Constructionalization of *Have it* (PP) *that* Construction as English Evidential Strategies

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The present study explores the process of constructionalization of the following two constructions: impersonal, non-participant subject construction "*have it that*-construction" (henceforth, "HITC") as in (1) and personal, participant subject construction "*have it* PP *that*-construction" (PP: prepositional phrase; henceforth, "HIPTC") as in (2). Both constructions have been developed as finite complement constructions, unlike prototypical *have*-construction, and their constructional meanings are related to speech and thought representation. These constructions have been developed as "evidential strategies" (Aikhenvald 2004) in English. Previous studies only analyze HITC, and most of them only conducts synchronic analysis (Brugman 1988, 1996; Ikarashi and Honda 2014; Ureña Gómez-Moreno 2014). The process of historical development of HITC and HIPTC has never been analyzed in previous studies.

(1) HITC: Rumor has it that he was shot.
(2) HIPTC: I have it on good authority that he was shot.

The findings of the present study are as follows. The historical development of HITC and HIPTC reflects subjectification. HIPTC seems to have been conventionalized relatively early; the process of constructionalization of HIPTC occurred in the seventeenth century and the tokens look quite similar to those in PDE. The constructionalization of HIPTC can be driven by analogy of relevant indirect evidential constructions with personal subjects (e.g. *hear*-, *gather*-, *take it*-construction, etc.).

As for HITC, the construction in PDE conventionalizes hearsay meaning such as information based on rumor and legend (cf. Ureña Gómez-Moreno 2014), but in the early period of the development, tokens of HITC denote information based on more specific, written sources such as religious texts (e.g. *the scripture*, *gospel*) or proverbs. The earlier version of HITC denoting quotation reflects *have*'s prototypical meaning of possession. This collocational expansion in subject NP type is regarded as a typical phenomenon occurred after the process of constructionalization, "host-class expansion" in post-constructionalization constructional change (Traugott and Trousdale 2013).

In these constructions [*have it*] should be analyzed as a chunk (cf. Bybee 2010) forming complement-taking clause (cf. Boye and Harder 2007). While these finite complement constructions have the verb *have* and impersonal *it* (Langacker 2009) in common, they differ in the status of their clausal subject: (canonical) participant and (noncanonical) setting-like subject. In OED the meaning of *have* in HIPTC is described as "to have learned (from some source)" and that of HITC, "To assert, maintain; to phrase it, put it (with reference to the manner)". The semantic variation of these *have*-constructions can be characterized by profile shift.

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