

COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY
OF
OLD AND NEW WORLDS.

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COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY

OF THE

OLD AND NEW WORLDS

IN RELATION TO ARCHAIC SPEECH.

BY

R. P. GREG, F.S.A., F.G.S., ETC.

ACCOMPANIED BY

COPIOUS VOCABULARIES, ETC.

ἔπεα πτερόεντα.

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“The first speech which was used, before the Deluge, remains now properly in no place, only the reliques thereof may be found still in all languages.”—GROTIUS.

“Words are the fossils of Speech.”—A. H. SAYCE.

“Language as the expression of thought, is also the treasure-house of worn-out metaphors.”—*Ibid.*

“Etymology has the charm of all Sciences which deal with the beginning and growth of all the great products of Speech.”—GEO. CURTIUS.

“The most primitive language, say that of the American Palæolithic man, must have been more rudimentary than any language now known to us.”—

D. BRINTON, M.D.

“Gesture language attained its most complete form in America.”—PROF. TYLOR.

“Analogies are probably at the root of cognate forms.”—*Ibid.*

“The doctrine of cognate equivalents or of equal psychological values, is at bottom of all root researches; and the value of Grammar in the study of primitive language is of secondary value. The original single root may, however, not unfrequently have been lost or displaced.”

“It will not do, as is sometimes done, to confound race and language.”

HYDE CLARKE.

“Every inflectional language was once agglutinative and every agglutination once monosyllabic.” Also that “the Turanian despises every idiom that does not clearly show its radical and significant element.”—*Ibid.*

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