

Dialectical Models by J.Chr.Bang & J.Døør

Fig. 1: Model of Core Contradictions (Bang & Døør)

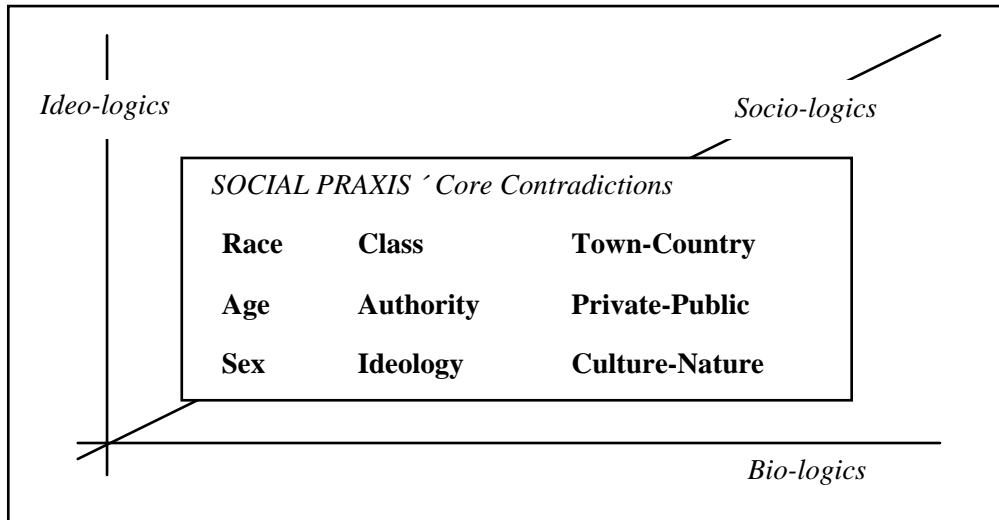
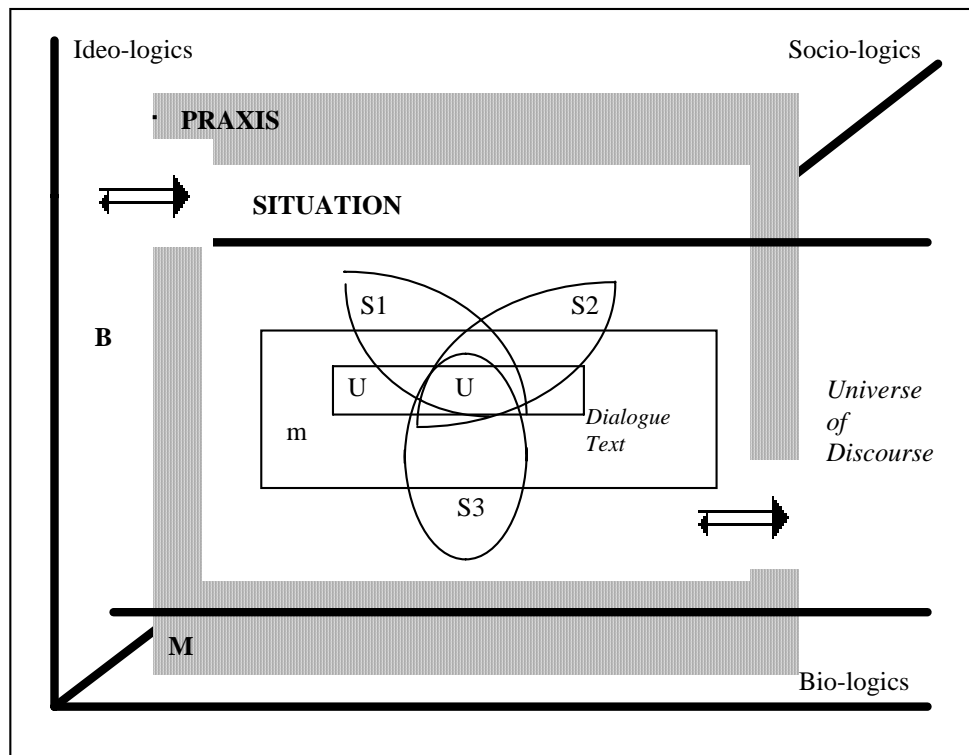


Fig. 2: Situation Model (1) (Bang & Døør)

- B = Background/Environment
- m = Medium
- M = Media Formation
- S = Person
- U = Utterance/Text/Object



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Fig. 3: Situation Model (2) (Bang & Døør)

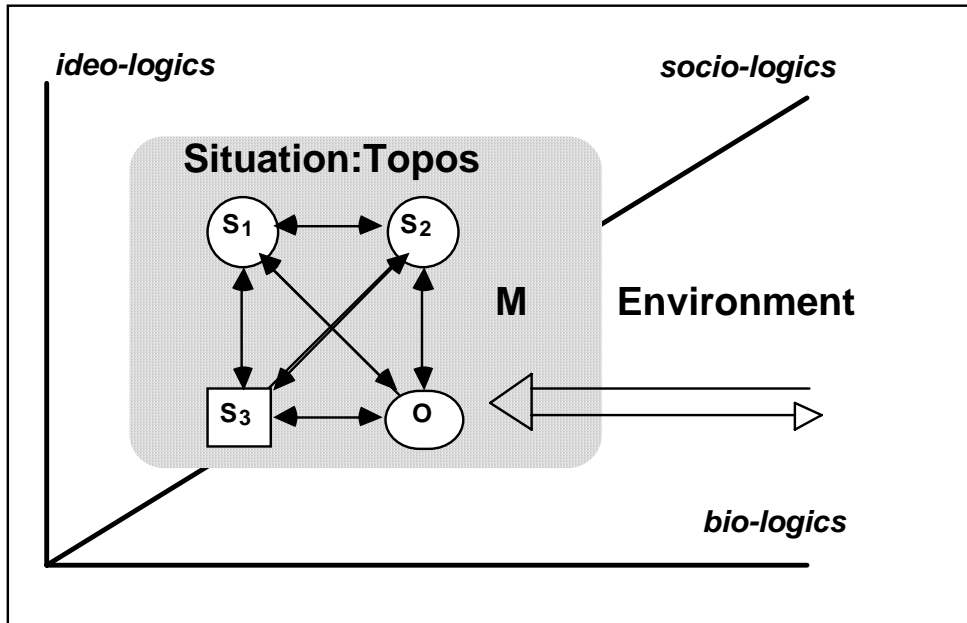


Fig. 4: Dialectical hierarchy of the parts of text and communication

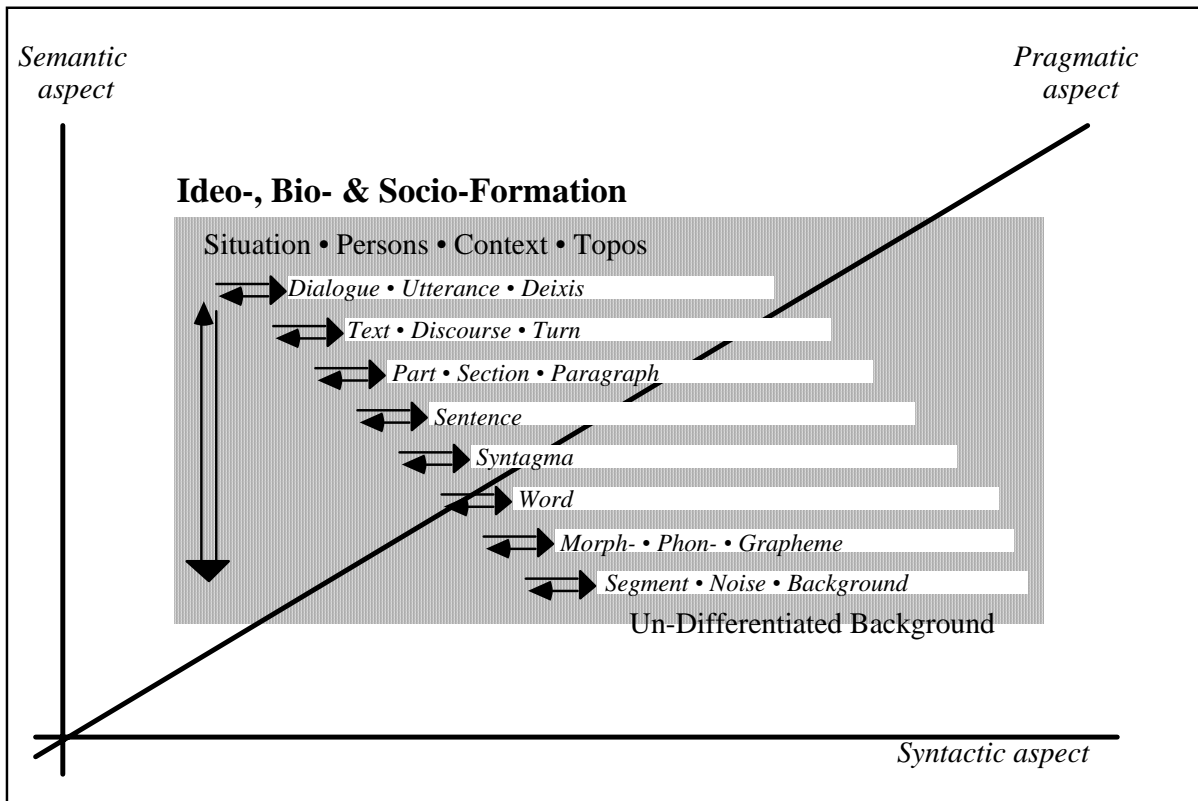


Fig. 5: Semantic Matrix (*Bang & Døør*)

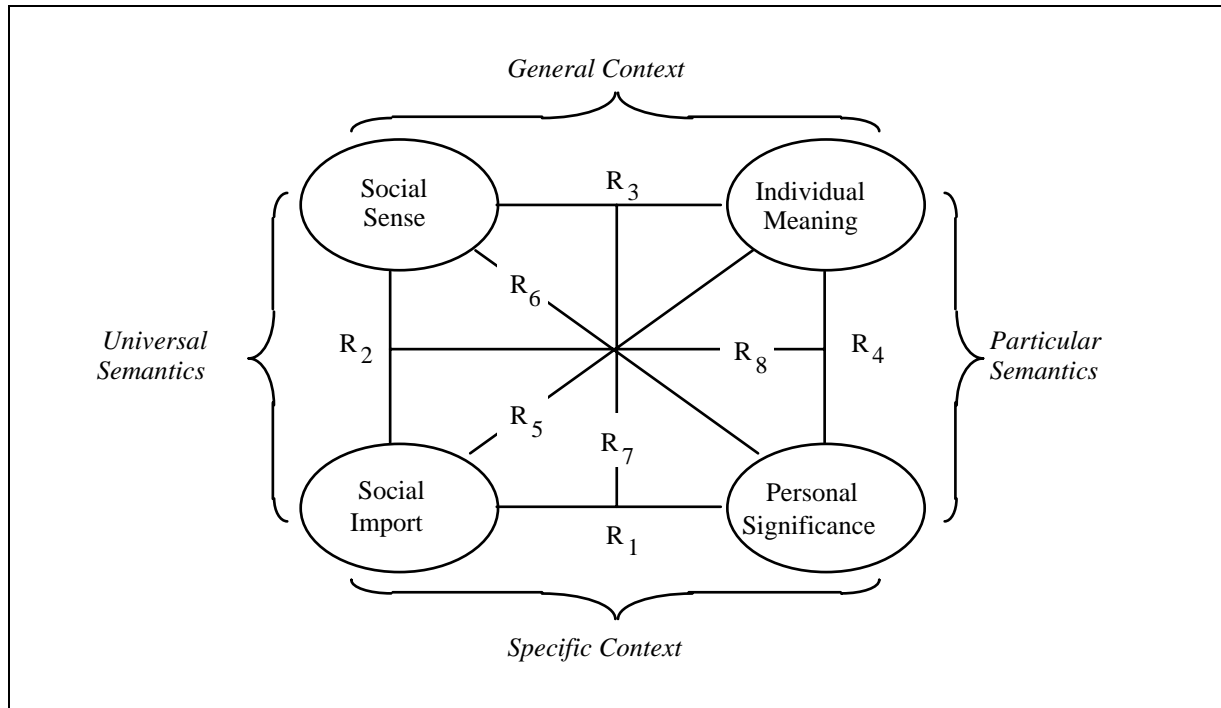


Fig. 6: Matrix of Cognition (*Bang & Døør*)

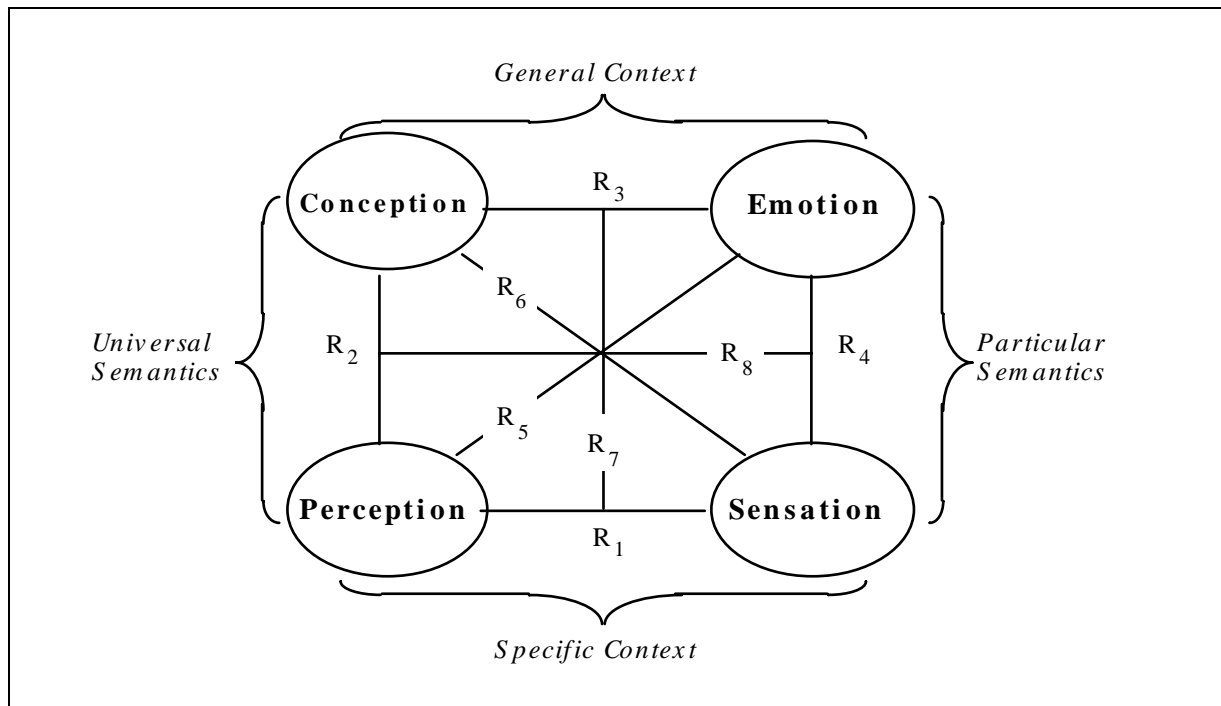


Fig. 7:Reference Model (*Bang & Døør*)

Dimension of reference	Dominating reference	Reference to
Lexical	Inter-textual	COtext social & individual } lexicon & grammar
Anaphoric	Intra-textual	INtext cataphoric (forward) anaphoric (backward) symphoric (simultaneous)
Deictic	Extra-textual	CONtext C-prod } Persons C-comm } Time C-cons } Place C-derived } Logics

- C-prod = the context of the producer(s)
- C-comm = the context of the communicator(s)
- C-cons = the context of the consumer(s)
- C-derived = the context of the recontextualizer(s)

We are individual members of both human societies and extra-human symbiotic, and both these vital relations of existence are dialectically related with our more or less common and individual ideologies. And our constitution of language. It is wrong to identify the language and the text as if they were self-constituted, or self-constituting, individualities. It is wrong to define the language and the text as socially significant independent of the individuals in communication. It is wrong to define language and text as life significant independent of the human symbiosis with other human and non-human beings.

We emphasize that there is no smallest unit of language. Every part of language exists by the personal relating of the parts to the other parts and to the situation of communication. No part of a text or language is reducible to be a subpart of major parts if the persons in communication do not create such a classification, and any part of language and a text might be of the most indispensable importance as well as of the most dispensable redundancy.

Fig. 8: A Matrix of some Deixis-Relations

Category of referent	Deixis Category symbol	Pro-Morph ex: Eng. (Dan.)	Implied participants, parts, or relations of the context-situation-dialogue
1st Person	P-1-DEIXIS	<i>I (jeg)</i>	the speaker/writer/author
1st pl.	P-1&-DEIXIS	<i>we (vi)</i>	the speaker & some 2nd or 3rd persons
2nd Person	P-2-DEIXIS	<i>you (du)</i>	the addressee
2nd pl.	P-2&-DEIXIS	<i>you (I)</i>	the addressee(s) & some other persons
3rd Person F	P-3F-DEIXIS	<i>she (hun)</i>	a female person in the context or situation
3rd pl.	P-3F&-DEIXIS	<i>they (de)</i>	(female) persons in the context or situation
3rd PersonM	P-3M-DEIXIS	<i>he (han)</i>	a male person in the context or situation
3rd pl.	P-3M&-DEIXIS	<i>they (de)</i>	(male) persons in the context or situation
0-Person	P-0-DEIXIS	<i>you, one (man)</i>	indefinite persons, “zero-persons”
Object (3rd “person”)	O-3-DEIXIS	<i>this/it (den/det)</i>	an “object-phenomenon” in the context or situation
(3rd) pl.	O-3&-DEIXIS	<i>they (de)</i>	“objects” in the context or situation
Media	MEDIA-DEIXIS	<i>this/it</i>	text, language and other media used
Topos-time	T-TM-DEIXIS	<i>now (nu)</i>	“zero-” time of the context or situation
Topos-place	T-PL-DEIXIS	<i>here (her)</i>	“zero-” place of the context or situation
Logos-Logical	L-DEIXIS	<i>so (så), if-then (hvis-så)</i>	“zero-” logic of the context or situation, i.e. presupposed rationality or belief
Modality	M-DEIXIS	<i>may be (måske) ought (bør)</i>	way of being/becoming an existing, occurring, or present part of the context or situation, “language-reality-relation”
Lexical	LEX-DEIXIS	<i>Rio, GB, Earth Summit, A declaration, Women</i>	Nouns implying an individual or an organisation of persons, objects, or media, or time, place or logic.

The model illustrates some relevant relations that are implied in the deictic phenomena. The correspondences between the columns are dialectically determined by the SYNTACTICO-SEMANTICAL and PRAGMATICO-SEMANTICAL logics which the speaker/writer(s) and the interpreter(s) use in the actual dialogue.