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FRANZ BOPP

SEE [ÜBER DIE VERWANDSCHAFT DER MALAYISCH -  
POLYNESIEN SPRACHEN MIT DEN NISCH-EUROPAISCHEN]

S J Amituanae

F FALETOLU-JOZWIcki

O MAUI TE WAKA

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[12 Pages]

# Franz Bopp



*Courtesy: Wikipedia*

Born	14 September 1791 Mainz
Died	23 October 1867 (aged 76) Berlin
School	Romantic linguistics [1]
Main interests	Linguistics

# Franz Bopp

**Franz Bopp (14 September 1791 – 23 October 1867), formerly sometimes anglicized as Francis Bopp,[3] was a German linguist known for extensive and pioneering comparative work on Indo-European languages.**

## Biography

He was born in Mainz, but owing to the political disarray of the time, his parents moved to Aschaffenburg, the second seat of the Archbishop of Mainz. There, he received a liberal education at the Lyceum, and Karl J. Windischmann drew his attention to the languages and literature of the East (Windischmann, along with Georg Friedrich Creuzer, Johann Joseph von Görres, and the brothers Schlegel, expressed great enthusiasm for Indian wisdom and philosophy). Moreover, Friedrich Schlegel's book, *Über die Sprache und Weisheit der Indier* (On the Speech and Wisdom of the Indians, Heidelberg, 1808), which had just begun to exert a powerful influence on the minds of German philosophers and historians, did not fail to stimulate Bopp's interest in the sacred language of the Hindus.

In 1812, he went to Paris at the expense of the Bavarian government, with a view to devoting himself vigorously to the study of Sanskrit. There he enjoyed the society of such eminent men as Antoine-Léonard de Chézy (his primary instructor), Silvestre de Sacy, Louis Mathieu Langlès, and, above all, of Alexander Hamilton (1762–1824), cousin of the U.S. statesman, who had acquired, when in India, an acquaintance with Sanskrit, and had brought out, along with Langlès, a descriptive catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts of the Imperial library.

In the library, Bopp had access not only to the rich collection of Sanskrit manuscripts (mostly brought from India by Jean François Pons in the early 18th century), but also to the Sanskrit books which had up to that time been issued from the Calcutta and Serampore presses. He spent five years of laborious study, almost living in the libraries of Paris, and unmoved by the turmoils that agitated the world around him, including Napoleon's escape, the Waterloo campaign and the Restoration.

## Career

The first paper from his years of study in Paris appeared in Frankfurt am Main in 1816, under the title of *Über das Conjugationssystem der Sanskritsprache in Vergleichung mit jenem der griechischen, lateinischen, persischen und germanischen Sprache* (On the Conjugation System of Sanskrit in comparison with that of Greek, Latin, Persian and Germanic) (Windischmann contributed a preface). In this first book, Bopp entered at once the path on which he would focus the philological researches of his whole subsequent life. His task was not to point out the similarity of Sanskrit with Persian, Greek, Latin and German, for previous scholars had long established that, but he aimed to trace the postulated common origin of those languages' grammatical forms, of their inflections from composition, something no predecessor had attempted. By a historical analysis of those forms, as applied to the verb, he furnished the first trustworthy materials for a history of the languages compared.

After a brief sojourn in Germany, Bopp travelled to London where he made the acquaintance of Sir Charles Wilkins and Henry Thomas Colebrooke. He also became friends with Wilhelm von Humboldt, the Prussian ambassador at the Court of St. James's, to whom he taught Sanskrit. He brought out, in the *Annals of Oriental Literature* (London, 1820), an essay entitled "Analytical Comparison of the Sanskrit, Greek, Latin and Teutonic Languages" in which he extended, to all parts of grammar, what he had done in his first book for the verb alone. He had previously published a critical edition, with a Latin translation and notes, of the story of Nala and Damayanti (London, 1819), the most beautiful episode of the Mahabharata. Other episodes of the Mahabharata, Indralokâgama, and three others (Berlin, 1824); Diluvium, and three others (Berlin, 1829); a new edition of Nala (Berlin, 1832) – followed in due course, all of which, with August Wilhelm von Schlegel's edition of the Bhagavad Gita (1823), proved excellent

aids in initiating the early student into the reading of Sanskrit texts. On the publication, in Calcutta, of the whole Mahabharata, Bopp discontinued editing Sanskrit texts and confined himself thenceforth exclusively to grammatical investigations.

After a short residence at Göttingen, Bopp gained, on the recommendation of Humboldt, appointment to the chair of Sanskrit and comparative grammar at Berlin in 1821, which he occupied for the rest of his life. He also became a member of the Royal Prussian Academy the following year.

In 1827, he published his *Ausführliches Lehrgebäude der Sanskritsprache* (Detailed System of the Sanskrit Language), on which he had worked since 1821. Bopp started work on a new edition in Latin, for the following year, completed in 1832; a shorter grammar appeared in 1834. At the same time he compiled a Sanskrit and Latin glossary (1830) in which, more especially in the second and third editions (1847 and 1868–71), he also took account of the cognate languages. His chief activity, however, centred on the elaboration of his *Comparative Grammar*, which appeared in six parts at considerable intervals (Berlin, 1833, 1835, 1842, 1847, 1849, 1852), under the title *Vergleichende Grammatik des Sanskrit, Zend, Griechischen, Lateinischen, Litthauischen, Altslawischen, Gotischen und Deutschen* (Comparative Grammar of Sanskrit, Zend (Avestan), Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Old Slavonic, Gothic and German).

How carefully Bopp matured this work emerges from the series of monographs printed in the *Transactions of the Berlin Academy* (1824–1831), which preceded it. They bear the general title, *Vergleichende Zergliederung des Sanskrits und der mit ihm verwandten Sprachen* (Comparative Analysis of Sanskrit and its related Languages). Two other essays (on the “Numerals”, 1835) followed the publication of the first part of the *Comparative Grammar*. Old Slavonian began to take its stand among the languages compared from the second part onwards. E. B. Eastwick translated the work into English in 1845. A second German edition, thoroughly revised (1856–1861), also covered Old Armenian.

*In his Comparative Grammar Bopp set himself a threefold task:*

1. to give a description of the original grammatical structure of the languages as deduced from their intercomparison.
2. to trace their phonetic laws.
3. to investigate the origin of their grammatical forms.

The first and second points remained dependent upon the third. As Bopp based his research on the best available sources and incorporated every new item of information that came to light, his work continued to widen and deepen in the making, as can be witnessed from his monographs on the vowel system in the Teutonic languages (1836), on the Celtic languages (1839), on the Old Prussian (1853) and Albanian languages (*Über das Albanesische in seinen verwandtschaftlichen Beziehungen*, Vienna, 1854), on the accent in Sanskrit and Greek (1854), on the relationship of the Malayo-Polynesian with the Indo-European languages (1840), and on the Caucasian languages (1846). In the two latter, the impetus of his genius led him on a wrong track. He is the first philologist to prove Albanian as a separate branch of Indo-European, an analysis that has never been challenged[4] Bopp was elected a Foreign Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1855.[5]

Evaluations

Critics have charged Bopp with neglecting the study of the native Sanskrit grammars, but in those early days of Sanskrit studies the great libraries of Europe did not hold the requisite materials; if they had, those materials would have demanded his full attention for years, while such grammars as those of Charles Wilkins and Henry Thomas Colebrooke, from which Bopp derived his grammatical knowledge, had all used native grammars as a basis. The further charge that Bopp, in his *Comparative Grammar*, gave undue prominence to Sanskrit stands disproved by his own words; for, as early as the year 1820, he gave it as his opinion that frequently the cognate languages serve to elucidate grammatical forms lost in Sanskrit (*Annals of Or. Lit.* i. 3), – an opinion which he further developed in all his subsequent writings.

*Encyclopædia Britannica* (11th edition of 1911) assesses Bopp and his work as follows:

Bopp's researches, carried with wonderful penetration into the most minute and almost microscopical

details of linguistic phenomena, have led to the opening up of a wide and distant view into the original seats, the closer or more distant affinity, and the tenets, practices and domestic usages of the ancient Indo-European nations, and the science of comparative grammar may truly be said to date from his earliest publication. In grateful recognition of that fact, on the fiftieth anniversary (May 16, 1866) of the date of Windischmann's preface to that work, a fund called Die Bopp-Stiftung, for the promotion of the study of Sanskrit and comparative grammar, was established at Berlin, to which liberal contributions were made by his numerous pupils and admirers in all parts of the globe. Bopp lived to see the results of his labours everywhere accepted, and his name justly celebrated. But he died, on the 23rd of October 1867, in poverty, though his genuine kindness and unselfishness, his devotion to his family and friends, and his rare modesty, endeared him to all who knew him.

English scholar Russell Martineau, who had studied under Bopp, gave the following tribute: "Bopp must, more or less, directly or indirectly, be the teacher of all who at the present day study, not this language or that language, but language itself — study it either as a universal function of man, subjected, like his other mental or physical functions, to law and order, or else as an historical development, worked out by a never ceasing course of education from one form into another." [6]

Martineau also wrote: "Bopp's Sanskrit studies and Sanskrit publications are the solid foundations upon which his system of comparative grammar was erected, and without which that could not have been perfect. For that purpose, far more than a mere dictionary knowledge of Sanskrit was required. The resemblances which he detected between Sanskrit and the Western cognate tongues existed in the syntax, the combination of words in the sentence and the various devices which only actual reading of the literature could disclose, far more than in the mere vocabulary. As a comparative grammarian he was much more than as a Sanskrit scholar," and yet "it is surely much that he made the grammar, formerly a maze of Indian subtilty, as simple and attractive as that of Greek or Latin, introduced the study of the easier works of Sanskrit literature and trained (personally or by his books) pupils who could advance far higher, invade even the most intricate parts of the literature and make the Vedas intelligible. The great truth which his Comparative Grammar established was that of the mutual relations of the connected languages. Affinities had before him been observed between Latin and German, between German and Slavonic, etc., yet all attempts to prove one the parent of the other had been found preposterous."

SK1289 ✓ HARA HARI BEARING WEARING TAKING CONVEYING BRINGING TAKING AWAY CARRYING OFF RECEIVING REMOVING DESTROYING OBTAINING CAPTIVATING SEIZER, DESTROYER Named SIVA

MAORI HIR-AURAU RAGGED UNRAVELLED HARI CARRY HAR-O SCRAPE CLEAN SOAP

SK1293 MAORI HALA a SCRAPER HALA- PLOUGH RA-KATUWHENUA Ua EDITH RAKE make Bone.

HAR-O-NEA CAPE MADE of the [MA RA GARDEN] REFUSE SCRAPINGS of HAR-O SCRAPE CLEAN [FLAX]

HAR-O-RE SHELL of the EAR

HAR-U-RU FETID FOUL SMELLING

HAR-I Dance Sing Jay

HAR-E-TO RIPE FRUIT of POROPORO

HAR-E-WA take off in flight

for HAR-E ] Come go depart Become be diff used progressive change

RI-RI WAR BATTLE [travelling party]

EKA - - TO TOGETHER ON ONE SIDE

HAR-A-TUA Dress timber with an ]

HAR-AU OBTAIN BY CHANCE [ADZE]

HAR-A-KEKE FLAX [ie CLOTHES]

HIR-OV NET FOR DREDGING SHELLFISH

HAR-A-PA-KI JOIN BATTLE

HIR-INAM OLD AGE ie 'DESTROYER,

HAR-A-MAI-TIA BECOME FOR BE DISTRIBUTED

RA TO SAIL SUN DAY WED

WAHAKA RAU TAKE CAPTIVE

RAU PANEA OFFERING SACRIFICE

SK RA-U-RA HA applied to KOWHAI WHEN [HARIVEVA] BURSTING INTO BLOOM

RAU MOA a FINE VARIETY of FLAX

HARIRAU WING

HIR-A ABUNDANT MULTITUDES

HIR-I LABORIOUS

				1
PALI	PA	RA		THE OTHER SIDE BEYOND OVER
				ACROSS THE OPPOSITE SHORE
ABOUT	PA	RA	TO	FROM THE OTHER SIDE
PALI		EKA	-TO	TOGETHER ON ONE SIDE
MĀORI	PA	KA	-TO	FLOW of the TIDE
PALI 80 <sub>NT</sub>	O	RA	J	THIS WORLD THE BELOW
MĀORI	O	RA		THE NEAR SIDE
MĀORI	O	RA		ALIVE LIVING
PA	PA	RA		FLOW of the TIDE
	PA	RI		FLOWING of the TIDE
	PA	RE		PUT ON ONE SIDE
	PA	RA		BLOOD RELATIVE
		A	TO	THATCH A HOUSE
	PA	RA	-	WHENUA FLOOD EARTHQUAKE WAVE
	PA	RA	RI	GULLY RAVINE
	PA	RA	RI KI	SEA DRIFT
	PA	RA	NE-IA	BE OVERCOME WITH SLEEP
	PA	RA	KOKA	REFUSE of FLAX LEAF
	PA	RA		a GAME of THROWING DARTS
				FROM ONE PERSON TO ANOTHER
			TO	RENGI SET AS the SUN
			TO	REMI DROWN
	A	RA		WAY PATH
		RĀ		SAIL
			TO	RI WHA WANE of MOON
			TO	- RA BE ERECT [of PENIS] BURN
	KA	RA		OLD MAN CONSPIRACY
	*	RA	NGI	SKY WEATHER HEAVEN
SK	*	RĀ		possessing fire heat love desire SPEED
				BRIGHTNESS GOING MOTION
MĀORI		RĀ		SAIL SUN DAY WED
	TA	RA		P. MUL. VIRILE RAY of SUN
		RA	- PA	P. MUL
A	PA			SPIRIT of ONE DEAD VISITING
		RA	TO	DISTRIBUTE [A MEDIUM
		RĀ	RĀ	Expose to the heat of a FIRE lit ifig
	NGA	RĀ	HU	CINDER'S WARDANCE
	PA	RA	- KE TE	BOOTY
	PA	RA	- OA	ARISTOCRATIC
			TO	NEA SOUTH WIND See RIGHT and LEFT

PAU EKA-TO TOGETHER ON ONE SIDE 2  
MĀORA TO-PE RU PENIS

PE RU HEAD [asa NAILITO]  
PE RU FULLNESS ABOUT the EYES  
OR LIPS WHEN A PERSON

SK648 [ PE RU ] DRINKING ] IS ANGRY  
MĀORA TO KAI COPULATE [KAYA]  
PE LIKE  
PE PE Soft MASS  
PE TI HEAP UP

SK648 PE RU SWELLING OR  
J PI CAUSING TO SWELL <sup>see</sup>

MĀORA TO PI RAV PUS DECAY DEATH [offspring]

PE RU PENIS  
PE -HA BOAST

WHAKA PE -HA BOAST DERIDE VAIN ]

PI HO BRAGGADOCIO [CONCETED ]

PE HI INCUBATE as a HEN ie ]

PA RU PLUNDER [CAUSE TO SWELL ]

PI RERE FLEDGLING that has left the NEST

PE HI RETURN for a present

PE HU EXPLODE

PE KERIKI LICE VERMIN

WHAKA - RUA WAVES MADE BY N.E WIND

PE PA HOLD the BREATH.

PE RA BLUBBER PUTREFYING FLESH

PE RE SAIL da CANOE

RUA STORE FOR PROVISIONS

# WHAKA - RUA FEEDING GROUNDS of BIRDS

PI PI Half grown not matured

MA PI HI OBJECT OF AFFECTION'S

PI flowers of the tide

RUAKI VOMIT

PIARI HUNCHBACK

PIAU SUPPURATING

PI E DESIRE EARNESTLY

PI ERE Gape as a wound.

PI HA Gills of fish Ripple at Bow

PI HI Spring up grow [da Canoe]



SK 1263		STHA	Just STHATA TO STAND STAY REMAIN EXIST 3
SK 253	KA RA ✓ K RI		DOER CAUSER MAKER DOING MAKER CAUSING PRODUCING HELPING PROMOTING THE ACT of DOING MAKING {THE DOER [IN HAND]}
		- STHA	LYING IN THE HAND
RA KA SK RA			ACILE ADEPT MOTION TO FIELD of OPERATION SCOPE of WORK
TA KA		TA KA	PREPARE BE FORMED BE DEVELOPED
	KA R -	E	TAO JUMPING JACK [TOY]
		TA -	HAE STEAL
		TA	NEO TAKE UP IN THE HAND
	KA RA -	WHIU	LEVY AN ARMY
		TA	HO KA effect a person be a CHARM,
	KA RA		OLD MAN CONSPIRACY
		STHA	Behave conduct oneself.
		TA	1 WHENVA PERMANENT ABODE
PA KA			COOK Sacred Rite's DRY provisions
		TAH -	E Cause to abort
	KA		= WHAKA CAUSATIVE prefix
	KA R -	A HUI	COLLECT ASSEMBLE
	KI R -	I	PERSON Real actual
	O RA	NEA	LIVELYHOOD
	O RA		ALIVE ITD
	KA RA -	KIA	SEE
	KA RA	WHAI	ENCLOSE IN A NET
	KA RA	EPA	THROW PELT
Note	KA PU -	RA NEA	TAKE UP BY HANDFULS
SK 253	KA RA -	DA KSHA	HANDY DEXTROUS READY
	KA RA -	DA	ONE WHO GIVES HIS HAND
Māori	KA I NEA		FIELD of OPERATION SCOPE of WORK
	KA		= WHAKA CAUSATIVE PREFIX
		TA	Curve fashion paint tattoo ITD
		TA KA	PREPARE
	KA R -	I	DIE OIE UP CLEAVE WOUND
	KA R -	O	MARAUDING PARTY
	KA R -	I-HI KA	COPULATE

nr PAU 80

O RA ]

THIS WORLD THE BELOW  
THE NEAR SIDE

O RA

COMPARATIVE FORMATION FROM  
AVA

> A VA

BELOW INFERIOR POSTERIOR  
AWAY OFF FROM [MOTION] DOWNWARDS ]  
[DOWN

859 SK

✓ RA  
RĀ

AQUIRING POSSESSING GIVING  
EFFECTING FIRE HEAT DESIRE  
LOVE SPEED AMOROUS PLAY GOING  
GIVING GOLD BRIGHTNESS SPLENDOR

MFAOPI  
SK

RĀ  
RĀ  
RĀ

SUN SAIL DAY WED [GOING MOTION

MFAOPI

NSU  
NSU  
HŪ

from RAM or RAM DELIGHTFUL CHEERFUL  
-JI HVA HAVING A PLEASING VOICE  
RO JOY

WHA KA HUA  
RA TA

HUA CALL BY NAME KNOW BE SURE of  
RESIDE  
FAMILIAL FRIENDLY  
DESIRE

O RĀ  
O RA  
RA NG-A  
RA NG-I

HŪ MĀ RIRE BEAUTIFUL  
WED SUN DAY SAIL  
ALIVE LIVING WELL IN HEALTH  
LIVELY HOOD WELFARE  
SKY WEATHER STANZA  
DAY PERIOD of TIME  
TENOR of SPEECH SEAT of

TA RA  
RA NG  
RA TO  
RA PA  
RA

ITARO LONG IN TIME DELAYED [AFFECTION'S  
BE DISTRIBUTED  
P. MUL  
P. MUL M VIRILE

PA RA

HĀ tone of voice tenor of speech.  
WĀ HA PU Eloquent

A PA  
A RA

THE OTHER SIDE the  
OPPOSITE SHORE  
SPIRIT of one dead VISITING ]  
way path [A MEDIUM

NOTE  
SK 1289

HĀ R - O - NEA  
HĀ R A  
O

CAPE MADE of REFUSE SCRAPINGS ]  
WEARING [of FLAX ]  
of belonging to

SK1287 HAT TO SHINE BE BRIGHT  
MĀPORA HAT<sup>o</sup> - E - TE FIRE

SK1287 HA TU WINTER  
SK HAT<sup>o</sup> KILLED

MĀPORA TU A WITĀ SHIVER  
HAT - E - PE FOLLOW IN REGULAR  
[ SEQUENCE ]  
HA RA WINIWINI SHIVER

HA RA TU<sup>o</sup> THE 12<sup>TH</sup> MONTH

PAU163 O KA gāg = COMFORT, TO LIVE  
MĀPORA Ō SHELTERED PLACE  
BE ENCLOSED/CONTAINED IN  
of belonging to possessed by.

KĀ HOME

SK189 P RO NOT LIABLE TO EUPHONIC  
P RA+U COMBINATION

PAU MĀPORA P RO TIĀ BE FULL  
P OR - A Stranger wonderful person SHIP  
P OR - E DESIRE  
P OR - ANEI WANDER SEEK  
P OR - EA CANOE

Note P OR - O - IWI Emaciated  
P OR - O - HĀU Swelling of extremities  
P OR - O - RUA CROWDED  
P OR - U - KURUKU THREATENING LOWERING  
P OR - U - TU dashing surging of the Sea  
P OR - U - RU Close together thick Bushy.  
P OR - ANEI MAO i.e FULL,

SK171 II PRA  
SK171 I PRA

FILLING NOURISHING SATISFYING

[with verbs] BEFOR FORWARD  
ONWARDS ON FORTH  
GOING FORTH TO BATTLE

SK186 PRA AYA

DEPARTURE from LIFE

SEEKING DEATH

frequently inflicting (punishment)  
Near on the verge of.

MAORI PAR - E - KURA

BATTLE FIELD PEOPLE  
SLAIN IN BATTLE

PAR - E

TURN ASIDE put on one side

PAR - A - WHENUA

FLOOD

PAR - A - WERA

SOUTH WIND

PAR - E - MO

DROWNED

PAR - E - NEA

BANK of a RIVER

PAR - A - RIKI

SEA DRIFT

PAR - E - TAU

SEMEN

PAR - A - RA

ROAR of the SEA

PAR - A - NEIA

BAIT for FISH

PAR - A - KETU

SEARCH

Note

PAR - A - E - ROA

A FIGHTING MAN

PA

PAR - A

FLOW of the TIDE

PAR - A

BRAVERY

PAR - A

RIPE

PAR - A - A - WA

GALE TEMPEST

SK

PRA A YA

GOING FORTH TO BATTLE

Note

RANA - A

CHARGE RUSH

A

as far as untill i then

AI

+KOI INDICATES A NARROW

[ESCAPE]

SK

PRO

NOT LIABLE TO EUPHONIC

>

PRA + U

COMBINATION