What is expletive about doubly negative contexts in Modern Greek?
Marika Lekakou, University of Ioannina

Greek has two markers of sentential negation, *ðen* and *min*. The received wisdom is that they are in complementary distribution, each heading the single NegP on the clause, depending on clausal mood: *ðen* occurs in indicative and *min* in subjunctive contexts (Veloudis & Philippaki-Warburton 1984; Rivero 1994; Philippaki-Warburton 1994, 1998; Tsimpli & Roussou 1996, *i.a.*). Quite unexpectedly, however, a number of cases exist where *ðen* and *min* co-occur (see Manta 2020 for an overview). I will provide a description of the various doubly negative cases, which I will show do not constitute a homogeneous class, syntactically or semantically. I will argue that a single NegP in Greek can be upheld, even in the face of the doubling data, and that the reasonable idea that clauses have a unique mood specification (signaled in Greek by the form of the negative marker) is sustainable. In order to reconcile these two claims with the doubling data, I will capitalize on the following: *min* (and only *min*) may spell out C; and *ðen* (and only *ðen*) can be licensed as truth-conditionally expletive.

Selected references