SE OUT OF CONTROL
ON AN AGREE FAILURE AND ITS DRAMATIC LF CONSEQUENCES

SE FUERA DE CONTROL
SOBRE UNA FALLA DE AGREE Y SUS CONSECUENCIAS DRAMÁTICAS
EN LF

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Resumo: Inserido no quadro de uma teoria uniforme das construções com se em espanhol, proponho explicar uma restrição de controle que não tem recebido atenção na bibliografia prévia. Especificamente, sempre que uma sentença de controle de sujeito apresenta um se impessoal como controlador, a sentença infinitiva subordinada não pode conter nenhuma outra instância do clítico se, com exceção do chamado se espúrio (e.g., *Se intentó quejarse, *Se quiso criticarse, etc.). Esta restrição é originada, como será argumentado, por um problema de legibilidade em LF, por meio de uma tentativa fracassada de aplicar Agree entre PRO e o se encaixado, que, como será mostrado, atua como uma sonda para movimento-A. Se a explicação oferecida estiver correta, ela também segue uma série de conclusões teóricas que afetam diretamente a forma como devemos conceber Agree na sintaxe e os seus efeitos na interface LF. Em particular, o sistema tolera algumas falhas de Agree (Preminger 2014), desde que não afete a legibilidade na semântica. De fato, a teoria das construções com se que assumo aqui deriva a distinção entre se paradigmático e não paradigmático, como resultado de aplicações bem ou mal sucedidas de Agree, respectivamente. O limite de tolerância para aplicações ilegítimas de Agree deve ser encontrado no tipo de objeto semântico que pode ser deduzido em LF. Este limite é ilustrado com a restrição mencionada acima em contextos de controle e se impessoal que motiva o presente estudo.

Palavras-chave: construções com se, controle, Agree, teoria temática

Resumen: Dentro del marco de una teoría uniforme de las llamadas construcciones con se en español, me propongo derivar aquí una restricción que casi no ha recibido atención en la bibliografía previa. En concreto, siempre que una oración de control de sujeto tenga como controlador una instancia de se impersonal, la cláusula de infinitivo subordinada no puede contener ninguna otra instancia del clítico se con excepción del llamado se espurio (e.g., *Se intentó quejarse, *Se quiso criticarse, etc.). La fuente de esta restricción se sigue, según argumentaré, de un problema de legibilidad en la Forma Lógica producido, en concreto, por un intento fallido de aplicar Agree entre PRO y el se subordinado, que, como veremos, actúa como sonda para el movimiento-A. Si la explicación que ofreczo es correcta, se siguen también una serie de conclusiones teóricas que afectan directamente el modo en que debemos concebir el diseño de la operación Agree en la sintaxis y su efecto en la interfaz de Forma Lógica. En particular, el sistema tolera ciertas fallas de Agree (Preminger 2014) siempre y cuando no afecte cierto tipo de efectos de legibilidad en la semántica. En efecto, la teoría de las construcciones con se que aquí asumo deriva la distinción entre se paradigmático y no paradigmático como el resultado de aplicaciones exitosas o fallidas de Agree.

1 I have presented a substantially different version of this paper at the Workshop on Subject, Topic and Clausal Architecture (Florianópolis, Brazil, 2019). Many thanks to the main organizers, Sandra Quarezemin and Vitor Nóbrega, for the invitation to present my research and to the audience of that workshop for useful comments, in particular, to Anna Cardinaletti and Janayna Carvalho. I am also grateful to two anonymous reviewers, Jonathan MacDonald and Jairo Nunes for useful criticisms and comments to a previous version of this paper, and to Mercedes Pujalte and Matías Verdeccchia for their corrections. Usual disclaimers apply.

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respectivamente. El límite de esta tolerancia a aplicaciones fallidas de Agree está en el tipo de objeto semántico que puede deducirse en la Forma Lógica. Dicho límite se ilustra aquí con la mencionada restricción en contextos de control y se impersonal que motiva el presente estudio.

**Palabras Clave:** construcciones con se, control, Agree, teoría temática

1. THE “ONE-OR-MANY” QUESTION

The clitic *se* in Spanish, and other Romance languages, occurs in a set of different syntactic-semantic environments (some grammars document 11 or 13 types of *se* depending on the dialect). Here is an illustrative list of a few of them:

**Passive se:**

(1) a. La policía cerró las puertas para bloquear la salida.  
the police closed the doors for block.INF the exit  
‘The police closed the doors in order to block the exit.’

b. *Se* cerraron las puertas para bloquear la salida.  
*SE* closed.3PL the doors for block.INF the exit  
‘The doors were closed in order to block the exit.’

**Impersonal se:**

(2) a. Juan criticó a Ana.  
Juan criticized DOM Ana  
‘Juan criticized Ana.’

b. *Se* criticó a Ana.  
*SE* criticized DOM Ana  
‘One criticized Ana.’

**Ergative se:**

(3) a. La tormenta hundió al barco.  
the storm sank DOM the ship  
‘The storm sank the ship.’

b. *Se* hundió el barco con la tormenta.  
*SE* sank the ship with the storm  
‘The ship sank by the storm.’

**Reflexive se**

(4) a. Juan criticó a Ana.  
Juan criticized DOM Ana  
‘Juan criticized Ana.’

b. Ana *se* criticó.  
Ana *SE* criticized  
‘Ana criticized herself.’

**“Aspectual-benefactive” se:**

(5) a. Juan comió la manzana.  
Juan ate the apple  
‘Juan ate the apple.’

b. Juan *se* comió la manzana.  
Juan *SE* ate the apple  
‘Juan ate the apple.’
Inherent se:

(6) a. Juan se quejó.
    Juan SE complained
    ‘Juan complained.’

b. *Juan quejó.
    Juan complained

The broad question is this:

(Q) The “one-or-many” question: How many clitics se does Spanish have and which purposes does it /do them serve in the clause?

It is important to make clear one’s reaction to such a question from the beginning, since that any stance one takes with respect to it will affect particular analyses for the particular distribution of any occurrence of the clitic se and it’s agreeing variants. In this sense, my answer can be stated in the following form:³

(A) In Spanish, there is just one se, serving always the same purpose: deleting unsatisfied subcategorization features encoded on particular functional heads; i.e., the clitic se is a pure syntactic expletive (see Saab 2020).

This leads us now to the question of how to account for attested differences in syntactic distribution and semantic interpretation among the “different” types of se. On the view to be presented here, such differences must not be attributed to the clitic per se, but to the formal makeup of core functional heads, in particular, v and T, and to interactions between thematic structure and the operation Agree. I have defended this project in other places. Here I will focus on a particular constraint involving control sentences whose subject is an instance of impersonal se. The ban is this:

(7) Control Ban (CB): A matrix impersonal se subject cannot control an infinitival clause containing any other instance of se (modulo spurious se).

And here is the crucial paradigm:

(8) a. *Se intentó criticar-se.
    S\textsc{imp} tried criticize.INF-S\textsc{refl}
    INTENDED READING: ‘One tried to criticize oneself.’

b. *Se quiso comer-se una manzana.
    S\textsc{imp} wanted eat.INF-S\textsc{benef} an apple
    INTENDED READING: ‘One tried to eat an apple.’

c. *Se intentó quejar-se menos.
    S\textsc{imp} tried complain.INF-S\textsc{inh} less
    INTENDED READING: ‘One tried to complain less.’

d. *Se intentó castigar-se a los corruptos.
    S\textsc{imp} tried punish.INF-S\textsc{imp} DOM the corrupt
    INTENDED READING: ‘One tried to punish the corrupt.’

³ See Saab (2020, 2021) for a brief discussion on Italian, a language that arguably has more than one si.
As far as I know, this ban was first discussed in Pujalte’s (2012) dissertation, where a concrete proposal is made. Recently, it was also discussed in some detail in MacDonald and Vázquez-Lozares (2020a,b). I do not know of any other work in the Spanish generative tradition in which this paradigm is taken into account. In Romance, similar, but clearly not identical, data are explored in Martins and Nunes (2017) for Portuguese. Space reasons prevent me of reproducing the Portuguese paradigm here but it is worth-mentioning that, as already noticed by MacDonald and Vázquez-Lozares (2020a), prima facie the Spanish pattern cannot be resolved as a type of identity avoidance, which is essentially the type of solution proposed by Martins and Nunes (2017) for the Portuguese paradigm. This is so because, as shown by MacDonald and Vázquez-Lozares (2020a), control by impersonal se of an infinitival clause containing the so-called spurious se is perfectly grammatical.4

(9)  Se intentó mandarselo.
    SEIMP drunk send.INF-SESPURIOUS-CLACC
    ‘They tried to send it to him.’

[MacDonald and Vázquez-Lozares (2020a), ex. (10)]

Importantly, a sentence like the one in (9) also shows that impersonal se can be a good controller to the extent no other “real” se clitic occurs in the infinitival complement. That is, this is not a ban against control by impersonal se.

Both Pujalte (2012) and MacDonald and Vázquez-Lozares (2020b) have offered different explanations for the relevant paradigm we are concerned with here. I cannot critically comment on those proposals in such a short paper. In principle, both are incompatible with the general theory of the clitic se I will assume here. For instance, according to MacDonald and Vázquez-Lozares (2020b), the source of the ungrammaticality from (8a) to (8c), in which a form of the so-called paradigmatic se occurs (reflexive, benefactive/aspectual and inherent) is due to an Agree failure. In a few words, impersonal se in the matrix clause licenses a type of defective little pro. Such a pronoun lacks number features and, consequently, cannot value the unvalued number features of each instance of paradigmatic se in the relevant cases. As for (8d), MacDonald and Vázquez-Lozares assumes that certain instances of nonfinite tense simply do not license impersonal se.5

Regardless of the internal coherence of this type of approach to the CB and its possible compatibility with empirical data, it is clearly incompatible with my more basic assumptions here, in particular, with my assumption that a mere Agree failure does not

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4 Although, as Jairo Nunes pointed out to me (p.c.), we still have to determine when exactly identity avoidance is computed and how exactly spurious se is treated.

5 On this account, this ban is general and does not depend on the presence of impersonal se in the matrix clause. As the following example shows, absence of impersonal se in the matrix clause does not improve the final result:

(i)  *Intentó castigarse a los corruptos.
      tried punish.INF-SEDOM DOM the corrupt.
      Intended reading: ‘One tried to punish the corrupt.’

Yet, the situation clearly improves when the sentence is modified by an adverbial construction like durante el último gobierno reforcing the impersonal reading of the entire sentence:

(ii)  ¿Durante el último gobierno, quiso castigarse a los culpables, pero no se pudo.
      ‘During the last government, one/someone wanted to punish the culprits, but it was not possible.’

Even if this is not the preferred output, the sentence is far from being unacceptable, casting doubts then on MacDonald and Vázquez-Lozares’s approach.
lead to ungrammaticality. As is well-known, solid arguments in favor of Agree failures are given in Preminger (2014). I fully concur with Preminger here. In any case, in addition to this, there are many details of MacDonald and Vázquez-Lozares’ (2020b) analysis that, as far as I can tell, remain unclear. For example, there is no explicit comment with respect to the mechanism behind control sentences. The claim is that “Pro$_{se}$ in matrix context must share its features with PRO in the embedded context.” (p. 22). That this is the case is, of course, descriptively correct, as attested in simple cases like the following one in which the matrix subject controls the inflectional features of PRO, which, in turn, determines the same features in the inherent clitic me.

(10)  
Yo quiero PRO quejarme.
I want PRO complain-INF-ME
‘I want to complain.’

The problem is how PRO and the matrix subject end up sharing the same features. The default hypothesis, once PRO is assumed as a primitive, is that the underlying mechanism should be Agree. This is extensively argued in Landau (2000, 2004). Putting aside many technical details, the minimal assumption is that PRO must enter the derivation with a set of unvalued φ-features that are valued by the controller or particular functional heads in the main clause. Now, this minimal assumption seems to be incompatible with MacDonald and Vázquez-Lozares’ (2020b) approach to impersonal se and their assumption regarding the fatality of an Agree failure. In effect, if this was the case, then a sentence like (9) would be incorrectly ruled out as an Agree failure, since pro$_{se}$ would not value the number features of PRO. Unfortunately, MacDonald and Vázquez-Lozares do not provide any alternative to the default hypothesis, making the proposal hard to evaluate.

The proposal in Pujalte (2012) is also incompatible with my approach to se constructions in general because of her commitment with the PF nature of the clitic se and it’s agreeing variants (see also Pujalte and Saab 2012). The theory I will introduce in the following section share many features with Pujalte’s approach but differs precisely in the very nature of the clitic se. As I have already advanced, on my view, this clitic is a syntactic, not a PF, expletive. This makes both proposals irreconcilable in many aspects that I cannot discuss in full detail here (see Saab 2020). I will only briefly mention that under the post-syntactic approach to se constructions simple control cases in which impersonal se is the controller (see, for instance, (9)) cannot be derived in an obvious way. See, however, Pujalte (2012) for an attempt and extensive discussion.

For all these reasons, I will explore an alternative solution to the CB. Given the short nature of this study, I will keep the ongoing discussion in its simpler form. So, in the following section I will resume my general theory of se constructions, according to which the apparently irreducible distinction between paradigmatic and non-paradigmatic se can be indeed entirely dissolved, if Agree failures do not lead to non-convergent derivations per se. I think that the particular empirical domain that se constructions instantiate in Spanish makes a strong case for Preminger’s Agree failure model. Then, in section 3, I handle the CB from this perspective and show that in some restricted and well-defined scenarios certain types of Agree failures do lead to non-convergent LFs. Put differently, the CB is derived here as a LF legibility crash. A further important consequence of the paradigm emerging from the CB is that it adds another piece of evidence to dissolve well-known taxonomies for the clitic se in Spanish.
2. SE AS A PROBE FOR A-MOVEMENT: A UNIFORM THEORY OF SE CONSTRUCTIONS IN SPANISH

The uniform theory for se I favor has as a first crucial ingredient a difference in the formal makeup of a subset of clitics and of regular lexical phrases. Concretely, I assume that certain clitics, and se in particular, are probes for A-movement (see Saab 2020, 2021):

(11) **Thesis 1 (syntax)**: se is a probe for A-movement.

In order to have a specific implementation of this thesis, I further assume that clitics are structurally defective: they do not project a Case phrase (KP). By hypothesis, only K heads can be θ-receptors. Whenever a K head is active in the syntactic derivation, it is also a potential receptor of θ-roles. On this theory, as in many others, more than one θ-role can be assigned to an active KP. Therefore, I conceive of the Θ-Criterion just as the prohibition for an argument to lack a θ-role or as the prohibition for having more than one argument with the same θ-role. Indeed, this latter prohibition is at the heart of my explanation of the CB.

Coming back to the basic ingredients of the theory for se I am offering, Thesis 1, plus this auxiliary assumption about K heads, gives rise to the following formal difference between se and regular arguments:

(12) \[SE = D_{\min/\max}[\phi: \text{unvalued, EPP}] \quad \text{vs.} \quad \text{Regular arguments} = K_{\max}[i\phi: \text{valued}, \theta]\]

Note that, like in Chomsky (1995), at least a subset of clitics is taken to be phrasally hybrid, having at the same time properties of phrases and of heads. Consider as illustration the impersonal se construction in (2) and the se reflexive sentence in (4). In both cases, the clitic performs exactly the same function: it merges with Voice and deletes its subcategorization D-feature. Thus, the basic underlying argument structures are identical, namely \(< > = \text{deleted features}):

(13) \[\text{[VoiceP} \quad SE[\phi: \text{unvalued, EPP}] \quad \text{Voice}[<D>] \quad \text{[VP criticar Ana]]}\]

What is then the essential syntactic difference between reflexives and impersonals? I contend that it is Abstract Case. As shown again in (14), whereas transitive sentences formed with impersonal se have an accusative direct object, in reflexives the same internal argument surfaces as nominative:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impersonal se vs. reflexives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(14)</strong> a. Se criticó a Ana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE criticized DOM Ana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘One criticized Ana.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Ana se criticó.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ana SE criticized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Ana criticized herself.’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Given the prohibition for having more than one argument with the same θ-role, an anonymous reviewer wonders how the present approach deals with coordinated DPs/KPs, such as John and Paul kissed the same girl (reviewer’s example). Following standard assumptions on Θ-Theory here, I assume that when two DPs/KPs are conjoined there is only one θ-role discharged to the big DP (or just the CoordP) that dominates the conjoined arguments.
Such a difference is syntactically quite radical. For the impersonal derivation, this means that se as a syntactic probe cannot attract the internal argument, which is inactivated immediately after its Case feature is valued as accusative (Chomsky 2000, 2001). This obviously results in an Agree failure:

Scenario #1: Agree failure
(15) \[\text{VoiceP} \ \text{se}[^\text{ϕ}: \text{unvalued, EPP}] \ \text{Voice}[^{\text{D}>}] \ [\text{VP} \ \text{criticar} \ [\text{KP} \ \text{Ana}[\text{Case: accusative, theme, } i^{\text{ϕ}: \text{valued}]}] ] \]

For the reflexive derivation, absence of Case valuation in the lower domain leaves the internal argument Ana active for entering into further A-dependencies. Concretely, Ana raises to a position in which it can delete the EPP feature se has, value se’s inflectional features and get an additional agent 0-role from the Voice head.

Scenario #2: Agree by A-movement:
(16) \[\text{VoiceP} \ [\text{KP} \ \text{Ana}[\text{agent, theme, } i^{\text{ϕ}: \text{valued, Case: unvalued}]}] \ \text{se}[^\text{ϕ}: \text{valued, } <\text{EPP}>] \ \text{Voice}[^{\text{D}>}] \ [\text{VP} \ \text{criticar} <[\text{KP} \ \text{Ana}[\text{theme, } i^{\text{ϕ}: \text{valued, Case: unvalued}]}] > ] \]

After T (or C, depending on some assumptions) is introduced, Ana values its Case feature as nominative. Thus, the theory just sketched reduces the differences between impersonals and reflexives of the relevant type to a simple difference in the Case-Agree system in each case. As advanced in the introduction, the theory is committed to tolerate Agree failures in the system, as essentially proposed by Preminger (2014). In particular, my analysis of reflexives and impersonals exploits Agree successes and Agree failures to account for their differences in form and interpretation. On the one hand, successful or failed applications of Agree automatically give us paradigmatic and non-paradigmatic instances of se. This is self-evident: whenever Agree is successful, the form of the clitic will depend on the inflectional features of the lexical subject:

Paradigmatic se:
(17) \[\text{VoiceP} \ \text{Ana/yo/vos se/me/te} \ \text{Voice}[^{\text{D}>}] \ [\text{VP} \ \text{criticar} <\text{Ana/yo/vos}> ] \]

In contradistinction, as shown in (15), if Agree fails then the clitic itself surfaces as third person singular by default.

On the other hand, and this is crucial for the ongoing discussion, successful or failed applications of Agree results in two different LF realizations, as well. This is stated as follows:

(18) Thesis 2 (semantics): The LF realization of se depends on the syntactic output. Either Agree applies in the syntax between se and its goal and LF receives the instruction for predicate abstraction or Agree fails and, as a consequence, there is no abstraction. If the latter is the case, se satisfies the individual argument Voice requires and is realized as an indefinite in Heim’s (1982) sense (probably, under existential closure).

\[\text{Note that, in addition to this Agree failure, the EPP feature se has is not deleted by any other operation, at least not in an obvious way. Are then EPP-checking failures also allowed in this system? I think that this depends a lot on the ontological commitment one has regarding the existence of such a formal feature. For the purposes of this paper, I have assumed the EPP-feature without too much commitment with particular implementations, but as a way to mechanically trigger A-movement. In Saab (2021), I see the EPP as a mere index triggering A-movement, whose value is determined by the Agree operation itself. On this conception, strictly speaking, the EPP is not “deleted” but valued/determined. Not valuing the EPP/index does not lead to a non-convergent derivation, but to a different LF, one in which the clitic is interpreted as an indefinite.}\]
The idea is very simple. The LF correlate of a successful application of the *Agree* operation between *se* and its goals results in an LF in which the clitic itself is a mere index that triggers predicate abstraction as defined, for instance, in Heim and Kratzer (1998: 186):

(19) **Predicate Abstraction:** Let α be a branching node with daughters β and γ, where γ dominates only a numeric index i. Then, for any variable assignment g, \([\alpha]_g^\delta = \lambda x. \in D. \[\gamma\]_g[i\leftarrow x]\).

If *Agree* fails, like in the impersonal *se* scenario, then the clitic cannot receive a referential index and, consequently, abstraction is not triggered. In this situation, LF reads the clitic as an indefinite variable in Heim’s (1982) sense (see also Chierchia 2004 and Mendikoetxea 2008). The two LF just commented can be roughly represented with the following two trees:

(20) ![Tree Diagram](image)

Summing up the main points made so far, the theory I favor dissolves any particular taxonomy of *se* constructions in Spanish. There is only one *se* in the grammar. Differences among “types” of *se* must not be looked for in the clitic *se* per se but in the formal properties of the clauses in which *se* occurs. If the theory is correct, any occurrence of *se* in the clause (*modulo* the so-called “spurious *se*”, *e.g.*, *Se lo dijo* ‘SE CL ACC said’) univocally indicates the presence of a syntactic expletive merged with the Voice head. As I have shown in Saab (2020), the theory extends successfully to other cases of paradigmatic and non-paradigmatic *se*. Let me just briefly consider the case of

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8 Existential closure (or whatever other mechanism for getting the impersonal reading is relevant) must, of course, be sensitive to the intervention of other possible operators present in the Syntax-LF. Thus, if generic operators are active, existential closure does not apply and the variable *se* instantiates in that particular case is bound by the relevant operator. As is very well-known at least since Cinque (1988), this particular scenario in which a generic operator intervenes licenses what Cinque called “[argument] *se*”, which only occurs in such generic environments. I will come to this distinction in section 3.

(i) a. Cuando *se* desaparece de esa manera, *se* causan problemas. *When one disappears in that way, troubles are caused.*
   b. *Ayer *se* desapareció de repente.* *yesterday SE disappeared suddenly*

   [generic: OK vs. episodic: *]
benefactive-aspectual and inherent \textit{se}, whose analyses would be important for the discussion in the next section.\footnote{As for passive \textit{se} (see (1)), the remaining instance of non-paradigmatic \textit{se}, I assume, following Pujalte and Saab (2014), Saab (2014, 2020) and Ormazabal and Romero (2020), that its syntax is the same as impersonal \textit{se}, with agreement differences between both “types” arising at PF.}

(21) a. Juan \textit{se} comió la manzana.  
Juan \textit{SE} ate the apple  
‘Juan ate the apple.’

b. Juan \textit{se} quejó.  
Juan \textit{SE} complained  
‘Juan complained.’

As for benefactive-aspectual \textit{se}, I assume the simplified structure in (22a), according to which the subject is base-generated as an argument of a high ApplP (see Pylkkänen 2008), which assigns a benefactive $\theta$-role to its argument. The clitic \textit{se} is merged with Voice as already indicated and attracts the benefactive to an extra Spec,VoiceP position in which the benefactive gets an additional agent $\theta$-role from Voice (see (22a)). As for inherent \textit{se}, it instantiates a case in which the verbal root selects a DP, but it does not $\theta$-mark it (contra a very well-known assumption in Chomsky 1981; see also Postal and Pullum 1988).

(22) a. $\begin{array}{l}
\text{[\textit{se}$\phi$: valued, <EPP>] Voice[<D>] Appl[vp comió la manzana]} \\
\text{[\textit{se}$\phi$: valued, <EPP>] Voice[<D>] Appl[vp comió la manzana] \]} \\
\text{[\textit{se}$\phi$: valued, <EPP>] Voice[<D>] Appl[vp comió la manzana] \]} \\
\text{[\textit{se}$\phi$: valued, <EPP>] Voice[<D>] Appl[vp comió la manzana] \]} \\
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\text{[\textit{se}$\phi$: valued, <EPP>] Voice[<D>] Appl[vp comió la manzana] \]} \\
\text{[\textit{se}$\phi$: valued, <EPP>] Voice[<D>] Appl[vp comió la manzana] \]} \\
\end{array}$

b. $\begin{array}{l}
\text{[\textit{se}$\phi$: valued, <EPP>] Voice[<D>] Appl[vp comió la manzana]} \\
\text{[\textit{se}$\phi$: valued, <EPP>] Voice[<D>] Appl[vp comió la manzana] \]} \\
\text{[\textit{se}$\phi$: valued, <EPP>] Voice[<D>] Appl[vp comió la manzana] \]} \\
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\text{[\textit{se}$\phi$: valued, <EPP>] Voice[<D>] Appl[vp comió la manzana] \]} \\
\text{[\textit{se}$\phi$: valued, <EPP>] Voice[<D>] Appl[vp comió la manzana] \]} \\
\end{array}$

I refer the reader to Saab (2020) for a detailed justification and further discussion on these and other \textit{se} “constructions”. For the purposes of the next section, these analyses will be enough.

3. A DRAMATIC \textit{AGREE} FAILURE

Let’s see now how the present theory accounts for the CB, repeated below:

(23) \textbf{Control Ban (CB):} A matrix impersonal \textit{se} subject cannot control an infinitival clause containing \textit{any} other instance of \textit{se} (\textit{modulo} spurious \textit{se}).

Recall the basic paradigm:

(24) a. \textit{*Se} intentó criticar-\textit{se}.  
\textit{SEIMP} tried criticize.INF-\textit{SEREFL}  
\textbf{INTENDED READING:} ‘One tried to criticize oneself.’

b. \textit{*Se} quiso comer-\textit{se} una manzana.  
\textit{SEIMP} wanted eat.INF-\textit{SEBENEFL} an apple  
\textbf{INTENDED READING:} ‘One tried to eat an apple.’
c. *Se intentó quejar-se menos.  
\text{SE}_{\text{IMP}} \text{ tried } \text{ complain.}_\text{INF} \text{-SE}_{\text{INH}} \text{ less}  
\text{INTENDED READING: } ‘\text{One tried to complain less.}’

d. *Se intentó castigarse a los corruptos.  
\text{SE}_{\text{IMP}} \text{ tried } \text{ punish.}_\text{INF} \text{-SE}_{\text{IMP}} \text{ DOM the corrupt}.
\text{INTENDED READING: } ‘\text{One tried to punish the corrupt.}’

I will adopt a simplified \textit{Agree}-based theory of control sentences, like the one proposed by Landau (2000, 2004). As far as I can tell, the simplifications I will make in what follows do not affect the spirit of such a theory. Consider an obligatory subject control sentence as a starting point:

\begin{align*}
\text{(25)} & \quad \text{Ana \ quiere trabajar.} \\
& \hspace{1cm} \text{A. wants work.}_\text{INF} \\
& \hspace{1cm} ‘\text{Ana wants to work.}’
\end{align*}

The basic assumption is this: \textit{PRO} enters the derivation with a set of Case and \(\phi\)-features unvalued. With Pesetsky and Torrego (2001), I assume that unvalued features can be interpretable. This is what occurs with \textit{PRO}, whose \(\phi\)-set is interpretable but unvalued. Finally, I assume that \textit{PRO} also enters the derivation with an unvalued referential index. I think that this latter assumption can be seen as a way of interpreting Landau’s \([-R]\) feature, \textit{i.e.}, a referential index that depends on the referential properties of the controller in order to get its semantic value. Nothing hinges on any of these concrete implementations, though. The important point, mostly uncontroversial, is that \textit{PRO} does not have inherent, valued \(\phi\)-features. The infinitival clause can be then represented as follows:

\begin{align*}
\text{(26)} & \quad \text{[CP PRO[Case: unvalued, } \phi\text{-unvalued, Referential Index: unvalued] trabajar]}
\end{align*}

Somewhat simplifying the set of \textit{Agree} relations that take place after the controller and other functional heads are added to the derivation, I will assume that \textit{PRO} gets all its features valued after an \textit{Agree} relation with the controller:  

\begin{align*}
\text{(27)} & \quad \text{[Ana … [CP PRO[Case: Nominative, } \phi\text{-valued, Referential Index: 2] trabajar] ]}
\end{align*}

The index 2 is just a convenient way to state that after an application of \textit{Agree} for the \textit{Ana-PRO} pair is done, \textit{PRO}’s referential index must be read as the following assignment function:

\begin{align*}
\text{(28)} \quad \llbracket g(2) \rrbracket & = \text{Ana}
\end{align*}

Again, the reader should take this as a convenient simplification. Using a \([-R]\) feature as in Landau would not affect my main point here. In both cases, we obtain the desired result that the controller of \textit{PRO} will be \textit{Ana} after the said \textit{Agree} relation.

\footnote{This is another simplification (perhaps, the most controversial one) of Landau’s theory, for whom matrix T, not the controller, is the most relevant probe for \textit{PRO} (although things are even more complex, see Landau 2004 for details). I make this assumption only for expository purposes. As far as I can tell, this does not modify my point in this study.}
Consider now a sentence like (29a) in which the infinitival complement of the subject control predicate is a reflexive sentence and the controller a regular DP like Ana. In (29b), I provide a rough analysis of such a sentence along the lines of the proposed theory. According to such analysis, PRO is generated in the complement position of criticar with its entire set of features unvalued. In that position, it gets the theme θ-role from criticar. Then, the clitic se is merged with Voice and attracts PRO. At this derivational stage, PRO receives the agent θ-role, deletes the EPP feature in se, but cannot value its uninterpretable ϕ-features. I also make the auxiliary assumption that PRO moves to T, but this is not crucial. In any case, after Ana is introduced into the main clause, the set of features in PRO gets valued. Following an assumption in Chomsky (1995) and subsequent work, this valuation affects all the lower copies of PRO. As a result of this process, se ends up with its set of uninterpretable ϕ-features also valued and, as we already know, this has the LF effect of translating the clitic into a mere index triggering predicate abstraction. The LF for the embedded VoiceP is given in (29c). As is clear, this is a perfectly convergent derivation.

(29)  

a. Ana quiso criticarse.  
A. wanted criticize.INF-SEREFL

‘Ana wanted to criticized herself.’  


c. LF for embedded VoiceP: ∃e.[Agent(Ana, e) & Criticar(e) & Theme(Ana, e)]

Let’s move on and see how our basic pattern is derived under the present theory. I will focus on the impossibility for the impersonal se to control an infinitival complement with reflexive se in it:

(30)  

*Se intentó criticarse.  
SEIMP tried criticize.INF-SEREFL

INTENDED READING: ‘One tried to criticize oneself.’

Consider first the following derivational step inside the complement clause (RI = Referential Index):

(31)  

[VoiceP se[<ϕ: unvalued, EPP] Voice[<D>] [vp criticar PRO {[Case: unv., iϕ: unv., theme, RI: unv.}] ]]

Here, se is a probe and PRO is a defective pronominal in the sense already commented above. Now, note that although PRO does not possess valued ϕ-features, such features are interpretable. This fact, together with the fact that it is active (i.e., its Case feature is unvalued), renders PRO a goal for the probe that se instantiates; so, PRO moves to a position in which c-commands se.

(32)  

[VoiceP PRO {[Case: unv., iϕ: unv., theme, agent]} se[ϕ: unvalued, <EPP>] Voice[<D>] [vp criticar tPRO] ]

This movement is enough to delete the EPP feature se encodes and to assign the agent θ-role to PRO. Yet, this movement does not trigger a legitimate instance of Agree, so the ϕ-features of both PRO and se remain unvalued.
Now, when matrix *se* is merged with matrix Voice, it probes for a suitable goal, but it does not find any. This is because, as discussed in Saab (2020), *se* cannot probe beyond its eventive core or, put differently, the embedded CP works as a barrier for A-extraction.\(^\text{11}\) We already know what the LF consequences of this Agree failure are for matrix *se*: the clitic itself is interpreted as the indefinite agent argument of Voice. Therefore, matrix *se* is not the source of the ungrammaticality we want to explain. Let’s look inside infinitival complement then:

(33) \[
\]

As we already know, within the infinitival complement there is another Agree failure between PRO and *se*, but this time such a failure results in a dramatic legibility problem at LF. Recall that whenever *se* does not get a referential index as a result of Agree, it must be read as an indefinite variable (cf. Thesis 2 in (18)). But if this happens, we end up in a scenario where both PRO and *se* are read as the agent of the event. This is a flagrant violation of the Θ-criterion. Crucially, PRO and *se* cannot be referentially linked because of the abovementioned Agree failure. Absence of *se* in the infinitival complement is grammatical, although depending on the predicate involved is felt as a bit marginal for some. At any rate, the following sentence is perfectly grammatical:

(34) En este país, nunca *se* quiso castigar

in this country never *SE*\(^\text{IMP}\) wanted punish.INF

a los corruptos.

DOM the corrupt

Crucially, the syntactic derivation of a sentence like (34) also contains multiple Agree failures, but none leads to the same legibility problem at LF as the one observed with cases like (30). As shown in the rough representation in (35), matrix *se* fails to attract a goal and, as a consequence, an Agree fails obtains. This is the kind of Agree failure we assume derives impersonal/passive *se* in general, so there is nothing new here: a default mechanism repairs the inflectional set *se* encodes. Now, embedded PRO also fails to get its features valued. At LF, PRO, which bears the agent θ-role, is read as an indefinite variable. Existential closure in the matrix clause would give us the desired result that both indefinite variables are bound by the same existential operator:

(35) ... *se{φ: unv, EPP} quiso [PRO{agent, \*φ: unv, Case: unv, RI: unv} castigar a los corruptos]

Beyond the implementation details one favors, it is clear that, unlike the CB pattern, no offense to the Θ-criterion arises here.

In order to get a more complete picture of the approach to the CB I defend, let me briefly show now how the same explanation generalizes to the other two cases in (24)

\(^{11}\) In effect, given this assumption regarding this restriction to probing only into the eventive core, the present theory is incompatible, at least conceptually, with the movement theory of control (see Hornstein 1999 and Boeckx et al 2010). If we abandon such an assumption (but see Saab 2020 for an argument in favor of it), I think that the movement theory of control can, indeed, obtain the same empirical results as the PRO theory as far as the Control Ban is concerned and in a very similar, although not identical, way to the one proposed here. Thanks to Jairo Nunes for some insightful comments on this particular point.
involving a paradigmatic se in the subordinate clause: aspectual-benefactive se (24b) and inherent se (24c).

As for benefactive se, recall the analysis proposed in (22a) and repeated below:


Like in the reflexive case, we find exactly the same legibility problem at LF in (24b): PRO moves to a θ-position, Spec,VoiceP, but crucially fails to agree with se, and, consequently, we end up with an illegitimate LF configuration in which PRO and se, which do not form a referential chain, should be both the agent of the event.


And the same illegible LF arises whenever inherent se occurs in the infinitival complement. Recall the proposed analysis in (22b):

(38) [VoiceP PRO[agent, Case: unv., iϕ: unval. ] se[ϕ: unvalued, <EPP>] Voice[<D>] [VP quejar[<D>]
<PRO[Case: unv., iϕ: unval. ] > ] ]

Now, when we try to embed this type of structure into a subject control configuration in which impersonal se occupies the external argument position, PRO and embedded se are both interpreted as the agent of the subordinate event without forming a referential chain:


In event semantic terms, the problem for any attempt of controlling a paradigmatic se by impersonal se can be schematized in the following way:

(40) Ilegible LF: ∃e.[Agent(PRO, e) & ∃xAgent(se, e) & P(e) & …]

So far, I have explained those situations in which we try to control an infinitival complement containing an instance of some paradigmatic se. Yet, as we already now, impersonal se in the embedded clause is also ruled out:

(41) *Se intentó castigarse a los corruptos. .
\text{INTENDED READING: ‘One tried to punish the corrupt.’}

For those that believe that impersonal se requires valuing nominative with a functional head like, say, finite T (see Cinque 1988, Saab 2002, Ormazabal and Romero 2019, 2020, among others), this is of course ruled out for reasons not related to the type of Agree failures we are exploring here, but because the embedded se is in a clause in which nominative is not available. However, this correlation has at least two important gaps. First, there are nonfinite contexts in which nominative is not available and, yet,
impersonal *se* is allowed. The case at point is infinitival complements of perception verbs. For many speakers, impersonal *se* is licensed both in Spanish and Italian:

(42) a. Non ho mai visto spender*si* così tanti soldi come quest’anno.
    ‘I’ve never seen *si* spend so much money as this year.’
    b. Non ho mai visto acquistare*si* così tante merci come quest’anno.
    ‘I’ve never seen *si* purchase so many goods as this year.’

    [Cinque 1988: 561, footnote 48]

(43) a. Nunca he visto bailarse un tango de esa manera.
    ‘I’ve never seen dance a tango in that way.’

    [Saab 2014: 157, footnote 25]

    b. Nunca escuché criticarse tanto a alguien.
    ‘I’ve never heard criticize someone so much.’

Cinque’s (1988) suggestion is that these are cases of middle *se*, not of impersonal-passive *se*. Yet, this cannot be correct because accusative case is assigned inside the infinitival clause (note the differential object marker in (43b)). One could argue then that at least for some speakers impersonal *se* has the distribution of overt subjects in general, covering thus accusative subjects of ECM-constructions. But again, this cannot be on the right track as *cause* subjects in *hacer* causatives cannot be replaced by *se*, as shown with (44b).

(44) a. Juan hizo a Pedro criticarse, comer*se* una manzana, quejarse...
    ‘Juan made Pedro criticize himself, eat an apple, complain…’

    b. Juan hizo castigar(*se*) a los culpables. (ok as reflexive/reciprocal)
    ‘Juan made someone/one punish the culprits.’

For space reasons, I will not discuss here the contrast between causatives and ECM sentences. For detailed discussion on this, see Saab (2014, 2015). The second gap is due to an observation also made by Cinque and can be stated in the following way: only impersonal *se* associated to transitive and unergative predicates is licensed in those nonfinite configurations in which nominative case is available, like in the following infinitival absolute clauses.\(^{12}\)

(45) a. Al castigar el gobierno/ellos a los culpables, se consiguió la paz.
    *Transitives*
    ‘Once the government/they punished the culprits, peace was obtained.’

    b. Al castigarse a los culpables, se consiguió la paz.
    ‘Once someone/one punished the culprits, peace was obtained.’

(46) a. Cuando *se* desaparece de esa manera, se causan problemas.
    *Unaccusatives*
    ‘When one disappears in that way, troubles are caused.’

    b. *Al desaparecer*se de esa manera, se causan problemas.

\(^{12}\) The distribution of impersonal *se* associated to unergative predicates in Spanish does not behave exactly as predicted by Cinque’s split. They are degraded when compared with transitives but not so degraded as the rest of [-argument] *se*s, e.g., (?)?De trabajar*se* así… ‘if ones works in that way…’. Maybe, impersonal *se* with unergatives responds to a different syntactic configuration (impersonal passives like in Romanian? see Dobrovie-Sorin 1998). I do not have an answer to this problem at the moment. As far as I know, the issue was not discussed in the literature.
(47)  a. Cuando se es condenado sin razón, uno se rebela.  \( \text{Passives} \)
    b. *Al serse condenado sin razón, uno se rebela.
      ‘When one is condemned without a reason, one rebels.’

(48)  a. Cuando se es amable, se es aceptado socialmente.  \( \text{Copulatives} \)
    b. *Al serse amable, se es aceptado socialmente.
      ‘When one is kind, one is socially accepted.’

So, for Cinque, a second split in the se construction realm is needed: [+argument] se vs. [-argument] se (see also footnote 8). In effect, according to Cinque, the distribution of the impersonal se sentences formed with unaccusative and passives forces to make a further division inside the non-paradigmatic slot. Crucially, the division is sensitive to the type of predicate involved in the relevant impersonal se-si sentence. The impersonal se in unaccusative-passive sentences is akin to an expletive that requires syntactic licensing by agreement.

The preceding discussion aims to show that besides initial appearances the distribution of impersonal se does not constitute an argument in favor of the nominative vs. non-nominative se division, at least not straightforwardly.\(^\text{13}\) The way in which the important observations made by Cinque were taken in the subsequent literature followed his main insights. But as is clear from the two gaps briefly commented here, one could take another route, according to which, strictly speaking, se is always [-argument], i.e., in the terms of the proposed theory, just a syntactic expletive. As I have shown in Saab (2020), this way the two gaps discussed here can be explained in a rather straightforward manner. At any rate, if I am correct, the source of the ungrammaticality in (41) cannot be attributed to absence of nominative case. One alternative is ruling out this case, exactly in the same way I have ruled out those examples in which the infinitival complement contains some type of paradigmatic se. This would amount to forcing the introduction of PRO in control clauses. I think this is a plausible alternative in view of the type of algorithm behind the control calculus (see in particular Landau 2004). Yet, this alternative is not forced and, what’s more important, not without problem. So, suppose, for instance, that only se, not PRO, is introduced in the embedded infinitival clause. Roughly, this would suppose two instances of Agree failures:

\[(49) \text{se} [\text{\&}: \text{unv., EPP}] \text{intentó} [\text{CP} \ldots] [\text{VoiceP se} [\text{\&}: \text{unv., EPP}] \text{cerrar} \ldots] \]

Now, recall that according to Thesis 2 in (18), this situation implies existential closure in the relevant domain. In this case, however, existential closure in the embedded and in the matrix clause would amount to blocking subject control and trigger an illegitimate disjoint reference reading between the matrix and the embedded subject.

\[(50) \exists x. \text{se} x \text{intentó} [\text{CP} \ldots] [\text{VoiceP} \exists x. \text{se} x \text{cerrar} \ldots] \]

Thus, the present theory derives the entire Control Ban paradigm as concrete Agree failures that create non-convergent LFs.

\(^{13}\) It is important to insist in the weakness of Cinque’s argument because even nowadays the division is taken as irreducible even for researchers who favor the dissolution of particular taxonomies of se construction in Spanish and Romance. This is the case of Ormazabal and Romero (2020), who propose dissolving the passive vs. impersonal division for non-paradigmatic se (see also Pujalte and Saab 2014), but who keep with the nominative vs. non-nominative distinction. Yet, the two gaps in Cinque’s original division are not accounted for in their work.
4. CONCLUSION

I have conceived of the Control Ban (repeated below) in Spanish as a case in favor of a particular theory of se constructions in Spanish and, more generally, as an argument in favor of a particular model for Agree, according to which Agree failures do not lead to non-convergent outputs.

(51) Control Ban (CB): A matrix impersonal se subject cannot control an infinitival clause containing any other instance of se (modulo spurious se).

Agree failures can, however, lead to non-convergent failures, in particular, to legibility problems at LF, whenever other aspects of the clause conspire for such a result. This is precisely what the CB shows in Spanish. In the relevant infinitival complements, se attracts PRO, but PRO itself can never value its own ϕ-features and, consequently, the ϕ-features of se. As I have tried to show here, this particular scenario results in an LF in which both PRO and se receive the agent interpretation, a non-convergent semantic output under any plausible conception of θ-theory or, more generally, of event and argument structure interpretation.

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