

Titel: notes, [9-40OHK] 109-0330

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Anvendt udgave: Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds

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28.15 The functions Between the definitions are determinations, since the definitions designed to be placed early in the sequence (or system) of definitions are presupposed by those designed to follow later, but not vice versa. (i. a., the translation of 'be-etaer' by 'exist*' seems to me objectionable and might involve metaphysical implications which are not intended.) 2f.25 'tilvant*': familiar (not: usual). 29.22 with the text: within the text. M4- 29*25/ morphology and syntax, the necessity of which has been insisted on by conventional linguistics ever since antiquity, and which we shall shortly be led to abandon as inadequate—this time, incidentally, in agreement with several modern schools. The logical consequence of maintaining this distinction must be—end sore© school- she have been willing to accept this consequence—that /morphology itself only to a description of systems and syntax only to a description, of sequences. 50.10 Hence the preoccupation with reaction. |^,12 But, it is easy to see, even in terms of familiar concepts, that there are within the word paradigm completely analogous to those of the static and susceptible, mutatis mutandis to the same kind of analysis and description. The structure of a language may be such that a word-stem can appear both with and without derivatives. Under this condition, there is then selection between the derivative ending and the stem. 50.2D The terms of conventional linguistics (morphology) are thus, in the last resort, inevitably based on selection. Just like the terms primary and secondary clause, (i. a., the translation of 'selva*' by »even* is a mistake.) 3H.26 For /'nemlig'/ it is immediately apparent that, under certain structural conditions, the syllables between the nominal morphemes may be replaced ... 1 51*6 here, then, there is selection. Combination emerges, e. as soon as we consider each case and number separately instead of studying, as we did above, the relation between the whole case-paradigm and the whole number-paradigm. 31.13 under certain structural conditions, which are very common, it is possible to distinguish between a central part of the syllable (the vowel, or sonant) and a marginal part (the consonant, or non-sonant) 31.19 This principle is, indeed, the basis of a definition of vowel and consonant, long forgotten by the pundits but still, I believe, maintained in elementary schools and undoubtedly inherited from