

Titel: notes, [nominalmorferne] 014-0080

Citation: "notes, [nominalmorferne] 014-0080", i *Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds*, s. 95.
Onlineudgave fra Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds: https://tekster.kb.dk/catalog/lh-texts-kapsel_014-shoot-wNKS-2757_0000_014_nominalmorferne_0080_p95_bP94_TB00017/facsimile.pdf (tilgået 19. juli 2024)

Anvendt udgave: Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds

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numeral (en, 'a, one'). As there is an unbridgeable gap between word and "accidens", and as the classification of words is meant to be exclusive, this "theory" is inconsistent beyond excuse; ~~it is a characteristic of the theoretical level of traditional grammar that this nonsense has been repeated over and over in various educational forms, without the slightest hesitation, by ~~scholars~~ and philological authorities from the primary schools to the ~~chairs~~ of the universities.~~

The "positivistic" grammar, inaugurated by the ingenious book of Hege H. G. Wiwel (Synspunkter for dansk sproglære, 1901), cut the Gordian knot, abandoning totally the wordclass of articles. Den and en were simply special syntactic functions of the pronoun and the numeral, and -en a pure flexional element. This analysis (that I have myself adopted in my ~~Denish-Grammar~~ ^{Elementar dansk grammatik} § 44 - though not without severe agony) is founded upon the the sign-expressions. The maxim, "a word is a word" (Wiwel § 243) means: the identity of a grammatical unit is bound to the identity of its expression ("censuaty"). Therefore the "suffix" or "termination" ("bound form") -en cannot be grammatical ~~identical~~ ^{ly} identical with the word ("free form") den, and den cannot be ~~two~~ ^{two} different words in the following two connections: Inde i gården stod den gamle hest. Den var ved at drikke. 'In the yard the old horse was standing. It was drinking'. This analysis admittedly ~~was~~ ^{is} strongly consistent, but it ~~is~~ ^{is} glossed over the intimate semantic connection ("polarity") between manden : en mand.

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velled?

whether
"censuaty" (

The pure plerematic analysis claimed by glossematics ~~must give another result. To this analysis/character of the sign-expression is irrelevant and cannot prevent the content of -en from being a pure variant in relation to the content of den, the ~~relations~~ ^{relations} and constituents of the censuaty lying outside the scope of plerematics. The question ~~here~~ ^{whether or not} must be: ~~if den contains plerematics that are missing in -en.~~ ^{then,}~~