Prof. Dr. Alfred Toth

Semiotische Transformationszyklen

1. Die in Toth (2013a, b) dargestellten zwei semiotischen Transformationszyklen stellen nach den Ausführungen in Toth (2013a) die beiden algebraischen Möglichkeiten dar, Umgebungen von Subzeichen auf nicht-triviale Weise zu bestimmen. Nun hatten wir allerdings bereits in Toth (2012) auf die Möglichkeit hingewiesen, Systeme mit "Rändern" der Form

$S^* = [A, \mathcal{R}[A, I], I]$

bzw. im selbst-einbettenden Falle

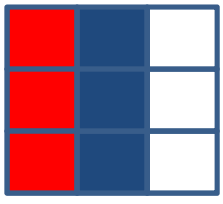
$S^{**} = [S, \mathcal{R}[S, U], U]$

zu konstruieren. Um die Rolle zu ermitteln, welche Ränder in Matrizenbelegungen semiotischer Transformationszyklen spielen, bilden wir im folgenden Matrizen, welche die durch die beiden Transformationszyklen hergestellten Matrizen vereinigen. Hierfür seien nochmals die drei Matrizen aufgezeigt, die im folgenden vorausgesetzt werden (zur Linken die Grundmatrize von Benses kleiner semiotischer Matriz, in der Mitte die Matrix des 1. und rechts diejenige des 2. semiotischen Transformationszyklus).

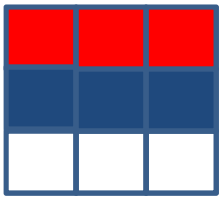
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1.1 & 1.2 & 1.3 \\ 2.1 & 2.2 & 2.3 \\ 3.1 & 3.2 & 3.3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2.2 & 2.3 & 2.1 \\ 3.2 & 3.3 & 3.1 \\ 1.2 & 1.3 & 1.1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 3.3 & 3.1 & 3.2 \\ 2.3 & 2.1 & 2.2 \\ 1.3 & 1.1 & 1.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

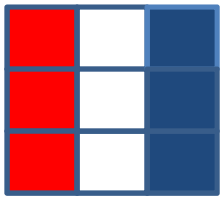
In den folgenden Bildern werden entsprechend zuerst die Matrizen des 1., hernach diejenigen des 2. Transformationszyklus, und sodann die "Vereinigungsmatrize" beider gegeben.

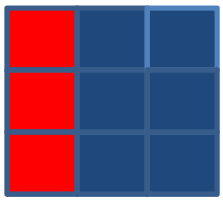
1.a (3.1, 2.1, 1.1)

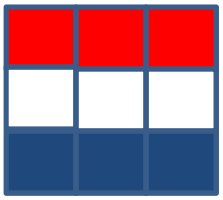


1.b (1.1, 1.2, 1.3)



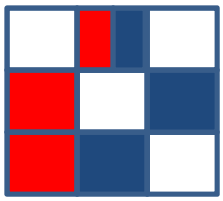


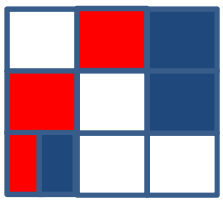


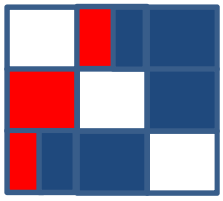


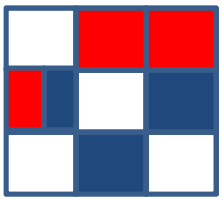
2.a (3.1, 2.1, 1.2)

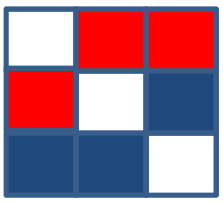
2.b (2.1, 1.2, 1.3)

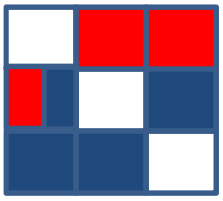






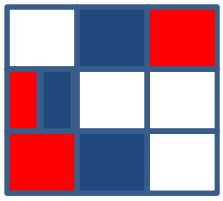


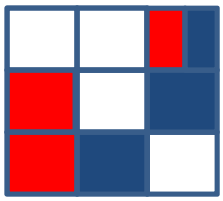


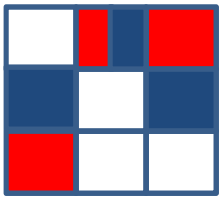


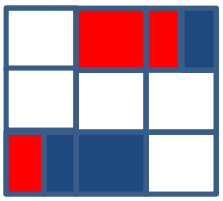
3.a (3.1, 2.1, 1.3)

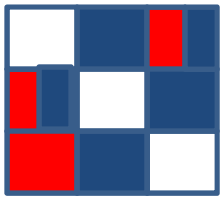
3.b (3.1, 1.2, 1.3)



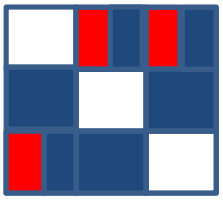




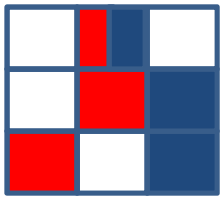


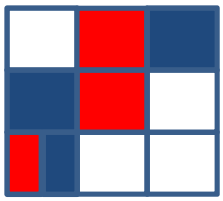


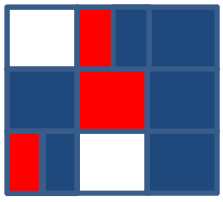
4.a (3.1, 2.2, 1.2)

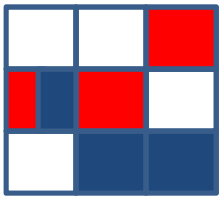


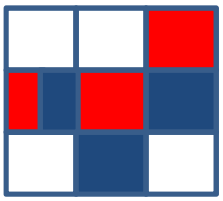
4.b (2.1, 2.2, 1.3)

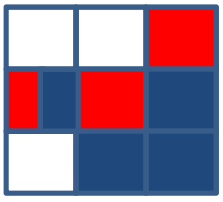






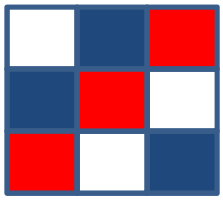


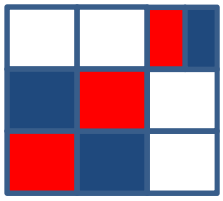


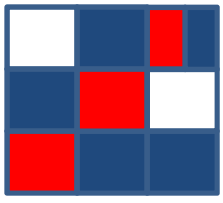


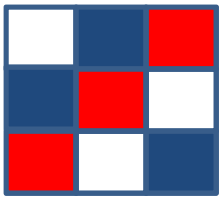
5.a (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)

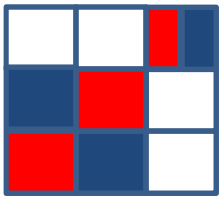
5.b (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)

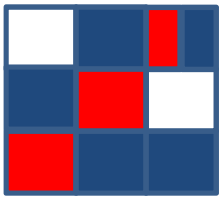




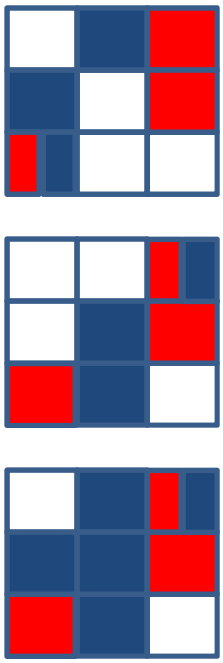




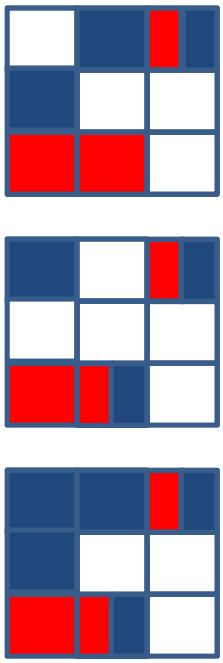




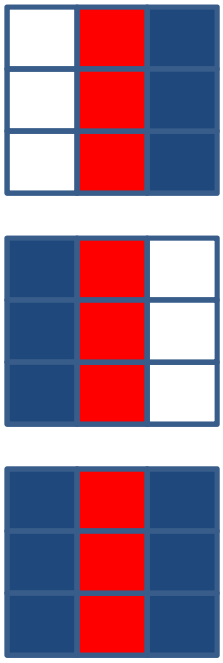
6.a (3.1, 2.3, 1.3)



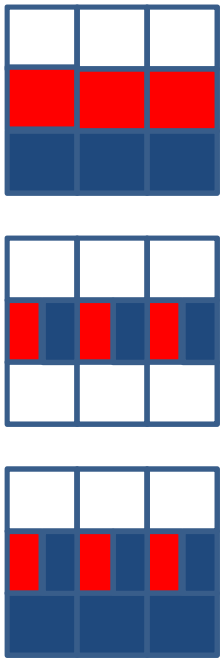
6.b (3.1, 3.2, 1.3)



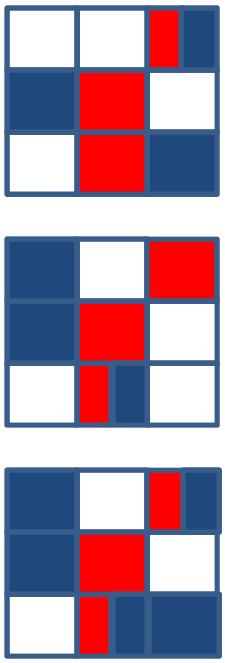
7.a (3.2, 2.2, 1.2)



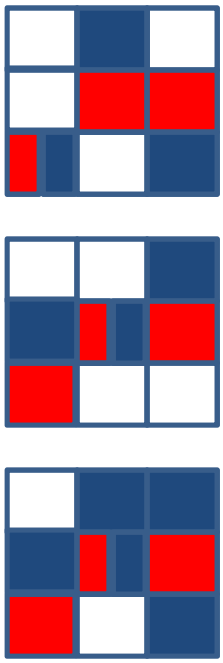
7.b (2.1, 2.2, 2.3)



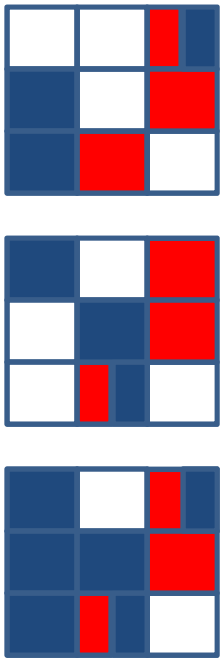
8.a (3.2, 2.2, 1.3)



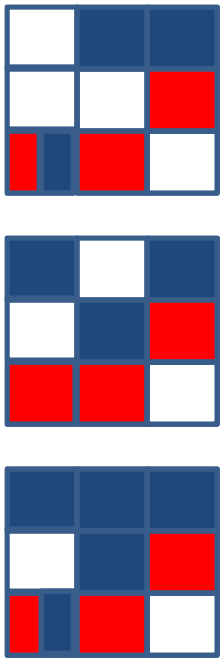
8.b (3.1, 2.2, 2.3)



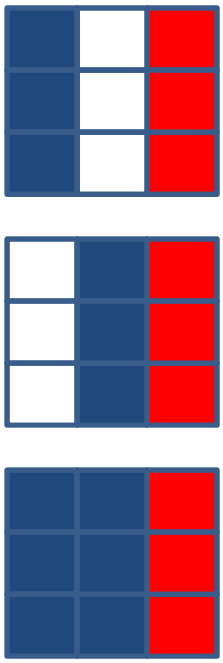
9.a (3.2, 2.3, 1.3)



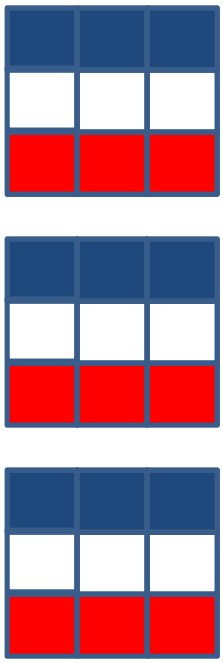
9.b (3.1, 3.2, 2.3)



10.a (3.3, 2.3, 1.3)



10.b (3.1, 3.2, 3.3)



Wir stellen die Ergebnisse aus dem Vergleich der zeichenthematischen und der realitätsthematiken Vereinigungsmatrizen zusammen:

Dual-system	Anzahl Rand-elemente Zkl	Anzahl Rand-elemente Rth	Symmetrie der beiden Ränder
1	0	0	symm.
2	3	3	symm.
3	3	3	symm.
4	2	3	asymm.
5	2	2	symm.
6	2	3	asymm.
7	0	3	asymm.
8	3	2	asymm.
9	2	2	asymm.
10	0	3	asymm.

Während $\mathcal{R}$(Zkl) ≠ $\mathcal{R}$(Rth) natürlich strukturelle Asymmetrie bewirkt, gilt, wie Dualsystem 9 zeigt, die Umkehrung nicht. Es gibt nur ein einziges

randloses Dualsystem, die Zkl und Rth der vollständigen Mittelthematisation. Hingegen gibt es zwei Dualsysteme (2 und 3) mit maximalem und symmetrischem Rand. Dualsystem 1 ist somit der strukturelle Ausdruck für S** = [S, $\mathcal{R}$[S, U], U] mit $\mathcal{R}$[S, U] = Ø.

Literatur

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