

Titel: An outline of glossematics, [36-52] 115-0080

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An Outline of Glossematics

A Study in the Methodology of the Humanities with
Special Reference to Linguistics.

I Theory

1 Introduction (Herunder form og substans)

2 Glossematic Algebra

II Procedure (Herunder planer, form og substans,
sprog og ikkesprog, varianter og invarianter)

1 General Semiological Procedure

2 Linguistic Procedure

Kun paa engelsk; den danske udgave bortfalder.
Hertil, eventuelt som særskilt hæfte, terminolo-
gisk index med dansk, fransk, tysk, spansk og
russisk terminologi,

efter modellen:

a) language langue Sprache idioma jazyk

sprog 24

b) idioma language 24

II 1

PN:Preliminary note

DF:Definition

PN Overgangen fra det universelle til det almene afsnit (i resuméet betegnet som henholdsvis GGA og GGB) foregår gradvis uden inddeling i to afsnit eller særskilte overskrifter. Den deduktive nedstigning gentages i det almene afsnit.

Som følge/ heraf udgaar DF 1, 2, I, II, III, saaledes at disse eventuelt overføres til afsnit I 1: Theory, Introduction.

Betegnelserne forudsat og forudsættende bliver staaende i afsnit II, men defineres i afsnit I 2: Glossematic Algebra.

Principperne 1-5 henvises til Introduction.

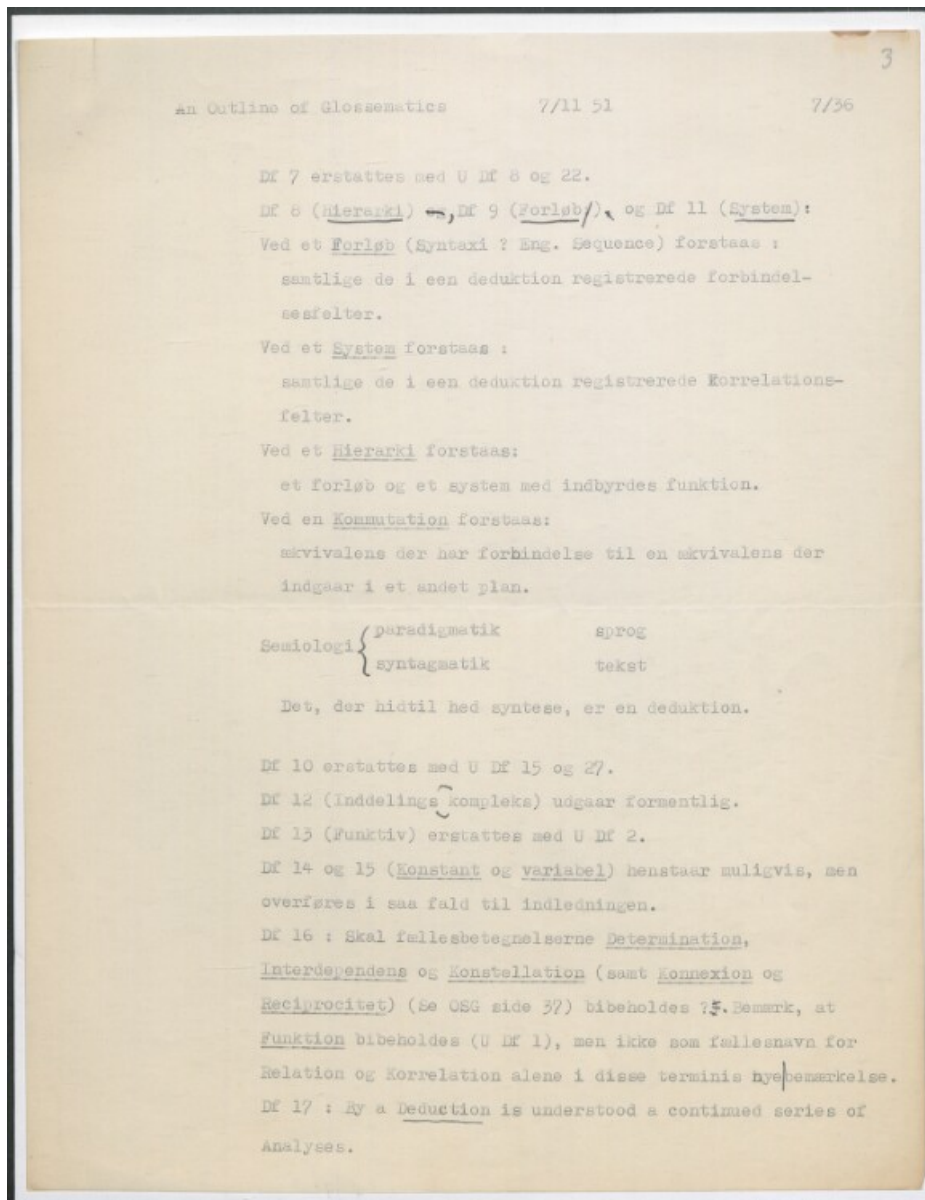
Ad DF 4 : Klasse benyttes som udefineret fri terminus.

DF 5 : Afsnit påstås erstattet med første grads derivat, jf. U DF 40-41.

DF 3 erstattes med U DF 9.

DF IV (Opdeling) udgaar eller overføres eventuelt til indledningen. (Ligeledes sværdeling).

DF 6 erstattes med U DF 1.



4

Df V og VI (Syftelse og Induktion) henvises formentlig til Indledningen ligesaa vel som Deduktion!

Df 18 erstattes med U Df 40.

Df 19 (Dejling) og Df 20 (Leddelling) samt muligvis Df 135 (Dej) og Df 139 (Led) skal muligvis udgaa ? Jf. ovenfor Df 5 (Afsnit).

Df 21 (Grad) erstattes med Df U 41.

Df 22 (Række) udgaar som overflødig.

Df 23 (Mutation) og Df 396 (Permutation) udgaar, da Permutation ikke længere benyttes i dette afsnit af teorien. Derimod skal Permutation antagelig stadig benyttes som grundlag for definitionen af ord (Df 397, jf. OSB side 66 ; men dette nødvendiggør i alle fald ikke at bibeholde Mutation).

*: Df 24 (Semiotic).

Df 25 By a plane : $\cdot e^0$ is understood a first degree derivate of a Semiotic.

Df 26 By a denotation Semiotic : $i \gamma^0 e^0$ is understood a Semiotic of whose planes none are Semiotics.

Df 27 (Selection) erstattes med U Df 25.

Df 28 By a manifestation: \wedge is understood a conjunct presence selection between hierar⁴ties and between derivates of different hierar⁴ties. - cf. Crib : Relations 4 +6.

Df 29 By the form is understood the selected terminal of a manifestation.

Df 30 By a substance is understood the selecting terminal of a manifestation.

Df 31 By a manifesting functive or a substance functive is

kommentar
skal ændres
(mark 53)

understood a derivate of the substance.

DF 32 By a manifested function ~~in~~ in a form is understood the derivate of the form.

DF 33 Ved en syntagmatik eller et tegnforløb : $\gamma^{\circ} \gamma^{\circ} R$ forstås et semiotisk forløb.

DF 34 (Kæde : P^H) erstattes med U DF 10.

DF 35 Ved en paradigmatik eller et begnsystem : $\gamma^{\circ} \gamma^{\circ}$ forstås et semiotisk system.

DF 36 (Paradigme) erstattes med U DF 20.

DF 37 : Ved en mening (parport, Sense, Sinn) forstås en klasse af manifesterende, der manifesterer mere end een kæde under mere end een syntagmatik og mere end eet paradigme under mere end een paradigmatik.

DF 38 Ved et spørg : I forstås en denotationssemiotik, hvis paradigmer manifesteres af alle meninger.

Fornuldegn ?

DF 39 Ved en tekst : forstås denotationssemiotiks syntagmatik, hvis kæder manifesteres af alle meninger.

First Draft.

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Definitions.

1. By a function is understood any dependence: φ .
2. Anything that enters into a function is called a functive: F .
3. Two functives bound together by a function are called the terminals of that function.
4. By a functional field is understood a function together with its functives.
terminals.
5. A functional field is said to be established by its function.
6. By a functival field is understood a functive together with its functions, or two or more functives together with the functions which they share.
7. A functival field is said to be established by its functive(s).
8. By a connexion is understood the function 'both-and'
(logical conjunction or multiplication): $a.b$ or ab .
connect
9. By analysis is understood the registration of a connexion field.
10. By a chain is understood two or more functives bound together by connexion. *= connect field*
11. By a unit is understood a functive or chain capable of functioning as a terminal of one or more connexions.
12. By the negative of a functive is understood its absence from a given chain. The negative of a functive is a functive: if the functive is symbolised by a , its negative is symbolised by \bar{a} .

This connexion field is called the object of the analysis. The terminals of the connexion are called the resultants of the analysis.

~~If there is a unit abc and another unit ac , then b is said to be represented by its negative in the latter unit: $\bar{a}bc$.~~

If two units ab and a are compared, then b is said to be replaced by its negative in the latter unit: $\bar{a}b$.

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Paradigm
forming as

- 13. Two or more units which are capable of forming one and the same terminal of one or more connexions are said to be equivalent in respect of that connexion (those connexions):
($ab + b + c + \dots + n$).q .
- 14. Two or more functives which are equivalent in respect of all relevant connexions are said to be identical: $a \stackrel{=}{=} b$.
- 15. Two or more functives which are equivalent in respect of the sign-connexion are said to be equal: $a \stackrel{=}{=} b$. $\equiv /$
- 16. ~~If there is an equivalence between two units in respect of a given connexion, (a + b).c, and if there is another connexion, a.d, in respect of which b is not equivalent with a, then there is said to be a negation of b in respect of the latter connexion: (a - b).d .~~
If ~~there is an equivalence between two units in respect of a given connexion, (a + b).c, and if there is another connexion, a.d, in respect of which b is not equivalent with a, then there is said to be a negation of b in respect of the latter connexion: (a - b).d .~~ *compare with*
- 17. By correspondence is understood equivalence and negation together.
- 18. Two or more correspondences are said to correspond if they have the same terminals.
- 19. Two or more connexions are said to correspond if their terminals are the same or negatives of the same.
- 20. By a paradigm is understood a unit, correspondence, or connexion together with ^(any) such other units, correspondences, or connexions respectively as may be in correspondence with it.
- 21. Units, etc. which belong to one and the same paradigm are called the members of that paradigm.

sign-connexion

My synthesis is understood a registration of a ~~correspondence~~ paradigm.
By induction is it. a ~~series~~ series of syntheses, such that the paradigm of one synthesis enters as a member ~~of~~ into the paradigm the following syntheses, etc.

22. By a relation is understood a paradigm of connexions in which all possible connexions of the two terminals and their negatives have been accounted for and registered as either equivalents or negations.
23. The two positive functives establishing a relation are called relates.
24. A relation between a and b in which $+ a\bar{b} + \bar{a}b$ is called a combination.
25. A relation between a and b in which $+ a\bar{b} - \bar{a}b$ or $- a\bar{b} + \bar{a}b$ is called a selection.
26. A relation between a and b in which $- a\bar{b} - \bar{a}b$ is called a solidarity.
27. By a correlation is understood a paradigm of correspondences in which all possible correspondences between the two terminals have been accounted for and registered as either equivalences or negations.
28. By an exhaustive description is understood a description in terms of relations and correlations in which the successive analyses have been continued as far as possible.
29. The two functives establishing a correlation are called correlates.
30. A correlation between a and b in which $+ (+ a - b) + (- a + b)$ is called an autonomy.
31. A correlation between a and b in which $+ (+ a - b) - (- a + b)$ or $- (+ a - b) + (- a + b)$ is called a specification.

52. A correlation between a and b in which $-(+a - b) - (-a + b)$ is called a complementarity.
53. A relation or a correlation between a and b in which $+ab$, or $+(+a + b)$ respectively, is called conjunct.
54. A relation or a correlation between a and b in which $-ab$, or $-(+a + b)$ respectively, is called disjunct.
55. A relation or a correlation between a and b in which $+a\bar{b}$, or $+(-a - b)$ respectively, is called an absence relation, or an absence correlation respectively.
56. A relation or a correlation between a and b in which $-a\bar{b}$, or $-(-a - b)$ respectively, is called a presence relation, or a presence correlation respectively.
57. By a category is understood a correlate field.
58. By a set is understood a category the correlates of which are a functive and its negative.
59. By derivation is understood the function between a unit and the chain of which it is a part (logical division): $\frac{ab}{a}$.
40. By the derivates of a functive is understood its derivational parts and the derivational parts of its derivational parts, etc.
41. By the degree of a derivate is understood the maximum number of functives through which it can be derived from a given functive.
42. By the arrivate(s) of a functive is understood the functive(s) of which it is a derivate.

It follows from Sp. 12 & 16
that sets comprise only
presence correlations

43. By the degrees of an arrivate is understood the maximum number of functives through which the relevant derivate is derived from it.

44. By the degrees of a ^{function} relation is understood the maximum number of functives through which its ^{terminals} ~~relates~~ can be derived from their nearest common arrivate.