

Prof. Dr. Alfred Toth

## Quadralektische Zählchemata von Zeichen

1. Der 3-Diamond, mit dem man die Primzeichenrelation

$$Z = (1, 2, 3)$$

(vgl. Bense 1980) algebraisch darstellen kann, ist

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & 2 & \leftarrow & 1 & \\ & | & & | & \\ 1 & \rightarrow & 2 & \circ & 1 \rightarrow 3 \end{array}$$

(vgl. Kaehr 2009), d.h. wir haben hier P-Zahlen der Form  $P = f(\omega_i)$  (vgl. Toth 2025)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \emptyset & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & \emptyset \\ \omega_1 & \omega_2 & \omega_3, \end{array}$$

also

$$1 \in (\omega_1, \omega_3)$$

$$2 \in (\omega_2).$$

2. Dieses diamondtheoretische Zählchema kann man nun in der Form von quadralektischen Relationen darstellen.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \emptyset & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & \emptyset \\ 1 & 2 & \emptyset & \emptyset & 2 & 1 \\ \omega_1 & \omega_2 & \omega_3 & \omega_1 & \omega_2 & \omega_3 \\ \\ \emptyset & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & \emptyset \\ 2 & 1 & \emptyset & \emptyset & 1 & 2 \\ \omega_1 & \omega_2 & \omega_3 & \omega_1 & \omega_2 & \omega_3 \end{array}$$

|             |            |             |             |             |            |             |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| $\emptyset$ | 3          | 2           | $\emptyset$ | 2           | 3          | $\emptyset$ |
| 2           | 3          | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | 3          | 2           |
| $\omega_1$  | $\omega_2$ | $\omega_3$  | $\omega_1$  | $\omega_2$  | $\omega_3$ |             |

|             |            |             |             |             |            |             |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| $\emptyset$ | 2          | 3           | $\emptyset$ | 3           | 2          | $\emptyset$ |
| 3           | 2          | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | 2          | 3           |
| $\omega_1$  | $\omega_2$ | $\omega_3$  | $\omega_1$  | $\omega_2$  | $\omega_3$ |             |

|             |            |             |             |             |            |             |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| $\emptyset$ | 3          | 1           | $\emptyset$ | 1           | 3          | $\emptyset$ |
| 1           | 3          | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | 3          | 1           |
| $\omega_1$  | $\omega_2$ | $\omega_3$  | $\omega_1$  | $\omega_2$  | $\omega_3$ |             |

|             |            |             |             |             |            |             |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| $\emptyset$ | 1          | 3           | $\emptyset$ | 3           | 1          | $\emptyset$ |
| 3           | 1          | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | 1          | 3           |
| $\omega_1$  | $\omega_2$ | $\omega_3$  | $\omega_1$  | $\omega_2$  | $\omega_3$ |             |

Statt Werte aus  $P = (1, 2, 3)$ , kann man auch Subzeichen aus  $S = ((1.1), \dots, (3.3))$  einsetzen. Für eine allgemeine Zeichenklasse der Form

$$\text{Zkl} = (3.x, 2.y, 1.z)$$

haben wir dann

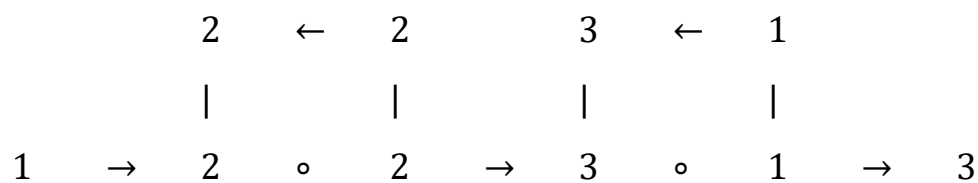
|             |            |             |             |             |            |             |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| $\emptyset$ | 2.y        | 3.x         | $\emptyset$ | 3.x         | 2.y        | $\emptyset$ |
| 3.x         | 2.y        | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | 2.y        | 3.x         |
| $\omega_1$  | $\omega_2$ | $\omega_3$  | $\omega_1$  | $\omega_2$  | $\omega_3$ |             |

|             |            |             |             |             |            |             |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| $\emptyset$ | 3.x        | 2.y         | $\emptyset$ | 2.y         | 3.x        | $\emptyset$ |
| 2.y         | 3.x        | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | 3.x        | 2.y         |
| $\omega_1$  | $\omega_2$ | $\omega_3$  | $\omega_1$  | $\omega_2$  | $\omega_3$ |             |

|             |            |             |  |             |            |             |
|-------------|------------|-------------|--|-------------|------------|-------------|
| $\emptyset$ | 1.z        | 2.y         |  | 2.y         | 1.z        | $\emptyset$ |
| 2.y         | 1.z        | $\emptyset$ |  | $\emptyset$ | 1.z        | 2.y         |
| $\omega_1$  | $\omega_2$ | $\omega_3$  |  | $\omega_1$  | $\omega_2$ | $\omega_3$  |

|             |            |             |  |             |            |             |
|-------------|------------|-------------|--|-------------|------------|-------------|
| $\emptyset$ | 2.y        | 1.z         |  | 1.z         | 2.y        | $\emptyset$ |
| 1.z         | 2.y        | $\emptyset$ |  | $\emptyset$ | 2.y        | 1.z         |
| $\omega_1$  | $\omega_2$ | $\omega_3$  |  | $\omega_1$  | $\omega_2$ | $\omega_3$  |

Triadische Zählchemata:



d.h.

|             |            |            |            |            |             |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| $\emptyset$ | 2          | 2          | 3          | 1          | $\emptyset$ |
| 1           | 2          | 2          | 3          | 1          | 3           |
| $\omega_1$  | $\omega_2$ | $\omega_3$ | $\omega_4$ | $\omega_5$ | $\omega_6$  |

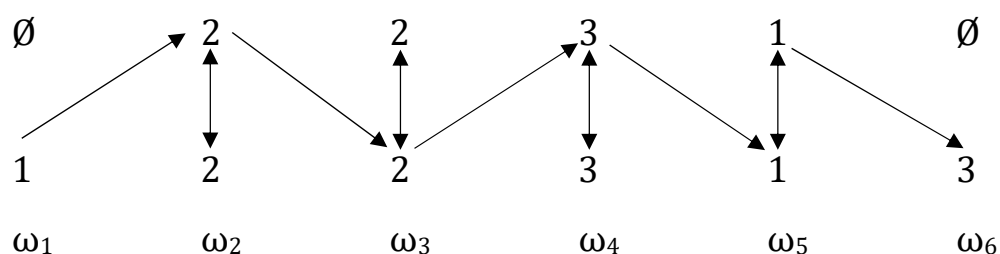
also

$1 \in (\omega_1, \omega_5)$

$2 \in (\omega_2, \omega_3)$

$3 \in (\omega_4, \omega_6)$

Visualisierung des Zählens



Literatur

Bense, Max, Die Einführung der Primzeichen. In: Ars Semeiotica 3/3, 1980, S. 287-294

Kaehr, Rudolf, Diamond Semiotic Short Studies. Glasgow, U.K. 2009

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