

The Acceptability and Interpretation of Ditransitives in Icelandic and Faroese

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The retiring athlete **sold** the young female gymnast some practice equipment.

Icelandic

Íþróttamaðurinn **seldi** ungu fimleikakonunni gamla æfingabúnaðinn sinn.

Double
Object (DO)

Faroese

Ítróttamaðurin **seldi** teirri ungu fimleikakonuni venjingarútgerðina.

The retiring athlete **sold** some practice equipment to the young female gymnast.

Icelandic

*Íþróttamaðurinn **seldi** gamla æfingabúnaðinn til ungu fimleikakonunnar.

Faroese

Ítróttamaðurin **seldi** venjingarútgerðina til ta ungu fimleikakonuna.

Prepositional
(PP)

ROADMAP

1. Background on ditransitives in Icelandic and Faroese

2. Overview of theoretical issues

3. Experimental design and findings

4. Conclusion and next steps

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ICELANDIC

Varied case patterns in ditransitives

Dat-Acc (>220)

Acc-Dat (37)

Dat-Dat (29)

Dat-Gen (28)

Acc-Gen (21) (Jónsson 2000, ex3)

FAROESE

Same morphological cases as Icelandic overall, but patterns in ditransitives aren't as varied

- Dat-Acc is the overall case pattern
- There are a few Dat-Dat and Acc-Acc patterns

Background on Ditransitives in Icelandic and Faroese

The subject in ditransitives is always nominative.

Both languages have non-nominative subjects (Icelandic more so).

Initial observations

Geva/Gefa
'give'

FAROESE

Sølumaðurin **gav** tí unga bóndanum kraftfóðrið
The salesperson.NOM **gave** the young farmer.DAT the grain mixture.ACC

Sølumaðurin **gav** kraftfóðrið **til** tann unga bóndan.
The salesperson.NOM **gave** the grain mixture.ACC **to** the young farmer.ACC

ICELANDIC

Sölumaðurinn **gaf** unga bóndanum kornblönduna
The salesperson.NOM **gave** the young farmer.DAT the grain mixture.ACC

*Sölumaðurinn **gaf** kornblönduna **til** unga bóndans
The salesperson.NOM **gave** the grain mixture.ACC **to** the young farmer.GEN

FAROESE

Bjóða/Bjóða
'offer'

Klovnurin **bjóðaði** tí lívliga barninum eina litríka ballón.
The clown.NOM **offered** the lively child.DAT a colorful balloon.ACC

Klovnurin **bjóðaði** eina litríka ballón **til** tað lívliga barnið.
The clown.NOM **offered** a colorful balloon.ACC **to** the lively child.ACC

ICELANDIC

Trúðurinn **bauð** fjöruga barninu litríka blöðru.
The clown.NOM **offered** the lively child.DAT a colorful balloon.DAT

*Trúðurinn **bauð** litríka blöðru **til** fjöruga barnsins.
The clown.NOM **offered** a colorful balloon.DAT **to** the lively child.GEN

Sometimes Faroese and Icelandic pattern alike

Senda/Send
'send'

FAROESE

Teir umhugsnu leiðararnir **sendu** tí raska skrivaranum eina føðingardagsgávu.
The thoughtful managers.NOM **sent** the hard working secretary.DAT a surprise birthday present.ACC

Teir umhugsnu leiðararnir **sendu** eina føðingardagsgávu **til** tann raska skrivaran.
The thoughtful managers.NOM **sent** a surprise birthday present.ACC **to** the hard working secretary.ACC

ICELANDIC

Hugulsömu framkvæmdastjórnarnir **sendu** duglega ritaranum óvænta jólagjöf.
The thoughtful managers.NOM **sent** the hard working secretary.DAT a surprise Christmas present.ACC

Hugulsömu framkvæmdastjórnarnir **sendu** óvænta jólagjöf **til** duglega
The thoughtful managers.NOM **sent** a surprise Christmas present.ACC **to** the hard working
ritarans.
secretary.GEN

Víðarisenda/Áframsenda 'forward'

FAROESE

Stjórin **víðarisendi** øllum lærlingunum eina innbjóðing.
The boss.NOM **forwarded** all the apprentices.DAT a holiday party invitation.ACC

Stjórin **víðarisendi** innbjóðingina **til** allar lærlingarnar.
The boss.NOM **forwarded** a holiday party invitation.ACC **to** all the apprentices.ACC

ICELANDIC

Yfirmaðurinn **áframsendi** öllum lausráðnu starfsmönnum árlaga jólaboðskortið.
The boss.NOM **forwarded** all the temporary staff.DAT a holiday party invitation.ACC

Yfirmaðurinn **áframsendi** árlaga jólaboðskortið **til** allra lausráðinna starfsmanna.
The boss.NOM **forwarded** a holiday party invitation.ACC **to** all the temporary staff.GEN

	Icelandic		Faroese	
	DO	PP	DO	PP
geva/gefa 'give'	✓	X	✓	✓
bjóða/bjóða 'offer'	✓	X	✓	✓
senda/send 'send'	✓	✓	✓	✓
víðarisenda/ áframsenda 'forward'	✓	✓	✓	✓

PP has a wider distribution in Faroese

PP is restricted in Icelandic:

- Physical motion of the direct object – generally, not always
- Only allowed with some case patterns: Dat-Acc and Dat-Dat (verbs to the left are Dat-Acc)

2. Theoretical Background

Alternative Projection

DO frame encodes possession
PP frame encodes motion

Verb Sensitive

DO frame encodes possession
PP frame encodes possession or motion,
depending on the verb

Alternative Projection Approach

DO = caused possession
PP = caused motion

- a. The editor sent the article to Sue.
- b. The editor sent the article to Philadelphia.

c. The editor sent Sue the article.

animate goal

d. ?? The editor sent Philadelphia the article.

inanimate goal

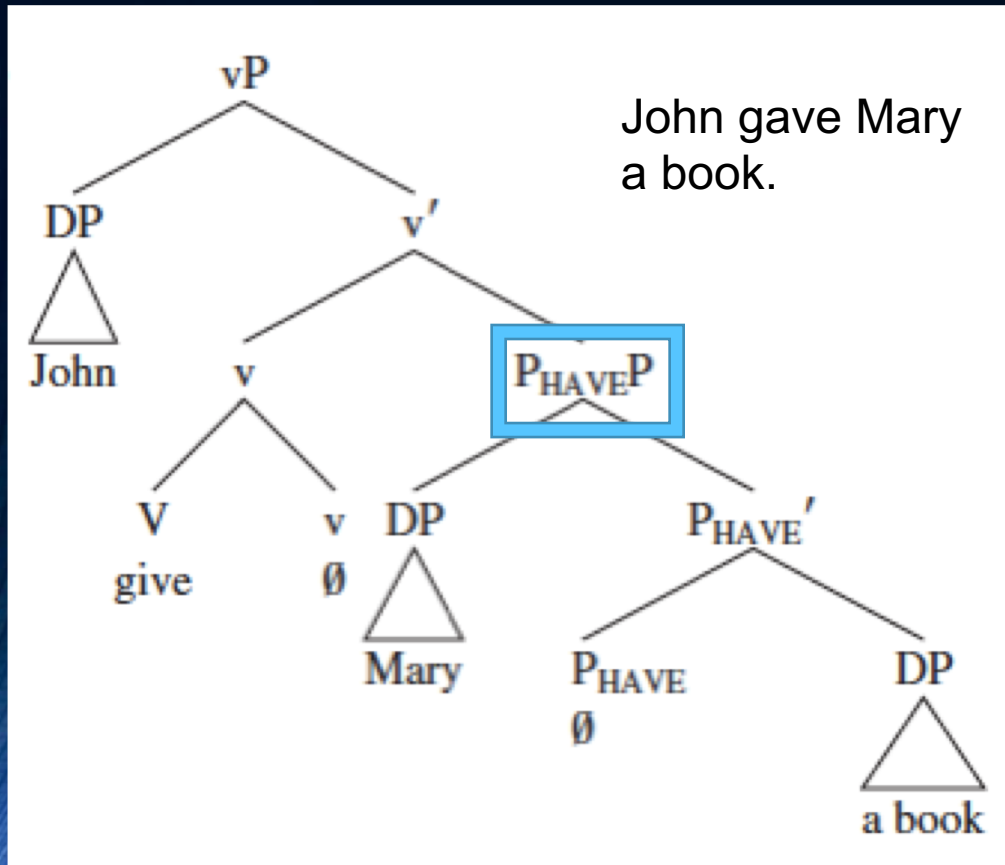
(Harley 2002, ex 7)

- Philadelphia cannot possess the article, unless Philadelphia is “animate” because it is representative of a group of people.

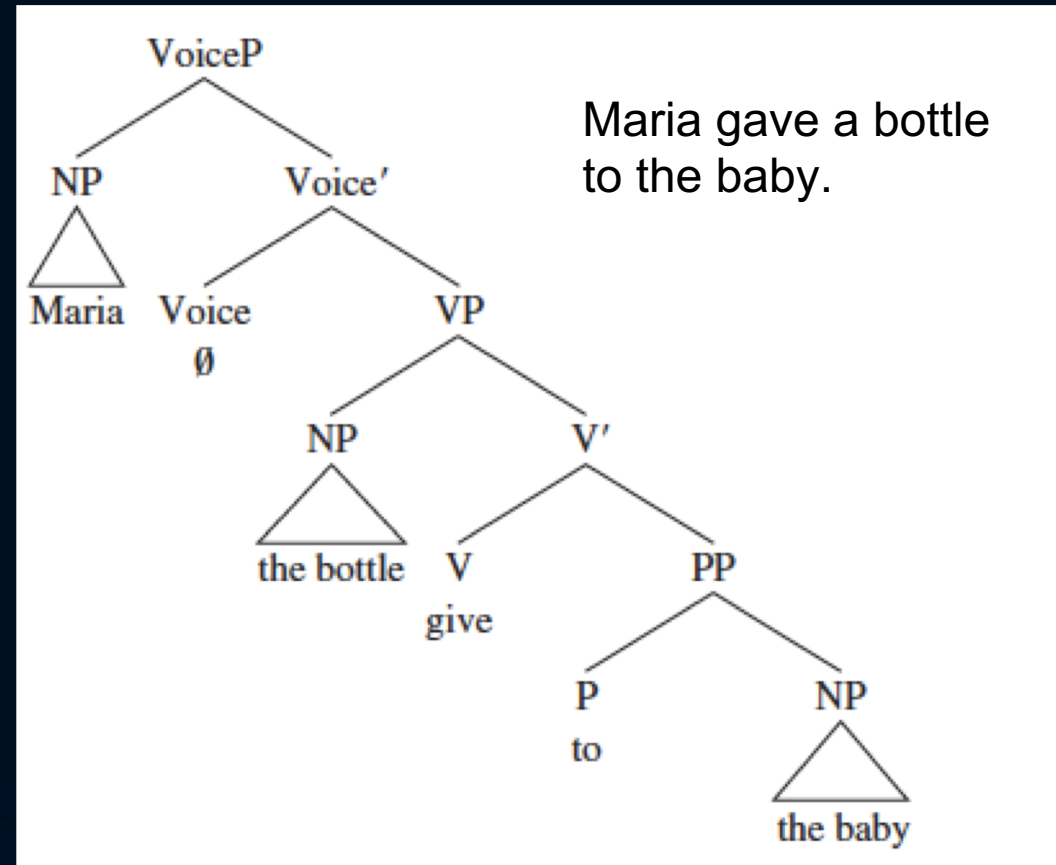
E.g. - Harley 2002, Beck and Johnson 2004, Bruening 2010a/b, Harley and Jung 2015, Bruening 2018, a.o.

Builds on early observations in Green 1974 and Oehrle 1976.

Alternative Projection Analysis 1: Harley & Jung 2015



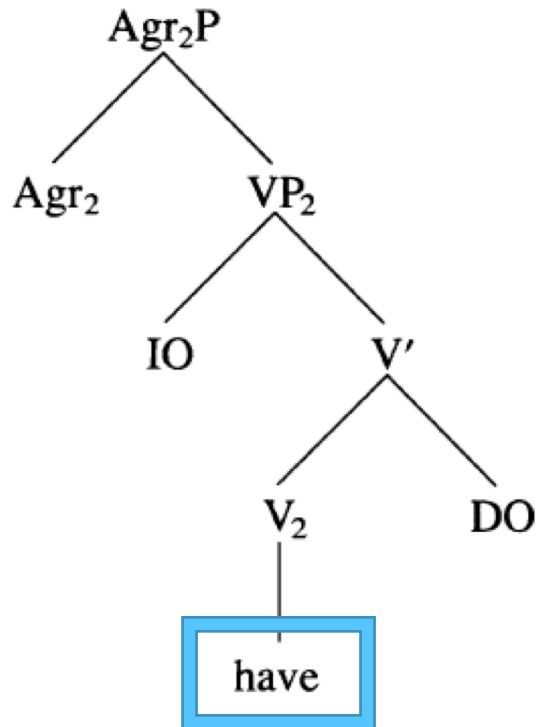
(Ex 21)



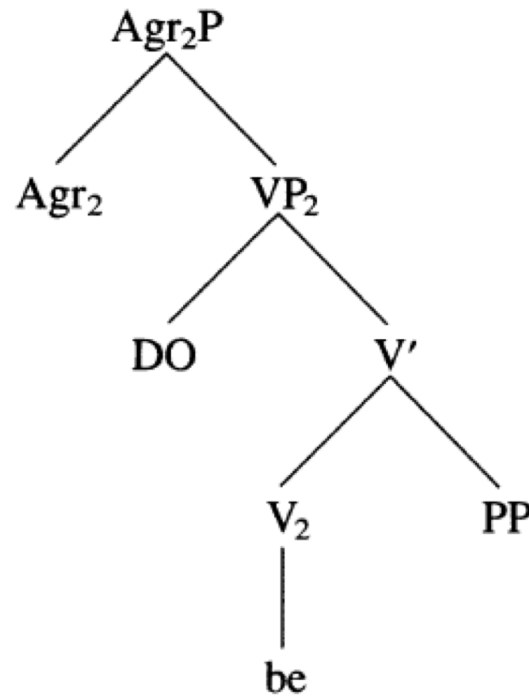
Harley & Jung (2015) adopt the PP structure from other work, Bruening 2010a.

Alternative Projection Analysis 3: Collins & Thráinsson's (1996) Analysis of Icelandic Ditransitives

(65) a.



b.



Icelandic DO
constructions encode
HAVE

Icelandic PP
constructions encode
BE

Initial support that DO ditransitives = possession in Icelandic

- a. Bankinn veitir fátækum þjóðum aðstoð.
the bank gives poor nations.Dat assistance.Acc
'The bank gives poor nations assistance.' (Jónsson 2000, ex 45)

Poor nations possess assistance: DO ditransitive good

- b. ?Lögreglan veitir gangandi vegfarendum aðstoð.
the police gives pedestrians.Dat assistance.Acc
'The police give pedestrians assistance.' (Jónsson 2000, ex 44)

Pedestrians do not possess assistance: DO ditransitive questionable.

- Good for some speakers in a context where the pedestrians are getting something from the police (e.g. a map).

Faroese

PP frame accepted to a larger extent than previously presumed, especially with *giving* verbs.

(Holmberg & Platzack 1995:12, Thráinsson et al 2004 [2012]).

- a. ?*Hon gav telduna til gentuna
she.Nom gave the computer.Acc to the girl.Acc
'She gave the computer to the girl.' (Thráinsson et al. 2004/2012: 264)
- b. ...at geva fiskimonnum skattalætta
to give fishermen.Dat tax-relief.Acc
- b.' ...at geva skattalætta til fiskimenn
to give tax-relief.Acc to fishermen.Acc (Fiebig 2012, title of M.A. thesis)
- PP construction found in corpus research
- c. Kongur skrivaði honum bræv.
king.Nom wrote him.Dat letter.Acc
'The king wrote him a letter.'
- c'. Kongur skrivaði bræv til hansara.
king.Nom wrote letter.Acc to him.Gen
'The king wrote a letter to him.' (Henriksen 2000: 68)

Faroese

Various factors may affect the choice between DO and PP:

- Phrasal heaviness, animacy, pronominality
- Givenness has been well documented as influencing choice between structures in other languages
 - Kizach and Balling (2013) for Danish
 - Velnic and Anderssen (2021) for Norwegian (yesterday's talk)
- Generational variation
- Semantic properties of verbs

(Fiebig 2012; Henriksen 2000; Petersen 2010; Thráinsson et al. 2004/2012, Ussery & Petersen, to appear)

Verb Sensitive Approach

(Rappaport Hovav & Levin 2008; Beavers 2011)

“...many properties of dative verbs do not follow from their being in one variant or the other, but rather from the meaning lexicalized in their root.”

(Rappaport Hovav & Levin 2008:136)

Agree with Alternative Projection Approach that DO= possession.

Interpretation of the PP frame depends on the verb.

- PP can encode either possession or motion.

give-type verbs: PP = possession

throw and *send*-type verbs: PP = possession or motion

Verb Sensitive Approach

Relationship between animacy and possession is actually evidence that the verbal root – and not the structure – is responsible for the interpretation of the PP frame.

Rappaport Hovav and Levin's (2008) categorization builds on that found in Pinker 1989.

- a. I **gave** the package **to** Maria/*London.
 - London is bad because no possession interpretation
- b. I **sent** the package **to** Maria/London.
- c. I **threw** the ball **to** Maria/the other side of the field.
 - Maria = caused possession
 - London/the other side of the field = caused motion

(Rappaport Hovav & Levin 2008, ex 15)

PP = CAUSED POSSESSION

Giving:

give, hand, lend, loan, pass, rent,
sell

Future having:

allocate, allow, bequeath, grant,
offer, owe, promise

Communication:

tell, show, ask, teach, read, write,
quote, cite

PP = CAUSED POSSESSION or MOTION

Sending:

forward, mail, send, ship

Ballistic motion:

fling, flip, kick, lob, slap, shoot, throw, toss

Instrument of communication:

e-mail, fax, radio, wire, telegraph,
telephone

(Rappaport Hovav & Levin 2008, ex 8-9)

3. The Current Study

1. What is the acceptability of the DO frame and the PP frame for verbs in different semantic categories in Icelandic and Faroese?
2. Do speakers associate a possession interpretation with the DO frame more so than with the PP frame?

Conducted the same experiment in Icelandic and Faroese (and English) in Fall 2020

- Dustin Chacón, Research Scientist
Neuroscience of Language Laboratory, NYU Abu Dhabi
 - Assisted in summer 2019 with the initial design of the study
- Faroese Team: Hjalmar P. Petersen, Gunnvør Hoydal Brimnes, Uni Johannesen, Annika Simonsen
- Icelandic Team: Jóhannes Gísli Jónsson, Ingibjörg Bjarnadóttir, Halla Hauksdóttir, Birta Mar Johnsdóttir, Atli Snær, Oddur Snorrason
- English Team: Anna Grove, Marcella Jurotich, Zach Kulstad, Helen Murphy, Jack Uchitel, Alex Zhai

Experiment Design: Two Step Process

Task 1: Give speakers a sentence and ask them to rate it.

1. What is the acceptability of the DO frame and the PP frame for verbs in different semantic categories?

Key Predictions:

Icelandic: PP will be ungrammatical with GIVING verbs and grammatical with SENDING+BALLISTIC MOTION verbs.

Faroese: DO will generally be favored across categories.

Íþróttamaðurinn seldi ungu fimleikakonunni gamla æfingabúnaðinn sinn. Icelandic

DO Ítróttamaðurin seldi teirri ungu fimleikakonuni venjingarútgerðina. Faroese

The retiring athlete sold the young female gymnast some practice equipment.

1
totally
unnatural

2

3

4

5

6

7
totally
natural

Two counter-
balanced
surveys.

Each
participant saw
only one frame
for each verb.

Íþróttamaðurinn seldi gamla æfingabúnaðinn til ungu fimleikakonunnar.

- Predicted ungrammatical in Icelandic, but results show otherwise.

PP

Ítróttamaðurin seldi venjingarútgerðina til ta ungu fimleikakonuna.

The retiring athlete sold some practice equipment to the young female gymnast.

1
totally
unnatural

2

3

4

5

6

7
totally
natural

Task 2: Ask speakers to judge the naturalness of a follow-up sentence that denies possession.

If participants rated the ditransitive (5) – (7), they progressed to a follow-up sentence which denies that the indirect object/object of the preposition possesses the direct object.

2. Do speakers associate a possession interpretation with the DO frame more so than with the PP frame?

Alternative Projection Prediction: Follow-up will be rated lower after DO sentences.

If speakers associate the DO frame with possession, they should be bothered by the denial of possession following the DO structure.

Verb Sensitive Prediction: No difference in follow-up rating after DO and PP sentences.

Giving/Future Having/Communication PPs = caused possession

Sending/Ballistic Motion/Instrument of Communication PPs = caused motion or caused possession

➤ Examples constructed so that the indirect object/object of prep were animate, so caused possession interpretation.

The retiring athlete sold the young female gymnast some practice equipment...

DO

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
totally totally
unnatural natural

__but the equipment broke when they tried to move it, and the young female gymnast was disappointed because she never got to take her equipment home.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Íþróttamaðurinn seldi ungu fimleikakonunni gamla æfingabúnaðinn sinn... [Icelandic]

__ en búnaðurinn skemmdist þegar þau reyndu að flytja hann og unga fimleikakonan varð afar vonsvikinn af því að hún fór heim án búnaðarins.

Ítróttamaðurin seldi teirri ungu fimleikakonuni venjingarútgerðina... [Faroese]

__ men útgerðin brotnaði, tá tey royndu at flyta hana, og tann unga fimleikakonan varð sera hørm, tí hon fekk ongantíð útgerðina við heim.

The retiring athlete sold some practice equipment to the young female gymnast...

PP

1
totally
unnatural

2

3

4

5

6

7

totally
natural

__but the equipment broke when they tried to move it, and the young gymnast was disappointed because she never got to take her equipment home.

DO and PP
follow-ups
were
identical.

Íþróttamaðurinn seldi gamla æfingabúnaðinn til ungu fimleikakonunnar...

__en búnaðurinn skemmdist þegar þau reyndu að flytja hann og unga fimleikakonan varð afar vonsvikinn af því að hún fór heim án búnaðarins.

Ítróttamaðurin seldi venjingarútgerðina til ta ungu fimleikakonuna...

__men útgerðin brotnaði, tá tey royndu at flyta hana, og tann unga fimleikakonan varð sera hörð, tí hon fekk ongantíð útgerðina við heim.

Online survey administered in Qualtrics

Target sentences: 30 verbs divided among 5 semantic categories

Giving	give, lend, pay, rent, sell, hand
Future Having	allocate, bequeath, grant, offer, owe, promise
Communication	explain, show, teach, tell, write, announce
Sending + Ballistic Motion	forward, send*2 , kick, throw, toss
Instrument of Communication	email*2, fax, telegraph, text*2

Two counter-balanced surveys: DO and PP frame for each verb

Almost identical sentences in Icelandic and Faroese (and English)

Online survey administered in Qualtrics

40 fillers: mixture of grammatical/ungrammatical and plausible/implausible

Item ordering was automatically randomized in Qualtrics for each participant

108 participants per language (ages 18-35)

Recruited via Facebook, personal contacts, introductory linguistics courses

Entered into a raffle to win gift cards for the shopping mall

Icelandic participants took appr. 15-20 minutes to complete

Faroese participants took appr. 20-30 minutes to complete

Graphs throughout the presentation are courtesy of Jack Uchitel (Carleton College). Means computed and t-tests conducted in Python.

General Findings

ACCEPTABILITY:

Icelandic: PP frame is rated better than expected for GIVING verbs.

Unexpected

Faroese: No significant difference between DO and PP frame in any semantic category.

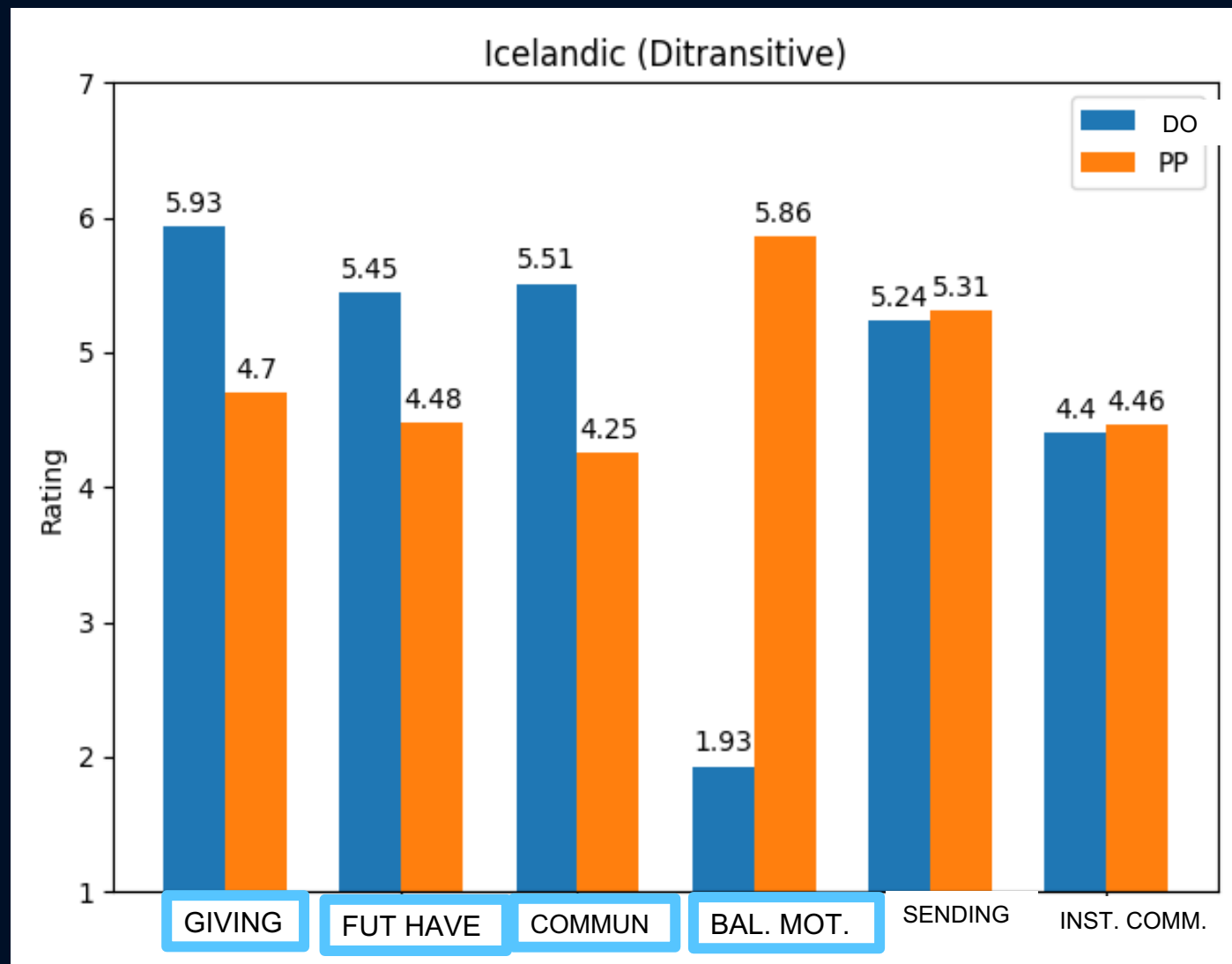
Also unexpected

INTERPRETATION:

Both languages: Denial of possession follow-ups generally not rated lower following DO frame. No significant differences for any semantic category.

Support for Verb Sensitive Hypothesis

Aggregated results in each semantic category: Mean acceptability ratings



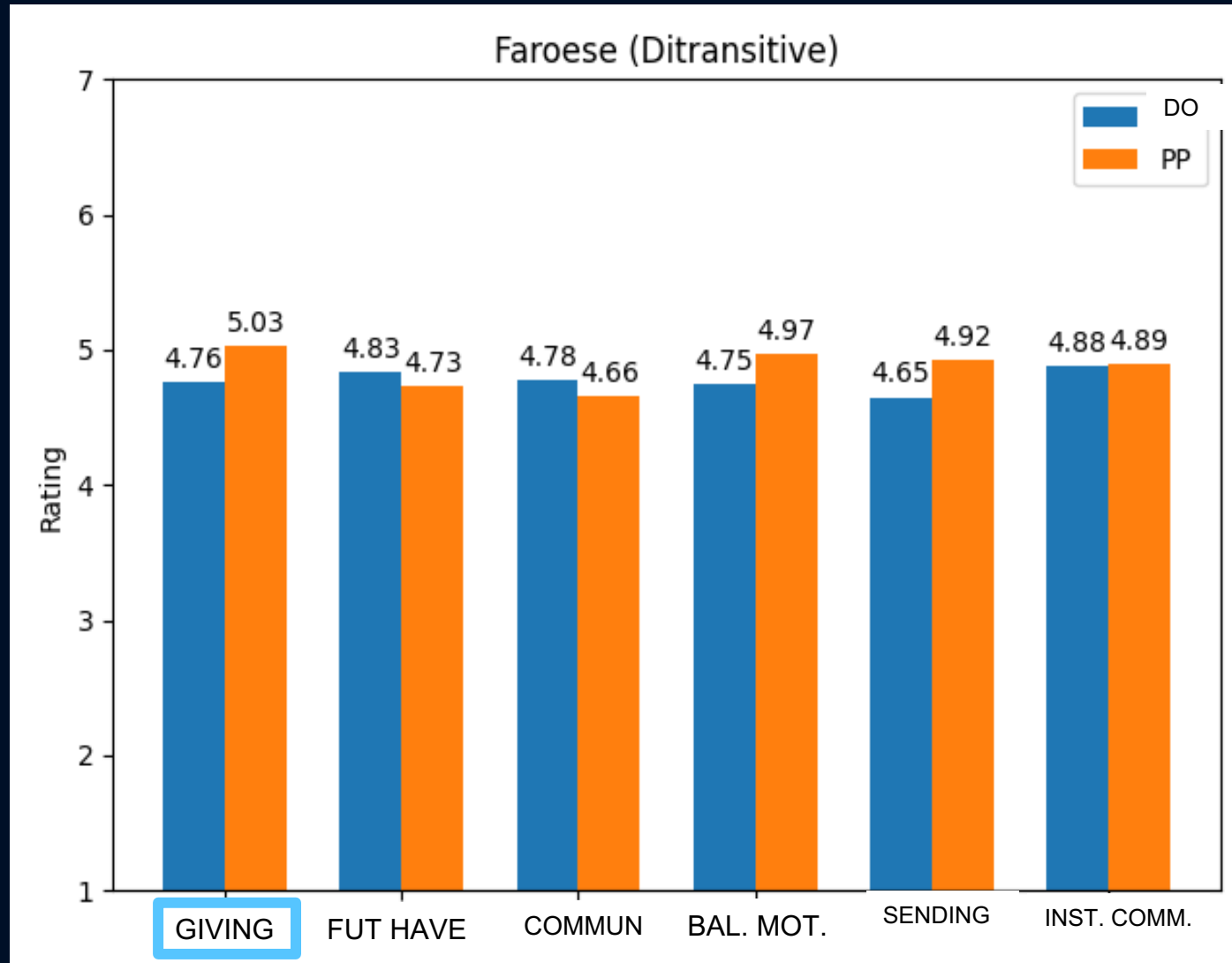
Significant differences in GIVING, FUTURE HAVING, COMMUNICATION, favoring DO.

- DO is better for GIVING verbs, but the PP construction is marginal, not ungrammatical.

Significant difference in BALLISTIC MOTION category, favoring PP.

- DO predicted ungrammatical for KICK/THROW/TOSS.

Aggregated results in each semantic category: Mean **acceptability** ratings



Significant difference in GIVING category, favoring PP.

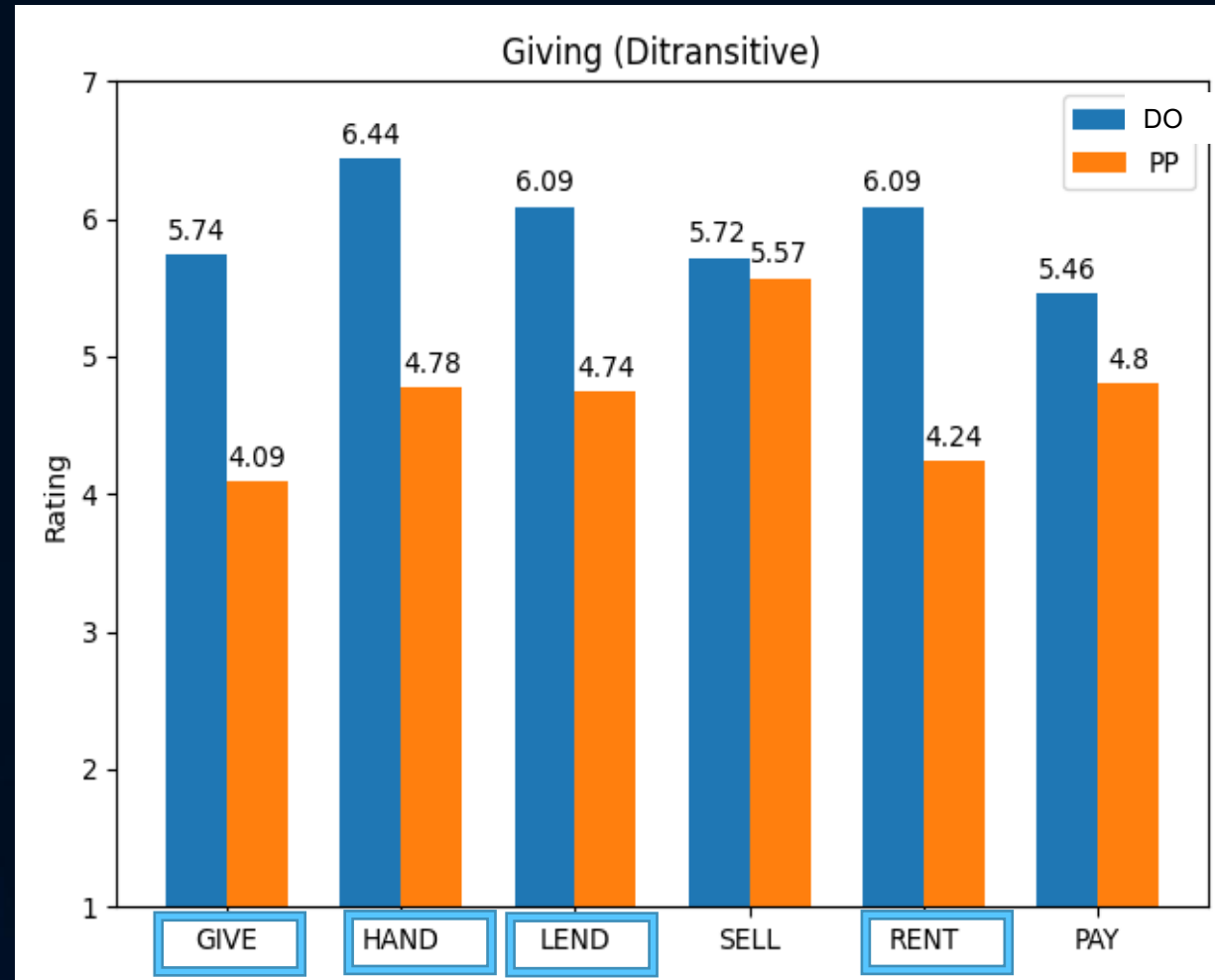
- Numerically, the difference is small.
- But favoring the PP at all was not predicted.
- Individual verb analysis reveals that LEND/SELL contribute to this difference.

Giving Verbs: Icelandic

Predictions

		Icelandic	
		DO	PP
gefa	'give'	✓	✗
rétta	'hand'	✓	✗
lána	'lend'	✓	✗
selja	'sell'	✓	✗
leiga	'rent'	✓	✗
borga	'pay'	✓	✗

Results



DO is favored for all verbs.

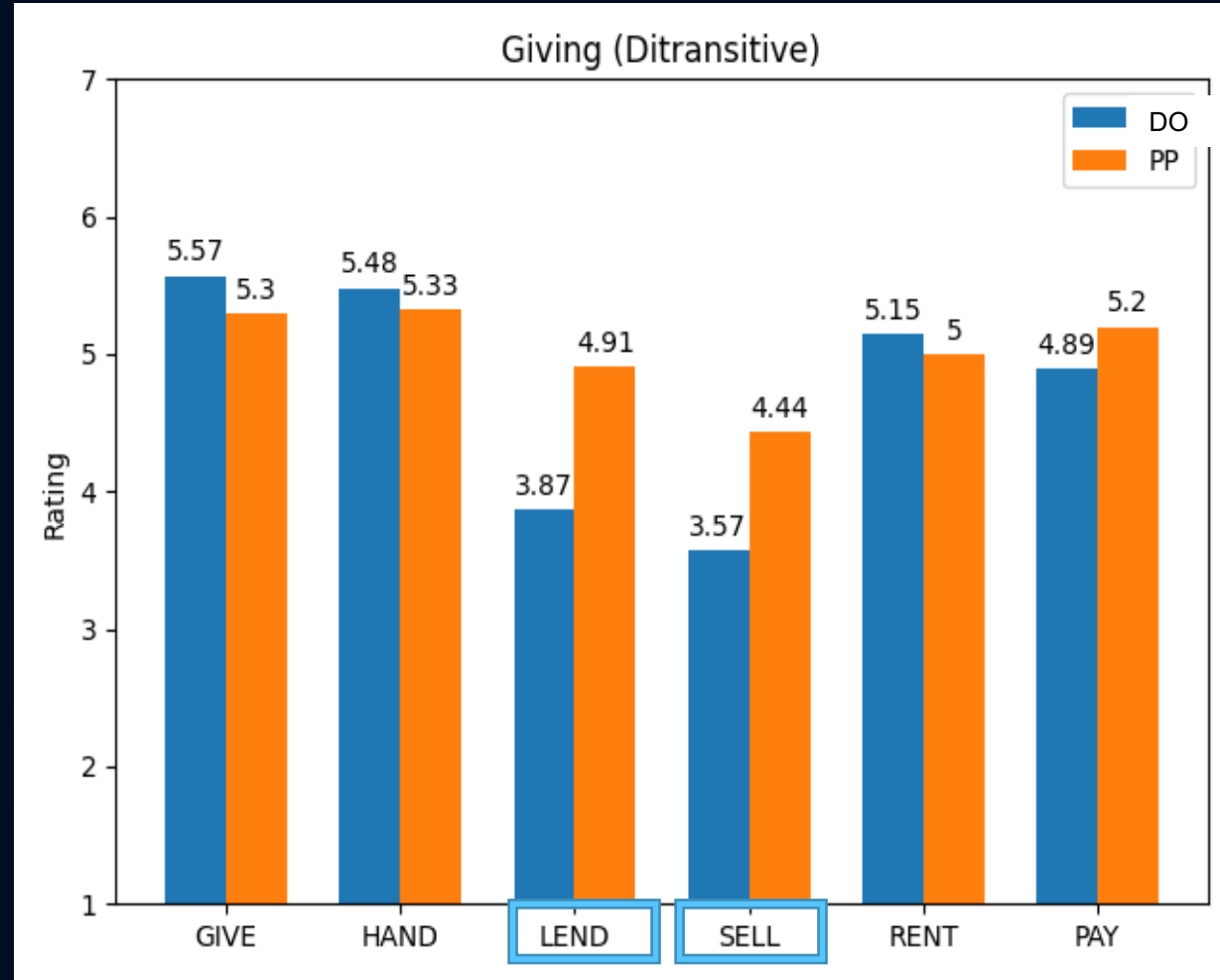
PP predicted to be ungrammatical, but PPs are rated in the mid-range across the board - and quite high for *selja* 'sell'.

Giving Verbs: Faroese

Predictions

	Faroese	
	DO	PP
geva 'give'	✓	✓
rætta 'hand'	✓	✓
læna 'lend'	✓	✓
selja 'sell'	✓	✓
leiga 'rent'	✓	✓
rinda 'pay'	✓	✓

Results



Significant differences for LEND and SELL, favoring PP.

(DO ratings are quite low for these verbs; may reflect how the example was constructed.)

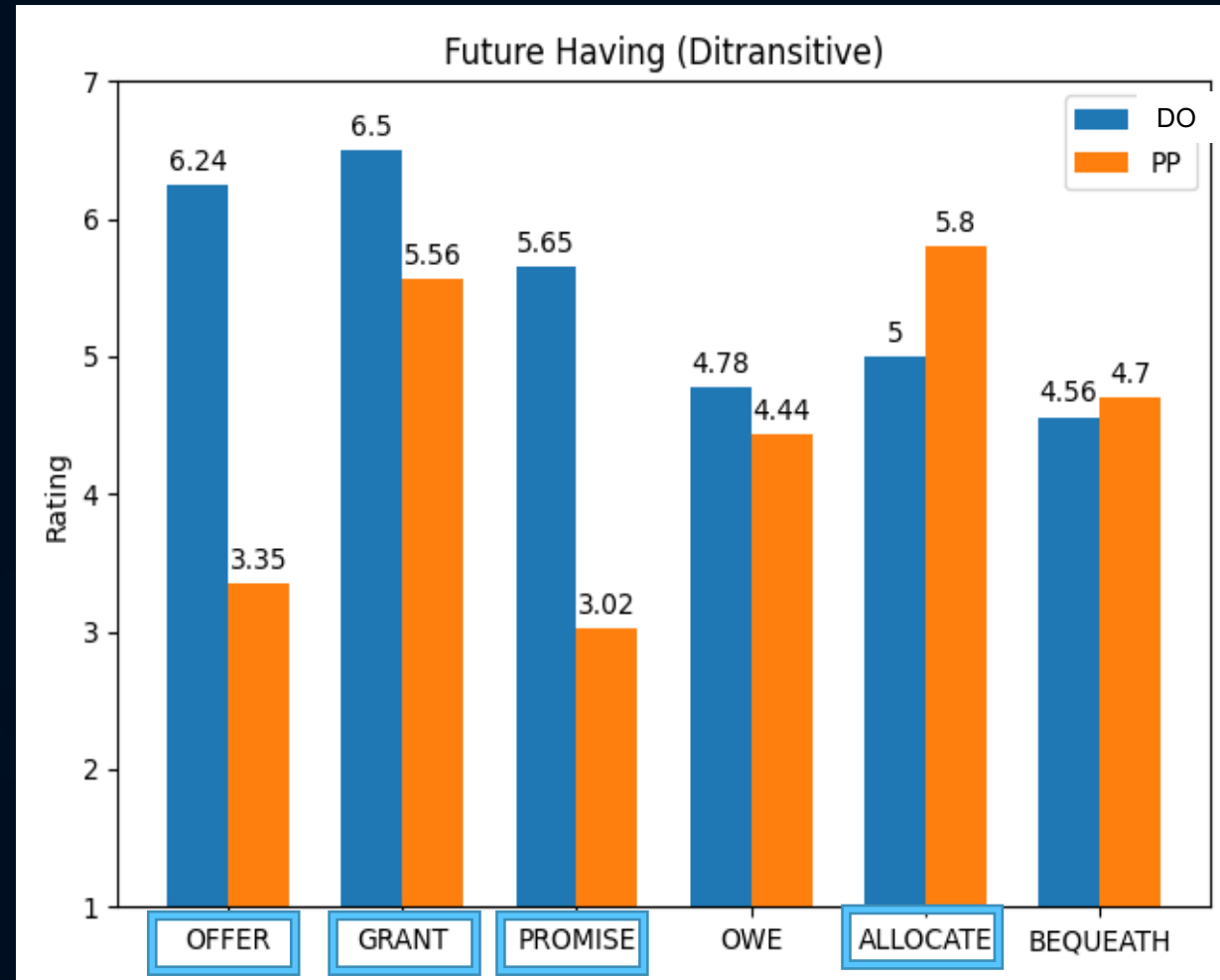
= significant difference ($p < .05$)

Future Having Verbs: Icelandic

Predictions

		Icelandic	
		DO	PP
bjóða	'offer'	✓	✗
veita	'grant'	✓	??
lofa	'promise'	✓	✗
skulda	'owe'	✓	✗
úthluta	'allocate'	✓	✓
ánafna	'bequeath'	✓	✓

Results



OFFER and PROMISE pattern as predicted.

PPs are not acceptable across the board.

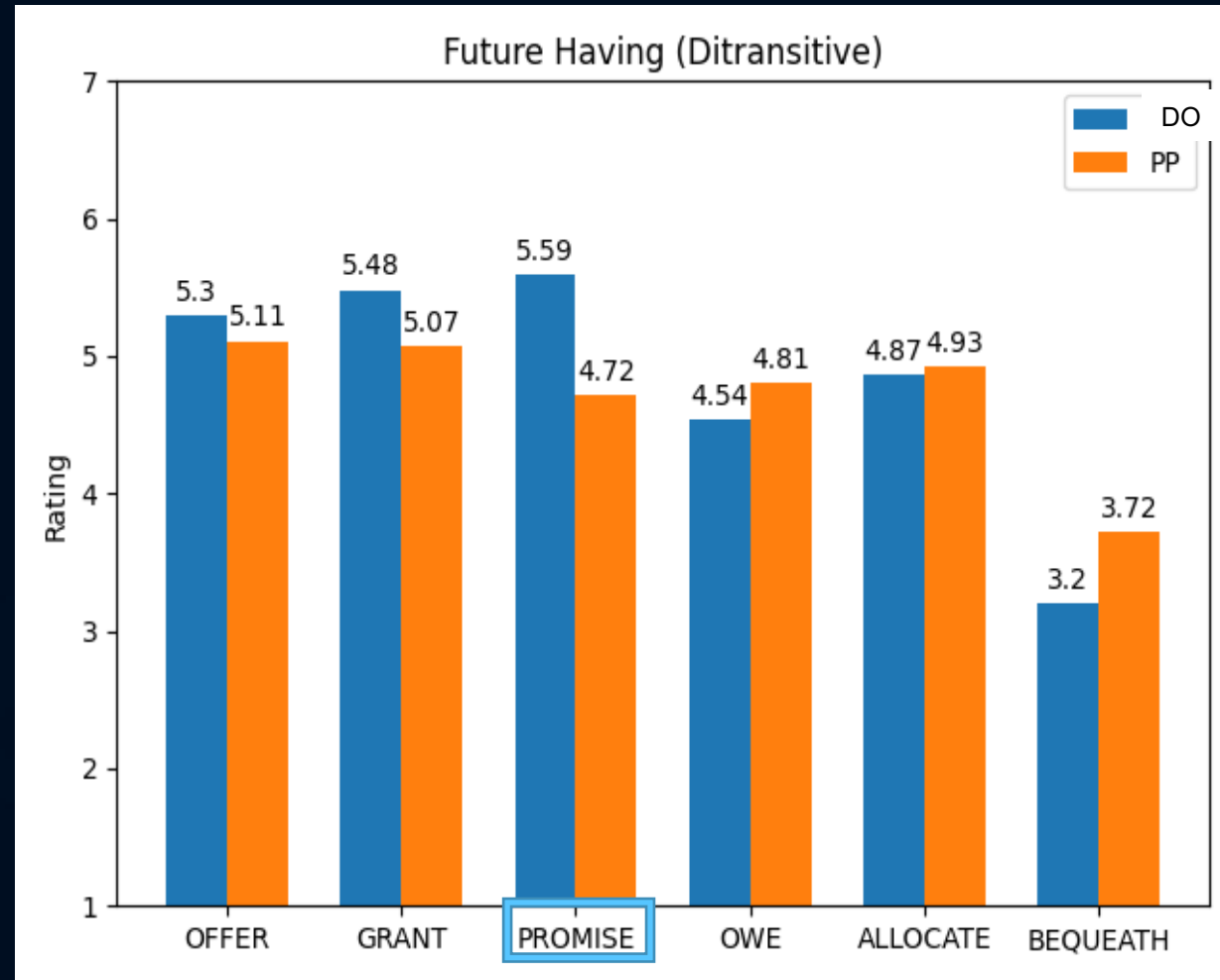
 = significant difference ($p < .05$)

Future Having Verbs: Faroese

Predictions

		Faroese	
		DO	PP
bjóða	'offer'	✓	✓
veita	'grant'	✓	✓
lova	'promise'	✓	??
skylda	'owe'	✓	✓
tilluta	'allocate'	✓	✓
testamentera	'bequeath'	✓	✓

Results



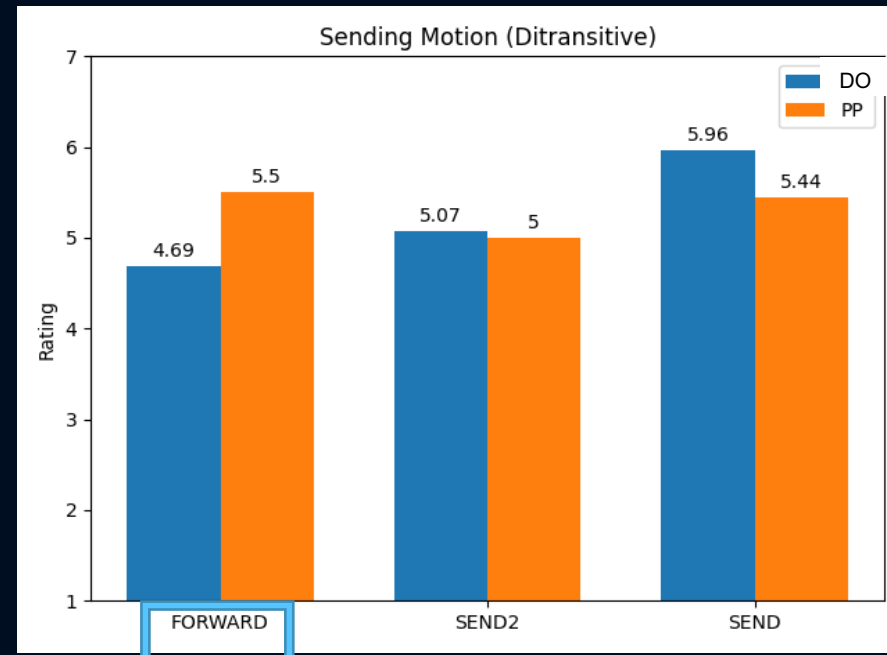
PROMISE patterns as predicted.

= significant difference ($p < .05$)

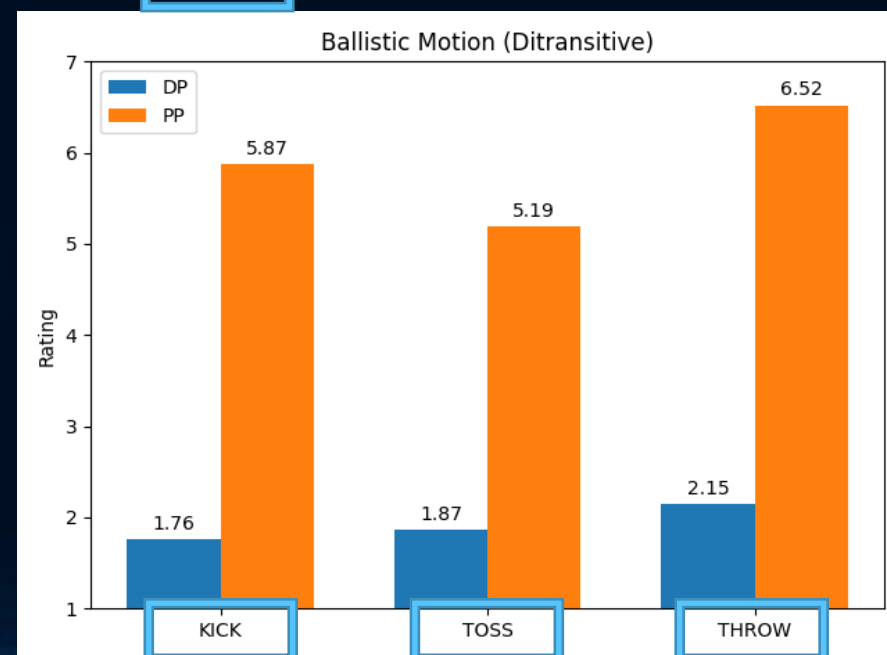
Sending + Ballistic Motion: Icelandic

Predictions

	Icelandic	
	DO	PP
áframsenda 'forward'	✓	✓
send 'send'	✓	✓
sparka 'kick'	✗	✓
fleygja 'toss'	✗	✓
kasta 'throw'	✗	✓



FORWARD favors PP

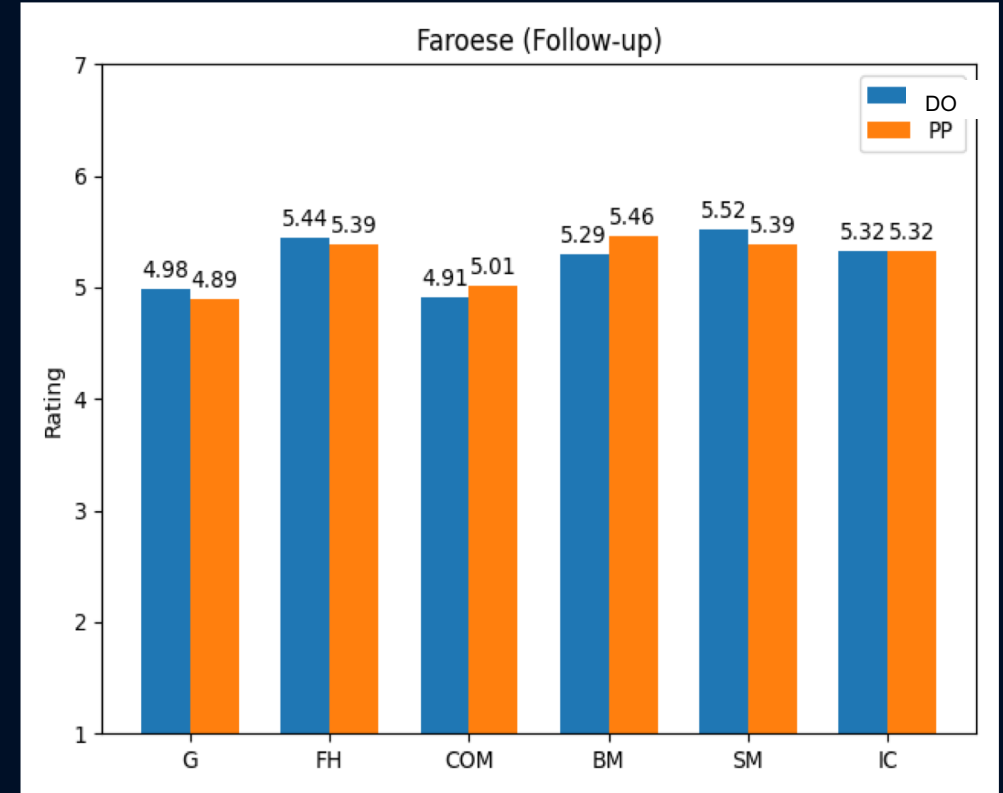
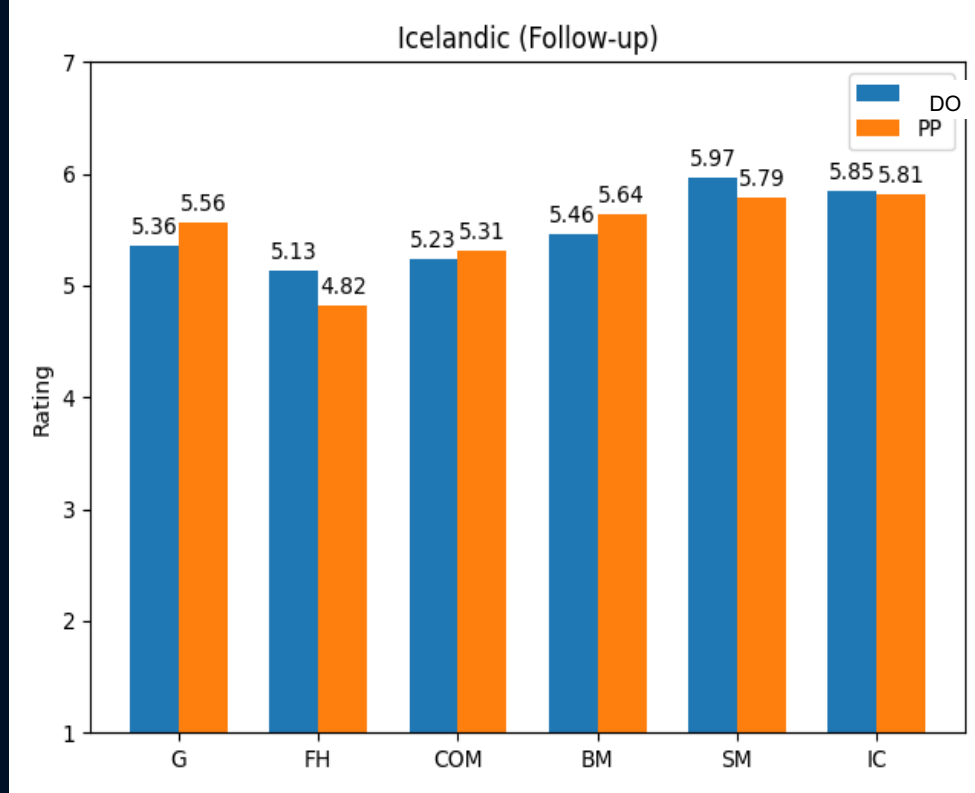


BALLISTIC MOTION Verbs behave as predicted.

DO is clearly ungrammatical.

Low ratings are what we expected for PPs in GIVING class⁶.

Interpretation



No significant differences for any semantic category in either language. Speakers were not “bothered” by the failed possession scenario following DO sentences.

Supports Verb Sensitive prediction that there should be no difference in follow-up rating after DO and PP sentences.

The Big Picture

In Icelandic, speakers are more accepting of the PP frame with GIVING verbs than expected.

- May reflect generational shift

The PP frame is widely available in Faroese.

- May also reflect a generational shift

- Faroese may be moving more toward Mainland Scandinavian

We don't find support for the proposal that the DO frame encodes possession more so than the PP frame does.

- But there are clear semantic influences on available structures in Icelandic.

 - DO is ungrammatical with BALLISTIC MOTION verbs.

 - PP is still dispreferred with GIVING verbs.

- Perhaps the design wasn't sensitive enough to capture interpretation distinctions.

- Prospective Possession (Beavers 2011): Possible worlds in which possession obtains; participants may not have distinguished between prospective possession and the actual possession that was denied in follow-ups.

Next Steps

Examine how the availability of the PP structure interacts with case patterns in Icelandic.

- Follow-up studying comparing DAT-ACC vs DAT-DAT verbs.

Examine generational variation in Icelandic and Faroese.

- Same study with speakers in older age brackets.

Corpus research in Icelandic and Faroese.

- We suspect there will be a disparity between corpus findings and current study, given that our participants are young speakers.

Examine interspeaker variation in each language.

- Can we sort speakers into “PP acceptability” groups?

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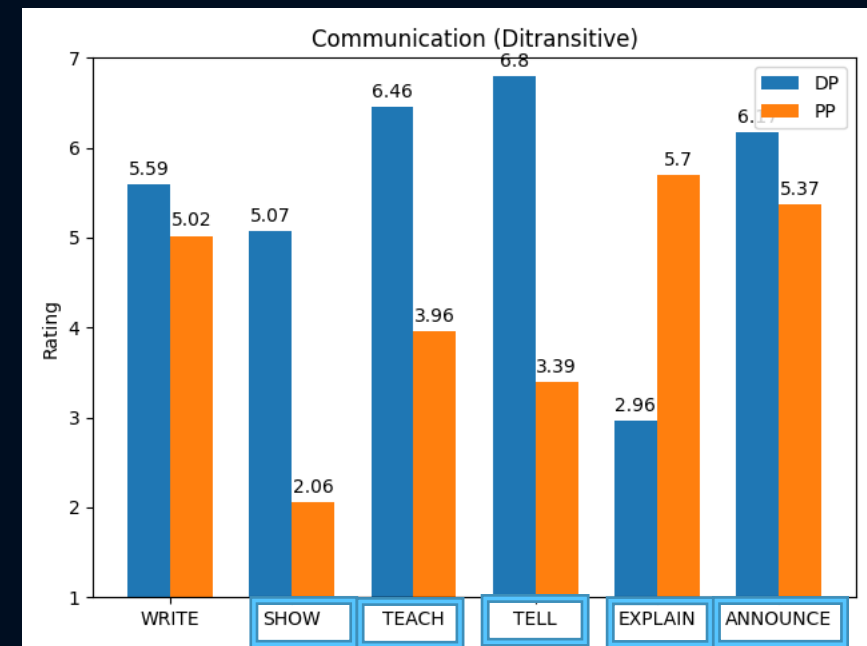
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APPENDIX 1: ACCEPTABILITY FINDINGS FOR OTHER VERB CATEGORIES

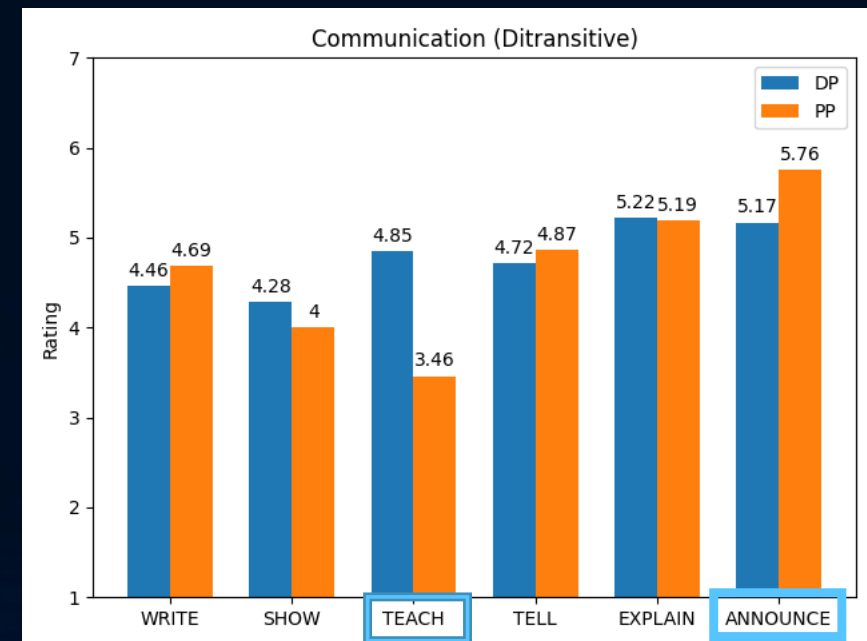
Communication Verbs

Predictions

	Icelandic		Faroese	
	DO	PP	DO	PP
tilkynna/kunngera 'announce'	✓	✓	✓	✓
útskýra/forklára 'explain'	✗	✓	✓	✓
sýna/visa 'show'	✓	✗	✓	✓
kenna/læra 'teach'	✓	✗	✓	??
segja/siga 'tell'	✓	✗	✓	✓
skrifa/skriva 'write'	✓	✓	✓	✓



Icelandic

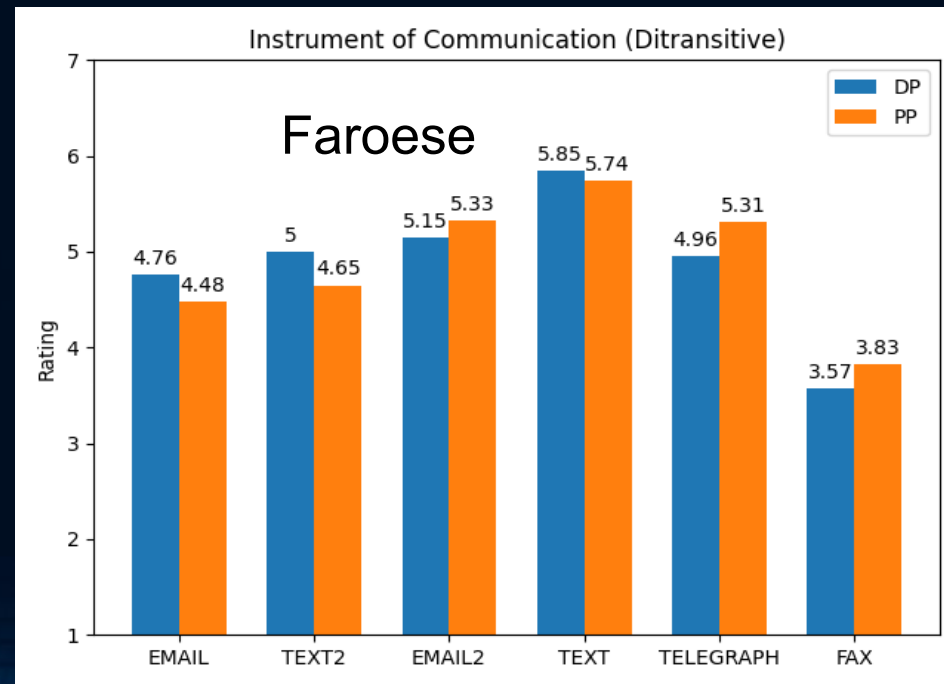
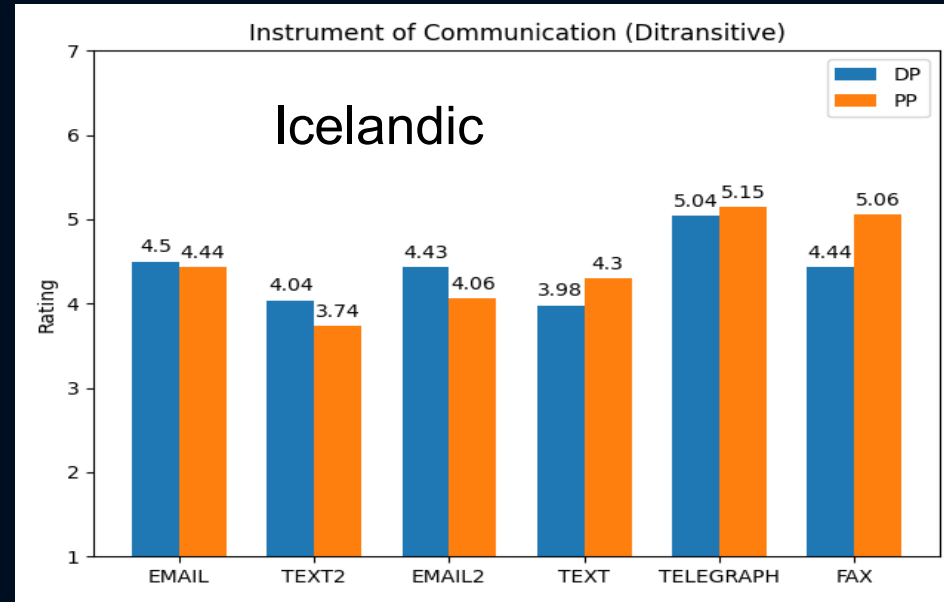


Faroese

Instrument of Communication Verbs

Predictions

	Icelandic		Faroese	
	DO	PP	DO	PP
emaila/maila/email	✓	✓	✓	✓
faxa/faksa/fax	✓	✓	✓	✓
símrita/telegrafera/ telegraph	✓	✓	✓	✓
sms-a/smsa/text	✓	✓	✓	✓



Post-study conversations with Icelandic speakers revealed that many tend to prefer transitive constructions for instrument of communication verbs.

APPENDIX 2: SAMPLE SURVEY ITEMS

Giving

Nicolas **handed** his baby sister a giant lollipop...

__ but their dad snatched it away before she could grab it, and the little girl looked longingly at her lollipop.

DO

Nikulás **rétti** litlu systur sinni stóra sleikipinnann...

__ en pabbi þeirra hrifsaði hann til sín áður en hún gat tekið við honum.

Niklas **rætti** lítlusystur síni ein risastóran slikkipinn,

... men pápin tók hann, áðrenn hon fekk fatur á honum, og lítlasystirin hugdi mungandi upp á slikkipinnin.

Nicolas **handed** a giant lollipop to his baby sister,

__ but their dad snatched it away before she could grab it, and the little girl looked longingly at her lollipop.

PP

*Nikulás **rétti** stóra sleikipinnann til litlu systur sinnar,

... en pabbi þeirra hrifsaði hann til sín áður en hún gat tekið við honum.

Niklas **rætti** ein risastóran slikkipinn til lítlusystur sína,

... men pápin tók hann, áðrenn hon fekk fatur á honum, og lítlasystirin hugdi mungandi upp á slikkipinnin.

Future Having

The clown **offered** the lively child a colorful balloon...

__ but the wind blew it away and the child couldn't jump high enough to reach her balloon.

DO

Trúðurinn **bauð** fjöruga barninu litríka blöðru...

__ en vindurinn feykti henni í burtu og barnið gat ekki hoppað nógu hátt til að ná blöðrunni.

Klovnurinn **bjóðaði** tí lívliga barninum eina litríka ballón...

__ men vindurinn blásti hana burtur, og barnið kláraði ekki at hoppa nóg høgt fyri at fáa fatur á ballónini.

PP

The clown **offered** a colorful balloon to the lively child...

__ but the wind blew it away and the child couldn't jump high enough to reach her balloon.

*Trúðurinn **bauð** litríka blöðru til fjöruga barnsins...

__ en vindurinn feykti henni í burtu og barnið gat ekki hoppað nógu hátt til að ná blöðrunni.

Klovnurinn **bjóðaði** eina litríka ballón til tað lívliga barnið...

__ men vindurinn blásti hana burtur, og barnið kláraði ekki at hoppa nóg høgt fyri at fáa fatur á ballónini.

Communication

The lovesick bartender **wrote** the daily customer many love letters...

___ but the customer never received her letters because he burned them after seeing her with another man.

Ástfangni barþjónninn **skrifaði** fastagestinum sínum mörg ástarbréf...

___ en fastagesturinn fékk aldrei bréfin sín því barþjónninn brenndi þau eftir að hafa séð hana með öðrum manni.

DO

Tann forelskaði barrvörðurin **skrifaði** tí kvinnuliga stammkundanum fleiri kærleiksbrøv...

___ men hon fékk ongantíð brøvini hjá sær, tí barrvörðurin brendi tey eftir at hava sæð hana við einum öðrum manni.

The lovesick bartender **wrote** many love letters to the daily customer...

___ but she never received her letters because he burned them after seeing her with another man.

PP

Ástfangni barþjónninn **skrifaði** mörg ástarbréf til fastagestsins síns...

___ en fastagesturinn fékk aldrei bréfin sín því barþjónninn brenndi þau eftir að hafa séð hana með öðrum manni.

Tann forelskaði barrvörðurin **skrifaði** fleiri kærleiksbrøv til tann kvinnuliga stammkundan...

___ men hon fékk ongantíð brøvini hjá sær, tí barrvörðurin brendi tey eftir at hava sæð hana við einum öðrum manni.

Sending/Motion

The criminal **sent** his new business partners the latest shipment of cocaine...

__ but the police confiscated it, and the business partners were furious that they never got their cocaine.

Glæpamaðurinn **sendi** nýjum kollegum sínum reglulega kokaínsendingu...

DO

__ en lögreglan gerði hana upptæka í gær og kollegarnir urðu brjáláðir þegar þeir fengu ekki mánaðarlega skammtinn sinn.

Brotsmaðurin **sendi** nýggju samstarvsfelögum sínum eina sending av kokaini...

__ men lögreglan legði hald á tað, og samstarvsfelagarnir blivu svakir, tí teir fingu ongantíð kokainið hjá sær.

The criminal **sent** the latest shipment of cocaine to his new business partners ...

PP

__ but the police confiscated it, and the business partners were furious that they never got their cocaine.

Glæpamaðurinn **sendi** reglulega kokaínsendingu til nýrra kollega sinna...

__ en lögreglan gerði hana upptæka í gær og kollegarnir urðu brjáláðir þegar þeir fengu ekki mánaðarlega skammtinn sinn.

Brotsmaðurin **sendi** eina sending av kokaini til nýggju samstarvsfelagar sínar...

__ men lögreglan legði hald á tað, og samstarvsfelagarnir blivu svakir, tí teir fingu ongantíð kokainið hjá sær.

Instrument of Communication

The best man **texted** the nervous groom the wedding vows that he found on the internet...
__ but the message did not go through and the groom didn't receive his vows before the ceremony started.

DO

Svaramaðurinn **sms-aði** stressaða brúðgumanum brúðkaupsræðuna sem hann fann á netinu
__ en skilaboðin fóru ekki í gegn svo brúðguminn fékk ekki brúðkaupsræðuna sína í tæka tíð.

Tóra **smsaði** beiggja sínum ein innkeypslista...

__ men boðini komu ekki ígjøgnum, og hann bíðaði leingi eftir listanum hjá sær, áðrenn hann gav upp og fór heim aftur.

PP

The best man **texted** wedding vows that he found on the internet to the nervous groom...
__ but the message did not go through and the groom didn't receive his vows before the ceremony started.

Svaramaðurinn **sms-aði** brúðkaupsræðuna sem hann fann á netinu til stressaða brúðgumans...
__ en skilaboðin fóru ekki í gegn svo brúðguminn fékk ekki brúðkaupsræðuna sína í tæka tíð.

Tóra **smsaði** ein innkeypslista til beiggja sín...

__ men boðini komu ekki ígjøgnum, og hann bíðaði leingi eftir listanum hjá sær, áðrenn hann gav upp og fór heim aftur.