The same holds the other way around: the light head is also formally contained in the relative pronoun, so

the light head

can be deleted too.

In Section ??

```
(.east)
node[right]
ër;
  er;
boom
accP
[k2]
[nomP
[k1]
[#P
[#]
anP
     [an]
[clP
[cl]
[ref]
(.east)
node[right]
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of
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lex-
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cal
trees
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lan-
guage's
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lex-
icon, and neither of the spell- out driven ments leads to spell- out. Back-tracking leads to splitting up the relP from the #P. The feature kl is merged
in both workspaces, with the spell- and awith the spell- out of kl scessful when it sombled with the spell- out of kl scessful when it sombled with the spell- out of kl scessful when it sombled with the spell- it sombled with the lexibility, which responds to the spelled out er, and all stree spelled out er, and all streets merged back into the
```

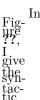
```
head is identical to the internal to the internal tax of the training the case that head. They both form a single phi ange feature portmanteau. In the mainder of this stion, I disstine two the case the case the case that the case the case the case the case that the case the cas
compare the imtering syntax of in Section As I
                                                                                      noted
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fore,
                                                   these forms do not surface as light
                                                   heads in light-headed rel-
tive. They do also not-
sure where else in the light-ger. They are the light-hey are the ligh
                                  ha-
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rel]
[whP
                                          [wh]
[#P
[#]
                                  [anP an] [clP [cl] [ref]
The functional duence contains the functional duence contains the functional feature features cand the functional features who for features who for features who features k. I into-duced the features k. I into-duced the features functional features features k. I functional features features k. I functional features k. I functional features features k. I functional features featur
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sec-tion, Lompare the interpolation of t the worked out the worked out the worked out the worked out the store of the worked out the store out the worked out the store o is imo-ti-yated lier in this chap-ter.

 $\operatorname{start}^{\mathrm{I}}$

 $\rm dher.^{14}$



For softs of softs of softs of softs of softs of softs of the softs of

continue with the sitation m which the exter ${\rm tive.}^{17}$



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tive
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is
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the relvant step in the derivation. At the end of this section, I explain why the case in the interpretation of the case in the interpretation of the case in the interpretation of the interpretati thore complex.
In the sitation in which the exitage complex comp syncretism
between
demonstratives
and
relativeproprotherefore,
there
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formal
containment
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call
to
deletion. then. 20



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tive.<sup>21</sup>
this sit-
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                          one, it does not make differice to look at vi-
             ous steps in the derivation. The last case fear-ture was merged on the pro-houn before the first fear-ture was a last was
             was merged on the demonstrative. Going back in the derivation hoves fea-
             tages fea-
fea-
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  headed
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by
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light
   head.
Here it is not the rel-
ative pro-
noun that
 that
IS
deleted,
but
the
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tra
tra
light
head.
Con-
sider
such
an-
ple
un
   in
??
quham
quham
[er]
dher
chisendit
scolda
uuerd-
han
come.pst.3sg[nom]
elh.sg.m.nom
rp.sg.m.nom
send.pst.ptcp[nom]
should.pst.3sg
be-
come.inf
the
one,
who
should
have
been
sent,
came'
Old
High
Ger-
man,
 High
Ger,
isid
35:5
When
c-
command
is
fe-
quire-
ment
for
dele-
tion,
then
 tion,
then
the
gel-
tive
houn
should
command
the
tra
light
head.
   sug-
   gest
that
```

[CP , roof]] [text]