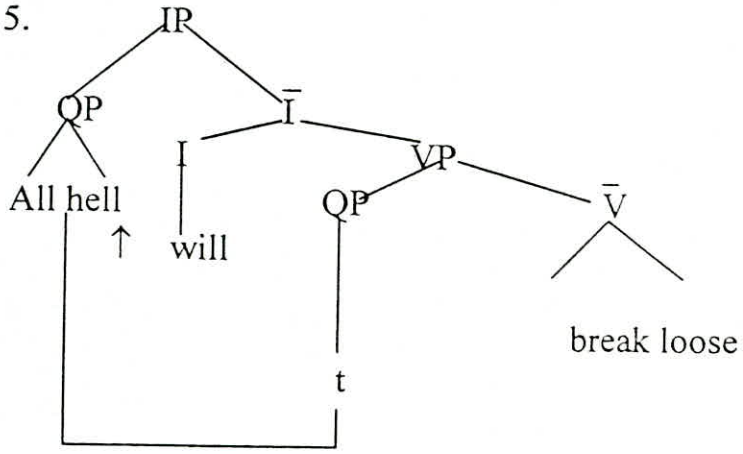
fixed? A *movement* analysis for the subjects of auxiliaries provides a straightforward answer, as shown in (15).

(ii) 15.



Therefore, clausal idioms ,as shown above, are VP idioms which require a fixed choice of head, complement and specifier in the VP containing them. (160) This VP requires the specific verb *break* as its head, the specific adjective *loose* as its complement, and the specific quantifier phrase *all hell* as its subject/specifier. And by assuming that "the QP originates in spec-VP as the subject of the V-bar constituent *break loose* " and that it has been raised across the auxiliary *will* into spec-IP (161), we can account for the fact that the subject *all hell* and its predicate *break loose* come to be separated from each other across an intervening auxiliary like *will*.

Apart from the above syntactic evidence for the VP-internal subject hypothesis ,there are also strong semantic evidence , relating to **argument structure** , in favor of the VP-internal subject hypothesis. Traditional work in predicate " logic maintains that **propositions** (which can be thought of as the semantic counterpart of simple clauses) comprise a **predicate** and a set of **arguments**. " A **predicate** is an expression denoting (for example) an activity or event, and an **argument** is an expression denoting a participant in