

# Similarities and Differences in Kierkegaard's Accounts of Hegel

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Kierkegaard's most extensive and important discussions of Hegel in his published works occur in *Om Begrebet Ironi* from 1841 and *Afsluttende videnskabelig Efterskrift* from 1845. Between these dates he changed his position and attitude somewhat on a number of things, including Hegel's philosophy. In fact, these works show both similarities and differences in this particular respect. In this brief study we attempt to make a small contribution toward the understanding of these similarities and differences by identifying and relating all those words or terms which are associated with *Hegel* in both works on the one hand and all those words which are differentially associated with this name in each of these works on the other. The former we shall call our *common* and the latter our *differential* terms.

We have already discussed and justified our method elsewhere<sup>1</sup> and so will describe it here only very briefly. There is however one important difference. Our earlier account described the method as adapted only to the identification and display of differences between the accounts of an object (Socrates) in three different works but in this study we are concerned with the identification of both similarities and differences. In fact, we shall begin by briefly describing the method as adapted to the identification of similarities and will later describe its other application yet more briefly.

I note at the outset that the traditional approach to such problems requires all the resources of a trained and subtle mind to see behind mere words to the meaning intended in their use. The present approach does not imply any denigration of these skills but it does proceed in a much more pedestrian way. It does not "read" or "understand" the text but merely identifies and puts in context all those words which cooccur *commonly* and *differentially* with *Hegel*. We speak of such cooccurring words as being associated with our search word (*Hegel*). Of course, some of these terms may be negatively related to our search word while others are such that they would not ordinarily be thought of as

standing for attributes or characteristics at all. It follows that the scholar using our results must have or acquire at least sufficient knowledge of the texts to be able to supply the connection but the fact remains that the method can identify and place in at least partial context the various common (and differential) terms in each of the accounts in question. In short, it provides a set of valuable clues and can be of considerable aid to the researcher concerned to construct a detailed and comprehensive account of these similarities (and differences).

Even with respect to common terms the method has two distinct phases each having its own peculiar goal and each culminating in the graphic representation of various relationships between our search and common terms. The aim of the first phase is to identify all those terms which are commonly associated with *Hegel* in *both* these texts and to array these on a simple graph showing the relative strengths of the tie or association of each of these words to *Hegel* in each text. The aim of the second is to discover and represent *all* the various ties or associations between the common terms in these two texts and to array these on a single graph showing the relative strengths of all the ties between all the common terms or, put another way, showing the natural clusters within the set.

The first phase consists of a number of distinct steps all of which were or could be done on the computer. Stated in terms of the present study, these are as follows:

- 1) Extract from the machine-readable version of the two original texts (hereafter BI and AE) all sentences containing the search word *Hegel* and combine these sentences to form two new separate mini-texts BI<sup>h</sup> and AE<sup>h</sup>, respectively.
- 2) Produce complete word frequency lists showing the relative frequency of each word-type in each of these mini-texts. This is done by dividing the number of occurrences of each word-type by the number of word-tokens in the relevant mini-text, itself divided by 10,000.
- 3) Carry over to a new master list only those words which meet the following conditions:
  - a) The word must have a relative frequency of at least 7.46 in at least one of these mini-texts.<sup>2</sup>
  - b) The relative frequency of the word in at least one mini-text must be at least 5 times greater than its relative frequency in the corpus of Kierkegaard's *Samlede Værker* as a whole.

c) The relative frequency of the word in one mini-text must not be more than 3.5 times greater than its relative frequency in the other.<sup>3</sup>

Those terms satisfying all these criteria are shown in Table 1.

- 4) Correct these relative frequencies by dividing that of each word by its relative frequency in the corpus as a whole.
- 5) Use these corrected relative frequencies as the abscissa and ordinate for each of these terms as shown in the last two columns of Table 1.
- 6) Plot the points for each of these common terms on a graph as shown in Figure 1.<sup>4</sup>

The purpose of this first phase has been to identify those (common) terms which are associated with *Hegel* more or less equally in both of our mini-texts and to plot these on a graph showing the relative strength of the tie of each of these terms to our search word *Hegel* which is presumed to lie at the outer termini of each axes. Each of the above steps plays a distinct role in this connection. The first selects for examination those parts of the original texts most likely to contain the terms most closely associated with the word or object under investigation. The second permits meaningful comparison of the frequencies of each term in both mini-texts and, as we shall see in a moment, of each of these with the frequency of the word in the corpus as a whole. Since these texts, taken as a whole, are organized around the word *Hegel* it also provides an index of the strength of the tie of each such term with *Hegel* in the texts in question. The third imposes three tests which together reduce the original two lists of approximately 7,300 word-types to a single list of 18 words each of which cooccurs more or less equally with our search term and is therefore a common term in both our mini-texts in the sense defined. These tests are deliberately rigorous and may have excluded certain terms which mark or point to some feature associated with Hegel in both texts but since we here consider only association as indicated by cooccurrence (within a sentence), and since we wish to exclude all terms whose appearance might be due to chance, it is necessary and justifiable to take this risk.

The fourth step evaluates the strength of each of these ties by dividing the relative frequency of each common term in its mini-text by its relative frequency in the author's corpus regarded as an independent standard. This enhances those values which are very much greater while reducing those which are, say, only 5.4 times greater and accords with our intuition that we should attach very much more importance to a word having a relative frequency of, say, 12.43 in

one of our mini-texts if its corpus frequency was 0.10 than we would if the latter were, say, 2.5 or, for that matter, 5.8. Indeed, in the latter case it would already have been excluded by the second condition of step 3 on the ground that its frequency in the mini-text was not sufficiently greater than that in the standard corpus to guarantee that it was in fact strongly tied in this particular text to the search term in question.

The last two steps are quite straightforward and scarcely require justification or comment. The reader is however reminded that we have deliberately plotted the values for  $AE^h$  along the x-axis, that *Hegel* is presumed to lie at the outer termini of each axes, that proximity to this search word is a function of the relative strength of the tie, and that the plane on which the word lies indicates as accurately as possible the relation of this word to the two texts in both of which it is a common term. Thus, for example, we can say that *Ret* appears to have a rather weak tie with *Hegel* in both  $BI^h$  and  $AE^h$ , that *Positivitet* has a relatively strong tie in  $BI^h$ , and that *sammenhængende* has a very strong tie in  $AE^h$ . Of course, it follows from the meaning and definition of *common* that all these terms are associated to some extent with *Hegel* in both works. More generally, this graph shows what terms are associated with *Hegel*, the text in which this association primarily occurs, and the relative strength of both associations. In short, it provides a useful overall view incorporating all the information about these common terms which we have compiled up to this point in our investigation.

As already noted, the graph in Figure 1 shows both the common terms associated with *Hegel* in both our mini-texts and the relative strengths of each of these associations. It thus contains a great deal of information and at the very least should provide a useful if small set of hints or clues for the scholar who wishes to identify the similarities between these two accounts of *Hegel* and who already has a knowledge of these texts. But while this graph shows the strength of the tie of each of these terms to *Hegel* it tells us nothing about their relationships to one another. More precisely, it tells us little about their relationships to one another within a text having *Hegel* as its centre or focus. This is equally important information which we need before we can expect to succeed in representing the features associated with *Hegel* in both works in a simple and readily intelligible graphic way. In order to represent these more complex relations we now turn to the second phase of our method.

The second phase also consists of a number of distinct steps all of which,

again, were or could be done by computer. In terms of the present study these are as follows:

- 1) Write a cooccurrence matrix showing the number of times each common term cooccurs with every other common term in the various sentences of both mini-texts. Since this matrix shows only the absolute number of such cooccurrences we call it a raw cooccurrence matrix; in order to save space, this matrix is not shown.
- 2) Produce a corrected cooccurrence matrix in which these raw values are corrected in the light of the frequency of each word according to the following formula:

$$\left( \frac{f_{xy}}{f_x \cdot f_y} \right) c$$

where  $f_{xy}$  is as stated

$f_x$  is the frequency of the  $x$ th row

$f_y$  is the frequency of the  $y$ th column

$c$  is a constant

All positive values in this matrix are shown in Table 4.

- 3) Use the values in this latter matrix as input to the computer program KYST<sup>5</sup> to produce the two dimensional ordinates shown in Table 5 and the multidimensional scaling graph shown in Figure 2.

The purpose of this second phase is to represent as clearly and accurately as possible all the associations between the various common terms as these appear in both of our mini-texts; it is to map the relations of these words as they occur in those parts of the original texts which are most clearly focussed upon Hegel and which we take as defining the relations of these terms insofar as they are associated with him. Each of these steps has its own role in achieving this end. The first determines the number of times every common term cooccurs with every other common term in both mini-texts and thus indicates in absolute but rough terms the degree of their association with one another. The second corrects these values by dividing the absolute number of such cooccurrences by the product of the individual frequencies of the two words in both mini-texts. Thus the values in our corrected cooccurrence matrix indicate the actual strength of the tie between the words in the text in question. This information is detailed, precise, and complete but at the same time it consists of a mass of discrete bits of information which cannot be seen or held together by the human mind any more than can all the myriad details of the text from which it is

derived; at least this is so for most of the much larger matrices with which we are normally concerned in such work. The third step is intended to overcome this difficulty and represents an attempt to reconstitute the most relevant parts of our two texts. It simultaneously takes account of all these bits of information and incorporates them into a two dimensional graph which represents all these ties or associations as accurately as possible and in a way in which they can be grasped or assimilated by the human mind in all their complex interrelationships. Indeed, it takes account of the amount of association between every pair of terms and, equally important, that between each of these terms and every other term in the set. Thus it provides a global or overall picture combining and reconciling all the information in the corrected matrix which is its input-source. In most cases at least a perfect representation of all this information would require a graph having as many dimensions as words in the set but the adequacy of our present two dimensional graph is attested by its acceptably low stress level which is 0.066 on formula 1. Of course, such graphs emphasise dominant (i. e. repeated) associations at the expense of less important (i. e. less frequent) ones but this is just as it ought to be.

The rules for the interpretation of such graphs are relatively simple and obvious. Terms associated with one another tend to cluster together. Those associated with a large number of other terms in the set tend to go to the centre while those associated with only one or two others tend to move to the periphery. The distance between any pair of terms is a function of their corrected cooccurrence value *and* the corresponding value which each has with every other term in the set. Since all distances within such graphs are purely relative we cannot assign absolute values to the strength of the tie between any pair of terms nor, for example, say that the tie between one pair of terms is twice as strong as that between another; indeed, the most we can say is that if one pair of words is closer than another, then the first is very probably more closely tied than the second. In fact, even when the graph shows a low stress level it is advisable to check any possibly puzzling distances against the values shown in the corrected matrix for that particular pair with, of course, the proviso that other associations in the matrix are also included in the calculation of all distances.

Only one modification is required to the first phase of our method to adapt it for the identification and display of differential terms. Specifically, condition c) in step 3) should be altered to read "The relative frequency of the word in

one mini-text must be at least 5 times greater than its relative frequency in the other." Once the reader has grasped the significance of this change he can make the appropriate adjustments to all the other comments we have made in connection with this phase of the method.

The relatively minor changes required in our account of the second phase are of course all connected with the fact that there are distinct sets of differential terms, one for BI<sup>h</sup> and another almost totally different set for AE<sup>h</sup>. Thus, steps 1) and 2) should refer to two separate cooccurrence matrices and the frequency in the case of the latter of these steps is that for the particular mini-text in question and not, of course, as in the earlier version, that for both mini-texts taken together. Finally, the values referred to in step 3) are, of course, those from the two separate corrected cooccurrence matrices.

This second or differential terms version of our method has, rightly I think, produced so many such terms for each of our mini-texts that it is quite impossible to show these results in all the forms and detail one would like. However those which are shown should enable the reader to grasp the nature of this version and at least much of the significance of its results.

Steps 3–5 of the first phase of this altered version yields all the differential terms for both BI<sup>h</sup> and AE<sup>h</sup>. As these are too numerous to publish even on a log-log graph I have shown these terms in Tables 2 and 3 both of which show the words most strongly tied to *Hegel* in that text at the top (*Værendes* in BI<sup>h</sup> and *Angriber* in AE<sup>h</sup>) and those most weakly tied at the bottom. Note that this part of both lists contains one or more words which also qualify as differential terms in the other mini-text. Note also that I have here headed the final column with the word *Ordinate*. Those wishing to implement step 6) for themselves can therefore follow my unorthodox practice in Figure 1 or, equally, plot the values for BI<sup>h</sup> along the x-axes.

The program we presently use in the second phase of both versions of our method is effectively limited to 60 separate terms. We have therefore chosen from the terms shown in Tables 2 and 3 those which appeared to be most important, interesting and, particularly, interconnected. Further we have, for obvious reasons, excluded a number of "words", particularly German ones, from the BI<sup>h</sup> list. The remainder have, however, been processed according to the steps described above. The raw and corrected cooccurrence matrices for these terms are not shown because of their great size but these terms are shown, together with their two dimensional coordinates, in Tables 6 and 7 and are

arrayed in the graphs shown as Figures 3 and 4. As a matter of interest I add that the stress values for these graphs are 0.091 and 0.027, respectively. It follows, of course, that both these graphs, and particularly the latter, are good two dimensional representations of all the discrete bits of information contained in the corresponding corrected cooccurrence matrices. The reader can therefore be reasonably certain that most of the words which are closely clustered in these graphs are also closely connected in the original text. In this connection, see for example the positions of *sub*, *specie* and *aeterni* in Figure 4. Note also the position of *Adfaerd* in Figure 3; in fact, it is clear that this term is not closely connected with any of the other differential terms shown in this graph and should ideally have been excluded from the set in order to provide more space into which the other members could expand.

It is of course clear that we have only begun this work but we break off now for a number of reasons, space being only one of them. In fact, there are other and more important considerations. We believe that the validity and relevance of these results will be obvious to anyone familiar with the texts in question and, further, that the interested reader should have the opportunity to examine these results without interpretation by a third party. Further, it is of course only Danes who can taste the language and hence presumably see connections in these results which may unfortunately remain forever hidden from the rest of us. But the real reason for this deliberate omission is my own conviction (and hope) that we should all learn to accept and understand such results on their own terms; not, of course, as substitutes for the original texts but rather as objective and accurate representations of certain quite specific aspects of these texts with the aid of which we may learn to understand them better.

#### NOTES

- 1 Alastair McKinnon, "A Method of Displaying Differences Between Various Accounts of an Object", *revue CIRPHO review*, vol. 2, no. 1, Spring, 1974.
- 2 This apparently arbitrary figure has been chosen because it represents exactly 3 occurrences of a word-type in  $BI^h$ , which number of occurrences we took to be the minimum required for a text of such length.
- 3 The reader is reminded that our distinction between common and differential terms naturally represents two points on a continuum. Here we define a term as being common if its relative frequency in one mini-text is not more than 3.5 times its relative frequency in the other. Later we shall define a term as being differential if its relative frequency is at least 5 times greater in one mini-text than in the other. Of course, in both cases certain other conditions are also presupposed.
- 4 The reader is expressly warned that we have deliberately plotted the values for  $BI^h$  along the y-axis and those for  $AE^h$  along the x-axis. This is of course contrary to accepted practice

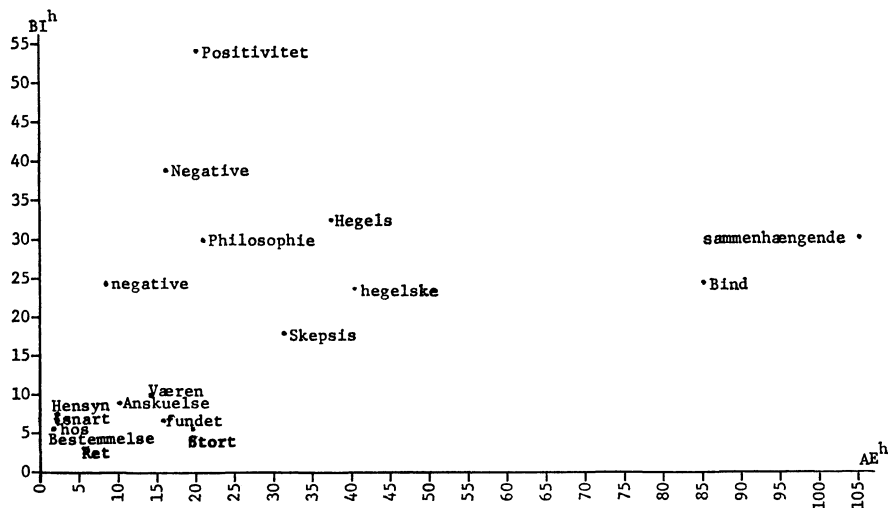


but has been done to facilitate the printing of this article and, duly noted, should not cause any difficulty.

- 5 KYST is the acronym for the Kruskal-Young-Shephard-Torgeson multidimensional scaling program written by Dr. J. B. Kruskal, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N. J. and Dr. F. W. Young, Psychometric Laboratory, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., assisted by Judith B. Seery, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N. J.

Word	Relative Frequencies				
	<i>Bl<sup>h</sup></i>	<i>AE<sup>h</sup></i>	<i>Corpus</i>	<i>Abs.</i>	<i>Ord.</i>
Anskuelse	7.46	8.69	0.880	8.47	9.87
Bestemmelse	14.92	4.34	2.528	5.90	1.71
Bind	2.48	8.69	0.102	24.31	85.19
fundet	7.46	17.38	1.137	6.56	15.28
Hegels	7.46	8.69	0.231	32.29	37.61
hegelske	4.97	8.69	0.216	23.00	40.23
Hensyn	14.92	4.34	2.008	7.43	2.16
hos	37.30	17.38	5.844	6.38	2.97
Negative	18.89	8.69	0.514	38.69	16.90
negative	12.43	4.34	0.514	24.18	8.44
Philosophie	12.43	8.69	0.417	29.80	20.83
Positivitet	12.43	4.34	0.231	53.80	18.78
Ret	12.43	17.38	2.904	4.28	5.98
sammenhængende	2.48	8.69	0.082	30.24	105.97
snart	19.89	8.69	2.857	6.96	2.83
Skepsis	4.97	8.69	0.288	17.25	30.17
Stort	2.48	8.69	0.447	5.54	19.44
Væren	9.94	13.03	0.906	10.97	14.38

*Table 1. Frequencies and Ordinates of Common Terms.*



*Figure 1. Graph of Common Terms in AE<sup>h</sup> and Bl<sup>h</sup>.*

Word	Rel. Freqs.			Word	Rel. Freqs.		
	B <sup>h</sup>	Corpus	Ord.		B <sup>h</sup>	Corpus	Ord.
Værendes	9.94	0.010	994.00	die	29.84	1.323	22.55
Gjordemoderkunst	9.94	0.571	497.33	nicht	12.43	0.556	22.35
(footnote no.)	17.40	0.077	225.97	bekjendte	7.46	0.339	22.00
Geschichte	9.94	0.072	138.05	gjældende	12.43	0.587	21.17
ff.	9.94	0.077	129.09	Socrates	121.85	5.828	20.90
Stifter	7.46	0.061	122.29	selve	9.94	0.478	20.79
omtaler	12.43	0.118	105.33	Princip	9.94	0.484	20.53
opstiller	7.46	0.072	103.61	hermed	9.94	0.489	20.32
mehr	7.46	0.082	90.97	Adfærd	12.43	0.623	19.95
bemærker	27.35	0.303	90.26	Fremstilling	14.92	0.751	19.86
fremgaaer	7.46	0.087	85.74	Bemærkning	12.43	0.628	19.79
Efterfølgere	7.46	0.097	76.90	ist	17.40	0.906	19.20
Solgers	7.46	0.097	76.90	positiv	7.46	0.401	18.60
udhæver	7.46	0.097	76.90	Godes	994	0.571	17.40
Solger	14.92	0.211	70.71	das	14.92	0.952	15.67
Tieck	9.94	0.149	66.71	ende	7.46	0.484	15.41
war	7.46	0.113	66.01	von	7.46	0.484	15.41
spurgt	7.46	0.123	60.65	Ironien	22.38	1.472	15.20
Pag.	64.66	1.096	58.99	Uvidenhed	12.43	0.839	14.81
behandlet	7.46	0.144	51.80	opfatte	7.46	0.504	14.80
platoniske	7.46	0.149	50.06	Opfattelse	22.38	1.524	14.68
Schlegel	7.46	0.149	50.06	findes	17.40	1.204	14.45
billige	7.46	0.154	48.44	Dæmoniske	9.94	0.700	14.20
Dyder	9.94	0.211	47.10	hvorvidt	9.94	0.741	13.41
moralske	7.46	0.164	45.48	zu	7.46	0.566	13.18
diese	7.46	0.169	44.14	Plato	12.43	1.009	12.31
Experiment	7.46	0.175	42.62	nødvendigt	7.46	0.684	10.90
vilkårlight	7.46	0.175	42.62	heri	7.46	0.689	10.82
dass	17.40	0.422	41.23	Udvikling	9.94	0.921	10.79
Dialectik	12.43	0.308	40.35	Foregaaende	9.94	1.096	9.06
sie	12.43	0.308	40.35	mulig	7.46	0.823	9.06
Dæmon	7.46	0.195	38.25	Indhold	7.46	0.890	8.38
socraticke	19.89	0.530	37.52	fremstille	7.46	0.921	8.09
Philosophi	9.94	0.267	37.22	Bestemmelser	7.46	0.947	7.87
des	22.38	0.612	36.55	Standpunkt	7.46	0.947	7.87
Subject	7.46	0.211	35.35	und	12.43	1.642	7.57
Subjectiviteten	7.46	0.211	35.35	Alvor	29.84	3.970	7.51
etsteds	7.46	0.216	34.53	vende	7.46	1.107	6.73
es	12.43	0.375	33.14	aabenbart	7.46	1.194	6.24
klager	7.46	0.236	31.61	følge	7.46	1.199	6.22
auch	7.46	0.247	30.20	Moment	9.94	1.611	6.17
Totalitet	7.46	0.247	30.20	tidligere	7.46	1.220	6.11
ein	9.94	0.344	28.89	uendelige	9.94	1.683	5.90
opfatter	9.94	0.344	28.89	Udsagn*	2.48	0.731	3.39
Negativitet	7.46	0.262	28.47	Systemet*	2.48	0.854	2.90
negativ	14.92	0.540	27.62	holdt*	2.48	1.271	1.95
Underviisning	9.94	0.375	26.50	Forsøg*	2.48	1.287	1.92
als	9.94	0.422	23.55	Punkt*	2.48	1.591	1.51
Værd	9.94	0.432	23.00	videre*	4.97	3.408	1.45

\* These words appear also in AE<sup>h</sup>. See Table 3.

Table 2. Frequencies and Ordmates of Differential Terms in B<sup>h</sup>.

<i>Word</i>	Rel. Freqs.			<i>Word</i>	Rel. Freqs.		
	<i>AE<sup>h</sup></i>	<i>Corpus</i>	<i>Ord.</i>		<i>AE<sup>h</sup></i>	<i>Corpus</i>	<i>Ord.</i>
Angriber	8.69	0.010	869.00	Begeistring	26.08	0.947	27.53
Contradictionen	8.69	0.015	579.33	Tænkning	17.38	0.633	27.45
Udenfor	8.69	0.020	434.50	Latteren	8.69	0.319	27.24
Hegelianerne	8.69	0.025	347.60	Yngling	17.38	0.669	25.97
skrækeligt	8.69	0.025	347.60	Systemet	21.72	0.854	25.43
ubegrændede	8.69	0.025	347.60	spørge	13.03	0.514	25.35
Menneskeforstand	8.69	0.030	289.66	Udødelighed	13.03	0.545	23.90
sytten	8.69	0.046	188.91	Springet	8.69	0.365	23.80
mageløst	8.69	0.051	170.39	verdenshistoriske	8.69	0.375	23.17
mistænkeligt	8.69	0.051	170.39	Maximum	8.69	0.386	22.51
Logik	13.03	0.082	158.90	phantastisk	13.03	0.581	22.42
Minutter	8.69	0.056	155.17	Oprigtighed	8.69	0.401	21.67
Tænkens	8.69	0.061	142.45	Overgang	8.69	0.406	21.40
udgivet	13.03	0.097	134.32	Anfægtelse	8.69	0.417	20.83
intellectuelle	8.69	0.082	105.97	formodentligen	8.69	0.417	20.83
ophæver	8.69	0.082	105.97	Yndlingen	8.69	0.437	19.85
Navnkundighed	8.69	0.087	99.88	Slutningen	8.69	0.442	19.66
vrede	8.69	0.087	99.88	skrevet	8.69	0.447	19.44
Identiteten	8.69	0.188	80.46	hævet	8.69	0.453	19.18
Logiken	21.72	0.293	74.12	Lys	8.69	0.458	18.97
aut	13.03	0.180	72.38	Udødeligheden	8.69	0.473	18.37
henviser	8.69	0.128	67.89	Udsagn	13.03	0.731	17.82
æterni	8.69	0.128	67.89	Forsøg	21.72	1.287	16.87
sammenlignes	8.69	0.144	60.34	indrømme	8.69	0.545	15.94
Methoden	13.03	0.226	57.65	hellere	13.03	1.065	12.23
Proces	13.03	0.242	53.84	Feil	8.69	0.741	11.72
Istedenfor	8.69	0.164	52.98	Tillid	8.69	0.777	11.18
specie	8.69	0.164	52.98	trods	8.69	0.792	10.97
tildeels	8.69	0.164	52.98	holdt	13.03	1.271	10.25
Tænken	34.76	0.669	51.95	lee	8.69	0.875	9.93
sub	8.69	0.175	49.65	Meddelelse	8.69	0.911	9.53
Tænkere	8.69	0.180	48.27	villet	8.69	0.993	8.75
Vorden	13.03	0.298	43.72	troede	8.69	1.004	8.65
tvetydigt	8.69	0.200	43.45	Comiske	13.04	1.524	8.55
systematisk	8.69	0.216	40.23	Punkt	13.03	1.591	8.18
Indledning	8.69	0.221	39.32	videre	26.07	3.408	7.64
Abstraktionen	8.69	0.247	35.18	existerende	8.69	1.426	6.09
rene	34.76	1.065	32.63	hiint	13.03	2.147	6.06
Forsikkring	8.69	0.298	29.16	Hoved	8.69	1.477	5.88
sund	8.69	0.303	28.67	Socrates*	21.72	5.828	3.72

\* This word appears also in BI<sup>h</sup>. See Table 2.

*Table 3. Frequencies and Ordinates of Differential Terms in AE<sup>h</sup>.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Anskuelse	Bestemmelse	Bind	fundet	Hegels	hegelske	Hensyn	hos	Negative	negative	Philosophie	Positivitet	Ret	sammenhængende	snart	Skepsis	Væren
2																	
3	11.3																
4	11.9		4.4														
5			8.8														
6			15.8														
7																	
8			7.5				14.3										
9	23.8		8.8		111.1					17.1							
10	28.6		10.5				20.0			10.2	18.4	28.5					
11								10.2	18.4	28.5							
12			21.1	25.0				21.4	17.1	10.0							
13			4.4	13.9					19.0			16.7					
14			2.9						20.5								
15									21.4				83.3	13.9			
16									24.5				95.2	15.9			
17		17.9							18.4								

Table 4. Corrected cooccurrence Matrix of Common Terms in BI<sup>h</sup> and AE<sup>h</sup>.

	1	2
Anskuelse	1 - 0.230	- 0.691
Bestemmelse	2 1.979	0.450
Bind	3 - 0.297	- 0.020
fundet	4 - 1.020	- 0.247
Hegels	5 0.306	0.460
hegelske	6 - 0.872	- 0.928
Hensyn	7 1.052	- 0.795
hos	8 0.490	- 0.178
Negative	9 0.060	0.250
negative	10 0.107	- 0.680
Philosophie	11 0.395	- 0.758
Positivitet	12 - 0.625	- 0.256
Ret	13 - 0.754	0.577
sammenhængende	14 - 0.120	0.937
snart	15 - 0.707	1.006
Skepsis	16 - 0.825	0.427
Væren	17 1.062	0.446

Table 5. Two Dimensional Ordinates of Common Terms.

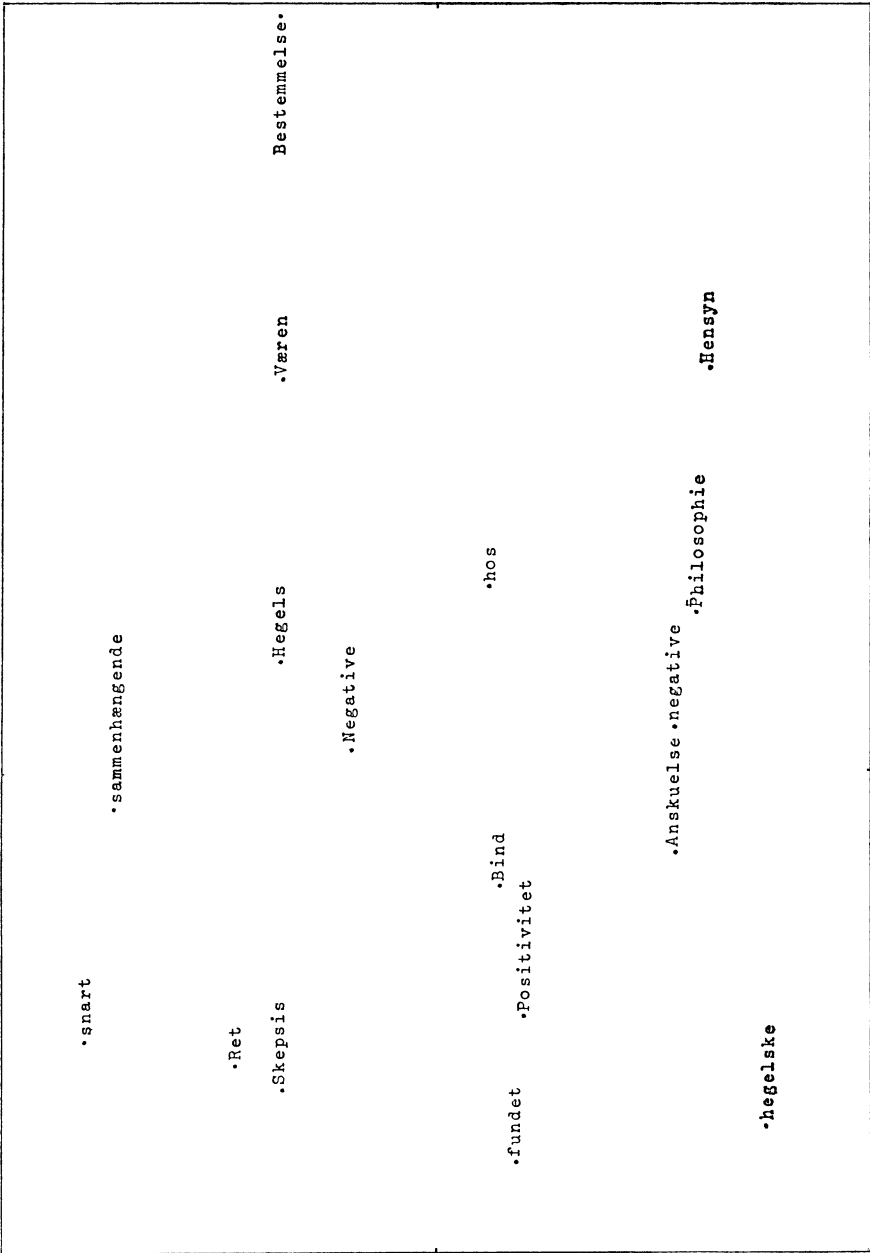


Figure 2. Graph of Common Terms Associated with Hegel in BI<sup>h</sup> and AE<sup>h</sup>.

	1	2
Adfærd	1 - 2.543	0.920
bekjendte	2 0.005	1.271
bemærker	3 - 0.471	0.368
Bemærkning	4 0.482	- 0.012
billige	5 - 1.478	- 0.577
Dæmon	6 0.914	- 0.115
Dæmoniske	7 - 0.716	- 0.589
Dialectik	8 - 0.097	0.964
Dyder	9 - 1.112	- 0.610
Efterfølgere	10 1.630	- 0.581
ende	11 1.332	- 0.087
etsteds	12 - 0.030	- 0.285
Experiment	13 - 1.225	- 0.459
findes	14 0.372	0.269
Foregaaende	15 0.120	0.284
fremgaaer	16 0.819	- 0.519
Fremstilling	17 - 0.219	- 0.926
gjeldende	18 - 0.858	- 0.855
Gjordemoderkunst	19 - 0.390	- 0.735
Godes	20 0.027	0.112
hermed	21 0.452	- 0.264
hvorvidt	22 0.347	- 0.703
Ironien	23 - 0.505	- 0.173
klager	24 0.859	0.974
moralske	25 - 0.822	0.397
mulig	26 - 1.281	0.051
nødvendigt	27 0.741	0.478
negativ	28 - 0.305	- 0.399
Negativitet	29 0.033	1.042
omtaler	30 0.178	- 0.507
opfatte	31 0.260	0.612
Opfattelse	32 0.742	- 0.363
opfatter	33 - 0.244	0.824
opstiller	34 - 0.227	0.950
Philosophi	35 - 0.196	0.339
Plato	36 0.706	0.158
platoniske	37 1.029	0.641
positiv	38 0.118	- 0.742
Princip	39 0.500	0.965
Schlegel	40 0.278	- 0.115
selve	41 0.067	0.865
Socrates	42 - 0.098	- 0.078
socratiske	43 0.514	0.479
Solger	44 0.935	0.268
Solgers	45 - 0.613	0.036
spurgt	46 0.942	- 0.941
Stifter	47 0.330	- 1.086
Subject	48 - 0.962	- 0.205
Subjectiviteten	49 - 0.690	- 0.450
Tieck	50 1.059	0.132
Totalitet	51 - 1.201	- 0.257
udhæver	52 - 0.894	- 0.065
Udvikling	53 0.381	- 0.199
Underviisning	54 0.476	- 0.534
Uvidenhed	55 1.013	- 0.288
Værd	56 0.767	- 0.691
Værendes	57 - 0.112	1.151
vilkaarligt	58 - 1.138	- 0.139

Table 6. Two Dimensional Ordinates of Differential Terms in B1<sup>h</sup>.

	1	2
aut	1 0.011	0.861
henvise	2 0.392	0.224
intellectuelle	3 0.283	- 0.483
mageløst	4 - 0.383	0.426
ophæver	5 0.423	0.957
phantastisk	6 0.707	0.193
rene	7 0.546	- 0.270
skrækkeligt	8 - 0.801	- 0.180
spørges	9 0.735	0.019
specie	10 1.043	- 0.184
sub	11 0.927	- 0.211
sund	12 - 0.262	- 0.835
systematisk	13 1.186	0.179
sytten	14 - 0.855	0.898
tildeels	15 - 1.617	0.030
tvetydigt	16 - 1.474	0.103
ubegrændede	17 - 0.749	- 0.551
udgivet	18 0.142	- 0.321
verdenshistoriske	19 - 0.338	0.033
vrede	20 1.289	- 0.799
Abstraktionen	21 0.950	- 0.379
Anfægtelse	22 0.738	0.401
Angriber	23 - 0.478	- 0.280
Begeistring	24 - 0.520	- 0.883
Contradictionen	25 0.603	0.950
Forsikkring	26 - 0.821	0.425
Hegelianerne	27 0.886	- 0.518
Identiteten	28 0.402	0.649
Indledning	29 1.534	0.152
Istedenfor	30 0.573	0.472
Latteren	31 - 0.865	- 0.945
Logik	32 0.010	- 0.647
Logikens	33 - 1.131	- 0.202
Lys	34 - 1.399	0.239
Maximum	35 - 0.322	0.597
Menneskeforstand	36 - 0.262	- 0.834
Methoden	37 - 0.006	0.029
Minutter	38 - 1.139	0.737
Navnkundighed	39 0.295	0.322
Oprigtighed	40 - 0.138	1.066
Overgang	41 0.668	- 0.549
Proces	42 - 0.985	0.086
Springet	43 - 0.163	- 0.350
Systemet	44 1.269	0.102
Tænken	45 0.511	- 0.063
Tænkens	46 0.158	- 0.042
Tænkning	47 0.880	0.310
Udødelighed	48 0.848	0.028
Udenfor	49 - 1.841	0.319
Yorden	50 - 1.431	- 0.309
Yngling	51 - 1.020	- 0.731
æterni	52 0.992	- 0.243

Table 7. Two Dimensional Ordinates of Differential Terms in AE<sup>h</sup>.

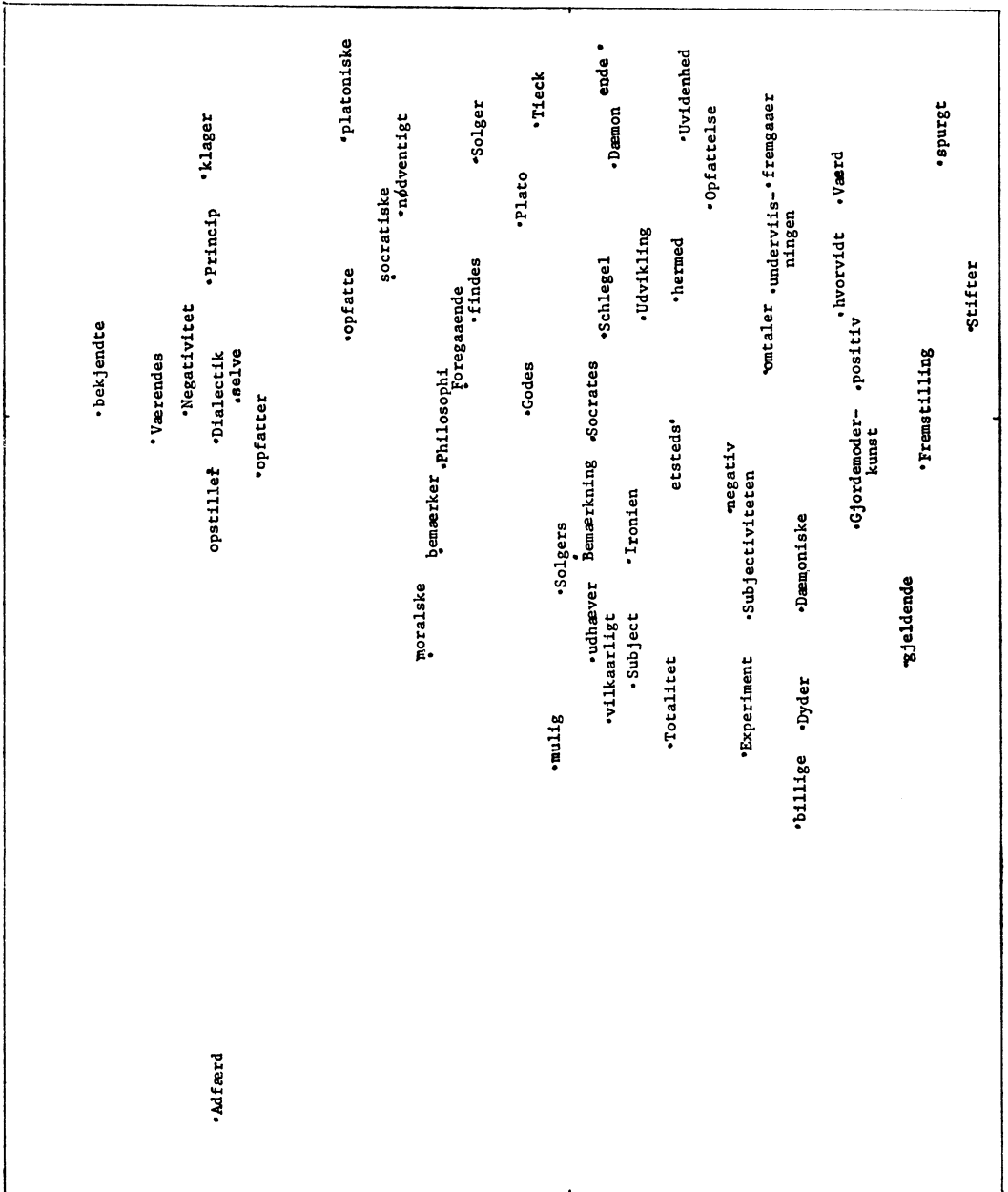


Figure 3. Graph of Differential Terms Associated with Hegel in BH.

•Oprigtighed  
 ophæver •Contradictionen  
 •sytten  
 •aut  
 •Minutter  
 •Maximum  
 •Forsikkring •mangeløst  
 •Istedenfor  
 •Anfægtelse  
 •Navnkundighed •Tænkning  
 •Udenfor  
 •Lys  
 •Istedenfor •systematisk •systematisk •Indledning  
 •Systemet  
 •Uddelighed  
 •spørger  
 •Tænkens •Tænken  
 •tvetydigt •Proces  
 •verdens- •Methoden  
 historiske  
 •krækkeligt  
 •Vorden  
 •Angriber •udgivet  
 •Springet  
 •Abstraktionen  
 •ubegrænsede  
 •Intellectuelle Hegelianerne  
 •Overgang  
 •Logik  
 •Yngling  
 •Menneskeforstand  
 •sund  
 •Begeistring  
 •Latteren  
 •vrede

Figure 4. Graph of Differential Terms Associated with Hegel in AEh.