criterion, making this derivation not plausible. But in (6(iii)) the pronoun *he* will originate as the subject of *try* (i.e. *AGENT* argument) and will control the PRO subject of *enjoy syntax* (i.e. the EXPERIENCER argument) ;and since *he* and PRO are each assigned a θ-role of their respective predicates , the θ-**criterion** is satisfied.

Having looked briefly at the syntax of *raising* predicates , showing how they differ from *control* predicates , we will now show that "raising and passivization are two different manifestations of a single **A movement** whereby an argument moves from a subject or complement position into a higher subject position."(193) Let us first look at the four main properties that differentiate passive sentences in English from their active counterparts. The first one is that passive sentences generally require the auxiliary *be.* The second one is that the lexical verb in passive sentences is in the ***n*** -participle form (i.e. the passive participle form). The third is that passive sentences may (though need not) contain a *by* -phrase in which " the complement of *by* seems to play essentially the same thematic role as the subject in the corresponding active sentence." (183) Evidence of this comes from the fact that the two are subject to the same restrictions on the choice of the expression which can fulfill the relevant argument function, demonstrated by the sentences in (7)(? and ! mark increasing degrees of pragmatic anomaly).

7.

(i) The students /? The camels /? The flowers /!The ideas were arrested.

(ii) They arrested the students /? the camels /? the flowers /!the ideas.

Therefore, "there is a uniform mapping between thematic structure and syntactic structure "(184);and this has been called the **uniform theta assignment hypothesis** /UTAH by Baker (1988). This