Giusti (2015, 2018) attempts a unification of the NP/DP debate based along the following lines:

- Heads are hierarchical bundles of features.
- The head N, bundled with its features, remerges as many times as necessary in order to
  - saturate open positions of N (its arguments);
  - externally agree with a possessor (if present);
  - internally agree with an indexical (cf. Arsenijević 2007, 2015);
  - value an uninterpretable Case feature at the phasal level.

The structure in (4) captures Italian (1) or English (3):

(2) *le sue tre simpatiche amiche americane*

(3) *her/Mary’s three nice American friends*

(4) \[\text{NP}_6 \text{indP}_6 \text{NP}_5 \text{Card}_5 \text{NP}_4 \text{NP}_{\text{poss}} N_4 \text{NP}_3 \text{AP}_3 N_3 \text{NP}_2 \text{AP}_2 N_2 \text{NP}_1 \text{NP}_{\text{poss}} N_1]\]

In (4) N1, N2, etc. are identical segments of the same head N. Parametric variation regards which segment(s) is/are realized. Economy prohibits to realize more than one identical segments (cf. Nunes 2004).

- English realizes N1 and no other segment.
- Italian realizes the definite article (N5) with Case features, and the lexical N in N3. Number and gender overlap on both.

In both languages, IndP is covert. In both languages, N4 activates a probe feature that assigns case to NP_{poss}.

- In English NP_{poss} remerges in SpecNP4, irrespective of whether it is a pronoun or a full NP.
- In Italian NP_{poss} only remerges if it is a pronoun. If it is a full NP, it remains in place and possessive case is realized as *di* (a segment of the possessive NP).

The contribution provides an answer to many research questions, a.o.:

- Are nominal functional categories justified? → Yes, but they are not independent heads. They are bundled with N.
- Are determiners phrasal? → articles are high segments of N, demonstratives and cardinal adjectives are phrasal.