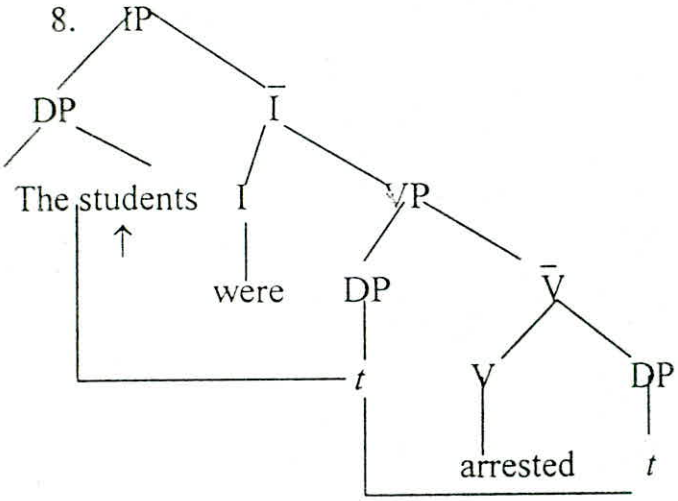
uniformity implies that the two arguments which fulfill the same thematic function with respect to a given type of predicate must occupy the same underlying position in the syntax. Thus, "passive subjects must originate in the same position as active complements " (184), as shown in (8).

8.



Thus, the fourth difference is that the expression which serves as the complement of an active verb surfaces as the subject in the corresponding passive construction.

However, there are passive sentences that "involve movement from one subject position to another " (186), as shown in (9) and (10).

9.

(i) He is thought [to admire her].

(ii) Several prisoners are believed [to have escaped].