

Titel: notes for the seminar on Polish case system, [whitfield] 015-0180

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Anvendt udgave: Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds

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[653] Definition will compare parts that are still definable, but in the original, definitions will and in itself, it may be possible that the least definable which are the letters of an alphabet of signs will be the abstract of simple abstract situations: "I am here", "It is raining", etc., which is then shown only to be able to be thought, and cannot be from the context of function, for which a more exact function may be required.

publications, the nomenclature has to undergo the changes indicated above. Thus, constitutio replaces what was formerly called the "constitutive", and the connecting language (or, more generally: the connecting function) must be called the constitutive. On closer inspection the older nomenclature turns out to be misleading, and "constitutive", whether it be taken to mean "constitutive" or "constituted" (or, ambiguously, the functional field comprising both of them), runs the risk of causing confusion. Cf. Pragmatische Theorie der Sprache, pp. 102 fgg. (Baltimore 1953 - page references are to the Danish original ...).

[654] A constitutive is a sign-relation of the first degree; a constitutive is a sign-relation of the second degree, in which the expression plane is a whole constitutive language: $C_1 R E_1$, and the content plane the constitutive: the action or region. So if C_1 and E_1 be taken to mean the constitutive content and the constitutive expression, respectively, and C_2 and E_2 the constitutive content (the constitutive) and the constitutive expression (the constitutive), respectively, then the entire relational field $C_1 R E_1$ makes the constitutive expression (the constitutive) E_2 , and the formula for a constitutive "language" (letter: a constitutive asmetics) will be: $(C_1 R E_1) R C_2$.

Constitutive whose constitutive differs among themselves are mutually translatable. Constitutive which become mutually substitutable³ if their constitutive are abstracted, shall be called converse functions. We shall call a substitution between any two converse functions a translation; a linguistic translation is known as a translation.

Since a translation presupposes a manipulation of the entire constitutive asmetics, and an operation through which the constitutive are abstracted, a translation always implies a consideration of quantities external to the constitutive language (as to the linguistic language) ...

- ↓ With the designations mentioned on p. 99, note 3.
- ↳ Pragmatische ... , p. 104
- ↳ Substitution: Definition 62 in the Pragmatische ...

↳ Cf. F. de Saussure, Cours de linguistique générale, Introduction, Chapter X: Éléments internes et éléments externes de la langue. Since the abstractive operation underlying the translation is in principle of a negative nature, it may perhaps be difficult to see that a translation implies a consideration of external elements such as constitutive. Suffice it to say that abstracting is far from being the same as ignoring, and that any translation has to take the abstracted elements (i.e., different languages) into account and to keep them apart; any comparison shares this fate.

[655] ... The "thing-meant" must come in as one possible variant of the highest degree. On the other hand, as far as the manifestation of variants is concerned, substances are of different levels; there are reasons in favour of presuming that the thing-meant belongs to a very low level, if by "low" we mean "relatively far from direct affinity with the manifestation", and that the highest level, and the one which lends itself particularly well to manifesting linguistic forms of the content, is one of social approximation. This, on the other hand, can only be attained through gradual inductive steps ...

- ↳ Pragmatische, pp. 51 fgg. ... p. 109
- ↳ Pragmatische, pp. 52, 55, 109-110.