

Mánczak, Witold. 1966. La nature du supplétivisme. *Linguistics* 28. 82-89.

Suppletion is found in “all flective languages in all periods of their history”. It is noted that many Indo-European languages show suppletion for the same lexical items, yet this need not be inherited: Italian personal pronouns are suppletive for case, whereas Latin ones were not, there is suppletion in the paradigm of ‘be’ and ‘go’ in Italian and French that was absent in Latin, etc. These facts are explained by the frequency of the items, and a more general law is suggested, namely: “Frequent linguistic elements show more variation than less frequent linguistic elements”. Suppletion in derivation is included.