

# Today's topic:

- **Morphological change:  
Analogy**

# Analogical change

- Analogy:  $A : B :: C : D$
- What does this mean for language change?

# Analogical change

- As a type of language change, analogy involves:
  - identifying a **relationship** between A and B
  - **newly applying** that relationship to C in order to create the new form D

# Analogical change

Two major types of analogical change are sometimes distinguished:

- **extension:** “a form is extended from one paradigm into another”
- **leveling:** when the sound shape of some of the members of a paradigm spreads throughout the paradigm

# Analogical change

See examples on [data handout](#)

- How can we restate these in terms of A : B :: C : D?
  - What is the relevant relationship?
  - What is it being newly applied to?
- Can we classify any of the examples as ‘extension’ or ‘leveling’?

# Implications of analogical change

- Analogical change of all types often causes the sound shapes of a language to change in ways that are not (phonologically) systematic = exceptions to regular sound-change processes
  - If a word changes to be more similar to one with which it shares meaning, do we expect the same sounds to change in the same way in all words?
  - If some of the forms of a paradigm change to match the rest of the paradigm, do we expect the affected phonemes to change in the same way in all words?