

Kategoriale Überkreuzungen bei semiotischen Funktionen

1. Das Wesen der in diesem Buche eingeführten polykontextural-semiotischen Funktionen besteht natürlich in der Aufhebung des kontexturalen Abbruchs zwischen Zeichen und Objekt. Ferner hatten wir gezeigt, dass entsprechend jedes Subzeichen durch jedes andere ersetzt werden kann, weil das Zeichen sozusagen von jeder seiner Partialrelationen aus zu seinem Objekt durchstossen kann, so dass also auch die semiotischen Kategorien ausgetauscht werden (Toth 2008a, 2008b). Es gibt jedoch noch einen anderen Weg, diese “kategorialen Überkreuzungen” darzustellen, und zwar mit Hilfe der polykontextural-semiotischen Funktionen selbst. Um dies zu zeigen, notieren wir zuerst die 2 mal 24 tetradischen und triadischen Partialrelationen in “halbabstrakter” Form, d.h. wie schon früher üblich mit variablen Trichotomienpositionen.

2.1. Qualitative Funktionen

$$\begin{array}{l} \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.a) \\ (1.c) \gg \Upsilon \succ (0.d) \\ (2.b) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (b.2) \\ (d.0) \gg \Upsilon \succ (c.1) \\ (a.3) \end{array} \right) \\ \\ \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.b) \\ (1.c) \gg \Upsilon \succ (0.d) \\ (3.a) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (a.3) \\ (d.0) \gg \Upsilon \succ (c.1) \\ (b.2) \end{array} \right) \\ \\ \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.a) \\ (2.b) \gg \Upsilon \succ (0.d) \\ (1.c) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (c.1) \\ (d.0) \gg \Upsilon \succ (b.2) \\ (a.3) \end{array} \right) \\ \\ \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.c) \\ (2.b) \gg \Upsilon \succ (0.d) \\ (3.a) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (a.3) \\ (d.0) \gg \Upsilon \succ (b.2) \\ (c.1) \end{array} \right) \\ \\ \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.c) \\ (3.a) \gg \Upsilon \succ (0.d) \\ (2.b) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (b.2) \\ (d.0) \gg \Upsilon \succ (a.3) \\ (c.1) \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.a) \gg \\ (2.b) \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.d) \\ (1.c) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (c.1) \\ (d.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (a.3) \\ (b.2) \end{array} \right)$$

2.2. Mediale Funktionen

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.d) \gg \\ (3.a) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.c) \\ (2.b) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (c.1) \gg \\ (b.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (d.0) \\ (a.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.d) \gg \\ (2.b) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.c) \\ (3.a) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (c.1) \gg \\ (a.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (d.0) \\ (b.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.b) \gg \\ (0.d) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.c) \\ (3.a) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (c.1) \gg \\ (a.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (b.2) \\ (d.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.b) \gg \\ (3.a) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.c) \\ (0.d) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (c.1) \gg \\ (d.0) \\ \Upsilon \succ (b.2) \\ (a.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.a) \gg \\ (0.d) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.c) \\ (2.b) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (c.1) \gg \\ (b.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (a.3) \\ (d.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.a) \gg \\ (2.b) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.c) \\ (0.d) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (c.1) \gg \\ (d.0) \\ \Upsilon \succ (a.3) \\ (b.2) \end{array} \right)$$

2.3. Objektale Funktionen

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.d) \gg \begin{array}{c} (3.a) \\ \Upsilon \\ (1.c) \end{array} \succ (2.b) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (b.2) \gg \begin{array}{c} (c.1) \\ \Upsilon \\ (a.3) \end{array} \succ (d.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.d) \gg \begin{array}{c} (1.c) \\ \Upsilon \\ (3.a) \end{array} \succ (2.b) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (b.2) \gg \begin{array}{c} (a.3) \\ \Upsilon \\ (c.1) \end{array} \succ (d.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.c) \gg \begin{array}{c} (0.d) \\ \Upsilon \\ (3.a) \end{array} \succ (2.b) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (b.2) \gg \begin{array}{c} (a.3) \\ \Upsilon \\ (d.0) \end{array} \succ (c.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.c) \gg \begin{array}{c} (3.a) \\ \Upsilon \\ (0.d) \end{array} \succ (2.b) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (b.2) \gg \begin{array}{c} (d.0) \\ \Upsilon \\ (a.3) \end{array} \succ (c.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.a) \gg \begin{array}{c} (0.d) \\ \Upsilon \\ (1.c) \end{array} \succ (2.b) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (b.2) \gg \begin{array}{c} (c.1) \\ \Upsilon \\ (d.0) \end{array} \succ (a.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.a) \gg \begin{array}{c} (1.c) \\ \Upsilon \\ (0.d) \end{array} \succ (2.b) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (b.2) \gg \begin{array}{c} (d.0) \\ \Upsilon \\ (c.1) \end{array} \succ (a.3) \end{array} \right)$$

2.4. Interpretative Funktionen

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.d) \gg \begin{array}{c} (2.b) \\ \Upsilon \\ (1.c) \end{array} \succ (3.a) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (a.3) \gg \begin{array}{c} (c.1) \\ \Upsilon \\ (b.2) \end{array} \succ (d.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.d) \gg \begin{array}{c} (1.c) \\ \Upsilon \\ (2.b) \end{array} \succ (3.a) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (a.3) \gg \begin{array}{c} (b.2) \\ \Upsilon \\ (c.1) \end{array} \succ (d.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.d) \\ (1.c) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.a) \\ (2.b) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (b.2) \\ (a.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (c.1) \\ (d.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.b) \\ (1.c) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.a) \\ (0.d) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (d.0) \\ (a.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (c.1) \\ (b.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.d) \\ (2.b) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.a) \\ (1.c) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (c.1) \\ (a.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (b.2) \\ (d.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.c) \\ (2.b) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.a) \\ (0.d) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (d.0) \\ (a.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (b.2) \\ (c.1) \end{array} \right)$$

2.5. Partielle qualitative Funktionen

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.b) \\ \wedge \gg (0.d) \\ (1.c) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (c.1) \\ \wedge \gg (d.0) \\ (b.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.a) \\ \wedge \gg (0.d) \\ (1.c) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (c.1) \\ \wedge \gg (d.0) \\ (a.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.c) \\ \wedge \gg (0.d) \\ (2.b) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (b.2) \\ \wedge \gg (d.0) \\ (c.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.a) \\ \wedge \gg (0.d) \\ (2.b) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (b.2) \\ \wedge \gg (d.0) \\ (a.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.c) \\ \wedge \gg (0.d) \\ (3.a) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (a.3) \\ \wedge \gg (d.0) \\ (c.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.b) \\ \wedge \gg (0.d) \\ (3.a) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (a.3) \\ \wedge \gg (d.0) \\ (b.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

2.6. Partielle mediale Funktionen

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.b) \\ \wedge \gg (1.c) \\ (0.d) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (d.0) \\ \wedge \gg (c.1) \\ (b.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.a) \\ \wedge \gg (1.c) \\ (0.d) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (d.0) \\ \wedge \gg (c.1) \\ (a.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.d) \\ \wedge \gg (1.c) \\ (2.b) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (b.2) \\ \wedge \gg (c.1) \\ (d.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.a) \\ \wedge \gg (1.c) \\ (2.b) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (b.2) \\ \wedge \gg (c.1) \\ (a.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.d) \\ \wedge \gg (1.c) \\ (3.a) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (a.3) \\ \wedge \gg (c.1) \\ (d.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.b) \\ \wedge \gg (1.c) \\ (3.a) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (a.3) \\ \wedge \gg (c.1) \\ (b.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

2.7. Partielle objektale Funktionen

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.c) \\ \wedge \gg (2.b) \\ (0.d) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (d.0) \\ \wedge \gg (b.2) \\ (c.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.a) \\ \wedge \gg (2.b) \\ (0.d) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (d.0) \\ \wedge \gg (b.2) \\ (a.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.d) \\ \wedge \gg (2.b) \\ (1.c) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (c.1) \\ \wedge \gg (b.2) \\ (d.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.a) \\ \wedge \gg (2.b) \\ (1.c) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (c.1) \\ \wedge \gg (b.2) \\ (a.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.c) \\ \wedge \gg (2.b) \\ (3.a) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (a.3) \\ \wedge \gg (b.2) \\ (c.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.d) \\ \wedge \gg (2.b) \\ (3.a) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (a.3) \\ \wedge \gg (b.2) \\ (d.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

2.8. Partielle interpretative Funktionen

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.b) \\ \wedge \gg (3.a) \\ (0.d) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (d.0) \\ \wedge \gg (a.3) \\ (b.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.c) \\ \wedge \gg (3.a) \\ (0.d) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (d.0) \\ \wedge \gg (a.3) \\ (c.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.b) \\ \wedge \gg (3.a) \\ (1.c) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (c.1) \\ \wedge \gg (a.3) \\ (b.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.d) \\ \wedge \gg (3.a) \\ (1.c) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (c.1) \\ \wedge \gg (a.3) \\ (d.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.c) \\ \wedge \gg (3.a) \\ (2.b) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (b.2) \\ \wedge \gg (a.3) \\ (c.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.d) \\ \wedge \gg (3.a) \\ (2.b) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (b.2) \\ \wedge \gg (a.3) \\ (d.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

3. Wenn wir nun schauen, welche Kategorien als Input und welche Kategorien als Output der polykontextural-semiotischen Funktionen aufscheinen können, erhalten wir folgendes Schema für die obigen 48 Funktionen. Dabei kürzen wir (0.d) mit 0, (1.c) mit 1, (2.b) mit 2 und (3.a) mit 3 ab. Die spiegelbildlichen realitätsthematischen Funktionen können dann einfach aus den entsprechenden zeichenthematischen abgelesen werden.

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 1 = f(0) & 0 = f(1) & 0 = f(2) & 0 = f(3) \\
 2 = f(0) & 2 = f(1) & 1 = f(2) & 1 = f(3) \\
 3 = f(0) & 3 = f(1) & 3 = f(2) & 2 = f(3)
 \end{array}$$

Dies sind also alle kombinatorisch möglichen polykontexturalen Fälle von kategorialer Überschreitung mit Ausnahme der 4 möglichen monokontexturalen Fälle, wo eine Funktion (wie in der klassischen triadischen Semiotik) als eine Funktion von sich selbst aufgefasst wird, wo also keine kontextuelle Überschreitung stattfindet. Damit ist gezeigt, dass die Transgression von Zeichen und Objekt die gegenseitige Substitution der die polykontexturale Zeichenfunktion konstituierenden semiotischen Kategorien voraussetzt.

Bibliographie

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