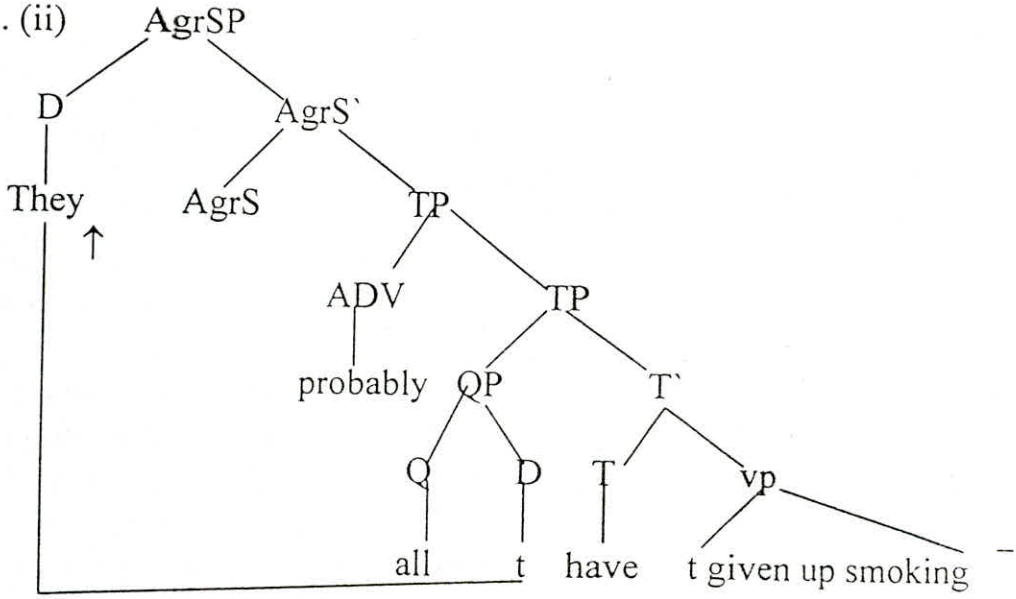
from spec-vp to the specifier position in the agreement phrase, to check their case features. That is, the **INFL** head has been split into a **T head** and **AgrS head**. Therefore, (1) (i) is derived with *they* originating in spec-vp (as the subject of *given up smoking)*, and from there raises up into spec-TP and the adverb *probably* adjoins to TP. Since there are two functional projections above vp (i.e. AgrS and TP) , it follows that there are two different subject positions outside VP, one of which (= spec- AgrSP) houses the subject pronoun *they* ,and the other of which (= spec- TP) houses the QP containing the stranded quantifier *all.*

Also, maintaining the **split INFL hypothesis** , sentence (1) (ii) has the structure in (2) (ii).

2. (ii)



Whereas *have* has moved to AgrS in (2) (i), it remains in the head of the T position of TP in (2) (ii). It has been assumed here following Boškovic(1995 :22) that "finite auxiliaries in English can have either strong or weak agreement -features , and raise to AgrS when they have strong agreement -features , but remain in T