

Titel: booklet of notes on Hjelmslev's work, [whitfield] 014-0010

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https://tekster.kb.dk/catalog/Ih-texts-kapsel_014-shoot-wacc-2014_0144_014_whitfield_0010_p18_bP17_TB00042/facsimile.pdf (tilgået 30. maj 2024)

Anvendt udgave: Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds

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The only thing we are given is a TEXT (more exactly, what we presume to be the text until otherwise proved)
The finer line of a matching computer statement must correspondingly have a single, co-gecundited element
(to satisfy our definition)

Anything smaller than that must be produced by us

Our job is to analyze into parts and parts-of-parts that can be matched to parts and parts-of-parts of the text

In our analysis, we are restricted to using the three grammatical relationships

CONTRAST TO OTHER KINDS OF PROCEDURE

1. Not a "discovery procedure" — trial and error — finding which of our imagined complex patterns

best matches our given text (or, rather, presumed text) according to explicitly stated standards

2. Not "synthetic"

We are not given a universal set of sounds or distinctive features to be put together into larger and larger units

"... - " - "deep-structure cases" to be had through various transformations into surface structure

3. Not "analytic" starting at some lower level than that of the undivided text

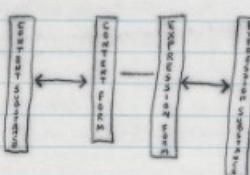
We are not, for example, asked to take as given the class S of well-formed sentences of language L

THE FOUR STRATA OF A TEXT

As a result of preceding considerations, our earliest division will result in four strata:

CONTENT-SUBSTANCE → CONTENT-FORM → EXPRESSION-FORM ← EXPRESSION-SUBSTANCE

but



ESSENTIAL OUTLINE OF THE PROCEDURE

I Divide presumed text into content and expression

II To each of these two parts, attempt to match one (or more) of the formal structures producible by the calculus.

III Compare and judge tentative results by reference to the empirical principle: *principle of confirmation*
IV "Eenatlogie" schemata