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even so simple a notion as "I thought that he was rich," he is obliged to say, *ihgärä-ku iä tatan*, "my thought; he rich." What a contrast to the Greek language with its manifold particles, its subtle analysis of thought, its delicate expression of every shade of connection between ideas! Such, however, had not always been the condition even of the Greek language, or at all events of the language from which it had sprung. If, for instance, we examine the history of the relative sentence, we shall find it growing by slow degrees out of simple subordination. First of all it was merely set side by side with the principal clause, as in Hebrew and Assyrian poetry, or such English phrases as "This is the man I saw." Next, the object of the antecedent clause was represented in the consequent by a demonstrative pronoun for the sake of clearness and emphasis; and so we may say: "This is the man, that (man) I saw." Then in time the demonstrative came to be used in all cases alike, and not only where peculiar stress had to be laid; it ceased to be any longer a pure demonstrative, and became a relative applied by analogy to instances in which the demonstrative could hardly have been employed.¹

We have now passed in review all that is included under the morphology of speech. The morphology of speech is the reverse side of its physiology, dealing with the spirit and inner life of the sentence just as the physiology of speech deals with the outward frame. If words are posterior to the sentence, if they are in fact

¹ See Jolly: "Ueber die einfachste Form der Hypotaxis im Indogermanischen," and Windisch: "Untersuchungen über den Ursprung des Relativpronomens," in Curtius's "Studien," vi. 1 and ii. 2.