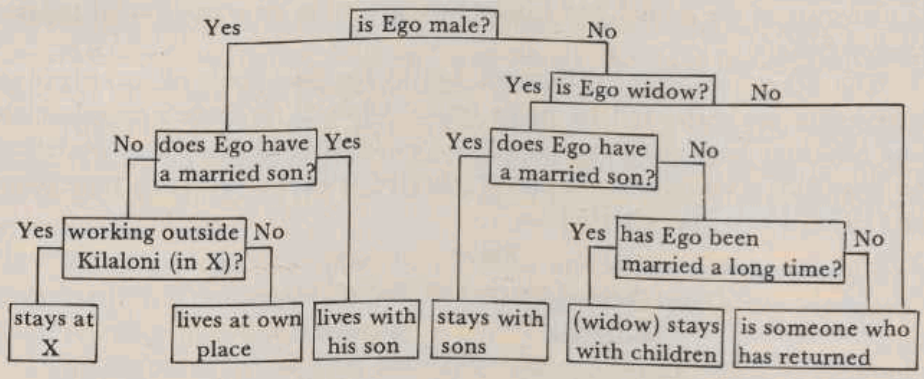
Both taxonomies and paradigms represent the organization of lexical domains. To make the use of these models possible, however, the terms have to be subject to the following restrictions:
a) their meaning has to be context-independent
b) their meaning has to be described sufficiently by certain clearly defined semantic features.

But obviously, cognitive systems consist of more than just clearly ordered lexical domains. The following examples show a shift of emphasis towards processes and relations within cognitive structures, as well as context dependence of the models.

Decision models represent conditions, rules, and results of human decision-making. These three basic elements interrelate with each other: according to the existing conditions, the rules determine the eventual results. [9] Although decision models do imply underlying processes, we still hesitate to call them true process models. What is represented here are input-output relations (rules, conditions, results); the actual cognitive process of decision-making is not part of the model (see Parts 3 and 4). In the opposite to paradigm and taxonomy, decision models are restricted by content. The following example shows a model of residence decisions among the Akamba. Fig. 3 is a modified version of Fjellman's model (1976: 679-680).

Fig. 3
Akamba Residence Decisions: Formerly Married Persons



After the first step of eliciting possible categories of residence from the informants (e.g., "living with parents," "living with children," etc.), the next step is asking for reasons for the choice of these categories. These reasons

[9] As examples of decision-making research, see Geohegan 1971; Gladwin 1979; Quinn 1975.