(iii) In front of the house, there stands *a statue*.
(iv) There (but for the grace of God) go I.

That the italicized arguments are subjects (despite the fact that they are postverbal) is indicated by the agreement between the argument *a statue* in (23(iii)) and its verb form *stands*. This may also be indicated by the case of these postverbal arguments in languages that have overt case in nouns and the more archaic forms of English , as shown (23(iv)).

Another difference between **unaccusative predicates** and others is that "**unaccusative** verbs resemble passive participles" (Radford, 1997 : 213) (i.e. in their adjectival use of their perfective participle forms) ,as shown in (24).

24.
(i) They arrested a business man recently *returned* from Thailand.
(ii) Several facts recently *come* to light point to his guilt.
(iii) A number of objects *gone* from the church were found in his room.
(iv) *The man *committed* suicide was a neighbor of mine.
(v) * The thief *stolen* the jewels was never captured.

Sentences (24) (i) -(iii) are grammatical because the italicized perfective participle forms are **unaccusative** verbs ;whereas (24) (iv) -(v) are ungrammatical because the italicized perfective participle forms are transitive or unergative verbs. Thus, **unaccusative** subjects behave differently from the subjects of other verbs (i.e. transitive or unergative verbs) because the subjects of **unaccusative** verbs do not originate as the subjects of these verbs, rather they originate as their complements, allowing these postverbal arguments to remain *in situ* in VP complement position.