1 Introduction
Harris’s (1981) *Stratal Uniqueness Law*, rephrased: Only one dative case can be assigned per clause.

If subject carries dative case (in inverse environments), indirect object cannot.

2 Dative is inherent
Dative case is not associated with single structural position. Dative is inherent, not structural (per classification by Marantz 2000)

Dative arguments are introduced and assigned case by distinct functional head Appl\^0 (Marantz 1989; McGinnis 1997 – light verb):

3 Selection as Agree
Adger 2010, Cowper 2010, Pietraszko 2016: c-selection can be modeled as Agree

→ allows for long-distance c-selection

**Proposal:** c-selection as licensing
Appl\^0 must be a category agreement goal to be licensed; realized via parasitic agreement.

Voice\^0 (version) selects for Appl\^0; Appl\^0 carries unvalued Voice feature (cf. similar analysis for ν in Merchant 2013)

**Why Voice\^0?**
- V does not entail Appl\^0 (cf. nominalizations); position/presence of V unclear for inverse verbs.
- Version vowel (generally) expresses presence/type of indirect object + voice

4 Spell-out and dative blocking

**Assumptions:**
- Post-syntactic spell-out (Halle & Marantz 1993)
- Default valuation of unvalued CATEGORY features (with possibly ungrammatical results)
- Unvalued non-CATEGORY features lead to ungrammaticality.

**Default valuation rule:** ___[Appl → NoAppl]

**Simplified spell-out rules for Voice**:  
- [Voice:Active] \→ /a/ , /Ø/ , etc.  
- [Voice:Active] \→ /i/ or /u/  
- [Voice:Passive] \→ /i/  
- [Voice:Passive] \→ /e/

**Blocking additional Appl\^0:**
Chomsky 2001: Probe (Voice\^0) inactive once all features are valued
any additional Appl\^0 inactive once all features are valued

ungrammaticality

5 Conclusion
Dative blocking is the result of long-distance c-selection and licensing via Agree.

References

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