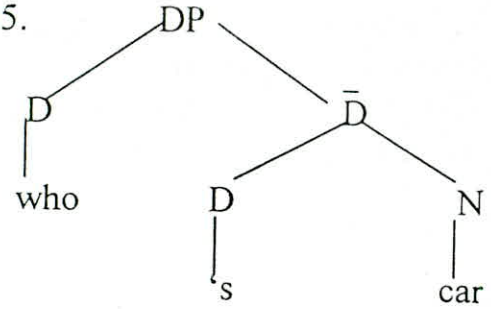
14 (i) ***Whose car*** did you borrow?
(ii)* ***Whose*** did you borrow ***car***?
(iii) * ***Who*** did you borrow ***'s car***?

Despite the **economy principle** ,which requires that when we do move constituents ,we move the smallest constituent possible the smallest distance possible sentences (14) (ii) and (iii) are ungrammatical. Following a suggestion attributed to Richard Larson in Abney (1987), the genitive 's in English is assumed to be a "head determiner which takes a D projection as its specifier ,and an N projection as its complement" (140), making *whose car* have the structure in (15).

15.



It is assumed that " ***'s*** attaches to ***who*** ,forming ***who 's***, written as ***whose."*** (140) Accordingly, *who* on its own cannot be preposed "since this will result in the suffix's being stranded (***'s*** is unable to attach to *who* ,since *who* has been moved to the front of the sentence and is no longer adjacent to ***'s).***" (140) Also ,***who 's***, written as ***whose,*** cannot move since it is not constituent, as shown in (15);and only "constituents can undergo movement operations". (140) "So the minimal constituent which can be preposed is the whole DP *whose car* " (140), as shown in (14).

The **economy principle** also holds in sentences (16) ;but it is the **constriant against preposition stranding**, which holds in formal English (and many other languages -e.g. French, Italian,