Chapter 4
Findings and Discussion

4.1 Findings

In this section, I will show some verbs, adjectives and nouns in the forms of suppletion which come from several classes of speech. The adjective forms of suppletion are shown in one column, the verb forms of suppletion are shown in one column and the noun forms of suppletion are shown in one column. As the following, I divide the forms of suppletion by each column, I do an analysis for the changes per lexeme and mention it in the criteria of suppletion. And then, I connect them with the suppletion phenomena.

4.1.1 The form and Characteristic of Suppletion in English Language

The forms of suppletion in English language were found in adjectives verbs and nouns. They are

1. Suppletion in irregular comparative superlative adjectives
2. Suppletion in irregular verbs
3. Suppletion in plural nouns

The characteristics of suppletion are including in weak and strong suppletion. According to Dressler (as cited in vaselinova. 2005, p. 1)” Cases where the paradigmatically related forms share some phonological material are examples of
weak suppletion, as in English buy vs. bought, while cases with no shared phonological material are instances of strong suppletion, as in English go vs. went”.

Theory above explains that the meaning of weak suppletion is morpheme which only change in partial phonological where between two words are still has same allomorph and no changes at all, like better→ best. The two of these words has same allomorph / phonological material which same is be-. And the meanings of strong suppletion are two words which has no phonological relation or there is no same allomorph/ phonological material which same. Like good→ better.

To know more about the form and criteria of suppletion, I show the form and criteria of suppletion in each column based on the part of speech.

1. The form of suppletion in adjectives classes

Suppletion in adjectives classes occurs in irregular comparative superlative adjectives. The data of adjectives show in column 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1. Suppletion in irregular comparative superlative adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjectives</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The form of suppletion above was taken from Mel’čuk definition’s (as cited in Hippsley, 2001, p.1) which stated that suppletion as the relation of two words which has the same meaning but different in pronunciation and he mentioned that the
example of suppletion is $good \rightarrow better$. So, based on his definition and example, I thought that $good \rightarrow better$ is the form of suppletion in irregular comparative adjectives and all of words have same meaning but different in pronunciation.

**Explanation:**

1. $good \rightarrow better \rightarrow best$

Those three words above were different in phonological lexemes. The difference of lexemes in ‘$good \rightarrow better \rightarrow best$’ was caused by the lexically conditioned allomorphy. McIntyre (2003, p. 2) stated that lexically conditioned allomorphy is the choice of allomorph which unpredictable and doesn’t follow from general principles of English phonology or irregular phonology. The meaning of irregular phonology is the change of lexeme which can be unpredictable, just like change of lexeme in regular verbs. These lexemes are included in suppletion because they have the same meaning but different in phonology. The criteria of these morpheme changes are devided into a strong and a weak suppletion. In these case, only two of those three lexemes are considered as a strong suppletion; $good \rightarrow better$ because these two words are totally changed in phonology and there isn’t any similar allomorph in them. Whereas lexeme of $better \rightarrow best$ is considered as a weak suppletion because eventhough there is change in phonology, both words have the same allomorphy, which is; $be$-.
2. **bad → worse → worst**

The process of lexeme changes of the three words above is also a lexical conditioned allomorphy, in which the lexeme of *bad* is totally changed into *worse* and *worst*, not *bad* → *badder* → *baddest*. The process of words changing must be allowed in the phonological laws of English language. Phonological laws which are used in these lexemes are irregular phonology in comparative superlatives of adjectives. Three words above are included in suppletion because of the same meaning but different in phonological. The lexemes of *bad* → *worse* are considered as a strong suppletion, because these two words are totally changed in phonology and there isn’t any similar allomorph in them. As for the lexemes of *worse* → *worst*. They’re included in weak suppletion because there is a change in phonology but they has same allomorphy is wo-.

3. **little → less → least**

The three words above are changed in partial lexeme but not fully changed, because those three lexemes above have the similar allomorph; L in *little* → *less* → *least*. Meanwhile, *less-least* have the same allomorphy which is *le*- and only different in another allomorphy, as in –ss in *less*, allomorph –*a* in *least* and allomorphy –st in *least*. The factors which change these lexemes are because of the phonological laws which are used in irregular adjectives. Three lexemes above are considered a weak suppletion because they have one same allomorph.
4. *much* → *more* → *most*

The lexemes of *much* → *more* → *most* are changed in phonological but have the same meaning. Between those three root morphemes, there is one same allomorphy which is –m. The difference in these changes of three lexemes involve in internal consonant and vocal changes. In the lexemes of *much* → *more*, *there are* changes of consonant and vocal in vowel /u/ /o/ and /e/ in *much* → *more* and changes consonant vocal /ch/ and /t/ in *much* → *more*. Whereas the lexemes of *more* → *most* have the same allomorphy which is *mo-* and the difference in consonant vocal /re/ and /st/ in *more* → *most*. The factors which made the differences of these lexeme are phonological laws in irregular adjectives where the changes of lexeme are predictable. Three lexemes above are considered as weak suppletion because there is one same allomorph.

All of the words in the table above are the changes of lexemes in class of irregular comparative superlative adjectives. Some of them are included in the strong suppletion because they have the same meaning and totally change in phonological. And some them are weak suppletion because they have the same meaning but only change partly in phonological.
2. The Form of Suppletion in the Class of Verb

Suppletion in the class of verb is irregular verb which all of two forms are different. I show the verb of suppletion in column 2.

Column 2. suppletion in irregular verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple Form</th>
<th>Simple Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Be</td>
<td>Was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy</td>
<td>Bought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Did</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eat</td>
<td>Ate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go</td>
<td>Went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lie</td>
<td>Lay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See</td>
<td>Saw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seek</td>
<td>Sought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take</td>
<td>Took</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write</td>
<td>Wrote</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I’d say that all of those words are included in the form of suppletion, because of Dressler’s opinion (as cited in Vaselinova. 2005m p.1) who has given an argument and example about strong suppletion (go→went) and weak suppletion (buy→bought). These words are included in irregular verbs, but in this research, I only use ten words to represent the forms of suppletion. But not all of the words are irregularly changed as the form of suppletion, because some of them remain the same in structure and phonetic, such as; bid→bid, cut→cut, hit→hit.
Explanation:

1. \textit{be} \rightarrow \textit{was}

These lexemes have regular semantic, but they have sound changes.

The changes happened to these lexemes because the irregular verbs in the process contain regular semantic relations, which are encoded by unpredictable formal patterns. The cause of these lexemes changes is also coming from the suppletive verbs. Suppletive is the changing process of two lexemes which have no same root morpheme, such as; \textit{be} \rightarrow \textit{beer} \rightarrow \textit{best}.

These lexemes are included in suppletion because there are sound changes but still have the same meaning. These lexemes; \textit{be} \rightarrow \textit{was} are strong suppletion because there is a total change in phonology.

2. \textit{buy} \rightarrow \textit{bought}

These lexemes are different because of tense aspect where in English language, the word ‘buy’ is used when the activity happens in present tense, but when it’s happened in the irregular past tense, the word \textit{buy} then changed into ‘\textit{bought}’. The Lexemes \textit{buy} \rightarrow \textit{bought} \ are \ included \ in \ weak \ suppletion, because they only change in partial phonology and they have the same allomorph, which is; \textit{b}-.

3. \textit{do} \rightarrow \textit{did}

The cause which makes the differences in these lexemes is the tense aspect in English, where the lexeme ‘\textit{do}’ is used for the present tense and
‘did’ is used for the irregular past tense. Between do → did, there is a change in partial phonology where they have changed in vowel /o/ → /i/ and consonant /d/. These lexemes are included in weak suppletion, because they only change in partial phonology and they have the same allomorph, which is; 
d-.

4. eat → ate

These lexemes are changed because of the tense aspect in English, where the lexeme ‘eat’ is used for the present tense and ‘ate’ is used for the irregular past tense. The change of lexeme from ‘eat’ into ‘ate’ happens in a random exchange one letter after another, from the vocal and consonant letter. These lexemes are included in weak suppletion because they have the same meaning but partly irregular in pronunciation.

5. go → went

These lexemes always bring into being as a popular suppletion in English language. These lexemes show a suppletion since the relationship between the morph representing the root morpheme is arbitrary phonology. They are different because they have been derived from historically unrelated forms: ‘went’ is the past form of ‘go’ which, historically was the past tense of a different verb. These lexemes are included in strong suppletion because they have the same meaning and different in phonology.

6. lie → lay
The two lexemes above are changed because of the tense aspect in irregular verb, where the irregular verbs in these lexemes describe something that does not adhere to establish rules like regular verbs in the present participle with suffix –ing and past participle with suffix –ed in changing forms *lie* → *lied* → *leing*. These lexemes are included in a weak suppletion because they have the same meaning and partly regular in pronunciation.

7. *see* → *saw*

Because of irregular verbs in these lexemes in which ‘*see*’ becomes ‘*saw*’, some of their parts are not made according to the typical pattern like *see* → *seed* → *seeing*. These lexemes are included in weak suppletion because they are regular in pronunciation, but irregular in spelling.

8. *seek* → *sought*

Two lexemes above are changed because of the tense aspect in irregular verb where the irregular verbs in these lexemes describe something that does not adhere to establish the rules like regular verbs in the present participle with suffix –ing and past participle with suffix –ed in changing forms *seek* → *seeked* → *seeking*. These lexemes are included in weak suppletion because they have the same meaning and only change partly in pronunciation.

9. *take* → *took*

These lexemes are changed because of the tense aspect in English, where the lexeme ‘*take*’ is used to the present and *took* is used to the irregular past tense. The change of lexeme *take* → *took* happens with deleted consonant
letter and change with vocal letter. These lexemes are included in weak suppletion because they have the same meaning and partly irregular in pronunciation.

10. write → wrote

These lexemes are different because of the tense aspect where in English language, the word ‘buy’ is used when the activity happens in the present tense, but when it’s happened in the irregular past tense. The word. Lexemes of write → wrotet are included in weak suppletion, because they only change in partial phonology and they have the same allomorphy, which is; wr-.

All of the words in the table above are the changes of lexemes in class of irregular verbs which changed totally. Irregularities in verbs may arise in various ways. Sometimes the result of multiple conditional and selective historical sound changes is to leave certain words following a practically unpredictable pattern. Some of them are included in strong suppletion because they have the same meaning and totally change in phonology. And some of them are considered as the weak suppletion because they have the same meaning but only change partly in phonological.
3. The Form of Suppletion in the Class of Noun

Suppletion in the class of noun is plural nouns where every single noun adding with affix –s in the last of words. I show the noun of suppletion in column 3.

**Column 3: Suppletion in plural nouns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Plural-s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Chairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comb</td>
<td>Combs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken</td>
<td>Chickens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pen</td>
<td>Pens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>Fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>Apples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window</td>
<td>Windows</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I take the plural nouns as the form of suppletion based on an argument by Boye (2006, p. 1) “For inflection, in English, the regular inflectional affixes for plural is -s (cat/cats) while some plural are formed with the suffix –en (ox/oxen).” Based on this argument, the form of suppletion in inflectional English language is plural nouns and plural are formed with the suffix –en. But in this paper, I only focus to mention and explanation about the form of suppletion in plural nouns.

**Explanation:**

1. *Chair* → *chairs*

Those two words above were different in phonology because because of the plural nouns in English language. The pattern of plural nouns in English
can be predictable with additional suffix \(-s\) in the root of word. These lexemes are included in weak suppletion, because they are same in meaning but only change partially in phonology and they have the same free morpheme, which is; *chair*.

2. *Comb*→*combs*

The case which made the differences between two lexemes above are inflectional morpheme, where inflectional morpheme in these lexemes does not create separate words. They merely modify the root morpheme which occurs in order to indicate grammatical properties with suffix \(-s\). These lexemes are included in weak suppletion, because they are same in meaning but only change partially in phonology and they have the same free morpheme, which is; *comb*.

3. *Chicken*→*chickens*

All of the different lexemes above are the result of inflectional morpheme in plural nouns. The pattern of regular verbs can be predictable with additional suffix \(-s\). These lexemes are included in weak suppletion, because they are same in meaning but only change partially in phonology and they have the same free morpheme, which is; *chicken*.

4. *Pen*→*pens*

Those two words above were different in phonology because because of the plural nouns in English language. The pattern of plural nouns in English can be predictable with additional suffix \(-s\) in the root of word. These
lexemes are included in weak suppletion, because they are same in meaning but only change partially in phonology and they have the same free morpheme, which is; *pen*.

5. *Fruit* → *fruits*

   The case which made the differences between two lexemes above are inflectional morpheme, where inflectional morpheme in these lexemes does not create separate words. They merely modify the root morpheme which occurs in order to indicate grammatical properties with suffix –*s*. These lexemes are included in weak suppletion, because they are same in meaning but only change partially in phonology and they have the same free morpheme, which is; *fruit*.

6. *Apple* → *apples*

   All of the different lexemes above are the result of inflectional morpheme in plural nouns. The pattern of regular verbs can be predictable with additional suffix –*s*. These lexemes are included in weak suppletion, because they are same in meaning but only change partially in phonology and they have the same free morpheme, which is; *apple*.

7. *Table* → *tables*

   Those two words above were different in phonology because of the plural nouns in English language. The pattern of plural nouns in English can be predictable with additional suffix –*s* in the root of word. These lexemes are included in weak suppletion, because they are same in meaning
but only change partially in phonology and they have the same free
morpheme, which is; *table*.

8. *Window* → *windows*

The case which made the differences between two lexemes above are
inflectional morpheme, where inflectional morpheme in these lexemes does
not create separate words. They merely modify the root morpheme which
occurs in order to indicate grammatical properties with suffix *–s*. These
lexemes are included in weak suppletion, because they are same in meaning
but only change partially in phonology and they have the same free
morpheme, which is; *window*.

The eight words which are in plural nouns are the forms of suppletion in
inflectional morpheme. All of the words above are included in weak suppletion
because they have the same meaning but only partly different in phonology. Partly
phonology means that some of them have the same sound and only different in suffix,
which separate them.

**4.1.2 Suppletion Phenomena in English Language**

Suppletion phenomenon in English language was found in many cases. But
until now, the case about suppletion phenomenon was not clear because there are
many paradigms which appear in many versions based on some experts’ opinions in
their researches. Like the difference of suppletion paradigm in typology, suppletion
paradigm in inflectional, suppletion in suppletive form, suppletion in blocking.
Although the suppletion phenomenon has been discussed in many versions, but the case of suppletion phenomenon can be getting on two cases, as in Boye (2006) which constitute the result of some researcher work, they are:

1. The case of suppletion phenomenon in etymological suppletion
2. The case of suppletion phenomenon in non-etymological suppletion

1. The case of suppletion phenomenon in etymological suppletion

Etymology is study of the history of words. Boye (2006, p. 2) “etymological suppletion is when two distinct words with similar meanings come to be used in the same sense but for different parts of the inflectional paradigms drops in frequency, creating in the impression of a unique word being used”.

Based on this explanation, I think that etymological suppletion is more refers to the form of suppletion which happens because of inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morpheme is the process of adding affixes at the front or the last in a lexeme.

Bauer (1988, p. 245)”explain the typically of inflectional are:

a) Create word-form of an already known lexeme, not new lexemes

b) Do not change the part of speech of the base to which they are added

c) Have a regular meaning

d) Are fully productive and extremely highly generalized.
Inflectional morpheme is morpheme which change by process adding suffix and there is no change in word classes. So, I think that the process of inflectional is:

1. Create word-form of an already known lexeme, not new lexemes, *like follow*, *following*, *followed*.
2. Do not change the part of speech of the base to which they are added. *Like verbs type, typed, typing*. Between three words *type* → *typed* → *typing* are words in class of verbs not same with derivational morpheme which change the part of speech like *judge* → *judgement*.
   \[
   \begin{array}{c}
   \downarrow \\
   \text{N} \quad \text{V}
   \end{array}
   \]
3. Have a regular meaning.

2. *The case of suppletion phenomenon in non-etymological suppletion*

   Non-etymological is study about words by phonological system. Boye (2006, p. 2) “Non-etymological suppletion is when a regular phonological alternation dies away and is reanalyzed as allomorphic alternation and turn as suppletive alternation”.

   Based on this argument, I think that the form of suppletion in non-etymological suppletion is happen because of suppletive. In dictionary. com unabridged interpret suppletive that:
1. Serving as an inflected form of a word with a totally different stem, as went, the suppletive past of go

2. Including one or more such forms

3. Characterized by the use of such forms

**4.2 Discussion**

To analyze the changes of morphemes in suppletion, there is no mechanism procedure for covering grammatical structure. But in my case, the main ways to be used in the analysis of words are:

1. Observe the change of three words

2. Mention the criteria of suppletion

So, when I analyzed the form of suppletion, the first I analyzed the cause which made the differences of three words, and then mention it in strong or weak suppletion.

Suppletion include in the part of morphological process. According to Melčuk’s (as cited in Hippisley. 2001, p. 1) “Suppletion is a relation between signs X and Y such that the semantic difference between X and Y is maximally regular while the phonological difference is maximally irregular”. This theory is strong theories which argued that suppletion have semantic different sense because of suppletive form in degree of comparative; X and Y have is maximally regular because between signs X and Y has same meaning and different phonological (irregular phonology).
Suppletion in English language also has two characteristic, are:

1. Strong suppletion
2. Weak suppletion

The form of suppletion which mention as strong suppletion like Dressler opinion’s (as cited in vaselinova. 2005, p. 1) state that strong suppletion is when two or three words were not shared phonological material (there is no same allmorph or allomorphy between two or three words) and totally change in phonology as in English go vs. went”. And the form of suppletion which mention as weak suppletion is forms share some phonological material (there is have same allomorphy between two or three words) and only change in partial phonology as in English buy vs. bought.

The forms and characteristic of suppletion which have been found in this research are:

1. Suppletion in irregular comparative superlative adjective

   I mention irregular comparative superlative adjectives as the form of suppletion based on the example of Mel cuk theories who mentioned that good\textarrow{\rightarrow}better is the form of suppletion. All of the words in this class have their changes because there is a lexical conditioned allomorphy. McIntyre (2003, p. 2) stated that lexically conditioned allomorphy is the choice of allomorph which unpredictable and doesn’t follow from general principles of English phonology or irregular phonology. The change of word in the
irregular comparative superlative adjective is unpredictable rule like the change of word in regular verb. The criteria of suppletion in this class is included in weak and strong suppletion because there are some total changes of words like $bad \rightarrow worse$, but there are also partly phonological changes in words like $worse \rightarrow worst$.

2. Suppletion in irregular verb

I mention the irregular verb as the form of suppletion because of Dressler opinion’s who gave an argument and example about strong and weak suppletion between $go$ vs. $went$ and $buy$ vs. $bought$. The cause which made the changes of these words is the tense aspect in English language. Tense aspect in irregular verb in English language must be following the law of English language. The criteria of suppletion in this class is included in weak and strong suppletion because there is a total change of words but but there is also a partly phonological change of words.

3. Suppletion in plural nouns

I mention the plural nouns as the form of suppletion based on an argument by Boye (2006, p. 1) “For inflection, in English, the regular inflectional affixes for plural is $-s$ (cat/cats) while some plural are formed with the suffix $-en$ (ox/oxen)”. Based on this argument, the form of suppletion in inflectional English language is plural nouns and plural are formed with the suffix $-en$. But in this paper, I only focus to mention and explanation about the form of suppletion in plural nouns.
The form of suppletion is building by phenomenon which bringing on the change of word. There is two phenomena of suppletion in English language, they are:

1. **Suppletion in etymological phenomenon**

Boye (2006, p. 2) stated that etymological suppletion is words with similar meanings but for different parts of the inflectional paradigms. Suppletin in etymological phenomenon refers to inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morpheme is changes of words by adding suffix –ed, -ing and –s in root of word. Suppletion in etymological phenomenon is bringing on the form of suppletion in regular verb. Where suppletion in verb on inflectional is a verb which modify of infixes are accretion -ed (past tense), and –ing (present continuous tense).

2. **Suppletion in non-etymological phenomenon**

Boye (2006, p. 2) “Non-etymological suppletion is when a regular phonological alternation dies away and is reanalyzed as allomorphic alternation and turn as suppletive alternation”.

The suppletion in non-etymological suppletion is suppletive. Suppletive is a word with totally different stem. Suppletion in etymological phenomenon is bringing on the form of suppletion in irregular comparative and superlative adjective and suppletion in irregular verb.

Suppletion in the class of adjectives suppletive are three words which totally different in phonological. All of the words above are semantically related in the same way. There is no phonetic similarity between them. There
is show suppletion since the relationship between each lexeme represents the root morpheme is phonologically arbitrary. Suppletion in this table is considered a non-etymological suppletion because they have suppletive forms where all of the words are totally changed.

Suppletion in the class of irregular verb is suppletion in past tense which can be found in common group of irregular verbs, in which all of the forms are different. The case which made changes in all of the words is because of the suppletion in tense. Suppletion in this section depends on the change of tenses in irregular verb. Irregular verbs are included in suppletion because they have the same meaning but can be unrelated in phonology.

Suppletion in plural nouns is suppletion which change because of inflectional morpheme. All of the words above are included in weak suppletion because they have the same meaning but only partly different in phonology. Partly phonology means that some of them have the same sound and only different in suffix, which separate them.