languages in which they carry relatively impoverished agreement inflections." (119) Radford (1997) draws our attention to the fact that "the third person singular +*s* is the only regular agreement inflection found on (present -tense) verbs in MSE, in Shakespearean English we find three present -tense inflections, viz. second person singular +*st* and third person singular +*th* and +*s*." (119)

In discussing the difference of strength in the agreement features carried by finite verbs, Radford (1997) cites the difference between EME and MSE ,saying that the former was a **null subject language,** as illustrated by *Hast any more of this? (Trinculo, The Tempest, II, ii)*. Since this sentence has a missing subject (i.e. *you* in *Have you any of this?* as in MSE) , it is believed that it has a null subject. But as this null subject occurs in a nominative position (by virtue of being the subject of a finite clause), "it has different case properties from the PRO of infinitives (which has null case)." (120) Hence, this null subject "is generally taken to be a different kind of null subject conventionally designated as **pro** (affectionately known as *little pro*, whereas its big brother is affectionately known as *big PRO)."* (120) By contrast, MSE is a **non- null subject language.**

Therefore, "finite verbs can have a null *pro* subject in a language like EME where they carry strong agreement-features, but not in a language like MSE where they carry weak agreement-features. This difference is because in a language with a rich system of agreement inflections, the agreement inflections on the verb serve to **identify** the null subject" (120) (e.g. the +*st* on *hast* is a second person singular inflection, and hence allows us to identify the null subject as a second person singular subject with the same properties as *thou*). On the other hand, the agreement morphology of MSE "is too impoverished to allow identification of a null *pro* subject " (e.g. if we asked * *Can help*? ,there is no of telling from the agreementless form *Can* whether the missing subject is *I, you, he, they* or whatever. In other words, "there is parametric variation