

## **The so-called Germanic “blended construction” revisited**

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This talk is concerned with the diachronic development of the so-called “blended construction” in Faroese, English, and Swedish. The verbs that occur in this construction have dative experiencer subjects and accusative theme objects and are assumed to have changed from the original case-marking pattern of dative subjects and nominative theme objects. The main aspect of the analysis presented here is to take a more fine-grained approach to this construction than has generally been discussed previously. In addition, the first part of the talk is concerned with a synchronic overview of the construction in Faroese in comparison with Icelandic.

The blended construction can be divided into 2 sub-types although they are frequently treated as a single construction. The first type is termed here a simple experiencer construction where the experiencer subject is dative and the theme object, a co-argument of the experiencer verb, is accusative. In the second subtype, here termed a complex experiencer construction, the verbs involved take a dative experiencer subject and select for a small clause or non-finite complement whose subject is accusative and is not a co-argument of the higher verb.

I argue here that the two constructions, simple and complex, must be kept apart as their diachronic development differs across the languages under consideration.