movement) whereas a specifier position can be created either by *merger* or by *movement.* " (188) Movement should always be from lower to higher position because of the "**trace theory** which requires that a moved constituent leaves behind a trace which must be bound by its antecedent". (188) It is also because of the **c-command condition on binding** " which requires a bound constituent to be c-commanded by its binder (i.e. its antecedent)". (188) That is , in (10) the trace of the subject of *admire* is c-commanded by and bound by the trace of *to*, which in turn is c-commanded by and bound by the trace of the subject of *thought*, which in turn is c-commanded by and bound by the *he* subject of *is*.

This movement to a higher *specifier* position is also always in a successive cyclic fashion due to the principle of UG called the **shortest movement principle,** which " requires that each application of A-movement should move the relevant constituent into the *next-highest subject position* in its containing structure." (188) Likewise, this movement is constrained by the **θ-criterion**; i.e. it plays an important role not only in the syntax of raising but also in the syntax of passivization. For example, the verb *steal* is a two -place predicate which (in active uses) requires an AGENT subject and a THEME complement ; and if the complement of *steal* is assigned the θ-role of THEME argument and then acquires the θ-role of AGENT argument by virtue of its moving into spec-VP , the **θ-criterion** is violated since the same argument is assigned two different θ-roles. This demonstrated by (11).

11.

(i) The jewels were stolen.