

Titel: notes, [uldall] 003-0100

Citation: "notes, [uldall] 003-0100", i *Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds*, s. 3. Onlineudgave fra Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds: [https://tekster.kb.dk/catalog/lh-texts-kapsel\\_003-shoot-wacc-2009\\_0049\\_003\\_uldall\\_0100\\_p3\\_bP2\\_TB00023/facsimile.pdf](https://tekster.kb.dk/catalog/lh-texts-kapsel_003-shoot-wacc-2009_0049_003_uldall_0100_p3_bP2_TB00023/facsimile.pdf) (tilgået 19. juli 2024)

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 (  $\beta\omega\lambda\alpha = \delta\alpha\sigma\acute{\alpha}\alpha = \text{aspirated}$  ),  
p<sup>c</sup>, k<sup>c</sup>, x, t<sup>c</sup>, 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<sup>c</sup>, because it is rougher (  $\beta\omega\lambda\alpha =$   
 $\delta\alpha\sigma\acute{\alpha}\alpha$  ) than p and subtler (  $\beta\omega\lambda\alpha = \psi\lambda\delta\acute{\alpha}$  ) than p<sup>c</sup>; and g is between k, k<sup>c</sup>,  
and x because it is rougher than k and smoother than k<sup>c</sup> and x; and d between t and  
t<sup>c</sup> because it is thicker than t and smoother than t<sup>c</sup>; 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 (  $\omega\lambda\beta\omega\lambda\alpha = \delta\alpha\sigma\acute{\alpha}\alpha$  'without sound' ): b,  
g, d, p, k, t, l, q, r; and they are called 'mates' because they are more con-sonant  
(  $\beta\omega\lambda\alpha = \delta\alpha\sigma\acute{\alpha}\alpha$  ) than the others. ... And there are eight hemiphones (  $\beta\omega\lambda\alpha = \delta\alpha\sigma\acute{\alpha}\alpha$  =  
 $\psi\lambda\delta\acute{\alpha}$  'half-pronounced' ): s, q, n, g, h, m, s, r; and they are called 'hemiphones'  
because they are a little less euphonic (  $\beta\omega\lambda\alpha = \delta\alpha\sigma\acute{\alpha}\alpha$  ) than the vowels. ...  
And eight of them are compound (  $\beta\omega\lambda\alpha = \delta\alpha\sigma\acute{\alpha}\alpha$  ): x, l, x, g, h, j, k, q; and they  
are called 'compound' because each of them is composed (  $\beta\omega\lambda\alpha = \delta\alpha\sigma\acute{\alpha}\alpha$  ) of  
two consonants (  $\beta\omega\lambda\alpha = \delta\alpha\sigma\acute{\alpha}\alpha$  ) as x is composed of s and d; l of two k's;  
and h of two s's; and k of two r's; and the others, similarly, are each composed  
(  $\beta\omega\lambda\alpha = \delta\alpha\sigma\acute{\alpha}\alpha$  ) of two sounds (  $\beta\omega\lambda\alpha = \delta\alpha\sigma\acute{\alpha}\alpha$  ). And there are four liquids (  $\beta\omega\lambda\alpha =$   
 $\psi\lambda\delta\acute{\alpha}$  ): l, m, n, r.