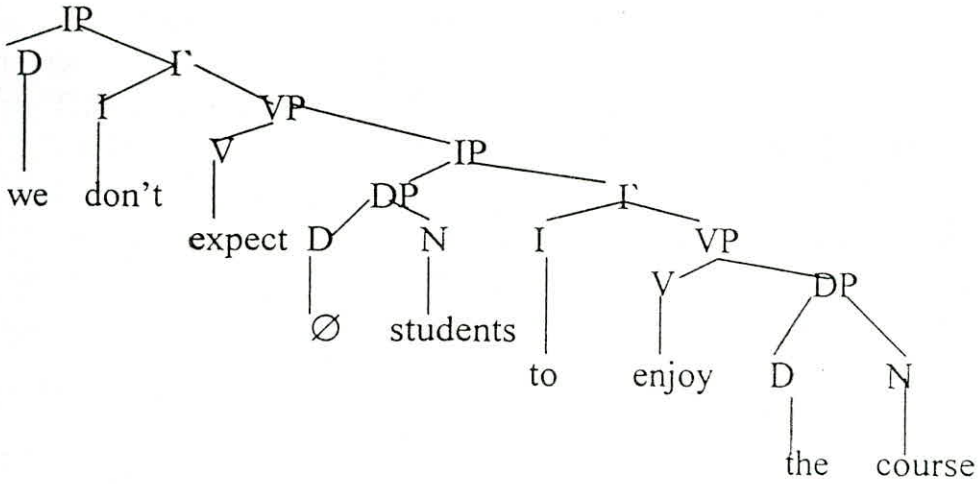

"Just as clauses are projections of an overt or covert I constituent, so too nominals are projections of an overt or covert D constituent. Using the terminology suggested by Jane Grimshaw (1991) ,we can say that V has an **extended projection** into IP in the same way as N has an **extended projection** into DP ." (A.Radford,1997: 98)

"The parallels between IP and DP may go even further." (A.Radford,1997: 98) For example, the verb *audit* in sentence 17(i) has a direct projection into the VP *to audit the books* ,an extended projection into the IP *the accountants to audit the books*, and a further extended projection into the CP *for the accountants to audit the books*. In sentence 17(ii), the noun *audit* has a direct projection into the NP *audit of the books*, an extended projection into the DP *an audit of the books* and a further extended projection into the PP (prepositional phrase) *for an audit of the books*. Thus, CP and PP might be analyzed as (secondary) extended projections of V and N respectively." (A.Radford,1997: 99)

17.

(i) *We can arrange [for the accountants to audit the books]*

(ii) *We can arrange [for an audit of the books]*