

ESM11. Intrinsic markers in the fish sign family

ESM11. An intrinsic marker as a signal of anisotropy. Fish sign family.

𠂆 59 occurs eleven times before 𠂆 67 in M77. What happens when they transpose? In \uparrow 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 7220 and 7252 (identical), 𠂆 59 after 𠂆 67 is not adjacent and the sequence should carry a marker of anisotropy within the range of the two signs, but it does not. Instead, 𠂆 72 joins 𠂆 59 and if the diagonal slash inside the fish in the former can be taken as a marked version of 𠂆 59, then this is D5. In \uparrow 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 3074, the two signs pair and a D5 signalling occurs just before the sign pair, signalled by a ^ roof above the fish in 𠂆 65.

From row 13c5 in S2. Ξ 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 4646. Three signs in the middle of 4646 form a habitual string 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆, 57 instances in ICIT. Let us call it String X. One of 𠂆 59 or its four marked versions - 𠂆, 𠂆, 𠂆, 𠂆 - occurs 21 times before String X (1052, 1433, 1556, 2333, 2335, 2594, 3031, 4082, 4104, 4111, 5222, 5223, 5276, 5286, 9822, ICIT 1599, ICIT 1600, ICIT 1226, ICIT 4182, ICIT 4229, ICIT 4155). A second String Y, of three fish signs 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆, each a marked version of 𠂆 59, bunch together 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆... in 4104 (H-39). As each fish sign singles out in the aforementioned 21 sequences, differential marking becomes necessary, and is retained. Sign 𠂆 59 occurs just once after the string 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 in 1081 (M-746) 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 || 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 ||. To mark the transposition, the terminal sign in the string, 𠂆 342, becomes a 𠂆 343, D1. The string 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 completely avoids enclosed fish signs like 𠂆, (𠂆), (𠂆).

From row 17e2 in S2. 9071 (Dlp-1): 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆. This is labelled D5 on the basis that 𠂆 𠂆 are both marked versions of 𠂆. This adjacency reproduces 23 times (listed below) in ICIT, but never once with the string 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆. In this respect, 𠂆 𠂆 is radically different from the adjacency in 4104, of 𠂆 𠂆. When 𠂆 occurs after 𠂆 instead of 𠂆, it alters everything that occurs after. I illustrate two of the 23 sequences: 1431 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 and 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 4354. Adjacency for 𠂆 𠂆: 1001, 1053, 1065, 1313, 1431, 2081, 2193, 4052, 4140, 4281, 4354, 4362, 4271, 4371, 5074, 5283, 7009, 8017, 9071, ICIT 920, ICIT 498, ICIT 1670, ICIT 3893.

From row 17e2 in S2. 1306 (M-266): 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆. This is labelled D5 on the basis that 𠂆 𠂆 are both marked versions of 𠂆. The D5 labelling arises in the context of the transposition with 𠂆 342 after 𠂆 98. It is at the moment difficult to present a convincing case for when a marked version of 𠂆 59 joins the parent sign in a sequence and when the parent sign is dropped from a sequence. But the positional and transpositional dynamics of 𠂆 𠂆 can be probed, which leads to the following. The sign order, 𠂆 after 𠂆, occurs four times in 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 1024, 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 1306, 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 1317, and \uparrow 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 1326. The transposed sign order, 𠂆 after 𠂆, occurs 26 times. In two of these 26 cases, the sign order is distant, in 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 1421, and \uparrow 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 2193. It is compelling to compare the positional and transpositional dynamics in \uparrow 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 1326 and \uparrow 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 1345. As the fish signs transpose in relation to each other, the transposition has a decisive impact on the initial sign, 𠂆 versus 𠂆, and no impact on the terminal string \uparrow 𠂆 𠂆. In \uparrow 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 2507, another initial condition presents, with all else intact in relation to 1345.

From row 18a3 in S2. ICIT 1599 (H-694): 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆. This is labelled D5 on the basis that 𠂆 is a marked version of 𠂆.

From row 18c2 in S2. 2393 (M-894): 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆. This is labelled D5 on the basis that 𠂆 is a marked version of 𠂆.