

0. Announcements

-Reminder: Assignment 2 is due this Thursday, Exercises 2.7 and 4.2.

1. Summary so far: Analogical change

Two types of analogy tend to be more regular/systematic:

- (1) **Proportional** analogical change—often results in the generalization or extension of a morphological pattern, e.g., *cow/cows* < *cow/kine*.
- (2) Analogical **leveling**—reduces the number of allomorphs within a paradigm, making the paradigm more uniform, e.g., *old/older/oldest* < *old/elder/eldest*. (Cf. analogical **extension**, where a pattern with alternations is extended, e.g., *dive/dove* < *dive/dived*).

Other types of analogy, more irregular/sporadic:

- (3) **Hypercorrection** = The attempt to correct things that are in fact already correct, resulting in overcorrection and getting the form wrong. E.g., using Nom pronouns in conjunctions that are objects or indirect objects, *'for you and I.'*
- (4) **Reanalysis** = A word which historically has one morphological structure comes to be perceived by speakers as having a second, different structure.
- (5) **Metanalysis** = movement of a morpheme boundary. E.g., *a newt* < *an ewt*.
- (6) **Folk etymology** = Cases where speakers find meaningful associations in forms that were not originally there, with the original changed or new forms created based on it. E.g., English *woodchuck* from Algonquian *ottfek*.
- (7) **Back formation** = a word reanalyzed as a root plus affix, so that when the affix is removed, a new root is created. E.g., English *pea* from OE *piſe* 'pea (sg.)'.
- (8) **Blending** = pieces of two (or more) different words are combined to create a new word. E.g., *smog* = < *smoke* + *fog*.

2. General Principles of Analogy.

Are there natural tendencies in analogical change?

Two most comprehensive attempts to identify such tendencies: Polish linguists Kuryłowicz (1947) proposes six 'laws' of analogy; Manczak (1958) proposes nine 'tendencies'.

The two together point to two general tendencies in analogical change (Hock 1991):

- (a) A tendency toward simplification and regularization of alternations;
- (b) A tendency toward more overt marking, toward the maximization of morphological contrast.

Kuryłowicz's six laws are as follows:

The first law: A complex marking replaces a simple marking.

Double plural marking in German:

(9)		Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
	OHG	gast	gest-i	boum	boum-a
	NHG	Gast	Gäst-e	Baum	Bäum-e

Note, however, that at the same time it is common to generalize simple markers at the expense of complex ones:

(10)			Comp.
	OE	lang	leng-ra
	NE	long	long-er

The second law: Analogical developments follow the direction 'basic form' → 'derived form'.

- (11) English *hussy* replaced by *housewife*.

It is an interesting question what qualifies as 'basic'. For Kuryłowicz, the relationship between basic and derived forms is "a consequence of their spheres of usage", where the morphological class that has a "greater sphere of usage" is more "basic".

The class of items with a greater sphere of usage includes forms or patterns that are more productive, as well as 'basic vocabulary.'

'Basic vocabulary' tends to be more resistant to analogical change, e.g., words for *and, or, but*, pronouns, verbs and nouns referring to basic activities (*sleep, do, sun, moon, rain*). Pronouns in Romance languages and English have been more resistant to loss of case; elsewhere in these languages, case distinctions have been largely leveled.

"Greater sphere of usage" items may also include: Nom, Sing, Present, Indicative...

Most of Manczak's tendencies are an attempt to make clear what the basic cases are, and are thus in agreement with this second law.

The third law: A form transparently consisting of a stem plus an affix serves as a model for reshaping related forms in which the stem-affix structure is opaque.

- (12) Basque *non* 'where' composed of *no-* (interrogative) plus *-n* (locative). *Nonbait* 'somewhere' developed, and because locative forms usually end in *-n*, *nonbaiten* was then innovated.

The fourth law: when a form undergoes analogical reshaping, the new form takes over its primary function, and the old form remains only in secondary functions.

- (13) *Elder vs. older; hussy vs. housewife.*

It is because of this law that forms that are synchronically marginal or aberrant are sought out by historical linguists; these forms are most likely to preserve patterns which elsewhere have been analogically replaced by more productive patterns.

The fifth law: in order to re-establish a distinction of central significance, the language gives up a distinction of more marginal significance.

From Latin to French, the Singular/Plural distinction won out over Nom/Plural:

(14)	<i>Latin</i>	Sg.	Pl.
	Nom	mur-us	mur-i
	Acc	mur-um	mur-os

(15)	<i>OFr</i>	Sg.	Pl.
	Nom	mur-s	mur
	Acc	mur	mur-s

(16)	<i>NFr</i>	Sg.	Pl.
	Nom	mur	mur-s
	Acc	mur	mur-s

The sixth law: a native form may be analogically reshaped under the influence of a non-native form, especially if the non-native variety is more prestigious.

- (17) Basque *-tasun* used for deriving abstract nouns: *Edertasun* 'beauty' (*eder* 'beautiful'). Standard Spanish uses *-dura* for the same function. As a result, some Basque speakers say *ederdura* 'beauty'.

3. Morphologization = What was formerly an independent word becomes a bound morpheme.

- (18) English adverbial suffix *-ly* derives from OE *lic* 'body'. *Lic* was compounded with nouns: *manlic* 'man-like', and then reduced to a suffix. Similarly, a case-inflected form of *lic*, *lice* 'like', compounded with adjectives, e.g., OE *slawlice* 'slowly', and then again reduced.

Common for pronouns to develop into affixes, e.g., for verbal agreement, or possessive marking. (

(19)	Basque (p. 117); Inflection for 'to go'			
	Sg.	1 st	<i>noa</i>	<i>ni</i>
		2 nd	<i>hoa</i>	<i>hi</i>
		3 rd	<i>doa</i>	(zero)
	Pl.	1 st	<i>goaz</i>	<i>gu</i>
		2 nd	<i>zoaz</i>	<i>zu</i>
		3 rd	<i>doaz</i>	(zero)