

## <<十九世纪欧洲语言学史>>

### 图书基本信息

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## 前言

FOR the most part this work is a translation of Professor Pedersen's *Sp-rogvide-kaben i det Nittende Aarhundrede: Metoder og Resultater*, Copenhagen, Gyldendalske Boghandel, 1924, which appeared as Volume XV of *Det Nittende Aarhundrede*, an imposing series edited by Aage Friis and designed to present the cultural history of the nineteenth century in all its aspects. The relatively unimportant deviations from the original have been made either by the author or with his advice and consent. Scholarly works which have appeared since 1924, and are of such a nature as to affect the conclusions expressed in the original text, have been mentioned by the author in the translation; other changes include occasional amplification of a statement or the use of different examples. Word-forms thoroughly familiar to the Scandinavian reader might not be illuminating to the reader of an English translation, and therefore more appropriate examples have been selected in place of those on page 272, the first paragraph of page 273, and most of the first paragraph of page 274 of the Danish text. The way of the translator is hard, as any one knows who has gone that way; especially hard when a work of a scholarly nature is involved, where extreme fidelity in translation is imperative. That way would not have been trod in the present instance if the translator had not thought he saw in the original certain cardinal virtues which would make the book a desirable addition to the English literature of linguistics. The problems, as well as the accomplishments, of the study of linguistics during this most important of centuries are faithfully and clearly recorded. Before each step in advance is described, the need for this step is pointed out, so that we have not merely a dry recital of events, but a story which gives us a series of living pictures of these pioneering intellects actually at work wrestling with problems the solution of which constitutes one chapter of the most stirring history we know, the history of the achievements of the human spirit in winning new knowledge.

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### 内容概要

本书详尽地介绍了西方比较语言学的兴起和发展，对于近代欧洲语言科学的发展、方法和成果做了综合的叙述。

介绍了欧洲古典时代、中世纪以及16, 17, 18世纪的语言学的演进，叙述了印欧语系各个语支以及世界各个语系的研究情形，并从碑铭与考古的发现情况对文字史进行了探讨，最后还讨论了比较语言学的方法论及其演进过程。

著名语言学家朱德熙先生称本书为“最好的一本介绍历史比较方法的书”。

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### 作者简介

裴特生(Holger Pedersen)，丹麦人，著名比较语言学家。

1867年生于丹麦西部的Gelballe镇，早年曾跟随杰出的比较语言学家、新语法学派创始人卡尔·勃鲁格曼(Karl Brugmann)赴希腊西海岸与阿尔巴尼亚隔海相对的科孚岛(Corfu岛，现名克基拉岛)收集阿尔巴尼亚语材料。

1897年获

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### 书籍目录

导读 英译者序 原书目录 引论 (一) 无宗教的古代 (二) 基督教。  
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引 词汇索引

## 章节摘录

In the Introduction we have seen how the opportunities of surveying a greater and greater linguistic territory increased from one period to the next, until, in recent times, after the resumption of the study of Greek, the linguistic horizon of the ancients was combined with that of the Middle Ages in one great survey. This survey produced in itself the need for method, the need for a principle of rational classification of this vast material. In spite of its very different appearance, the linguistic science of the nineteenth century carries on logically from the earlier development: the butterfly bursts forth from its cocoon as the result of the growth it has experienced within its winter shelter. The nineteenth century created the method which the previous development called for, and still further increased the material available for study. This new material was not the least important factor in revolutionizing the whole conception of language. The knowledge of the language of ancient India was a genuine revelation, not only because of its great age and transparent morphology, which unexpectedly cast new light upon the related European languages, but also because European scholars here became acquainted with a highly developed linguistic science which had other points of departure and another evolution than the linguistic science of the Greeks. Moreover, it was distinguished by the very thing so lacking in Greek linguistics: a systematic, rational analysis of the forms of speech. But this was not the only addition to previous knowledge. Everywhere linguistic material from older times was brought to light which made an historical treatment of language possible — in distant Iran as well as in the regions of Europe known in ancient times, among the Slavs, the Germans, the Celts. Thus in every way the study of the Indo-European family of languages was broadened. Of this family, whose existence was first recognized at the beginning of the century, even the least-known members were drawn into the circle of investigation: first the Thracian, the great age of whose forms became evident in the new light of linguistic comparison, and attracted attention early.

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