The Maori Language Semeiotic Model

The Maori Language Semeiotic Model is able to:

> Demonstrate a series of logic suitable for the treatment of wholes and holistic systems
> Help clarify aspects of properties within a semeiotic system
> Assist with the understanding of the structure of semeiotic wholes
> Provide a basis whereupon mathematical formulation of holistic connection may be considered.

The Maori Language Organization

As an organized whole the Maori Language is made up of 5 consonant "subpart" phoneme (ng,w,o,e,r) ...and 10 consonant "part" phoneme (wh,h,k,a,i,p,m,u,n,t)

> These "subparts" and their "parts" and the influencing "vowels" (u,o,a,e,i) are the property of the whole
> These "subparts" and "parts" enter a systems correlation by means of a positional value which are coordinated in the system

The Maori Language Structure

A series of 5 independent frameworks hold the "subparts" and their "parts"

> The 5 frameworks together help make up the superordinate whole which is the Maori Language
> The joining of 2 parts by a "subpart" which they have in common is the basis of which the language structure is constituted
> The organization of the "subparts" and the "parts" is part of the controlling order of the structure

The Maori Language Phenomena

As an organized whole the "subparts" and their "parts" are influenced by 5 "vowel" phoneme (u,o,a,e,i)

> The "subparts" and their "parts" when they are influenced by the vowel "phoneme" manifest into phenomena (signs)
> When the "subparts," and their "parts" manifest into phenomena they become Maori Language signs (syllables)
The Principle of Contrast

The Maori Language signs (syllable) "parts" are interconnected with their opposite through their common "subpart", and are the opposing force of the same aspect.

In the MLS Model the "subparts" "parts" are in balance with one another, as their opposing natures coexist at the same time; but in a different space.

Their contrast creates a distinguishable certainty; whereas the Sign Reader is able to experience a "somethingness".

The Principle of Stabilization

A complementary dualistic concept represents the reciprocal nature...that is throughout the Maori Language.

> These opposing forces do not exchange in opposition but instead exchange reciprocally to promote stabilization.

> Within every independent entity lies a part of their opposite; therefore all opposites are manifestations of the single.

> Every entity within the Maori Language is not independent of one another, but rather a variation of the same unifying force that exists throughout the Maori World View.

Summary

The Importance of System Thinking

The logic to relational thinking is about providing an explanation.

The logic to system thinking is about gaining an understanding by knowing.

For semeiotic system thinking the undertaking is to:

> Find the superordinate system in which particular "subparts" and their "parts" are connected

> Define the positional value of the "subparts" and their "parts" relative to the superordinate system.

Static Analysis

This paper treats the Maori Language organization as independent of its environment.

> The Maori Language whole analyses into "subparts", and these "subparts" themselves have "parts"

> The Maori Language organization may be analysed in the ways in which "subparts" exist in combination with their "parts" to form the structure of the whole.

> The Maori Language signs (syllables) may be analysed as to ways in which individual "subparts" and their "parts" combine with other individual "subparts" and "parts" to form elements of relations (words and meaning).