

Affectees in MWEs: German & Modern Greek

- (1) a. DE: **jm** einen Strick um **den Hals** legen
s.o.DAT a rope around the neck put **free dative/FD**
- b. EL: **tou** vazo ti thilia **sto lemo**
he.DG put the noose to.the neck **dative-genitive/DG**
'force someone to do something'

- German **FD** and Modern Greek **DG** express an affected participant.
- Aff. can be external possessors and alternate with a possessive NP
- Affectee Argument Condition: FD/DG can be used, if there is affectee entailment not associated with existing argument slot.
- ≈150 MWEs per language, with FD/DG or possessive
- H1: Affectee Argument Condition is valid in MWEs. **confirmed**
- H2: Affectee-Possessive alternation is possible in MWEs **not confirmed**
- Conclusion:
 - ▶ Regularity: FD/DG in MWEs have “normal” structure and usual Aff. interpretation
 - ▶ Irregularity: MWEs may lexically require an Aff. argument.
 - ▶ DE vs. EL: different syntax, same semantics, same MWE-behavior