

Titel: notes, [nominalmorferne] 014-0080

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Onlineudgave fra Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds: https://tekster.kb.dk/catalog/lh-texts-kapsel_014-shoot-wNKS-2757_0000_014_nominalmorferne_0080_p50_bP49_TB00009/facsimile.pdf (tilgået 31. juli 2024)

Anvendt udgave: Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds

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In addition to the categories of number, gender, article and case ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ some adjectives may be inflected in "degrees" or "comparisons". The forms of this category are placed before the forms of article and case: den højest-0-st-0-s-0-(ix)-s 'of the highest one'. As the forms of this category are incompatible with the forms of number and gender ~~xxxx~~ we may say by generalization that the 'paradigm' (viz. 'column') of comparison is latest in sequences, where number and gender may be represented by forms. So it has to be inserted in our formula of morphemes in connection with the noun (p.,...) as column 0 (before column 1), and theoretically it may be maintained, that we have the same sequence of morphemes in nouns and adjectives (and in pronouns, numerals and certain 'adverbs'), provided that incompatibilities between certain categories may have place.

The forms of comparative and superlative are -(e)re and -(e)st respectively, but it is questionable whether the alteration between forms with e and forms without e may be regarded as latest. I suppose not. Certainly also this e is latest after e in the stem (riige : riige-(e)re : riige-(e)st) and probably ~~xxxx~~ and may be regarded as latest according to phonematical rules in the forms venlig 'friendly': venligere : venligst. morsom 'funny': morsomere : morsomst, but at least in one case there is a grammatical difference between a superlative with e and without e. We may say Hvem af dem er højest? 'Who of these is the higher one?' and even so good Hvem af dem er højest? But the superlative absolutus (Det er højest skænderdigt! 'It is highly astonishing') has the monosyllabic form only. In this case the e before st is the form for 'superlative relativus', a form that in all other cases seems to be syncretized with superlative absolutus, either ~~xxxxxxxx~~ being represented by the syllabic form -st (properly: sup. rel.) or by the non-syllabic form -st (properly: sup. abs.).

den: uden højest
 gram
 højest er absolut
 (men kan være
 relativ)