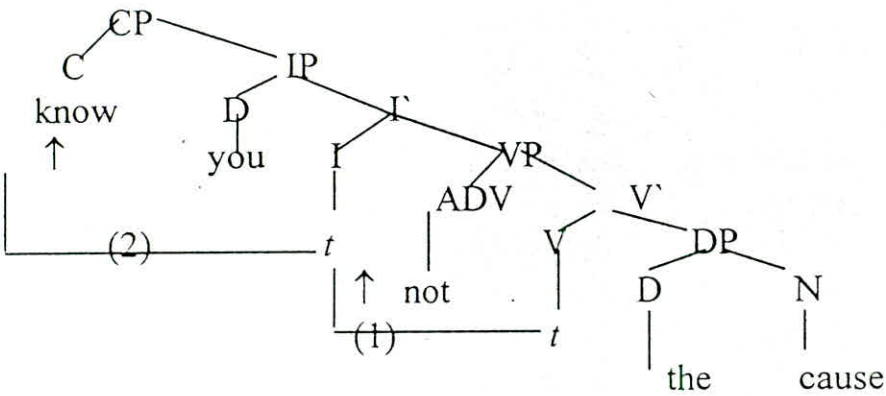
5.



"Head movement is said to apply in a **successive cyclic fashion,** moving the verb *know* (in successive steps) first into INFL ,then into COMP. Each separate movement operation is local (in that it moves *know* only into the head position in the next highest phrase containing it in the tree)." (118)

In order to account for the fact that "it was possible for finite (nonauxiliary) verbs to move to INFL in EME, but this is no longer possible in MSE" (118) Chomsky makes use of the "strength metaphor ,which allows us to make the assumption "that finite verbs carried *strong* agreement -features (i.e. strong person,/number specifier features in EME, whereas their counterparts in MSE carry *weak* agreement -features). And we might further suppose that only verbs which carry *strong* agreement -features are strong enough to move to INFL- hence that verbs carrying *weak* agreement -features are too weak to move into INFL." (118) In accounting for the question as to what determines whether finite verbs carry strong or weak agreement features, Radford (1997) says that in accordance with Chomsky (1995) "a plausible answer is that this is correlated with the relative richness of the agreement inflections carried by finite verbs". (Radford ,1997:119) In other words, "finite verbs have strong agreement features in languages in which they carry rich agreement inflections ,and weak agreement features in