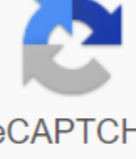


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In linguistics and etymology, **elasticity** is traditionally understood as the use of one word as an inflectional form of another word when the two words are not co-ordinated. For those who study the language, flexible forms will be considered as irregular or even very irregular. The term superiority implies that the gap in the paradigm was filled by a form supplied by a different paradigm. Cases of elasticity are overwhelmingly limited to the most commonly used lexical elements in the language. The irregular and elasticity of the Irregular Paradigm is a paradigm in which the derivative forms of the word cannot be derived from simple rules from the basic form. For example, someone who knows only a little English may conclude that the plurality of girls are girls, but cannot conclude that the plurality of men are men. Language learners are often the most aware of irregular verbs, but any part of speech with inflections can be irregular. For most synchronous purposes - research on the acquisition of the first language, psycholinguistics, theory of language teaching - it is enough to note that these forms are irregular. However, historical linguistics seeks to explain how they came to be so and distinguishes different types of disturbances depending on their origin. Most irregular paradigms (e.g. man; men) can be explained by phonological events that have influenced one form of the word, but not the other (in this case, the German umlaut). In such cases, the historical forerunners of the present forms once represented a conventional paradigm. Historical linguistics uses the term elasticity to distinguish between disorders such as human: humans or cows: cattle, which cannot be explained so because parts of the paradigm did not develop from the same form. Herman Osthoff coined the term superiority in German in 1899 to study this phenomenon in Indo-European languages. Suppletion is available in many languages around the world. These languages come from different language families: Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Arabic, Romanesque, ..., etc. Similarly, in modern Standard Arabic, the verb jā‘ (comes) typically uses the form of ta‘āl for its imperative, and the plural mar‘ah (woman) nisā‘. However, some of the most archaic Indo-European languages are particularly known for being flexible. Ancient Greek, for example, has about twenty verbs with flexible paradigms, many of which have three separate roots. (See ancient Greek verbs and suppletive verbs.) An example of the word Hang Out in English, the past time of the verb to go went, which comes from the last time of the verb Wend, archaic in this sense, Wend is wended.) See Go (verb). Romance languages have different flexible forms in the conjugation of the verb to go, as these first-person singular forms illustrate: Infinitive Future Preterite French aller 3 vais 1 irai 2 allai 3 Italian andare 3 vado 1 Andre 3 andai 3 Occitan (Languedocien) anar 3 vai 1 anarai 3 an're3 Catalan anar 3 vaig 1 anire 3 ane 3 Spanish ir 2 voy 1 yr 2 4 Portuguese ir 2 vou 1 irei 2 fui 4 Sources of these forms, moderated in the table, four different Latin verbs: vadere (go, continue), anger (go) ambulare (walk), or perhaps ambitare (walk), itself a probable source for Spanish and Portuguese (Spanish vais, from vadere). Similarly, the Welsh verb mynd (go) has various flexible forms such as af (I'll go) and euthum (we went). The Irish t'igh (go) also has flexible shapes: dul (go) and rachaidh (go). In Estonian, the overbending forms of the verb minna (go) were originally forms of a verb bent with the Finnish l'hte (leave). Good and bad In German, romance (except Romanian), Celtic, Slavic and Indo-Iranian comparative and excellent adjective good is flexible; in many of these languages the adjective bad is also flexible. Language Adjective Etymology Comparative Excellent Etymology English Good Proto-German (Old English: skunk, OHG guot, Old Dutch guot and ON gʀ), 9 cognate on Sanskrit: gadhya what one clings to is better than the best proto-German batise of which the old English: betera, cognate to old English: b't medium and Sanskrit: bhadra lucky Danish god bedre German gut besser besten faroze gur betri bestur Icelandic g'ur betri bestur Dutch goed beter best Norwegian god bedre best Swedish god b'ttre b'tst French bon Latin: bonus, from OL duenos, cognate to Sanskrit: duva veneration meilleur Latin: melior, cognate to multus a lot, Greek: q, romanized: mala very Portuguese bom melhor Spanish bueno mejor Catalan bo millor Italian buono migliore Scottish Gaelic mathematician Proto-2l; Celtic , mature) fearr Proto-Celtic zros zolth; PIE zers- (peak) Irish Do uel-no-1 ; uor-gous-on2 Good stucco nailepshi PIE (-lep-/zlep- (behouf, boot, good) Czech good lepe naleyep Slovak good dole naley Ukrainian, Good, probably from proto-Slavic xorb (xorb), luchshe (), (naj)luchshiy Old-Russian, neut., Old-Slavic more suitable, suitable (Croatian dobar proto-Slavic lbr-bolji nags naj naibolji protoslav zbolj (more) Slovenian Doberich Le persian خوب nub Not satisfactory etymology for beh; but see comparative and excellent shapes compared to German خوسر .x'b-tar or خهتر, beh-tar'b خوسرين, x'b-tar'n or خهترين, beh-tar'n if cognat e Germanic better (see above) - Poetic م, beh- - Excellent beh- 'good' in ancient Persian is beh-ist, which has evolved to بهشت , beh'e' paradise in modern Persian. - cf. Pers beh-ist and English better comparison good is also flexible in Finnish: khive -- parempi, bad, worse, worst Language Adjective Comparative/Superlative Etymology English bad Uncertain, possibly from OE bæddel (effeminate man, hermaphrodite, pederast), related to OE bædan (to defile) &t; Proto-Germanic \*baidijana (constrain, cause to stay)In OE yfel was more common, of Proto-Germanic \*ubilaz, Gothic ubils (bad), German übel (evil / bad) Eng evil worse / worst OE wyrsa, cognate to OHG wirsro Old Norsecelandic/Faroese/Norwegian/Swedish (ill, vándr)(illur, vondur, slæmur)(illur, óndur, ringur)(ond, vond)(dálgr, ond) vern / verstverri / versturverri / verstur verre / verst(e)lsámre, várrer / sámst, varst French/Portuguese/Spanish/Catalan/Italian mal/maumaloma/malet Latin malus pīrīorpeorpīorpeorpeior Latin peior, cognate to Sanskrit padate he falls Scottish Gaelic/Irish/Welsh droch/drochdrwg Proto-Celtic \*drukos (bad) &t; (possibly) PIE \*d'rewǵ- (to deceive) miosamaesaqrwaeth/gwaethaf Proto-Celtic \*missos &t; PIE \*mey- (to change)Proto-Celtic \*waxstamos (worst) Polish Czech Slovak/Ukrainian/Serbo-Croatian zlyzly (Spanish)zlyzarcha; злийzao Proto-Slavic \*zel gorszy / najgorszy horsi / nejhorši horsi / najhorširipshil' najirpshiygori / najgori cf. Polish gorszy(to disgust, scand)l Russian (bad), probably proto-Slavic polks (10) (worse, (naya) worst) Old Slavic Church, Protoslavian (bad, small) † It's adverb form (bad); The Italian adjective itself is flexible (cattivo, from the same root as the captive, respectively), while the French mauvais is a compound (Latin malus-fatum). Mal used in Catalan before форма после существительных (доленг) также эластична (&t; - латинская доленте болезненная), Как и в случае с итальянским, отмеченным выше, английская наречие хорошо - это несвязанное слово хорошо, от старого английского wel, cognate do wyllan поколение. Great and small Celtic languages: small, smaller, smallest Language Adjective Comparative / superlative Irish beag (Old Irish bec &t; Proto-Celtic \*bikkos) mios lú / is lú (&t; Old Irish laigiu &t; Proto-Celtic \*lagyūs &t; PIE \*h₁legʷn̥h₂- (lightweight) Welsh bach (&t; Brythonic \*bix &t; Proto-Celtic \*bikkos) lla / lleiaf (&t; PIE \*h₁legʷn̥h₂- (lightweight) great, greater, greatest Language Adjective Comparative / superlative Irish mór (&t; Proto-Celtic \*māros &t; PIE \*mohr̥os) mó &t; Proto-Celtic \*māyos &t; PIE \*meh₂-) Welsh mawr (&t; Proto-Celtic \*māros &t; PIE \*mohr̥os) mwy / mwyaf &t; Proto-Celtic \*māyos &t; PIE \*meh₂-) In many Slavic languages, great and small are suppletive: small, smaller, smallest Language Adjective Comparative / superlative Polish mały mniejszy / najmniejszy Czech velký větší / největší Slovak veľký väčší / najväčší Ukrainian великий більший / найбільший Examples in languages Albanian In Albanian there are 14 irregular verbs divided into suppletive and non-suppletive : Verb Смысл настояще не-совершенный qesh' isha rasit' иметь как патя миша ng'ne есть ха n'ngra haja ardhur прийти vij nejvëti Slovak veľký väčší / najväčší Ukrainian великий більший / найбільший In English, the plural verb is used in a weaker sense when there is a semantic connection between words but not etymological; strictly strict infrared meaning, they can be in various lexical categories, such as noun/verb. English nouns/adjective pairs, such as father/father or cow/bull, are also referred to as accompanying adjectives. In this sense of the term, the father/fatherhood is non-suppletive. Fatherhood comes from the father, while father/paternal is flexible. Similarly, the cow/cow is not flexible, while the cow/bull is flexible. In these cases, the father/pater- and cow/bov-sing through proto-Indo-European, but fatherly and bullish borrowings into English (via old French and Latin). Couples are remotely etymologically related, but the words are not from one modern English stem. Weak elasticity Term weak elasticity is sometimes used in modern synchronous morphology for sets of stems (or affixes), the alternation of which cannot be taken into account by the current phonological rules. For example, stems in the word vapor oblige/ oblige are bound by meaning, but the stem-final alternation is not associated with any synchronous phonological process. This makes the pair seem flexible, except that they are related etymologically. In historical linguistics, elasticity is sometimes limited to reference to etymologically unrelated stems. The current use of the term weak elasticity in synchronous morphology is not fixed. See also the Collateral adjective-denominational adjectives based on the elastic root, such as the hand - the brachy irregular verb Links - elasticity, Oxford English Dictionary (Oxford University Press. (Requires a subscription or membership in a UK public library.) Osthoff, Herman (1900). Vom Suppletivwesen der indogermanischen Sprachen - erweiterte akademische Rede ; akademische Rede zur Feier des Geburtsfestes des höchstseligen Grossherzogs Karl Friedrich am 22. November 1899 (in German). Heidelberg : Wolf, Bobaldig, Jonathan David (2012-10-05). Universals in comparative morphology: suppration, excellent and the structure of words. MIT Press, page 27. ISBN 9780262304597. 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