

The statement that the word-sentence exhausts the syntax of the language in which the principle of incorporation prevails, that "no provisions for the syntax of the sentence outside of the expression of action (*i. e.*, the verbal and what it embraces)" are made, is unwarranted so far as the Iroquoian, Siouan, Athapaskan, and Algonquian languages are concerned. The employment by these languages of correlatives, relative and coördinate pronouns and conjunctions, and prepositional phrases is ample refutation of such claim. Facts like these show on what an unsubstantial basis was erected the hypothetical polysynthetic scheme of Duponceau and his followers.

Dr. Brinton affirms that incorporation consists in subordinating the nominal and pronominal elements of the proposition to the verbal in one of two ways: first, by a mutilation of form, and, second, by position. In the first case the noun or pronoun must assume a form which it does not have apart from such compounds, and in the second it must be placed between the signs of mode and tense on the one hand and the verb-stem on the other. In Sanscrit, an Indo-European language, the person-endings which are admittedly pronominal in origin do not have the form of the pronouns when apart from the compounds to which they are affixed. Moreover, they may be inserted between the verb and its adverbial qualifiers in the proposition.

In section 249 of his Sanscrit Grammar Prof. Max Müller says:

"The comparative is formed by *tara* or *iyas*; the superlative by *tama* or *ishtha*. These terminations, *tara* and *tama*, are not restricted in Sanscrit to adjectives. Substantives, such as *nri*, man, form *nritamah*, a thorough man; *stri*, woman, *strilara*, more of a woman. Even after case-terminations or personal-terminations *tara* and *tama* may be used; thus from *purvahne*, in the forenoon; *purvahnetare*, earlier in the forenoon (Pan., vi, 3, 17); from *pachati*, he cooks; *pachatitaram*, he cooks better (Pan., v, 3, 57); *pachatitamam*, he cooks best (Pan., v, 3, 56)."

Here the pronominal elements, the person-terminations, and even the case-endings are inserted (to use the language of polysynthesis) between the notional stem and its adjectival and adverbial adjuncts. This is within the purview of Dr. Brinton's definition of incorporation, the subordination of the pronominal elements both in form and in position surpassed by nothing from American languages. Is, therefore, the Sanscrit based on a model common to the aboriginal American tongues? If modern instances of this