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Diagonalität in der Semiotik

1. In der klassischen Semiotik gibt es Diagonalität nur bei der Haupt- und der Nebendiagonalen in der von Bense (1975, S. 37) eingeführten semiotischen Matrix

	.1	.2	.3
1.	1.1	1.2	1.3
2.	2.1	2.2	2.3
3.	3.1	3.2	3.3

2. In der ternär-triadischen Semiotik (vgl. Toth 2026) ist zwischen adjazenter und transjazenter Diagonalität zu unterscheiden.

2.1. Adjazente Diagonalität

$R = ((\blacksquare, \blacksquare, \blacksquare), (\square, \square, \square), (\square, \square, \square))$

$R = ((\square, \square, \square), (\blacksquare, \blacksquare, \blacksquare), (\square, \square, \square))$

$R = ((\square, \square, \square), (\square, \square, \square), (\blacksquare, \blacksquare, \blacksquare))$

$Z = \quad 111$

$\quad 222$

$\quad 333$

$R = ((\square, \square, \square), (\square, \square, \square), (\blacksquare, \blacksquare, \blacksquare))$

$R = ((\square, \square, \square), (\blacksquare, \blacksquare, \blacksquare), (\square, \square, \square))$

$R = ((\blacksquare, \blacksquare, \blacksquare), (\square, \square, \square), (\square, \square, \square))$

$Z = \quad \quad 111$

$\quad 222$

$\quad 333$

$$R = ((\blacksquare, \blacksquare, \blacksquare), (\square, \square, \square), (\blacksquare, \blacksquare, \blacksquare))$$

$$R = ((\square, \square, \square), (\blacksquare, \blacksquare, \blacksquare), (\square, \square, \square))$$

$$R = ((\blacksquare, \blacksquare, \blacksquare), (\square, \square, \square), (\blacksquare, \blacksquare, \blacksquare))$$

$$Z = \begin{array}{ccccccc} & 111 & & 333 & & 333 & & 111 \\ & & 222 & & & & 222 & \\ & 111 & & 333 & & 333 & & 111 \end{array} \quad \text{oder}$$

2.2. Transzjazente Diagonalität

2.2.1. Nichtzyklische Diagonalität

$$R = ((\blacksquare, \square, \square), (\square, \blacksquare, \square), (\square, \square, \blacksquare))$$

$$R = ((\square, \blacksquare, \square), (\square, \blacksquare, \square), (\square, \blacksquare, \square))$$

$$R = ((\square, \square, \blacksquare), (\square, \blacksquare, \square), (\blacksquare, \square, \square))$$

$$Z = \begin{array}{ccccccc} & 1 & & 2 & & & 3 \\ & & 1 & & 2 & & 3 \\ & & & 1 & & 2 & & 3 \end{array}$$

$$R = ((\square, \square, \blacksquare), (\square, \blacksquare, \square), (\blacksquare, \square, \square))$$

$$R = ((\square, \blacksquare, \square), (\square, \blacksquare, \square), (\square, \blacksquare, \square))$$

$$R = ((\blacksquare, \square, \square), (\square, \blacksquare, \square), (\square, \square, \blacksquare))$$

$$Z = \begin{array}{ccccccc} & & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ & 1 & & 2 & & 3 \\ & & 1 & & 2 & & 3 \end{array}$$

2.2.2. Zyklische Diagonalität

$$R = ((\blacksquare, \square, \square), (\square, \square, \blacksquare), (\blacksquare, \square, \square))$$

$$R = ((\square, \blacksquare, \square), (\square, \blacksquare, \square), (\square, \blacksquare, \square))$$

$$R = ((\square, \square, \blacksquare), (\blacksquare, \square, \square), (\square, \square, \blacksquare))$$

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & 1 & 1 \\ & 2 & & & 2 & 2 \\ & & 3 & 3 & & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R = ((\square, \square, \blacksquare), (\blacksquare, \square, \square), (\square, \square, \blacksquare))$$

$$R = ((\square, \blacksquare, \square), (\square, \blacksquare, \square), (\square, \blacksquare, \square))$$

$$R = ((\blacksquare, \square, \square), (\square, \square, \blacksquare), (\blacksquare, \square, \square))$$

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} & & 1 & 1 & & & 1 \\ & & & & & & \\ & 2 & & & 2 & & 2 \\ 3 & & & & & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Literatur

Bense, Max, Semiotische Prozesse und Systeme. Baden-Baden 1975

Toth, Alfred, Die ternär-triadischen Relationen über Relationen. In:
Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2026

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