

Titel: Glossematic algebra, [Uldall] 008-0020

Citation: "Glossematic algebra, [Uldall] 008-0020", i *Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds*, s. 17.  
Onlineudgave fra Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds: [https://tekster.kb.dk/catalog/lh-texts-kapsel\\_008-shoot-wacc-2009\\_0049\\_008\\_Uldall\\_0020\\_p17\\_bP16\\_TB00007/facsimile.pdf](https://tekster.kb.dk/catalog/lh-texts-kapsel_008-shoot-wacc-2009_0049_008_Uldall_0020_p17_bP16_TB00007/facsimile.pdf)  
(tilgået 30. april 2024)

Anvendt udgave: Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds

Ophavsret: Materialet kan være ophavsretligt beskyttet, og så må du kun bruge det til personlig brug. Hvis ophavsmanden er død for mere end 70 år siden, er værket fri af ophavsret (public domain), og så kan du bruge værket frit. Hvis der er flere ophavsmænd, gælder den længstlevendes dødsår. Husk altid at kreditere ophavsmanden.

the view adopted here, since one can well imagine power as emerging at an early stage of the deduction. The various connexions would, however, be scientifically defined by their positions in the hierarchy, not by their intensional interpretation.

Tilføje, per revisit ark, 17a  
indtæll her.

~~For logical multiplication there is a rule, called the law of tautology, according to which  $AA = A$ , not  $A^2$ , but this law is deemed not to hold for "relations", where, for instance, father multiplied by father yields grandfather, not father. We shall find it convenient not to adopt the law of tautology for our connexions, because it would otherwise often be difficult to account for such phenomena as double consonants, long vowels, or grammatical agreement.~~

7. By an analysis is understood the registration of a connexion field. This connexion field is called the object of the analysis. The terminals of the connexion field are called the resultants of the analysis.

ind 27

8. By a deduction is understood a series of analyses such that the resultants of each analysis are the objects of the following analyses.

If connexion is a kind of multiplication, analysis is a kind of factorisation: a functive, A, is resolved into a connexion field, A.N, i.e. it is regarded as consisting entirely of the two functives a and b united by connexion. But where does one get the resultants from, and how does one decide at what point to

/b