

Prof. Dr. Alfred Toth

## Matrixdekompositionen in einer dyadischen Semiotik

1. Die in Toth (2026) skizzierte Semiotik aus dyadischen Relationen basiert auf sowohl gegenüber der klassischen als auch der polykontexturalen Semiotik (vgl. Kaehr 2009, S. 67-80) differenten Matrixdekompositionen. Um dies en détail zu zeigen, vergleichen wir die dyadischen Relationen aus Benses „Zeichenkreis“ (vgl. Bense 1975, S. 112) mit denjenigen der dyadischen Semiotik.

### 2. Dyadische Zeichentypen

#### 2.1. $Z = f(M, O)$

Benses Nomeme (Bense 1975, S. 112)

$$R = (1.1, 2.1)$$

$$R = (1.1, 2.2)$$

$$R = (1.1, 2.3)$$

$$R = (1.2, 2.1)$$

$$R = (1.2, 2.2)$$

$$R = (1.2, 2.3)$$

$$R = (1.3, 2.1)$$

$$R = (1.3, 2.2)$$

$$R = (1.3, 2.3)$$

Dyadische Matrixdekomposition

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1.1 & 1.2 & - \\ 2.1 & 2.2 & - \\ - & - & - \end{array} \right|$$

Dyadische Relationen

$$R = (1.1, 1.1) \quad R^{-1} = (1.1, 1.1)$$

$$R = (1.1, 1.2) \quad R^{-1} = (1.2, 1.1)$$

$$R = (1.1, 2.1) \quad R^{-1} = (2.1, 1.1)$$

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2.2.  $Z = f(O, I)$

Benses Sememe (Bense 1975, S. 112)

$$R = (2.1, 3.1)$$

$$R = (2.1, 3.2)$$

$$R = (2.1, 3.3)$$

$$R = (2.2, 3.1)$$

$$R = (2.2, 3.2)$$

$$R = (2.2, 3.3)$$

$$R = (2.3, 3.1)$$

$$R = (2.3, 3.2)$$

$$R = (2.3, 3.3)$$

Dyadische Matrixdekomposition

$$\begin{vmatrix} - & - & - \\ 2.1 & 2.2 & 2.3 \\ - & 3.2 & - \end{vmatrix}$$

Dyadische Relationen

$$R = (2.1, 2.1) \quad R^{-1} = (2.1, 2.1)$$

$$R = (2.1, 2.2) \quad R^{-1} = (2.2, 2.1)$$

$$R = (2.1, 2.3) \quad R^{-1} = (2.3, 2.1)$$

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$$R = (3.2, 3.2) \quad R^{-1} = (3.2, 3.2)$$

2.3.  $Z = f(M, I)$

Benses Praxeme (Bense 1975, S. 112)

$$R = (3.1, 1.1)$$

$$R = (3.1, 1.2)$$

$$R = (3.1, 1.3)$$

$$R = (3.2, 1.1)$$

$$R = (3.2, 1.2)$$

$$R = (3.2, 1.3)$$

$$R = (3.3, 1.1)$$

$$R = (3.3, 1.2)$$

$$R = (3.3, 1.3)$$

Dyadische Matrixdekomposition

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1.1 & 1.2 & 1.3 \\ - & - & - \\ 3.1 & - & - \end{vmatrix}$$

Dyadische Relationen

$$R = (1.1, 1.1) \quad R^{-1} = (1.1, 1.1)$$

$$R = (1.1, 1.2) \quad R^{-1} = (1.2, 1.1)$$

$$R = (1.1, 1.3) \quad R^{-1} = (1.3, 1.1)$$

$$R = (1.1, 3.1) \quad R^{-1} = (3.1, 1.1)$$

$$R = (1.2, 1.2) \quad R^{-1} = (1.2, 1.2)$$

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$$R = (3.1, 3.1) \quad R^{-1} = (3.1, 3.1)$$

#### 2.4. Zeichen = f(M, O, I)

Die Zeichenklassen von Peirce und Bense

$$R = (1.1, 2.1, 3.1)$$

$$R = (1.2, 2.1, 3.1)$$

$$R = (1.3, 2.1, 3.1)$$

$$R = (1.2, 2.2, 3.1)$$

$$R = (1.3, 2.2, 3.1)$$

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$$R = (1.3, 2.2, 3.2)$$

$$R = (1.3, 2.3, 3.2)$$

$$R = (1.3, 2.3, 3.3)$$

Dyadische Matrixdekomposition

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

Dyadische Relationen

$$R = (1.1, 1.1) \quad R^{-1} = (1.1, 1.1)$$

$$R = (1.1, 1.2) \quad R^{-1} = (1.2, 1.1)$$

$$R = (1.1, 1.3) \quad R^{-1} = (1.3, 1.1)$$

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$$R = (1.1, 2.3) \quad R^{-1} = (2.3, 1.1)$$

$R = (1.1, 3.1)$	$R^{-1} = (3.1, 1.1)$
$R = (1.1, 3.2)$	$R^{-1} = (3.2, 1.1)$
$R = (1.1, 3.3)$	$R^{-1} = (3.3, 1.1)$
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