Note that the second person expression can only bind a second person reflexive and can only be tagged by the second person pronoun etc. Note also that "the person properties of the DP are determined by those of its head determiner". (A.Radford,1997: 97)

(3) Complement -selection properties

(i) *I write* ***poems***

(ii) *I write* ***poetry***

(iii) * *I write* ***poem***

Only if we assume that there is a null determiner $\emptyset$ heading the bold-typed nominals can we account for the ungrammaticality of sentence 14 (3)(iii) since the null determiner only selects a complement that is either a plural count noun such as *poems* or a singular mass noun such as *poetry*. The null determiner seems "to be parallel to those of the overt determiner *enough*". (A.Radford,1997: 97)

15.

(i) *I've read enough* ***poems***

(ii) *I've read enough* ***poetry***

(iii) * *I've read enough* ***poem***

Therefore, "nominals modified by an overt determiner are DPs, bare nominals are DPs headed by a null determiner and pronouns are determiners without a complement. This means that all nominals and pronominal arguments are projections of an (overt or covert) D constituent", (A.Radford,1997: 98)(i.e. the DP hypothesis) as shown by 16:

16.