Key Terms from Paulo Freire's "The Banking Concept of Education"

Dialectic:

The dialectical method is dialogue between two or more people holding different points of view about a subject, who wish to establish the truth of the matter by dialogue, with reasoned arguments. Dialectics is different from debate, wherein the debaters are committed to their points of view, and mean to win the debate, either by persuading the opponent, proving their argument correct, or proving the opponent's argument incorrect — thus, either a judge or a jury must decide who wins the debate. Dialectics is also different from rhetoric, wherein the speaker uses logos, pathos, or ethos to persuade listeners to take their side of the argument.

Hegelian Dialectic:

1. Everything is transient and finite, existing in the medium of time.
2. Everything is composed of contradictions (opposing forces).
3. Gradual changes lead to crises, turning points when one force overcomes its opponent force (quantitative change leads to qualitative change).
4. Change is helical (spiral), not circular (negation of the negation).

![The Dialectical Model](image)

Dialogical:

Often refers to the Russian philosopher Mikhail Bakhtin in his work of literary theory. For Bakhtin, all language - indeed, all thought - appeared dialogic. This means that everything anybody ever says always exists in response to things that have been said before and in anticipation of things that will be said in response. We never, in other words, speak in a vacuum. As a result, all language is dynamic, relational and engaged in a process of endless redescriptions of the world. That said, Bakhtin also emphasized certain uses of language that maximized the dialogic nature of words, and other uses that attempted to limit or restrict their polyvocality. At one extreme is novelistic discourse, particularly that of a Dostoevsky, in which various registers and languages are allowed to interact and respond to each
other. At the other extreme would be the military order, which attempts to minimize all orientations of the work toward the past or the future, and which prompts no response but obedience.

**Dialogue:**

Dialogue, put simply, means to "get it all out there"; it is a special kind of discourse which comes before decision-making. Debate is about "winning", whereas dialogue is about learning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIALOGUE IS ABOUT LEARNING</th>
<th>DEBATE IS ABOUT WINNING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assuming that others have a piece of the answer</td>
<td>Assuming there is one right answer – and you have it</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collaborative: looking for common understanding</td>
<td>Combative: Attempting to prove the other side wrong</td>
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<tr>
<td>About finding common ground</td>
<td>About winning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Listening to understand and find basis for agreement</td>
<td>Listening to find flaws and make counter-arguments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bringing up your assumptions for inspection and discussion</td>
<td>Defending your assumptions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Discovering new possibilities and opportunities</td>
<td>Seeking an outcome that agrees with your position</td>
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**Praxis:**

Action that is informed by and linked to people's values.

**Doxa:**

Belief or popular opinion.

**Logos:**

Rationality, reason.

**Oppression:**

**1a**: unjust or cruel exercise of authority or power

**b**: something that oppresses especially in being an unjust or excessive exercise of power
2: a sense of being weighed down in body or mind

Dichotomy:

A dichotomy is any splitting of a whole into exactly two non-overlapping parts, meaning it is a procedure in which a whole is divided into two parts. It is a partition of a whole (or a set) into two parts (subsets) that are:

- jointly exhaustive: everything must belong to one part or the other, and
- mutually exclusive: nothing can belong simultaneously to both parts.

Consciousness:

A term that refers to the relationship between the mind and the world with which it interacts.[1] It has been defined as: subjectivity, awareness, the ability to experience or to feel, wakefulness, having a sense of selfhood, and the executive control system of the mind.

Biophily:

Love of life/growth.

Necrophily:

Love of "all that does not grow"; the dead/mechanical.

Cognition:

In science, cognition refers to mental processes. These processes include attention, remembering, producing and understanding language, solving problems, and making decisions. Cognition is studied in various disciplines such as psychology, philosophy, linguistics, and computer science. Usage of the term varies in different disciplines; for example in psychology and cognitive science, it usually refers to an information processing view of an individual's psychological functions. It is also used in a branch of social psychology called social cognition to explain attitudes, attribution and groups dynamics.

Cognizance:

1: awareness, realization, or knowledge; notice; perception

2: the range or scope of knowledge, observation, etc.

Inquiry:

Any process that has the aim of augmenting knowledge, resolving doubt, or solving a problem.