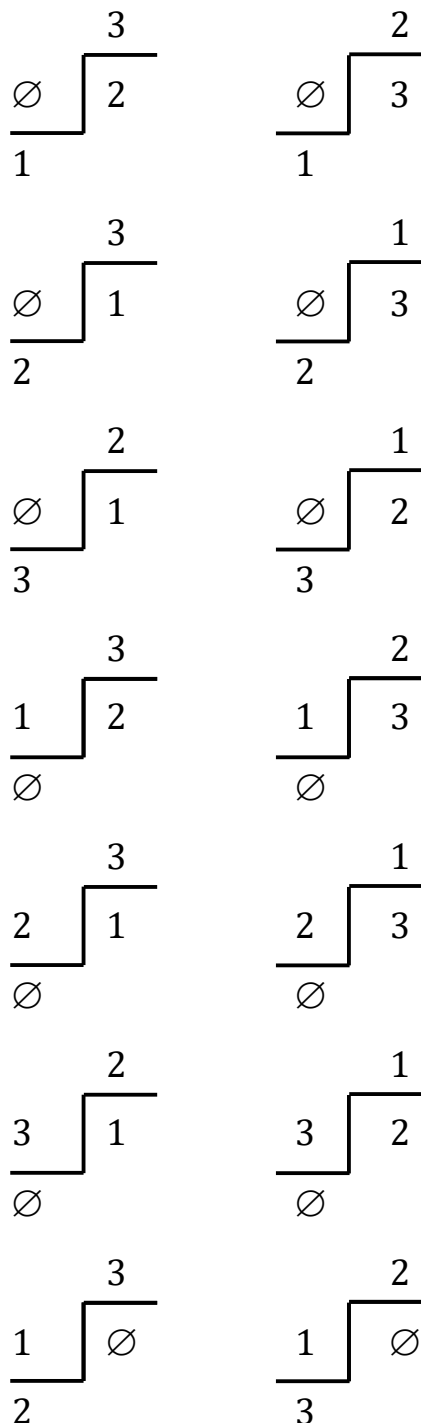


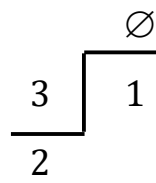
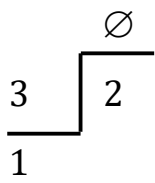
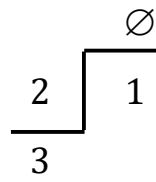
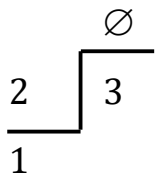
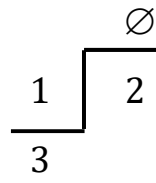
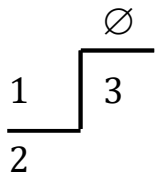
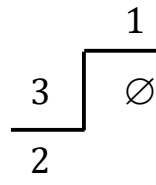
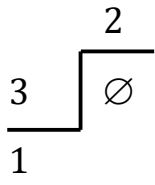
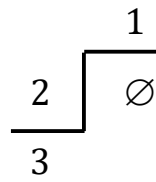
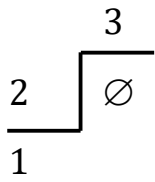
Zeichen als Ränder

1. In Toth (2025a) hatten wir Ränder von Zeichenrelationen betrachtet. In der vorliegenden Arbeit geht es um Zeichen ALS Ränder.

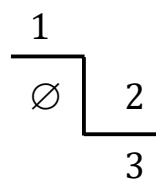
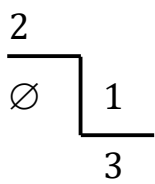
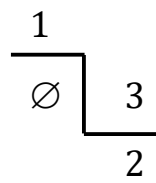
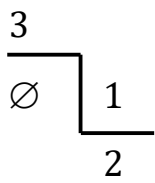
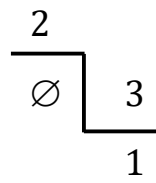
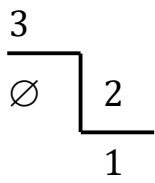
2. In den folgenden PC- und CP-Strukturen trennen und verbinden Zeichen also je nach der Positionalität der Kategorien Werte und Platzhalter.

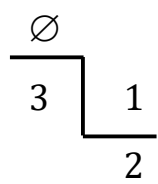
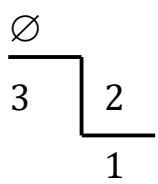
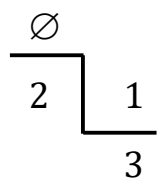
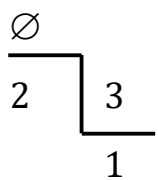
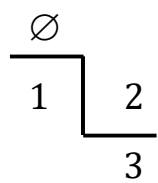
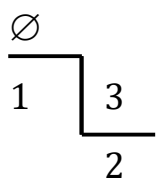
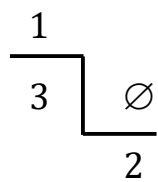
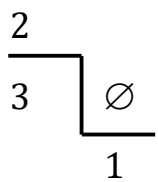
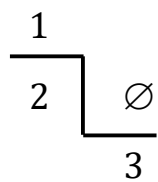
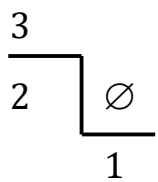
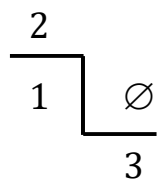
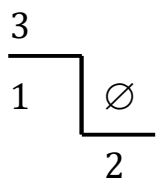
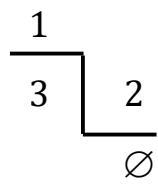
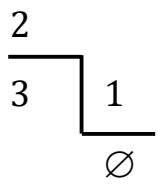
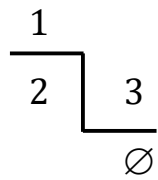
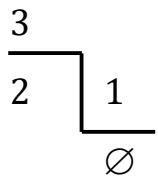
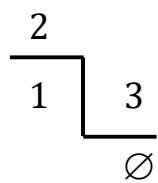
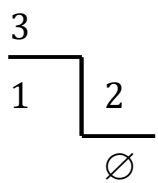
2.1. PC-Relationen





2.2. CP-Relationen





3. Die allgemeinen Patterns sind also

PC:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \emptyset & & \\ & & 3 & & \\ \emptyset & 2 & \emptyset & & \\ 1 & & & & \\ \emptyset & & & & \end{array}$$

CP:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \emptyset & & \\ & & 3 & & \\ \emptyset & 2 & \emptyset & & \\ 1 & & & & \\ \emptyset & & & & \end{array}$$

Wenn wir die Paare reflexiver Patterns transponieren (vgl. Toth 2025b), bekommen wir

PC^{tp}:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \emptyset & 1 & \emptyset & & \\ & & 2 & & \\ & & \emptyset & 3 & \emptyset \end{array}$$

CP^{tp}:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & & & \emptyset & 3 & \emptyset \\ & & & & 2 & & \\ \emptyset & 1 & \emptyset & & & & \end{array}$$

Interessanterweise zeigen beide Patterns, wenn wir jeweils die PC- und die CP-Struktur konkatenieren, die Struktur von Diamonds (vgl. Kaehr 2007)

PC $\diamond$ CP:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} & & \emptyset & & \emptyset & & & & \\ & & 3 & & 3 & & & & \\ \emptyset & 2 & \emptyset & \diamond & \emptyset & 2 & \emptyset & & \\ 1 & & & & & & 1 & & \\ \emptyset & & & & & & \emptyset & & \end{array}$$

PC^{tp} $\diamond$ CP^{tp}:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccc} \emptyset & 1 & \emptyset & & & & & & \emptyset & 3 & \emptyset \\ & & 2 & & & & & & 2 & & \\ & & \emptyset & 3 & \emptyset & \diamond & \emptyset & 1 & \emptyset, & & \end{array}$$

wobei sich PC^{tp} $\diamond$ CP^{tp} zu PC $\diamond$ CP verhält wie ein Graph zu seinem dualen Graph.

Literatur

Kaehr, Rudolf, The Book of Diamonds. Glasgow, U.K. 2007

Toth, Alfred, Kategoriale Ränder in Zeichenrelationen. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2025a

Toth, Alfred, Transposition und Reflexion. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2025b

3.6.2025