Thus, in the sentence *Saw you my master?* (Speed, Two Gentlemen of Verona , I, i) the verb *saw* moves from V to I and then from I to C. This is called two successive applications of head movement, which apply in a successive fashion. The verb first moves into INFL ,then into COMP.

There are significant parallels between V -to - I movement and I -to - C movement. In both cases, movement is from one head position to another ,representing the general operation of **head movement**, and movement is from a *lower* to a *higher* position, satisfying the c-command condition on binding and allowing the moved head to c-command its trace. In both cases, the moved head can move across an intervening nonhead constituent such as its specifier or an adverb. Both operations are also local operations ,reflecting some principle of Universal Grammar. Lisa Travis (1984) suggested that the relevant principle is a **head movement constraint** (=HMC) to the effect that a head can only move from the head position in one phrase to the head position in the immediately containing (i.e. next highest) phrase in the structure.

(117) Therefore, given our assumption "that inversion involves movement from I to C " "questions in E(arly) M(odern) E(nglish) involve the same *inversion* operation as in M(odern S(tandard E(nglish) , which involves movement from I to C." (117) Accordingly, we have an E(arly) M(odern) E(nglish) question as *Know you not the cause? (Tranio, Taming of the Shrew, IV,ii)*