of sentences (5) (ii) and (iii). Such an analysis also accounts for the fact that verbs in English are immediately adjacent to their objects (236) and cannot be separated from them by intervening adverbials. Adverbs are also traditionally regarded as having the capacity to modify projections whose heads have specific semantic content. Accordingly, they may be adjoined to projections of V, v or T but not to agreement heads because the latter group has a purely formal function, rather than a semantic function. On the other hand, V contains a lexical verb with its own semantic properties, v contains an abstract light verb which has a specific - e.g. causative or performative -sense ,and T has temporal properties. (236)

The fact that all DPs in English have to check their case by moving to the specifier position within an AgrP projection (240) may be extended to the analysis of double-object structures, as shown in (7).

7.

(i) *The crew handed back the passengers their passports.*
(ii) *The crew handed the passengers back their passports.*
(iii) *The crew handed the passengers their passports back.*

Sentence (7)(i) is assumed to have the structure in (8) (i) , sentence (7)(ii) is assumed to have the structure in (8) (ii), and sentence (7)(iii) is assumed to have the structure in (8) (iii).