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The polycontextural-semiotic matrices of a metaphysics of death

1. In his review article “Ideen zu einer Metaphysik des Todes”, Gotthard Günther has shown that a 3-valued non-Aristotelian logic has also 3 identities:

1 = 2 first (classical) identity
2 = 3 second identity
1 = 3 third identity

and has pointed out that “es wäre erst noch zu untersuchen, ob der Fortfall der ersten Identität im Tode wirklich die ichhafte Identität des Individuums endgültig aufhebt” (Günther 1980 (1957), pp. 11 s.).

2. Since I have shown in Toth (2009) that polycontextural matrices are arbitrary in the limited sense that they have to obey the following abstract matrix-scheme (in the case of a semiotic 3×3 matrix):

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
(a.a)_{ij} & (a.b)_{k} & (a.c)_{l} \\
(b.a)_{k} & (b.b)_{mn} & (b.c)_{o} \\
(c.a)_{l} & (c.b)_{o} & (c.c)_{pq}
\end{pmatrix}
\]

whereby (ij), (mn) and (pq) are linearly dependent,

we can state that the following two matrices of contextual indices

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
1,3 & x & y \\
x^{o} & 1,2 & z \\
y^{o} & z^{o} & 2,3
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
2,3 & x & y \\
x^{o} & 1,2 & z \\
y^{o} & z^{o} & 1,3
\end{pmatrix}
\]

represent the semiotic thematizations of classical identity (individuality), 1 = 2.
From this, it follows that the next two matrices represent the 1. non-classical identity:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
1,2 & x & y \\
x^o & 2,3 & z \\
y^o & z^o & 1,3
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1,3 & x & y \\
x^o & 2,3 & z \\
y^o & z^o & 1,2
\end{pmatrix}
\]

and the last two matrices represent the 2. non-classical identity:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
1,2 & x & y \\
x^o & 1,3 & z \\
y^o & z^o & 2,3
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
2,3 & x & y \\
x^o & 1,3 & z \\
y^o & z^o & 1,2
\end{pmatrix}
\]

3. Now, we have for all 3-contextural matrices \(x, y \in \{1, 2, 3\}\), so that we have for every single matrix \(\pi(M) = 6\), thus totally 36 matrices. Amongst these 36 matrices, only 12 represent classical identity, and 24 represent thus the possibility uttered by Günther that the death is not the end of individuality. Since individuality can most abstractly described by aid of polycontextural semiotics, we get \(24 \cdot 10 = 240\) polycontextural sign classes as the most fundamental organon of non-classical identity and survival of individuality. However, there is most of all one single sign class of foremost interest for us, the “eigenreal” sign class

\[(3.1 \ 2.2 \ 1.3) \times (3.1 \ 2.2 \ 1.3)\]

whose reality thematic is dual-identical with its sign thematic (cf. Bense 1992).

From this sign class it is known since Walther (1982) that every sign class and reality thematic hang together with it in at least 1 sub-sign, and that this sign class determines the system of the 10 Peircean sign classes insofar as it partitions it in 3 systems of Trichotomic Triads plus the eigenreal dual system itself. Hence, it is sufficient to determine the 24 polycontextural instances of the eigenreal dual system in order to have the semiotic determinant of those semiotic partial systems which guarantee the survival of personal identity resp. individuality on the deepest, i.e. semiotic level. And since two of the three sub-
signs are converse relations to one another, we can even reduce our 24 instances to 12 dual systems:

1. \((3.1_1 \ 2.2_{1,3} \ 1.3_2) \times (3.1_2 \ 2.2_{3,1} \ 1.3_1)\)
2. \((3.1_1 \ 2.2_{1,3} \ 1.3_3) \times (3.1_3 \ 2.2_{3,1} \ 1.3_1)\)
3. \((3.1_2 \ 2.2_{1,3} \ 1.3_1) \times (3.1_1 \ 2.2_{3,1} \ 1.3_2)\)
4. \((3.1_2 \ 2.2_{1,3} \ 1.3_3) \times (3.1_3 \ 2.2_{3,1} \ 1.3_2)\)
5. \((3.1_3 \ 2.2_{1,3} \ 1.3_1) \times (3.1_1 \ 2.2_{3,1} \ 1.3_3)\)
6. \((3.1_3 \ 2.2_{1,3} \ 1.3_2) \times (3.1_2 \ 2.2_{3,1} \ 1.3_3)\)
7. \((3.1_1 \ 2.2_{2,3} \ 1.3_2) \times (3.1_2 \ 2.2_{3,2} \ 1.3_1)\)
8. \((3.1_1 \ 2.2_{2,3} \ 1.3_3) \times (3.1_3 \ 2.2_{3,2} \ 1.3_1)\)
9. \((3.1_2 \ 2.2_{2,3} \ 1.3_1) \times (3.1_1 \ 2.2_{3,2} \ 1.3_2)\)
10. \((3.1_2 \ 2.2_{2,3} \ 1.3_3) \times (3.1_3 \ 2.2_{3,2} \ 1.3_2)\)
11. \((3.1_3 \ 2.2_{2,3} \ 1.3_1) \times (3.1_1 \ 2.2_{3,2} \ 1.3_3)\)
12. \((3.1_3 \ 2.2_{2,3} \ 1.3_2) \times (3.1_2 \ 2.2_{3,2} \ 1.3_3)\)

Bibliography


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