

Clitic Climbing and Presuppositional Negative Markers in Occitano-Romance Verbal Complexes. Exploring the Crossroads of Micro-Syntactic Phenomena*

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Received: October 2, 2021
Accepted: November 28, 2022

Abstract

In this paper we propose that verbal clusters with restructuring verbs contain a defective embedded clausal boundary. Additionally, this paper constitutes a methodological and empirical contribution to syntactic microvariation in Occitano-Romance varieties: we describe the synchronic variation in the expression of presuppositional postverbal negation and the position of clitics in infinitival complex structures. This empirical study contributes to the understanding of the micro-syntax of negation and clitics as independent phenomena. However, the interaction of both phenomena brings to light the structure of three types of verbal clusters: restructuring verbs, non-restructuring verbs and control predicates. Crucially, the data collected highlight that, although clitic climbing and embedded presuppositional negation are independent phenomena, they can both be explained by the transparency of the embedded clausal boundary. We claim that restructuring verbs select for a defective embedded C/T. Ultimately, the article shows how the comprehension of phenomena in closely related varieties allows us to better understand the architecture of grammar.

Keywords: Occitano-Romance; presuppositional negative markers; clitic climbing; verbal complexes

Resum. *L'ascens del clíctic i els marcadors negatius pressuposicionals en els complexos verbals occitanoromànics. Una exploració de les cruïlles dels fenòmens micro-sintàctics*

En aquest treball proposem que els verbs de reestructuració seleccionen una subordinada encapçalada per un límit clausal defectiu. A més, aquest treball constitueix una contribució metodològica i empírica a la microvariació sintàctica en les varietats occitanoromàniques: descrivim la variació sincrònica en l'expressió de la negació pressuposicional postverbal i la posició dels clítics en les

* The authors would like to thank the two anonymous reviewers for their careful reading of our manuscript and their many insightful comments and suggestions. Dr Ares Llop Naya acknowledges funding from a Batista i Roca Fellowship at Fitzwilliam College, University of Cambridge. Special thanks to Jordi Sutil for his help with the data collection and grammatical judgements.

estructures complexes amb infinitius. Aquest estudi empíric contribueix a la comprensió de la microsyntaxi de la negació i dels clítics com a fenòmens independents. L'anàlisi de la interacció d'ambdós fenòmens permet determinar l'estructura que defineix tres tipus de configuracions verbals encapçalades per diferents verbs: verbs de reestructuració, verbs de no reestructuració i verbs de control. Les dades recollides posen de manifest que, tot i que l'ascens del clíctic i la legitimació a llarga distància de la negació pressuposicional són fenòmens independents, tots dos poden explicar-se per la transparència del límit clausal de la subordinada. En concret, postulem que els verbs de reestructuració seleccionen un C/T incrustat defectiu. En síntesi, aquest treball palesa com la prospecció de fenòmens presents en varietats properes en el continuum lingüístic permet entendre millor l'arquitectura de la gramàtica.

Paraules clau: varietats occitanoromàniques; marcadors negatius pressuposicionals; ascens del clíctic; complexos verbals

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1. Introduction

Restructuring verbal clusters are claimed to not have a clausal boundary (Rizzi 1976, 1982; Picallo 1990; Cinque 2001, onwards; Wurmbrand 2001; Cardinaletti & Shlonsky 2004). However, if we adopt the opposite hypothesis (i.e. restructuring verbal clusters are bi-clausal), we cannot explain why clitic climbing is possible without adopting an additional mechanism (Kayne 1989; Burzio 1986; Bok-Bennema & Kampers-Manhe 1994; Terzi 1994). Moreover, a bi-clausal account of verbal clusters cannot explain the licensing of NPIs in verbal clusters in some varieties of Catalan.

What is crucial for the study we present is the possibility for the clitic to be hosted in both domains in restructuring contexts: the matrix clause and the embedded clause. From a formal perspective, this optionality raises some questions about the nature of complex predicates and inter-clausal phenomena: a) what is the categorial status of the non-finite embedded clause?; b) are restructuring verbs an accidental class, or do they share any properties?; and, c) what is the locus of variation regarding clitic climbing? In this paper, we provide an account that solves this puzzle showing that restructuring verbal clusters are bi-clausal, but that the embedded clause is defective. We provide data from the interaction between clitic climbing and the licensing of presuppositional negative markers (PresNeg) in different types of verbal clusters in Catalan and Occitan varieties. The value and attractiveness of Occitano-Romance data – which have gone unnoticed for a considerable amount of time – turn any research about those varieties into highly promising projects.

Additionally, as stated by Ledgeway (2013: 271),¹ micro-syntactic studies are useful for challenging linguistic orthodoxies and shaping and informing new ideas and perspectives about language change, structure and variation. Accordingly, in the present study, and in order to explain the pattern of variation attested we propose that clitic climbing depends on the defective *v** and licensing of NPIs depend on the defective C.

The paper is organised as follows: Section 2 introduces the background and the methodology of the micro-syntactic research conducted. Section 3 is devoted to presenting clitic climbing and restructuring and presuppositional negative markers in Occitano-Romance varieties. Section 4 offers a description of the positions occupied by clitics and PresNeg in complex structures according to the data gathered. The formal analysis proposed and the discussion of its theoretical implications are presented in section 5. Section 6 concludes the paper.

2. Methodology

The research presented here is the continuation of two independent studies on linguistic variation and change in varieties in contact carried out previously by the two authors: one about CC (Paradís 2019) and another one regarding the PresNeg in some Catalan and Occitan varieties (Llop 2017, 2020). The Occitano-Romance varieties studied in the latter, as well as in the current study, were: North Western Catalan (NWCat); Central Catalan (CCat); Pallarese Catalan (PallCat); Roussillonese Catalan (RouCat); Aranese Gascon Occitan (ArOcc); and Languedocian Occitan (LangOcc) (see Figure 1).²

The two previous investigations mentioned allowed the two phenomena to be singled out separately and subjected to what Cornips & Poletto (2007) call *in vitro* observation. This observation consisted of a narrow-focused survey with a strict control and planification of the variables interfering to delimit the distribution, extension and intricacies of each phenomenon, as well as their connections with other linguistic variables via the identification of clusters of similar properties.³

1. Another relevant contribution of micro-syntactic studies is the fact that they can be used as a complementary means of approaching linguistic change: synchronic micro-syntactic differences displayed in dialects can be taken as a mirror of diachronic patterns and historical dynamics which might not be possible to attest due to the lack of historical evidence. Despite the interest and need of diachronic studies on Occitano-Romance varieties, this approach goes beyond the scope of this paper.
2. The data presented show the continuity and contact between Catalan and Occitan, hence the use of the term *Occitano-Romance* (following the lines of research that explore the links between these two languages; Blasco Ferrer 1986; Juge 2007). The crossroad of clitic climbing and PresNeg markers in other Ibero-Romance varieties remains a task for further research. Regarding Gascon Occitan, we only explore the Aranese variety. The preliminary data we gathered for the other Gascon varieties regarding clitic position, as well as the availability or not of clitic climbing, reveal the existence of different patterns which are still under analysis.
3. The methodology to obtain a fine-grained sample of linguistically and geographically-informed data followed the *layered methodology* by Cornips & Poletto (2007), a stepwise procedure for the study of linguistic structures which allows researchers to determine “how [micro-syntactic] phenomena themselves and relations among phenomena can be discovered and brought to the attention of the

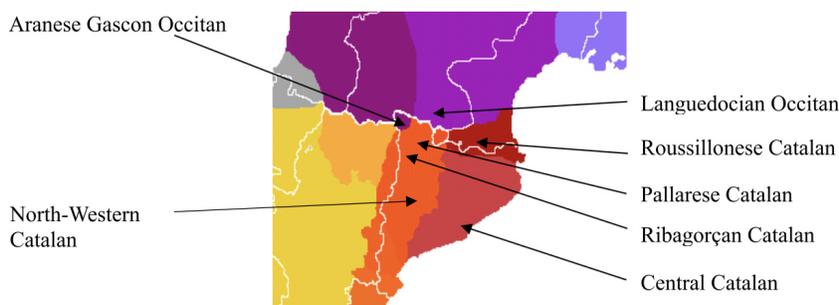


Figure 1. The continuum of Occitano-Romance varieties.

Sections 3.1 and 3.2 constitute a summary of the resulting characterisation of the two phenomena, whose interaction constituted the goal of the present research.

As for the methodological procedure of the current research, based on the initial data highlighting the crucial role of the clausal boundary in understanding the interaction between PresNeg and clitic positions, we designed a questionnaire of grammatical judgements where the target contexts were properly contextualised. The questionnaire was completed by 45 speakers belonging to all the varieties studied, so that the limits of syntactic isoglosses could be properly taken into consideration.⁴

We analysed three different verbal classes: the core-class of restructuring verbs (modals, aspectuals and motion verbs), control restructuring verbs that go beyond the core class (implicative, desideratives and *try*-class verbs), and non-restructuring verbs (propositional and factive verbs).

3. The two phenomena studied

In this section, we separately explore the two phenomena studied: restructuring and clitic climbing (3.1), and presuppositional negative markers (3.2). We first provide a characterisation of both phenomena, and we then explore how their interaction challenges the claim that restructuring verbal clusters involve a bi-clausal structure.

linguistic community” (Cornips & Poletto 2007: 4). Following this approach, the research presented here was carried out after a thorough process of data collection of both phenomena separately, to depict of the limits of syntactic isoglosses; and to determine the variables involved. The strategies used to analyse both phenomena separately were: exhaustive analysis of the data gathered in corpora, monographs and atlases devoted to the analysis of particular varieties; semi-directed interviews and participant observation recordings; and scan reading of literature written by “dialect-aware” authors. Additionally, grammatical judgments were used to instantiate specific structures in tightly controlled contexts and with very subtle variables difficult to attest in spontaneous productions (see Llop 2017: 1.5; Paradis 2019: 1.1.2).

4. Together with the answers to the grammatical judgements, we gathered a meta-corpus of qualitative data and speakers’ insights about the constructions revised. These comments included sociolinguistic information (related to age groups, contexts of use, etc.). These variables are not reflected in the core analysis of the data. However, qualitative comments regarding these aspects are presented in this paper when considered to be relevant to understand the results.

- (2) a. M'es estat dich que [...] **se podían** calcular las lunasons e las marèas [...] [LangOcc] (BatelÒc: Bodon 1991)
 'I have been told that moon phases and tides could be calculated.'
- b. **Es van tornar** a aprovar algunes lleis al Parlament. [Cat] (Paradís 2019: 120)
 'Some laws were passed in parliament again.'
- c. ***Es van lamentar** haver aprovat algunes lleis al Parlament. [Cat] (Paradís 2019: 120)⁸
 '*Some laws were regretted to have been passed in Parliament.'
- iii) and auxiliary switch (3), whereby the matrix auxiliary is selected by the embedded verb. This phenomenon is triggered in Occitan (3a) and was also attested in Old Catalan (3b).⁹

- (3) a. O benlèu s'èra volgut venjar d'ela. [LangOcc] (BaTelÒC: Gairal 2004)
 'Or maybe (he) had wanted to get revenge on her.'
- b. qui no **era** volgut romanir per grat [...] [Old Cat] (*Diàlegs [St. Gregori]*, f.33r, l.7)
 'whoever did not want to stay, would stay.'

Apart from all these transparency phenomena, it is a common assumption that the most reliable test for restructuring is clitic climbing (CC hereinafter), whereby the clitic selected by the embedded verb is attached to an upper verb (4b)-(5b). This is indeed a reliable test since, as is shown in (6), non-restructuring verbs block CC.¹⁰

- (4) a. He d' anar **-hi**, a Lisboa. b. **Hi** he d' anar a Lisboa. [Cat]
 have.I of go.inf cl.loc to Lisbon cl.loc have.I of go.inf, to Lisbon
 'I have to go to Lisbon.'
- (5) a. Devi **o** creire. b. **O** devi creire.
 have.I cl.neut believe.inf cl.neut. have.I believe.inf
 '(S)he has to believe it.' [LangOcc] (Alibert 1935: 290)

8. The sentence becomes grammatical with a reflexive reading ('The Parliament regretted to have passed some laws').
9. In Majorcan and in Algherese auxiliary switch is still possible but in restricted contexts (see Paradís 2019: 106-107 and references therein). See Paradís (2019: Ch. 3) for a complete analysis of the set of transparency effects in Catalan.
10. Following Paradís (2019), we argue that propositional verbs, e.g. *confessar* 'confess', *admetre* 'admit', and factive verbs, e.g. *lamentar* 'regret', are non-restructuring verbs since they systematically block transparency phenomena.

- (6) a. Va confessar anar. **-hi**. b. ***Hi** va confessar
 go-past.3sg confess.inf go.inf cl.loc cl.loc go-past.3sg confess.inf
 anar. [Cat]
 go.inf
 ‘(S)he confessed that (s)he goes there.’

At this point, two considerations on CC are in order: on the one hand, it is commonly assumed that restructuring contexts correspond to those in which CC is triggered (Rizzi 1976; Cardinaletti & Shlonsky 2004, among others). We challenge this line of reasoning and argue that the absence of CC does not imply the absence of restructuring. Support for this claim comes from the observation that in Catalan clitics may be hosted by the infinitive, despite the presence of transparency effects such as NPI long-distance licensing, as we show in sections 4 and 5. Other Romance languages also offer evidence to support the fact that CC is not a necessary condition for restructuring, as is depicted in (7), where auxiliary switch does not make CC mandatory (Cardinaletti & Shlonsky 2004; Manzini & Savoia 2005: 7.1.2).¹¹

- (7) Sarei voluto andarci con Maria. [Standard Italian]
 would-be wanted go.inf cl.loc with Maria
 ‘I would have wanted to go there with Maria.’ (Cardinaletti & Shlonsky 2004: 4)

On the other hand, Catalan and Occitan display variation regarding clitic placement: in Roussillonese Cat., when clitics remain in the embedded clause, they are always proclitic to the infinitive (8a). The same pattern is attested in the majority of Languedocian varieties (9a).

- (8) a. Podes **hi** anar demà. [RouCat] (Gómez 2011: 135)
 can.you cl.loc go.inf tomorrow
 b. **Hi** podes anar demà.
 cl.loc can.you go.inf tomorrow
 ‘You can go there tomorrow.’
- (9) a. Voli **la** véser.
 want.I cl.acc.3.f.sg see.inf
 b. **La** vòli véser [LangOcc] (Alibèrt 1935: 290)
 cl.acc.3.f.sg want.I see.inf
 ‘I want to see her.’

Conversely, in Southern Gascon varieties, such as Aranese, in non-CC configurations, clitics (10a) occupy enclitic positions (Ronjat 1937: 548; Carrera 2007; Olivieri & Sauzet 2016: 19.4.5).¹²

11. It seems that similar facts are also attested in some Occitan varieties (Alibèrt, 1935: § 8).

12. In some Languedocian varieties, such as Foishenc and Tolosan, pronouns may occupy an enclitic position (see Alibèrt 1935: 289). Note that these varieties are in contact with Gascon Occitan, which would explain the enclitic pattern.

- (10) a. Tornam a hè 'c. [ArOcc] (Carrera 2007: 114-115)
do-again.we to do.inf cl.loc
- b. **Ac** tornam a hèr.
cl.neut do-again.we to do.inf
‘We do it again.’

We summarise in table 1 the variation regarding the positions occupied by clitics involving embedded clauses headed by an infinitive.¹³

What is crucial for our study is the clitic’s ability to be hosted in both domains: the matrix clause and the embedded clause. From a formal perspective, this optionality leads us to raise the following hypotheses regarding the nature of complex predicates and inter-clausal phenomena: a) the categorial status of the non-finite embedded clause is defective, i.e. it is headed by a C_{def}/T_{def} and also contains a defective v_{def} in configurations involving clitic climbing; b) restructuring verbs do not constitute an accidental class; the property shared by all these triggering verbs is that they constrain the temporal orientation of the embedded clause, which shows rigid temporal restrictions. These restrictions are due to the presence of unvalued tense features that need to be valued by the matrix clause (see section 5 for a detailed analysis).

In the following section, we show how the long-distance licensing of PresNeg markers constitutes an additional test in order to detect restructuring in Catalan and, therefore, a transparency effect in order to better understand the nature of complex structures.

Table 1. Clitic positions in verbal complexes involving infinitival forms

Variety	CL	V ₁	CL	V ₂	CL
Pallarese and Ribagorçan Catalan	ho	V ₁		V ₂	-ho
Roussillonese	ho	V ₁	ho	V ₂	
North-Eastern Central Catalan	ho	V ₁		V ₂	-ho
Central / North-Western Catalan	ho	V ₁		V ₂	ho
Languedocian Occitan	o	V ₁	o	V ₂	
Gascon Occitan (Aranese)	ac	V ₁		V ₂	-ac/c

13. A full description and analysis of the above proclisis/enclisis alternation to the infinitive in Occitan varieties goes beyond the scope of this paper. In order to explain the alternation between proclisis/enclisis, we follow previous analyses in which different patterns are derived from verb movement (Kayne 1991).

3.2. Presuppositional negative markers

The ‘standard’ or ‘unmarked’ strategy to express the negative polarity of a sentence (normally by a lexical item with negative features) co-exists with a ‘non-standard’ or ‘marked’ negation, which has additional pragmatic values – whence the notions of *emphatic negation*, *reinforced negation*, *presuppositional negation*, etc. with which it has been associated (see Schwenter 2006). In Occitano-Romance varieties (and in Romance languages in general) the items that were used in unmarked negation constructions derived from minimisers – nouns referring to small or insignificant quantities of something, such as the ones in (11a-c) – and generalisers – nouns denoting a maximally general type or class, such as the ones in (11d).

- (11) a. *Bric/a* (GascOcc, LangOcc) < *brikan (g.t.)/[bri < *brinos ‘thread’ + MICA(M) ‘crumb’]
- b. *Cap* (PallCat; Aran Occ; GascOcc) < CAPU(M) (vlg. Lat.) ‘head, end piece’
- c. *Pas* (all Cat and Occ varieties studied) < PASSU(M) ‘step’
- d. *Gens/ge(s)* (all Cat and Occ varieties studied) < GENUS-ERIS ‘kind’

All these elements evolved from purely nominal elements to entirely functional polar items (see Llop 2020), which hold different values and contribute in different ways to the expression of negation. Following Ledgeway (2017), we distinguish between *intensive* and *presuppositional* negation. *Intensive negation* is related to the degree quantification of the predicate the minimiser or the generaliser combines with. Given their scalar semantic nature, being used in negative sentences as degree adverbs, items such as *gens* and *bric(a)* contribute to expressing that when an action or a quality does not occur on the smallest degree of a scale or a domain, it does not occur at all.¹⁴ As proposed by Espinal & Tubau (2016) following Chierchia (2013), they hold a scalar feature [+σ] which, licensed by a non-veridical operator ensures their interpretation as PIs (12-14).¹⁵

14. Due to space restrictions we do not explore here the properties of intensive negative markers as PI (see Llop 2017, 2020).
15. In the case of minimizers, their semantic contribution to negation is considered to be *quantitative*, i.e. they strengthen “the force of negation quantitatively by making it stricter” (Kiparsky & Condoravdi 2006: 1.2); i.e. negation does not only hold for the lowest alternative of the scale but for the whole scale of alternatives – by an *Even* (E-)exhaustification (Chierchia 2013: 148) and a subsequent universal scalar implicature (Breitbarth 2014: 19). In parallel, *generalizers* such as *gens* (‘family, dynasty, kind’) contribute to a qualitative negation, that is: negation does not apply to one representative of the maximal class the generalizer denotes (‘a kind’), but to its maximal sortal domain – and thus, to ‘all kinds’ (Kiparsky & Condoravdi 2006: 1.2). Following Chierchia, we assume that minimizers and generalizers are scalar items sensitive to polarity, which activate their scalar alternatives when c-commanded by non-veridical operators. These alternatives constitute an enriched meaning to which we can have access due to proper licensing that checks their “strongest meaning”. The operator “quite literally ‘freezes’ or ‘locks in’ the implicatures. σ [S] has as its (plain) meaning the (strongest) enriched meaning of S. Once σ applies to a constituent, the implicature of that constituent becomes part of its meaning and hence can no longer be removed or recalibrated”.

- (12) Op_o no/pas ... **gens/bric(a)** [+σ]
- (13) A mi el futbol no m' agrada **gens**. (Cat)
to.me the football not to.me like.I NPI.at all
'I do not like football at all.'
- (14) Se vesia clarament qu'aquò l' interessava pas **brica**.
(BaTelÒc: Vernet 2004])
cl.refl see clearly that.that cl.acc interested.3sg not NPI.at all
'You could tell he/she was not at all interested in that.' (LangOcc)

Some of the previous intensive negative markers can be used as fully functional elements, without degree, but with pragmatic requirements that restrict their usage beyond their initial quantitative or qualitative negative reinforcing nature. Such properties earned these elements the name of *presuppositional markers* – Cinque (1976) and Zanuttini (1997) being the authors who contributed to the diffusion of such term, and Ledgeway (2017) being the one who contributed to clarifying the properties of different *emphatic* negators. For the sake of simplicity in this paper, we are using the term *presuppositional markers* (PresNeg) to refer to the negative markers we study, i.e. *pas*, *cap*, *bric(a)*. However, we acknowledge the properties of PresNeg can be depicted more specifically bearing in mind the presuppositions, implicatures and inferences necessary for them to be felicitously used.¹⁶

Here we focus on the morphosyntactic properties of PresNeg, the most important one being that all the PresNeg markers studied behave as Negative Polarity Items (NPIs). On the one hand, their use is restricted to anti-veridical contexts, which means they hold a feature which determines they must be semantically licensed by an anti-veridical semantical operator with an [iNeg] feature (this being *no* in Catalan varieties and in Aranese (15a-b), *non/ne* in Gascon Occitan (15c) and *pas* in Languedocian Occitan and Roussillonese Catalan (15d))¹⁷ (see Llop 2020).

- (15) a. No vindré *cap/pas*. (PallCat, RibCat)
b. Non vierè *pas/cap/bric*. (ArOcc)
c. Non vienerèi *pas bric/ges*. (GascOcc)
d. vendrai *pas brica/ges*. (LangOcc)
Not come.fut.Inot PresNeg
'I will not come at all.'

16. For a detailed analysis of the pragmatic properties of such elements, we refer the reader to chapters 4 and 5 in Llop (2020), who follows, among others, Espinal (1993a) and Mascaró (2020).

17. Recall that in Roussillonese Catalan *pas* can only be used as the sentential negative marker. We do not present data about the licensing of other PresNeg in Roussillonese Catalan due to the fact that this variety does not display postverbal reinforcers of negation. On the contrary, unmarked negation is expressed using other particles in the left periphery of the clause (v.g. *Poc que vindré* 'I will not come at all'; see Gómez 2011).

On the other hand, and as opposed to Negative Concord Items (NCIs), NPIs cannot appear in preverbal position (16), and as isolated answers to yes/no questions (as we exemplify for *pas* and *cap* in Catalan varieties in (17)).

(16) *Pas/cap no vindré.
PresNeg not come.fut.I

(17) Vindràs? *Pas/*Cap.
come.fut.I PresNeg

According to Zeijlstra (2004 and subsequent works), this last property shows that PresNeg do not behave as N-words (or NCI), and do not take part in (syntactic) negative concord relations, but rather in polarity licensing ones (of a semantic nature). Hence, they do not hold any [uNeg] feature which needs to be syntactically licensed. Conversely, as it was proposed for intensive negative markers, we assume they hold a scalar feature [+σ]. In this case, this feature encodes the need for activating the alternatives of the different relevant propositions, which are necessary to secure the adequate interpretation of the proposition where PresNeg appear. An anti-veridical operator is needed to “constrain the implicatures drawn from an accessible discourse context” (Tubau et al. 2018: 161). See (18a-b).

(18) a. Op_σ no... **pas/cap/bric/ges**_[+σ] (Cat, ArOcc)
b. Op_σ (non/ne) pas ... **/bric(a)/ges**_[+σ] (LangOcc)

From a syntactic point of view, following Belletti (2004) we assume the existence of a functional VP-peripheral position (FP, or low focus) in which the expression of focus (in this case the marked polarity of the sentence) is realised.¹⁸ The postverbal position of PresNeg is explained by V-to-T movement in all the varieties studied, which display different kinds of negations: preverbal in the case of Catalan varieties and Aranese (*no*); (19); and postverbal in and Languedocian Occitan (*pas*) (20).

(19) ... [_{NegP} [_{Neg°} **no**] [_{TP} [_{T°} V_t] [_{FP} **PresNeg (pas/cap)** [_{F°} [_{F°}] [_{VP} ... V_i]]]]]

(20) ... [_{TP} ... V_t [_{NegP} **pas** [_{Neg°} Ø] [_{FP} **ges/brica** [_{VP} ... V_t]]]]]

Although the case of Gascon Occitan is not studied here, this variety also displays a postverbal negation (*pas*), with *non/ne* being the negative scope marker; see (21):

(21) ... [_{TP} [_{T°} **non/ne**-V_t] [_{NegP} **pas** [_{Neg°} **non/ne**] [_{FP} **PresNeg (pas/cap/bric)** [_{F°} [_{F°}] [_{VP} ... V_i]]]]]]]

18. For the specific properties and approaches to this position in the literature, see Llop (2017), who follows and expands on the proposal by Batllori & Hernanz (2013), and frames the proposal on the analysis of PresNeg in the same vein as Garzonio (2008), Ledgeway (2017) and Poletto (2017). Note that the assertive import conveyed by elements in this position is weaker than the contrastive value of the one introduced by elements in the focal position at the periphery of the clause.

Given that the proposed FP position is available for all VPs, verbal complexes (be they compound tenses or more complex structures) might be able to host functional elements in both the periphery of the finite and the non-finite verb. This is exactly what we find in the varieties studied here (see table 2): *cap* and *pas* can appear in both peripheries in North-Western Catalan and in some Southern areas of Central Catalan. However, in Pallarese and Ribagorçan Catalan, as well as in some North-Eastern Central Catalan areas and all Occitan varieties, PresNeg markers only appear in the peripheral domain of the finite form.

The data in table 2 show that PresNeg markers can be placed between the first and the second verb in verbal complexes, in all the varieties. In Central Catalan and North-Western Catalan, as well as in ArOcc, PresNeg markers can be placed after the second verb showing that the boundary of the embedded clause in these varieties allows the licensing of the NPI – which, as mentioned earlier, needs to be local (Llop 2017; Llop & Paradís 2019).

4. The meeting point: CC and PresNeg markers in complex structures

4.1. The data explored

In order to understand if the licensing of PresNeg markers and CC depends on the same structural conditions, the questionnaire of grammatical judgments included three different verbal classes: the core-class of restructuring verbs (modals, aspectuals and motion verbs), control restructuring verbs that go beyond the core class (implicative, desideratives and *try*-class verbs), and non-restructuring verbs (propositional and factive verbs).

4.2. Results

In table 2, we summarise the data obtained in Catalan and Occitan varieties. In order to represent the data more clearly, the results are divided into two tables showing the position of PresNeg with CC in restructuring (table 3.1) and without CC (table 3.2) in verbal complexes in Occitano-Romance varieties.¹⁹

Table 2. The position of PresNeg in verbal complexes in Occitano-Romance varieties

Variety	Preverbal Neg	V ₁	Postverbal Neg	PresNeg	V ₂	PresNeg
PallCat, RibCat	(No)	V ₁		<i>cap</i>	V ₂	
NE CCat	No	V ₁		<i>pas</i>	V ₂	
CCat/ NWCat.	No	V ₁		<i>pas</i>	V ₂	<i>pas</i>
ArOcc	No	V ₁		<i>pas/cap/brica</i>	V ₂	<i>pas/cap/brica</i>
LangOcc		V ₁	<i>pas</i>	<i>brica/ges</i>	V ₂	

19. We acknowledge the comment by an anonymous reviewer who suggested presenting the data this way. See the appendix of the paper for a detailed explanation of the different configurations.

Table 3.1. The position of PresNeg and CC in restructuring verbal complexes in Occitano-Romance varieties

Variety	Preverbal Neg	CL-V ₁	Postverbal Neg	PresNeg	V ₂	PresNeg
PallCat, RibCat	(No)	V ₁		<i>cap</i>	V ₂	<i>cap</i>
NE CCat	No	V ₁		<i>pas</i>	V ₂	
CCat/ NWCat.	No	V ₁		<i>pas</i>	V ₂	<i>pas</i>
ArOcc	No	V ₁		<i>pas/cap/brica</i>	V ₂	<i>pas/cap/brica</i>
LangOcc		V ₁	<i>pas</i>	<i>brica/ges</i>	V ₂	

Table 3.2. The position of PresNeg without CC in restructuring verbal complexes in Occitano-Romance varieties

Variety	Preverbal Neg	V ₁	Postverbal Neg	PresNeg	V ₂ -CL	PresNeg
PallCat, RibCat	(No)	V ₁		<i>cap</i>	V ₂	
NE CCat	No	V ₁		<i>pas</i>	V ₂	
CCat/ NWCat.	No	V ₁		<i>pas</i>	V ₂	<i>pas</i>
ArOcc	No	V ₁		<i>pas/cap/brica</i>	V ₂	
LangOcc		V ₁	<i>pas</i>	<i>brica/ges</i>	V ₂	

Overall, the data reveal the following:

1. In Languedocian Occitan, PresNeg markers are only licensed preverbally irrespective of CC, which is only possible with the core class of restructuring (modals, aspectuals, and some verbs of motion) and restructuring control verbs in proclisis. Similarly, in North-Eastern Central Catalan, postverbal negative markers are never possible.
 2. Central and North-Western Catalan: in non-restructuring verbs, postverbal negative markers are not possible and are attested in some restructuring control verbs.²⁰
 3. Pallarese and Ribagorçan Catalan, and Gascon Aranese Occitan: in non-restructuring verbs and restructuring control verbs, postverbal negative markers are
20. In these varieties, in contexts involving some lexical verbs, such as *aprendre* ‘learn’, there is a lot of variation. This fact suggests that, for young speakers, these verbs are undergoing a process of change in their restructuring or non-restructuring nature. In these varieties, the configuration without CC and with *pas* in the matrix clause was accepted by all speakers. Furthermore, although the majority of the speakers accepted CC, only some of them allowed the use of *pas* in the embedded domain.

not possible. Embedded PresNeg are only possible (for some speakers) with restructuring verbs and clitic climbing.

Firstly, the micro-syntactic data confirm that CC is possible in all dialects in contexts involving the core class of restructuring verbs (table 3.1). Regarding the position of PresNeg markers, *brica* and *ges* in Languedocian Occitan and *pas* in North-Eastern Catalan display a rigid position in the matrix clause. As for Central Catalan and North-Western Catalan, all four configurations are allowed. As far as we have been able to ascertain, the combinations found in these two dialects are quite idiosyncratic. In these dialects, it is evident that the boundary of the embedded clause permits CC and PresNeg licensing, even if the two processes do not take place at the same time. Similar patterns are also attested for *pas* in Gascon Occitan (Aranese) and *cap* in Pallarese and Ribagorçan Catalan; however, in these varieties there is a stronger interdependency between both phenomena and PresNeg markers *pas* and *cap*, since it seems that the presence of CC facilitates the embedded PresNeg.²¹

Turning to contexts involving non-restructuring verbs (propositional and factive verbs, table 3.2), as expected, speakers of all varieties accept the configuration without CC and with the PresNeg in the matrix clause – the only domain where it can be licensed by the anti-veridical operator *no*. Informants reject all other configurations. These cases prove that the clausal boundary is blocking CC and embedded PresNeg markers.

Finally, we would like to focus on a context not included in the tables above, namely those contexts involving control verbs beyond the core class of restructuring verbs, such as *aprendre* ‘learn’. A lot of variation is observed in this case. This fact suggests that these verbs are undergoing a process of change in their restructuring nature. That is, their structure is becoming more transparent (see section 5 for a formal analysis). This process is visible, mainly, in Central and North-Western Catalan. In these dialects, once again, the configuration without CC and with *pas* in the matrix clause is accepted by all speakers (see appendix). Regarding CC, most speakers accept it. Nevertheless, only some of the informants allow the use of *pas* in the embedded domain. If we check the rest of varieties, data show that, despite CC being possible for most speakers, *cap* and *pas* in Pallarese and Ribagorçan Catalan as well as in Gascon Occitan (Aranese) occupy a more rigid position in the matrix domain, especially in the absence of CC. As for Languedocian, as it is observed in the core class of restructuring verbs, CC may be triggered, but PresNeg *brica/ges* have to be licensed in the matrix clause.

21. Some informants recalled our attention to this pattern as a qualitative observation when answering the grammatical judgments questionnaire. Additionally, we observed that young speakers tend to use CC and embedded PresNeg more frequently than older speakers. This goes in line with the results obtained in previous works in Catalan (Gavarró & Laca 2002; IEC 2016: 24.8.3.2; Paradis 2019).

subsections an analysis of the nature of restructuring verbs and a formal approach to both phenomena are presented.

5.1. *Restructuring verbs are not always functional heads*

One of the most extended analyses in explaining why certain verbs trigger transparency phenomena is to treat them as functional heads (Napoli 1981; Picallo 1990; Cinque 2006). From this perspective, the following facts are easily explained: restructuring verbs, such as *voler* ‘want’, may allow CC and long-distance licensing of the embedded NPI (23b), as is the case for true auxiliaries, such as Catalan *go-past* (23a).

- (23) a. L’ Arnau no **hi** va viure **pas**, a Menorca.
 the Arnau neg cl.loc go-past.aux.3sg live.inf PresNeg to Menorca
 ‘Arnau did not live there at all (in Menorca).’
- b. L’ Arnau no **hi** vol viure **pas**, a Menorca.
 the Arnau neg cl.loc wants live.inf, PresNeg to Menorca
 ‘Arnau does not want to live there at all (in Menorca).’

Furthermore, if we adopt an analysis à la Cinque (2006), who claims that “restructuring is universal, but transparency effects are optional” (Cinque 2006: 153), the optionality of long-distance licensing of the NPI *pas* and CC in Catalan and Occitan varieties can be explained. Despite this conceptual advantage (which avoids postulating a double sub-categorisation for restructuring verbs), this approach predicts that restructuring verbs will always be marked as functional in the lexicon. Note that, as we have shown and as it has been reported in Catalan (Hernanz & Rigau 1984; Solà Pujols 2002; Paradís 2018, 2019), several control verbs (*aprendre* ‘learn’, *atrevir-se* ‘dare’, *decidir* ‘decide’) may trigger transparency effects including CC. Such a functional approach makes the predictions in (a), (b) and (c), which are not always borne out. Hence, we claim that a monolithic treatment for all restructuring verbs is untenable.

- (a) Restructuring verbs have no argument of their own and therefore do not assign any thematic role. This prediction is borne out by the following data regarding the ability for restructuring verbs to combine with meteorological predicates (*Pot ploure* ‘It may rain’). However, this cannot be applied to restructuring control verbs as seen in (24a) and (24b).²²

22. In order to explain the subject restrictions imposed by verbs such as *voler*, some authors who argue that restructuring verbs are auxiliary suggest that they do not select an external argument but assign a thematic role attached to the subject (Zubizarreta 1982). It is worth noting that the division between auxiliaries and main verbs is not entirely clear; an example of this is precisely the verb *voler*, which in some contexts may appear with a meteorological verb (*Vol ploure*). However, note that this is a special example, since this combination is only found in present indicative (**volia ploure / *voldrà ploure* ‘*It wanted to rain/*It will want to rain’). For a detailed analysis of the uses of *vol ploure* in Catalan see Antolí Martínez (2015) and Sentí (2022).

- (24) a. *El tren *voldrà/intentarà* sortir de bon matí.
 ‘The train will want/will try to leave early in the morning.’
 b. En Pau *voldrà/intentarà* sortir de bon matí.
 ‘Pau will want/will try to leave early in the morning.’
- (b) Restructuring verbs are subject to order and co-occurrence restrictions that reflect the position they occupy in the functional hierarchy proposed by Cinque (2006). Thus, following Cinque (2006: 88), the order of the functional positions which verbs like *soler* ‘tend to’ and *començar* ‘begin to’ occupy would be: Asp_{habitual} (*soler*) > Asp_{inceptive}(I) (*començar a*). This is borne out in (25).
- (25) a. El pare *solia començar a* fer el sopar a les vuit.
 ‘The father used to begin to make dinner at eight.’
 b. *El pare *començava a soler* fer el sopar a les vuit.
 ‘*The father began to use to make dinner at eight.’

Control verbs such as *parar de* ‘stop’ and *voler* ‘want’ do not fall under this hypothesis. Cinque’s hierarchy would predict that the only possible order would be: Mod_{volitional} (*voler*) > Asp_{terminative} (*parar de*). Thus, this prediction is incorrect (at least in Catalan):²³

- (26) a. No *para de voler-te* ajudar.
 ‘(S)he does not stop wanting to help you.’
 b. No *volia parar d’ajudar-te*.
 ‘(S)he did not want to stop helping you.’
- (c) Restructuring verbs have a “weak” semantics, i.e. they are similar to auxiliaries. This is not the case for all restructuring verbs. A clear example are verbs of motion, which maintain their primary meaning, despite the presence of CC. As (27) shows, the motion verb *venir* ‘come’ can express, for instance, the means of transportation (pace Cinque 2006: 36-37).²⁴
- (27) - Com **ho** vindran a gravar? **Ho** vindran a gravar en
 how cl.neut come.fut.3pl to record cl.neut come.fut.3pl to record in
 furgoneta.
 van
 ‘How will they come to record it? They will come to record it by van.’

23. For an analysis of distributional restrictions in Catalan see Espinal (1983) and Gavarró & Laca (2002). See Paradís (2019) for further evidence in favour of a distinction between functional and lexical restructuring verbs.

24. Cinque (2006: 36) claims that verbs of motion display a dual nature: on the one hand, they are functional when triggering transparency effects; on the other hand, in the absence of transparency phenomena, they are lexical verbs. This analysis is a problem for Cinque’s assumption that restructuring verbs are always functional.

In light of these facts, we argue that lexical verbs can also be restructuring verbs (Wurmbrand 2001; Amadas 2002; Balza 2012; Etxepare 2014. See also Paradís 2019: 3.5.3, for a detailed analysis in Catalan).²⁵

5.2. Restructuring verbal complexes are defective bi-clausal domains

Once we have assumed that not all restructuring verbs can be analysed as functional heads, we need to take into account the categorial status of the non-finite complement. Many authors argue that in contexts where there are transparency effects both verbs form a single structure, either from the beginning (Picallo 1990; Wurmbrand 2001; Cinque 2006; a.o.) or as a result of different mechanisms applied along the derivation (Rizzi 1976; Aissen & Perlmutter 1976; a.o.), which transform a bi-clausal structure, where the infinitive conforms a CP, into a mono-clausal construction (the infinitive becomes a VP). We claim that restructuring verbs involve a bi-clausal structure. This hypothesis is supported by the facts explained below (see also Paradís 2019: 5.2.1).

First, in many restructuring structures, the infinitival clause is introduced by a preposition, such as in *mirar de* ‘try to’ (28), which is a complementizer, as the pronominalisation of the infinitival clause by the accusative neutral ‘ho’ (*ho miraré* ‘I’ll try’) reveals. We argue that, in this case, *de* occupies a position in the Fin layer (Rizzi 1997). Also, contrary to what has been posited in the literature (Napoli 1981; Rochette 1988, a.o.), restructuring structures may involve different temporal modifiers, even in the presence of CC, as is depicted in (29). Another argument used in the literature to reject a bi-clausal analysis of restructuring verbs concerns the inability to have embedded negation. As (30) shows, some speakers allow embedded negation despite the presence of transparency effects, such as SE-agreement. This negation is sentential as it may license NPIs such as *enlloc* ‘anywhere’ (31). Finally, note that the data outlined in section 4 are only explicable with a proposal that restructuring involves a bi-clausal structure, since both clitics and *pas* may appear optionally in the embedded domain in such contexts.

(28) **Les miraré d’analitzar** al més aviat possible.

‘I’ll try to analyse them as soon as possible.’

(29) **Ahir es va decidir** matricular a filosofia **el curs vinent**.

‘Yesterday (s)he decided to enrol onto a Philosophy degree next year.’

(30) S’han intentat **no** fer més concerts a la plaça.

se aux.haver tried.ppt neg do.inf more concerts in the square

‘They have tried to not organise more concerts in the square.’

25. The issue of whether modals are lexical or functional verbs lies beyond the goals of this paper. For relevant discussion, see Wurmbrand (2001) and references therein. For a detailed analysis of modals and auxiliaries in Catalan, see Espinal (1983) and Picallo (1990). Here, we consider that *haver de* ‘have to’ and epistemic modals may be analysed as functional rather than lexical verbs.

- (31) S' intenteu **no** fer concerts **enloc.** (Paradis 2019: 298)
 se try.pres.3sg no do.inf concerts anywhere
 'They are trying to not organise concerts anywhere.'

5.2.1. *In restructuring configurations the embedded clause is defective*

At this point, once we have assumed a clausal status for the non-finite complement selected by restructuring verbs, we need to analyse the nature of the clausal boundary. How can we formally capture CC and long-distance licensing of embedded PresNeg? How can we solve the anti-locality of both transparency phenomena? We claim that in restructuring contexts the clausal boundary is transparent: restructuring verbs select for a $C_{\text{def}}/T_{\text{def}}$ embedded clause which is phi-defective [-person], and has unvalued tense features (since the embedded clause lacks tense specification, as we show below). Hence, the embedded C/T do not conform a phase and therefore embedded material is visible to the matrix clause (32).²⁶

- (32) [C [T [v* [V [C_{def} [T_{def} [CL v* [V t_{cl}]]]]]]]]]

Given the defectiveness of the embedded clause, the subject and the tense of the embedded domain are both licensed via the matrix clause.²⁷ In this sense, it is crucial to note that restructuring verbs select for an embedded clause with a rigid temporal orientation, i.e. restructuring verbs constraint the temporal orientation of the embedded clause so that the embedded event can have a simultaneous reading, as is the case of aspectual or implicative verbs (33), or a prospective reading, as in desiderative verbs (34). This is the crucial property that defines restructuring (see Paradis 2019: ch.4); those verbs that always block transparency effects (i.e. propositional and factive verbs), present a neutral (or unselected) temporal orientation (39), so that all possible readings are available for their embedded clauses.²⁸

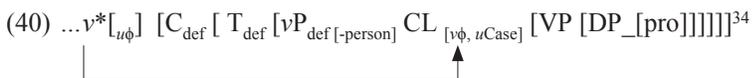
- (33) ***Ahir** {vaig començar/aprendre} a dir-ho **avui**. [Simultaneous]
 '*Yesterday, I began/learnt to say it today.'

26. Note that this goes back to previous analyses of restructuring that considered Tense to play a salient role (Kayne 1989, 1991; Terzi 1994; Roberts 1997; Gonçalves 1999, a.o). We assume that the presence of T_{def} does not imply the absence of C, but it is derived from C_{def} due to feature inheritance (Chomsky 2007; Richards 2007), i.e. T inherits C_{def} features. This approach allows to solve the asymmetry regarding phase heads (Fortuny 2008, Gallego 2009), since in some approaches only v has a defective version (Chomsky 2001). C_{def} has also been postulated for other embedded clauses such as the complement of causative and Exceptional Case Marking constructions (Ciutescu 2018) and subjunctive structures (Gallego 2015). This offers the possibility to unify the analysis of different contexts that display a certain degree of transparency, as well as other cases of NPI long-distance licensing (see Llop & Paradis 2019).
27. See Paradis (2019: 5.2.2) for a formal approach to the licensing of the embedded subject in both control and raising structures.
28. For an in-depth analysis of the semantic tense in different matrix verbs, see Gonçalves, Cunha & Silvano (2010). See also Paradis (2019: 4) for a complete description of the implications derived from semantic tense in restructuring and control in Catalan.

- (39) a. **No** sabia **pas** [_{CP} que **vingués**
 not know.impf.ind.3sg PresNeg that come.impf.subj.3sg
 / **venia**]
 / come.impf.ind.3sg
 ‘I did not know at all that he was coming.’
- b. **No** sabia [_{CP} que {**vingués** / ***venia**}
 not know.impf.ind.3sg that come.impf.subj.3sg/ come.impf.ind.3sg.
pas].
 PresNeg
 ‘I did not know at all that he was coming.’

Regarding CC, we follow previous analyses whereby clitics are instances of A-movement, and they are probed by v* – where u ϕ are located (Torrego 1998; Roberts 2010). We argue that clitics move to the edge of v* (Mavrogiorgos 2010; Gallego 2016).³¹ Note that C_{def}/T_{def} is necessary but not sufficient for clitic climbing to occur. We assume a gradual nature for restructuring effects: CC requires a more transparent structure.³² As in Paradís (2019), we claim that the different patterns are derived from the nature of the embedded v* following an analysis of clitics and their hosts as a probe-goal relation (Roberts 2010; Mavrogiorgos 2010; Gallego 2016).³³

- a) If v_{def} [-person] (analogously to participial agreement contexts, in line with Solà-Pujols (2002), the clitic, located in the edge of v*, is still accessible to the computational system, so that it moves to the matrix clause being attracted to the matrix probe v* (40).



- b) If v* Φ -complete] [+person], the clitic is licensed and therefore frozen in the embedded clause, as shown in (41).

remains a task for further research. Additionally, due to space restrictions we do not comment on the possibility of licensing of NPIs in subjunctive clauses, where this mood is triggered by an antivindicational operator in the matrix clause. See Llop & Paradís (2019: 5.2) for a detailed exploration of these cases.

31. We assume that clitics move as XP and once they cliticise onto their host they become X in the morphophonological component. In this sense, the analysis proposed by Matushansky (2006), who argues that actually head movement is XP movement + plus m-merger, is very illuminating.

32. We think that this degree of transparency correlates with the pro-drop parameter, a hypothesis that goes back to Kayne (1989, 1991); see Paradís (2019: 5.4.2) for an analysis of this correlation.

33. Unlike Roberts (2010), we assume that clitics also receive Case. Also, unlike Roberts (2010), we propose that XP movement is involved in these contexts. See Gallego (2016: § 2.3) and Paradís (2019 and references therein) for some support against a caseless approach to clitics.

34. As for the internal structure of clitics, we assume that they are the head of a DP and select a null nominal element as a complement, following Torrego (1998), Uriagereka (1995), a.o.

$$(41) \dots v^* [C_{def} [T_{def} [vP^*_{[u\phi]} CL_{[v\phi, uCase]} [v [VP [DP_ [pro]]]]]]]$$

Some support for this analysis comes from the interdependence between CC, Long Object Movement (LOM) and SE-agreement phenomena. Indeed: varieties that systematically block CC also block LOM and SE-agreement, despite triggering other transparency effects, such as licensing of other NPIs such as *nunca* ‘never’ in Brazilian Portuguese (see Modesto 2016) or leftward quantifier movement in French (see Kayne 1975; Rochette 1988: 3.4.1, a.o.).³⁵ Further evidence to support our approach is given by the obligatoriness of CC in long passive constructions (42).³⁶

- (42) El càrrec li va ser tornat a
 the post cl.dat.3sg go-past.aux.3sg be.inf come-back.ppt.3sg to
 assignar sense que ningú no s’ hi oposés.
 assign.inf without that nobody neg cl.ref cl.loc oppose.imp.subj.3sg
 ‘The post was reassigned to him/her without anyone opposing it.’

All the aforementioned cases support our proposal, but also constitute an open window to the transparency tests to be explored in further micro-syntactic investigations about restructuring and long-distance dependencies.³⁷

6. Conclusions

In this paper we claimed that restructuring complexes are bi-clausal, but the embedded infinitival clause is defective. Thanks to the gathering and the systematic description of dialectal data, it has been possible to observe that both CC and licensing of embedded PresNeg may be triggered by restructuring verbs (raising and control verbs, except for propositional and factive verbs). In order to explain both cross-clausal phenomena, we have drawn an analysis according to which restructuring verbs select for a C_{def}/T_{def} (which lacks [-person] and has unvalued Tense features). Under this approach, it is possible to explain the licensing of PresNeg in the embedded domain by an anti-veridical operator located in the matrix clause. Our data have also revealed the presence of PresNeg in the embedded clause in some Catalan varieties and in Aranese as a reliable transparency test for restructuring. As for CC, we have made clear that it is an epi-phenomenon of restructuring and it is not always mandatory.

35. See Cinque (2002), Grano (2015: 201), for more evidence for restructuring in French; see Wurmbrand (2015) and Paradís (2019: 3.4 and references therein) for a list of other transparency phenomena in different languages.
 36. See Paradís (2019: 3.3.5; and chapter 5) for a detailed analysis of CC.
 37. Some authors postulate that the locus of variation regarding the optionality of CC depends on which copy is spelt out, due to semantic effects (see Uriagereka 2002; Gallego 2016) or morphophonological reasons (Villa-García 2019). See also Paradís (2019: 5.4.1) for a critical approach to this analysis in Catalan.

We have shown that $C_{\text{def}}/T_{\text{def}}$ is necessary but not sufficient for CC to occur and, therefore, we have postulated a more transparent structure: in CC contexts the embedded v is phi-defective forcing the clitic to escape from the embedded clause by being probed by matrix v^* . All in all, the study presented is an already-tested methodological backbone for innovation and optimization in the field of micro-syntactic analyses, which constitutes a promising line of research for future studies on language variation and language contact.

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Appendix

Table 1. Results in the varieties with preverbal sentential negation (*no/non*) + PresNeg (*pas/cap/bric*) and (un)availability of CC and enclisis to the embedded verb

Variety	Central Catalan	North-Western Catalan	Pallarese and Ribagorçan Catalan (cap)	Gascon Aranese Occitan ¹	Northern-Eastern Central Catalan
Core class of restructuring verbs ('She/he does not want to say that at all.')					
a. No <i>ho vol pas</i> dir	✓	✓/?	✓	✓	✓
b. No <i>vol pas</i> dir-ho	✓	✓/?	✓/?	✓/?	✓
c. No <i>ho vol</i> dir <i>pas</i>	✓	✓	?/✓	?/✓	*
d. No <i>vol</i> dir-ho <i>pas</i>	✓	✓	*	?	*
Non-restructuring verbs² ('She/he does not admit to saying that at all.')					
a. No <i>ho admet pas</i> dir	*	*	*	*	*
b. No <i>admet pas</i> dir-ho	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
c. No <i>ho admet</i> dir <i>pas</i>	*	*	*	*	*
d. No <i>admet</i> dir-ho <i>pas</i>	*	*	*	*	*
Restructuring control verbs ('She/he does not learn to say that at all.')					
a. No <i>ho aprèn pas</i> a dir.	✓	✓	✓/?	✓/?	?
b. No <i>aprèn pas</i> a dir-ho.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
c. No <i>ho aprèn</i> a dir <i>pas</i> .	✓/?	✓/?	?/*	?/*	*
d. No <i>aprèn</i> a dir-ho <i>pas</i> .	✓/?	✓/?	*	?/*	*

- Note that the equivalent examples in Aranese would be:
 - Non ac vò pas díder, Non vò pas didè'c, Non ac vò díder pas, Non vò didè'c pas.*
 - Non ac admet pas díder, Non admet pas didè'c, Non ac admet díder pas, Non admet didè'c pas.*
 - Non ac apren pas a díder, Non apren pas didè'c, Non ac apren díder pas, Non apren didè'c pas.*
- The verb *admetre* 'admit' can also have the meaning of 'let/allow', which may trigger clitic climbing and other transparency phenomena. In the contexts we use, *admetre* is used as a propositional verb.

Table 2. Results in the varieties with postverbal sentential negation (*pas*) + PresNeg (*brica/ges*) and (un)availability of CC and proclisis to the embedded verb

Core class of restructuring verbs '(S)he does not want to say that at all.'		Non-restructuring verbs '(S)he does not admit to saying that at all.'		Restructuring control verbs '(S)he does not learn to say that at all.'	
Languedocian Occitan					
a. O vol pas (<i>brica/ges</i>) dire.	✓	a. O admet pas (<i>brica/ges</i>) dire. ³	*/?	a. O apren pas (<i>brica/ges</i>) a dire.	✓
b. Vòl pas (<i>brica/ges</i>) o dire.	✓	b. Admet pas (<i>brica/ges</i>) o dire.	✓	b. Apren pas (<i>brica/ges</i>) a o dire.	✓
c. Vòl pas o dire (<i>brica/ges</i>).	*	c. Admet o dire (<i>brica/ges</i>).	*	c. Apren pas a o dire (<i>brica/ges</i>).	*
d. O vòl dire pas (<i>brica/ges</i>).	*	d. O admet dire pas (<i>brica/ges</i>).	*	d. O apren a dire pas (<i>brica/ges</i>).	*
e. O vol pas dire (<i>brica/ges</i>)	*	e. O admet pas dire (<i>brica/ges</i>) .	*	e. O apren pas a dire (<i>brica/ges</i>).	*
f. Vòl o dire pas (<i>brica/ges</i>).	*	g. Admet o dire pas (<i>brica/ges</i>).	*	g. Apren a o dire pas (<i>brica/ges</i>).	*

3. Those informants accepting (23a) were given an alternative reading for verb *admetre* 'admit', in which the verb is re-analysed as an object control verb adopting the meaning of 'let'. This is not a counterexample, since this class of verbs also trigger transparency effects (see Paradís 2019: ch. 4 for a detailed explanation). It is noteworthy to mention that some authors argue that triggering object control verbs could be re-analysed as hidden causatives (Kayne 1989; Cinque 2006. See also Paradís 2019: 4.5.3).