"The fact that the INFL node ... contains no overt or covert item is meant to represent the assumption that the head I position of IP is simply *unfilled*" (A.Radford,1997: 90); and we can account for the agreement between *he* and *hates* by assuming that "when INFL is unfilled , the tense and agreement properties of the head V of VP **percolate** up to INFL." (A.Radford,1997: 90) This assumption is necessary because agreement "typically involves a local (phrase-internal) spec(ifier) -head relation between INFL and its specifier." (A.Radford,1997: 90) But " *he* and *hates* are contained within different phrases (*hates* being the head of VP and *he* being the subject of IP), the two are clearly not in a local specifier -head relation." (A.Radford,1997: 90) "Since *hates* is a third person singular present-tense verb form, the features of INFL (inherited from *hates)* will indicate that it has the features *third person singular present-tense,* and so will require it to have a *third person singular nominative subject."* (A.Radford,1997: 91)

Pretending that clauses which do not contain auxiliaries actually contain an unfilled auxiliary position has " the obvious advantage of the IP analysis", which " provides a unitary characterization of the syntax of clauses, since it allows us to say that all clauses contain an IP projection ,and that the subject of a clause is always in spec-IP (i.e. always occupies the specifier position within IP) "(A.Radford,1997: 91);and that " INFL in a finite clause always has a nominative subject, and always agrees with its subject." (A.Radford,1997: 91)

"A direct consequence of the *unfilled* INFL...of auxiliariless finite clauses is that finite auxiliaries and finite verbs occupy different positions within the clause: finite auxiliaries occupy the head I position of IP, whereas finite nonauxiliary verbs occupy the head V position of VP." (A.Radford,1997: 91) This may be illustrated by looking at the syntactic behavior of *have* as a perfective auxiliary and *have* as a lexical (i.e. nonauxiliary) verb,