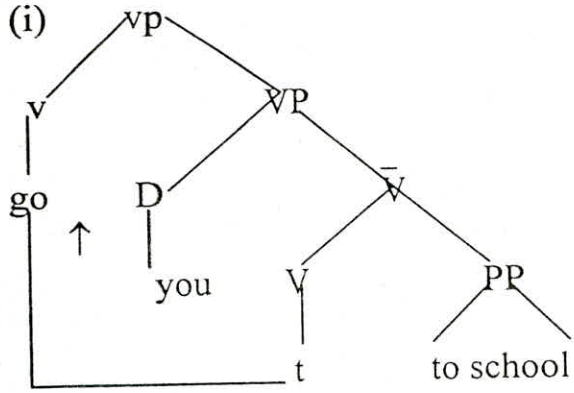
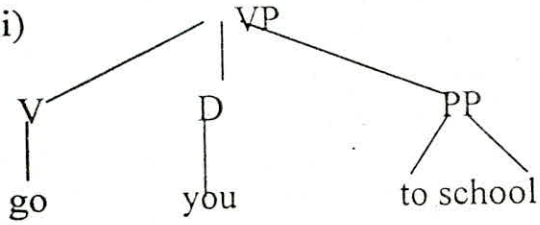
But as the assumption that the **unaccusative** subjects are underlying complements is problematic in this theory which assumes binary phrases (rather than ternary branching) (25) (i) is preferred over (25) (ii) for the imperative structures of Belfast English, which provide further difference between unaccusative verbs and others (i.e. only unaccusative verbs can be used in such imperative structures in Belfast English).

25.

(i)



(ii)



In (25) (i) , v is regarded as "strong because it contains an affixal eventive light verb -i.e. a light verb denoting an event- which has much the same sense as *happen)*". (215) This way we can account for the fact that subjects are postverbal in these imperative verbs, which are unaccusatives.

As for the preverbal subjects of transitive verbs and unergative verbs, these have structure (26).