

language has likewise been stated to be no longer a historical or a philosophical, but to have become a physical, science. It is true that, as with other natural sciences, so also in this case, the morphological, genetic, and biological aspects can be specially studied; also analogies can be drawn between geology and glossology as to their mode of inductive reasoning. The great authority who first took up this novel position was the late Prof. August Schleicher of Jena, and the same has to a great extent been simultaneously adopted by Max Müller in his celebrated 'Lectures on the Science of Language.' It is interesting to note that Schleicher wrote on the 'Morphology of Language' in the same year in which the 'Origin of Species' appeared, and that he recognised very early the importance of Darwin's work for the science of language.<sup>1</sup> This became still more evident on the publication, twelve years later, of the 'Descent of Man,' and of 'The Expression of the

<sup>1</sup> On August Schleicher (1821-68) see a very valuable article in the 'Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie' (vol. xxxi. p. 402 *sqq.*) by Johannes Schmidt. Very different currents of modern thought, such as we shall in the sequel frequently have to represent as opposed to each other, the study of the classical and of the modern languages, of critical and comparative philology, the historical and the exact spirit, Hegelianism and Darwinism—*i.e.*, logical and mechanical evolution—the influence of Grimm, Ritschl, and Bopp, of botany and grammar, combined to generate in this remarkable man the conception of linguistic as a natural science in contradistinction from philology as a historical science. The

principal works in which he developed his original view were: 'Die deutsche Sprache' (1860); 'Compendium der vergleichenden Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen' (1861); 'Die Darwin'sche Theorie und die Sprachwissenschaft' (1863); and 'Ueber die Bedeutung der Sprache für die Naturgeschichte des Menschen' (1865). Schleicher's ideas have been taken up in France, notably by Abel Hovelacque ('La Linguistique,' 4<sup>ème</sup> ed., 1857), who says of him that "he had completely liberated himself from metaphysical aspirations" (p. 6). On the one-sidedness of the purely physical theory of language see Sayce, 'Introd. to the Science of Language' (1880), vol. i. p. 76. &c.