

Contents

Modeling Meaning Dyadically	1
Meaning through Relation	1
Dyadic Foundations	1
Semiotic Chaining	2
Saussure's Model	2
Addressing Ontology	3
Extension with Realms	3

Modeling Meaning Dyadically

Humans can embed meaning into anything. Our ability to “make meaning” is a phenomenon inevitably awaiting self-reflection. Engaging in its unveiling will be to speak ourselves out of language. The deconstruction of our thoughts will come as celebration or surrender to our newly simulated reflections. This essay focuses first on modeling meaning dyadically.

Meaning through Relation

Meaning is formed through relations. Something can mean something else because it is related in a way to engender that meaning about its relation. The potential arbitrariness of these relations infers that anything can “stand in for” something else if it is related to do so. To interpret something toward an alternative meaning would be to interpret it as a **sign**. Different interpretations of the same information can conceive different signs; different meanings. This interpretation process is known as **signification**. The process of connecting signs is **semiosis**. If signification and semiosis are paramount to meaning-making, we will begin our pursuit by formally modeling the sign.

Dyadic Foundations

Early conceptions of the sign consisted of two parts: the **sign-vehicle** and its **referent**. The relationship between the two formed the **meaning**. Philosophers have not always been clear about the ontology of these two relata. The potential physical and psychological instantiations of each need formalized within a model. If the referent can be reinterpreted again as a sign-vehicle of another sign then the process of signification could continue. If this were indeed the case, then the content of any two relata could take either form depending on their relation within the sign. This would in turn affect the ontological properties of both the vehicle and the referent. Alternatively, instead of reinterpreting referents, new relationships could be made among already formed signs. These two connection strategies would affect the order of sign creation and interpreted relations.

Semiotic Chaining

The first strategy of semiosis is **implicit chaining** which connects signs by merging relata. This is a reinterpretation of referent to sign vehicle.

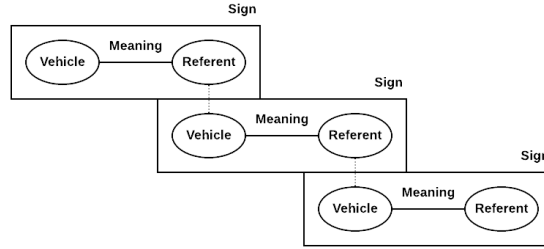


Figure 1: early dyadic implicit chaining

The second strategy is **explicit chaining**. We introduce a new interpreted relation between existing signs.

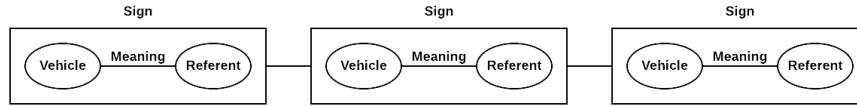


Figure 2: early dyadic explicit chaining

Saussure's Model

Ferdinand de Saussure's model of the dyadic sign is another conceived starting point for meaning-making. The original conception was an evenly split circle. Each slice is labeled differently as **signifier** and **signified**. The signifier is the **form** which the sign takes. The signified is the **concept** it represents. Upward and downward arrows are drawn on each side of the circle. The original intention of these arrows was unlikely to express a bidirectional relationship. Instead it shows that the two relata come together to form the sign. The signifier is similar to the sign vehicle conceived earlier. Saussure was a linguist who developed the model for language. He calls the signifier a **sound-image**. It's not the sound or image you see or hear, it's the schematic impression it makes upon your sensory intake. Referent has been changed to the signified which is the concept pointed to by the signifier. Together, they are said to be

inseparable relata that form the sign.

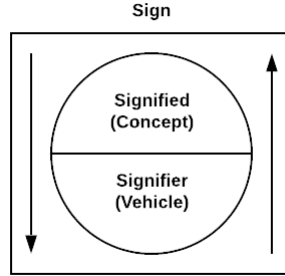


Figure 3: saussure's sign

Prior to earlier conceptions, the meaning is not in the sign itself. The meaning is the combination of sign relations compared to all other sign relations within the sign system. For example, the true holistic value of a chess piece is not the chess piece itself, but relies on the entire board's configuration. Thus the meaning is dependent on all relations in the system.

Addressing Ontology

From Saussure's perspective, both the signifier and the signified were purely psychological. The signifier is the impression made in the mind. The signified is the concept it evokes in the mind. This stance is understandable given the linguistic sequence of phonemes that have no physical correspondence outside the language. The notion of a purely psychological sign has not been widely adopted however. For example, in Hjelmslev's post-Saussurean semiotics the signifier is commonly considered the material or physical part of the sign. Similarly, Roman Jakobson's signans is external and perceptible. Our model must not presume ontology of any relata involved.

Extension with Realms

The model will support multiple ontological relata by extending Saussure's model to include **realms**. Realms can be the physical world we live in, the potential realities outside our universe, or our own fictionalst dreams. They can be infinity nested. From Plato's true unchanging heaven as an abstract plane above the gods, to the simulated simulations one could live a life asleep in, signs

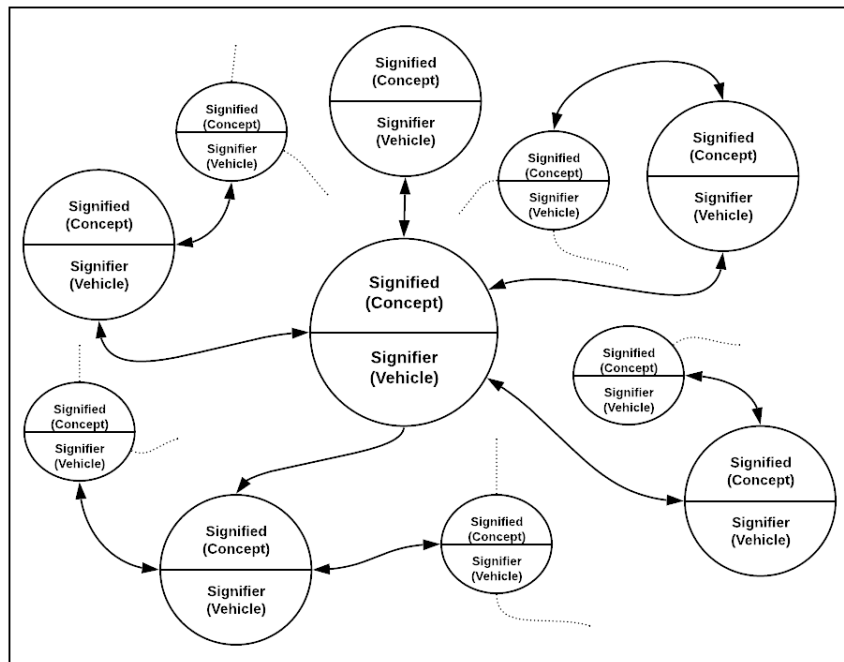


Figure 4: meaning in the relations of saussurean signs

will be present across realms.

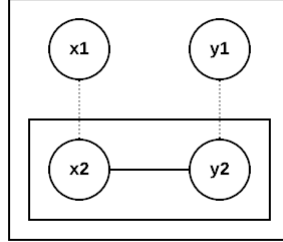


Figure 5: a dyadic sign with ontological consideration

X is the signifier. Y is the signified. The realm depth is indicated by the relata number. The dotted lines are an optional connection across realms. The solid line forms the sign. We end with an example of a 4 sign system. The inner boxes groups the two relata of each sign. The signs can be related in various ways within the sign system designated within the interpreted realm. The signifiers and signifieds may correlate to physical objects in the physical realm.

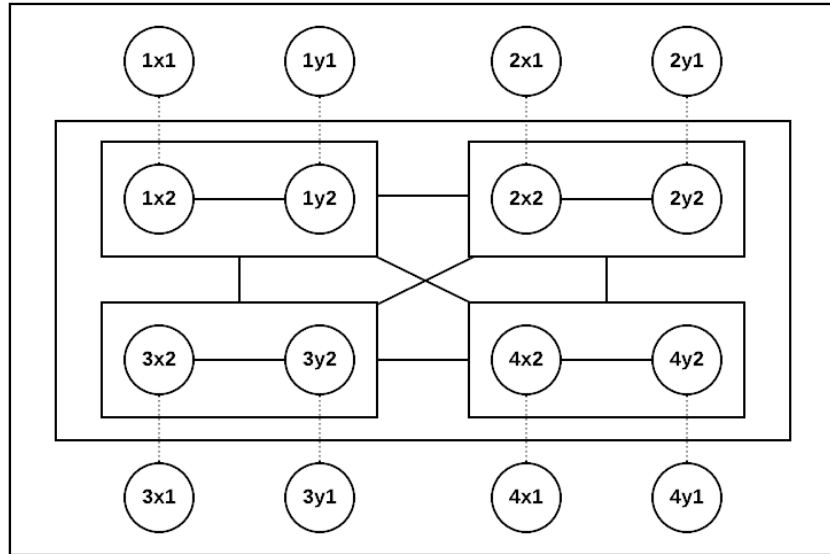


Figure 6: 4 ontological dyadic signs spanning an interpretation and physical realm