

From Hjelmslev to Coseriu: On the tripartite division of the language system

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Parallel and divergence in Hjelmslev's and Coseriu's tripartitions

Hjelmslev (1942)	scheme (system, 1935-36)	norm	usage	[<i>parole</i> (speech act)]
Coseriu (1952)		system	norm	<i>parole</i> (speech act)

Hjelmslev: 2nd International Congress of Phonetic Sciences, 1935, London

“In any language you may distinguish three different parts: (1) a central part, which is the *system*; (2) the *norm*, i.e. a set of rules, depending on the system, and fixing the necessary limit of variability of each element; (3) the *usage* adopted by a given language community. These three domains are different from *la parole*, which is the use of language by a single individual.” (*Proceedings* (1936: p. 50))

Hjelmslev 1935: *Catégorie des cas* I

The *system* is defined as an abstract and virtual reality. The system immediately reveals itself in the *norm*, which fixes by rules the possible latitude of variations in execution through speech. *Usage*, defined as the execution of the language by the majority of its speakers in a given environment, is different from the norm. Usage constitutes the adopted mode, the set of preferred ways of execution of the language [...]. By making use of these distinctions we can say that **the system is a set of possibilities** among which usage makes a certain choice (my translation & emphasis), pp.88 ff.

Hjelmslev (1942) *Langue et parole* (my translation)

Scheme: A *pure form*, defined independently of its social realization and its material manifestation (p. 32-33);

Norm: a *material form*, defined by a given social realization but still independent of the detail of the manifestation (p. 32-33);

Usage: a simple *set of habits* adopted in a given society, and defined by its observed manifestations (p. 32-33);

Individual *Act* which is the *parole* (p. 38).

Comparison 1 (my translation)

Hjelmslev 1942	Coseriu 1952
<p><i>Scheme</i> : A <i>pure form</i>, defined independently of its social realization and its material manifestation (p. 32-33)</p>	<p><i>Scheme</i> : Coseriu treats also the <i>scheme</i> (with a Hjelmslevian term as Coseriu says), and accepts that it is possible to arrive at this abstraction au-delà of the <i>system</i>, ignoring completely the phonic substance (p. 60).</p>
<p><i>Norm</i>:</p>	<p><i>System</i>:</p>
<p><i>Usage</i>:</p>	<p><i>Norm</i>:</p>
<p>Individual <i>Act</i> which is the <i>parole</i> (p. 38)</p>	<p><i>Discourse/ "habla"</i> is the individual-concrete realization of the norm (p.58)</p>

Comparison 2 (my translation)

Hjelmslev 1942	Coseriu 1952
<p><i>Norm:</i> a <i>material form</i>, defined by a given social realization but still independent of the detail of the manifestation (p. 32-33).</p>	<p><i>System:</i> presents itself as [...] an abstract entity, a “network of functions” (‘un réseau de fonctions’) (p.58) [...] <i>the system</i> is a set of functional oppositions (p.58), [...] The <i>system</i> is a system of possibilities, of coordinates that indicate open paths and closed paths [...] (p.59). Includes substance of the sounds (p.60).</p>
<p><i>Usage:</i> a simple <i>set of habits</i> adopted in a given society, and defined by its observed manifestations (p. 32-33).</p>	<p><i>Norm:</i> the collective realization of the system, which contains the system itself and also the elements which are functionally ‘non-pertinent’ but normal in the speech in the community (p. 58).</p>

Coseriu (1921-2002)

1921: Born in Romania

1940-50: Stay in Italy, influence from the Benedetto Crocean inspired Italian linguistics with focus on the speech act; Milan 1945-50: Vittore Pisani's "system of isoglosses"

1950-58: Montevideo, Uruguay

1952: First major work with a structuralist inspired approach, trying to connect it with the Pisani approach.

Coseriu's 'structural concepts', 1952

The *system* [is] an abstract entity, a “network of functions” (p.58) [...] The *system* is a system of possibilities, of coordinates that indicate open paths and closed paths [...] it only requires that the functional conditions of the linguistic instrument are not being affected (Coseriu 1952: p. 59)

The *norm* is the collective realization of the system (p.58) [...] The *norm* is [...] a system of forced realizations, of social and cultural impositions (Coseriu 1952: p. 59) (my translation)

Hjelmslev's role in Coseriu 1952

- (along with John Lotz) referred for a tripartite division of the Saussurian dichotomy of *langue* / *parole*, i.e. “scheme, established norm, *parole*” (Semantic Conference (organized by Émile Benveniste at Nice 1951) (via Devoto 1951))
- Hjelmslev's distinction between norm and usage (Coserian “system” and “norm”) is blurred, because the tripartite division for Hjelmslev is a compromise with the other participants (see e.g. Benveniste 1951: 83).

Coseriu's (1952) own comparison with Hjelmslev (-Lotz)

Coseriu establishes two critical points of difference between his and the Hjelmslev(-Lotz) tripartite divisions.

- 1) Coseriu conceives the Saussurian concept of langue as a concept related to historical linguistics, and not to theoretical linguistics as it is by Hjelmslev, according to Coseriu (Coseriu 1952: 5).
- 2) the concept “system” in Coseriu includes the substance of the sounds, differently from the concept “scheme” in Hjelmslev (Coseriu: 1952: 60).

Coseriu (1952): Pisani + Structuralism (see Bank Jensen/Cigana (2023))

We can, therefore, speak of *norm* and *system* referring to a *language [lengua]* ($system_2$ of isoglosses), instead of referring exclusively to *speech [...]* only that the concept of language [...] is a *historical* concept [...] while $system_1$ and *norm* are *structural* concepts and, for that very reason, *synchronic*.
(Coseriu 1952: 62; our translation)

[...] the distinction between *norm* and $system_1$ allows us to better clarify the functioning of language [lenguaje], the linguistic activity, which is at the same time creation and repetition (re-creation) within, and according to, the coordinates of the functional system (that is, of what is essential for language to fulfil its function); forced movement and free movement, within the possibilities put forward by the system. (Coseriu 1952: 62-63; our translation)

Coseriu's use of Hjelmslev

- Hjelmslev's influence on Coseriu's first major publication *Sistema, norma y habla* (1952) is difficult to assess precisely.
- The 'relocation' of 'possibilities' from the 'schema' level to the 'system' level shows that Coseriu can use Hjelmslev's theory not only as a source of inspiration, but also as a demarcation point for his own theory.
- Everything else is left open to Coseriu's 'Integral Linguistics'.

Coseriu's later (indirect) answers to Fischer-Jørgensen's criticism (see Bank Jensen 2015a)

- 1) (Coseriu 1958: p. 150, note 83) Coseriu comments on Hjelmslev (1942) but does not mention the tripartition; while in the same place Coseriu mentions a tripartition: scheme-norm-usage from Hjelmslev 1954, i.e. after Coseriu's 1952-work.
- 2) (Coseriu 1988: 123) Coseriu "admits" that Hjelmslev's 'norm' is parallel to his own 'system'.

Coseriu on Hjelmslev 1942 (& 1954)

todo lo que no es « forma pura », en el sentido glosemático, no es propiamente “lengua” (*esquema*), sino realización, “habla” (*uso*) ... » ; « Precisamente en este sentido L. Hjelmslev, *Langue et parole*, “Cahiers Ferdinand de Saussure”, 2, 1942, pp. 32-33, 40, 43, 44, interpreta y corrige la distinción saussureana. Cf. del mismo autor, *Prolegomena*, pp. 51-52, 68; y *La stratification du langage*, “Word”, X, 1954, p. 188, donde se distinguen, por un lado, el “esquema” y, por el otro, la “norma”, el “uso” y la *parole* propiamente dicha » (COSERIU 1958 : 150, 150 n 83).

Letter from Coseriu to Eli Fischer- Jørgensen, March 24, 1962 (Bank Jensen 2015a, 2021)

- Almost everything I've done so far is related (positively or negatively) to glossematics or has been also said, in one way or another (or denied), by Mr. Hjelmslev (to whom I currently feel closer than ever).

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