

option as incoherent. Empirical evidence based on idiom surveys in English and Hebrew (numerical results will be presented) provides support for independent storage for clausal idioms (5b).

Empirical evidence (I) Idioms unique to their diathesis: We have conducted quantitative idiom surveys in English that have reproduced Horvath and Siloni's (2009) results regarding Hebrew, showing that *phrasal* idioms cannot be specific (unique) to the verbal passive, though they can be specific to the transitive, unaccusative, and adjectival passive (e.g., (6)). In contrast, our searches reveal the existence of *clausal* idioms specific to the verbal passive.

- (6) a. burst at the seams (unique phrasal unaccusative)
 'be extremely full or crowded'
 b. #burst something at the seams
- (7) a. Rome wasn't built in one day. (unique clausal verbal passive)
 'Important work takes time.'
 b. #(They) didn't build Rome in one day.

This is expected under the TSS model. Phrasal idioms are stored as subentries of the lexical entry of their head (5a). Subentry storage is contingent upon the existence of the (mother) entry in the lexicon. The verbal passive is formed beyond the domain of storage, beyond the lexicon (Baker, Johnson and Roberts 1989, Collins 2004, a.o.). It follows that the verbal passive is not stored, it is not a lexical entry. Hence, it cannot have subentries. Thus, phrasal idioms cannot be unique to the verbal passive because such idioms cannot be stored. The transitive, unaccusative and adjectival passive, in contrast, are formed within the domain of special meanings, in other words, they are stored, and thus can have subentries. Independent storage for clausal idioms (5b) predicts occurrence of unique clausal idioms in the verbal passive, in concert with our findings. Under independent storage, clausal idioms get lexicalized in one piece, following consistent use of the expression in the relevant context. Clausal idioms thus do not require that their subconstituents be represented as entries in the lexicon. They get stored as a whole and can therefore include any diathesis (or other syntactic output). Our model thus predicts the existence of clausal idioms unique to the verbal passive.

(II) Diathesis rigidity vs. sharing: Surveys in both English and Hebrew show that phrasal idioms can be shared between root-alternates.

- (8) a. burst someone's bubble (phrasal transitive-unaccusative)
 'destroy someone's illusion'
 b. someone's bubble burst

In contrast, we have not come across clausal idioms shared by root-counterparts in either of the two languages. Under the TSS model, this is expected. Sharing of phrasal idioms between the transitive, unaccusative, or adjectival passive diatheses is the result of the links between root-related entries in the lexicon. Clausal idioms constitute independent entries on their own rather than being subentries of their verbal head, thus sharing of idiomatic meaning across root-related entries is a priori not expected.

(III) Quantity: The set of clausal idioms in natural language is smaller than that of phrasal idioms. A survey of a sample of 4 letters (2nd to 5th) from Rosenthal Hebrew dictionary reveals 175 VP idioms vs. 38 clausal ones (Birger 2014). We argue that independent storage is more "costly" than the subentry one.

Time permitting, we will discuss the consequences the two distinct storage strategies suggested by the TSS model have regarding the syntactic flexibility of phrasal vs. clausal idioms.