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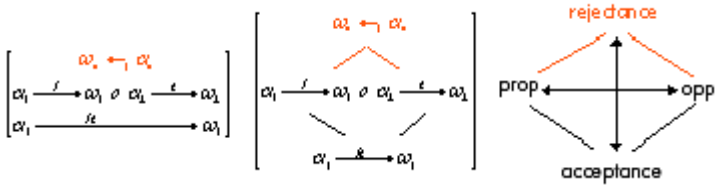
Semiotic "risky bridges" vs. "spagat" in 4-contextural tetradic semiotics (NETS, 12)

1. Although – as Rudolf Kaehr has pointed out in a recent publication – the notion of "diamond" plays a crucial role in polycontextural theory since a long time, the first concise introduction into a formalized theory of diamonds goes back to Kaehr (2007). In Toth (2008), I had used the concept of diamond for semiotics, however still strictly based on 1-contextural 3-adic Peircean semiotics. Meanwhile, 3- and 4-contextural 3-adic semiotics have been applied in a new book (Toth 2009). After it has shown how incredibly big the increase of structural complexity is already in 4-contextural 3-adic semiotics, in the present article, I will go a step in the direction of 4-contextural 4-adic semiotics. In doing so, it shows that besides the elementary notions of diamond theory – morphisms and heteromorphisms – a quite new concept of semiotic connection between semiotic dyadic sub-signs shows up which has been called "risky bridge" by Kaehr (2007, p. 12).

2. In a polycontextural 3-adic diamond



the middle figure, taken from Kaehr (2007), shows the 2 basic types of semiotic mappings:

1. the morphism $\alpha_1 \rightarrow \omega_1$ and
2. the hetermorphism $\omega_4 \leftarrow \alpha_4$

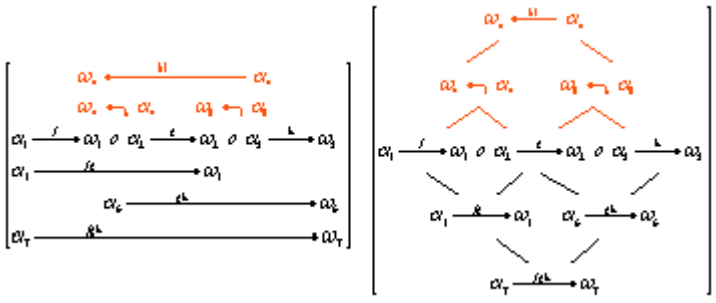
If the above diamond serves as a model for a composition of a sign by its sub-signs, then the ω's must be object relations, since

SCl = ((M → O).(O → I)) → (M → I),

thus, the following pairs of morphisms and heteromorphisms are possible in a 4-contextural 3-adic semiotics:

$(2.1)_1 \rightarrow (2.1)_1$	$\|\|$	$(2.1)_1 \leftarrow (2.1)_1$
$(2.1)_1 \rightarrow (2.1)_4$		$(2.1)_4 \leftarrow (2.1)_1$
$(2.1)_4 \rightarrow (2.1)_1$		$(2.1)_1 \leftarrow (2.1)_4$
$(2.1)_4 \rightarrow (2.1)_4$		$(2.1)_4 \leftarrow (2.1)_4$
$(2.2)_1 \rightarrow (2.2)_1$	$\|\|$	$(2.2)_1 \leftarrow (2.2)_1$
$(2.2)_1 \rightarrow (2.2)_2$		$(2.2)_2 \leftarrow (2.2)_1$
$(2.2)_1 \rightarrow (2.2)_4$		$(2.2)_4 \leftarrow (2.2)_1$
$(2.2)_2 \rightarrow (2.2)_1$		$(2.2)_1 \leftarrow (2.2)_2$
$(2.2)_2 \rightarrow (2.2)_2$		$(2.2)_2 \leftarrow (2.2)_2$
$(2.2)_2 \rightarrow (2.2)_4$		$(2.2)_4 \leftarrow (2.2)_2$
$(2.2)_4 \rightarrow (2.2)_1$		$(2.2)_1 \leftarrow (2.2)_4$
$(2.2)_4 \rightarrow (2.2)_2$		$(2.2)_4 \leftarrow (2.2)_2$
$(2.2)_4 \rightarrow (2.2)_4$		$(2.2)_4 \leftarrow (2.2)_4$
$(2.3)_1 \rightarrow (2.3)_1$	$\|\|$	$(2.3)_1 \leftarrow (2.3)_1$
$(2.3)_1 \rightarrow (2.3)_4$		$(2.3)_4 \leftarrow (2.3)_1$
$(2.3)_4 \rightarrow (2.3)_1$		$(2.3)_1 \leftarrow (2.3)_4$
$(2.3)_4 \rightarrow (2.3)_4$		$(2.3)_4 \leftarrow (2.3)_4$

3. However, if we now take as a model for sign-composition out of sub-signs the following polycontextural 4-adic diamond, taken also form Kaehr (2007)



then we have got a third type of semiotic mapping: "We can bridge the separated arrows by the arrow (kl), which is a balancing act over the gap, called *spagat*. If we want to compromise , we can build a *risky bridge* (lgk), which is involving acceptional and the rejectional arrows" (Kaehr 2007, p. 12).

Let's take as an example the 4-adic sign class

(3.2 2.2 1.2 0.2).

Its composition out of dyads is

(3.2 → 2.2) ◊ (2.2 → 1.2) ◊ (1.2 → 0.2)

In addition to 3-adic sign classes (O ≡ O), here, we must determine the pairs of morphisms and heteromorphisms also in (M ≡ M).

Therefore, spagats in 4-adic sign classes are just heteromorphisms like in 3-adic sign classes, but the new type of risky bridge appearing here is thus

g = (2.2 → 1.2)
l = (2.2 ← 3.2)
k = (3.2 ← 0.2)

lgk = (3.2 ← 0.2) ◊ (2.2 → 1.2) ◊ (2.2 ← 3.2),

where (3.2 ← 0.2) and (2.2 ← 3.2) denote rejection, while (2.2 → 1.2) acception.

By introducing risky bridges vs. spagats into semiotics, it shows again, that diamond theory offers astonishing new perspectives for sign theory.

Bibliography

Kaehr, Rudolf, The book of Diamonds. Glasgow 2007. Digitalisat: http://rudys-diamond-strategies.blogspot.com/2007/06/book-of-diamonds-intro.html (2007)
Toth, Alfred, Semiotische Strukturen und Prozesse. Klagenfurt 2008