51. SEMANTICS AND SEMIOTICS

Can we communicate with other species? It is a justified question whether we want to restore the balance and sustainability of nature. How the species communicate with each other so that they can work together to reduce the ecological footprint is almost unknown to us. We see that they can communicate through different means and that they have sensory and processor paths capable of identifying and decoding signals, but in only a few cases have the direct or hidden meanings of the messages been analyzed.

Human communication is rarely nuanced enough to allow the triggering of emotional states or rapid and real-time actions. The great advantage of human communication in the social environment becomes a major disadvantage in communicating with the natural environment, or with the universe.

In fact, communication problems are related to several factors: the form of the communication (fluid and inaccurate), the content of the communication (with more meanings), the structure of the communication (secondary or tertiary information placed in the parentheses of the primary information), the triggers of expected reactions through communication (subliminal messages created by keywords), warning messages or alerts that are common to species, but interpreted differently by each species (these create conflicts between species).

From the point of view of algebraic fractals, the following characteristics are attached to the communication:

-the dimension of communication characterized by both the type of signals or relational structures and the level of complexity at which they can penetrate

-the set of information that is identified by the same form but with different contents

- the analysis and structuring directions associated with information, which are automatically transmitted by association with the main direction, to which there are also variants.

- belonging to a package of information having the same type of structure

We observe that there is no incompatibility between human communication and communication in the natural environment. But there are steps to overcome. In principle, the encrypted messages are understood by interpreting dictionaries that are obtained by overlapping

the meanings and finding the possible meanings for the existence of a possible scenario that depends on those meanings.

An example in this direction is the translation of simple feedback or complex information packages as follows:

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Data Output	Data processing	Bases Strategies	Comments
WHAT	HOW	WHERE	
Data Input	Assesment Answers	Bases Experiences	
WHAT	WHY	WHERE	

Purple Semicircle

Data Input --->	Data processing --->	Bases Experiences --->	Data Output	Comments
WHAT	HOW	WHERE	WHAT	Profile of experiential industrial education

Green semicircle

Data Output --->	Assesment Answers -->	Bases Strategies --->	Data Input	Comments
WHAT	WHY	WHERE	WHAT	Profile of the organization of the production process

The education profile of the production organizers, by practicing according to the theory

The intersection of information on two parallel lines generates the meaning of the signal.

For example:

On the purple semicircle by analyzing information and positions: data processing associated with "what" leads to what kind of data is processed. The experiences from the experience base, associated with "how", lead to learning through direct experimentation. The data output associated with "where" leads to the market that will buy your product. Overall, the profile of the industrial industrial education is obtained.

On the green semicycle on the same algorithm of overlap we will have: the evaluation of the answers correlated with "what", leads to the checking of the parameters or tasks performed. Bases of strategies related to "why" lead to the optimized solution. Data entry correlated with "where" leads to the identification of the necessary resources. Overall we have the process of organizing the production process.

The placement of the two semi-feedbacks in a unique feedback leads us to educate the production organizers, by practicing according to the theory.

The process of identifying meaning probably depends on the context analyzed. The conclusions can be similar if we study an industrial process in a factory, if I study the activity of the termites, or if I focus on understanding the dynamics and complexity of the activities in a cell.