by a finite I constituent ;e. g. the head of this complement may be *are* (a finite I constituent). The pronoun *we* has the head -features first person plural nominative pronoun. Its specifier -features indicate that it cannot take a specifier ;but its complement -features indicate that it may have a complement as in *We (politicians) are trying to better ourselves.*

Trying = Its head -features: progressive *ing* participle

Its specifier -features: may be used in a verb phrase that does not have a specifier or may have a specifier. Its complement -features: requires a complement headed by the infinitive particle *to*.

To = Its head -features: infinitive particle.

Its specifier -features: allow it to be used without any specifier or subject. Its complement -features: selects a complement headed by a verb in its uninflected (infinitive) form. Therefore, as each word has restrictions imposed on the choice of its subject and complement, each word in the sentence is said to have grammatical properties that can be represented in terms of features; head features ("which describe the intrinsic grammatical properties of words" (A. Radford ,1997:77)), specifier -features ("which determine the kinds specifier/subject they allow" (A. Radford ,1997:77)), and complement -features("which describe the types of complement they allow" (A. Radford ,1997:77)).

We ensure that the grammatical features carried by the different words in a sentence are compatible with one another by means of a theory of **feature -checking** developed by Chomsky (1995). Chomsky (1995) also assumes that the syntactic structures are generated (i.e. produced) by merging pairs of categories together ,using this merging as the basis for computing two types of structural representation for a sentence : a representation of its phonetic form (= a **PF representation**), and a representation of its logical form (= a **LF representation**). The **PF representation** of a sentence tells us how it is pronounced ,and its **LF representation** describes linguistic aspects of its meaning. Chomsky (1995) also