

Titel: notes, [whitfield] 015-0040

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Anvendt udgave: Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds

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Q

→ E.F.J. February 21, 1941

1. 089 "non-commutable" \mathcal{E}^0 - contradictory to "commutable" - (everything that is not commutable)
 "non-commutable" \mathcal{E}^0 - contrary to "commutable" - this is the glossolalic meaning
 (= everything that is not commutable, except what is neither commutable nor non-commutable)
 I never say that two entities are commutable

2. 184 Non-commutation in sense \mathcal{E}^0 I shall call substitutions following Hjelmslev's selection to sign-systems

"Identification of pre-members in different functional categories can only take place if these pre-members have mutual substitutions. This is tested by performing the commutation test within units of increasingly greater extent: if one finds units of a given degree where the pre-members involved have substitution with informal (i.e. non-contradictory generalization of) a unit-boundary, the two pre-members are identified with elimination of a ~~signal~~ signal for a unit of given degree (as, for example, \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{I} in Danish, since \mathcal{I} includes a signal for syllable-final-unit; this signal enters in, to be sure, only under given syntagmatic conditions (cf. words like lygd and words with latent \mathcal{E} like kand), \mathcal{E} , on the other hand, does not contain a signal for syllable-initial-unit, since \mathcal{E} can also appear finally under the conditions under which one does not have \mathcal{I} ...)

If 2 or more pre-members are thus found to have substitution to one pre-member in another functional category, the last is to be regarded as a symmetrization of the two or more.

This clears up difficulty with the Korean example. One must have substitution as basis for identification.

Identification of pre-members within one and the same functional category is 1) arbitrary without harm 2) possible to carry out in practice. If 1) is true, 2) is unimportant.