

Dative object as high applicative in Spanish constructions with *permitir*

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1. Introduction

There exists a large tradition in the generative grammar that separates the syntactic behaviors of two types of verbs in Spanish: object control verbs, e.g. *sugerir* (Eng. *to suggest*) and the causative verbs, e.g. *hacer* (Eng. *to make*). However, this separation is not clear in Spanish, as suggested by the behavior verbs such as *permitir* (Eng. *to permit*). In this study, we analyze the particular specific behaviors of *permitir* like-verbs in Spanish. Moreover, we review the fundamental principles that explain the distinctions between object control verbs (*Le sugería Juan volver a casa* ‘I suggested Juan to return to home’) and causative constructions (*Le hice a Juan volver a casa* ‘I made Juan to return to home’); and finally, we propose an analysis of the peculiar characteristics of the verb *permitir* in Spanish (*Le permití a Juan volver a casa* ‘I permitted Juan to return to home’).

For most of the syntactic analysis presented in this study, the verb *permitir* is considered as an object control verb, such as *recomendar* (Eng. *to recommend*), *sugerir* (Eng. *to suggest*), and *obligar* (Eng. *to force, to oblige*) (Bosque and Demonte 1999; Bosque and Gutiérrez-Rexach 2009; Hualde, Olarrea, and O’Rourke 2012, and others).

These object control verbs take an infinitive embedded verb and its subject, i.e., PRO, does corefer with the indirect object of the matrix sentence, as seen in (1):

- (1) a. Juan me_i recomendó [PRO_i cantar].
Juan dat.1st recommend.PST.3S [PRO to sing]
‘Juan recommended me to sing.’
- b. Ellos nos_i obligan a [PRO_i llegar temprano].
They me-DAT forcePRS.3P [PRO to arrive early]
‘They force me to arrive early.’
- c. El profesor te_i permite [PRO_i salir temprano].
The professor you-DAT permitPRS.3S[PRO to leave early]
‘The professor permits me to leave early.’

In (1), the indirect objects of the matrix sentences *me*, *nos*, and *te* are the antecedent of the infinitive subjects, PRO. However, while there exist structural similarities between *permitir* and other prototype object control verbs, e.g. *recomendar* and *sugerir*, the verb *permitir* differs from these verbs regarding clitic climbing and negation, making it behave similar to causative verbs, e.g. *hacer*.

Regarding clitic climbing, the object control verbs do not allow clitic climbing from its position next to the embedded verb (*lo* in (2)) to the matrix sentence.

- (2) a. Juan me_i sugirió [PRO_i tocar-lo].
 Juan me-DAT suggestPST.3S [PRO to play it-ACC]
 'Juan suggested me to play it'
- b. *Juan me_i lo sugirió [PRO_i tocar].
 Juan me-DAT it-ACC suggestPST.3S [PRO to play]
 'Juan suggested me to play it'

However, in constructions with *permitir*, the object clitic of the embedded verb can be attached to the verb *permitir* in the matrix sentence, as shown in (3).

- (3) a. Juan me_i permitió [PRO_i tocar-lo].
 Juan me-DAT permitPST.3S [PRO to play it-ACC]
 'Juan permitted me to play it'
- b. Juan me_i lo permitió [PRO_i tocar].
 Juan me-DAT it-ACC permitPST.3S [PRO to play]
 'Juan permitted me to play it'

Similar to the examples in (3), the causative structures with *hacer* also allow clitic climbing:

- (4) a. Juan me hizo tocarlo.
 Juan me-DAT makePST.3S [PRO to play it-ACC]
 'Juan made me to play it'
- b. Juan me lo hizo tocar.
 Juan me-DAT it-ACC makePST.3S [PRO to play]
 'Juan made me to play it'

In (4), the structures with the causative verb *hacer*, a prototypical example of this type of verbs, admit clitic climbing, which in turn suggests that the behavior of *permitir* is similar to causative verb *hacer* regarding clitic climbing.

The examples (1-4) suggest that a possible explanation for the behavior of *permitir* is to assume that there are two verb-types of *permitir* in the lexicon: 1) an object control verb like *sugerir* and *recomendar*, and 2) a possible causative-like behavior as in constructions with *hacer*. The logical explanation of the latter is that this is an independent exception of the former category in regards to clitic climbing. Hence, it is imperative to expand our understanding of object control and causative verbs to understand this unusual behavior of *permitir*.

The objective of this study is to analyze if *permitir* can be considered as an object control verb or a causative verb in relation to clitic climbing.

The main question we aim to address in this study is what are the syntactic prototypes of *permitir* that contrast with the traditionally classified object control verbs (*sugerir*) and causative verbs (*hacer*)?

The importance of this study is contribute to the existing literature to have a clearer classification of the verb *permitir* that in recent generative bibliography has been diversely classified, such as: object control verb (Bordelois 1974; Tubino Blanco 2010); restructuring verb (Moore 1998; Nishida 2012); and hidden causative verb (Kayne 1989; Cinque 2004, 2006). Therefore, it is important to not only establish the semantic and pragmatic characteristics of *permitir*, but also explain its syntactic properties to understand why *permitir* shows a certain degree of flexibility regarding clitic climbing.

2. Applicative arguments

In this study, we propose an alternative analysis to examine the constructions of *permitir* and of the causative verb *hacer* in relation to clitic climbing based on the applicative argument structure. The analysis of applicative argument has been developed fundamentally in the studies of Marantz (1993), Pylkkänen (2002, 2008), and Cuervo (2003).

The term applicative is used to analyse verbs that have the interpretation of an action of a verb when 'is destined to another person, but this person is not a part of the argument structure of the verb' (Jeong, 2006:6). Marantz (1993) uses the applicative argument in an innovative way to analyze some structures in the bantu languages in which a verb requires an affective object as its external argument.

(5)

a.	b.
N - ä - ɪ - lyi - à	N - ä - ɪ - zric - i - à
FOC-1SUB-PR-eat-FV	FOC-1SUB-PR-run-APPL-FV
k-élyá	mbùyà
7-food	9-friend
'He/She is eating food'	'He is running for a friend'

Bresnan and Moshi (1993: 40-50)

When an intransitive verb in (5b) requires a transitive interpretation, it needs an applicative morpheme (*i*), while a transitive verb in (5a) does need it. Marantz explains that *for a friend* in (5b) is similar to the indirect object in English constructions with double object, but it differs from an indirect object in dative constructions.

(6)

Chitsiru	chi-na - wa - gul - ir - a	mpatso
fool	SP-PST-OP-buy-APPL-FV	gift
'The fool bought them a gift'		

In (6), the dative object does not need the applicative morpheme (*i*), different from (5b) in which the applicative morpheme (*i*) is not needed. For this reason, Marantz suggests that (7b) is a structure with applicative argument that corresponds to (7a).

(7)

a.

N - ä - ī - lyì - í - à *m-kà* k-élyá
 FOC-1SUB-PR-eat-APPL-FV 1-wife 7-food
 'He is eating food for his wife'

b.



In (7), the transitive verb, *eat*, is combined with the direct object, *food*, and the applicative with the VP. The applicative argument is in the position of specifier of the applicative phrase, and creates a relation between an event (*eat food*) and an individual benefactive (*wife*). Furthermore, the head of VoiceP introduces an external argument that is combined with the applicative phrase. The principal subject, *he*, merges with the specifier of the VoiceP to receive the interpretation of agent.

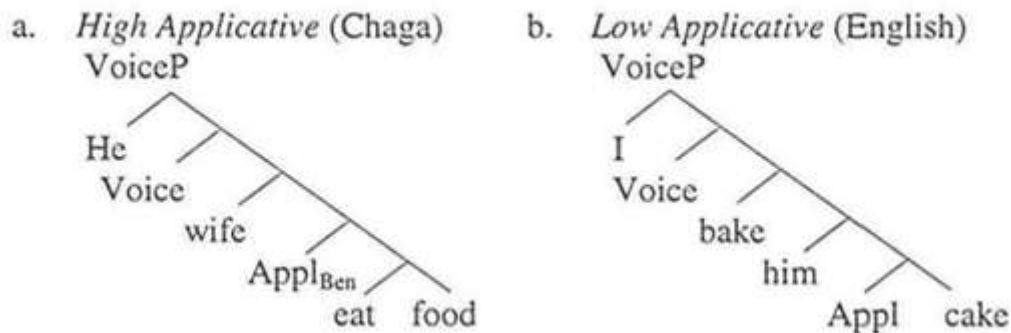
Marantz explains that *wife* in (5b) and (7) functions as a beneficiary, i.e. receives the action of *eat*, but it does not imply the existence of a possessive relation between the object of the verb (*food*), and the beneficiary (*wife*). For that, this structure has the interpretation of *someone eats it*.

On the other hand, Pylkkänen (2000) argues that some constructions with double objects in English have the possessive interpretation between the beneficiary and the direct object.

(8) Jane baked Bill a cake.

Pylkkänen explains that (8) cannot have the interpretation of *Jane baked a cake for Bill and Jane tries that Bill eat the cake*, but it has the interpretation of *Jane baked a cake for Bill and Bill has it* (Pylkkänen 2000:19). For that, the author suggests two types of applicative:

(9)



Pylkkänen (2000:19[6]).

According to Pylkkänen's explanation, the structure with high applicative phrase establishes a relation between an event and an individual (e.g. *wife* as a beneficiary in (9a)), while the structure with low applicative phrase has an interpretation of the possession, i.e. establishes a possessive relation between two objects (e.g. *Bill* and *cake* in (9b)).

3. Applicative with *permitir*

Under the applicative theory (Marantz 1984, 1993; Baker 1988; Pylkkänen 2002, 2008), Cuervo (2003) proposes three subtypes of applicative heads in Spanish, as shown in the (10):

- (10) a. A Daniela le gustan los gatos.
To Daniela her-DAT pleasePRS.3pl the cates
'Daniela likes the cates.'
- b. Al libro le faltan las tapas.
To the book it-DAT missPRS.3pl the covers.
'The book is missing the covers.'
- c. Emilio le rompió la radio a Valeria.
Emilio her-DAT breakPST.3sg the radio to Valeria
'Emilio broke the radio for Valeria.'

Cuervo explains that the dative clitic, *le*, in (10a-10c) is a low applicative, high applicative, and affected applicative respectively. The dative argument in (10a) is produced in the position of the head of the high applicative by taking a vP as its complement, and the DP theme is the subject of vP.

On the contrary, the dative clitic, *le*, in (10b) is the head of the low applicative and creates a relation with the DP, theme, to have a possessive interpretation between two objects. According to the explanation of Cuervo, both dative arguments in (10a) and (10b) are introduced by the head of the applicative phrase and move to the subject position behaving as the main subject. However, the dative argument in (10a) is legitimized by the head of the

high applicative phrase whose complement is the state verb (*vBE*), *gustar* (Eng. *to like*). In this structure, the dative argument functions as an experimenter. On the contrary, the dative in (10b) is legitimized by the head of the low applicative phrase whose complement is an existential predicate. In this structure, two dative have a possessive relation (Cuervo 2003: 143). On the other hand, the dative clitic, *le*, in (10c) is not the head of either the high applicative or low applicative. Cuervo proposes that it is the head of an affected applicative. According to Cuervo, an affected dative argument is not related directly to the accusative object, but is related to the change of the state. Therefore, (10c) has the interpretation of *Valeria toma un radio roto* (Eng. *Valeria takes a broken radio*). In general, the affected applicative arguments interpret an affected individual and take a *vP*. On the contrary to what happens with the affected applicative, the high applicative merges with the VoiceP as its complement, as shown in the following table of the characteristics about each applicative:

(11)

Characteristics	Low applicative	Affected applicative	High applicative
Meaning of applicative argument	Recipient/Source/ Possessor	Affected (positively or negatively)	Ben(mal)efactive/ Experiencer
Property of the first argument	DP-object	<i>vP</i> state/result	<i>vP</i>

Cuervo (2003:92)

From previous analysis, in this study we consider that a dative clitic in Spanish can be produced as the result of the aforementioned applicative heads positions, i.e., high applicative phrase, affected applicative phrase, or low applicative phrase. This difference will be crucial to analyze the difference between the distinct positions between causee in constructions with causative verbs and controller in constructions with object control verbs, thereby allowing us to propose a new analysis for the Spanish verb, *permitir*.

To analyze the internal structures of *permitir*, we are going to use the tests that Pylkkänen (2000, 2002) and Cuervo (2003) propose to distinguish between the distinct possible positions of the applicative:

- i) modification of descriptive adjective,
- ii) agentive adverb,
- iii) semantic relation between dative object and accusative object,
- iv) restriction of animate features
- v) anaphor binding,
- vi) possessive pronoun binding,

- vii) weak crossover,
- viii) quantifier scope,
- ix) passive structure.

Pylkkänen applies the first three tests to distinguish between high applicative and low applicative in English. The objective of the first and second tests is to examine whether a structure takes a phrase of high applicative or not. Modifying a descriptive adjective, we can see when a structure takes a phrase of high applicative or Voice, but we cannot know which of these two phrases is taken by the structure. Thus, we can modify an agentive adverb to verify whether the structure has a VoiceP or not. Thus, we can use these tests to examine the type of phrase, i.e., VoiceP or ApplP, is included in constructions with *permitir*. Moreover, we will apply the third test of Pylkkänen to examine what type of dative argument in constructions with *permitir* is between the high applicative and low applicative. Later, we will examine the possibility to have a feature of animate of the dative argument of *permitir*. Lastly, we will examine the internal structure of *permitir* by comparing with the examples of the double object constructions, where the dative is the low applicative, through the fifth to ninth tests that Cuervo proposes. In this way we may distinguish between the dative in the double object construction in Spanish and the dative in construction with *permitir*.

The first test is the modification of a descriptive adjective to examine whether a structure includes a phrase of high applicative or of Voice.

- (12) a. Juan le_i hizo a María_i conducir borrachai.
 Juan her-DAT makePST.3sg to María to drive drunk
 ‘Juan made María drive drunk.’
- b. Juan le_i permitió a María_i conducir borrachai.
 Juan her-DAT permitPST.3sg to María to drive drunk
 ‘Juan permitted María to drive drunk.’
- c. *Juan le_i cerró la puerta a María_i borrachai.
 Juan her-DAT closePST.3sg to María the door drunk
 ‘Juan closed the door to drunk María.’

According to Pylkkänen, the high applicative and the causee with dative case can be modified by a descriptive adjective. In (12a) and (12b), the dative adjective, *borracha* (Eng. *drunk*) modifies the dative clitic, while the descriptive adjective in (12c) cannot modify the dative clitic, which is an affected applicative. With the modification of a descriptive adjective, we can examine that the causative structure of *hacer* in (12a) and the structure of *permitir* in (12b) have either high applicative or Voice phrases. However, we cannot know with certainty which phrase is included in each structure.

To examine which of two phrases exist in each structure, we can use the second test, the modification by an agentive adverb.

Kim (2011) argues that the high applicative phrase or Voice phrase are similar. Both phrases combine with the verbal phrase and introduce an external argument to *v*P. However, the Voice phrase has the agentive feature, while the high applicative phrase does not.

Therefore, it introduces an external argument, not agentive argument. As a result, an agentive adjective can show whether a structure includes a Voice phrase or not.

- (13) a. El director de la obra le hizo al actor llorar a propósito.
 The director of the play him-DAT makePST.3sg to the actor to cry on purpose
 ‘The director of the play made the actor to cry on purpose.’
- b. El director de la obra le permitió al actor llorar a propósito.
 The director of the play him-DAT permitPST.3sg to the actor to cry on purpose
 ‘The director of the play permitted the actor to cry on purpose.’

The agentive adverb, *a propósito* (Eng. *on purpose*) in (13a) can modify the causer, *el director* (Eng. *the director*), and also the causee, *el actor* (Eng. *the actor*), while the agentive adverb in (13b) modifies only the principal subject, *el director de la obra* (Eng. *the director of the work*). As the agentive adverb does not modify *el actor* (Eng. *the actor*), we can consider that the structure of *permitir* does not take a Voice phrase, but takes a high applicative phrase.

To confirm whether the structures of *permitir* take a high applicative phrase, we can use the third and fourth tests proposed by Pylkkänen. The third test is to determine the semantic relation between dative object and accusative object in the structure. As we have already seen, a low applicative argument presents a possessive relation between a low applicative argument and an accusative object, and receives the interpretation of *un individuo posee el objeto* (Eng. *an individual owns the object*). On the contrary, a high applicative posits a relation between an individual and an event.

- (14) María me permitió leer el libro.
 María me-DAT permitPST.3sg to read the book
 ‘María permitted me to read the book.’

The example (14) cannot have the possessive interpretation of *María me permitió leer el libro y por consiguiente yo poseo el libro* (Eng. *María did not permit me to read the book and therefore I possess the book*), but it interprets a thematic relation between the high applicative argument, *me* (Eng. *to me*), and the event or embedded predicate, *leer el libro* (Eng. *to read the book*). Therefore, *me* in (14) cannot have an interpretation of recipient or possessor.

The fourth test is related to the feature of [+animate]. According to Cuervo (2003), the low applicative argument can have animate and inanimate features, while the high applicative argument must be dative animate argument.

- (15) a. Valeria le diseñó una pollera a Andreína.
 Valeria her-DAT designPST.3sg a skirt Andreína
 ‘Valeria designed a skirt to Andreína.’
- b. Le puse el mantel a la mesa.
 it-DAT putPST.1st the tablecloth to the table.
 ‘I put the tablecloth on the table.’

When the dative argument is the low applicative argument, especially when it is interpreted as recipient, it can have animate and inanimate features in (15a) and (15b), respectively. As the low applicative is related to the possessive interpretation, it is possible to combine with the verb *tener*.

(15) a. Andreína tiene la pollera.
Andreína has the skirt
'Andreína has the skirt.'

b. La mesa tiene el mantel.
The table has the tablecloth
'The table has the tablecloth.'

If we examine the features of [+/-animate] of the dative argument in constructions with *permitir*, this dative argument should be animate, as we can compare (16a) with (16b).

(16) a. La lluvia no me permitió salir.
The rain not me-DAT permitPST.3sg to leave
'The rain did not permit me to leave.'

b. *La presidenta les permitió a las redes arder.
The president them-DAT permitPST.3sg the network to burn
'The president permitted the network to run.'

Based on the first four tests, we can infer that the dative in constructions with *permitir* is the head of the high applicative phrase, and is different from the causee. Therefore, we can consider that the internal structure of the constructions with *permitir* and the causative constructions with *hacer* are different syntactically. In addition, the position of the high applicative head requires a specific feature, i.e., the animate feature.

The following step in our argument is to compare the dative in the double object construction with the dative in the constructions with *permitir* to better understand the internal structure of this verb. Cuervo (2003) explains that in double object constructions, where the dative is the low applicative argument, the dative can bind the direct object, but not the other way around:

(17) El tratamiento le_i devolvió la autoestima en sí misma_i a María.
The treatment her-DAT restorePST.3sg the self-esteem in herself to María
'The treatment restored María's self-esteem herself.'

In (17), the dative, *le*, binds the reflexive pronoun (*a sí misma*). According to Principle A of the Binding Theory the example (17) is grammatical because the reflexive pronoun should be binded in its domain, in this case, it is the dative. Whereas, the binding of anaphor of the constructions with *permitir* function in a different manner:

(18) a. Yo le permití a Juan_i PRO_i presentarse_i a sí mismo_i.
I him-DAT permitPST.1sg to Juan PRO to present himself
'I permitted Juan to present himself.'

- b. Yo le_i permití PRO_i presentarse_i a sí mismo_i a Juan.
 I him-DAT permitPST.1sg PRO to present himself to Juan
 ‘I permitted Juan to present himself.’

The examples (18a) and (18b) are grammatical because the reflexive pronoun (*a sí mismo*) can be binded in its domain ([PRO_i presentarse a sí mismo_i]) by PRO. According to Chomsky (1991), the PRO is a pronoun and also an anaphor, therefore, the distribution of PRO can be explained by Principle A and Principle B of the Binding Theory. In (18), based on the principle of minimum distance of Rosenbaum (1967), the dative, *le*, and the DP, *a Juan*, function as the controller or the binder of PRO, and the PRO can be antecedent of the reflexive pronoun.

The sixth test to explain the position of the applicative in the causative and object control verb constructions. The difference between these verbs and the constructions with ditransitive verbs is the binding of the possessive pronouns:

- (19) a. Le_i presentamos su_i paciente a la doctora.
 Her-DAT presentPRE.1pl her patient to the doctor
 ‘We present her patient to the doctor.’
- b. *Le_i presentamos (a) la doctora_i a su_i paciente.
 Her-DAT presentPRE.1pl (to) the doctor her patient
 ‘We present her patient to the doctor.’

Cuervo (2003: 49 [40b] & [50b])

According to the Binding Theory, the possible correferentiality of the possessive pronoun (*su*) in (19) can be explained via Principle B: a possessive pronoun must be free in its domain. In (19a), the possessive pronoun in its domain, the DP, does not have any antecedent that c-commands it, therefore it is not binded. However, the antecedent (*la doctora*) in (19b) is in the position where it can bind the possessive pronoun; therefore, the sentence is grammatical.

Different from (19), the sentences with *permitir* show a distinct behavior:

- (20) a. Juan me_k permitió PRO_k rechazarles_i sus_i pagos a todos los trabajadores.
 Juan me-DAT permitPST.3sg PRO reject them-DAT their payments to all the worker
 ‘John allowed me to reject the payments to all the workers.’
- b. Juan me_k permitió PRO_k rechazarles_i a todos los trabajadores_i sus_i pagos.
 Juan me-DAT permitPST.3sg PRO reject them-DAT to all the worker their payments
 ‘John allowed me to reject the payments to all the workers.’

The examples in (20) are grammatical, even though the dative DP (*todos los trabajadores*) precedes the DP (*sus pagos*) in (20b). In (20), even though the enclitic of the infinitive verb (*les*) or the DP (*todos los trabajadores*) are co-indexed with the possessive pronoun, they do not have c-command to the possessive pronoun, therefore, the enclitic of the infinitive verb and the DP cannot bind the possessive pronoun. Additionally, they cannot bind the dative argument (*me*) or the PRO. Thus, the reflexive pronoun in the two sentences in (20) is free and both sentences are grammatical.

The seventh test to differentiate applicative in ditransitive sentences is its behavior regarding weak crossover. According to Cuervo (2003), in double object construction, when a *wh*-phrase (*qué*) moves crossing over the possessive pronoun which has the co-indexing, this sentence is grammatical, as shown in the (21b), comparing to (21a):

- (21) a. ¿A quién_i le_i entregamos *t_i* su_i cheque?
 To whom him/her-DAT turnPRS.1pl his/her check in?
 ‘To whom did we give your check?’
- b. *¿Qué_i (libro) le_i entregamos a su_i dueño *t_i*?
 What (book) him-DAT turnPRS.1pl to its owner?
 ‘What book did we give to its owner?’

Cuervo (2003: 51 [57])

On the contrary, in sentences with *permitir*, the effect of weak crossover does not detect:

- (22) a. ¿A quién le permitimos *t_i* PRO entregar su cheque?
 To whom him/her-DAT permitPRS.1sg PRO to turn his/her check in?
 ‘To whom did we allow to give their check?’
- b. ¿Qué le permitimos PRO entregar a su dueño *t_i*?
 What him-DAT permitPRS.1sg PRO to turn in to its owner?
 ‘What did we allow to give to its owner?’

Different from the dative argument (21), the dative argument (*le*) in (22) always is in a position where *c*-commands the direct object, therefore the examples in (22) are grammatical.

The eighth test is related to the quantifiers scope. First, Cuervo (2003) explains that there are differences of scopes between (23a) and (23b):

- (23) a. Andrés le mandó cada cuadro a un museo (#distinto). *cada>un
 Andres it-DAT sendPST.3sg each painting to one museum (#distinct) cada>un
 ‘Andrés sent each painting to a museum.’ *each>one
- b. Carolina le llevó un artículo (distinto) a cada revista. cada>un
 Caroline it-DAT carryPST.3sg one article (distinct) to each magazine cada>un
 ‘Carolina took an article to each magazine.’ each>one

Cuervo (2003: 53 [61])

The example (23a) has only one interpretation (‘*only there is a museum that receives each painting*’), while there exist two interpretations in (23b) ((i) ‘*for each one of the magazines, there is one article*’ and (ii) ‘*there is only one article that each magazine carries*’). In the (23a), the existential quantifier (*un*) has a scope over the universal quantifier (*cada*), and therefore, the conjunctive reading prevails. On the contrary, (23b) has both conjunctive and distributive interpretations. Cuervo explains that in the double object construction, a universal quantifier in the direct object (theme) cannot have a scope over an existential quantifier. For this reason, *cada* (Eng. *each*) in (23a) cannot have a scope over *un* (Eng. *one*). In (23b), *un* is located above *cada*, therefore *un* *c*-commands *cada*, or as it occurs in the second

Based on these syntactic tests that we have seen, we can consider that the dative argument in the constructions of *permitir* is different from the dative argument which is the low applicative in double object constructions. Especially the bindings of anaphor and possessive pronoun, the weak crossover, the quantifier scope, and the passivization show us that the dative argument with *permitir* is in the upper position than the dative in the double object constructions. Therefore, we can consider that the dative argument with *permitir* is the high applicative argument. Based on this hypothesis about the syntactic internal structure of infinitive complements of the verb *permitir*, where the embedded argument occupies the position of characteristics of high applicative.

4. Conclusion

In this study, we examined the syntactic properties of Spanish verb *permitir* to understand why *permitir* behaves in the distinct ways from other object control verbs, as well as causative verbs, e.g. *hacer*, regarding clitic climbing. To analyze the internal structure of *permitir*, this study accepted the theory of the applicative arguments proposed by Marantz (1993), Pylkkänen (2002, 2008), and Cuervo (2003), and others. In Spanish, there exist three distinct applicative arguments regarding their position: high applicative, low applicative, and affected applicative. After applying the nine tests that Pylkkänen and Cuervo proposed to analyze the properties of datives, this study proposes that the dative in the structures with *permitir* is the head of the high applicative phrase.

Future work will examine clitic climbing in constructions with *permitir* under this hypothesis. Moreover, we will analyze the negation concord in constructions with *permitir* by comparing with the causative verb *hacer* and other object control verbs.

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