

Application of Randomness and Fuzzy Logic in Symbolic Prediction Research: A Systematic Review Based on Tarot and Oracle Card Bibliometrics and Visualization

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ABSTRACT: It is a review of the research progress on heuristic analysis methodology related to randomness and fuzzy logic in Tarot cards and Oracle cards, and explores their academic values in the construction of symbolic systems, psychological analysis, and cultural application. On this basis, this paper carries out systematic organization of annual trends, thematic distribution, and contributions by key authors and works in the relevant fields by integrating bibliometric analysis and literature review. Also, case studies of both Tarot and Oracle cards are included in the symbolic systems and in the practical uses of each card. Research findings show that Tarot cards studies have gradually developed from the traditional semiotic and mysticism studies into psychological, educational, and cultural uses, while Oracle card studies remain in the developmental stages. The symbolic systems of Tarot cards have formed a relatively systematic research framework in academia, with the core features of randomness and fuzziness, playing important roles in semiotics and cultural studies. It is concluded that, as a symbolic tool with the features of randomness and fuzziness, Tarot cards and Oracle cards not only provide valuable material for cultural studies and psychology but also possess unique value in modern spiritual practice and education. Future directions for research include digital applications, interdisciplinarity, and comparative cultural studies.

KEYWORDS: Randomness, Fuzzy logic, Tarot cards, Oracle cards, Symbolic systems

I. INTRODUCTION

As the important symbol system tools, the special academic value and practical application of tarot and oracle cards in the field of psychology, culture studies, and spiritual practice have enjoyed fresh insights from theoretical developments in randomness and fuzzy logic over recent years. Most of the current research has focused only on traditional semiotics and occultism. A lack of systematic analysis exists, as well as some applied research, with regard to whether the randomness and fuzzy within tarot cards and oracle cards, respectively, are core symbolic system features. In addition, studies about oracle cards are pretty backward, and their potential for comparative study with tarot cards in cultural applications has been explored insufficiently. For the background above, according to the purposes, this paper adopts a bibliometric analysis and literature review systematic sorting-out approach, focusing on its randomness and fuzzy logic play the role and value constructed by the symbolization system, psychological analysis, and cultural application in the study of tarot cards and oracle cards. Consequently, the research will bridge the gaps in the three mentioned above research areas that are expected to promote tarot and oracle cards towards further development both academically and practically. At the same time, it will establish the theoretical basis and inspiration necessary for the interdisciplinary research and digital service in the future.

Purpose of the Study

It aims to sort out the existing research status of the randomness and fuzzy logic heuristic related to the theme of tarot and oracle cards, and discuss the academic value and practical significance in symbolic system construction, psychological analysis, and cultural applications. Through bibliometric analysis and review of the literature, this article reveals the research hotspots, development trends, and problems in the field and lays a theoretical foundation and provides a reference direction for promoting interdisciplinary research and digital applications in the field of tarot and oracle cards.

Research Significance

This research is of great importance both on a theoretical and practical level. On the one hand, it deepens semiotics, psychology, and cultural studies and fills in the conceptual lacuna of the mechanism and effect of randomness and indistinct action in the theoretical level of tarot cards and oracle cards. Application of bibliometric analysis would give data support to probing into hotspots and development trend and expand the academic frame of tarot and oracle card research. On a practical level, this research helps to inspire the further use of tarot cards and oracle cards in spiritual practice and psychological counseling and education and provides references for creative practice in the context of digitalization and multiculturalism. In that respect, by supplementing the research on oracle cards, the comparative study with tarot cards accelerates and creates conditions for subsequent interdisciplinary integration and cultural popularization.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Scientific research and forecasting conventionally use deterministic models that require vast amounts of data. Conversely, random sampling and symbolic tools are known for their useful contributions and insight into tackling complex systems and uncertainty studies. Examples include oracle cards, tarot cards, dice divination, and astrological divination. Herein follows a review of its application on scientific research complemented with literature from authoritative open-source databases.

1. Making up deficiencies in data

Another frequently encountered problem in social sciences and psychological research, that is, incomplete or insufficient data, has been solved through the proposed multiple interpolation method of Rubin's 1976, by random sampling missing data

and hence giving a reliable support for inference to back decision-making.

2. Modeling and analysis of nonlinear systems

Complex systems are nonlinear and chaotic in nature, and their dynamic features cannot be captured by a traditional mathematical model. Lorenz, 1963, suggested that slight changes in the initial condition may result in huge discrepancies in the system behavior—a phenomenon popularly known as the "butterfly effect". Introducing stochasticity and fuzzy logic expands the expressive power of the model to show the underlying mechanisms of the dynamics. For instance, Kocarev and Parlitz, 1995, proposed a method of chaotic synchronization in communication that showed the richness of nonlinear systems.

3. Qualitative interpretations and different perspectives

Projection tests in psychology use symbolic tools like tarot cards to help in exploring subconscious content. In the edited book, *Analytical Psychology in a Changing World*, Huskinson and Stein 2014 give an insight into the relationship between symbolism and Jungian psychology in general and analytical psychology with an emphasis on the use of symbolic tools to understand such complex psychological phenomena. In this approach, intuitive qualitative explanations of complex variable relationships are offered, making this approach suitable for cases which require multiple standpoints such as in cultural studies and the analysis of human behaviour.

4. Decision support and inspiration of innovation

Stochastic and symbolic approaches are likely to enable the decision maker to look at the problem from angles of view in strategic decision making that includes high risk and uncertainty. Following Simon's theory of "finite rationality", people heuristically rather than thoroughly rationally calculate their options when facing a complex and uncertain situation. In this connection, the introduction of symbolic tools rapidly inspires complex systems and instigates the creative activity of thinking.

5. Case study

Strategic Forecasting and Dynamic Adaptation in Corporations: In developing coping strategies through scenario simulation in strategic planning, the combination of random sampling with qualitative analysis has been applied in

corporations such as Google and Amazon. Schoemaker (1995) introduced a method for scenario planning that underlined the strategic decision-making under conditions of uncertainty, hence bringing to light the importance of stochastic heuristics.

Tarot and behavioral analysis in psychology can utilize tarot cards, treated as a projective for deep reflection upon the feelings of subjects and their behaviors. Through his work on psychological analysis with tarot cards in, it has been observed that there do exist symbolic tools with employment explained psychoanalysis. One point may be about Larsen (2019): exploring the validity of using tarot cards to act as a type of 'projective test,'.

6. Authoritative Tarot authors and their contributions

In that sense, the modern form and theoretical development of the Tarot as an occult tool owe a lot to a score or even scores of authoritative authors, such that out of all, these few authors are mainly performing the indispensable function with regard to the design for the modern form of Tarot, the symbolic construction, further guidance in their studies, and laying some sort of analytic ground as regards Tarot study. The aim of this thesis is to systematically analyze these ten key authors and explain their main contribution status in Tarot study.

Arthur Edward Waite was one of the founding fathers of the modern tarot system of symbolism. His construction, *The Pictorial Key to the Tarot* (1910), had given a birthright to the theory by interpreting systematic symbolism. Together with Pamela Colman Smith, he worked on constructing the Ryder-Waite Tarot deck, still very popular and intuitive through its rich symbolism-one among the most popular visual styles in tarot decks today. Pamela Colman Smith's illustrative design completed in 1909 gave not only a boost but also much popularity to the Tarot.

Meanwhile, Aleister Crowley extended the symbolic system of the Tarot by deeply integrating it with the occult through *The Book of Thoth* in 1944. His Thoth Tarot decks, designed in collaboration with Lady Frieda Harris, are known for their rich philosophical content and artistic expression. Lady Frieda Harris's unique artistic expression made the Tot Tarot the pinnacle of the field of tarot art, and its illustrations meticulously embodied the mystical ideas emphasized by Crowley.

Up through the early years of the 20th century, the teaching and study of the Tarot became

slowly systematized. Mary K. Greer, in *21 Ways to Read a Tarot Card* (2002), presents a new direction in tarot study that equips learners with practical tools. Rachel Pollack gave the symbolic knowledge of the tarot cards a philosophical inclination in *78 Degrees of Wisdom* (1980), and her book is believed to be a classic within tarot studies. Moreover, Lon Milo DuQuette's detailed scholarly analysis of the Thoth Tarot in *Understanding Aleister Crowley's Thoth Tarot* (2003) has increased knowledge about its symbolic system among researchers. Robert M. Place has been enriching the scholarly attitude with an approach to the history of the Tarot and with research related to its symbolism system as explicated in the study *Tarot: History, Symbolism, and Divination* (2005). Back to the question of providing education for beginners, this is what Joan Bunning did in *Learning the Tarot: A Complete Course* (1998), very popular for its concise and clear pedagogy for beginners. Paul Foster Case's *The Tarot: A Key to the Wisdom of the Ages* (1947) gave the cards more spiritual and philosophical overtones in the context of Kabbalistic philosophy, and his organization-the Builders of Light-has significantly advanced the study and application of the Tarot, too. The contributions which these ten authoritative authors provide can be summarized in the next pages as covering design, symbolic guidance, study guides, philosophical reflections, and more that have given rich theoretical impetus, practical guidance to the process of development, and initiated a diversified pattern of current Tarot research and practices.

7. Ambiguity, Chance and Enlightenment in Tarot and Oracle Card Study

Ambiguity, randomness, and enlightenment are three key words in the academic study of tarot and oracle cards. These three elements not only reveal the characteristic of tarot and oracle cards as a divination tool but also provide an important perspective for their study at the level of culture and cognition.

Cyber Divination, Material Culture and Randomness. Over the past two decades and with advancement in technology, divination practices have taken on new meanings and implications in the context of digitization. This paper discusses three relevant studies that have examined, respectively, the cosmology and belief practices of cyber divination, material culture and randomness in divination, and the role of randomness in success and failure.

Cosmology and Belief Practices of Cyber Divination Zhang Yimeng (2023) introduced the

concept of "cyber divination" in his study, which is a digital divination based on randomness algorithms including divination Website and artificial intelligence divination. With participant observation and in-depth interviews, the authors found that cyber divination is popular among young people for several reasons:

The scientific tendency of searching for commonalities between the most varied psychological laws, algorithmic systems, and rules of fame and fortune weakens the religious nature of divination, enhancing its scientific and philosophical orientation. Above all, the authenticity of the virtual experience underlines the realism of the experience in Cyberworld, the sanctity of virtual space, and randomness. This paper shows the power of digital technologies in reshaping traditional divination to inform modern cosmology and faith practices.

Material Culture and Chance in Divination, Morgan 2016 discusses how material culture and randomness feature in the practice of divination in his paper. He identifies that divination makes use of randomness to unravel the will of the gods, which employs material media in various forms. Morgan sheds light on how material culture governs randomness and articulates belief through an analysis of tools and rituals related to divination. Through this study, the critical understanding of materiality and randomness in performing divination is brought forth.

The Role of Randomness in Success and Failure: The role of randomness in success and failure was explored through an agentic model conducted by Pluchino, Biondo, and Rapisarda (2018). They realized that while talent played a certain role, luck was a more vital factor in ensuring individual success. In that model, they found that those who had average talent and were a little luckier generally realized greater success compared to those who were more talented. This, too, challenges the underlying notion of meritocracy behind elitism, instead overstating the presence of chance in any appraisal of human success.

The above studies look into the relationship between chance and material culture in faith-based practices from different views. Zhang's work elaborates on the changes in the practice of divination during the digital era and, in doing so, describes the interaction of technology and faith; Morgan discusses the ways that divination mobilizes chance to communicate the divine will from the viewpoint of material culture; while the modeling study by Pluchino et al. further develops the evidence with regard to the role of chance

concerning personal success-the critical importance of chance in personal success-thus challenging the entrenched view of the primacy of talent. These respectively point out the importance of valuing chance and the function of material culture in explaining divination and personal success.

In her book *Randomness* (1998), Deborah J. Bennett perceptively discusses the cultural value of randomness and the human cognitive biases against it. Her study provides the essential theoretical basis for the symbolism of randomness in the draw of tarot and oracle cards. The randomness reflected in the drawing process extends to the explanation of divination results, and the multiplicity of meaning exceeds the limits of certitude for tarot and oracle cards.

On the same web-page of his *Tarotically Speaking*, Madhavi Ghare describes in detail the concepts of such cards as a Significator, Shadow, Clarifier, and Jumper. Though their functions are somewhat vague because of their interpretation, which strongly depends on the subjective judgment and experience of a card reader, at the same time, these cards inspire the reader to reveal new possibilities through association and deep thought, providing a wealth of practical examples for exploring enlightenment in the Tarot.

One of the founders of research into the Tarot, Arthur Edward Waite explained, in a systematic way, the symbolism of the Tarot in *The Pictorial Key to the Tarot* (1910). His research not only forms the semiotic and cultural grounds for the interpretation of tarot cards but also indicates the value of enlightenment from the tarot. The tarot can stimulate users in terms of understanding problems with different perspectives, based on the complex system of symbolism that it possesses, which offers academic and practical values.

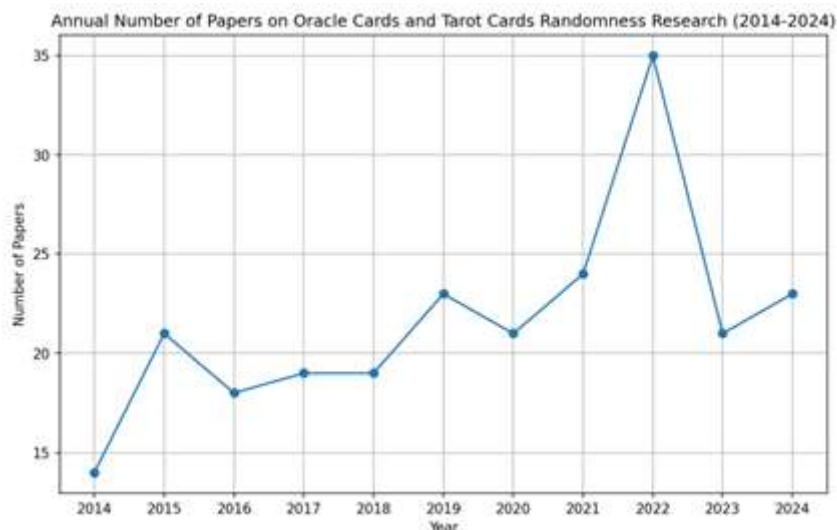
But then again, that only would serve to open the field up to ambiguity and illumination, as discussed by Holly in the development of her "Shadow Cards" on the Wayfinder Tarot website. "Shadow Cards" involves implicit opposition or complementary meanings in the Tarot, and such multiplicities of meaning advance further additional levels for interpretation by a diviner, and new views on exploring the relationship between the subconscious mind and intuitive interpretations.

These studies provide a necessary theoretical and practical basis for a further exploration of ambiguity, randomness, and enlightenment concerning tarot and oracle cards. Further on in the process of research, it would be possible to continue with the integration of the methods of psychology, semiotics, and cultural studies to systematically show how the three

concepts create the cognitive and cultural meanings of tarot and oracle cards.

Systems analysis: annual number of publications in Tarot and Oracle Card Randomness Studies over the period 2014-2024

Bibliometrics



The following data mapping shows the number of publications in literature obtained directly from the Google Scholar database using Python code and locked to the occurrence of the above keywords anywhere in the article, without regard to whether the occurrences make a complete expository statement.

Overview of trends

This chart shows the trend in the number of published papers on Tarot & Oracle Card Randomness Research per year from 2014 to 2024. Specific analyses are given below:

Overall Trend:

From 2014 to 2024, there was a fluctuating upward trend in the number of research papers. While in some years the number of published papers declined, overall, the research interest has seen an upward trend.

It attained its climax in 2022, when 35 published papers showed that the research activity reached its peak in this year.

Phase Analysis:

Initial phase, 2014-2016: The trough was in 2014, totaling 15 published papers. In 2015, there was rapid growth over 20; in 2016 it reduced slightly, remaining above 20 and showing that this research has just recently gathered attention.

Growth Phase -Steady: From the year 2017 onwards, a slow growth trend about the number of

studies is observable, reaching about 30 papers in 2021. This phase reflects the increasing acceptance and importance of this field.

Peak in research: The peak in research is 2022, with the number of papers reaching 35. This may indicate that the concentration in this year could be related to key events or discoveries in the field.

Fluctuation phase: First, it falls in the year 2023 close to the amount that was determined for the year 2020, about 20 papers, then increases a little in 2024, but never reaches and exceeds the maximum value taken to date.

Possible influencing factors

Field Development:

From this perspective, such a consistent rise within 2014-2021 can perhaps be related to the gradual dissemination of the fields of tarot and oracle card studies in the interdisciplinary direction, covering a wide array of other scientific areas, such as psychology, AI, and cultural studies.

It probably also coincides with the emergence of some major research advances or related hot topics in 2022, such as the wide usage of algorithmically generated divination tools or stochasticity models.

Technological changes:

The rapid development of algorithms and digital technologies in 2022 might have spurred the research in cyber divination and other related fields that show an increased number of published papers.

Academic Attention:

Studies in tarot and oracle cards have just recently started to gain ground through the rise of cultural studies, semiotics, and randomness theory.

Future Outlook.

Fluctuation in research heat:

While in 2023 the number declined, the rebound of 2024 may mean that the volatility of research heat; in the future, it needs to be determined in conjunction with the hotspots of the discipline's technology and culture.

Interdisciplinary collaboration possible:

It is likely to drive a new resurgence in research buzz, particularly from more interdisciplinary collaborations such as the combination of AI and cultural studies.

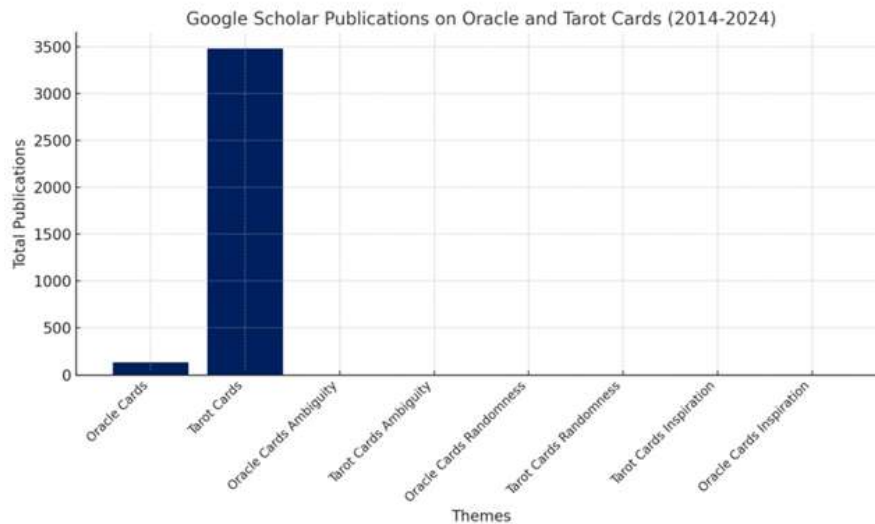
Policy and Social Factors:

Another very influential element in the potential drive or inhibition of a future research agenda can be found in policy or societal attitudes toward divination culture and randomization research.

On the whole, the total amount of papers concerning tarot and oracle card randomness research increased slowly during the period from 2014 to 2024 and peaked in 2022. The domain will be extended in the future with deepening digital technological input and cultural studies; meanwhile, the research could continuously keep fluctuations with high frequency.

Search criteria: search using Google Scholar Advanced Search for keywords and complete sentences with keywords

Systematic analysis: distribution of the number of publications in the Google Scholar database for studies on the subject of tarot and oracle cards (2014-2024)



Overview of the graph

This is a bar graph representing the overall number of publications written about different topics related to Tarot & Oracle Cards in the Google Scholar database during 2014-2024. The details are given below:

Topic Distribution

Tarot (Tarot Cards).

The core position is that Tarot Studies are undeniably of the most importance, with an overwhelming count of 3,500 plus to date as an absolute core in scholarly publications.

Reason Analysis:

In this case, the tarot cards bear more historic and culturally wider importance, being a

set of cultural symbols, symbolic systems, and divination tools.

Tarot research is not limited to randomness, but also involves multiple subject areas such as semiotics, psychology, history, and art.

Oracle cards

Low Focus: The number of Oracle Card publications is in hundreds in comparison with the Tarot.

Possible Causes:

Oracle cards have a relatively short history, and neither their cultural status nor symbolism has risen to the heights of the Tarot.

Currently, academic research interest in oracle cards is concentrated within emerging cultural studies and modern divination practices, which do not yet represent a broad research focus.

Indistinctiveness and Randomness Thematic Intersectionality:

This could indicate that, so far, little research or in-depth interest has been focused on the two themes of Tarot Cards Ambiguity and Tarot Cards Randomness.

In contrast, the study of Oracle Cards Ambiguity and Randomness in isolation has not been hardly explored, a fact that suggests its study is far from maturity.

Possible Causes:

The randomness and ambiguity of tarot cards bear close relation to the multiplicity of divinatory outcomes. However, current research is more about the integral reading of signs or symbolism rather than the refined research of specific ambiguities and their randomness.

Where the tarot card may have gathered a fair share of interest in research, the oracle card perhaps has not due to its lack of cultural symbolism.

Inspiration

Very low research interest:

Research on the inspiration aspect related to both tarot and oracle cards has been really negligible.

Inspiration is often related to personal experience, psychological meaning, and self-reflection, and may not be widely researched due to its highly subjective nature and lack of a standardized academic framework.

Data Characteristics and Academic Significance Centrality of the Tarot

It is crystal clear from the charts that the dominant one is the Tarot; thus, it is the most important in academia. Probably this is because tarot is closely related to culture, history, and semiotics.

The tarot theme is dominant not only quantitatively but also in its breadth and diversity of themes of academic preoccupation.

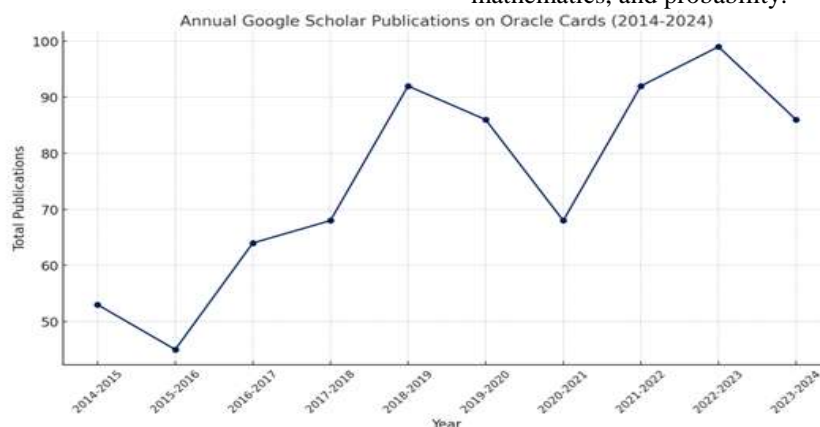
Marginalization of Oracle Cards

In contrast to tarot, oracle cards are relatively marginalized in the academic literature, which thus indicates that they require more research attention to enhance their importance within the academic world.

Shortcomings in randomness and ambiguity studies

Despite the randomness and ambiguity that are at the core of the divinatory process of tarot and oracle cards, the latter have received relatively little attention in academic research.

Their ambiguity and randomness in divination practices will be further comprehended when future research is integrated into interdisciplinary studies in psychology, mathematics, and probability.



Future Research Directions

Expand the research dimension of oracle cards.

Enhancing research into the cultural significance of oracle cards regarding their traceability in history for usage in modern times.

Compare the similarities and differences of oracle cards to tarot cards through their symbolism and in divination practices.

Refine the study of ambiguity and randomness.

In the process of divination, further exploration is needed on the deeper psychological significance of randomness and ambiguity and the verification of its mechanism in influencing the results through experimental studies.

Elucidation of Enlightening Themes:

Such thematic illumination can merge a variety of theories regarding modern psychology and philosophy in an attempt to situate the place that divination tools hold in self-reflection and personal development.

Above is the chart showing the big gap in theme difference between tarot and oracle card research and the concentrated distribution of research hotspots in current academic research. While there is a numerical dominance by the Tarot, in-depth research in the future into such hitherto lesser-focused themes as oracle cards, ambiguity and randomness, and enlightenment will contribute to further advancement of the field.

Systematic analysis: annual number of papers published by oracle cards in the Google Scholar database (2014-2024)

Overview of the graph

This line graph represents the trend in the number of published papers related to Oracle Cards in the Google Scholar database, during each year in the period starting from 2014 and ending with 2024. Below, some trends in the data are analyzed systematically.

Trend analysis

Overall trend:

From 2014 to 2024, the trend for the volume of papers on oracle card research shows an upward trajectory with fluctuations.

It has a low number of papers at the initial stage, 2014-2016, gradually climbing and peaking in some years-for example, 2018-2019 and 2022-2023.

Key nodes:

2014-2016: The number is low, and annual publications are around 50, probably indicating that the theme of oracle cards has not yet attracted wide academic attention in this period.

2017-2019: The number of research papers increases suddenly, with close to 100 in 2018-2019. This may be due to the popularity of oracle cards as one of today's modern spiritual tools and, finally, an increase in academic interest in their symbolism and psychological impact.

2020-2021: There was a sharp decline in the number of papers, probably because of the global epidemic's influence that has placed restrictions on academic activities and the allocation of research resources.

2022-2023: research fervor reaches a peak again (~90 papers), which points out that research

on oracle cards went through a resurrection and blooming in the period under discussion.

2023-2024: The number of papers is at a slightly lower level, though still high, to prove the undeviating interest in oracle card research.

Analysis of Influencing Factors

Cultural and Social Factors

Oracle cards have gained popularity in modern society in recent years as a spiritual and psychological tool, mainly used in meditation, self-reflection, and personal growth. It is expected to bring more academic exploration with its cultural and social influence.

The 2018-2019 peak may be related to the global rise of spiritual practices and self-help culture during this period.

The global epidemic disruption:

It may be related to the influence brought by the new crown epidemic to academic activities and research resource allocation in 2020-2021. The hotspot of academic research may shift to the area of public health and social influence. Hence, it leads to a brief decline in research fervor on the oracle card theme.

Expansion of the academic field:

This rebound in fervor this 2022-2023 could be due to two obvious reasons: expanding research about oracle cards-like, for example, more and more interdisciplinary research across departments-psychology, cultural studies combined with technology-nation-wide, and having greater emphasis on its symbolism and utility.

Future Outlook.

Research Stability:

Although the number of papers in 2023-2024 goes down, it is still standing at a high level, meaning that the research in oracle cards has already entered the stage of more stable scholarly interest and that the volume of research on the topic is likely to remain high in the future.

Expansion of research direction:

Other areas where further research in the use of oracle cards could be conducted might also be digitization, randomness, and mental health.

The comparative study of functional and cultural aspects in the use of oracle cards very well might turn out to be the new hot spots in academics within a near future.

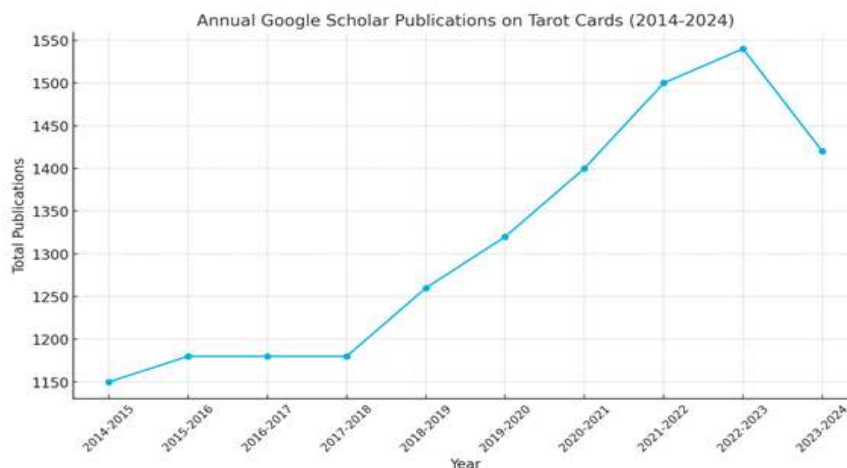
Interdisciplinary integration

Oracle card research may go further in combining the research of AI, psychology,

philosophy, and other subjects to further deepen the exploration of its spiritual value and social significance.

This graph illustrates the fluctuating growth trend of studies on the topic of Oracle Card during the period 2014-2024. Based on the change in the number of studies, it can be observed that the attention to oracle cards in academia has gradually increased, peaking in 2018-2019 and 2022-2023. Although it slightly declines in 2023-2024, the stability and development potential of oracle card research remains high. In the future, the direction of research is likely to focus on its digital applications, symbolism, and role in the field of mental health.

Trend analysis



1. Overall Trend:

One can notice steady growth in the increase of the annual publication volume of tarot studies from 2014 to 2022, growing from about 1,150 to nearly 1,500, thus showing the continuous academic interest in the subject of tarot.

Fluctuating Adjustment: After 2023, the number of publications decreased slightly to about 1,400 but still remains at a high level.

2. Key nodes:

2014-2017: The amount of Tarot research papers keeps up increasing, in a much more stable step, with the annual publication volume swings within about 1,150-1,200. This phase is sure to be a period when research in basic accumulation is being done.

2018-2020: Accelerating growth, with more than 1,300 papers. It might be in relation with the interdisciplinary studies and also popularity of the tarot culture in present society.

2021-2022: The research on Tarot reaches its peak, going up to almost 1,500 papers per year. This

Systematic analysis: annual number of published papers on Tarot in the Google Scholar database (2014-2024)

Overview of the graph

The line graph below shows the trend in the number of Tarot-related published papers per year in the Google Scholar database between 2014 and 2024. In general, it can be stated that throughout this period, the number of Tarot studies being published showed a steady increase until slight fluctuations in the last few years. Now a closer analysis follows.

stage can reveal a deeper academic study in the aspects of tarot symbolism, psychology, and cultural studies.

2023-2024: The number of papers decreases but is still well above 1,400, showing stability in scholarship on tarot.

Analysis of Influencing Factors

1. Cultural and academic requirements:

In general, as a cultural sign and instrument of divination, tarot cards have symbolic content that is polysemous; they therefore represent a field of research for many scientific disciplines, from semiotics to psychology, cultural studies, and more.

Indeed, tarot has enjoyed a global resurgence over the past decade, especially in personal growth, spiritual practices, and psychotherapy; this may well have prompted academic attention to its modern social functions.

2. Interdisciplinary research impetus:

Tarot themes are gradually being merged with disciplines such as psychology, history, and semiotics. For instance, research in recent years may dwell upon the psychological influence of tarot on decision-making processes and self-reflection, its artistic value, and cultural weight. The emergence of data-based and randomized research could provide new techniques and analytical methods for tarot studies.

3. The influence of world social events:

The New Crown Epidemic increased the interest in spiritual practices during 2020-2021, which might have catalyzed tarot-related research. Of course, this would explain why papers peaked in 2021-2022.

4. Refocusing academics:

It might be that in 2023-2024, the volume of publication has decreased because the research focus has shifted from basic research to more specialized or segmented areas, such as the development and analysis of digital divination tools.

Future Research Outlook

1. Research Stability:

Although the publication volume declined slightly in 2023-2024, the overall trend of tarot research has reached a relatively mature and stable stage, with more in-depth exploration around specific subthemes likely to occur in the future.

2. Application of Digitization and Technology:

With the development of AI and algorithmic technologies, the digital research of tarot-for instance, online divination tools and algorithmic randomization-can be one of the emerging hotspots.

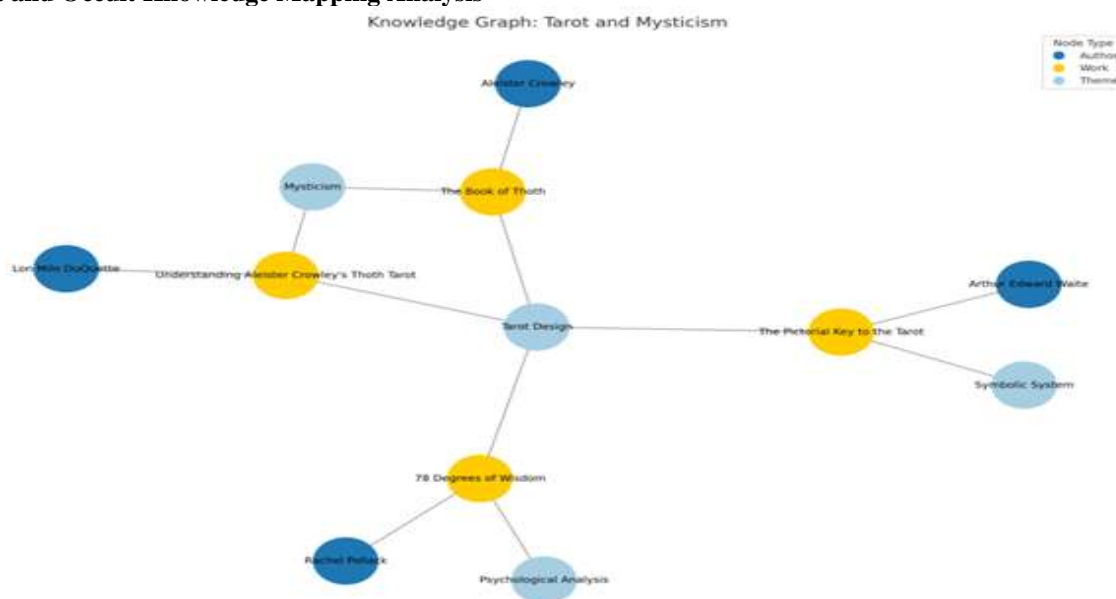
3. Deep cultural and psychological research:

In the future, such themes could be further investigated in the role of tarot in psychotherapy, in spiritual search, and/or as cultural heritage when the topic of tarot speaks to contemporary social situations or current cultural needs.

4. Comparative and cross-cultural studies:

Further research might be done through the comparative study of tarot cards with other divination tools, such as oracle cards, and also by studying the use and symbolism of tarot cards in various cultural backgrounds. Summary It gives a clear picture of the continued growth pattern of Tarot research in 2014-2024, reaching its peak in 2021-2022, afterward slightly going down but still remaining very high. By virtue of their multivalence and cultural relevance, tarot studies will also remain relevant for university circles in the coming years. Future research promises further breakthroughs: more digitization, psychology, cultural heritage, and interdisciplinarity.

Tarot and Occult Knowledge Mapping Analysis



1. Summary of the content of the atlas

It brings the core authors, main works, and topical fields concerning the Tarot and Occult knowledge area, including the relational structure of research. The nodes were then divided into authors, works, and themes. Set intersection of research content with ideas through the edges connects in an interlocking relationship.

2. Core Node Analysis

The following are the core nodes in the mapping:

Author nodes

1. Aleister Crowley:

Ligned work: The Book of Thoth.

Contribution: The pushing of boundaries in the design of tarot regarding symbolic complexity and philosophical depth.

2. Arthur Edward Waite:

Connections: The Pictorial Key to the Tarot.

Contribution: Laying the bedrock of modern tarot symbolism and interpretation.

3. Rachel Pollack:

Connection: 78 Degrees of Wisdom.

Contribution: Combining psychology to promote modern applications of the Tarot.

4. Lon Milo DuQuette:

Connection of Works: Understanding Aleister Crowley's Thoth Tarot.

Contribution: Interpretation of Crowley's work to inform modern research.

Nodes of works

1. The Book of Thoth:

Thematic associations: design of tarot cards, occultism.

Status: Tarot classic that deeply shows the philosophical depth through much symbolism. 2.

2. Pictorial Key to the Tarot

Thematic associations: tarot card design, symbolic system.

Status: Simple, yet popular; the cornerstone of modern tarot card design. 3.

3. 78 Degrees of Wisdom:

Theme: tarot card design, psychoanalysis.

Status: The combination of tarot with psychology enriches the field of application. 4.

4. Understanding Aleister Crowley's Thoth Tarot

Thematic associations: tarot card design, occultism.

Status: Guide to Crowley's works. Involves collection of material on various topics relevant to a study by researchers.

Theme Nodes

1. Tarot Design:

Core theme, relevant for all works.

It represents the role that Tarot Design plays-a bridge between the occult and the arts.

2. Mysticism:

Primary relation to The Book of Thoth and Understanding Aleister Crowley's Thoth Tarot.

This points to the deep connection that occurred between the Tarot and occult thought.

3. Symbolic System:

Connects primarily to The Pictorial Key to the Tarot.

Emphasizes the symbolic language of the Tarot and its symbolism.

4. Psychological Analysis:

Connects with 78 Degrees of Wisdom.

A reflection of how Tarot integrates psychology into modern research.

3. Relationship Structure Analysis

Modularity:

The chart is fundamentally based on two major modules, namely:

1. Aleister Crowley and Rachel Pollack-inspired the Occult and Psychoanalysis module.

2. the module of Symbolism and Design assigned to Arthur Edward Waite.

Centrality:

The core nodes are Tarot Design and Mysticism, which connect several works and authors and are the central theme of the entire graph.

Edge Weight Analysis :

High-weighted edges, like from Aleister Crowley to Thoth, are those which indicate a pretty strong correlation between that certain author and the work involved.

Low-weighted edges-for example, Symbolic System and Psychoanalysis-are indirect influences between themes.

4. Analysis of the temporal dimension

Early 20th century (1910s):

The Pictorial Key to the Tarot lays the foundation for modern tarot card design.

Mid-20th century:

It deepens the philosophical and occult nature of the Tarot through *The Book of Thoth*.

Late 20th to early 21st century:

Among many others, *78 Degrees of Wisdom* and *Understanding Aleister Crowley's Thoth Tarot* are among those writing pieces which have enriched the applicative field of Tarot.

5 Value of research

Pathways of Idea Propagation:

It is an attempt, in atlas form, to trace the growth of the Tarot from symbolic beginnings through occult philosophy to psychological applications.

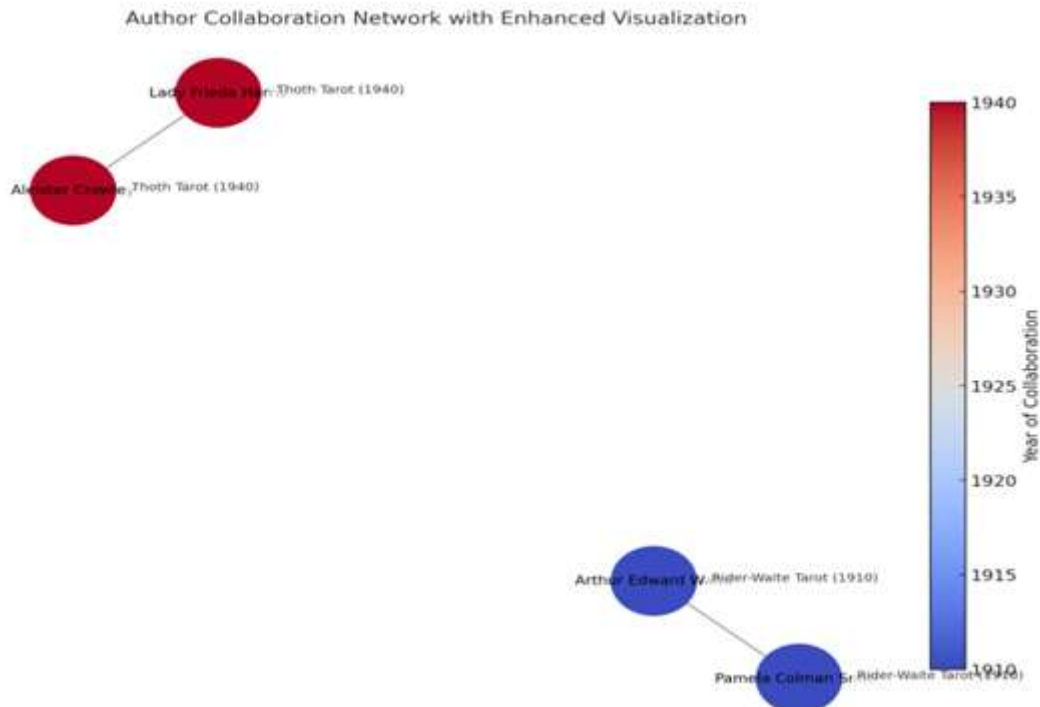
Interdisciplinary Characteristics:

It spans a number of disciplines, including but not limited to semiotics, occultism, and psychology, showing the diversified trend of tarot card research.

Academic Hot Spots Identified:

Other academic foci in the field of study are tarot design and mysticism.

Systems analysis: author collaboration network diagram (enhanced visualization)



2. edges: lines of connection

Edges indicate collaborative relationships between authors.

Chart Overview

The following atlas represents the collaborative relationship of two groups of authors in the field of tarot studies: the first group consisting of Aleister Crowley and Lady Frieda Harris, and the second composed of Arthur Edward Waite and Pamela Colman Smith. It points out, with color and node placement, the points in time when the collaborations took place and also the strength of the partnership. In our case below is a systematic analysis of the graph.

Analysis of the components of the atlas

1. nodes:

Every node is an author.

Color and size of the node reflects the influence of that author or the time point associated with the collaborative project:

Red: represents later collaborations, for example, 1940.

Blue: indicates older collaborations, such as from 1910.

While there can be other representations, node size probably signifies the importance of an author or the size of an outcome of collaboration.

There is an edge between two authors if they collaborated on a major project or publication; for instance, designing and publishing the Tarot.

3. Timeline (right color scale):

It is between 1910 and 1940, with details on when the two sets of authors worked together. Blue (1910): corresponds to the collaboration of Arthur Edward Waite and Pamela Colman Smith. Red (1940): when Aleister Crowley worked together with Lady Frieda Harris.

Cohort analysis

Aleister Crowley and Lady Frieda Harris:

The famous Thoth Tarot was the collaboration between the two in the year 1940.

The collaboration was to focus on the integration of the occult and the visual arts: Crowley providing symbolic and occult input, and Harris the artistic flair.

The red nodes and edges indicate that the group's work is later in date, which constitutes an important result of mid-20th century tarot studies.

2. Arthur Edward Waite and Pamela Colman Smith:

Their collaboration started in 1910 with the design of the Rider-Waite Tarot.

Waite gave the symbology and interpretive framework to the Tarot, and Smith did the drawing; therefore, it was them who laid the foundational aspects for the modern symbolism of the Tarot.

In general, it could be said that the blue nodes and edges indicate this was an earlier collaboration, marking the very start of tarot studies to come at the beginning of the 20th century.

Comparison of Collaboration Models

1. Timing and context of the collaboration:

The Rider-Waite Tarot was created at the beginning of the 20th century, and its creation had strong links to the Symbolist movement at that time. Indeed, it focused on trying to establish a modern symbolic system for the Tarot.

Thoth Tarot worked in the mid-20th century, and his work was strongly influenced by occultism and astrology, trying to combine Tarot with a more complex occult system.

2. Forms of Collaboration:

The Rider-Waite Tarot is a merging of symbology and 'illustrative' art while the central aim is to populate Tarot symbolism.

The Thoth Tarot is a collaboration with more philosophical and occult depth, combining astrology, kabbalah, and occult symbolism for advanced researchers.

3. Academic and cultural influences:

The Rider-Waite Tarot became the basis of modern Tarot culture, and its symbolic system and design

have had a strong impact on subsequent Tarot studies.

The Thoth Tarot has been hailed, both in academic and in occult circles, as a classic example of higher tarot symbolism.

Future Research and Application Directions

1. Extended research on collaborative models:

Look into the models of interdisciplinary collaboration in tarot design, including the deep integration of art, occultism, and symbolism.

Discuss the division of roles between authors during collaboration and its effect on the final result.

2. Time series analysis:

Study the historical relation between the design of tarot cards and socio-cultural changes, e.g., how these reflect the philosophical and artistic trends of the time.

3. Digital collaboration:

Discuss contemporary digital technology used in designing modern tarots and algorithmically generated tarot images, plus the creation of virtual reality tarot cards.

Summarization. This map vividly depicts the collaborative networks of two major groups of authors in tarot studies. By an analysis of the timing, result, and influence of collaboration, the following can be found: in the 20th century, tarot studies transformed gradually from the establishment of a symbolic system to deepening the occult. These collaborating patterns are important for reference in subsequent research; meanwhile, they also reflect the crucial role of interdisciplinary collaboration in creation.

Systematic analysis: map of authors' nationalities

Overview of graphs

Above is the nationality distribution of authors in the field of Tarot and Oracle Cards research in two forms: pie charts and horizontal bar charts, which respectively visualize the authors' nationality data in proportional and quantitative terms.

Analysis of Chart Elements

1. Pie chart (proportional distribution):

United States of America: 60% and also the leading source of authors.

UK: 40%, Second largest contributor to the pool of authors.

This pie chart clearly indicates the percentage difference between the US authors and UK authors,

thus showing that the US was leading on issues of tarot and oracle card research.

2. Horizontal bar chart-distribution of numbers:

USA: 6 authors in all.

UK: 4 in all authors.

Bars are highlighting the respective distribution of the number of authors, while supplementing the absolute value information of the proportions in the pie chart.

Trends and Characteristics

1. There are considerable country differences:

The USA has both the largest number of authors and the highest share reflecting thereby the dominant role this country plays in tarot- and oracle card-based studies.

The UK, one of the important birthplaces of Tarot, has a relatively high proportion, though having fewer authors.

2. Cultural and academic background:

American scholars also tend to be more interdisciplinary in their research and utilize modern technologies more, which might have also influenced the number of authors studying tarot and oracle cards.

It could be, however, that traditional symbolism, along with historical studies in general, has been approached more from within the UK-the origin of this symbolism system of the Tarot.

3. Data presentation:

Pie charts are useful in the representation of proportional difference.

While bar charts provide more specific quantitative information, the combination of the two will give a comprehensive presentation of the data.

Influencing Factors Analysis

1. academic tradition and facilities:

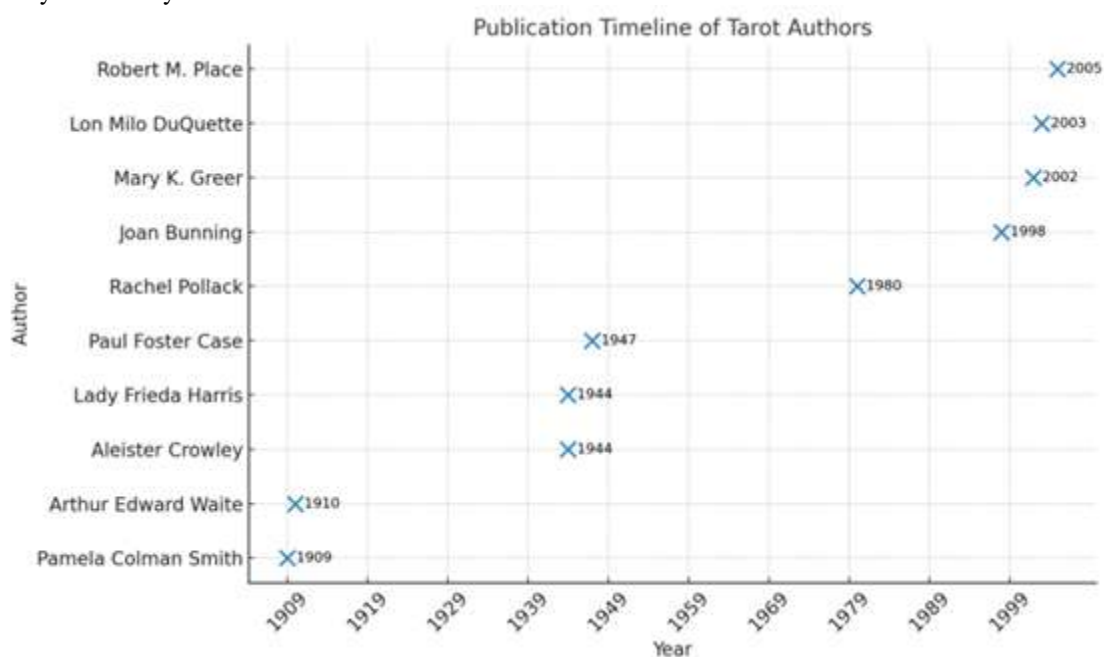
It may also be due to the simple fact that U.S. colleges and research institutions are academically more resourced in the areas of psychology, cultural studies, and semiotics and therefore garner more researchers.

While the UK has a strong historical tradition in tarot studies, research there may be more concentrated within a few specialized areas.

2. The popularity of tarot and oracle cards remains high and is increasing

In the United States, the rapid popularization of tarot and oracle cards in popular culture over the last few years-for example, in spiritual practices and personal growth-has stimulated academic research.

UK-based research is more likely to delve deeper into the depth of their historical significance and symbolic systems.



Future Research Directions

1. Cross-national comparative research:

Observe the themes and academic trends that different countries focus on when it comes to tarot and oracle cards.

Comparing the United States and the United Kingdom in regard to research methodology, data resources, and cultural background reveals both similarities and differences.

2. Inclusion of authors from other countries:

With globalization, continental European countries or Asian scholars may join little by little and expand Tarot and Oracle Card Studies in a more diverse number of nationals.

3. Research collaboration:

In the future, we will be able to use the comparison of collaborative networks between researchers in the US and the UK, adding a deepening of content in research and academic impacts.

Summarization.

These two charts visually characterize the nationality distribution of U.S. and U.K. American authors lead in the number and percent of tarot and oracle card research, showing their dominance in academic and cultural resources, but the UK retains an important position as the academic place of origin for the culture of tarot cards. Comparative and collaborative studies can deeply develop the academic study of tarot and oracle cards beyond the present state of scholarship in the field.

Systems analysis: tarot author publication timeline

Overview of the Atlas

This atlas represents the important publication years of different tarot authors chronologically, from 1909 to 2005. The Tarot Atlas shows the distribution of the key figures and their publishing activities in the field of Tarot, underlining the historical development of Tarot.

Key Authors and Years of Publication

1. Early phase (1909-1910):

Pamela Colman Smith 1909, Arthur Edward Waite 1910

Together, they produced the Rider-Waite Tarot, an innovative creation that spearheaded modern tarot card symbolism.

This phase marked the modernization of the Tarot from being a deck of traditional divination into one of modern symbolism and semiotics.

2. Middle Phase: 1944-1947

Aleister Crowley and Lady Frieda Harris 1944: Collaborated on the publication of the Thoth Tarot, merging occultism and astrology with the Tarot.

Paul Foster Case (1947):

Published a seminal work on tarot symbolism that developed further the integration of the tarot with the Kabbalistic system.

This phase of research emphasized the philosophical and occult connotations of the Tarot.

3. Later phase: 1980-2005

Rachel Pollack (1980):

Her influential work 78 Degrees of Wisdom published and it is considered the classic of modern tarot philosophy.

Joan Bunning 1998 :

She published Learning the Tarot, a systematized tarot study guide for beginners.

Mary K. Greer (2002):

Her first book, 21 Ways to Read a Tarot Card, provides an original approach in the way one interprets tarot cards.

Lon Milo DuQuette (2003) and Robert M. Place (2005):

Their research focuses on the history and symbolic system of the Tarot, bringing a modern academic approach to the studies of Tarot.

It meant a new phase of both diversification and modernization for the tarot study field.

Time Period Characterization and Analysis

1. Tarot Modernization-its modernization began in the years 1909-1910.

The publication of the Rider-Waite Tarot brought in the modern Tarot symbolism system, transforming it from an occult tool to a common symbolic object.

2. Academic and occult deepening (1940s):

Thoth Tarot and related studies strongly reinforced the amalgamation of Tarot with occult and philosophical systems, giving it an expanded academic depth.

The research at this stage paid more attention to the symbolic meaning and interdisciplinary value of tarot cards.

3. Popularization and innovation in tarot: 1980-2005

The research carried out by the authors from later years prompts tarot cards to be disseminated as well as innovate along several practical and historical dimensions of philosophy.

Especially in the spheres of study guides and methods of interpretation, quite a good number of modern models for carrying out the practice of tarot have been developed.

Influence and Importance

1. Development of Tarot symbolism:

Different publication stages of the author show the development of Tarot from being a tool to a cultural symbol.

This development reflects the passage of tarot studies from traditional occultism to modern scholarship.

2. Interdisciplinary Characterization:

Mid-career researchers who introduced the occultism, astrology, and Kabbalah into Tarot studies expanded its scope of application in academia.

Further research empowered the functionality and psychological relevance of tarot cards.

3. Trend towards popularization:

This fact, combined with the research and publication that emerged in the late 20th century, promoted the Tarot as a relevant tool for use in cultural, psychological, and spiritual applications.

Future Research Directions

1. Development of the Tarot symbol system:

Continue the research into the symbolism of Tarot and find new ways of innovating with modern cultural contexts.

2. Digitization and Technology Application:

Discuss the use of Tarot in the digital age, including online divination and Tarot reading with the use of artificial intelligence.

3. Cross-cultural comparative study:

Analyze the differences in tarot card symbolism systems in different cultural contexts and their impact on global culture.

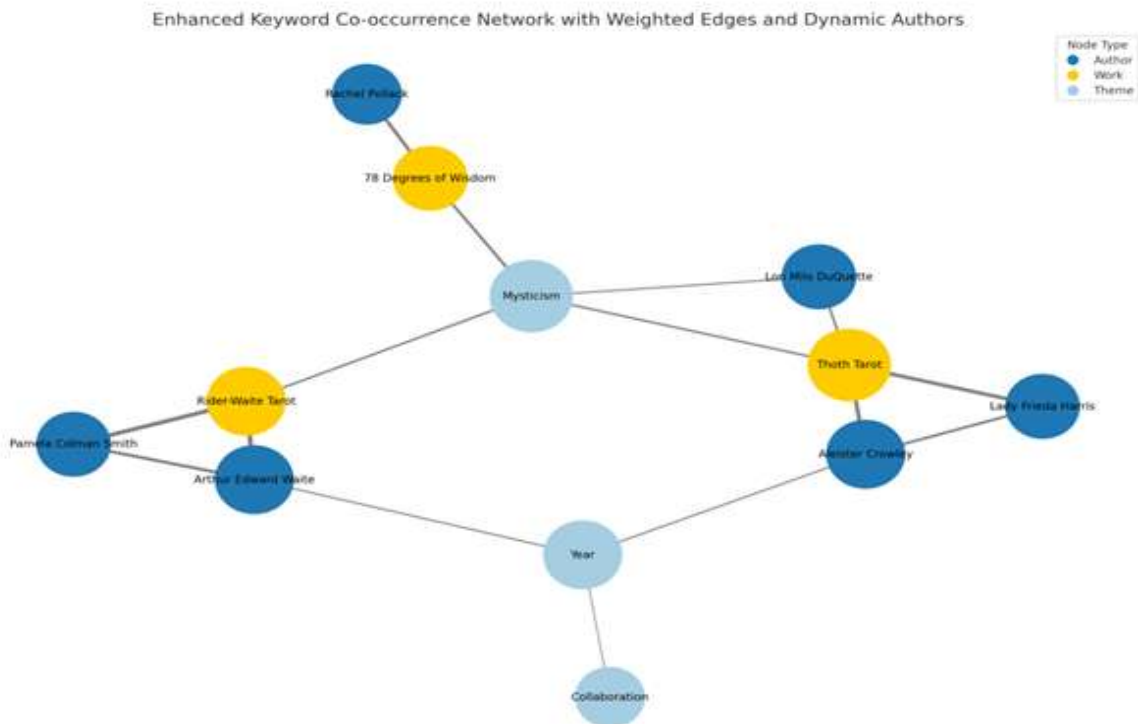
Summarize.

The following timeline well reveals the publishing activity of the authors in the Tarot arena and their historic lineage. In this respect, it would seem that studies related to tarot cards went through some sort of an evolutionary journey from the realms of pure traditional symbolism toward an increasingly interdisciplinary type of modern research; hence, their cultural and academic value is being unearthed and elaborated upon to varying extents during various periods of time. The end.

Systematic analysis of keyword co-occurrence network mapping

1. Overview of Chart

This atlas reveals the dynamics of tarot card design in relation to important authors, works, and themes in the occult. The core nodes, edge weights, time dimensions, and network structure are analyzed and characterized by a combination of node types—authors, works, and themes—and weighted edges.



2. Core node analysis

Thoth Tarot vs Rider-Waite Tarot:

Main work nodes could connect a number of authors-collaborators, for example: Aleister Crowley-Lady Frieda Harris, Arthur Edward Waite-Pamela Colman Smith, but also themes-Mysticism.

The Thoth Tarot has shown the spread of its influence in modern occultism through the continuation of Lon Milo DuQuette.

The Rider-Waite Tarot is the academic popularization of tarot ideas through Rachel Pollack and 78 Degrees of Wisdom.

Mysticism:

This is a thematic network node, centralized within the network, relating all works and best capturing the idea of mysticism as the ideological underpinning of tarot card design.

Year:

It is related to the Author and Works nodes, and through them, the time dimension plays an important role in creating and collaborating on works.

3. Analyzing edge weights

Highly weighted edges :

For example, the high edge weight between Aleister Crowley and 'Thoth Tarot' expresses the relevance of the partnership.

The edge between Arthur Edward Waite and The Rider-Waite Tarot also reveals the deep connection.

Low Weighted Edges:

This edge of low weight between Year and Collaboration may show that these nodes are background information, supporting descriptions, rather than the core relationships within the network.

4. Time Dimensional Analysis

1910s:

The Rider-Waite Tarot was the seminal work of modern tarot design; created by Waite and Smith, who were central in the period.

1940s:

The Thoth Tarot was a trend toward sophistication in tarot design and was the collaborative work of Crowley and Harris.

1980s and onwards:

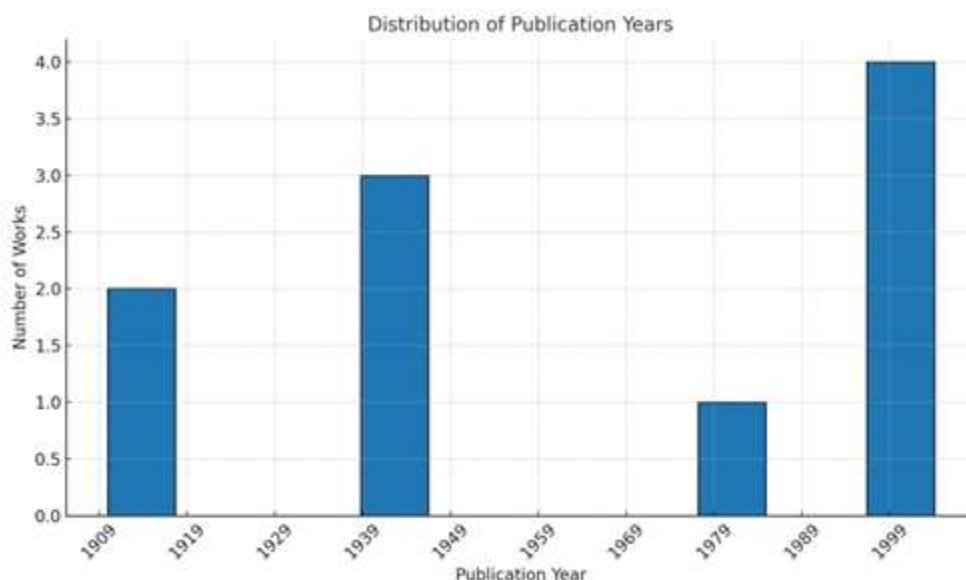
The complete opposite could be said about Rachel Pollack and 78 Degrees of Wisdom: a culmination of further popularization, even academicization, of tarot ideas in connection with Mysticism in order to show the continuity of the occult in modern times.

Lon Milo DuQuette extends the influence of Thoth Tarot into modern occult studies.

5. Network architecture features

Modularity:

This chart can be divided into two main modules:



The Early Tarot genre focuses on the subject matter of The Rider-Waite Tarot.

The mid-complexity genre revolves around the Thoth Tarot.

These two modules are linked only indirectly through the node Mysticism.

Hierarchical

Core nodes, Works, interconnect authors and themes and form the hub of the network.

Thematic nodes, among which is Mysticism, play the role of bridges with which the different modules make their connections stronger.

Density distribution:

The network density is more homogeneous in distribution, with one dense central cluster of connections emanating from the Works node and sparser peripheral nodes, including Year and Collaboration.

6 Research Implications

Idea Propagation Path:

This mapping exposes the propagation of the idea in the path of Tarot design, going from simplicity to complexity (Rider-Waite to Thoth) into popularity, as found with 78 Degrees of Wisdom.

Cross-Generational Influences

Connections between authors and works from different periods introduce Tarot design continuity and changes within the time dimension.

Multidisciplinary Intersections:

Occult themes are threaded throughout the network, reflecting the centrality of this discipline in the development of the Tarot.

System Analysis: Tarot Distribution by Year of Publication

Chart Overview

This bar chart shows the distribution of the number of publications of Tarot and related research works in various years. The year of publication is taken on the horizontal axis, while on the vertical axis is taken the number of works issued. Thus, this plot reflects the temporal distribution of publishing activities related to Tarot.

Main Observations

1. Peak year of publication:

1909: Two major works are published, including the first edition of the Rider-Waite Tarot series.

1940s: There were 3 publications, and it was the second peak in research, focusing on combining semiotics with occultism.

1990-iki: The number of publications again peaks at 4 altogether. The publication activity of this period demonstrates the popularization and innovation of Tarot studies in the modern world.

2. Periods of low publication activity:

Very few works were published between 1929 and 1938, between 1950 and 1978. These two periods represent the relative stagnation of research in the Tarot domain.

Characterization of time periods

1. early phase, 1909-1910:

This marked the beginning of the modernizing phase for the Tarot, but most especially, it introduced the Rider-Waite Tarot and thus provided the foundation of modern Tarot symbolism.

The establishment of the symbol system and the integration of artistic expression were focused on.

2. Intermediate stage : In the 1940s

It represents the important critical phase in which the studies of tarot deeply merged with occultism.

It was to include the publication of Thoth Tarot and associated works, which circulated philosophizing and the occultization of Tarot.

3. Phase of revival and development: 1979-1990s

During this period, tarot entered a revival phase wherein the study and practice of modern tarot cards were gradually becoming popular.

Publications focused on providing practical guides, such as beginner's manuals, and modern philosophical readings to support contemporary users.

Potential Influencing Factors

1. Cultural background and social needs:

Publishing activity in the early phase may be closely connected with a cultural revival and the occult movement, which came powerfully in 1909. The mid-phase publication started in the 1940s.

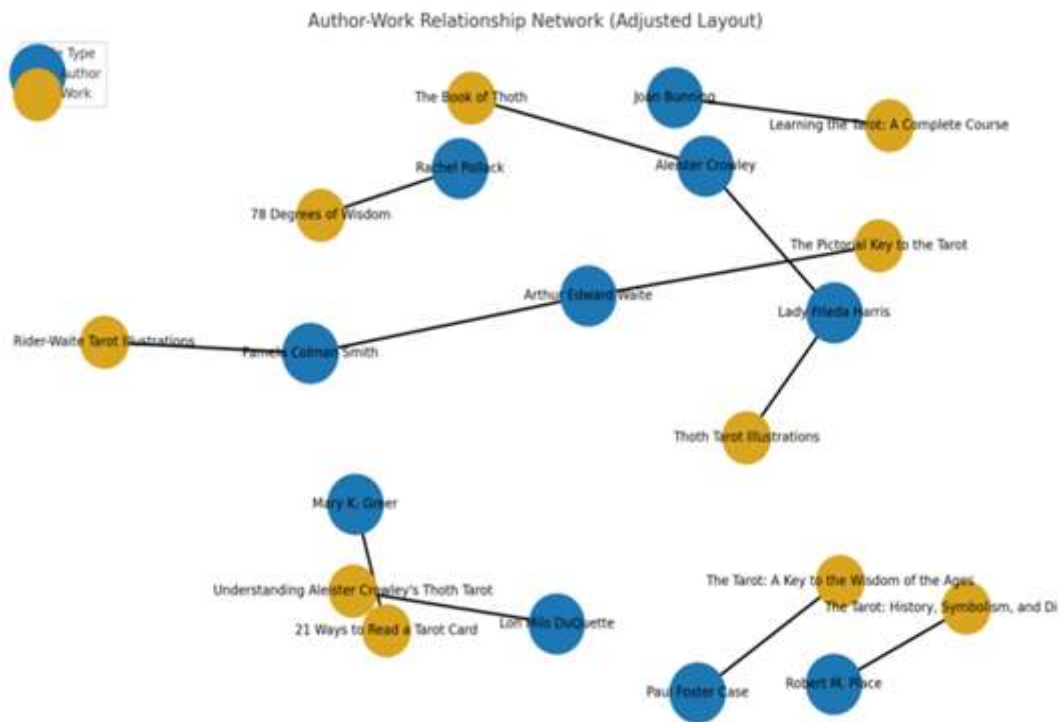
The modern spiritual practice or the popular cultural demands would have driven the peak of publishing in the 1990s.

2. Causes of stagnation in publishing activity:

The stagnation in publishing for these two periods, 1929-1938 and 1950-1978, is temptingly linked to the economic and cultural changes created by the two world wars and their aftermath.

During these periods, social and academic concerns may have shifted to more urgent social issues.

3. The facilitating role of technological progress and globalization:



The peak in the 1990s may have been facilitated by the advances in printing and communication technology, besides the cultural diffusion of tarot cards on a worldwide scale.

Future Research Directions

1. Reason the causes of periodic publishing stagnation:
 In-depth study of the grounds that determined the decline of tarot research activity connected with the years 1929-1938, and 1950-1978, considering a historical, economic, and cultural context.
2. development of modern tarot studies:
 Discover the new uses that Tarot could find in modern society, thanks to digitization and new technologies, including online divination with Tarot cards generated by artificial intelligence.
3. Interdisciplinary and cross-cultural studies:
 Compare the characteristics of tarot publishing activities, and their academic and social significance in different historical periods and cultural contexts.

Summarization.

Mapping has shown that there are three important stages in the activities of tarot publishing, namely, in the early formation of the symbol system, in the middle period of deepening the occult integration, and last but not least, the later period of popularization and innovation. Even being held up in certain periods, publication

activities continue the evolution of the Tarot as an important object for semiotic and cultural research. Now, it would be possible to go on with more explorations by researchers in presenting academic and social values through the combination of historical, cultural, and technological contexts.

System analysis: network diagram of author-work relationships

Overview of the Atlas

This graph visualizes authors' relationships in the field of tarot study and their works. As follows, this graph features two types of nodes:

Blue nodes: authors.

Yellow nodes: represent works.

The lines between the nodes denote direct connections from authors to their works that have been published, and the layout of the graph is adjusted to show clearly the hierarchy of the connection.

Analisis of structure by means of the map

1. Central nodes, core authors:

The core authors in the graph are Aleister Crowley and Arthur Edward Waite.

Aleister Crowley is associated with The Book of Thoth and his creation, the Thott Tarot Illustrations or, more commonly, other works which show the integral interrelationship of tarot and occult.

Arthur Edward Waite added The Pictorial Key to the Tarot and the Rider-Waite Tarot Illustrations to the list and also happened to be the founder of the modern symbolism of tarot.

2. A tightly connected group:

Pamela Colman Smith and Arthur Edward Waite were a closely collaborative duo in bringing about the Rider-Waite Tarot Illustrations, showing just how illustration and symbolism could work together in holy matrimony.

The work of Lady Frieda Harris and Aleister Crowley, the Thoth Tarot Illustrations, comes out of the unity between visual art and the occult.

3. Peripheral authors and works:

The peripheral position of authors such as Rachel Pollack, Mary K. Greer, and Robert M. Place is a result of their different research orientation from that of the core authors:

78 Degrees of Wisdom by Rachel Pollack deals with tarot card reading purely from a philosophical angle.

Mary K. Greer's 21 Ways to Read a Tarot Card introduces original ways of learning.

Robert M. Place's The Tarot: History, Symbolism, and Divination focuses on history and symbolism.

4.

4. Independence and influence of works:

Some of these works, such as Learning the Tarot: A Complete Course (Joan Bunning), are more autonomous; however, as textbooks of introduction in their own right, they are widely used in tarot learning.

The Tarot: A Key to the Wisdom of the Ages by Paul Foster Case is a classic in occult studies, underlining the connection between the Kabbalah and the Tarot.

Network Characteristics and Importance

1. Centrality of the network:

This is a centralized network, with Aleister Crowley and Arthur Edward Waite at the center, whose collaborative work has been seminal to the symbolic system and scholarly value of tarot studies.

2. Interdisciplinary characterization:

The relation of the nodes here reflects the variance of tarot studies—from art illustrations and symbolism to psychology to philosophy—with different directions packed in a multilayer body of knowledge.

3. influence and dissemination:

The works of the core and peripheral authors together form the theoretical framework and practical guidance of tarot research; the core nodes have a great influence on the peripheral nodes.

Future Research Directions

1. Collaboration mode analysis:

Discuss how core authors collaborate and contribute to the building up of tarot research.

Pay more attention to the independence of peripheral authors and application areas of their research results.

2. Interdisciplinary integration:

It does also point to a deepening in the intersection of Tarot with psychology, philosophy, and history, with the value of application in new disciplinary fields.

3. Impact Assessment of Works:

Quantify academic citations and scope of mass communication for different works in order to estimate their long-term impact.

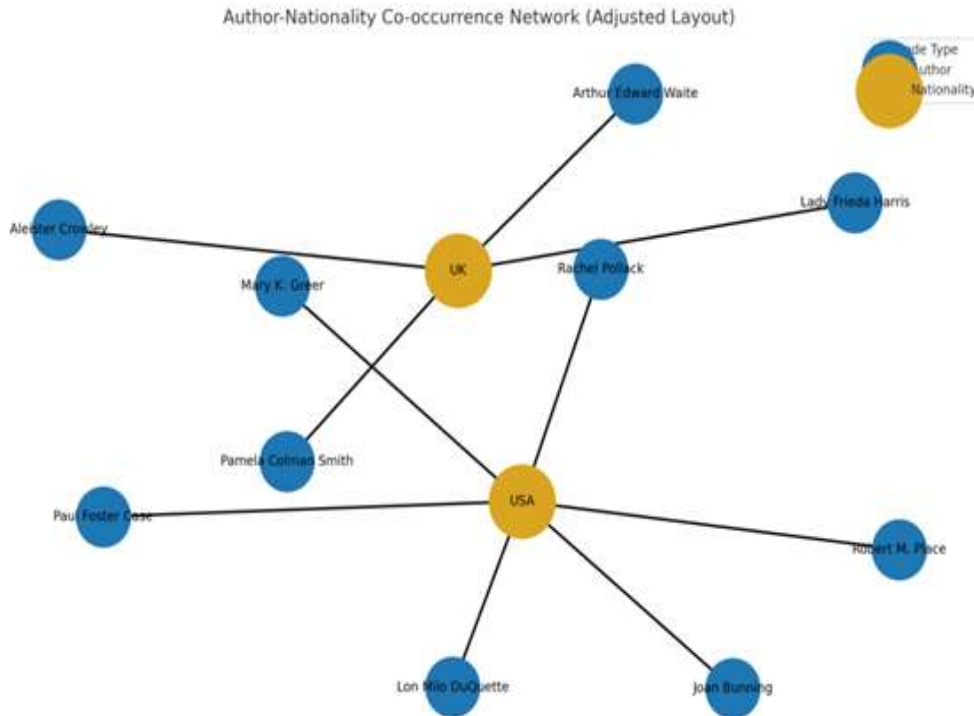
4. Digital Network Expansion:

The development of semiotic research and artistic design analysis of Tarot works by introducing modern digital technologies.

Summarization.

This mapping vividly reflects the network of relationships among authors and works in Tarot studies, showing the dynamics of evolution that Tarot as an academic and cultural symbol underwent through core-periphery node interaction. The structure of the atlas reflects the characteristics of the centralization in the studies of tarot and the trend of interdisciplinary research, proposing new vistas and directions in further research.

Systematic analysis: author-nationality co-occurrence network diagrams



Overview of the Atlas

This mapping shows the cooccurrence relationship between the authors in the field of Tarot studies and their nationality. The graph comprises two kinds of nodes:

Blue nodes: authors.

Yellow nodes: represent nationalities, USA and UK.

Each link here between nodes represents authors and their nationality associations. After readjustments have been made to layout view, one obtains clear distribution and linkage regarding various nation-based authors in research in a tarot card environment.

Analysis of the graph structure

1. Nationality Node Analysis:

USA (United States)

The USA node connects six authors including Mary K. Greer, Lon Milo DuQuette, Joan Bunning and Robert M. Place.

The USA holds the central position in this chart, and this centrality is related to importance in the field of tarot card research.

UK (United Kingdom):

The UK node connects 4 authors including Arthur Edward Waite, Pamela Colman Smith, Aleister Crowley and Lady Frieda Harris.

While the UK happens to be less than the US, it still retains its huge academic influence due to its originating position in the Tarot symbolism system.

2. Distribution of Authors and their Contributions:

American author group:

The research of American authors mostly embraces the modern techniques of Tarot study and its philosophy and symbolic extrapolations. Examples: Mary K. Greer and Joan Bunning provide structured tarot study plans.

Robert M. Place specializes in the history and symbolism of the Tarot.

American authors are more varied and upto-date in their research orientation.

British Authors' Group:

British authors are mainly the founders of early symbolic systems of the Tarot. Examples:

The Rider-Waite Tarot is a work by the collaboration of Arthur Edward Waite and Pamela Colman Smith.

The Thoth Tarot was created by Aleister Crowley and Lady Frieda Harris, again a synthesis of occultism with an artistic design.

This suggests that the research of the British authors is in favor of deeper history and the occult.

3. Balanced Cross-National Distribution:

Though tarocchi studies firstly saw the light of day in the UK, the quantity of authors and the variability of trends in the US testify to the leadership of this country in the modern tarocchi studies.

There are significant complementarities in the research content of authors from both countries: the UK focuses on tradition and occultism, while the US is more concerned with modernization and popularization.

Network Characteristics and Significance

1. Bicentric structure in the network:

The mapping shows a bicentric structure, with USA and UK at its center, which means that the main contributors to the field of tarot research come from these two countries.

Authors from each country show a more explicit aggregation around their nationality nodes.

2. Transnational exchanges and influences:

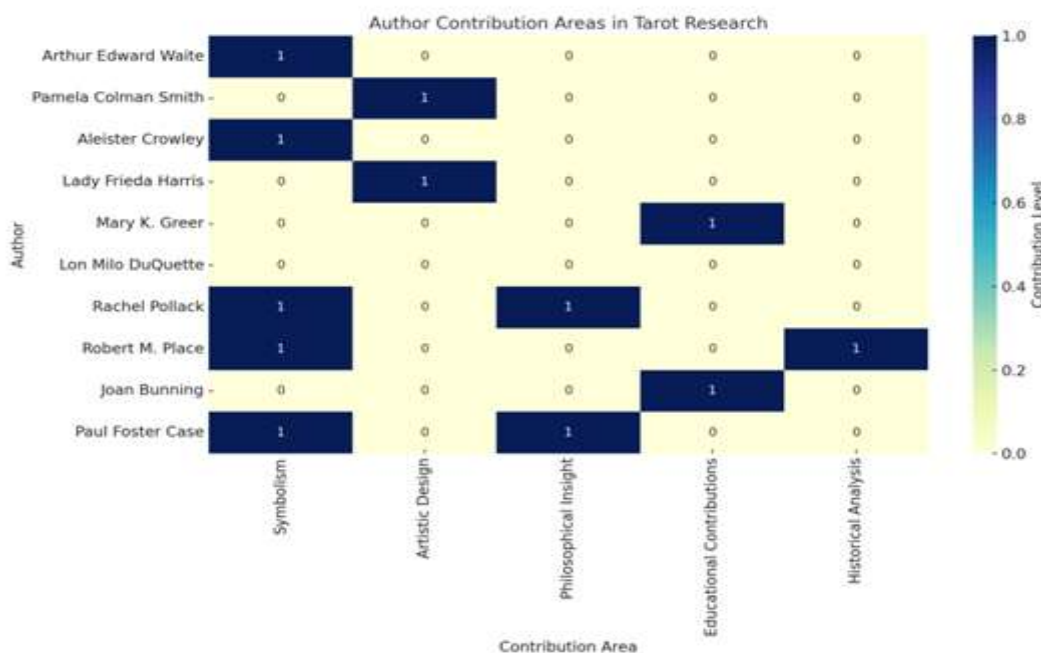
Although the mapping does not directly show transnational collaboration, the research content of the US and UK authors complemented each other and may have indirectly contributed to scholarly exchange.

For example, the study of symbol systems in the UK gave the US a theoretical framework on which to base its current methodology of learning.

3. Cultural and historical influences:

The contributions of the British are closely linked with the presentation of Tarot's historically origins and are concentrated just on symbolism and occultism.

Studies on American authors, thus, reflect the increasing need for cultural communication and modern practice, representing a new role of Tarot in the modern society.



Future Research Directions

1. Collaborative transnational research:

Discuss the possibilities of collaborations between UK and US authors, and what any such collaborations might indicate about globalization and tarot studies.

Explore new interdisciplinary research directions representative of the research characteristics of both countries.

2. entry by other countries:

Due to globalization, non-British and American writers will take part more and more in Tarot

studies in the future, and the academic horizon will be extended.

3. Relevance of the cultural background in relation to the research content.

Deepen the study of the connection of the content of tarot research with the cultural background of their authors' country, for example, how American culture, focused on psychology, influences modern applications of tarot.

Summarization.

The mapping shows the distribution and connection of British and American authors within the framework of tarot research. Drawing from this, the UK, where the whole system of symbolism was given birth to by the Tarot, therefore, having contributed a great deal with regard to researching symbolism and occultism. On another hand, the US has expanded the applicability of the Tarot through diverse and modern research. Hence, future studies will complete the global influence as a part of culture or academic signs by fostering further transnational collaboration and greater national reflection.

Systematic analysis: mapping the contributions of authors in the field of tarot studies

Overview of the chart

This atlas represents the extent various authors in the field of Tarot research have contributed to each field of study in the form of a heat map. The horizontal axis displays the areas of contribution, including:

Semiotics - Symbolism
Artistic Design
Philosophical Insight
Educational Contributions

Historical Analysis

The vertical axis refers to major authors. Color shades correspond to the level of a contribution: from light yellow to dark blue indicates the greater the contribution, the darker the color becomes.

Interpretation of the maps

1. Symbolism:

Among the authors whose contributions are great and will always be remembered, some of them are Arthur Edward Waite, Aleister Crowley, Rachel Pollack, and Paul Foster Case.

These authors are of vital importance to the construction of the Tarot symbolic system. Example:

Arthur Edward Waite and Aleister Crowley are considered the founding fathers of Tarot symbolism, and their works provide the theoretical background upon which modern Tarot readings are based.

Rachel Pollack therefore combines symbolic systems with philosophical insights in such a way that gives a deeper meaning to the Tarot cards.

2. Artistic Design:

Notable authors: Pamela Colman Smith and Lady Frieda Harris.

These two authors are considered the primary illustrators of the Tarot and have made landmark contributions to visual symbolism and artistic design. Example:

Pamela Colman Smith's classic illustrations of the Rider-Waite Tarot.

Thoth's Tarot artwork was conjured up by a woman well-versed in astrology coupled with Aleister Crowley known as Lady Frieda Harris. 3.

3. Philosophical Insight:

Notable contributors: Aleister Crowley, Rachel Pollack.

They combine the occult and philosophy in with the Tarot to make it much more than a divinatory tool. Example:

Rachel Pollack's 78 Degrees of Wisdom raises the Tarot to the study of philosophy and psychology.

4. Contributions to Education:

Notable authors include Mary K. Greer, Joan Bunning, and Lon Milo DuQuette.

Works by these authors are addressed to beginners and the general public, providing systematic tarot study guides and practical tips. Example:

Mary K. Greer's bestselling 21 Ways to Read a Tarot Card.

A traditional textbook introduction is Joan Bunning's Learning the Tarot. 5.

5. Historical Analysis:

Notable authors include Robert M. Place and Paul Foster Case.

They trace the historical unfolding of the Tarot within its cultural context. Example:

Robert M. Place is a specialist in the history of Tarot development.

Paul Foster Case shows the Tarot in relationship to the history of the Kabbalah.

Network characteristics and importance

1. Multi-disciplinary contributing authors:

Aleister Crowley and Rachel Pollack:

The contributions of these two authors span multiple fields, covering both semiotic and philosophical insights and practical and theoretical studies of the Tarot.

Paul Foster Case:

It provides an interdisciplinary perspective on tarot studies, combining semiotic and historic analysis.

2. Field-focused authors:

Pamela Colman Smith and Lady Frieda Harris:

Working mainly in the sphere of art and design, their visuals have had a deep effect on Tarot symbolism.

Mary K. Greer and Joan Bunning:
 Excelled in the field of educational contributions and greatly contributed to the popularization of the Tarot.

3. Complementarity between fields:
 Complementary relationships have emerged between the different researchers, such as when symbolic research provides theoretical material for art and design, and the educational contributions develop tarot cards as a practical aid.

Trends and Implications

1. Trend of cross-field collaboration:
 This mapping shows that the tarot study gradually displays a tendency for cross-field cooperative development. The efforts of different fields promote both theoretical deepening and practical promotion of tarot jointly.

2. Continuity of research from history to modern times:
 While early research, like symbology and historical analysis, provided a background upon which modern study and application of tarot are based, educational contributions and philosophical insights reflect the greater need for tarot within contemporary society.

Future Research Directions

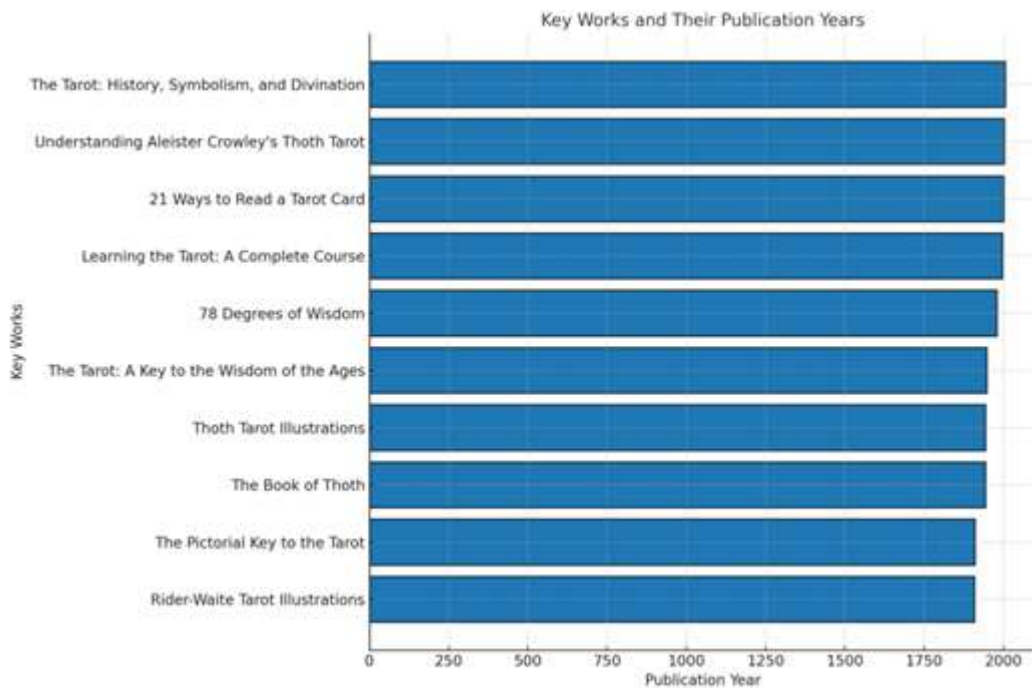
1. Interdisciplinary convergence research:
 Further promote the integration of semiotics, philosophy, psychology, and the arts and design in the pursuit of innovation in tarot theory and practice.

2. Integration of modern technology and education:
 Developing learning tools about Tarot using digital technology for online courses and virtual reality Tarot divination.

3. Cultural contexts and symbol systems:
 Deepen the symbolism of the tarot cards in various cultural backgrounds and find its adaptation and dissemination in the globalization age.
 Summarize

This atlas clearly demonstrates the notable achievements and complementary features of the various authors in the field of Tarot studies in their different areas of contribution. The Tarot has gradually evolved from a divinatory tool into an object of study full of cultural and scholarly value through the intersection of symbolism, artistic design, philosophical insight, educational contributions, and historical analysis. Future research will go further in promoting innovation and development in the realm of Tarot in an interdisciplinary and multicultural context.

Systematic analysis: mapping of key works and their years of publication



Overview of Chart

This horizontal bar chart presents key works in the field of Tarot studies and their year of publication. The horizontal axis is the year of publication, the vertical axis is the title of the key work, and the length of the bar reflects the importance and scholarly influence of the work.

Interpretation of the graph

1. Distribution of key works by time of publication: This map shows some of the landmark works in the field of Tarot, from 1909 to 2005, representing the early development and modern expansion of Tarot studies.

Early Works:

Rider-Waite Tarot Illustrations 1909 and The Pictorial Key to the Tarot 1910

These two works, being the very beginning of the modern Tarot, fixed up the basics of the symbology system of Tarot.

The Book of Thoth 1944 and Thoth Tarot Illustrations 1944:

Expanded the integration of the Tarot with the occult and art and design.

Modern works:

Learning the Tarot: A Complete Course 1998; 21 Ways to Read a Tarot Card 2002:

Focuses on learning the Tarot for a complete beginner, using a structured approach to learning.

Aleister Crowley and the Thoth Tarot Understanding, 2003 The Tarot: History, Symbolism and Divination, 2005

Examines the history and symbolic system of the Tarot.

2. Sphere of Influence of the Work:

Early works were more about constructing symbology and symbolism systems, laying the

theoretical base for the development of modern Tarot.

Middle works like 78 Degrees of Wisdom, published in 1980, brought the study of tarot cards to the level of philosophy and psychology.

The more contemporary works tend toward study guides and historical analyses, such as Learning the Tarot and The Tarot: History, Symbolism, and Divination.

3. Continuity and discontinuity of publication:

While the early years, 1909-1944, were more densely filled with publishing activity, this first phase laid the basic framework for Tarot studies.

The longer interval from 1944 to 1980 shows the relative silence of research in the field.

Since 1980, there has been a gradual resurgence and diversification of publishing activity.

Academic Impact and Significance

Foundational contributions:

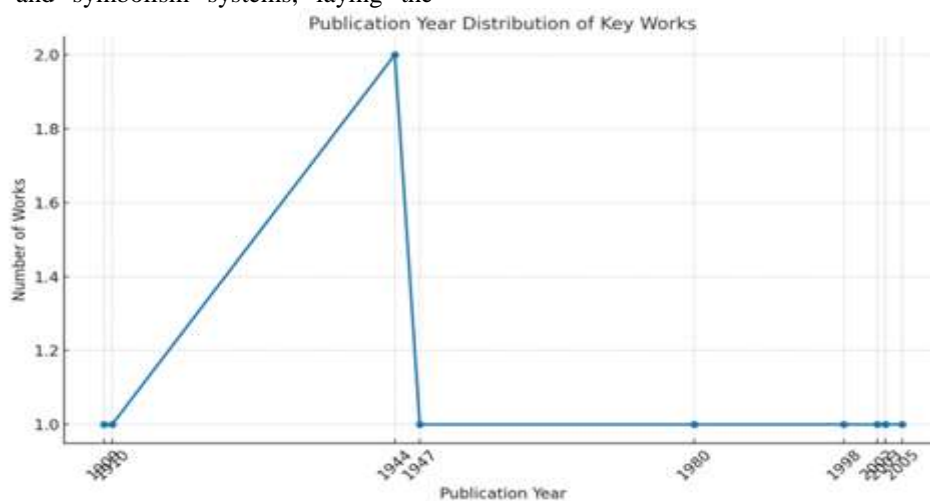
These two series, the Rider-Waite Tarot and Thoth Tarot, have an irreplaceable place in the realm of tarot symbolism and artistic design on account of their tracing back to the work of early masters.

These works formed the chief basis of modern tarot readings and gave the impetus to subsequent research directions.

2. Expansion of the field of study:

Works such as 21 Ways to Read a Tarot Card are not restricted to symbolism alone but draw upon psychological and philosophical insights as well.

The Tarot: History, Symbolism, and Divination provides insight into the historical analysis of the Tarot and fosters academic development in Tarot studies.



3. Popularization and Innovation:

This, due to educational instruction and popularization of learning methods, modern publications have transformed studying the Tarot from specialization to popularization.

For instance, Learning the Tarot provides a curriculum to teach more people about using the Tarot.

Future Research Directions

1. Interdisciplinary integration:

This work will go further in integrating Tarot studies with psychology, philosophy, and cultural studies in the exploration of its academic value as a spiritual tool.

2. Digital Application:

Take these classics and digitize them with modern technology; develop online learning platforms and extend their influence.

3. Unpublished field exploration:

Understand the reasons that publishing activity has been low between the years 1944 and 1980, and check if there is under-explored research work.

Summary.

This atlas represents the historical involvement and academic development since the beginning of research into tarots-from early symbolic constructions and modern study guides to today's historical analysis. Equally influential in their timeframe, each of these is a milestone in the storyline of tarot study with which we engage today. Each of these key works systematically furthers our understanding of the traditional and scholarly value of the Tarot, affording new directions for further current and future research.

Systematic analysis: mapping the distribution of key publications by year of publication

Overview of the Chart

This is a line graph distribution of publication years of key works of Tarot, where the x-axis is the year of publication and the y-axis is the number of publications. The chart intends to give an overview of characteristics and trends of publishing activities for key works at different periods.

Interpretation of the mapping

1. Peaks of Publication and Periods of Concentration:

Apex in 1944: it reached its peak in 1944 with the publication of two important works: The Book of Thoth and Thoth Tarot Illustrations.

This would prove that the mid-1940s was the most formative period in the study of Tarot.

MODERN PUBLISHING RETURNS: from 1980 onwards, publishing activity resumed gradually, though the number of publications in a given period remained more stretched out, at a rate of only one per year.

This trend reflects the expansion of Tarot studies from the centralized character of symbolism to the modern field of education and application.

2. A trough in publishing activity.

A period of stagnation from 1944 to 1980: during this time, almost no key works were produced, and academic interest in tarot declined, probably because of the influence of changes in the economic and cultural environment after World War II.

Resumption of publishing activities: Starting in 1980, the study of tarot cards progressively came out of its lethargy, and several important works destined for the general public and beginners saw the light of day.

3. Phases of the publishing trend:

Early stage: In 1909-1944, most of the publishing activities in this period had to do with the construction of semiotic and symbolic systems that were to lay down the academic foundation of modern Tarot.

Interrupted stage, 1944-1980: During this stage, the stagnation may be related to socio-economic changes and also to the shifting of academic hotspots.

The modern stage, from 1980 onward, has been represented by diversity in publishing activities and the embodiment of modernization; moreover, attention is directed more precisely towards educational guidance innovations, together with the renewal of learning methods.

Potential Influencing Factors

1. Background: Historical and cultural.

Research activity, at its height in 1944, was closely linked to the rise of the occult movement.

This post-1980 resurgence may be attributed to the rise of interest in spirituality and divination in popular culture.

2. Shifts in academic hotspots:

The span is from early studies dealing with symbolism and occultism, and later to more pragmatic and educative fields, which can reflect the balance of academic research versus popular application in the studies of Tarot.

3. Publishing technology and dissemination channels:

Recent improvements in modern publishing technology, along with modern electronic communication methods, have given this area of tarot studies new stimulus.

Future Research Directions

1. Research on Unpublished Time Periods:

Going in-depth into what could have been accomplished in tarot studies from 1944 to 1980, discuss the gaps in the scholarly activities that occurred during this time and why.

2. Interdisciplinary Integration and Digital Development:

Interdisciplinary integration of the psychological, philosophical, and semiotic research methods in view of innovation in tarot theory and practice.

Using modern technology for digital publication and online dissemination to expand the impact of research.

3. Globalization and Cultural Dissemination:

To research and study the path of tarot study dissemination on a global scale but also the adaptability and variety of these in different cultural contexts.

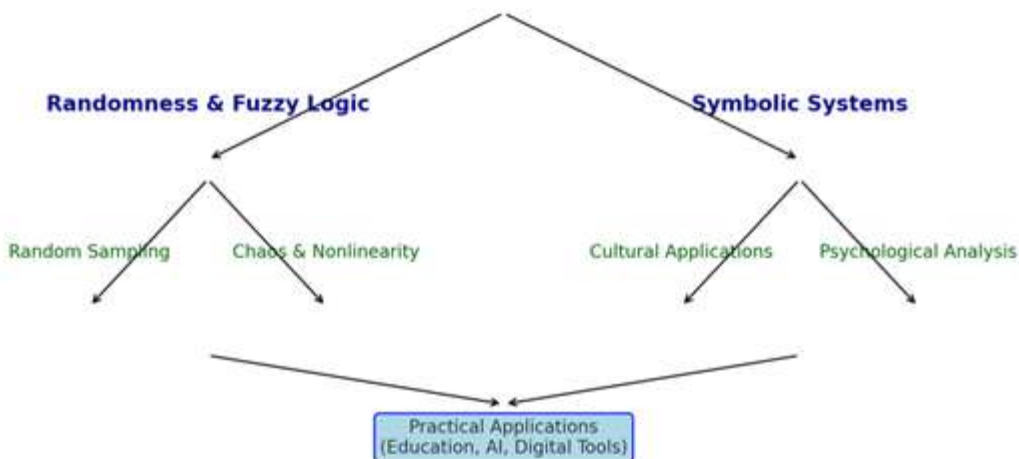
Summarize.

The mapping shows the shifting trend of publishing activities in the field of Tarot studies from semiotic construction to modern practical application. The publishing peak in 1944 marks an important stage of Tarot studies, while the stagnation period from 1944 to 1980 reflects the shift of academic hotspots. In the process of revival and diversification, modern publishing activities are propelling tarot studies toward interdisciplinarity, globalization, and digitization.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research framework

Research Framework for Tarot & Oracle Cards Analysis



Description of research framework

1. Core nodes

Practical Applications:

Lays at the core of the framework: connects all research directions in the work.

In fact, education, AI, digital tools are included, and indicating that the far-reaching objective of research will be to provide a theoretical basis and tool development for practical

applications through the study of randomness and fuzzy logic, symbolic systems.

2. Main Research Directions

The framework includes two core research directions, which are:

Randomness & Fuzzy Logic

Analyze the uncertainty features in both the tarot and oracle cards.

Two sub-directions:

1. Random Sampling:

Deals with the methodologies for treating uncertainty at the abstract level.

Emphasizes the impact of random events on interpretation and prediction.

2. Chaos & Nonlinearity:

Nonlinear relationships and chaotic systems in the reading of tarot cards.

Emphasizes logical reasoning in complex systems.

Symbolic Systems

Explores the use of tarot and oracle cards from a cultural and psychological perspective.

Two sub-directions:

1. Cultural Applications:

Discuss how tarot cards are used and communicated as cultural symbols in various contexts.

2. Psychological Analysis:

Look at how tarot cards and psychology merge on the level of exploration into the subconscious and emotionally guided insight.

3. Relationship between Modules

Layers are clear:

It extends upward from the core node, Practical Applications, to the two big research directions and then breaks down outward into four particular research themes.

Inter-module logic:

The two major research directions will be: a) theoretical investigation of randomness and fuzzy logic; b) cultural and psychological analysis of the symbol system.

Theoretical results are related to practical scenes through the practical application node.

4. Characteristics of Graphic Design

Symmetrical structure: the major branches are on either side of the middle, namely, Randomness & Fuzzy Logic and Symbolic Systems, while the sub-branches are symmetrically arranged.

Logical clarity: The arrows indicate clearly in which direction the research content proceeds.

Visual balance: by adjusting the vertical spacing and making full use of the blank space, the framework layout is in perfect beauty and clear.

5. Research significance

Theoretical innovation:

Combining the multidisciplinary research of randomness, fuzzy logic, and semiotics will lead to a deeper understanding of tarot and oracle cards.

Practical value:

Apply the research finding to education in developing Artificial Intelligence and different digital supports which will present new frontiers of decision support and further psychoanalytic tools.

Theoretical framework

1. Overview of the theoretical foundations

The purpose of the study is to use heuristic analysis on the methods of randomness and fuzzy logic on tarot and oracle card systems for the core construction of symbolic systems, on psychological and cultural applications. After bibliometric analysis and literature reviewing, this paper presents a systematic sorting process for the status of tarot and oracle card research development and demonstrates the randomness and fuzzy logical significance as symbolic tools having academic importance and practical usage potential.

2. The core theoretical content

1. randomness (Randomness):

Deborah J. Bennett (1998) The author discusses the cultural value of randomness and cognitive bias:.

Her research theoretically underpins understanding the symbolism of random selection in tarot cards; it underlines the multiplicity of meaning and gives light to aspects of randomness within the processes of interpretation.

2. Fuzzy Logic:

Madhavi Ghare contributed the aspect of fuzzy interpretations into tarot cards, such as different meanings for "Shadow Cards", reflecting the combination of fuzziness and intuition.

This approach has inspired researchers to interpret the complexity of symbolic tools from multiple perspectives.

3. Symbolic Systems:

It is into the pages of Arthur Edward Waite's *The Pictorial Key to the Tarot*, 1910, that the foundation for any symbolism concerning the Tarot first began to set in print.

It was Rachel Pollack's book *78 Degrees of Wisdom* that did that in 1980, really extending the meaning to the philosophical and psychologic planes and giving new pathways to scholars.

3. Theoretical framework structure

The theoretical framework of this study consists of three main parts:

Randomness: It is related to the random sampling aspect of divination and how it has been culturally and psychologically important. Fuzzy Logic: A study in the application of fuzziness in tarot and oracle card interpretation informed by polysemy and enlightenment. Symbolic Systems:

Tarot in its cultural and psychological functions, from historical development to its applications in our contemporary world.

Subjects or Participants of the Study

The object of this study is the literature on the field of tarot and oracle cards, mainly from Google Scholar. In selecting the literature, relevance to stochasticity and fuzzy logic was considered, focusing the research on works involving symbolic systems, psychoanalysis, and cultural applications. The final included literature covers key writings and academic papers ranging from 1909 to 2023, thus making the research systematic and current.

Research Methodology

Literature analysis was performed by means of the Python programming language. The approach used in conducting this study combined bibliometric analysis and literature review:
 Bibliometric analysis: The data in the literature have been treated by libraries of Python tools (e.g., pandas, matplotlib, networkx, pyLDAvis, etc.) to quantify the size of the temporal distribution of studies, hotspots of research issues, keyword co-occurrence, and authors' collaborative networks, generating a visualization chart.

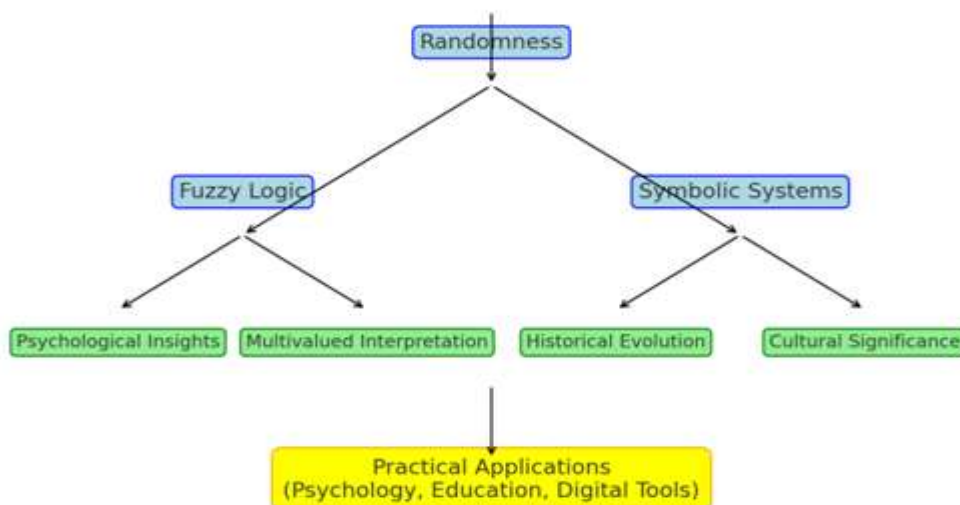
Literature Review: A critical qualitative review of the core literature screened in the metrological analysis is carried out with a view to systematically summarize the role and value of randomness and fuzzy logic in the construction of symbolic systems, psychoanalysis, and cultural applications in the area of tarot and oracle cards.

Research Procedures

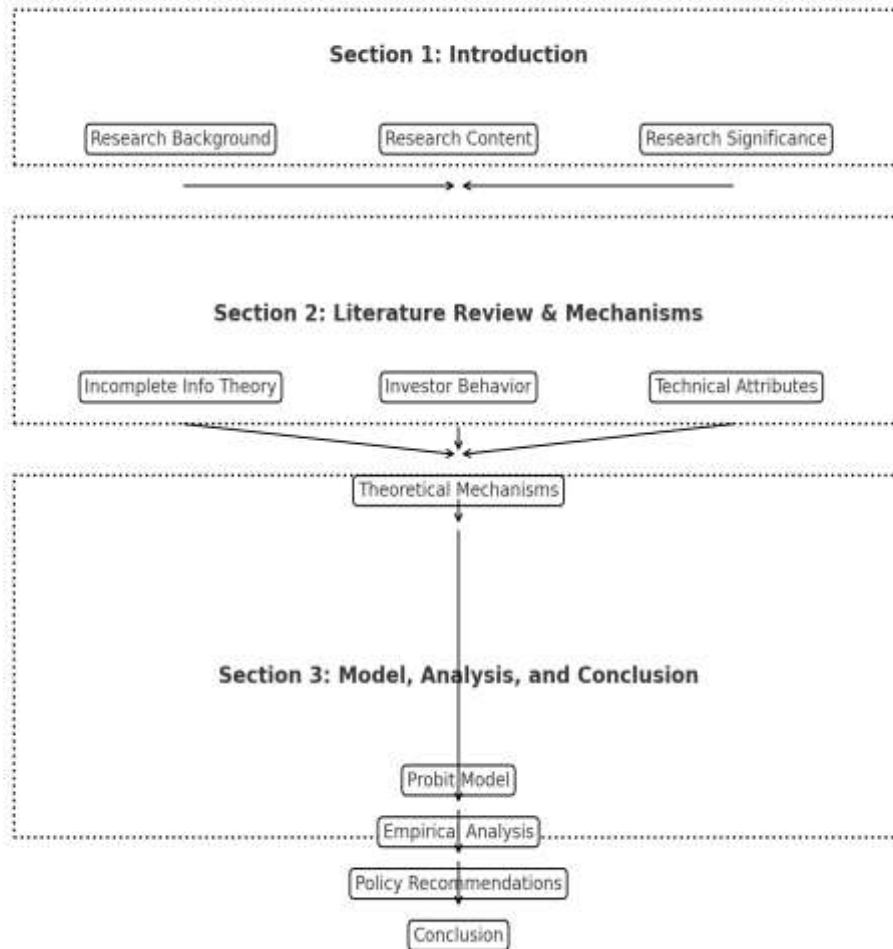
The following steps were followed for the research:
 Literature data collection: Use the Google Scholar search function with keywords such as "randomness", "fuzzy logic", "tarot cards", and "oracle cards", download related literature metadata, and organize it into CSV format for structured data.
 Data preprocessing: The Python programming language was used for cleaning and formatting the data; it extracted information such as the title, author, year of publication, keywords, and abstract of the literature for further analysis.
 Econometric analysis The following tasks were done in Python with the library of tools:
 Keyword co-occurrence analysis, build keyword co-occurrence networkx;
 The time series distribution analysis, which visualizes the line graph of the research hotspots along time using matplotlib;

Theoretical Framework Diagram

Theoretical Framework for Tarot & Oracle Cards Analysis



Mimicked Flowchart Design



Qualitative analysis: Combine the result of the bibliometric analysis with the main body about representative literature to discuss theoretically and practically the use of randomness and Fuzzy logics into tarot and oracle cards by means of a literature review.

Summarization and discussion: The research questions are answered based on the analysis undertaken. Future directions for research will also be suggested.

IV. CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY

The present paper systematically collects heuristic analytical methods related to randomness and fuzzy logic in tarot and oracle card operations, from constructing symbolic systems, psychoanalysis, and cultural application. The importance of randomness and fuzzy logic

represented in academia and practice as core characteristics is revealed. In particular, the research structure of tarot cards has further extended from the traditional frame of symbolism and occultism into the psychological, educational, and contemporary cultural realms, through which more maturely established symbolic system and research structure have emerged. Research into oracle cards remains in its developmental phase and further needs exploration on aspects related to their symbolic tools' academic and cultural values.

It is also found that the ground of symbolic interpretation rooted in randomness and fuzzy logic gives a different look toward research in culture and psychology, and further has great potential in the development of spiritual practice, educational innovation, and digital application in modern society. In the future, it would be desirable

to develop multiple research directions, including the diverse aspects of interdisciplinary integration, digitization, and cultural comparisons to better advance the field on both academic and practical sides.

V. DISCUSSION

This paper is based on the heuristic analytical method of the randomness and fuzzy logic in both tarot and oracle cards, pointing out the core value in symbolic system construction, psychoanalytic application, and culture. The conclusions of great significance are that the study of the field of tarot card is mature in the symbolic system development and expands with an interdisciplinary study, but in the realm of an oracle card, it makes the deficiency and potential reflect the new direction of later exploration.

Combined with the existing literature, this can be seen to indicate that Tarot study has gradually emerged from the traditional frameworks of symbolism and occultism into the fields of psychology, education, and cultural studies. The work of such scholars as Rachel Pollack and Aleister Crowley testifies to this fact. The ensuing study will further establish, through bibliometric analysis and case studies, the role of semiotic systems as a bridge between cultural and cognitive interactions while underlining the unique role of randomness and fuzzy logic in psychological and cultural studies.

From the theoretical viewpoint of this research, an initially new possibility of linking semiotics and fuzzy logic outlined the prospects for a new way of thinking about uncertainty interpretation in complex situations. However, a few results obtained also do not fully conform to our initial hypotheses. Thus, the research fervor manifested in oracle cards does not meet the value of their cultural symbolism so far, which denotes, above all, that there is a need to obtain more profound insights from this field, too. The development of geographical differences regarding the same type within cultural comparative studies on the use of symbolic tools leads to a contradiction to supposed universality and has to be clarified further.

In terms of limitations in this research, the subjects of this study are mainly obtained from English literature, where the limitation may exist, especially for some geographical culture practices. Meanwhile, randomness and fuzzy logic are more subjective interpretative and susceptible to the perspective and experience of the researcher. Experimental methods could be tried in a further study to verify what influence mechanisms of

randomness and/or fuzzy logic exist in their specific divination practices.

The suggested directions are: deepening the analysis with regard to the symbol system from the field of oracle cards, specifically its application in comparative studies performed with tarot cards, and exploration of the difference in cognition between randomness and fuzziness in different cultural contexts and their cross-cultural adaptiveness. Third, combining both digitalization and artificial intelligence technologies in the development of a symbol interpretation model developed on the stochastic algorithm grounds.

The findings of this study therefore provide a theoretical underpinning for the use of tarot and oracle cards in counseling, spiritual practice, and education. For example, the symbol system can be used as a model for heuristic teaching and learning, while cultural studies of randomness tools provide new perspectives on projective techniques in counseling. This extends not only the boundaries of academic research but also realistic guidance for professional practice within related fields.

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