

Chapter 2

The introduction of object symmetry in passives

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This paper investigates the introduction of the possibility to promote the indirect object to subject in passives during the second half of the 19th century. An analysis is proposed where the indirect object occupies a position with inherent case throughout the history of Swedish. Before the change, a passive ditransitive verb had no structural case to assign. Thus, the direct object had to move to the subject position, whereas the indirect object remained in its case position. After the change, passive ditransitives have the capacity to assign one structural case. If the direct object receives this case, the indirect object can escape its case position and be promoted to subject. It is also shown that the change was preceded by shifting preferences in the ordering of arguments in the passive voice.

Keywords: ditransitive, double objects, object symmetry, passive, inherent case, lexical case, structural case

1 Introduction

In present-day Swedish, either of the two objects in a ditransitive construction may be promoted to subject in the passive voice:¹

- (1) a. Han erbjöds en lägenhet
He.SBJ offer.PST.PASS an apartment
'He was offered an apartment'

¹In what follows, I shall refer to the two verb complements as “indirect object” and “direct object”, regardless of their superficial function as subject or object in the passive voice. By “passivized indirect object” I mean an indirect object in the nominative case or, if case is not visible, in the subject position in a clause with the verb in the passive voice.



- b. En lägenhet erbjöds honom
 an apartment offer.PST.PASS him.OBJ
 ‘He was offered an apartment’

This possibility of variation is often referred to as object symmetry in the passive voice (e.g. Anagnostopoulou 2003). Earlier stages of Swedish did not show object symmetry. Instead, only the direct object could be passivized, i.e. promoted to subject in a passive. In the older Swedish passives given in (2), either case morphology or placement shows that the indirect object is not the subject. In (2a–b), the indirect objects have object case morphology, and in (2c–d), the indirect objects lack overt case morphology but show up in the object position, after the finite verb in an embedded clause (2c), or after the infinite verb in a main clause (2d; indirect objects in italics):²

- (2) a. rettferdighet hwilken *mig* skenckes
 justice which me.OBJ give.PRS.PASS
 ‘justice that is given to me’ (SAOB *skänka*, 1709)
- b. *honom* måtte tillåtas een lägenhet uthi Götha rikjes
 him.OBJ shall.PST allow.INF.PASS a prospect in Göta land.POSS
 hofrett.
 court
 ‘he should be guaranteed prospects at the court of appeal in Götaland’
 (SAOB *tillåta*, 1646)
- c. ... at frachten först biwdes *borgare*
 that cargo.DEF first offer.PRS.SG.PASS burghers
 ‘... that the cargo is first offered to burgers’ (SAOB *bjuda*, 1529)
- d. Ett afskräckande exempel måste gifvas *verlden*
 a warning example must give.INF.PASS world.DEF
 ‘The world must be given a warning example’ (SPF, 1841)

In this paper, I investigate the emergence of object symmetry, as shown in (1).

In a small investigation of the change discussed here, I show that passivized indirect objects were very uncommon before 1850 (Falk 1997: 167). The main focus in this article is therefore the 19th century, but comparisons will be made

²A third possible way of identifying a passivized object is through verbal agreement: a passivized object always triggered agreement in number on the finite verb. Verb agreement in number was morphologically marked in written Swedish until the mid-20th century in some verb classes. Below, I gloss verb agreement on the finite verb only if it is overt. I found no examples where verb agreement was the only indication of subjecthood.

with earlier periods. The data in my investigation include only the morphological passive, formed with the suffix *-s*.³ Some background is given in §2, where I show that the case of the indirect object has some atypical properties, both before and after the change, including what appears to be a curious mix of lexical and structural case. In §3, I present data from the 19th century and earlier periods, and show that the introduction of object symmetry was preceded by changes in the order of the arguments. In §4, I provide an analysis of the case of the indirect object before and after the change. I suggest that the base position of the indirect object is an inherent case position, and hence that the indirect object is licensed in situ both before and after the change. However, the change affected the case assigning properties of ditransitive verbs, making it possible for the indirect object to escape its base position and move to the subject position. The proposal gives a formal account of the mixed properties presented in §2, some of which have not been accounted for in previous analyses. In §5, I discuss the different developments up until 1900 and some remaining questions. §6 is a summary.

2 Background

2.1 Research on present-day Swedish

Investigations of the passivization of ditransitive verbs in present-day Swedish often observe that not all types of ditransitive verbs passivize equally easily. Selectional as well as morphological properties of the verb have been invoked to explain this phenomenon. Anward (1989) notes that verbs for which double objects are the only possibility passivize easily, whereas the passive of verbs with the PP-alternative is less accepted (if not totally prohibited; see Teleman et al. 1999/4: 368, 2c). Holmberg & Platzack (1995) instead take the verb-internal structure as being decisive: bimorphemic ditransitive verbs like *till-dela* ‘award’, *er-bjuda* ‘offer’ passivize easily, whereas passive monomorphemic ditransitive verbs are “marginal” (1995: 219–220). These generalizations are largely based on their intuitions. Haddican & Holmberg (2019) report on a larger grammaticality

³Swedish also has a periphrastic passive, like present-day English. I have chosen to investigate only *s*-passives, since former investigations of passivized ditransitive verbs have concerned *s*-passives. Another reason is that further investigations of participles are needed before we can draw safe conclusions on the status of the objects; the issue concerns both verbal vs. adjectival participles and word order possibilities. Finally, *s*-passives gained ground during the 19th century at the expense of the periphrastic passive, as shown by Kirri (1975). However, as shown by Holm (1952), a substantial number of *s*-passives are already found in Early Old Swedish, making comparisons with earlier stages possible.

judgement test, and the results do indeed show that the informants preferred passivized bimorphemic verbs over monomorphemic. I know of no investigation of the actual use of bimorphemic versus monomorphemic ditransitive s-passives.

These observations concern the degree to which passivization is acceptable. Haddican & Holmberg (2019) also investigated judgements on choice of subject, and the results showed that the informants preferred passivized indirect objects over passivized direct objects. Similarly, Lundquist (2004) found that passivized indirect objects seem to be the unmarked alternative in actual use, in the sense that direct objects passivize only if they are relativized or questioned, or if they are highly topical and the indirect object supplies new information.

The main focus in this article is the introduction of object symmetry in the passive voice, i.e. the possibility of passivizing the indirect object, during the 19th century. As will become clear as we proceed, both mono- and bimorphemic ditransitive verbs could passivize both before and after the change. I will also discuss the choice of subject and argument order as I compare 19th century Swedish with older stages of the language.

The object symmetry illustrated in (1) has been analysed e.g. by Holmberg & Platzack (1995), Platzack (2005, 2006), and Haddican & Holmberg (2019). I will return to these proposals in §3.5, and briefly compare them to my own analysis. To the extent that older stages in Swedish are mentioned by these authors, the situation is compared with Modern Icelandic and Modern German, where the lexical case of the indirect object is preserved under passivization. In a similar vein, Falk (1995, 1997) proposes that the change reflects the final loss of lexical case in Swedish. However, the case of the indirect object before the change had some properties not normally associated with lexical case, and after the change the indirect object showed some atypical properties for structural case. This is the topic of the next section.

2.2 The case of the indirect object before and after the change: Some superficial properties

Preserved morphological case in the passive voice is often seen as a property of lexical case: it is a lexical property of the verb to assign a certain case, and this is preserved under passivization. (3) shows that dative case in Old Swedish occurred in active (3a) and passive (3b) examples alike. Verb complements without a lexical case, on the other hand, turned up in the nominative structural case in the passive voice, as shown with *jak*, ‘I.NOM’ in (4b); cf. the active example in (4a), where the corresponding argument (*hona*) has an accusative ending.

- (3) a. þu böte siukom
 you.SG.NOM cure.PST.SG ill.PL.DAT
 ‘You cured ill people’ (Leg Bu, EOS, p. 78)
- b. bötes mangom
 cure.PST.SG.PASS many.DAT
 ‘Many people were cured’ (Leg Bu, EOS, p. 417)
- (4) a. huru guz ængla lyptu hona gen himnum
 how God.POSS angels lift.PST.PL her.ACC towards heaven.DAT
 ‘how God’s angels lifted her towards heaven’ (Leg Bil, EOS, p. 272)
- b. swa lyptis jak vij sinnum hwar dagh a. xxx arum aff
 so lift.PST.SG.PASS I.NOM seven times each day in 30 years by
 guz ænglum
 God.POSS angel.PL.DAT
 ‘I was lifted seven times each day for 30 years by God’s angels’ (Leg Bil, EOS, p. 273)

In this respect, the case of the indirect object looks like a lexical case before the change.

The indirect object did not block movement of the direct object to the subject position, and this could also be seen as an effect of the lexical case, a lexical property that does not interfere in relationships established in the syntax. However, in other respects the case of the indirect object had some atypical properties. Firstly, after the loss of the Old Swedish case system, the indirect object had no morphologically distinct form. In other languages with lexical case, like Icelandic, German, or Old Swedish, lexical cases typically have a distinctive form, like dative or genitive. The form *mig* in (2a) is the only object form, regardless of lexical or structural case, however.

Secondly, lexical case is often thought of as a verb-idiosyncratic property (see e.g. Thráinsson 2007: 182). A small number of verbs had this property in Early Modern Swedish: the experiencer of verbs like *lika* ‘like’, *angra* ‘regret’ received an oblique case, and this did not follow from any other property. These verbs lost lexical case during the 16th and 17th centuries, leading to the change illustrated in (5) (Lindqvist 1912, Falk 1997):⁴

⁴Since lexical case with one argument verbs like *hjalpa* ‘help’ had already been lost in Late Old Swedish (Falk 1995), only ditransitive verbs are included in the present study.

- (5) a. hanum angrar thz (OS)
him.DAT regret.PRS.SG it
'He regrets this'
b. Han ångrar det (PDS)
he.SBJ regret.PRS it

After this loss, ditransitive verbs were the only verbs with a case resembling lexical case. But this actually follows from another property of ditransitives, namely the very fact that they are ditransitive: in other words, the case of indirect objects was a verb-type idiosyncratic property. In this respect, it resembled a structural case, in the sense of a "case associated with a certain syntactic function" – with the fundamental difference that the indirect object was in a way "trapped" in this function, since it could not be promoted to subject in passives.

Turning to the supposed structural case of the indirect object in present-day Swedish, it also has some unexpected properties.

Firstly, the possibility of passivizing the direct object has not been lost; see (1). Obviously, this contrasts with a minimality constraint on DP movement, but somehow the indirect object does not intervene in the chain between the subject position and the direct object position. Compare this with the situation in English, an object-asymmetrical language, where only the underlying indirect object may be passivized:

- (6) a. He was given the book
b. *The book was given him

Secondly, definiteness effects in existential constructions are commonly analysed as a consequence of interpreting the VP-internal DP as a VP-internal subject (associate subject). Definiteness effects are found only on the underlying direct object in the passive voice. Hence, (7a), with a definite indirect object and an indefinite direct object as the associate subject, is grammatical, whereas a definite direct object leads to ungrammaticality even if the indirect object is indefinite, as in (7b).

- (7) a. Det erbjöds Karolina en lägenhet
it offer.PST.PASS Karolina an apartment
'Karolina was offered an apartment'
b. *Det erbjöds en släkting lägenheten
it offer.PST.PASS a relative apartment.DEF

Again, this suggests that the indirect object is somehow invisible when establishing a relationship between the subject position and the direct object position.

3 Data

In this section, I first give an overview of how data are collected and analysed (§§3.1–3.2). Patterns from earlier stages, including the earliest examples of passivized indirect objects, are then presented (§§3.3–3.4), but the focus is the 19th century (§§3.5–3.7). A final section (§3.8) is concerned with changes in argument order before and after 1800.

3.1 Data sources

The main focus of my investigation is the 19th century, the period during which object symmetry first emerged. Data from the 19th century are taken from two different sources. The SPF corpus of Swedish prose fiction 1800–1900 (available in Korp, Borin et al. 2012) is a corpus of novels from 1800 to 1901.⁵ The other source is recommendations from normative grammarians, represented by the first editions of the Swedish Academy word list (SAOL).⁶

In addition, data from Early Old Swedish have been collected from the rich sample of examples in Holm's (1952) investigation of the *s*-passive. I have also manually excerpted an Early Old Swedish collection of legends (Leg Bu and Leg Bil). Late Old Swedish is represented by passivized ditransitive verbs in Söderwall's dictionary of Old Swedish (Sdw); this includes a total of 24 verbs. For later periods, I have manually excerpted 19 texts (see Sources below or Falk 1993: 335–338, authors born 1571–1735, for details). To complete the picture, I have collected examples of ditransitive verbs from before 1800 in the Swedish Academy dictionary (SAOB).⁷ SAOB is a historical dictionary, covering the vocabulary of Swedish from 1526.⁸

3.2 Identifying passivized indirect objects

As illustrated in (2), I have used both morphological and word order criteria to identify which object is passivized. The four-case system of Old Swedish was lost in Late Old Swedish, and the only nominal category that preserved a distinction between subject and object case was that of personal pronouns. In the majority

⁵<https://spraakbanken.gu.se/korp/>

⁶SAOL is a word-list with contemporary vocabulary, information about morphology, and sometimes information/recommendations on style, usage, etc. SAOL has been regularly updated with new editions since 1874. Earlier editions are available at <http://spraakdata.gu.se/saolhist/>

⁷Available at <https://www.saob.se/>

⁸The focus in SAOB is on semantics, and less attention is paid to syntax. Of course, this makes SAOB a less suitable source for my purpose.

of examples, the indirect object is pronominal, and its case reveals which object is passivized. For other nominal categories, word order can sometimes identify which object is passivized, but there are also ambiguous examples.

Due to the V2 property of Swedish, it is not possible to tell which object is passivized if the word order is DP + finite verb + DP in main clauses and embedded clauses that allow V2 order. Compare (8a–b).

- (8) a. Honom räcket en riktig kardinalsup
 him.OBJ hand.PRS.PASS a real cardinal.glass.of.spirit
 ‘A very big glass of spirit is handed to him.’ (SPF, 1900)
- b. denna [armén] till-fogades ett nederlag
 this [the army] to-add.PST.PASS a defeat
 ‘the army was defeated’ (SPF, 1900)⁹
- c. en och annan beröfvades sitt gevär
 one and another deprive.PST.PASS POSS.REFL gun
 ‘some men were deprived of their guns’ (SPF, 1900)

(8a) shows a fronted indirect object with object case, and this is a possible analysis of (8b) as well, where case is ambiguous. Since it is not possible to know which of the objects have been passivized in (8b), examples such as this have not been included among the examples of passivized indirect objects. In (8c), the word order is the same as in (8a–b), but here the use of the reflexive pronoun *sin* reveals that the indirect object is passivized.¹⁰

If the direct object occurs after a non-finite verb, the indirect object is analysed as having been passivized in examples like the following:

- (9) de i trångmål stadda grupperna måste lämnas allt möjligt
 the in trouble being group.PL.DEF must render.INF.PASS all possible
 bistånd
 help
 ‘the groups in trouble must be given all possible help’ (SPF, 1900)

⁹On compound verbs like *till-foga* ‘to-add; inflict on’, see footnote 15 below.

¹⁰The reflexive possessive must be bound within a binding domain. In the active voice, the indirect object can – according to some speakers only marginally – bind a reflexive direct object:

- (i) Jag gav honom sin docka
 I give.PST him POSS.REFL doll
 ‘I gave him his doll’

This possibility is probably not available in the passive voice, i.e. it is less probable that the indirect object could retain its status as an indirect object in the passive as the antecedent of a reflexive pronoun. The direct object would then be analysed as an associate VP-internal subject, but definite.

When both objects occur post-verbally, the word order direct object + indirect object shows a passivized direct object:

- (10) [Genom Hansestädernas tullfrihet]
 [Since the Hansa-towns were exempted from duty]
 från-drogos ... betydande inkomster svenska kronan
 from-draw.PST.PL.PASS important income.PL Swedish crown.DEF
 ‘Since the Hansa-towns were exempted from duty, the Swedish crown
 was deprived of important income’ (SAOB *från*draga, 1911)

The opposite order does not, however, unambiguously involve a passivized indirect object. An indefinite DP could be left in situ as an associate subject. In present-day Swedish, only the direct object may be construed as an associate subject in a passive ditransitive (cf. (7) above). In (11a) the presence of the expletive subject *det* ‘there’ shows that the direct object is an associate subject and that the object status of the preposed indirect object is preserved. An expletive subject *det* is normally obligatory. Earlier – and to some extent still – *det* could be absent if a locative was topicalized or if a locative adverb (*där* ‘there’, *här* ‘here’) occupied the subject position immediately following the finite verb. Thus, clauses like (11b) are not taken to be instances of a passivized indirect object:

- (11) a. Mången af oss fattige syndare förunnas det icke en så lång
 many of us poor sinners grant.PRS.PASS it not a such long
 betänketid som han fått
 time.for.consideration that he got.SUP¹¹
 ‘For many of us, poor sinners, there is not such a long time for
 consideration granted as he had got’ (SPF, 1880) .
 b. I en not tilldelas der Sara Widebeck en örfil
 in a note to-share.PRS.PASS there Sara Widebeck a box.on.the.ear
 ‘In a note, Sara Widebeck is given a box on the ear’ (SPF, 1840)

In embedded clauses that do not allow main clause word order, I have analysed the DP in front of the finite verb as the subject; see (12a–b). In the relative clauses in (12c–d), the post-verbal DP shows its status as an object – the direct object in (12c), and the indirect object in (12d):

¹¹In embedded clauses the temporal auxiliary *ha* ‘have’ may be deleted. The supine is the active past participle in Swedish, used to form anterior tenses. The supine may be passivized; see example (12c)

- (12) a. i samma stund mamsell Hagman der lemnades inträde
in same moment miss Hagman there leave.PST.PASS entry
'just as Miss Hagman was given permission to enter there' (SPF, 1841)
- b. det mått af bildning och kunskaper, våra barn kunde
the amount of education and knowledge our children can.PST
bibringas
impart.INF.PASS
'the amount of education and knowledge that could be imparted to
our children' (SPF, 1886)
- c. Dessa orolige varelsesom gifwits talande tungor
these anxious creatures that give.SUP.PASS speaking tongues
'These anxious creatures that have been given speaking tongues'
(SPF, 1900)
- d. Glad öfver det bifall som skänktes detta hennes försök
delighted over the applause that give.PST.PASS this her try
'Delighted at the applause that was given to this try of hers ...' (SPF,
1840)

A final criterion for identifying passivized indirect objects is when they are left out of coordinations (see 13a) or remain implicit in control infinitivals (as in 13b):

- (13) a. Hon var ganska lydigh och snäll, men nekades just
she be.PST quite obedient and kind but deny.PST.PASS really
heller ingenting
neither nothing
'She was quite obedient and kind, on the other hand, she was never
denied anything' (SPF, 1898)
- b. jag [var] utsedd att på en gång beröfvas allt hvad för mit
I was destined to at one time deprive.INF.PASS all what for my
hjerter utgjort sällhet och fröjd
heart constitute.SUP happiness and joy
'I was destined to be deprived at the same time of everything that had
been happiness and joy for me' (SPF, 1840)

In the following subsections, I will present data from Old Swedish (§3.3), from the period 1526–1899 (§3.4), and from the 19th century as represented in the SPF corpus (§3.5), in addition to the recommendations in SAOL (§3.6). §3.7 discusses

the first occurrences of a passivized indirect object, and §3.8 contains comparisons between the data from the SPF corpus and the earlier periods.

3.3 Old Swedish

In Old Swedish, the most common case pattern with ditransitive verbs was to have the indirect object in the dative and the direct object in the accusative. In the passive voice, the dative was preserved, while the underlying direct object turned up in the nominative. The dative often preceded the nominative in the linear order. (14) shows this pattern in main clauses:¹²

- (14) a. Mik laghdos tue andra costa
 me.DAT lay.PST.PL.PASS two other choice.PL.NOM
 ‘Two different choices were proposed to me’ (Leg Bu, EOS, p. 143)
- b. Vitiz manni skoghæ brennæ
 accuse.PRS.SG.PASS man.DAT forest.PL.GEN fire.SG.NOM
 ‘Someone is accused of causing a forest fire’ (legal text, early 13th century; from Holm 1952: 200)

In (14a), the dative is topicalized. In (14b), both nominals are post-verbal, with the dative preceding the nominative. However, the nominative could also be topicalized, as in (15a). It was also possible to have nominative + dative, but this was less common (cf. 15b):

- (15) a. Þiuf skal a þingi frændum byuþæs
 thief.NOM shall.PRS.SG at thing.DAT relative.PL.DAT offer.INF.PASS
 ‘The thief shall be offered to the relatives at court (to free him by paying his fine)’ (legal text, early 14th century; from Holm 1952: 252)
- b. Tha giwis gotz hans fore siäl hans,
 then give.PRS.SG.PASS property.NOM his for soul his
 kirkium ok klostrum
 church.PL.DAT and monastery.PL.DAT
 ‘Then his property is given to churches and monasteries for his soul’
 (legal text, early 14th century; from Holm 1952: 249)

(16) shows the two possibilities in embedded clauses:

¹²In the glosses, I distinguish between NOM, ACC, and DAT also when the case is not unambiguous morphologically (like *mik* in example 14a), but shares a pattern with unambiguous cases.

- (16) a. at them skulle witas thiwffnadher
that them.DAT shall.PST.SG accuse.INF.PASS theft.SG.NOM
'in order to accuse them of the theft' (Bible paraphrase, 1330s; from
Holm 1952: 345)
- b. før æn altara giordus sancto sebastiano j
before than altar.PL.NOM make.PST.PL.PASS saint.DAT Sebastian.DAT in
papia lombardiestadh
Pavia Lombardic town
'before altars were made in honour of Saint Sebastian in Pavia, a
Lombardic town' (Leg Bil, EOS, p. 481)

The relative weight of the two arguments may have been of importance; pronouns (often the dative) tended to precede nouns and full noun phrases (often nominative).

In the sample of 112 ditransitive *s*-passives in Old Swedish, the dative precedes the nominative in 65 clauses (58%).¹³ Thus, we see a small preference for dative + nominative.

3.4 Early Modern Swedish (1526–1799)

In Early Modern Swedish, a preserved morphological dative is found only occasionally. Instead of talking about dative and nominative, I therefore use the labels indirect and direct object to refer to the functions of the constituents in the active voice. In the data collected from the period 1526–1799, no clear preference is found: indirect objects precede the direct object in 82 of a total of 162 clauses in the *s*-passive (= 51%).

Ten of the 162 clauses show passivized indirect objects (6%). Four of them are identified through word order, with the indirect object preceding the finite verb in an embedded clause (see 17a), the others by other means: a personal pronoun (as in 17b), a reflexive possessive pronoun *sin* in the direct object (17a), or deletion in coordination (17d):

¹³A relativized object is counted as preceding the object in situ, even when it does not correspond to an overt nominal:

- (i) Hin sum sakin gifs
he that cause.NOM.DEF give.PRS.PASS
'The person who is prosecuted' (legal text, 1280s; from Holm 1952: 211)
- (ii) all þön mall presti kunnu witas
all the causes priest.DAT can.PRS.PL accuse.INF.PASS
'all the causes that a priest can be accused of' (legal text, 1327; from Holm 1952: 241)

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- (17) a. där Ryssen presenteras en sådan tractat ... Och där
 if Russian.DEF propose.PRS.PASS a such agreement and if
 Sverige anmodes en tractat
 Sweden propose.PRS.SG.PASS an agreement
 ‘if such an agreement is proposed to the Russians ... and if an
 agreement is proposed to Sweden’ (SAOB *anmoda*, 1633)
- b. Jag ville icke nu resa samma [resa till Lappland] om jag
 I want.PST not now travel.INF same trip to Lapponia if I.SBJ
 bödes 1000 plåtar
 offer.PST.SBJV.PASS 1000 crowns
 ‘I would not want to travel on the same trip, even if I were offered
 1000 crowns.’ (SAOB *bjuda*, 1732)
- c. När et träd skall af-klädas sin bark
 when a tree shall.PRS off-dress.INF.PASS POSS.REFL bark
 ‘When a tree shall be debarked’ (SAOB *afkläda*, 1779)
- d. Hwadh orätt och swårigheter som och omkostningar iag af
 what wrong and troubles as also costs I.SBJ by
 denna Människian lider och på-kastas
 this person.DEF suffer.PRS.SG and on-throw.PRS.PASS
 ‘Such troubles as well as costs that I suffer and that are thrown on me’
 (SAOB *påkasta*, 1704)

I have taken the word order in (17a) as an indication that the indirect object is passivized (cf. 12a–b). Certainly, in present-day Swedish this order indicates that the indirect object is passivized. It is less clear here, though. Compare the following contemporary example with a pre-verbal dative indirect object in a periphrastic passive:

- (18) När människiom är något aff-stulit
 when human.beings.DAT be.PRS.SG something from-steal.PTCP
 ‘When something is stolen from human beings’ (SAOB *avstjåla*, 1629)

A word order like that in (18) is probably a remnant of a more frequent pattern in Old Swedish, stylistic fronting, and the same could be the case in clauses like (17a).¹⁴

¹⁴Stylistic fronting is a construction in which any type of constituent can occupy the position in front of the finite verb in embedded clauses without an overt subject. Stylistic fronting also appears when a subject/nominative (indefinite) is left in situ in the verb phrase, as is the case in (17a). See Falk (1993: 326) for statistics on the diachronic development of this construction type.

3.5 Passivized indirect objects 1800–1900

I have investigated passivized ditransitive verbs in 19th century texts using the SPF corpus. I have divided the corpus into three parts, and investigated 30 ditransitive verbs in total,¹⁵ all attested in the corpus in the *s*-passive (see Appendix A). However, not all 30 verbs are attested in all three parts of the corpus, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Size in tokens and attested ditransitive passive *s*-verbs in three parts of the SPF corpus

years	size in tokens	attested verbs
1800–1843	2,203,451	26
1860–1880	4,231,554	25
1898–1901	9,837,169	30

As is evident, the corpus includes considerably more texts from later periods, which makes direct comparisons difficult: an unusual construction type like a passivized ditransitive verb is more likely to turn up in a larger corpus. However, even with this in mind, a tendency of growing possibilities to passivize the indirect object can be detected.

I used two different means to measure the change. First, I counted all instances of passivized indirect objects per million words; second, I counted how many of the attested verbs have a passivized indirect object.

Table 2: Passivized io/million words and number of verbs with a passivized io (pass. io = passivized indirect object)

years	pass. io			
	total	per mil. words	verb with pass.io/ attested passive verbs	
1800–1843	13	5.9	7/26	ca. 1 in 4
1860–1880	20	4.7	12/25	ca. 5 in 10
1898–1901	69	7.0	19/30	ca. 6 in 10

¹⁵A productive way to form ditransitive verbs was compounding with a prepositional prefix. I have chosen six different prepositional affixes and counted them as only one verb each; see Appendix A for the selected verbs.

The number of verbs that occur with a passivized indirect object grows over time. However, the number of passivized indirect objects per million words is lower in the mid-period, probably because the corpus is too small to reveal the full picture. It is clear, though, that a more general possibility of passivizing the indirect object is found towards the end of the 19th century.

3.6 Passivized indirect objects and normative grammar

The use of passivized indirect objects may have been influenced by statements or recommendations from normative grammarians. In the first edition of the influential *Riktig svenska* ('Proper/Appropriate Swedish'), Wellander (1939) advises against passivized indirect objects. However, he recognizes that it could sometimes be a flexible ("*smidig*") construction, for instance in coordinations (1939: 291; see example (13a) above). In the 4th and last edition, he accepts the construction: "Den ökade friheten i konstruktionen gör otvivelaktigt språket smidigare, lätthanterligare" ('Without doubt, the greater freedom in the construction makes the language more flexible, easier to handle'; 1973: 148–149).

At the same time, recommendations like this show that a certain amount of variation is found in language use; otherwise, a recommendation would not be necessary. And even in the first edition, Wellander gave more than three pages of examples with passivized indirect objects with a variety of different verbs (1939: 297–301).

The recommendations provided in SAOL are also illustrative. In the first edition (1874), passivized indirect objects are sometimes called incorrect ("*origtigt*", "*orätt*", "*felaktigt*"). This judgement is given in connection with 13 of the 30 verbs investigated here (see Appendix A).¹⁶ Statements of this kind show that passivized direct objects were found at this time – no statements on "incorrectness" are necessary for non-existent alternatives. "Incorrect" was replaced with a recommendation to passivize the direct object rather than ("*hellre än*") the indirect object in SAOL 7 (1900). In still later editions, *även* 'also' indicates the passivized indirect object as a marked alternative. The two alternatives are not given as equals for *tilldela* 'award', indicated by *eller* 'or', until SAOL 11 (1986); for *erbjuda* 'offer', no comments on choice of subject are given in SAOL 11.¹⁷

¹⁶I find it less likely that the editors accepted passivized indirect objects for all of the other 17 verbs, such as *gifva* 'give', *skänka* 'give', but perhaps they fully accepted it with the verb *beröva* 'deprive of'.

¹⁷A complete investigation of comments on use in the editions of SAOL remains to be done. *Tilldela* (with the two alternatives given as equally possible) and *erbjuda* (without comment) from SAOL 11 are presumably representative.

The resistance from normative grammarians may have influenced the use of passivized indirect objects in the written language. However, the situation in the written language shows that passivized indirect objects were not completely avoided: of the 12 verbs for which SAOL 1 (1874) judged a passivized indirect object as “incorrect”, seven are attested in the SPF corpus with a passivized indirect object. As for the five verbs not attested, the judgements in SAOL reveal that they were used to some extent, even though not found in the SPF corpus.

In the spoken language, passive ditransitive verbs have probably always been quite uncommon. Whether they belong only to the written language or not, language users today have intuitions about them (cf. the investigation in Haddican & Holmberg 2019 described in §2.1 above). It is simply impossible to detect the intuitions of earlier generations – we are left with the fact that a more general possibility of passivizing indirect objects can be detected by the 19th century, possibly the later part.

3.7 The first instances of passivized indirect objects

In this section, the focus is on the first instances of a passivized indirect object with the individual verbs. The question is whether the verb types that are attested early with a passivized indirect object can tell us something about the change. To complete the picture of the 19th century, I have used SAOB to search for older examples than those found in the SPF corpus. I have also used a corpus of Swedish novels written 1830–1942 (*Äldre svenska romaner*), but without finding any relevant examples (i.e. older examples of passivized indirect objects).¹⁸

It is possible to distinguish different groups of verbs based on formal properties. As was shown in §2.1, native speaker intuitions about passivized ditransitive verbs reveal that the formal properties of the verb are relevant in present-day Swedish: verbs with a PP as an alternative to the indirect object are less acceptable in the passive voice (e.g. Anward 1989); monomorphemic verbs are also less acceptable than bimorphemic verbs in the passive voice (Holmberg & Platzack 1995, Haddican & Holmberg 2019).

A division can also be made based on semantic properties. We can distinguish between ditransitive verbs denoting some kind of transfer *to* or transfer *from* the referent denoted by the indirect object (“to” verbs, e.g. *giva* ‘give’, and “from” verbs, e.g. *beröva* ‘deprive of’).¹⁹ As a third type, I distinguish a hindered transfer

¹⁸ *Äldre svenska romaner* is available at <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/korp/>. The corpus is smaller than the SPF corpus (4.2 million words vs. 16.3 million words) and provides hardly any examples of passivized indirect objects.

¹⁹ “Transfer” should be understood in a wide sense: transfer of a gift, an offer, an experience, a right, etc. Cf. Telemann et al. 1999/3: 315–318, Valdeson (2021) for a more fine-grained semantic analysis.

(“hindered” verbs, e.g. *bespara* ‘spare’; Valdeson 2021). “To” verbs are the typical class of ditransitive verbs, while the two others are less typical, with only a few members in present-day Swedish.²⁰

The first instances of passivized indirect objects are given in Appendix B, together with the source and an analysis of formal and semantic properties. Four verbs are not attested with a passivized indirect object at all in the material investigated (*förlåta* ‘forgive’, *förmena* ‘deny’, *servera* ‘serve with’, *visa* ‘show’). Complementary searches in *Äldre svenska romaner* yielded no examples; however, other corpora with fiction from the 20th century show that it is indeed possible to passivize the indirect object with these verbs (at least later on).²¹

Looking first at the semantics, only a few of the investigated verbs, four in total, are “from” verbs, denoting that something is taken from somebody (or something). Five verbs denote hindered transfer, i.e. the subject referent hinders a transfer to somebody. The rest are “to” verbs, i.e. denoting a successful or offered transfer to somebody.

Three of the four “from” verbs are attested with a passivized indirect object as early as 1850 or before, including three different *av-* verbs (‘off’) that are found before 1800. But “to” verbs are also found among the early examples, showing that typical ditransitive semantics was compatible with a passivized indirect object early on; see examples (12a) and (13b) above. Only one of the semantically atypical verbs of “hindered transfer”, *bespara* ‘spare’, is represented among the earliest examples:

- (19) Lycklig derföre den ... som besparades den svåra kampen
 happy therefore any that spare.PST.PASS the difficult struggle.DEF
 ‘Therefore, anyone who was spared the difficult struggle ought to be
 happy’ (SPF, 1840)

As for the formal properties of the verbs in question, six verbs represent the word formation pattern with a prepositional prefix. Of the rest, 13 are bimorphemic with another kind of prefix and 11 are monomorphemic. Of the six verb types formed by a prepositional prefix, three are attested early with a passivized indirect object, two of them (*av-* ‘off’ and *på-* ‘on’) even before 1800. Both mono- and bimorphemic verbs have early examples of passivized indirect objects. It can

²⁰All verbs investigated by Haddican & Holmberg are “to” verbs. Teleman et al. (1999) exemplify “from” verbs and hindered transfer verbs together (“*berövas eller förvägras*” – ‘be deprived of’, ‘be refused’; Teleman et al. 1999/3: 316).

²¹*Bonniersromaner I*, novels edited at the publishing house Bonniers 1977–1978, available at <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/korp/>

be noted, though, that almost all of the verbs for which SAOL 1 (1874) explicitly rejects passivized indirect objects are bimorphemic; the notion “first attested 1874” is somewhat misleading here, since these remarks in SAOL reflect an earlier use.

To sum up, my material on first occurrences does not show any clear patterns so far. I will return to the different verb types in §4 below.

3.8 Choice of subject and argument order before and after 1800

We have seen that object symmetry, in the sense that both objects may be passivized, became a possibility during the 19th century. Nevertheless, passivized direct objects were more common than passivized indirect objects in the period investigated. In this section, I present data on the choice of subject, before and after 1800.

Table 3 shows the tokens of passivized ditransitive verbs for each period in the SPF corpus.

Table 3: Tokens of ditransitive passive verbs in the SPF corpus

years	pass. io		pass. do		amb		Σ
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	
1800–1843	13	13	82	79	9	9	104
1860–1880	20	13	129	83	6	4	155
1899–1901	69	21	239	74	13	4	321
Σ	102	18	450	78	28	5	580

The table shows a growing tendency to choose the indirect object as the subject towards the end of the century, but the passivized direct object is still the preferred alternative in the most recent period. Statistical data for the individual verbs are given in Appendix C (but not divided into different periods since the numbers are low). With two verbs, passivized indirect objects are preferred over passivized direct objects, *beröva* ‘deprive of’ and *bibringa* ‘impart to’, but the latter is not very common. Even or close to even preferences are found with the less common verbs *anförtro* ‘entrust to’, *lova* ‘promise’, *unna* ‘grant’, and compound verbs with *å-* ‘on-’. However, with the majority of verbs, passivized direct objects are clearly preferred.

The figures in Table 3 differ sharply from the situation in present-day Swedish, where we find a clear preference for passivized indirect objects (see §2.1). For this reason, it is of interest to investigate word-order patterns in clauses with passivized direct objects during the 19th century further. I will return to present-day

2 The introduction of object symmetry in passives

Swedish in §5.3 below. Here, I will focus on the development from Old Swedish to the end of the 19th century.

Recall that the dative tended to precede the nominative in Old Swedish (§3.3), while no clear preferences were found in 1526–1799 (§3.4). The choice of subject as given in Table 3 does not fully correspond to the linear order of the arguments, though, as will be discussed further below. To allow a full comparison between the different stages of Swedish, I have analysed data from the SPF corpus according to the same principles as in earlier stages, that is considering the ordering of the arguments. In Table 4 the arguments are labelled according to their syntactic function in the active voice, that is as indirect object (io) and direct object (do). To give a more detailed picture, I have subdivided the periods further. Old Swedish is divided into three groups, two covering Early Old Swedish (EOS), the provincial laws representing the most archaic language, and one covering Late Old Swedish (LOS). Turning to Early and Late Modern Swedish, the period 1526–1799 is divided into two, with 1526–1699 as the first period, since this is the period during which Swedish lost lexical case and non-referential subjects were introduced (Falk 1993).

Table 4: Argument order 1225–1901, *s*-passives

	io + do	do + io	Σ	% io + do
Provincial laws	18	7	25	72
Other EOS sources	27	16	43	63
LOS	20	24	44	45
1526–1699	45	40	85	53
1700–1799	37	40	77	48
1800–1844	39	65	104	38
1860–1880	36	119	155	23
1898–1901	95	226	321	30

As seen in Table 4, a decrease in the order io + do is already apparent in Old Swedish, although the absolute figures are small. In Late Old Swedish this ordering is actually less common than during the periods 1526–1799. For some reason, topicalized direct objects are more common during this period than in any other of the periods investigated, giving the low percentage for the order io + do. The percentage for io + do drops further during the 19th century, to increase again towards the end of the century; this increase is an effect of the more common pattern of passivizing the indirect object, often leading to the order io + do.

The decreasing preference for *io + do* is not an effect of the form of the indirect object. Over time, pronominal indirect objects became more common, from about one-third in the laws, via about half in other Old Swedish, to about two-thirds during 1526–1799. In the oldest SPF sample, pronominal indirect objects are somewhat less common (ca. 60%), while the rest of the century shows a high proportion (ca. 75%). Thus, despite the pronominal form, indirect objects show an increasing tendency to occur after direct objects.

The decreasing preference for *io + do* could, on the other hand, be an effect of the clause type, for which two factors are of relevance: how common a certain clause type is, and what the preference is within the different clause types.²² A full account of these two factors would lead us too far, but I will point out some general tendencies.

Clauses with topicalized or relativized direct objects will always have the order *do + io*. See examples (15a) and footnote 13 above. As already mentioned, Late Old Swedish has a comparatively high proportion of topicalized direct objects (12 out of 44 clauses). Setting Late Old Swedish aside, topicalized direct objects are quite rare up until 1699 (6–7%, $N = 153$), after that becoming somewhat more common (13–15%, $N = 657$), leading to a decrease in the order *io + do*. As for clauses with relativized direct objects, they tend generally to become more common over time, from ca. 11% in Old Swedish ($N = 112$) to 33% on average during the 19th century ($N = 580$). This leads to a further decrease for *io + do*.

Clauses with topicalized or relativized indirect objects will naturally count as cases of *io + do* order. See example (14a) and footnote 13 above. Topicalized indirect objects are not found in the medieval laws, probably because fronted objects are generally rare. In the rest of the Old Swedish sample, approx. 18% ($N = 87$) of the *s*-passives in the sample have topicalized indirect objects, with no big difference between Early and Late Old Swedish. In later periods, the percentage drops to 5–10% ($N = 742$) with some variation, but without any clear trends between 1526 and 1901. Clauses with relativized indirect objects are generally very rare, and do not have any great impact on the general picture.

In clause types in which neither of the objects is topicalized or relativized, the ordering is “free”, in the sense that both orders are possible. In main clauses, both arguments follow the finite verb. Here, the order *io + do* is strongly preferred. See examples (14b, 15b) above. Such examples are very common in the laws (14 out of 25 clauses), leading to a high overall proportion of *io + do*. Over time, the preferences remain the same, but the type becomes less common, down to 13% at the

²²As for clause types, it remains to be investigated whether the tendencies found in my sample of ditransitive passive verbs are true more generally, e.g. if relative clauses generally became more common over time.

turn of the 19th century ($N = 321$). To some extent then, the order *io + do* became less common as a consequence of clauses with no topicalization of objects, in which the *io + do* order was preferred, becoming less common.

In embedded clauses without a relativized object either object may occur preverbally; see example (16) above. The proportion of the clause type varies over time without any clear tendency, but we find changes in the argument order. Up until 1699, *io + do* dominates (63%, $N = 57$). After that, we find variation, but generally with a preference for *do + io* (ca. 20–40%; $N = 161$).

To summarize, the decreased percentage of *io + do* is partly an effect of changes in the relative frequency of different clause types: clauses with a relativized direct object (always *do + io*) become more common, while clauses with a topicalized indirect object (always *io + do*) and clauses in which both arguments follow the finite verb (strongly preferring *io + do*) become less common. However, there is also a growing preference for *do + io* in other types of embedded clauses and in object-initial main clauses.

Recall that the argument orders shown in Table 4 do not correspond to the syntactic function (passivized *io* or *do*), only to their underlying status as indirect or direct objects. Comparing with Table 3 above, we see that passivized indirect objects during the 19th century (18%) are less common than the order *io + do* (29%), which is the proportion of *io + do* ($N = 170$) with respect to the total ($N = 580$). This is due to the argument order *io + do* sometimes occurring in clauses with passivized direct objects. This is the case in clauses in which both arguments follow the finite verb and in clauses with topicalized indirect objects. In what follows, the choice of subject in the SPF corpus in these two clause types will be discussed further.

The patterns found when both arguments follow the finite verb are illustrated in (20):

- (20) a. I en not tilldelas der Sara Widebeck en örfil
 in a note to.share.PRS.PASS there Sara Widebeck a box.on.the.ear
 ‘In a note, Sara Widebeck is given a box on the ear’ (SPF, 1840)
- b. Efter danske konungen Kristian IV:s nederlag
 after Danish king.DEF Kristian IV.POSS defeat
 frändömdes hans son Fredrik biskopsdömet i
 from-sentence.PST.PASS his son Fredrik bishopric.DEF in
 Halberstadt
 Halberstadt
 ‘After the Danish king Kristian IV’s defeat, his son Fredrik was
 sentenced to forfeit the bishopric in Halberstadt’ (SPF, 1900)

- c. Det erböds dem mat ur kungliga köket
 it offer.PST.SG.PASS them.OBJ food from royal kitchen.DEF
 ‘They were offered food from the royal kitchen’ (SPF, 1841)
- d. snart räcktes honom wärdens hand till ett redligt
 soon hand.PST.PASS him.OBJ host.DEF.POSS hand to an honest
 handslag
 handshake
 ‘Soon the host’s hand was held out to him for an honest handshake’
 (SPF, 1816)
- e. Skulle der borta någon förmånlig anställning erbjudas
 shall.PST there over some advantageous position offer.INF.PASS
 dig så är du naturligtvis fri
 you.OBJ so be.PRS you of.course free
 ‘If you should be offered some advantageous position over there, you
 are of course free’ (SPF, 1900)
- f. Först bjuds vi i prästgår’n kaffe och dopp
 first offer.PRS.SG.PASS we.SBJ in parsonage.DEF coffee and buns
 ‘First, we are offered coffee and buns in the parsonage.’ (SPF, 1900)²³

(20a) and (20b) differ minimally in the definiteness of the direct object. An indefinite direct object could be construed as an associate subject, a possible analysis of (20a) (cf. the discussion around (11b) above). In (20b), on the other hand, the definite direct object points out the indirect object as the promoted subject. (20c) shows the direct object construed as an associate subject in situ. (20d) shows a pronominal indirect object in front of a passivized direct object, that is, an instance of so-called long object shift. (Long) object shift is possible only in clauses with a finite main verb; a passivized direct object in clauses with an infinite main verb will involve an unambiguous post-verbal indirect object, as exemplified in (20e).²⁴ The patterns in (20c–d) reflect a discrepancy between argument order

²³The singular form of the verb with a plural subject, as well as the form *går’n* (cf. standard written *gården*) – perhaps also the passivized indirect object – indicates vernacular language.

²⁴Io + do seems to be almost obligatory, when possible, i.e. after a finite main verb. Only one example has do + io after a finite main verb:

- (i) Då han sedan blef frisk och begärde äfven den tredje dagen
 when he then get.PST well and demand.PST also the third day.DEF
 vägrades detta honom
 refuse.PST.PASS this him.OBJ
 ‘When he later on got well and asked for the third day also, he was refused this.’ (1900; SPF)

(io + do) and subject choice (direct object). In the latest period, though, another pattern is also found, in which the subject form of the pronoun reveals that the indirect object is passivized (20f). In summary, the preferred order remains the same, but in the most recent period investigated, 1898–1901, the indirect object is more often promoted to subject.

In clauses with a topicalized indirect object, it is often impossible to tell which object is passivized (see 8b above). In (21a), the case of the indirect object reveals that the direct object is passivized. Again, we find a discrepancy between linear order (io + do) and choice of subject. However, this pattern is not very common; there are 11 examples in total. Somewhat more common is the alternative in (21b), with a passivized indirect object (19 examples).

- (21) a. Broder, dig gifves bilderna som en hälsning
 brother you.OBJ give.SG.PRS.PASS pictures.DEF AS a greeting
 ‘Brother, you are given the pictures as a greeting’ (SPF, 1900)
- b. jag åläggas böter för underlåten bevakning
 I.NOM on-lay.SG.PRS.PASS penalty for withheld guard
 ‘Penalty is laid upon me because of withheld guard’ (SPF, 1880)

A final clause type to discuss is clauses with a relativized underlying direct object. There is a strong tendency for the direct object also to be promoted to subject – thus, the underlying order do + io will correspond to a passivized direct object. As opposed to clauses in which both arguments follow the finite verb, passivized indirect objects did not become more common in this clause type, but remained very low even in the most recent part of the SPF corpus. In one respect, there is a difference, though: whereas (pronominal) indirect objects tended to precede the finite verb in earlier periods (as in 22a–b below), such an order is more or less obsolete in the SPF corpus, although a few examples can be found (9 of 190); see (22c–d).

- (22) a. alt thz ... som hanum giordhis for gudz sculd
 all that that him.DAT do.PST.SG.PASS for God.GEN sake
 ‘everything ... that was done to him in the name of God’ (Leg Bil, EOS, p. 119)
- b. rettferdighet ... hwilken mig skenkes
 justice which me.OBJ give.PRS.SG.PASS
 ‘justice that I am given’ (SAOB *skänka*, 1709)

- c. den arm, som erbjudes er
 the arm that offer.PRS.SG.PASS you.OBJ
 ‘the arm that you are offered’ (SPF, 1849)
- d. att ersätta den fattige bonden all den skada honom
 to compensate.INF the poor peasant.DEF all the damage him.OBJ
 till-fogats
 to-add.SUP.PASS
 ‘to compensate the poor peasant for all the damage that had been
 inflicted upon him’ (SPF, 1880)

In the Old Swedish example in (22a), the preposed dative is most likely an example of stylistic fronting, or alternatively it is an oblique subject. Stylistic fronting became very unusual during the first half of the 18th century (see statistics in Falk 1993: 326). Therefore, word orders like that in (22b) more probably involve a verb-final embedded clause, which was quite a common word order during the 17th century for some authors, and occurred now and then with authors born after 1700 (Platzack 1983); this word order is not unusual among the relative clauses in 1526–1799. In present-day Swedish, word orders like (22d) are no longer possible, whereas a post-verbal indirect object as in (22c) is a grammatical alternative to a pre-verbal passivized indirect object (see 24 below).²⁵

The changes presented in this section will be discussed further in §4 below. First, I will present my analysis of the difference between the asymmetry in older stages of Swedish and the symmetry that emerged during the 19th century.

²⁵An anonymous reviewer gives an example from 1920, probably collected from *Äldre svenska romaner*. One other example is found in *Äldre svenska romaner*, from the same novel (Bergman, *Herr von Hancken*):

- (i) det lilla, som honom anförtrotts ...
 the small.DEF that him.OBJ entrust.to.SUP.PASS
 ‘the small things that had been entrusted to him’
- (ii) alla de värdigheter som mig rätteligen tillkommer men som mig
 all the honours that me.OBJ rightly belong.to.PRS but that me.OBJ
 förmenats
 deny.SUP.PASS
 ‘all the honours that belong to me by right but I have been denied’

The construction is obviously used for stylistic reasons. Both the (1st person) storyteller and Herr von Hancken are quite precious and ridiculous people.

4 Analysis

In the analysis that follows, the core idea is that the middle argument position is an inherent case position, both in an object-asymmetrical language like Old Swedish and in an object-symmetrical language like present-day Swedish. What has changed is the case-assigning properties of ditransitive verbs. Before this analysis is presented, I will go through some basic assumptions (§4.1).

4.1 Basic assumptions

In a ditransitive verb phrase, three argument positions are found: positions for a (verb phrase internal) subject, an indirect object, and a direct object. I will take the structure to be a projection of the verb, creating a complement position of V (direct object), a spec-VP position (indirect object), and a spec-vP position (subject).²⁶ Following standard assumptions, I assume that the external argument is suppressed in the passive voice.

Furthermore, I will assume that “structural case” is a licensing structural relation between a head and the closest available DP with matching features in its c-command domain. Mono-transitive verbs probe a DP in its complement position, and T probes the closest DP. I will take the relevant features to be φ -features and case features. The head probes a DP with φ -features and the unspecified case feature of the DP gets a value (subject or object case) from the head.²⁷ I will further assume that EPP features require that the licensing relation is established in an overt spec-head configuration. The φ -features of T have an EPP feature in present-day Swedish, thus triggering movement of an DP to spec-TP. Alternatively, an inserted expletive subject may satisfy the EPP feature, if entering an agreement relation with a DP in situ (the “associate subject”).²⁸

²⁶Alternative analyses of ditransitive constructions are that *v* governs a small clause of some kind, projected by an abstract head. Different approaches take this abstract head to be P_{HAVE} , giving a reading ‘cause somebody to have something’ (e.g. Harley & Jung 2015) or an applicative head Appl (e.g. Pylkkänen 2008).

²⁷The labels of the features are of minor importance in this connection. Rather, the mutual dependency between the relevant head (T or V) and the DP is important: T/V “needs” something from a DP, formalized as unspecified φ -features in T/V probing for specified φ -features in the DP, and the DP “needs” something from T/V, formalized as an unspecified case feature getting a specified value from T/V once the agreement relationship of φ -features is established. I assume that the φ -features and the case features always occur in combination.

²⁸I have no account of the definiteness effect, but take it as an indication of the status of an associate subject. Cf. (7) above.

Lexical case, as found in Old Swedish, is a verb-idiosyncratic property.²⁹

The core idea in the analysis that follows is that a DP in spec-VP does not depend on a case-licensing head. Instead, I will develop the idea that spec-VP is a position with inherent case. Being a VP-internal case, it is compatible with the case feature of V (an object case), rather than the case features of T (subject/nominative case). The exact nature of this inherent case will be explored further below. I will argue that this property of spec-VP has not changed in the history of Swedish. What did change, however, was the feature setup of ditransitive verbs: before the change, ditransitive verbs had one set of unspecified φ -features; after the change, they had two sets of unspecified φ -features. Passive verbs have one set of unspecified φ -features less, both before and after the change.³⁰

4.2 The case of indirect objects before the change: Analysis

Recall that, after the loss of morphological case, the indirect object had some properties that are atypical for an argument with lexical case: it had no distinctive morphological form and was a verb-type case rather than a case of individual verbs (cf. the dative in examples (3) and (5) above). These properties follow straightforwardly if spec-VP is a position with an inherent object case, as follows.

Before the change, the only option was that the direct object passivized, in the sense of changing case from accusative to nominative. In this section, I will show that this fact follows from an analysis in which spec-VP was a position with inherent case, and a ditransitive verb had one set of unspecified φ -features, probing a DP with φ -features. An active verb probes the direct object, and the indirect object is licensed by virtue of the inherent case property of spec-VP.

A passive ditransitive verb had no unspecified φ -features before the change. The only unspecified φ -features in such a structure are found in T. When T probes a DP in its c-commanding domain for φ -features, the closest DP is in spec-VP. This DP is case-licensed but, crucially, only by virtue of its position. As will be outlined in more detail below, it would in principle be possible to escape this position if the indirect object DP is probed by an EPP feature. However, such a structure is ruled out, since the direct object is not case-licensed. The effect will be that the indirect object is trapped, so to speak, in spec-VP.

²⁹Different labels and characterizations of non-structural case have been proposed; see e.g. Thráinsson (2001: 181–182). “Lexical case” should be understood here as a verb-idiosyncratic case. It could probably be realized both in a spec-head and head-sister configuration, but I make no more specific assumptions here about lexical case. “Inherent case” is used here only as the specific property of an object case in spec-VP; see further below.

³⁰This corresponds to the idea that passive morphology “absorbs” structural case.

Its status as a position with inherent case will make spec-VP invisible when T probes in its c-command domain. Thus, T may probe the direct object further down. An EPP feature in T will trigger movement of the direct object to spec-TP, the subject position.

The proposal accounts for the properties of the indirect object before the change, as presented in §2.2 above, properties that are not normally found with lexical case. The “lexical” property of the indirect object is not its morphological case (dative or genitive), but instead the argument structure of the verb, i.e. the very property of being a ditransitive verb, which is a verb-type property rather than a verb-idiosyncratic property. The verb type will project a spec-VP position, which by assumption is a position with an inherent object case. With respect to minimality conditions on forming a relationship between T and a DP further down, the inherent case will have the same effect as a lexical case: it does not block such a relationship.

4.3 The case of indirect objects after the change: Analysis

Recall that the case of the indirect object in an object-symmetrical language like present-day Swedish also has some atypical properties: the indirect object may passivize, showing that it does not have a lexical case. However, at the same time, it may not be construed as an associate subject in situ in the verb phrase, and it does not block the direct object from moving to the subject position, nor from being construed as an associate subject in situ. In these respects, its case resembles a lexical case. These facts will be accounted for as follows.

I propose that ditransitive verbs in present-day Swedish have two sets of unspecified φ -features in the active voice, and one in the passive voice. I also further explore the properties of spec-VP, showing that the facts will follow if spec-VP is still an inherent case position. Thus, the DP generated in this position will be case-licensed by its position rather than through agreement with a case-licensing head.

In the active voice, the verb in V probes the direct object in the complement position, and from V, it probes the indirect object in spec-VP. The verb finds matching φ -features, and its case feature will be compatible with the inherent case of spec-VP, both being object cases.

From the proposed analysis, the two possibilities in the passive voice will follow. A passive ditransitive verb has one set of unspecified φ -features. First, consider the possibility that the verb probes the closest DP downwards from its base position in V, i.e. the direct object. Both VP-internal objects are now case-licensed – the direct object by its relationship to the verb in V, the indirect

object by its position. But since both objects are case-licensed, T will find no DP with matching features: the case feature of T carries subject case (nominative), whereas the inherent case of spec-VP is an object case. In other words, the indirect object cannot be construed as an associate subject, due to the feature mismatch. At the same time, the indirect object may be attracted by the EPP feature on the φ -features of T. In other words, it may escape its case position, ending up as a passivized indirect object.

Next, consider the alternative in which the direct object is passivized. In this case, the verb probes the closest DP from v. As in the active voice, a relationship can be established between the verb and the indirect object. Next, T probes a DP with matching features. Just as before the change, due to its inherent case property, spec-VP will not intervene, and T may establish the licensing relationship with the direct object. The EPP feature in T will trigger movement of the direct object to spec-TP, or the direct object may stay in situ as an associate subject.

As outlined above, the case of indirect objects in the passive voice has what at first glance seems to be a curious mix of structural and lexical case properties. It is “structural” in the sense that it can passivize; it is “lexical” in the sense that it does not block movement of the direct object. This mix follows from the proposal that spec-VP is an inherent case position.

4.4 More on the notion of “inherent case position”

The proposed analysis relies on three crucial properties of spec-VP of ditransitive verbs: it has inherent case, a DP in this position may remain in spec-VP if probed by a head with compatible case features, and it can escape case if probed by an EPP feature. Together, these properties will account for the passivization possibilities.

It is difficult to find any independent evidence for a notion like “inherent case position”. There is, however, a possible parallel: an inherent semantic role of spec-VP. As we have seen, the indirect object of a ditransitive verb can have different semantics. Many monotransitive verbs may be construed with an optional indirect object, and this optional object will always be interpreted as a (potential) receiver/beneficiary. This is well known with production verbs like *bygga* ‘build’, *baka* ‘bake’, etc., but an optional indirect object may also show up with verbs like *köpa* ‘buy’, *skaffa* ‘procure’. To the extent that we can add an indirect object to a verb like *stjåla* ‘steal’, it will be interpreted as the receiver: to *stjåla någon en cykel* ‘steal someone a bike’ means that the person *receives* a bike, not that the bike is stolen *from* the person.

Also crucial in the analysis is the assumption that the indirect object can escape spec-VP if attracted by an EPP feature. Since case is associated with the

position, not the DP, the DP is free to move. Its “lost” case will be compensated for in spec-TP by the case features of T. Again, a comparison with optional indirect objects is illustrative. In principle, such an optional indirect object could also move to spec-TP, triggered by the EPP feature. But then it would lose its interpretation, and this could not be compensated for in spec-TP. Hence, optional indirect objects cannot be passivized; compare (23a) and (23b):

- (23) a. Pappa stickade/köpte/stal mig en tröja
 Daddy knit.PST/buy.PST/steal.PST me.OBJ a sweater
 ‘Daddy knitted/bought/stole a sweater for me.’
- b. *Jag stickades/köptes/stals en tröja
 I.SUBJ knit.PST.PASS/buy.PST.PASS/steal.PST.PASS a sweater

Thus, somewhat indirectly, we find support for the idea that at least spec-VP could be connected with position-inherent properties.

4.5 Accounting for object symmetry

In this section, I will compare the proposed analysis with other accounts of passive ditransitive verbs in present-day Swedish. The analyses differ in several respects, including basic assumptions about the structure of double object construction, as well as the mechanisms and restrictions on licensing. A full account of these differences would lead us too far afield – here, I will just point out some similarities and the main differences between the different accounts. The primary focus is on how the analyses account for the object symmetry in the passive voice, i.e. why both objects may passivize.

In the analysis by Haddican & Holmberg (2019), a double object construction includes a verb-governed phrase, PP_{HAVE} , with the indirect object as the specifier and the direct object as the complement. The point of departure for the analysis of present-day Swedish is the observation that bimorphemic ditransitive verbs passivize more easily than monomorphemic ditransitive verbs (see §2.1 above). In the passive voice, the verb is not a case assigner – but the prefix of a bimorphemic verb is. The prefix may assign case to the closest DP, the indirect object. In this way, the indirect object is “deactivated” (in the terminology of Haddican & Holmberg), making the direct object accessible from T. A passivized direct object will follow. The prefix can also transmit its case-assigning capacity downwards to P_{HAVE} . P_{HAVE} will then case-license the direct object, and T will probe the indirect object, leading to a passivized indirect object.

In Norwegian, verb class is not significant, and Haddican & Holmberg (2019) propose another analysis to account for this. Since passive monomorphemic ditransitive verbs are not totally prohibited in Swedish, this alternative will be available (marginally) in Swedish as well. In this proposal, the relevant case-assigning head is not a verbal prefix, but instead the abstract head P_{HAVE} . P_{HAVE} can assign case either to its spec position, the indirect object, or to its complement position, the direct object. The object left without a case will be probed by T, i.e. turn up as the subject.³¹

Thus, in both structures, there is a vP-internal case assigner in the passive voice: either the prefix or the abstract head P_{HAVE} . Object symmetry is obtained through different possibilities for this case assigner.

In my proposal, different possibilities for the case assigner are also crucial: a case assigner (a head with unspecified φ -features) can assign case (successfully probe a DP with matching features) from different positions. The verb can either probe the direct object in its base position, or the indirect object from the v-position. But there is an advantage that only one assignment mechanism is available: assignment (agreement) under c-command, without alternative case-assignment mechanisms. Furthermore, given that passivization of monomorphemic verbs like *giva* ‘give’ is marginally possible also in Swedish, it is not clear in Haddican & Holmberg’s analysis why optional passivized indirect objects as in (23b) are decidedly ungrammatical.

Another advantage of my proposal concerns the definiteness effect: it follows from my analysis that the indirect object cannot be construed as an associate subject in situ, since there will be a case clash. As far as I can see, nothing prevents this in Haddican & Holmberg’s analysis: the prefix can transmit its case-assignment capacity to P_{HAVE} , and it would be possible for T to form a chain with either object as long as it adheres to the definiteness restriction.

Platzack (2005, 2006) proposes a different source for the object symmetry in the passive voice, namely the properties of the indirect object DP. In his analysis, DPs in the indirect object position can either have or lack φ -features. In the former case, unspecified φ -features of T get a value from the indirect object, which ends up as the subject. If the indirect object lacks φ -features, T probes further down, finding the necessary φ -features on the direct object instead, the result being a passivized direct object. Note that DPs can lack φ -features in Platzack’s account only in the indirect object position. The similarities with my proposal are obvious – DPs in the indirect object position do not enter into a relationship with T. But instead of locating relevant properties in the DP, I have located

³¹In Holmberg et al. (2019), the abstract head is labelled Appl. The options – case assignment to the specifier position or the complement position – are the same.

them in the position, the inherent case status of spec-VP. No optional features are needed, and licensing is throughout a mutual dependency relationship between a head and a DP. Furthermore, as in Haddican & Holmberg's analysis, I cannot see how indirect objects as associate subjects are ruled out in Platzack's account.

5 The changes: Discussion and residual questions

The main focus for my investigation has been to trace the change in Swedish from an asymmetrical language, in which only direct objects could passivize, i.e. change case from object to subject case, to a symmetrical language, in which both objects can passivize. I have presented this as a change in the grammar in the 19th century: from a grammar in which passive ditransitive verbs did not have any unspecified φ -features with accompanying case features, to a grammar in which passivized ditransitive verbs have one set of unspecified φ -features, and therefore have the capacity to case-license an object. A first question to discuss is the impelling force behind this change.

My investigations of argument order in earlier stages of Swedish have shown developments prior to the grammatical change: over time the (underlying) indirect object more and more often follows rather than precedes the (underlying) direct object. A second question is why the word order preference changed.

The preferred subject of passive ditransitives in the late 19th century is still the direct object. Therefore, a final question concerns the situation in present-day Swedish: why is the passivized indirect object the default choice today?

I discuss these questions in chronological order, starting with the second one.

5.1 Changes before 1800

Old Swedish showed a weak preference for indirect objects (io) to precede direct objects (do) in the passive. To a certain extent, genre plays a role: in the medieval laws, clauses in which both arguments follow the finite verb were very common, and in this clause type the order io + do has always been preferred, perhaps reflecting the unmarked underlying order. It is less clear why topicalized direct objects are so common in my Late Old Swedish sample. It remains to be investigated if this was really the case more generally during this period, or if my collection of data is not fully representative; recall that examples were taken only from a dictionary, not directly from the historical sources. With this in mind, we still see a clear change in preferences over time (in Table 4 above). As shown in §3.8, this is partly due to the frequency of different clause types:

clauses with a relativized direct object tend to become more common, resulting in do + io order, and clauses with both arguments following the finite verb tend to become less common. Clauses with topicalized indirect objects also tend to become less common. But we can also note that do + io became more common in other types of embedded clauses, and that topicalized direct objects became more common (ignoring the somewhat exceptional figures from Late Old Swedish). In both these cases there is a clear difference between the periods before and after 1700: the period 1526–1699 resembles Early Old Swedish, whereas the 18th century resembles the 19th century (§3.8). This coincides with two other changes in Swedish: the loss of lexical case and the introduction of non-referential subjects. The loss of lexical case for verbs like *lika* ‘like’, *ångra* ‘regret’, meant that the object/dative case was replaced with the subject/nominative case. The introduction of non-referential subjects was an effect of stricter conditions on the licensing of the subject position (Falk 1993). Both these changes are possibly part of the answer as to why the order do + io gained ground; it would be odd if an infrequent construction like a ditransitive passive changed all by itself. Both the loss of lexical case and the introduction of non-referential subjects led to a requirement for a nominative noun phrase outside the verb phrase. In clauses with passivized ditransitive verbs, this in turn led to a greater preference for do + io.

5.2 Changes detected in the SPF corpus (1800–1901)

The question of the introduction of object symmetry during the latter part of the 19th century can be divided into two: a “how” question and a “why” question.

The “how” question concerns the factors that promoted the change. We can imagine that the reanalysis was closer at hand for some verbs, and that these verbs paved the way for a general reanalysis of the feature setup of ditransitive verbs. Obvious candidates for this “leading role” in the change are verbs with a prepositional prefix: prepositions select DPs. In the analysis assumed here, they have unspecified φ -features together with a case feature. This feature setup could also be reinterpreted as a feature setup when the preposition is part of the verb. From here, a next step could be that other prefixes were also reinterpreted as probes with unspecified φ -features. A more general possibility of passivizing the indirect object would then come later. However, as was shown in §3.7, this assumed pattern is only partly detectable in the number of first instances of each individual verb collected.

In a preliminary investigation of passivized indirect objects, Falk (1995, 1997) concluded that indirect objects with an atypical semantic role were attested earlier as subjects in the passive voice. However, just as with respect to the for-

mal properties of the verb, the influence of semantic properties is only visible in the collected material to a minor extent (see §3.7). It remains to be investigated whether a more fine-grained semantic analysis would reveal a clearer pattern; that would require a larger collection of data than the 30 verbs investigated in the SPF corpus.

Another factor in the “how” question concerns clause type. As shown in §3.8, clauses with a relativized underlying direct object show a continued preference for also passivizing the direct object. In this clause type, passivized indirect objects occur comparatively late:

- (24) Den plats, ni härmed erbjudes på vårt kontor
the employment you.SBJ hereby offer.PRS.SG.PASS at our office
‘The employment at our office that you are offered hereby’ (SPF, 1880)

In clauses where both arguments follow the finite verb, the preference for the order *io* + *do* instead remained, in some cases leading to passivized indirect objects:

- (25) Om fadren bevisligen vore rubbad till sina sinnen så
if father.DEF obviously be.PST.SBJV deranged at POSS.REFL senses so
skulle folket sedermera lätt kunna bibringas farhågan,
would people.DEF later easily can.INF impart.INF.PASS fear.DEF
att galenskap blefve sonens arvedel
that madness become.PST.SUBJV son.DEF.POSS heritage
‘If it were proved that the father was mentally deranged, fear that
madness would become the son’s heritage would possibly be imparted to
the people’ (SPF, 1844)

Passivized direct objects still dominate in this clause type at the end of the century, but passivized indirect objects are more common than they are overall (1898–1901: 13 out of 42 examples (almost one-third), compared to 21% (see Table 3).

Another clause type in which passivized indirect objects are more common than they are overall is clauses with topicalized indirect objects. Examples in the oldest subpart of the SPF corpus are rare (2 out of 8 examples). In the subsequent periods, almost half of the topicalized indirect objects are passivized (17 out of 36 examples).

This leads to the question of *why* the change took place. To a certain extent, clauses with topicalized indirect objects probably played a role: to construe the

fronted object also as the subject is in line with the general pattern in Swedish, where subjects are often fronted. Thus, a topicalized indirect object may be seen not only as a favourable context for reinterpretation, but also a cause of the change.

Another part of the answer is probably to be found in the changed argument preferences we have observed during the 18th century. Often, the growing number of topicalized direct objects and *do + io* in embedded clauses resulted in word orders that were not optimal for information structure, as in the following examples:

- (26) a. Små pillor och bekymmer gifwas mig
small peddling.things and trouble give.PRS.PL.PASS me.OBJ
wäl ibland
certainly sometimes
'Certainly, I sometimes get troubles and small things to peddle at'
(Argus, 1732)
- b. tå then hedern igenom Felt-marskalken Gr. Dücher
when this honour.DEF through field-marshal.DEF count Dücher
böds mig
offer.PST.SG.PASS me.OBJ
'when I was offered this mark of honour thanks to Field Marshal
Count Dücher' (Reuterholm, 1730–1740)

To choose the indirect object as the subject instead will often give a more natural information structure.

Finally, even if coordination is quite uncommon in the collected material (with a total of 13 examples), such examples are still worth mentioning. Recall that a normative grammarian like Wellander found passivized indirect objects “smooth” in coordination (see example (17d) above).

5.3 Changes after 1901

In present-day Swedish the default is to passivize the indirect object, and bimorphemic verbs passivize more easily than monomorphemic ditransitive verbs (Holmberg & Platzack 1995, Lundquist 2004, Haddican & Holmberg 2019). As shown by Lundquist (2004), a direct object is passivized if it is relativized or questioned, or if it is highly topical and the indirect object supplies new infor-

mation (i.e. is rhematic).³² In addition, a passivized direct object is grammatical when both arguments follow a finite main verb in contexts like (20c–d) above.

Lundquist has also argued that it is impossible to topicalize or relativize an indirect object across a passivized direct object (judgements from Lundquist 2004):

- (27) a. *? Den mannen har jobbet erbjudits
 that man.DEF have.PRS job.DEF offer.SUP.PASS
 b. *? Mannen som jobbet har erbjudits
 man.DEF that job.DEF have.PRS offer.SUP.PASS

Holmberg et al. (2019) and Platzack (2006) give formal/structural explanations for this restriction; see also Lundquist (2015).

In other words: the language has changed since 1901, when the default was passivized direct objects, indirect objects could be topicalized across a passivized direct object, and monomorphemic passive verbs were found alongside bimorphemic ones.

I have not investigated how common the corresponding active ditransitive verbs are in the SPF corpus, and can say nothing about different passivization possibilities (cf. Haddican & Holmberg 2019). But as early as in the SPF corpus, the usage patterns of present-day Swedish are actually detectable. Firstly, if we look at the choice of subject in individual tokens of the investigated verbs (see Appendix B–C), we see that monomorphemic verbs are about as common as bimorphemic verbs (283 vs. 297), but also that indirect objects passivize more easily with bimorphemic verbs (23%) than with monomorphemic verbs (12%). At least the latter fact points out the direction of the development. Secondly, as already noticed, the indirect object is hardly ever passivized in clauses with relativized direct objects in the SPF corpus. This corresponds to one of the conditions for passivizing the direct object in Lundquist’s investigation (Lundquist 2004). As for the other condition, a highly topical direct object in combination with a rhematic indirect object, we can take this to be a further development of what I have seen as one of the reasons for the change in the grammar in the first place: the preference for topical elements to precede new information. This is possibly also the reason why clauses like (27) are highly marked or even ungrammatical: elements are placed in the first position of the clause, either because they are topical or because they have contrastive focus. Since direct objects are passivized if the indirect object provides new information, it makes sense that indirect objects

³²This generalization is built on 40 clauses with passivized indirect objects and 40 clauses with passivized direct objects in newspapers from 1965–1998. Four verbs, *erbjuda* ‘offer’, *tilldela* ‘award’, *frånta* ‘deprive of’, and *tillägna* ‘dedicate to’ were investigated.

are not topicalized across the subject. This would make the restriction pragmatic rather than grammatical. So what about a fronted indirect object with contrastive focus? Fronting is hardly better in a context like the following:

- (28) Vad hände egentligen med jobbet du sökte?
what happened actually to job.DEF you.SG sought
Äsch, den där slöfocken PELLE kommer det erbjudas
ugh the that dullard.DEF Pelle will it offer.INF.PASS
'What about the job you applied for? Ugh, it was offered to that dullard Pelle'

I conclude that the changes from around 1900 until today still await a full account.³³

6 Summary

The main results from this investigation are that a major grammatical change took place in Swedish in the second part of the 19th century: it became possible to passivize indirect objects. I have proposed an analysis of the grammar before and after this change, based on new case-licensing possibilities of the verb in combination with a preserved property of spec-VP as a position with inherent object case. I have also argued that this change was at least partly due to a previous change in the preferred argument order, a change which in turn was caused by the introduction of an overtly realized nominative in the subject position. Moreover, I have suggested that further developments since 1900 were caused primarily by pragmatic factors, but this requires further investigation.

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— Ida Larsson and Erik M. Petzell.

³³The restriction on fronting the indirect object across a passivized direct object possibly follows from a general “immobility effect” – the indirect object must not leave spec-VP, unless attracted from spec-TP.

Abbreviations

EOS Early Old Swedish
do direct object
io indirect object
LOS Late Old Swedish

OS Old Swedish
PDS present-day Swedish
SUP Supine

Excerpted EMS authors born 1571–1600

Gyllenhjelm, Carl Carlsson (b. 1574). *Egenhändig anteckningar af Carl Carlsson Gyllenhjelm rörande tiden 1597–1601* [Memoirs. Written in about 1640. Author's own manuscript.]. In *Historiska handlingar* 20:2, pp. 258–395. Stockholm, 1905.

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Excerpted EMS authors born 1601–1635

Rålamb, Claes (b. 1622). *Diarium under resa till Konstantinopel 1657–1658* [Memoirs. Written 1657–1658. Manuscript copied from the author's manuscript in about 1700.]. In *Historiska handlingar* 37:3, pp. 33–174. Stockholm, 1963.

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Excerpted EMS authors born 1636–1670

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SAOB: *Ordbok över svenska språket, utg. av Svenska Akademien* [Dictionary of the Swedish language, published by The Swedish Academy]. 1893–. Lund. Available here: www.saob.se

SAOL: *Svenska Akademiens ordlista* [The Swedish Academy word list], 1st ed. (1874), 7th ed. (1900), 11th ed. (1986). Available here: <http://spraakdata.gu.se/saolhist/>

Sdw: Söderwall, K.F. 1884–1918. *Ordbok öfver svenska medeltids-språket* [Dictionary of the Swedish medieval language]. Vol. I–III. Lund. Available here: <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/resurser/soederwall>

SPF: Swedish prose fiction 1800–1900. Available through Korp.

Äldre svenska romaner [Older Swedish novels]. Available through Korp.

Electronic corpora

FTB: Fornsvenska textbanken [The text bank of Old Swedish]: <https://project2.sol.lu.se/fornsvenska>

Korp: https://spraakbanken.gu.se/korp/?mode=all_hist

LB: The Swedish literature bank: <http://www.litteraturbanken.se>

Appendix A Investigated ditransitive s-verbs in the SPF-corpus

*: not attested with passivized indirect object in the SPF-corpus

SAOL: passivized indirect object judged as incorrect in SAOL 1 (1874)

(29) *anförtro* ‘entrust to’ SAOL

(30) *av-* ‘off-’ SAOL (*avfordra*)

a. *avfordra* ‘off-demand; demand from’

b. * *avkräva* ‘off-demand; demand from’

c. * *avtaga* ‘off-take; take from’

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- (31) *beröva* ‘deprive of’
- (32) *bespara* ‘spare’
- (33) *bevilja* ‘grant’ SAOL
- (34) *bibringa* ‘impart to’
- (35) *bjuda* ‘offer’
- (36) * *delgiva* ‘inform of’ SAOL
- (37) *erbjuda* ‘offer’ SAOL
- (38) *från-* ‘from-’ SAOL (*fråndöma*, *fråntaga*)
- a. *fråndöma* ‘from-judge; deprive of by sentence’
- b. *fråntaga* ‘from-take; deprive of’
- (39) * *före-* ‘before-’ SAOL (*förelägga*)
- a. *förelägga* ‘before-put’; set (a task) to’
- b. *föreslå* ‘propose’
- c. *förevisa* ‘before-show; show’
- (40) * *förlåta* ‘forgive for’
- (41) * *förmena* ‘deny’
- (42) *förunna* ‘grant’
- (43) * *förvägra* ‘refuse’ SAOL
- (44) * *förära* ‘present with’ SAOL
- (45) *giva* ‘give’
- (46) *lova* ‘promise’
- (47) *lämna* ‘leave to’
- (48) * *meddela* ‘inform of’ SAOL
- (49) *neka* ‘deny’
- (50) *på-* ‘on-’
- a. *påtruga* ‘on-press; press upon’
- b. * *påtvinga* ‘on-force; force on’
- c. * *pålura* ‘on-dupe; trick into’
- (51) * *räcka* ‘hand to’
- (52) * *servera* ‘serve with’
- (53) *skänka* ‘give’

- (54) *till-* (to-) SAOL (*tilldela, tillfoga*)
 a. *tilldela* ‘to-share; award’
 b. *tillfoga* ‘to-add; inflict on’
 c. * *tillskicka* ‘to-send; send to’
- (55) *unna* ‘grant’
- (56) * *visa* ‘show’
- (57) * *vägra* ‘refuse’ SAOL
- (58) *å-* ‘on-’ SAOL (*ådöma, ålägga*)
 a. *ådöma* ‘on-judge; sentence to’
 b. *ålägga* ‘on-put; impose on’

Appendix B First occurrences with passivized indirect object

Formal properties:

prep: prepositional affix (see footnote 15)

mono: monomorphemic

bi: other bimorphemic

Semantic properties:

from: transfer from somebody

to: transfer to somebody

hindered to: hindered transfer to somebody

		source	formal	semantics
1606	<i>betala</i> ‘pay, compensate for’	SAOB	bi	to
1633	<i>anmoda</i> ‘request’	SAOB	bi	to
1647	<i>av-</i> (‘off-’)	SAOB	prep	from
	<i>avskära</i> ‘separate from’			
	1669 <i>avbörda</i> ‘relieve of’			
	1779 <i>avkläda</i> ‘strip of’			
1704	<i>på-</i> (‘on-’)		prep	to

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		source	formal	semantics
	<i>påkasta</i> 'throw on'	SAOB		
1732	<i>bjuda</i> 'offer'	SAOB	mono	to
1819	<i>beröva</i> 'deprive of'	SAOB	bi	from
1840	<i>bespara</i> 'spare'	SPF	bi	hindered to
1840	<i>lova</i> 'promise'	SPF	mono	to
1841	<i>lämna</i> 'leave'	SPF	mono	to
1844	<i>bibringa</i> 'impart to'	SPF	bi	to
1850	<i>från-</i> 'from-'		prep	from
	<i>fråntaga</i> 'deprive of'	SAOB		
1860	<i>erbjuda</i> 'offer'	SPF	bi	to
1860	<i>giva</i> 'give'	SPF	mono	to
1874	<i>anförtro</i> 'entrust to'	SAOL	bi	to
1874	<i>bevilja</i> 'grant'	SAOL	bi	to
1874	<i>delgiva</i> 'inform of'	SAOL	bi	to
1874	<i>före-</i> 'before'		prep	to
	<i>förelägga</i> 'set (a task) to'	SAOL		
1874	<i>förvägra</i> 'refuse'	SAOL	bi	hindered to
1874	<i>förära</i> 'present with'	SAOL	bi	to
1874	<i>meddela</i> 'inform of'	SAOL	bi	to
1874	<i>till-</i> 'to-'		prep	to
	<i>tilldela</i> 'award'	SAOL		
1874	<i>vägra</i> 'refuse'	SAOL	mono	hindered to
1874	<i>å-</i> 'on-'	SAOL	prep	to
	<i>ålägga</i> 'impose on'			
1880	<i>förunna</i> 'grant'	SPF	bi	to
1880	<i>neka</i> 'deny'	SPF	mono	hindered to
1899	<i>unna</i> 'grant'	SPF	mono	to
1900	<i>räcka</i> 'hand to'	SPF	mono	to
1900	<i>skänka</i> 'give'	SPF	mono	to
1978–1979	<i>förlåta</i> 'forgive'	Bonniers	bi	from
1978–1979	<i>förmena</i> 'deny'	Bonniers	bi	hindered to
1978–1979	<i>servera</i> 'serve with'	Bonniers	mono	to
1978–1979	<i>visa</i> 'show'	Bonniers	mono	to

Appendix C Tokens of the 30 investigated verbs in the spf-corpus

	pass.io	pass.do	ambiguous
<i>anförtro</i> ‘entrust to’	2	3	1
<i>av-</i> ‘off-’	2	6	0
<i>beröva</i> ‘deprive of’	23	9	1
<i>bespara</i> ‘spare’	4	14	1
<i>bevilja</i> ‘grant’	1	13	1
<i>bibringa</i> ‘impart to’	7	3	0
<i>bjuda</i> ‘offer’	3	37	2
<i>delgiva</i> ‘inform of’	0	3	1
<i>erbjuda</i> ‘offer’	12	41	0
<i>från-</i> ‘from-’	2	10	1
<i>före-</i> ‘before-’	0	10	0
<i>förlåta</i> ‘forgive for’	0	6	0
<i>förmena</i> ‘deny’	0	1	0
<i>förunna</i> ‘grant’	3	25	0
<i>förvägra</i> ‘refuse’	0	2	2
<i>förära</i> ‘present with’	0	3	0
<i>giva</i> ‘give’	7	49	2
<i>lova</i> ‘promise’	3	4	0
<i>lämna</i> ‘leave to’	10	39	3
<i>meddela</i> ‘inform of’	0	17	1
<i>neka</i> ‘deny’	6	11	0
<i>på-</i> ‘on-’	1	3	0
<i>räcka</i> ‘hand to’	1	25	0
<i>servera</i> ‘serve with’	1	15	1
<i>skänka</i> ‘give’	1	26	1
<i>till-</i> ‘to-’	7	38	5
<i>unna</i> ‘grant’	1	3	1
<i>visa</i> ‘show’	0	24	1
<i>vägra</i> ‘refuse’	0	5	1
<i>å-</i> ‘on-’	5	5	2
Total	102	450	28

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