

## Analogy (etc.) in Syntax

1. a. older constructions: *provide John with food // provide food for John*  
 b. innovative construction: *provide John food*, based on model of "Dative Shift" construction with *give* and related verbs:  
 c. *give a book to John // give John a book*
  
2. a. older construction: *I will have John copy this for us*  
 b. innovative construction: *I will have John to copy this for us*  
 (NB: ≠ 'John will be here and will copy this for us'), based on model of causative verbs like *get*:  
 c. *I will get John to copy this for us*
  
3. Phonic interference as contributory to analogy with syntactic consequences (though these could simply be called "contamination"):
  - a. • older construction: *As far as John is concerned, forget about him*  
 • innovative construction: *As far as John, forget about him*  
 • possible involvement of phonically (and functionally) related: *as for X, ....*
  - b. • older construction: *Seeing that John is here, we can start*  
 • older construction: *It being the case that John is here, we can start*  
 • innovative construction: *Being that John is here, we can start*
  
4. Other languages:
  - a. Greek *na to aloyo* (ACC) being reinterpreted as *na to aloyo* (NOM) on basis of other existential-like constructions with NOM (e.g. *iparxi* 'there exists'), though semantic basis for reanalysis can't be discounted
  - b. Modern Hebrew *yesh* 'there is' *li* 'to me' *ha-sefer* 'the-book' → *yesh li et* (ACC) *ha-sefer*, with *yesh* being treated as a transitive verb instead of a copula-like predicate, on basis of other transitive patterns in the language, though again there is a semantic basis also for the reanalysis