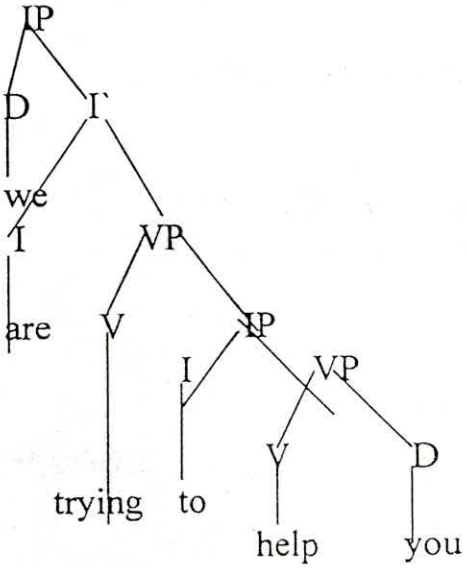
In a similar respect, in the formation of clauses or sentences we assume exactly the same merger operation ;i.e. of combining two categories together. For example ,the sentence *We are trying to help you* has the structure:

(8)



Note that *are trying to help you* is a projection of the auxiliary *are* since *are* belongs to the category **INFL** (=I). However, *are trying to help you* is not a complete IP because in answer to the question *What are you doing,* we cannot say * *are trying to help you.* On the other hand, *to help you* is an IP because in answer to the question *What 's your aim* , we can say *to help you*. Thus, according to A. Radford (1997) when we merge an auxiliary (=I) with a verb phrase (=VP), we form an incomplete IP that is called I`. Note that if we assume that the auxiliary phrase is a complete IP ,then the whole clause *We are trying to help you* is the projection of the pronominal determiner *we* ,and hence the whole clause is a DP. But this is not right. Therefore, we have to assume that "only when we merge the