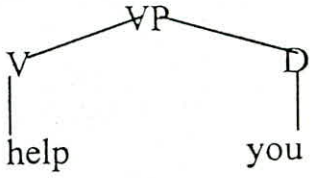
An alternative way to the traditional labelled bracketing technique to represent this structure is in terms of a labelled tree diagram, which is entirely equivalent to the labelled bracketing technique in the sense that it provides us with exactly the same information. The difference between them is purely notational: in the tree diagram each category is represented by **a single node**; and in the labelled bracketing each category is represented by **a pair of brackets**.

(4)



It is to be noted that *you* is the **complement** (or **object**) of the verb *help*. "The operation by which the two words are combined together is called **merger** (cf. Chomsky 1995)". (A.Radford,1997:62) We might also generalize saying that "all phrases are formed essentially the same way " i.e. "by **merging** (i.e. combining) two categories together to form a larger category." (A.Radford,1997:62) That is, "phrases and sentences are formed by a binary merger operation which combines pairs of categories to form larger and larger structures." (A.Radford,1997:76)

We can also merge categories that contain more than one word. For example. the infinitive phrase *to help you* is formed by merging the infinitive particle *to* with the verb phrase *help you*, resulting in the formation of a category that is headed by the particle *to* and has the verb phrase *help you* as it complement.