

Titel: Propositions, [Nice1951] 046-0070

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Onlineudgave fra Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds: [https://tekster.kb.dk/text/lh-texts-kapsel\\_046-shoot-wacc-1992\\_0005\\_046\\_Nice1951\\_0070\\_p4\\_bP3\\_TB00002.pdf](https://tekster.kb.dk/text/lh-texts-kapsel_046-shoot-wacc-1992_0005_046_Nice1951_0070_p4_bP3_TB00002.pdf) (tilgået 20. juli 2024)

Anvendt udgave: Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds

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3/1 to define the relation in question (which for want of a name may be called "participation") for the are many other semantic relations answering to the »am definition \* in fact superordination in syntax (as usually understood) normally answers to prominence in semantics. Many other »true\* terms lie ready to hand for the »arrowing of the definition transitive and intransitive in the logistic sense, commutational and permutable. In the glosses senses, and so on\* (For instance the relations expressed by these cases are normally permutable, not correlative: lol# Such terms have however hardly yet been exploited for the structural definition of relations, in the field of linguistics\* It is not only in richness that the semantic relation exceeds the phonemic\* To take again the relation whose variants have been united under the common label of "participation"; it will be easy to find this same relation expressed by a stem-form, more commonly of the type have \* ut then in the group "A has X" two analyses will be necessary: on the one hand there is the relation of participation between A, and the group has X (as in any other verbal group) on the other hand there is the same relation between A and X, the verb itself cumulating the semantics of participation and other relations. These analyses (ArX and ArYX, in which have plays the roles of g and X respectively) are contradictory. These contradictory analyses must not be confused with merely indifferent analyses (for instance it is indifferent whether we regard an inflection as affecting a member or a whole nominal group)« Analyses are indifferent 'when the whole system can be described with equal economy and completeness one way or the other, "but here- neither analysis can be deduced from the other and both are necessary for a complete description of linguistic relations\* The principle of non-contradictory analysis, which (though often some sacrifice of realism) may be maintained in phonemics, breaks down at the start on examination of the semantic system\*