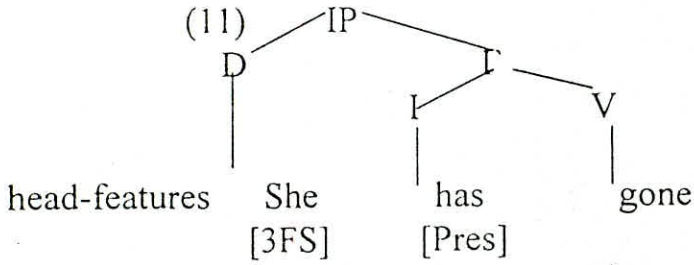
,1997:72) The head-features that are interpretable of *has* are "the person/number/ gender" features of the pronoun because it indicates that we have reference to an expression like *girl* ,as distinct from an expression like *man*, and its present-tense ,distinguishing it from the past tense in *had*. As for the Case feature and the [+n] of the head *has*, both of these head-features are uninterpretable. This is because "all verb inflections other than tense inflections are uninterpretable. Similarly, as the pronouns with different Cases have "the same interpretation" (A. Radford ,1997:71) , as shown in *I expect **he** will win* and *I expect **him** to win* , the Case feature is also uninterpretable.

It is also assumed that" the specifier -features of a head must be checked against the head -features of (the head word of) its specifier. "(A. Radford ,1997:72) Likewise , the complement features of a head must be checked against the head -features of (the head word of) its complement. "If there is a match between *checker* and *checked* in respect of any given feature,the relevant specifier- and complement -feature is erased (because specifier- and complement -features are uninterpretable) ,and the corresponding head-feature is erased if it is uninterpretable (but not erased if interpretable)." (A. Radford ,1997:72) If there is a mismatch between *checker* and *checked* in respect of some feature, the relevant feature cannot be erased from either.

After applying this **checking** to --, we have the following structure:

(11)