

Kuryłowycz - Six Laws of Analogy

(Several of these include two translations/interpretations)

1	A bipartite marker tends to replace an isofunctional morpheme consisting of only one of these elements, i.e. a complex marker replaces a simple marker.	
2	<p>Analogical developments follow the direction ‘basic form’ → ‘derived form’, where the relationship between the basic and derived forms is a consequence of their spheres of usage.</p> <hr/> <p>Analogy proceeds from a base to a derived form.</p>	
3	A structure consisting of a basic member and a subordinate member forms the foundation [i.e. serves as a pivot] for a basic member which is isolated but isofunctional.	
4	<p>When as a consequence of a morphological [= analogical] change, a form undergoes differentiation, the new form takes over its primary (‘basic’ function, the old form remains only in secondary (‘derived’) function.</p> <hr/> <p>When a new analogical formation is accepted in the language, it takes on the primary function of the word. (If the older irregular form remains, it is restricted to secondary functions.)</p>	
5	<p>In order to re-establish a distinction of central significance, the language gives up a distinction of more marginal significance.</p> <hr/> <p>In order to re-establish a central grammatical distinction, a language will abandon one that is more marginal.</p>	
6	The first and second term of a proportion [can] belong to originally different systems: one belongs to a prestige dialect, the other to a dialect imitating it.	

Mańczak's nine tendencies of analogical change

1	Excepting the forms of a paradigm, longer words more frequently are remade on the model of shorter words than vice versa.	
2	Root alternation is more often abolished than introduced.	
3	Excepting cases where there is one word with Ø-suffix and another with a clearly marked suffix, longer inflectional forms are more often remade on the model of shorter forms than vice versa.	
4	Ø-endings are more frequently replaced by full ones than vice versa.	
5	Monosyllabic endings are more frequently replaced by polysyllabic ones than vice versa.	
6	The forms of the indicative more frequently bring about the remaking of other moods than vice versa.	
7	The forms of the present more frequently bring about the remaking of the other tenses than vice versa.	
8	If there is a difference between the inflection of a geographic noun and a common noun, which otherwise are similar, the local cases generally present an archaic character, while in the non-local cases innovations are more common.	
9	If a paradigmatic form of a geographic noun undergoes an analogical change under the influence of another form of the same paradigm, the starting point of that change more often lies in the local cases than in the non-local ones.	

Definitions of Analogy

The process by which a grammatical form or pattern is altered so as to conform to another form or pattern existing in the language. (Trask)

Process by which a form a is either changed or created in such a way that its relation to another form b is like that of other pairs of forms whose relationship is similar in meaning. (Matthews)

A term used in historical and comparative linguistics, and in language acquisition, referring to a process of regularization which affects the exceptional forms in the grammar of a language. (Crystal)

Any type of language change in which forms are altered by speakers so as to make them more similar to other forms. (Trask)

The tendency or process of modifying or creating words on existing patterns. (Pei & Gaynor)

A process whereby one form of a language becomes more like another with which it is somehow associated. (Arlotto)

Synchronic or diachronic process by which conceptually related linguistic units are made similar (or identical) in form, especially where previous phonetic change had created a variety of forms. (Bussmann)