

TEMPORAL HORIZONS OF INFORMATION: RETENTION, PROTENTION, AND THE FLOW OF INFORMATIONAL MEANING

Dina M. Hammouri*

Department of English Language and Translation, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Applied
Science Private University. Amman. Jordan

d_hammouri@asu.edu.jo

0000-0001-7274-1615

Abstract

Information, conventionally understood as a static entity defined by transmission and representational content, increasingly fails to account for the temporal dimension inherent in the constitution of informational meaning. This study examines how informational meaning emerges, persists, and anticipates through time by drawing on phenomenological concepts of retention and protention. Retention refers to the temporal lingering of past informational events within present awareness, while protention designates the forward-reaching anticipatory structure that orients the reception of new information. Together, these temporal horizons constitute the living present of informational experience. The study argues that a genuinely dynamic model of informational meaning must integrate these temporal dimensions, displacing static representationalism accounts. Through a conceptual and comparative philosophical methodology, a Temporal Horizon Model of Informational Meaning is proposed and evaluated. The findings have implications for philosophy of information, cognitive science, communication theory, and artificial intelligence. The model offers a framework for understanding information not as discrete units of transmitted data but as a continuous temporal process in which meaning is constituted through the interplay of past retention, present encounter, and future anticipation.

Keywords: *information theory; retention; protention; informational meaning; phenomenology; philosophy of information*

1. INTRODUCTION

Information occupies a central place in contemporary intellectual life (Said, 2023). From philosophy to cognitive science, from communication theory to artificial intelligence, the concept of information has assumed explanatory responsibility for understanding knowledge, meaning, and the transmission of content across individuals, systems, and cultures (Khuc & Nguyen, 2026). Yet despite this prevalence, dominant theoretical accounts of information remain surprisingly static in their fundamental assumptions (Hald & Spring, 2023). Information is characteristically conceived as a discrete unit a message, a signal, a datum that is encoded, transmitted, received, and decoded (Ramiz, 2025).

The limitations of atemporal conceptions become apparent when one attempts to explain how meaning is not merely transmitted but sustained, anticipated, and constituted through time (Bockrath, 2023). A single word encountered without prior context carries little informational weight; its meaning depends on the accumulation of prior textual events and the anticipation of what follows (Liu et al., 2026). A melody is not a mere sequence of notes but a temporal whole in which each moment carries the memory of what has preceded and the expectation of what is to come (de Castro Caeiro, 2024). These examples suggest that informational meaning is intrinsically temporal it is not a property of isolated units but of dynamic processes unfolding through time (Igamberdiev, 2024).

Phenomenological philosophy, particularly the tradition inaugurated by Edmund Husserl's investigations into the structure of time-consciousness, offers conceptual resources for addressing this gap (McKenna, 2023). Husserl's analyses of retention and protention as constitutive temporal structures of experience provide a framework for understanding how the present moment of experience is always already enriched by the lingering presence of the just-past and the forward reach of anticipation (Huang, 2025). Applied to the domain of information, these concepts illuminate how informational meaning is constituted not in an instant but through a temporal horizon that integrates past, present, and future.

The core problem addressed in this study concerns the relationship between temporality and informational

meaning. Existing information theories, both in their mathematical and semantic variants, are largely synchronic: they model information as a quantity or a content-bearing structure whose properties are independent of the temporal processes through which it is encountered and interpreted (Sganzerla et al., 2025). This synchronic bias renders such theories ill-equipped to explain how informational meaning persists and develops through time, how prior informational encounters shape the reception of new information, and how anticipatory structures guide interpretation before a message is fully received.

The inability to account for temporal continuity in information processes is not merely a theoretical lacuna; it has practical consequences for understanding cognition, communication, and the design of intelligent systems (Williams, 2023). A temporally adequate theory of information must explain not only what information is in any given moment but how it flows how it accumulates, transforms, and anticipates across the temporal extension of cognitive and communicative processes (Habermas, 2022).

This study has three interrelated objectives. First, it aims to conceptualize information as a temporally structured phenomenon, challenging the prevailing assumption that informational meaning is instantaneous or time-independent. Second, it seeks to examine retention and protention as constitutive temporal dimensions of informational meaning, exploring how these phenomenological concepts can be productively applied to the analysis of information processes. Third, it endeavors to develop a dynamic model of informational flow the Temporal Horizon Model of Informational Meaning that integrates these temporal structures into a coherent theoretical framework.

Existing literature has extensively examined information as transmission, representation, or computation, while phenomenological studies have analyzed temporal consciousness through the concepts of retention and protention (Bogotá & Djebbara, 2023). However, little attention has been given to integrating these traditions into a unified framework explaining how informational meaning emerges through temporal continuity. Classical information theories lack the conceptual resources to account for temporal constitution, while existing phenomenological approaches have primarily focused on describing the lived experience of temporality rather than developing an explicit theoretical model of informational meaning (Haider et al., 2022). Recent phenomenological discussions of information have explored issues such as embodied experience, intentionality, and the temporal dimensions of information practices, yet they generally treat retention and protention as descriptive features of consciousness rather than as constitutive mechanisms of informational meaning (Gilbert, 2025). In contrast, the present study advances beyond existing phenomenological information models by systematically integrating retention, present informational encounter, and protention into a single conceptual framework, the Temporal Horizon Model of Informational Meaning. Rather than merely applying phenomenological concepts to information, the proposed model reconceptualizes informational meaning as a dynamic temporal process in which past informational persistence, present interpretation, and future anticipation jointly constitute meaning. This integrative framework therefore extends existing phenomenological scholarship by offering a dedicated theoretical model that directly addresses the temporal constitution of information.

The development of this model is particularly timely because contemporary information environments, including artificial intelligence, digital communication, and adaptive cognitive systems, increasingly rely on continuous contextual interpretation and anticipation, yet existing information theories remain largely inadequate for explaining these inherently temporal processes.

The present study addresses this gap.

This study aimed to address the following research questions: (1) What role does temporality play in the constitution of informational meaning? (2) How do retention and protention shape the informational experience of cognitive and communicative agents? (3) Can informational meaning be understood as a continuous temporal process rather than a static entity? These questions are pursued through conceptual analysis and philosophical argument, drawing on both foundational information theory and phenomenological philosophy.

Table 1. Comparative Overview of Information Theories and Temporal Orientation

Theoretical Tradition	Key Proponents	Core Claim	Temporal Orientation
Mathematical Theory	Shannon (1948)	Information as uncertainty reduction	Atemporal
Semantic Theory	Carnap & Bar-Hillel (1952); Dretske (1981)	Information as meaningful content	Largely atemporal
Representationalism	Classical cognitive science	Information as mental representation	Atemporal / synchronic
Predictive Processing	Clark (2016); Friston (2010)	Cognition as anticipatory inference	Future-oriented

Temporal Model	Horizon	Present article	Meaning through retention & protention	Fully temporal
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Note. The Temporal Horizon Model is the integrative framework proposed in this article.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. *Conceptual Foundations*

The theoretical framework developed in this study draws on two principal traditions: phenomenological philosophy of time-consciousness and the philosophy of information (Jaued, 2026). From the phenomenological tradition, the framework appropriates the concepts of retention and protention as developed in Husserl's analyses of internal time-consciousness, along with the broader notion of the living present as a temporally extended field of experience (Khanzhy & Lyashenko, 2023). From the philosophy of information, the framework takes the fundamental problematic how informational meaning is constituted, transmitted, and understood and applies it to the temporal domain.

The integration of these traditions is warranted by a convergent insight: that meaning, whether linguistic, perceptual, or informational, is not a property of isolated moments but of temporal processes (Huszka et al., 2025). The meaning is constituted across its temporal unfolding; the meaning of a melody is constituted through the temporal relationships among its notes; the meaning of an informational encounter is constituted through the accumulation of prior informational experience and the anticipation of further information to come (Scharinger, 2022; Yu & Liu, 2022). In each case, temporal structure is constitutive of meaning rather than merely incidental to it.

2.2. *Retention as Informational Persistence*

Applied to the domain of information, retention designates the temporal persistence of prior informational events within the present encounter with new information (Neukart, 2025). When a reader encounters a sentence mid-paragraph, the meaning of that sentence is not determined by its content alone but by the accumulated context of preceding sentences, which are retained in a modified, background form as part of the current experience of reading (Lipke, 2024). This retention is not deliberate recollection but the passive temporal sedimentation of prior informational events that constitutes the horizon of the current moment.

Informational retention differs from storage memory in its immediacy and its integration with present experience (Maran & Raj, 2024). Stored information must be actively retrieved and brought before the mind; retained information is always already present, though in a modified and receding form (Savarimuthu & Ponniah, 2024). The distinction parallels Husserl's distinction between primary and secondary memory: retention is the immediate past-horizon of the living present, while storage memory involves a re-presentative act of recall. For the purposes of informational theory, this distinction is significant because it points to a temporal dimension of information processing that is prior to and different from the activation of stored representations (Wang et al., 2024).

2.3. *Protention as Informational Anticipation*

Protention, as applied to information, designates the anticipatory structure that orients the reception and interpretation of incoming information (Rey, 2026). Before a sentence is completed, the reader is already anticipating its syntactic completion, its semantic direction, and its pragmatic import (Khafaga, 2022). Before a narrative reaches its resolution, the reader is already orienting toward possible endings. Importantly, protention should not be equated with prediction. Prediction is typically understood as a deliberate cognitive or inferential process that explicitly forecasts future events on the basis of prior knowledge, probabilities, or reasoning. Protention, by contrast, is a pre-reflective and passive structure of consciousness that implicitly opens the present moment toward what is about to occur, without requiring conscious inference or explicit expectation. It provides the temporal horizon within which incoming information can be meaningfully received and interpreted, even before any explicit prediction is formed. Thus, to receive information is already to be oriented toward its immediate continuation, however implicitly, making protention an intrinsic feature of temporally extended informational experience rather than a conscious act of forecasting (de Vignemont, 2025).

Protentional structure shapes the informational experience in at least two ways. First, it establishes expectations that can be fulfilled, frustrated, or modified by incoming information; the meaning of new information is partly constituted by its relationship to prior anticipations (de Vignemont, 2025). Second, it constitutes the informational situation as open as a field oriented toward further development rather than as a closed or completed entity (Wang et al., 2022). This openness is a fundamental feature of informational experience and cannot be captured by static accounts that model information as a complete and self-contained unit of content (Shin et al., 2025).

2.4. *The Living Present and Informational Flow*

The concept of the living present the temporally extended field constituted by the interplay of retention, primal impression, and protention provides the framework for understanding informational flow (Newman, 2024). In informational terms, the living present is the moment of informational encounter: the now in which new information is received and integrated with retained prior content and protentional anticipation (Haider & Sundin, 2022; Newman, 2024). This moment is not an instant but a field temporally thick, enriched by its past horizon and oriented toward its future horizon.

Informational flow is the continuous movement of this living present through time. As the primal impression of the current moment yields to retention and is replaced by the next moment of encounter, the temporal field shifts: what was anticipated becomes present; what was present is retained; what was retained recedes into the background of contextual meaning (Kogura, 2026). This continuous flow constitutes the dynamic process through which informational meaning is constituted, sustained, and transformed.

2.5. Proposed Conceptual Model

Temporal Horizon Model of Informational Meaning

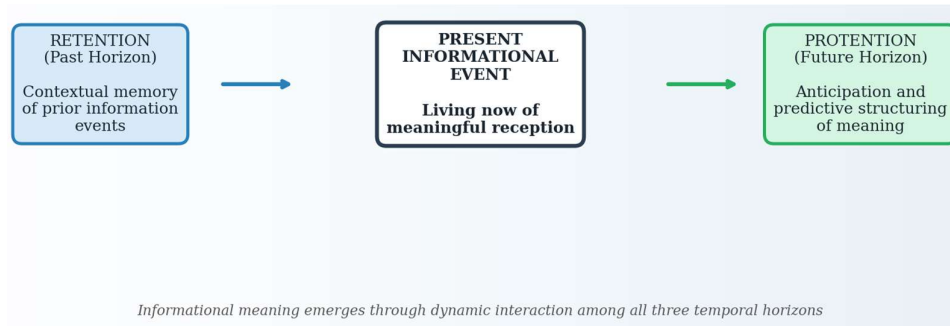


Figure 1. The Temporal Horizon Model of Informational Meaning. The model shows how informational meaning is constituted through the interaction of retention (past horizon), the present informational event, and protention (future horizon).

The Temporal Horizon Model holds that informational meaning is not a property of discrete informational units but an emergent property of the temporal field constituted by the interplay of retention, present encounter, and protention (Doyle, 2025). Meaning arises at the intersection of these three temporal dimensions: it is constituted by what has been retained from prior informational experience, shaped by the present encounter with new information, and oriented by the anticipatory structures of protention. The model implies that changes in any one of these temporal dimensions will affect the constitution of informational meaning: the same information encountered in different retentional contexts or with different protentional orientations will constitute different meanings.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Study Design

This study employs a qualitative, non-empirical research design oriented toward conceptual and philosophical inquiry. The research does not generate or analyze empirical data but develops, examines, and evaluates a theoretical framework through philosophical argumentation and conceptual analysis. Conceptual analysis is the most appropriate methodology because the primary objective of the study is to clarify, synthesize, and extend theoretical concepts concerning the temporal constitution of informational meaning rather than to test hypotheses through empirical observation. By critically examining existing philosophical and information-theoretical perspectives, this approach enables the development of an integrated conceptual framework that addresses theoretical gaps not accessible through empirical methods alone. Accordingly, this design is well suited to investigating the theoretical foundations of informational meaning rather than empirical regularities in information processing behavior.

3.2. Study Approach

The primary methodological approach is conceptual analysis combined with comparative philosophical inquiry.

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Conceptual analysis involves the careful examination and clarification of key concepts retention, protention, the living present, informational meaning with attention to their logical relationships, their theoretical presuppositions, and their explanatory implications. Comparative philosophical inquiry involves setting different theoretical traditions phenomenological philosophy and information theory into dialogue with one another, examining points of convergence and tension, and developing an integrated framework that draws on the strengths of each tradition while addressing their respective limitations.

3.3. Sources of Analysis

The analysis draws on three bodies of literature. First, foundational philosophical texts in the phenomenology of time-consciousness, including the major works of Husserl, Heidegger, and Merleau-Ponty. Second, contemporary information theory literature, including both classical foundational texts (Shannon, Carnap and Bar-Hillel, Dretske) and more recent developments in the philosophy of information. Third, relevant contributions from cognitive science and communication studies, particularly those that engage with predictive processing, temporal integration, and the dynamics of communicative meaning-making. These bodies of literature are analyzed not as sources of empirical evidence but as theoretical resources for the construction of the proposed framework.

3.4. Analytical Procedure

The analytical procedure proceeds through four stages. The first stage involves conceptual clarification: the key concepts drawn from both traditions are examined and defined, and their mutual relationships are established. The second stage involves comparative literature analysis: the two traditions are brought into dialogue, their points of convergence and tension are identified, and the grounds for their integration are assessed. The third stage involves the construction of the integrated framework: the Temporal Horizon Model of Informational Meaning is developed through systematic conceptual synthesis. The fourth stage involves critical evaluation: the explanatory power of the proposed framework is assessed by examining how it accounts for phenomena that classical theories leave unexplained, and its limitations are identified and acknowledged.

3.5. Ethical Considerations

This study is based exclusively on conceptual analysis and philosophical inquiry using published literature. No human participants, personal data, biological materials, or confidential information were involved in the research. Therefore, ethical approval from an institutional review board or ethics committee was not required.

4. RESULTS

The conceptual analysis revealed that informational meaning is fundamentally constituted through temporal continuity rather than through isolated informational events. These findings are conceptual rather than empirical, emerging from the systematic synthesis and critical evaluation of phenomenological philosophy and information theory rather than from experimental observation or quantitative data analysis. By integrating the concepts of retention and protention with contemporary theories of information, the study develops a theoretical explanation of how informational meaning is constituted across time. The resulting conceptual findings support the proposed Temporal Horizon Model of Informational Meaning and demonstrate that informational meaning is dynamically constructed through the continuous interaction of past informational experience, present informational encounters, and anticipatory orientations toward future information.

By integrating phenomenological concepts of retention and protention with contemporary theories of information, the study identified four principal findings that collectively support the proposed Temporal Horizon Model of Informational Meaning. These findings demonstrate that informational meaning is dynamically constructed through the continuous interaction of past informational experience, present informational encounters, and anticipatory orientations toward future information.

4.1. Retention as the Basis of Informational Persistence

The first major finding of this study is that retention functions as the primary mechanism through which informational continuity is maintained across time. Rather than treating information as a sequence of disconnected messages, the analysis demonstrates that every present informational event is interpreted against a retained background of previous informational encounters. This retained horizon provides contextual continuity that allows information to acquire coherent meaning.

The conceptual analysis further indicates that retention differs fundamentally from conventional memory storage. Whereas stored memory requires active retrieval, retention represents the passive persistence of immediately preceding informational events within present awareness. Consequently, informational meaning emerges through continuous contextual integration rather than through isolated acts of information processing.

Table 2. Conceptual Findings Related to Retention

Aspect	Finding	Theoretical Significance
Temporal function	Maintains continuity between informational events	Supports contextual meaning formation
Mode of operation	Passive temporal persistence	Differs from storage memory
Contribution to meaning	Preserves contextual relationships	Enables coherent interpretation
Implication	Information is cumulative rather than instantaneous	Challenges static information models

The findings suggest that contextual continuity is an essential characteristic of informational experience, indicating that informational meaning cannot be adequately explained through atemporal models of information transmission.

4.2. *Protention as the Mechanism of Informational Anticipation*

The second major finding concerns the role of protention in shaping informational interpretation. The conceptual synthesis demonstrates that informational experience is inherently future-oriented. Every encounter with new information is accompanied by anticipatory expectations regarding forthcoming informational developments.

These anticipatory structures influence the interpretation of incoming information before it is fully received. When expectations are fulfilled, informational processing proceeds smoothly; when expectations are violated, existing interpretations are revised, producing new informational meanings. The analysis therefore identifies anticipation as a constitutive component of informational processing rather than as an optional cognitive strategy.

Table 4. Conceptual Findings Related to Protention

Aspect	Finding	Theoretical Significance
Temporal function	Anticipates future informational events	Establishes predictive orientation
Mode of operation	Implicit expectation	Distinct from deliberate prediction
Contribution to meaning	Shapes interpretation of new information	Enables dynamic understanding
Implication	Information possesses future-directed structure	Supports predictive information processing

The conceptual analysis suggests that informational meaning is continuously influenced by expectations regarding future informational events, reinforcing the dynamic character of informational experience.

4.3. *Temporal Integration of Informational Meaning*

The third finding demonstrates that informational meaning emerges through the continuous integration of retention, present informational encounters, and protention. The conceptual analysis shows that these temporal dimensions operate simultaneously rather than sequentially, producing a unified informational experience.

This temporal integration explains how informational meaning evolves during reading, communication, learning, and cognitive processing. Rather than existing as fixed content, informational meaning develops progressively as new information is incorporated into the temporal horizon established by previous informational experience and future anticipation.

Table 5. Temporal Integration of Informational Meaning

Temporal Dimension	Primary Function	Contribution to Meaning
Retention	Preserves previous informational context	Contextual continuity
Present encounter	Receives current informational event	Immediate interpretation
Protention	Anticipates future developments	Predictive orientation
Integrated temporal horizon	Combines all temporal dimensions	Dynamic meaning formation

The analysis indicates that informational meaning is not located within individual informational units but emerges through their temporal integration within the ongoing flow of experience.

4.4. *Development of the Temporal Horizon Model*

The final outcome of the conceptual analysis is the development of the Temporal Horizon Model of Informational Meaning. This model synthesizes the preceding findings into a unified theoretical framework explaining how informational meaning is dynamically constituted through temporal processes.

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Unlike classical information theories, which conceptualize information as static content transmitted between sender and receiver, the proposed model conceptualizes informational meaning as an emergent process resulting from the interaction of retained informational context, present informational encounters, and anticipatory expectations. The model therefore extends existing theories by incorporating temporality as a constitutive feature of informational meaning.

Table 6. Comparison between Classical Information Theory and the Temporal Horizon Model

Dimension	Classical Information Theory	Temporal Horizon Model
Information	Static informational entity	Dynamic temporal process
Meaning	Encoded content	Temporally constituted
Context	External variable	Intrinsic temporal component
Information processing	Sequential transmission	Continuous temporal integration
Temporal orientation	Predominantly atemporal	Past, present, and future integrated

Overall, the conceptual findings consistently support the proposition that informational meaning is fundamentally temporal in nature.

The integration of retention and protention provides a comprehensive theoretical explanation for contextual continuity, anticipatory understanding, and the dynamic evolution of informational meaning across time.

5. DISCUSSION

The first research question asked what role temporality plays in the constitution of informational meaning. The analysis has demonstrated that temporality is not merely a contingent feature of the circumstances in which information is encountered but a constitutive dimension of informational meaning itself. Informational meaning is constituted through temporal process through the interplay of retention, present encounter, and protention and cannot be adequately characterized by abstracting from this temporal constitution (Newman, 2024). A static account of informational meaning systematically misrepresents the phenomenon it purports to explain.

The second objective was, how retention and protention shape informational experience. The analysis has shown that retention constitutes the past horizon of informational experience, providing the contextual background against which new information is received and interpreted, while protention constitutes the future horizon, establishing the anticipatory orientation that shapes the reception and integration of incoming information. Together, these temporal structures constitute the living present of informational experience as a temporally rich, contextually embedded field rather than a succession of isolated instants.

The third question asked whether informational meaning can be understood as a continuous temporal process. The temporal horizon model provides an affirmative answer to this question. Informational meaning is not a static property of discrete units but an emergent feature of the temporal flow through which informational events are connected through retention and protention. The continuity of informational meaning is a temporal achievement, constituted through the ongoing dynamic of the living present rather than given in advance.

The temporal horizon model makes several contributions to the philosophy of information. First, it provides a conceptual framework for understanding informational meaning that is more adequate to the temporal character of actual informational experience than classical alternatives. Second, it identifies a dimension of informational reality the temporal constitution of meaning that has been largely neglected in the existing literature, thereby expanding the scope of philosophical inquiry into information. Third, it establishes productive connections between the philosophy of information and the phenomenological tradition, opening avenues for further interdisciplinary inquiry.

The model has implications across several disciplines. For cognitive science, it suggests that temporal integration models of information processing including predictive processing frameworks can be enriched by phenomenological analyses of retention and protention that attend to the qualitative structure of temporal experience. For communication theory, it provides a framework for analyzing the temporal dynamics of communicative meaning-making that goes beyond transmission models. For artificial intelligence, it raises the question of whether and how artificial systems can replicate the temporal horizon structure of human informational experience whether, in other words, artificial systems can genuinely constitute informational meaning in the temporal sense identified by the model, or whether they can only approximate it through the deployment of contextual memory and predictive mechanisms.

A practical example can be found in large language models (LLMs), which generate responses by integrating previously processed textual context with probabilistic expectations about subsequent tokens. While these systems employ contextual memory and predictive mechanisms that resemble aspects of retention and anticipation, their anticipatory processing is based on statistical computation rather than the pre-reflective temporal structure of

protention described in phenomenology. The proposed Temporal Horizon Model therefore provides a conceptual framework for distinguishing computational prediction from phenomenological anticipation, highlighting both the capabilities and the limitations of current AI systems in constituting informational meaning across time.

6. STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

The temporal horizon model has several notable strengths. It provides a unified account of phenomena contextual dependence of meaning, anticipatory orientation, dynamic revision of understanding that are individually acknowledged in the literature but rarely analyzed within a single integrative framework. It draws on the rich conceptual resources of the phenomenological tradition, which has developed highly refined analyses of temporal experience that are directly applicable to the informational domain. And it establishes a principled basis for the critique of static information theories, identifying their limitations not as peripheral deficiencies but as consequences of a fundamentally inadequate temporal ontology.

The model also has limitations that should be acknowledged. The principal limitation of the present study is that the proposed Temporal Horizon Model has not been empirically validated, as it is derived entirely through conceptual and philosophical analysis. Consequently, the explanatory claims of the model should be understood as theoretical propositions that require empirical examination rather than as empirically established findings. Future research employing experimental, cognitive, or communication-based methodologies is needed to evaluate the applicability and explanatory power of the model in real-world informational contexts. Furthermore, as a conceptual framework, the model's applicability to artificial information systems raises complex questions about the degree to which computational processes can instantiate the phenomenological structures of retention and protention. The model also focuses primarily on individual informational experience and therefore requires further extension to account for the social and cultural dimensions of information, including the ways in which collective temporal horizons shape informational meaning within communities and institutions.

7. FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

Several directions for future research are indicated by the present analysis. First, the proposed Temporal Horizon Model could be empirically validated through controlled experimental studies in cognitive science or communication research. For example, participants could be asked to interpret texts or narratives presented under different contextual conditions in which preceding information (retention) and anticipatory cues (protention) are systematically manipulated. Measures such as comprehension accuracy, response time, prediction consistency, and recall performance could then be used to examine whether variations in temporal context influence informational meaning in the manner proposed by the model. Second, philosophical analysis could extend the model to address the social and cultural dimensions of informational temporality, examining how collective temporal horizons are constituted and how they shape information processes at the level of communities and institutions. Third, research in artificial intelligence could explore the implications of the model for the design of systems that process and generate information in temporally sophisticated ways, attending to the challenges of replicating the dynamic structure of retention and protention in computational systems.

8. CONCLUSION

This article has argued that informational meaning is constituted through temporal process rather than instantiated in static entities, and that the phenomenological concepts of retention and protention provide the most adequate framework for articulating the temporal structure of informational experience. Beginning from a critical assessment of classical information theories, the article identified the atemporal orientation of these theories as a fundamental limitation that prevents them from accounting for the contextual, dynamic, and anticipatory character of actual informational meaning. Drawing on the phenomenological analysis of time-consciousness developed by Husserl and his successors, the article developed a Temporal Horizon Model of Informational Meaning in which retention, present encounter, and protention constitute an integrated temporal field within which informational meaning is dynamically formed.

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