the relevant activity or event." (161) **Arguments** are different from **adjuncts** ; the arguments of a verb are its subject and complement. They are participants in the activity or event ,denoted by that verb. On the other hand, **adjuncts** "provide additional information about the event". (162) This is illustrated by sentences (16).

16.

(i) [One student] failed.

(ii) [The police] arrested [the man].

(iii) [The police] arrested [the man] **on Sunday.**

In (16) (iii) , **on Sunday** provides additional information about the event ,specifying the day on which the arrest took place. But the arguments [**The police**] and [**the man**] are participants in that event. But the argument which is the complement of the verb differs from that which is its subject. The former is called an **internal argument** ;while the latter is called an **external argument.** This difference is because the internal argument (being the complement of the verb) " is positioned inside V-bar "; whereas the external argument (being the subject) "is positioned outside V-bar". (162) Predicates that require both an internal argument and an external argument are called **two-place predicates,** as shown in (16) (ii) and (iii). But predicates that require only one argument ,as shown in (16) (i), are called **one-place predicates.**

Any adequate account of argument structure also provides a proper description "of the *semantic role* which each argument plays with respect to its predicate." (163) "In research over the past three decades- beginning with the pioneering work of Gruber (1965), Fillmore (1968) and Jackendoff (1972)- linguists have attempted to devise a universal typology of the semantic roles played by arguments in relation to their predicates." (163) In (17) , there is a list of some of the terms traditionally used to describe a range of different roles, and for each role there is an informal gloss.