α, only H and its edge are accessible to such operations
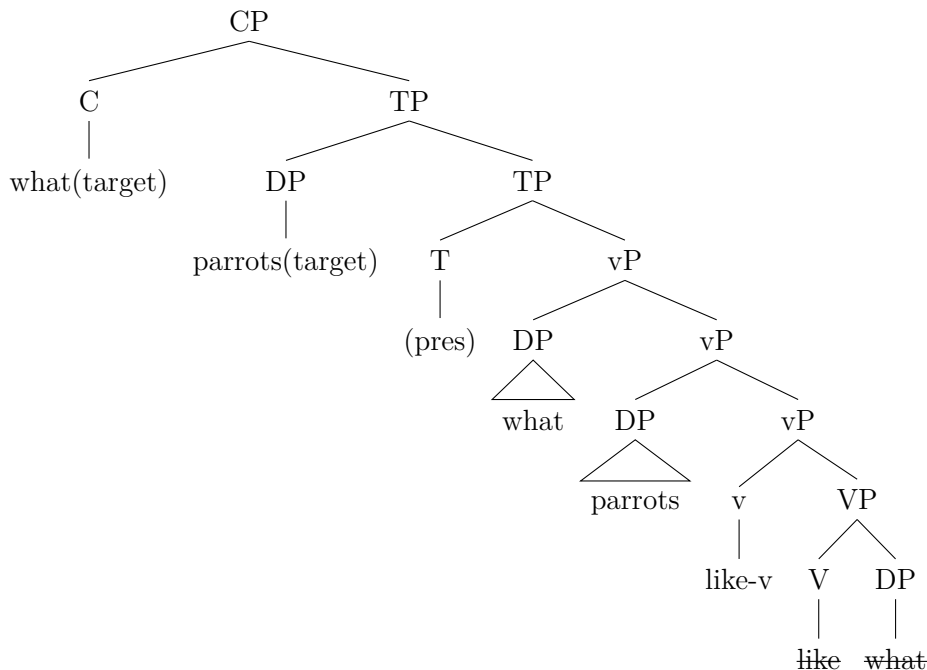
As noted above, this definition is empirically problematic in a number of ways. In addition to preventing certain approaches to object shift, it also blocks any chance that **C** would have to interact with the object in examples like the following (adapted from (Citko 2014)):

```
                    CP
           ┌─────────┴─────────┐
           C                   TP
           │            ┌───────┴───────┐
      what(target)      DP              TP
                        │         ┌──────┴──────┐
                  parrots(target) T             vP
                                  │        ┌─────┴─────┐
                               (pres)     DP           vP
                                          △       ┌─────┴─────┐
                                        what      DP          vP
                                                  △      ┌─────┴─────┐
                                               parrots   v          VP
                                                         │       ┌───┴───┐
                                                      like-v     V      DP
                                                                 │       │
                                                               like    what
```

C seems to need to be able to have access to features on the object of the verb (*what*), and yet it can't do so as long as the object is buried in a spelled-out **Comp** - vP. One could get around this by having the object adjoin to the left of *vP* (as illustrated), but it's not clear what would motivate the adjunction, as this is not a canonical object position and so doesn't seem a likely target for A movement. Moreover - such adjunction blocks agreement between the subject (*parrots*) and **T**. Analyses that involve an *AgrO* do not overcome the difficulty: the complement of a spelled-out *v* phase is as opaque to one type of higher-up phrase as another. **AgrO** doesn't have any special privileges here.