

Titel: Glossematic algebra, [Uldall] 008-0020

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Onlineudgave fra Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds: [https://tekster.kb.dk/catalog/lh-texts-kapsel\\_008-shoot-wacc-2009\\_0049\\_008\\_Uldall\\_0020\\_p19\\_bP18\\_TB00001/facsimile.pdf](https://tekster.kb.dk/catalog/lh-texts-kapsel_008-shoot-wacc-2009_0049_008_Uldall_0020_p19_bP18_TB00001/facsimile.pdf)  
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Anvendt udgave: Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds

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→ connected / both

divide the object of the analysis? About the resultants, it must be remembered, nothing more has been said--and nothing more is necessarily known--than that they are connected and parts of the object, though one or more of them may, of course, be known as resultants of other analyses already made. If it is decided, for instance, to analyse 'boy' into 'young'. 'male'. 'human', we may already know 'young' from 'kid', 'cub', 'galf', etc.; 'male' from 'man', 'bull', 'stallion'; 'human' from 'man', 'woman', 'who'. But in the early stages the dividing line[s] must often be drawn free hand--always in the case of the first analysis of a deduction. The investigator has to take a leap in the dark and must be prepared to climb back again and start all over if his first analysis should turn out to be unsatisfactory, i.e. to lead to conflict with the Principle of Simplicity. Once the deduction has been started, he can proceed by successive divisions, e.g.

$$\frac{\text{'boy'}}{\text{'young'}} = \text{'male human'}, \quad \frac{\text{'boy'}}{\text{'male'}} = \text{'young human'}$$

$$\frac{\text{'boy'}}{\text{'human'}} = \text{'young male'}, \therefore \text{'boy'} = \text{'young'. 'male'. 'human'}$$

In this case it so happens that there are separate English words for the three resultants, but it will be seen that the same analysis could have been made if these words had not been parts of the English vocabulary; we can, for instance, extract 'male' from 'brother' by the same