The first two categories need no further comment; we will discuss the third category.

1. I don't know what I do know (of knowledge).
2. I know that I do not know (of knowledge).
3. I don't know what I don't know (of knowledge).

Knowledge and ignorance are difficult to distinguish; both are necessary for learning. In the presence of uncertainty, knowledge and ignorance can coexist. We are both ignorant and knowledgeable. Therefore, our lack of knowledge is actually an object of study. The less we know, the more we learn. The more we learn, the more we know.

Clear and distinct knowledge can be characterized as the product and object of knowledge. It is impossible to have clear and distinct knowledge of a subject if there is no knowledge of the subject. Knowledgeable statements need not be clear and distinct; knowledge is a process, not a product. Knowledgeable statements are sometimes confused with clear and distinct knowledge. Knowledgeable statements are understood in human terms as known experience. Non-knowledgeable statements are understood in human terms as not known experience. To know, we must be in a position to know.
If the unknown is expressed in statements two and three, that unknown locked in an equation with our human capacity—do we ever known something in the world. In section three, the proposition of human knowledge is expressed in statements two and three, that unknown locked in an equation with our human capacity.
Ellen B. Perry

Nomadic Desires and Transcultural Becomings

Chapter 8