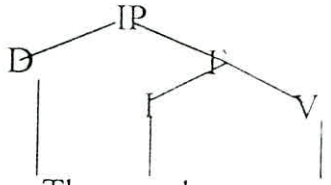
The features [3S] of *has* (the head word) exactly match those of *She* (the specifier) ;but it is the identical features of *has* that are erased, rather on its specifier. This is because these features "play a role in the interpretation of *she* but not in that of *has*." (A. Radford ,1997:72) As the [Nom] specifier -feature of *has* exactly matches the [Nom] head -feature of *she*, and since Case-features play no role in semantic interpretation, both [Nom] features are erased. Thus, "checking the specifier -features of *has* against the head-features of she ...erases all the specifier -features of *has*, together with the nominative Case- feature of *she* ,but leaves the interpretable features [3FS] on *she*." (A. Radford ,1997:72) Similarly, since "the inflectional properties of nonfinite verbs (like the Case properties of pronouns) play no role in semantic interpretation, both [+n] features will be erased" (A. Radford ,1997:72) from the head and its complement since they match. Therefore, checking means that "the only grammatical features which survive at LF (i.e. the LF representation) are the interpretable head-features." (A. Radford ,1997:73)

For ungrammatical sentences ,checking breaks down due to the mismatch of the features of its constituent parts.

(12)



	Them	has	go
head-features	[3PObj]	[Pres]	[Infl]
specifier features		[3FSNom]	
complement features		[+n]	

Since there are numerous (the **bold-printed**) uninterpretable features (i.e. [Obj] Case feature of *them*, [Infl] inflectional feature of