



**PD Dr. Eugen Hill
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Zur Entstehung und Entwicklung von Suppletion in Flexionsparadigmen

**Vortrag am 20.11.13 um 18 Uhr c.t.
Raum S 003 (Schelling 3)**

The talk deals with emergence and development of suppletion in inflectional paradigms. In recent years inflectional suppletion has often been subject of linguistic studies. Many instances of inflectional suppletion, both well-known and newly discovered ones, have received high-quality detailed descriptions. The time seems ripe for an attempt to gain a deeper insight into the diachronic dimension of suppletion in inflectional paradigms, i.e. into the mechanics of its emergence and further development.

The scope of my talk will be on emergence of inflectional suppletion and the factors which may trigger its creation in the particular language at the particular time and may be responsible for the particular shape of the emerging suppletive paradigm. It attempts to find answers to the following questions:

- (a) Why do two or more formerly or potentially independent lexical units sometimes conflate into a single inflectional paradigm?
- (b) What are the factors determining the particular distribution of the constituents within the newly established suppletive paradigm?
- (c) Why does a particular suppletion emerge in the particular language or languages and does not in others?
- (d) Why does a particular suppletion occur in the particular language or languages at the particular time and not earlier or later?

In the talk I will try to account for several instances of emerging suppletion by establishing a cross-linguistic tendency of suppletion replication in grammaticalization. It can be shown that words which acquire new grammatical functions and therefore enter a different class of lexemes tend to mirror suppletion patterns which may be already present in other members of this class. I will also demonstrate that this development can be triggered by factors of different nature. In some cases the triggering factor seems to be internal to the language in question. In other cases the replication of suppletion seems to result from contact between different lan-

guages or dialects of the same language. The suppletion replication tendency will be demonstrated on several cases of grammaticalization of demonstrative or relative pronouns into 3rd person pronouns. This typologically common development is known to have led to creation of new suppletion in several languages of Europe. In the present paper three particularly telling cases from Slavonic, dialects of Lithuanian and early West Germanic dialects spoken on the continent will be discussed in detail.