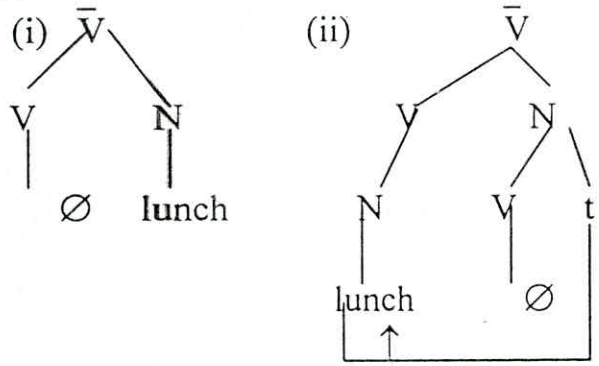
have little semantic content) and a nominal complement "(210), as shown in (21).

21.

(i) They are having lunch.
(ii) He was telling lies.
(iii) Don't make a fuss!

Accordingly, Baker (1988) and Hale and Keyser (1993) assume " that **unergative** verbs are formed by incorporation of a complement into an abstract agentive light verb"(Radford, 1997 : 210) , as shown in (22).

22.



"On this view , unergative predicates are not intransitive at all - rather , they are implicitly transitive." (Radford, 1997 : 210)

Unlike the unergative verbs (which have AGENT subjects but no overt objects), **unaccusative verbs** are a special class of verbs "which can have postverbal subjects " (Radford, 1997 : 212), as shown in (23).

23.

(i) There arose *an unfortunate misunderstanding.*
(ii) There came *a cry of anguish* from inside the house.