

Dyad

1897 | The Logic of Relatives | CP 3.465

An ordinary relative with an active verb as “– is a lover of –” or “the loving by – of –” has two blanks; it is a *dyad*, or *dyadic relative*.

1903 [c.] | On Logical Graphs | CP 4.354

...let a number of the proper designations of individual subjects be omitted, so that the assertion becomes a mere blank form for an assertion which can be reconverted into an assertion by filling all the blanks with proper names. I term such a blank form a *rheme*. [—] If the number of blanks exceeds one, I term it a *Relative Rheme*. If the number of blanks is two, I term the rheme a *Dyad*, or *Dyadic Relative*.

1903 [c.] | Logical Tracts. No. 2. On Existential Graphs, Euler's Diagrams, and Logical Algebra | CP 4.438

A rhema which has one blank is called a *monad*; a rhema of two blanks, a *dyad*; a rhema of three blanks, a *triad*; etc.

1906 [c.] | Prolegomena to an Apology for Pragmaticism | CP 1.292

In the present application, a medad must mean an indecomposable idea altogether severed logically from every other; a monad will mean an element which, except that it is thought as applying to some subject, has no other characters than those which are complete in it without any reference to anything else; a dyad will be an elementary idea of something that would possess such characters as it does possess relatively to something else but regardless of any third object of any category; a triad would be an elementary idea of something which should be such as it were relatively to two others in different ways, but regardless of any fourth; and so on.