

**DATIVE PASSIVIZATION IN SPANISH DIALECTS:
EVIDENCE FROM THE SYNTACTIC ATLAS OF SPANISH (ASinEs)**

1. GOAL: This paper introduces the online atlas for Spanish syntactic variation (ASinEs) as a tool for gathering and understanding syntactic phenomena of Spanish dialects. To this end, we focus on a particular dialectal phenomenon: “dative passivization” in Peruvian Spanish (Montalbetti 1999). We show how this phenomenon is described in the Atlas database, which combines data and theoretical information from the reference grammars of Spanish, coupled with on-going social network based research.

2. BACKGROUND & DATA: The literature shows that both accusatives and datives can undergo passivization in English. Thus, an IO (John, in the examples below) can become the subject, just like it can become the DO (in so called DOCs; cf. Ormazabal & Romero 2012 and references therein):

- (1) a. Mary gave a book to **John** b. **John** was given a book c. Mary gave **John** a book.

On the contrary, datives in Spanish cannot be passivized regardless of the fact that it be structural or inherent, as in (2) (cf. Bosque & Gutiérrez-Rexach 2009, López 2007):

- (2) a. María le dio un regalo a **Juan**. b. ***Juan** fue dado un regalo.
 María CL_{DAT.3SG} gave a present to Juan Juan was given a present
 ‘Mary gave Juan a present’ ‘Juan was given a present’

However, it is possible to passivize dative arguments in Peruvian Spanish, as (3) shows:

- (3) a. Juan le prohibió [leer el libro] [a **María**] (Peruvian Spanish)
 Juan CL_{DAT.3SG} forbade read the book to María
 ‘Juan didn’t allow María to read the book’
 b. **María** fue prohibida de [leer el libro] <María> (Peruvian Spanish)
 María was forbidden of read the book María
 ‘María was not allowed to read the book’ [from Montalbetti 1999:133-134]

Interesting as it is, dative passivization in this dialect is quite constrained, nonetheless. Firstly, it only can occur with certain set of verbs like {*prohibir* ‘forbid’, *permitir* ‘allow’, *impedir* ‘prevent’, *ordenar* ‘order’, etc.}. Namely, ditransitive verbs that take as DO a infinitive clause. When it is a DP, the passive is not allowed for the dative argument, as we see in (4), from Peruvian Spanish:

- (4) a. Juan le dio a María un regalo. b. *María fue dada un regalo.
 Juan CL_{DAT.3SG} gave to María a present María was given a present
 ‘Juan gave Mary a present’ ‘María was given a present’

Secondly, the PRO of the infinitive embedded clause must be controlled by the IO, not by the subject, see (5):

- (5) a. Juan le prometió a María leer el libro. b. *María fue prometida (de) leer el libro.
 Juan CL_{DAT.3SG} promised to María read the book María was promised of read the book
 ‘Juan promised María to read the book’ ‘María was promised to read the book’

Thirdly, the passivized dative must move to SPEC,IP, although Spanish is not an EPP language. Finally, the embedded clause must be introduced by the preposition *de* for dative to be passivized. When *de* is not introduced, the only constituent that can be raised to subject position is the DO.

- (6) a. Juan le prohibió leer el libro a María. b. María fue prohibida *(de) leer el libro.
 Juan CL_{DAT.3SG} forbid read the book to María María was forbidden of read the book
 ‘Juan didn’t allow María to read the book’ ‘María was not allowed to read the book’

3. PROPOSAL: We explain how this phenomenon is encoded in the ASinEs platform. The data in the online Atlas is organized in files combining data with theoretical explanation also offering the geolocated distribution. This information includes: examples (with glosses and translations), the dialectal distribution

