

Titel: II. Theory, [Uldall] 002-0030

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Anvendt udgave: Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds

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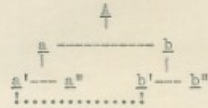
2.C. By the derivates of a class is understood its functive parts and the functive parts of its functive parts, etc. ~~within one and the same deduction~~  
 By the degree of derivates is understood the number of classes through which they are dependent on their nearest common class.

By the degree of a function is understood the degree of derivation of its terminals.

By the arrivates of a functive is understood the class of which it is a functive part, and the class of which that class is a functive part, etc. ~~within one and the same deduction~~  
 By the degree of an arrivate is understood the number of classes through which it is dependent on the relevant derivate(s).

If a given class,  $\bar{A}$ , is analysed into  $\underline{a}$  and  $\underline{b}$ , and these again into  $\underline{a'}$  and  $\underline{a''}$ ,  $\underline{b'}$  and  $\underline{b''}$ , then  $\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{a'}, \underline{b'}, \underline{a''}, \underline{b''}$  will all be derivates of  $\bar{A}$ ;  $\underline{a'}$  and  $\underline{b'}$  will be second-degree derivates because their nearest common class,  $\bar{A}$ , is twice removed, and if there is a direct function between them, it will consequently be a second-degree function.  $\underline{a}$  and  $\underline{b}$ , or  $\underline{a'}$  and  $\underline{a''}$ , will be first-degree derivates because their nearest common class,  $\bar{A}$  and  $\underline{a}$  respectively, is the one immediately preceding, and the functions between  $\underline{a}$  and  $\underline{b}$  and between  $\underline{a'}$  and  $\underline{a''}$  are first-degree functions. Similarly,  $\underline{a}$  is the first-degree arrivate of  $\underline{a'}$  and  $\underline{a''}$ , and  $\bar{A}$  is the first-degree arrivate of  $\underline{a}$  and  $\underline{b}$  and the second-degree arrivate of  $\underline{a'}, \underline{b'}, \underline{a''}$ , and  $\underline{b''}$ .

"Arrivate" and "derivate" are thus relative and complementary terms. Perhaps the easiest way to fix them in one's memory is to think of the deduction as a family tree: the arrivate is then an ancestor and the derivate a descendant. But there is no magic in these terms, they are introduced merely for convenience in dealing with the various steps of a deduction. The following diagram, taken in conjunction with the explanation above, should make the whole thing clear:



----- first-degree function  
 ..... second-degree function.