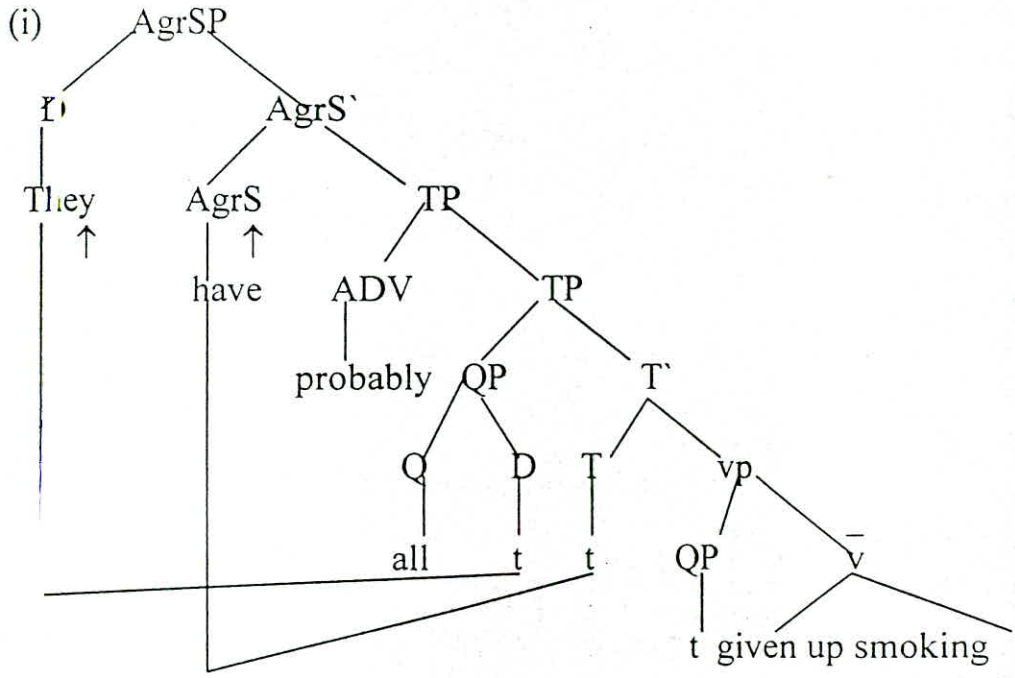
2.

(i)



According to the analysis in (2)(i) , it is assumed that there are " two different auxiliary positions between CP and vp, with *they* serving as the subject of one of them ,and the QP containing the stranded quantifier *all* as the subject of the other. And since auxiliaries like *have/ be* typically inflect for **tense** and **agreement** , one suggestion which has been made (cf. Pollock (1989), Belletti (1990) ,and Chomsky (1993)) is to suppose that (rather than containing a single INFL head) finite clauses contain separate **tense** and **agreement** heads, each of which projects into a separate phrasal projection - tense into a **tense phrase** and agreement into an **agreement phrase.** It is also assumed here following Belletti (1990) ,and Chomsky (1993) that the **agreement head** occupies a higher position than the **tense** head and that auxiliaries are generated in the tense position and from there can move into the separate agreement position , and that nominative subjects raise