has the same grammatical properties. The assumption that moved constituents leave behind a (silent) trace of themselves is the cornerstone of what became known in the 1970 s as **trace theory** , in which a moved constituent is the **antecedent** of its trace (111) with the antecedent of the trace serving as its **binder**; i.e. to determine its properties. Moreover, a moved constituent and its trace together form a (movement) **chain** (111) ;e.g. C and I form a chain. The moved constituent is the **head** of the chain and the trace is the **foot** ;and they are both two different **links** in the chain.

A theoretical argument in support of trace theory (i.e. moved constituents leave behind an invisible empty trace) is the fact that it explains the *upward* nature of movement, which is a direct consequence of the **c-command condition on binding.** If a moved constituent has to bind its trace ,and if a bound constituent has to be c-commanded by its antecedent, it follows that a moved constituent must always move into a position where it c-commands (and hence occurs higher up in the structure than) its trace; hence , movement will always be in an *upwards* direction. (112) A second theoretical argument for the trace theory is the *headedness* of projections; i.e. if all phrases and clauses are projections of a head word category , then IP must be headed by an I constituent ; and if there is no overt I constituent , there must be a *covert* one. (113) In addition to theory -internal considerations such these ,there is also empirical evidence for claiming that a moved constituent leaves behind an empty category trace. Part of this evidence comes from facts about *have*-cliticization ;i.e. *have* cannot cliticize onto the immediately preceding pronoun in inversion structures because the auxiliary moved from I to C leaves behind it an empty category trace *t* in the I position out of which it is moved. This trace prevents the *have*-cliticization in inversion structures due to the **adjacency condition,** which requires the clitic to be immediately adjacent to its host in order for cliticization to be possible. Thus, the sentences *Will we*