VI: Chapter Six : Head Movement

Syntactic structures are not only derived by a series of **merger** operations but also **movement** operations. There are two main types of movement operations that are head movement , which involves "movement from one head position to another ."(A.Radford,1997: 106) The first type "affects auxiliaries in present-day English, and [the] other affected verbs in earlier stages of English." (A.Radford,1997: 106)

5.1: The Auxiliary -Inversion

Apart from the fact that "complementizers head a separate layer of functional super-structure in clauses, which we termed a complementizer phrase (=CP) with the head C (=COMP) position of CP being filled by complementizers like *that / for/ if* " (A.Radford,1997: 106), the "inverted auxiliary moves from the head I position in IP into the head C position in CP". (A.Radford,1997: 107) "The fact that no clause can contain both a complementizer and an inverted auxiliary provides us with strong empirical evidence that inverted auxiliaries occupy the same structural position as complementizers -i.e. that both occupy the head COMP position in CP". (A.Radford,1997: 107) In other words, they are mutually exclusive ;i.e. " we can only insert *one* word in a given head position like C ,not *two* words"; (A.Radford,1997: 107)i.e.* [**If** *will*] you marry me?

"This type of *inversion* operation involves movement of a word from the head position in one phrase into the head position in another phrase (in this case , from the head I position of IP into the