

Titel: notes, [uldall] 003-0100

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Anvendt udgave: Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds

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and the thick are b, g, d, j, k, g, h; and the nine thick ($\beta\omega\lambda\beta = \delta\alpha\sigma\acute{\alpha}\alpha = \text{aspirated}$),
p^c, k^c, x, t^c, l, q, g, h, r; and the ten smooth ($\beta\beta\beta\beta = \psi\lambda\delta\acute{\alpha}$), p, k, t, s, n,
g, h, m, s, r. And the mediae are b between m, p, p^c, because it is rougher ($\beta\omega\lambda\beta =$
 $\delta\alpha\sigma\acute{\alpha}\alpha$) than p and subtler ($\beta\omega\lambda\beta = \psi\lambda\delta\acute{\alpha}$) than p^c; and g is between k, k^c,
and x because it is rougher than k and smoother than k^c and x; and d between t and
t^c because it is thicker than t and smoother than t^c; and so all the others [i.e.
the other mediae]; j (is) between g, g, and q because it is thicker than s and s,
and smoother than q; and l (is) between n and l; and g (between) q and j; and h (between)
h and q because it is thicker than h and smoother than q.

And of these same, nine are mates ($\omega\lambda\beta\omega\lambda\beta = \delta\epsilon\phi\omega\tau\alpha$ 'without sound'): b,
g, d, p, k, t, p, k; and they are called 'mates' because they are more con-sonant
($\beta\omega\lambda\beta\omega\lambda\beta = \sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\omega\tau\alpha$) than the others. ... And there are eight hemiphones ($\psi\beta\omega\lambda\beta\omega\lambda\beta =$
 $\eta\mu\acute{\iota}\phi\omega\tau\alpha$ 'half-pronounced'): s, q, n, g, h, m, s, r; and they are called 'hemiphones'
because they are a little less euphonic ($\beta\omega\lambda\beta\omega\lambda\beta = \sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\omega\tau\alpha$) than the vowels. ...
And eight of them are compound ($\psi\beta\omega\lambda\beta\omega\lambda\beta = \delta\alpha\pi\lambda\sigma\acute{\alpha}$): x, l, x, g, g, j, k, q; and they
are called 'compound' because each of them is composed ($\beta\omega\lambda\beta\omega\lambda\beta\omega\lambda\beta = \sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\omega\tau\alpha$) of
two consonants ($\beta\omega\lambda\beta\omega\lambda\beta\omega\lambda\beta = \sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\omega\tau\alpha$) as x is composed of s and d; l of two k's;
and g of two s's; and k of two r's; and the others, similarly, are each composed
($\beta\omega\lambda\beta\omega\lambda\beta\omega\lambda\beta$) of two sounds ($\beta\omega\lambda\beta\omega\lambda\beta\omega\lambda\beta$). And there are four liquids ($\beta\omega\lambda\beta =$
 $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\omega\tau\alpha$): l, m, n, r.