic of the cognitive operation called in this methodology as the structuring category **generalizing thought**, "(...) orders the real, grouping objects, events, and situations in a same conceptual category that will mediate the relationship of the subject with the object." (SALES, 2013, p.147) For example: "FSC that is guarantor, complies with the Magna Carta", that is, it indicates the principiological tendency of an institution and the binding to the maximum law of the country, the Federal Constitution. The terms Supreme Court, Federal Constitution, and Guarantee have a very general understanding for the population.

I am not a leftist, but I would like to see justice being done in Brazil, they come up with pretty and funny names for the practice of theft. mercy the people suffering through expensive taxes to pay the bills every month, and people buying mansions, and everything continues the same way, as if everything was normal in our country. there is no law for the rich this is a rare thing. (Subject 2)

It is observed that this subject talks about his political position in the first person, so it is present the individuation, at the same time that differentiates himself from the others: the people and the rich, because he explains that "the people suffering [...] people buying [...] for rich people [...]" The **Differentiation/Individuation**, is an action in which the subject builds himself as an individual, differentiating himself from the collective and asserting his autonomy of thought, is present in all the above commentary, since this subject places himself, defends his views, and opposes dissenting thoughts, so "some passages are more illustrative of this process, when they portray subjects who simply express their point of view without any concern for argument or convincing others" (SALES, 2013, p.196).

"the numerous provisional measures of the Presidents of the Republic and the equalization of the FSC as habeas corpus 124.306, allegation of non-compliance with a fundamental precept 54, dau 3510, ado 26, writ of injunction 4.733, pbfp 132, dau 4277 demonstrate judicial activism and executive activism being vehemently rejected by the parliamentarians new constituent now!" (Subject 3)

From the above transcription, one can clearly see the existence of terms that belong to two areas of technical

activity, namely: legal and legislative. Provisional measures, new constituent, and parliamentarians are linked to the second area, while *habeas corpus* (HC), petition for breach of fundamental precept (PBFP), injunction, direct action of unconstitutionality (DAU) belong to the legal field, and show that the author of the commentary knows the work from which the technical terms come from, in addition to demonstrating theoretical fundamentals, therefore, this comment meets the structuring category called **domain of the general fundamentals of a given field**, "capture the central ideas of this field, imagining solutions, seeking intuitions and hunches on how to solve a given situation" (SALES, 2013, p. 147)

For me it would end once and for all with this business of privileged forum. And yet, when politicians are arrested, they are under house arrest while the common prisoner must stay in a dirty cell, but they stay in their mansions with swimming pools and pretending to be arrested. When will they make a reform to end the privileges of these politicians? It makes me sick to see so much villainy. (Subject 4)

FSC cannot cower in the face of threats. Flavio Bolsonaro must pay for his crimes. (Subject 5)

Subject 4's comment brings a concept (privileged forum) and establishes a comparison between two sentencing regimes, relating them to the concept presented. The relationship established, which can be thought of as a logical association of terms, without technical mastery over them, refers to the structuring category of cognitive operation called in ANCOMT as **intuitive thinking**, - the training of hunches to capture the meaning, develop a reading of a given problem or situation (SALES, 2020). It is noticed that the comment of subject 5 intuitively expresses his discontent with a possible impunity and invokes the FSC to act effectively, regardless of the defendant.

4.3 ANCOMT Phase III: Interfaces for Analysis

In the work of Sales (2013) for the development of cognitive analysis in PHASE III the analyst must select at least one interface among three that make up the Matrix of cognitive analysis: Autopoietic Organization, Polylogical View, and Freire's Epistemology and Philosophy. There is, however, one interface that is mandatory because it is inherent to the nature of the methodology that is intended for analysis IN ENVIRONMENTS WITH TELEMATIC MEDIATION, which is called Virtual/Actual Environment (VLE/ALE) – Education without Distance.

the structuring categories that make up the Analysis Matrix should be used considering the interfaces with the selected philosophical-political-epistemological dimensions, seeking a disruption with the dichotomies historically built in the so-called "scientific knowledge", which cut the subject as if it were possible to understand it separately: mind and body, matter and psyche, individual and cultural, among others (SALES, 2013, p. 151)

For this experimentation of applying the ANCOMT two interfaces were selected out of the three: Polylogical Viewpoint and Freire's Epistemology and Philosophy. For the application of these interfaces, the same content analyzed in the previous section was maintained.

4.3.1 Freire's Epistemology and Philosophy

The following excerpts were cut from the comments in the chat:

"Your president doesn't work, doesn't govern, only steals [...] and everything continues the same way [...] When will they make a reform to end the privileges of these politicians? It makes me sick to see so much villainy" (Subjects 1, 2, and 4)

There is a polarization of groups with an attempt to impose individual thinking. Let's start with the Freire's Epistemology and Philosophy as the first interface of analysis. According to Sales (2013, p.162), the **dialogue** from Paulo Freire's perspective exists only when there is horizontality, humility, and respect for differences. In the comments of the studied plenary session, dialogue does not appear, there are distinct people (much heterogeneity of beliefs, social classes), with radical thoughts and who only care about exposing their ideas. It can be stated that in many comments the monologue is a prominent characteristic. Still according to Sales (2013, p. 162), for there to be **communication**, it is necessary **dialogue**, reciprocity, and the co-participation of the subjects in the act of thinking. And, as **dialogue** is not observed, nor the dissemination of knowledge, it can be considered that **communication** is also non-existent.

For the Freire's epistemology, the fundamental elements for the construction of knowledge and cognitive act are the **mediation** of the other and **communication** (FREIRE, 1985). In this way, the absence of communication perceived in these comments strengthens the idea of not having consolidated the construction of thought. Despite the existence of technical comments, the significant volume of comments, and a significant number of interactions, the dialogue in the Freire's conception that results in learning and awareness is not perceived in this telematic environment.

4.3.2 Polylogical View

The following excerpts of comments are analyzed to illustrate some positions and propositions linked to the interface of the Polylogical View. The concept of **monologic insufficiency** translates well the cognitive operation present in two fragments of subjects 1 and 4, respectively, "you do not have to bootlick the fake myth!!!" [..] "It makes one sick to see so much villainy," because there is no thoughtful dialogicity referring only to defamatory assumption.

It is not verified the proposition of **plurality of the construction of meanings**, as can be seen in the following transcripts: "I would like to see justice being done in this Brazil" [...] "demonstrates judicial activism and executive activism being vehemently rejected by parliamentarians!"(subjects 2 and 3), because the comments manifest a radical inclination to a single point of view, therefore a posture opposed to such plurality as recommended by SALES (2013, p. 161) "to this extent, many are the truths and many are the paths (methods) to achieve them. Any idea, therefore, of exclusivity and superiority is a sign of deliberate ideological domination".

Briefly, it can be concluded that there is no interest on the part of the subjects in understanding the reasoning of the other, there is only manifestation of thought without dialogue. As the deconstruction of the other interlocutor's argumentation does not occur, the phenomenon of learning or critical thinking does not exist. What is perceived in the comments is a political militancy without a critical attitude of **radical learning**.

4.3.3 Virtual/Actual Environment - VLE

As explained before, this is an interface indicated as mandatory for the application of ANCOMT, considering the nature of this methodology that was designed specifically for cognitive analysis in telematic mediation environments.

Temporality Humanly Experienced and the **Emergence of an Included Third** are categories added to the understanding of the concept of **Virtual/Actual Environment** in this interface of analysis. The Non-Determination of Presence and Distance only by the physical presence of the subjects is another category for analysis in this interface. In the analytical experimentation presented here, the referred categories were found with their specificities.
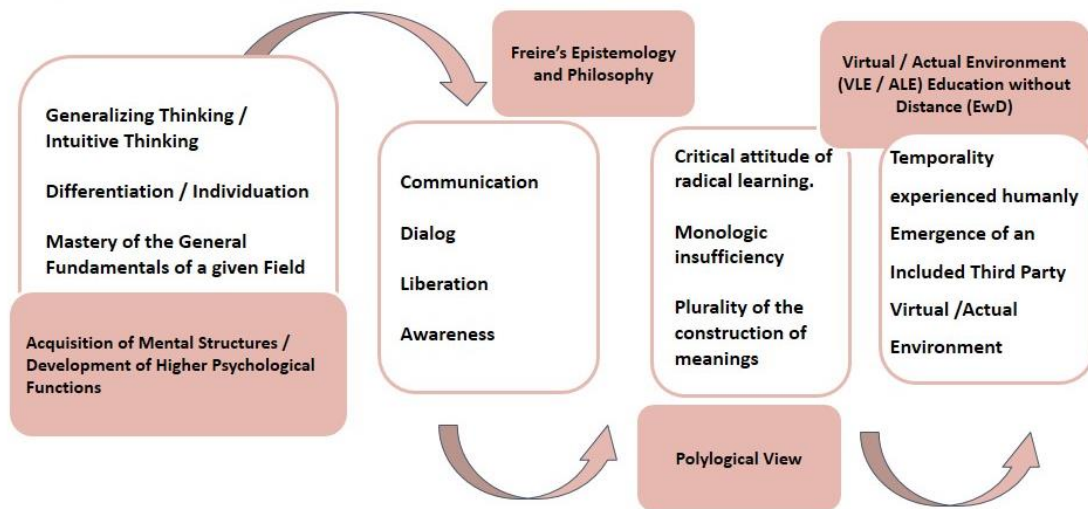
The category called **temporality humanly experienced** is perceived since there was the transmission of the plenary session through the internet, allowing access to it during the transmission, and afterwards, while the recording remains available on YouTube channel. Thus, the interactions between the subjects occurred both synchronously and asynchronously. It is observed that the subjects experienced the interaction and the impacts it had on their conceptions and perspectives about the phenomenon/situation, as they came into contact with the contents (session recording and comments in the chat), regardless of whether in real time or later.

As for the category named **emergence of a third included**, there is an unequivocal presence of human subjectivation manifested in the political, passionate, and "angry" implication, as already presented in the clippings comments in the previous sections. Still in this same interface it is observed that the presence is not measured by the physical delimitation but can be established by the telematic interaction between all subjects that participated in some way in that session.

The following excerpt and figure 02, from the presentation of this interface at ANCOMT (SALES, 2020) represent well what happened in the situation of cognitive interaction analyzed in this text, contributing to a better understanding of the reader about this process:

The perspective of this model is that the temporality experienced by the human species rejects the classical divisions of time: past, present, future, because, for a living body/mind, time is a flow at the same time macro-physical, biological, and neuropsychic. This dimension is clear in the presented situation, which does not represent an isolated moment of the subjects that interact there, but parts of a continuous reaction/reflection/operation that unfolds beyond that technological mediation and constitutes a permanent update of the processes engendered by the subjects in their real existence. (SALES, 2013, p.180)

Figure 2.

Graphic Representation Model - Phase II and III

Source: elaborated by the authors/2021

5. Some Concluding Remarks

Contemporary society was already strongly imbricated in telematic mediation processes since the popularization of the internet, when communication between people and the network connection were getting rid of physical supports and geographical limitations, and the entire urban environment was being redesigned because of virtual ways of communication and access to information in continuous connection (SANTAELLA, 2010). Many organizations and institutions, such as the market, the mainstream media, religions, and also the legal field, had already incorporated these mediation formats before, but they have greatly expanded with the physical distancing restrictions, generating previously completely unusual situations. From the experimentation developed we can conclude that the experiences of cognitive interaction in telematic environments, which have greatly expanded in the last few months due to the restrictions of the COVID 19 Pandemic, constitute a vast field for the application of the ANCOMT, including the field of law, as presented here.

From the Cognitive Analysis developed in the specific interaction environment - the chat of the transmission of a FSC session via the official YouTube channel - it is possible to conclude that this space is completely open to free participation and popular expression, without any mediation from the organization of the activity, and is characterized by almost no effective dialogue and communication (FREIRE, 1985), with isolated expressions, without the pretense of arguing, answering or convincing others. It is also characterized by cognitive interactions that dispense knowledge of the legal field or even rational logical reasoning, and are based much more on militancy, rabid discourse, and free associations about the most diverse facts surrounding the situation they are interacting about.

Despite the lack of dialogue or collective construction in these spaces, it is noted the importance of maintaining and expanding these possibilities of public access to processes that affect society. It can even be inferred that the continuous practice of these experiences leads to a greater maturation of the

practitioners for the interaction and will allow the development of more effective interactions in the future. Still, transparency and dissemination of content of public interest must always be defended.

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