Prof. Dr. Alfred Toth

The multiple reality notion in n-contextural semiotics

1. Each monocontextural sign class of the general abstract form

SCl = (3.a 2.b 1.c)

is bijectively mapped onto its dual reality thematic

$\times$(3.a 2.b 1.c) = (c.1 b.2 a.3)

in order to form a so-called semiotic dual system:

DS = (3.a 2.b 1.c) $\times$ (c.1 b.2 a.3).

2. However, in polycontextural semiotics there is not only one, but at least two possibilities for "dualization" and thus for reality thematics. From the abstract form of the 3-contextural sign class

SCl = $(3.a_{i,j}\ 2.b_{i,j}\ 1.c_{ij})$,

we can get

$\times_1(3.a_{i,j}\ 2.b_{i,j}\ 1.c_{ij}) = (c.1_{i,j}\ b.2_{i,j}\ a.3_{ij})$
$\times_2(3.a_{i,j}\ 2.b_{i,j}\ 1.c_{ij}) = (c.1_{j,i}\ b.2_{j,i}\ a.3_{j,i})$

While the 3-contextural dual system

DS = $(3.a_{i,j}\ 2.b_{i,j}\ 1.c_{ij}) \times_1 (c.1_{i,j}\ b.2_{i,j}\ a.3_{ij})$

can be shown in one and the same semiotic matrix, f.ex. for

DS = $(3.1_3\ 2.2_{1,2}\ 1.2_1) \times_1 (2.1_1\ 2.2_{1,2}\ 1.3_3)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1.1_{1,3} & 1.2_{1} & 1.3_{3} \\ 2.1_{1} & 2.2_{1,2} & 2.3_{2} \\ 3.1_{3} & 3.2_{2} & 3.3_{2,3} \end{pmatrix}$$

the dual system

$DS = (3.a_{i,j}\ 2.b_{i,j}\ 1.c_{ij}) \times_2 (c.1_{j,i}\ b.2_{j,i}\ a.3_{j,i})$

needs two semiotic matrices in order to be display, f.ex. for

$DS = (3.1_3\ 2.2_{1,2}\ 1.2_1) \times_2 (2.1_1\ 2.2_{2,1}\ 1.3_3)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1.1_{1,3} & 1.2_{1} & 1.3_{3} \\ 2.1_{1} & 2.2_{1,2} & 2.3_{2} \\ 3.1_{3} & 3.2_{2} & 3.3_{2,3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1.1_{3,1} & 1.2_{1} & 1.3_{3} \\ 2.1_{1} & 2.2_{2,1} & 2.3_{2} \\ 3.1_{3} & 3.2_{2} & 3.3_{3,2} \end{pmatrix}$$

whereby the two matrices are chiral, i.e. there is no way to superimpose the mirror pictures.

3. If have now a look at the same sign class in 4-contextures, we get

$SCl = (3.1_{3,4}\ 2.2_{1,2,4}\ 1.2_{1,4})$

$\times_1(2.1_{1,4}\ 2.2_{1,2,4}\ 1.3_{3,4})$
$\times_2(2.1_{4,1}\ 2.2_{4,2,1}\ 1.3_{4,3})$
$\times_3(2.1_{4,1}\ 2.2_{1,4,2}\ 1.3_{4,3})$
$\times_4(2.1_{4,1}\ 2.2_{2,1,4}\ 1.3_{4,3})$
$\times_5(2.1_{4,1}\ 2.2_{2,4,1}\ 1.3_{4,3})$
$\times_6(2.1_{4,1}\ 2.2_{4,1,2}\ 1.3_{4,3})$

and thus 6 different "reality thematics" – and these are not all, since combinations have not been looked for here.

So, while for

$$1\text{-SCl} = \times_1\times_1(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.2) = (3.1\ 2.2\ 1.2),$$

we have for n-contextural sign classes with n > 1

$$3\text{-SCl} = \times_2\times_2\times_2(3.1_3\ 2.2_{1,2}\ 1.2_1) = (3.1_3\ 2.2_{1,2}\ 1.2_1)$$

$$4\text{-SCl} = \times_3\times_3\times_3\times_3(3.1_{3,4}\ 2.2_{1,2,4}\ 1.2_{1,4}) = (3.1_{3,4}\ 2.2_{1,2,4}\ 1.2_{1,4})$$

Regarding reality, we thus have 1 thematized reality for 1-SCl, 2 thematized realities for 3-SCl, 6 thematized realities for 4-SCl, but only as long as all sign classes are triadic! Hence generally, every n-contextural 3-adic sign class has (n-1)! thematized realities, so that n-times application of $\times_n$ closes this “semiotic Hamilton circle”. It should be clear, that from these considerations, it results, that there are neither 1 nor 10 (cf. Bense 1980) nor 15 nor 35, ..., but infinite semiotic realities.

Bibliography

Bense, Max, Gotthard Günthers Universal-Metaphysik. In: Neue Zürcher Zeitung. 20./21.9.1980

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