

Nübling, Damaris. 2000. Prinzipien der Irregularisierung. Eine kontrastive Analyse von zehn Verben in zehn germanischen Sprachen. Max Niemeyer Verlag. Tübingen.

The book represents an analysis of ten irregular verbs in ten Germanic languages. In the chapter 3.3. the following types of suppletion are recognised:

1. Suppletion as a result of once regular sound changes that no longer exist in the language, only frequent verbs kept it:
Dutch *heb- ~had~hadden~gehad*);
Icelandic 'be seated': stem *á-* for PrsSg, Prt. and Supine, stem *eig-* for PrsPl and Infinitive.
2. Suppletion by analogy with another (suppletive) verb:
Frisian *slaan* /sla:n/~*sloech* /slu:χ/ 'beat'
jaan /ja:n/~*joech* /ju:χ/ instead of expected *jef* 'have'
dwaan~doch-(Sg)~*dogge*(Pl) 'do' instead of expected
dwaan~die~*dwaan*
analogy: *tsjen tsjoch-* ~ *tsjogge* 'pull'
3. Suppletion as a result of a long and short forms mixture in one paradigm:
German *habe~hast/hat*
4. Suppletion as a result of lexical mixture
Common Germanic 'be', English 'go'
Eastern Frisian 'run': *loope* (Inf)~*loopt* (3SgPrs)~*ron* (3SgPrt)~*ronen* (Part.Prf)
'see': *sjoo* (Inf)~*sjucht*(3SgPrs)~*saach*(3SgPrt)~*blooked*(Part.Prf)
5. Suppletion as a result of borrowing from other languages:
Middle-German copula taken into in Swedish: *bli/blir~vart~blivit*
(*vart* being the original Old Swedish form)

The notion of fused exponence is introduced with examples *bin, sind* vs. *bi-st, war-st*.