Collins and Postal (2014) claim that examples like (1a) instantiate a kind of syntactic raising which they call Classical NEG Raising. Involved is the raising of a NEG from the embedded clause to the matrix clause on the interpretation where it is equivalent to (1b).

(1)  
\[ \text{a. I don’t think this course is interesting} \]  
\[ \text{b. I think this course is not interesting.} \]  

One argument from CP(2014) for a syntactic view of Classical NR is based on parenthetical clauses, that is, those like the expressions italicized in (2), which CP(2014) analyze as an instance of deletion.

(2)  
\[ \text{Carmen will, Ted thinks, certainly marry Fred.} \]  

In particular, the argument is based on the principles determining the conditions under which negative parenthetical clauses can exist. In this talk, I review CP(2014)’s analysis of parentheticals as deletion and their account of the distribution of negative parentheticals.

Title: NEG Raising, Deletion and Parentheticals