

Titel: notes, [whitfield] 015-0040

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Anvendt udgave: Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds

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→ EFJ February 18, 1941

1 *G is the blend procedure. Not until ag are the constituents named after their place in the system.

n2 (in *GIII) The next higher class (very often the expression plane as a whole) :: consonomic marginal nexus - manifested, for example, by ending tone - selecting and consonomic central nexus

n3 Central and marginal nexus :: initial and final nexus

^{initial} hris han kommes, ^{final} og hris han har pøngene ned, ^{initial} see ^{central} tages vi pant emod ham, ^{final} og see ^{initial} siges vi ham tek

n4 Initial and final nexus :: primary nexus-parts (morphemes) and secondary nexus-parts (nexus-theses)

1-2 The "nexus" one starts up with will all be simplex, i.e. nexus (but we don't know this in the blend procedure)

s2 Morphemes :: central and marginal parts; nexus-theses :: central and marginal syntagmatism (i.e. syllable-units) (But by the general rule, the syntagmatism will always be individual syllables.)

s3 Central and marginal syntagmatism :: initial and final

s4 Initial and final syntagmatism :: primary syllable parts (accents) and secondary syllable parts (syllable-theses)

t2 (Correspondingly, the t-operations are analyzed into taxias (= taxeme-units) acting in taxeme.

Accents and syllable-theses :: central and marginal taxias. Consider only analysis of syllable-theses. In general, by the same rule, the taxias will in practice turn out to be the individual taxemes (simplex taxias). Central taxias will be vowels; marginal taxemes will be consonants. (There may also be γ "semi-vowels" and τ : (e.g. the click of pity)

t3 Central and marginal taxias :: initial and final

t4 Initial and final taxias :: primary (vowel-nex) and secondary (vowel-thesis) (with possibility of γ and τ)