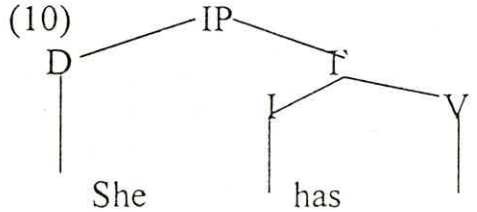
maintains that some grammatical features are **interpretable** (at LF);whereas others are **uninterpretable** (at LF) by virtue of having no semantic content. Therefore, **LF representations** may contain only (semantically) interpretable features. He continues to say that if a derivation (i.e. a set of grammatical operations used to form a given type structure) gives rise to an LF-representation which contains only (semantically) interpretable features, the relevant derivation is said to **converge** (at LF). On the other hand, if an LF-representation containing one or more (semantically) uninterpretable features, the relevant derivation is said to **crash** (at LF) (i.e. the sentence is ill-formed). Also, grammatical features are **checked** in the course of a derivation ,and uninterpretable feature are erased once checked.

Applying this to a concrete example, we have the following tree diagram of *She has gone.*

(10)



	She	has	gone
head features	[3FSNom]	[Pres]	[+n]
specifier features		[3FSNom]	
complement features		[+n]	

3 = 3rd person, F= feminine , S = singular , Nom= nominative Case. Pres = present tense, +n = *n*- participle ;and blank entries for the specifier and complement features of *She* and *gone* mean that they do not have a specifier and complement. It is also assumed that "only (some) head- features are interpretable ,and that all complement - and specifier -features are uninterpretable (since they have no semantic content)." (A. Radford ,1997:72) The specifier- and complement -features "simply tell us what kind of complement or specifier a given item requires." (A. Radford