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Vierfalt von Dyaden-Paaren

1. In der von Bense (1975, S. 37) eingeführten kleinen semiotischen Matrix fallen Konversion und Dualität trivialerweise zusammen. Das heißt, für ein Subzeichen der allgemeinen Form S = (x.y) gilt S^{-1} = ×S = (y.x), vgl. die Verteilung dualer Subzeichen.

1.1	1.2	1.3
2.1	2.2	2.3
3.1	3.2	3.3

2. Dagegen gilt für die Subzeichen-Paare der von Bense (1975, S. 105) eingeführten großen Matrix eine Vierfalt, in der Dualität und Konversion geschieden sind.

1. Beispiel: (1.2, 1.3)

(1.2, 1.3) → (1.1 | 2.3)

(1.2, 3.1) → (1.3 | 2.1)

(2.1, 1.3) → (2.1 | 1.3)

(2.1, 3.1) → (2.3 | 1.1)

		M			O			I		
		Qu 1.1	Si 1.2	Le 1.3	Ic 2.1	In 2.2	Sy 2.3	Rh 3.1	Di 3.2	Ar 3.3
M	Qu 1.1	Qu-Qu 1.1 1.1	Qu-Si 1.1 1.2	Qu-Le 1.1 1.3	Qu-Ic 1.1 2.1	Qu-In 1.1 2.2	Qu-Sy 1.1 2.3	Qu-Rh 1.1 3.1	Qu-Di 1.1 3.2	Qu-Ar 1.1 3.3
	Si 1.2	Si-Qu 1.2 1.1	Si-Si 1.2 1.2	Si-Le 1.2 1.3	Si-Ic 1.2 2.1	Si-In 1.2 2.2	Si-Sy 1.2 2.3	Si-Rh 1.2 3.1	Si-Di 1.2 3.2	Si-Ar 1.2 3.3
	Le 1.3	Le-Qu 1.3 1.1	Le-Si 1.3 1.2	Le-Le 1.3 1.3	Le-Ic 1.3 2.1	Le-In 1.3 2.2	Le-Sy 1.3 2.3	Le-Rh 1.3 3.1	Le-Di 1.3 3.2	Le-Ar 1.3 3.3
O	Ic 2.1	Ic-Qu 2.1 1.1	Ic-Si 2.1 1.2	Ic-Le 2.1 1.3	Ic-Ic 2.1 2.1	Ic-In 2.1 2.2	Ic-Sy 2.1 2.3	Ic-Rh 2.1 3.1	Ic-Di 2.1 3.2	Ic-Ar 2.1 3.3
	In 2.2	In-Qu 2.2 1.1	In-Si 2.2 1.2	In-Le 2.2 1.3	In-Ic 2.2 2.1	In-In 2.2 2.2	In-Sy 2.2 2.3	In-Rh 2.2 3.1	In-Di 2.2 3.2	In-Ar 2.2 3.3
	Sy 2.3	Sy-Qu 2.3 1.1	Sy-Si 2.3 1.2	Sy-Le 2.3 1.3	Sy-Ic 2.3 2.1	Sy-In 2.3 2.2	Sy-Sy 2.3 2.3	Sy-Rh 2.3 3.1	Sy-Di 2.3 3.2	Sy-Ar 2.3 3.3
I	Rh 3.1	Rh-Qu 3.1 1.1	Rh-Si 3.1 1.2	Rh-Le 3.1 1.3	Rh-Ic 3.1 2.1	Rh-In 3.1 2.2	Rh-Sy 3.1 2.3	Rh-Rh 3.1 3.1	Rh-Di 3.1 3.2	Rh-Ar 3.1 3.3
	Di 3.2	Di-Qu 3.2 1.1	Di-Si 3.2 1.2	Di-Le 3.2 1.3	Di-Ic 3.2 2.1	Di-In 3.2 2.2	Di-Sy 3.2 2.3	Di-Rh 3.2 3.1	Di-Di 3.2 3.2	Di-Ar 3.2 3.3
	Ar 3.3	Ar-Qu 3.3 1.1	Ar-Si 3.3 1.2	Ar-Le 3.3 1.3	Ar-Ic 3.3 2.1	Ar-In 3.3 2.2	Ar-Sy 3.3 2.3	Ar-Rh 3.3 1.3	Ar-Di 3.3 3.2	Ar-Ar 3.3 3.3

2. Beispiel: (2.3, 1.2)

(2.3, 1.2) → (2.1 | 3.2)

(2.3, 2.1) → (2.2 | 3.1)

(3.2, 1.2) → (3.1 | 2.2)

(3.2, 2.1) → (3.2 | 2.1)

		M			O			I		
		Qu 1.1	Si 1.2	Le 1.3	Ic 2.1	In 2.2	Sy 2.3	Rh 3.1	Di 3.2	Ar 3.3
M	Qu 1.1	Qu-Qu 1.1 1.1	Qu-Si 1.1 1.2	Qu-Le 1.1 1.3	Qu-Ic 1.1 2.1	Qu-In 1.1 2.2	Qu-Sy 1.1 2.3	Qu-Rh 1.1 3.1	Qu-Di 1.1 3.2	Qu-Ar 1.1 3.3
	Si 1.2	Si-Qu 1.2 1.1	Si-Si 1.2 1.2	Si-Le 1.2 1.3	Si-Ic 1.2 2.1	Si-In 1.2 2.2	Si-Sy 1.2 2.3	Si-Rh 1.2 3.1	Si-Di 1.2 3.2	Si-Ar 1.2 3.3
	Le 1.3	Le-Qu 1.3 1.1	Le-Si 1.3 1.2	Le-Le 1.3 1.3	Le-Ic 1.3 2.1	Le-In 1.3 2.2	Le-Sy 1.3 2.3	Le-Rh 1.3 3.1	Le-Di 1.3 3.2	Le-Ar 1.3 3.3
O	Ic 2.1	Ic-Qu 2.1 1.1	Ic-Si 2.1 1.2	Ic-Le 2.1 1.3	Ic-Ic 2.1 2.1	Ic-In 2.1 2.2	Ic-Sy 2.1 2.3	Ic-Rh 2.1 3.1	Ic-Di 2.1 3.2	Ic-Ar 2.1 3.3
	In 2.2	In-Qu 2.2 1.1	In-Si 2.2 1.2	In-Le 2.2 1.3	In-Ic 2.2 2.1	In-In 2.2 2.2	In-Sy 2.2 2.3	In-Rh 2.2 3.1	In-Di 2.2 3.2	In-Ar 2.2 3.3
	Sy 2.3	Sy-Qu 2.3 1.1	Sy-Si 2.3 1.2	Sy-Le 2.3 1.3	Sy-Ic 2.3 2.1	Sy-In 2.3 2.2	Sy-Sy 2.3 2.3	Sy-Rh 2.3 3.1	Sy-Di 2.3 3.2	Sy-Ar 2.3 3.3
I	Rh 3.1	Rh-Qu 3.1 1.1	Rh-Si 3.1 1.2	Rh-Le 3.1 1.3	Rh-Ic 3.1 2.1	Rh-In 3.1 2.2	Rh-Sy 3.1 2.3	Rh-Rh 3.1 3.1	Rh-Di 3.1 3.2	Rh-Ar 3.1 3.3
	Di 3.2	Di-Qu 3.2 1.1	Di-Si 3.2 1.2	Di-Le 3.2 1.3	Di-Ic 3.2 2.1	Di-In 3.2 2.2	Di-Sy 3.2 2.3	Di-Rh 3.2 3.1	Di-Di 3.2 3.2	Di-Ar 3.2 3.3
	Ar 3.3	Ar-Qu 3.3 1.1	Ar-Si 3.3 1.2	Ar-Le 3.3 1.3	Ar-Ic 3.3 2.1	Ar-In 3.3 2.2	Ar-Sy 3.3 2.3	Ar-Rh 3.3 1.3	Ar-Di 3.3 3.2	Ar-Ar 3.3 3.3

Allgemein gilt also für die kleine Matrix

(a.b) → (b.a)

und für die große Matrix

(a.b, a.c) → (a.a | b.c)

(a.b, c.a) → (a.c | b.a)

(b.a, a.c) → (b.a | a.c)

(b.a, c.a) → (b.c | a.a).

Literatur

Bense, Max, Semiotische Prozesse und Systeme. Baden-Baden 1975

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