

A dominant characteristic of boundary forms is the point-of-view of the reader/participant. Forms can be read from the outside, objectively, or from the inside, subjectively. Subjective reading includes participation within the form itself. Linear form, in contrast, lacks an inside, forcing the perspective that the reader is outside, in some higher dimension. In its desire to remove human bias, mathematics has embraced the outside, objective viewpoint, creating a notation that lacks both participation and dynamics. Process must then be exhibited as steps. A refinement that appears to have been overlooked is that objectivity, seeing things as objects, viewing reality from the outside, does not achieve neutrality. Objectivity limits our perspective so severely that we believe we are not only super-human but that we have access to locations outside of our universe!

Objectivity makes us the outermost boundary.



Figure 13-2: Structural transformations for generating spatial dialects

## 13.2 Roadmap

Figure 13-1 provides a roadmap for transcription between the delimiting bracket textual forms and several types of diagrammatic, spatial and experiential representation. The roadmap includes only one type of boundary, it does not address the modeling complexities introduced by two and three types of boundary. Figure 13-2 is the sister of the roadmap, showing the structural transformations that take us from one class of forms to another.

## **Reconstructing Brackets**

Textual delimiters are intended to separate (or isolate) text from its context. They are used for grouping and for specifying order of operations. We have been using them in a quite different way, as objects and operators that define relative contexts.