

Re: Qualitative vs. Quantitative Object Context Change & Dialectics

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Strange, i allways thought that a dialect is a variation on a language. For example there are several "dialects" of Smalltalk. Hoped you had solved that problem ;-)

Henk Verhoeven,
MetaClass.

Universe wrote:

> "Universe" <universe@tAkEcovadOuT.net> wrote in message
> news:7a03d\$400ddfbc\$97cff003
>
>
>> **Strategically* (vs. tactically) Don't Combine 2 Basic Oppositions
> Into 1!*
>
>> **Strategically* Split 1 (seeming unity of opposites) into 2 (poles)!*
>
>
> A dialectic is where 2 opposing objects form a union. Often a
> dialectic is found to constitute or motor the essence of another
> object. It is the interaction of the opposite objects in a specific
> set of conditions – a specific context – that gives the object they
> are the center of its contextual features and characteristics. When
> there is great enough change of the context the object the dialectic
> lives in, the nature of the interaction of the dialectic's 2 opposites
> typically changes enough to cause a qualitative change in the features
> and characteristics of the object the dialectic drives.
>
> Key aspects of a dialectic that cause change when the context of their
> object changes are:
> ~ the manner in which the 2 opposites interpenetrate one another
> [crudely just as each side of the I Ching symbol has a
> circle within it of the opposite color
> ~ the manner and conditions whereby the opposites undergo
> mathematical like identity; i.e. how and

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- > given what contexts the opposites switch, or exchange role
- > responsibilities
- > a) at any instant they may exchange from 1 to all
- > roles
- > b) key roles for the opposites are:
 - > 1) which plays the leading role
 - > 2) which plays the engaging role
 - > 3) which plays the parametrizing
- > (constraining) role
- > c) the Leading \Leftrightarrow Parametric is a significant role
- > responsibility opposition
- > d) the Engaging \Leftrightarrow Parametric is a significant role
- > responsibility opposition
- > ~ the manner and conditions which cause the opposites to come into
- > overall conflict
- > ~ the manner and conditions which cause the opposites to have
- > overall unity or peace between them
- > ~ the manner and conditions which cause one opposite to overcome
- > and eat the other opposite
- > a) this may lead to a new dialectic with totally new
- > opposites
- > b) this may lead to a new dialectic where the
- > victorious opposite forms a new
- > dialectic with some other opposite
- > ~ the manner and conditions whereby the object the dialectic
- > resides in becomes its opposite in
- > terms of its nature, features and characteristics
- > ~ the manner and conditions which cause the dialectic to generate
- > small quantitative changes in the
- > nature, features and characteristics of the object in
- > which it resides
- > ~ the manner and conditions which cause the dialectic to generate
- > large qualitative changes in the
- > nature, features and characteristics of the object in
- > which it resides
- >
- > Elliott
- > --
- > The thing is that as I showed in the excerpt of a mathematician, the
- > mathematicians don't think Integer "is a" Real. A Real has *more* to
- > it than an Integer to begin with. A Real has both an Integer AND
- > decimal part. Why would any right thinking mathematician think that
- > something less *is-a* something more?
- >
- >