

Titel: Notes, [MTG] 125-3230

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Anvendt udgave: Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds

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elements.—The difference between the two segments of expression [s] and [ʃ] is, in English, always accompanied by a difference of content, but not always by the same difference, cf. [si:] ; [ʃi:] ; [smθ] ; [ʃmθ] ; consequently the two segments are recognised as formed by two different elements.—The difference between the two segments of expression [s] and [z] is, in English, not always accompanied by a difference of content, cf. [hats] ; [dʌz], and when it is, the difference of content is not always the same (cf. [hɪs] ; [hɪz] ; [si:l] ; [zi:l]) ; consequently the two segments are recognised as formed by two different elements.—The difference between the two segments of expression [l] and [ɫ] is, in English, never accompanied by a difference of content ; consequently the two segments are not recognised as formed by two different elements.

#### G 2.3. INDIRECT COMPUTATION.

In cases where there is an insufficient number of lexias differing by one element only, the computation test is carried out indirectly, by extending the reduction to include lexias differing by more than one element.

From the Latin paradigm 'hortus' ; 'nummus' ; 'populus' ; 'amicus' it is seen that 'hort', 'num', 'popul', and 'amic' are each formed in one element, but a continuation of this paradigm would not lead to the recognition of an element forming the segment

of content 'ancill', as a lexia 'ancillus' does not occur in the language. On the other hand it is possible to establish another paradigm, by commutating one of the elements which were not commutated in the first paradigm: 'amicus'; 'amica'; 'amicum', and this paradigm in turn leads to a paradigm 'amica'; 'uirga'; 'ancilla', which shows that 'ancill' is formed in <sup>a separate</sup> element.

G 2.3. From the English paradigm [mæθ] ; [ræθ] ; [væθ] ; [sæθ] (= "mat", "rat", "vat", "sat") it is seen that [m], [r], [v], and [s] are each formed in one element; but a continuation of this paradigm would not lead to the recognition ~~of~~ of an element forming [l], as a lexia [læθ] does not occur in the language. On the other hand it is possible to establish another paradigm by commutating one of the elements which were not commutated in the first paradigm: [sæθ] ; [sɪθ] ; [sʊθ] ; [sæθ], and this paradigm in turn leads to a paradigm [sæθ] ; [bæθ] ; [læθ], which shows that [l] is formed in <sup>a separate</sup> element.