

Koneckaja, Vera P. 1973. Suppletivizm v germanskix jazykax. Moskva: Nauka.

The book describes the cases of suppletion in Germanic languages paying special attention to the diachronic development of the forms that are suppletive in modern Germanic languages.

The following questions are addressed:

- nature and functions of suppletion;
- criteria for recognising suppletive pairs;
- causes that give rise to suppletion;
- ways of development for suppletive pairs.

Both inflection and derivation are included as forming suppletive relationships, but derivation is included only if it is regular in the system of a language. Thus, [*to*] *despise* – *contempt* are treated as suppletive but [*to*] *skin* and [*a*] *hide* are not, because there are pairs [the] *skin* – *to skin* and [the] *hide* – *to hide*.

The distinction between inherent and contextual categories is taken into account.

Only roots are considered, both etymologically related and unrelated. When deciding whether given Germanic words are in suppletive relationships, consonants are more important than vowels, and the onset is more important than the rest.

If the relationship between two forms is a result of a historic phonological changes, and such correlations are regular in the language, those forms are not suppletive, if the same correlation is unique they are.

Example for the former case:

Swedish

	Infinitive	Participle II
weave	vefa	offin
boil	vella	ollin
throw	verpa	orpinn
roll	velta	oltinn
become	verða	orðinn
rule	valda	olli

Example of the latter case: Russian *кмо* - *чмо*.

The book consists of five chapters, each devoted to a certain part of speech: suppletion in verbs, pronouns, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and suppletion in numerals. For each part of speech all the examples of suppletion in Germanic languages are studied with special attention to their etymology and there are conclusions about tendencies of suppletion; for example, it is noted that present tense is the most prone to suppletion amongst other verb forms. Or, for pronouns, it is claimed that the suppletive relationships between Nominative and oblique cases is a result of a transition from Ergative to Accusative organisation of the system.