

Prof. Dr. Alfred Toth

Ternär-triadische Quadrupelrelationen

1. Bekanntlich fallen bei semiotischen Relationen i.d.R. Konversion und Dualität nicht zusammen, so daß sie als Quadrupelrelationen darstellbar sind. In der klassischen Semiotik haben wir

$$QR = \left| \begin{array}{l} ZKl = (3.x, 2.y, 1.z) \\ DZKl = (z.1, y.2, x.3) \\ KZKl = (1.z, 2.y, 3.x) \\ DKZL = (x.3, y.2, z.1) \end{array} \right|$$

2. Im folgenden zeigen wir die 27 Quadrupelrelationen für auf die ternär-triadische Semiotik mit Primzeichen (vgl. Toth 2026) abgebildete Zeichenklassen exemplarisch anhand der klassischen Zeichenklasse

$$ZKl = (3.1, 2.1, 1.3).$$

$$ZKl(3) = (1, 1, 3)$$

$$R = ((1, \square, \square), (1, \square, \square), (3, \square, \square))$$

$$DR = ((\square, \square, 3), (\square, \square, 1), (\square, \square, 1))$$

$$KR = ((3, \square, \square), (1, \square, \square), (1, \square, \square))$$

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Literatur

Toth, Alfred, Eine ternäre triadische Semiotik mit Primzeichen. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2026

1.3.2026