Squib (skwib), n.   (From O.E. *squippe*, for
 swippe (comp. *squeamish* for similar letter
 change), to move along swiftly, to sweep
 along; Icel. *svipa*, to flash, to dart, *svipr*, a
 swift movement; allied to *sweep* and *swoop*.
 Skeat.)   1.   A little pipe or hollow cylinder
 of paper filled with gunpowder or other
 combustible matter which being ignited it
 flies along, throwing out a train of fiery
 sparks, and bursting with a crack.   'Hung
 up by the heels like meteors, with *squibs*
 in their tails.' B.Jonson.

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze.
                                        Waller.

2.   A sarcastic speech or little censorious
 writing published; a petty lampoon; as, an
 election *squib*; a *squib* upon a rival. --3. A
 petty satirist.

    The squibs are those who, in the common phrase
 of the word, are called libellers, lampooners, and
 pamphleteers.   Steele.

Squib (skwib), v.i. pret. & pp. *squibbed*; ppr.
 squibbing.   To use squibs or sarcastic or
 severe reflections; to contend in petty dis-
 pute; as, two members of a society *squib* a
 little in debate.   (Colloq. United States.)

Squid (skwid), n.   (Probably from *squib*, from
 its squirting out black matter.) A popular
 name of certain cuttle-fishes belonging to
 the dibranchiate group of the class Cepha-
 lopoda, and included in several genera, of
 which the most familiar is that of the cala-
 maries.   See CALAMARY.

Threshing the Verb Phrase

This squib investigates the internal structure of the verb
phrase. We have already abandoned the flat VP rule in which
there is one VP node per sentence. For instance, facts
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liary Verbs motivate a right-recursive VP rule [VP --> V VP]
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VP rule [VP --> VP PP] as well. We will thrash verb phrases
with the two transformational flails of Tough Movement and
WH-Clefting; some constituents will move, and some will not.
The new VP rule will enable us to predict which of the con-
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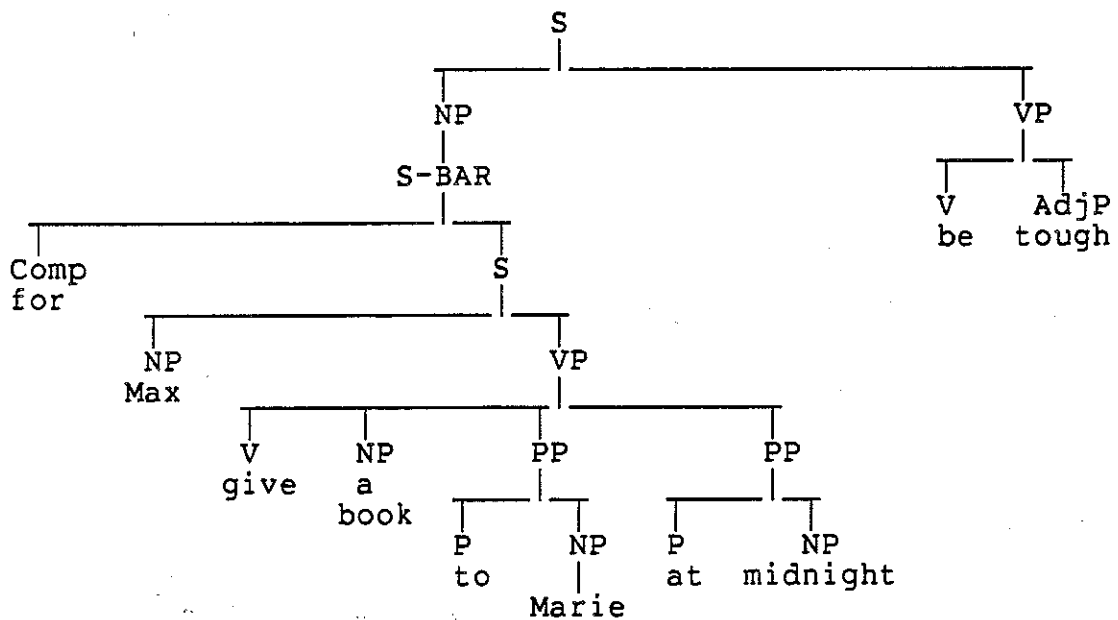and which chaff.

Tough Movement: Separating the Wheat from the Chaff

Consider the following grammatical sentence:

1.   Max gave a book to Marie at midnight.

If we insert (1) into an appropriate structure, then
Object-to-Subject Raising (Tough Movement) permits us to
raise a noun phrase from (1) into matrix subject position.

Here is an appropriate structure:

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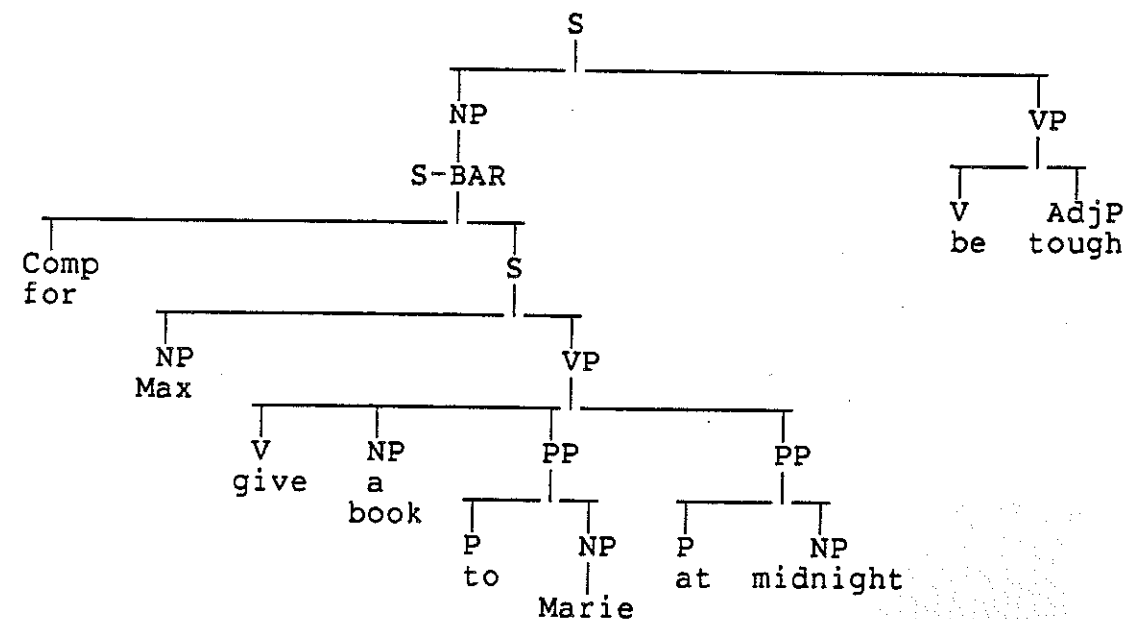
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Here is an appropriate structure:

```
                           S
              _____/ _____
             NP                         VP
             |                        _/  \_
           S-BAR                     V      AdjP
         _/   \_                     be     tough
        Comp     S
        for    _/ \_
              NP     VP
              Max   _|_____
                   V   NP    PP        PP
                  give  a    _/\_     _/ \_
                       book P   NP   P     NP
                            to  |    at   midnight
                               Marie
```

And here is our formulation of Raising:

| [... | NP | ... |]S-BAR | ... |
1	2	3	4	5
--	--	--	2	5 + [4/2]

This rule says to find a clause that contains an S-BAR that contains a noun phrase, to replace the S-BAR with the noun phrase, and to move the S-BAR minus (in our notation, slash) the noun phrase to the right.

The subcategorizations for 'be' and 'tough' specify that the S-BAR must appear in subject position and that the moved noun phrase must begin in any position except embedded subject position. These conditions permit Raising to promote "Marie" to the subject position in the matrix sentence to get (2):

2.   Marie is tough for Max to give a book to at midnight.
3.   *Midnight is tough for Max to give a book to Marie at.

But the conditions as they stand also permit Raising to move "midnight". Unlike (2), the result in (3) is ungrammatical. Apparently, "any noun phrase not in subject position" will not suffice as a restriction upon the noun phrases that Tough Movement can move.

One obvious explanation for these facts would be that "Marie" is the indirect object of 'give', and "midnight" is not. If our grammar could tell what an indirect object was, we could then try the following restriction: the moved noun phrase must be either a direct or an indirect object.

Unfortunately, Tough Movement contrasts occur for objects that are not indirect objects at all:

4.   Max bought a book for five dollars.
        *Max bought five dollars a book.
        Five dollars is tough for Max to buy a book for.

5.   Max bought a book for fun.
        *Max bought fun a book.
        *Fun is tough for Max to buy a book for.

If an example contains more than one sentence, then the first sentence will correspond to a deep structure, and subsequent sentences will represent the effect of a the application of a single transformation to that deep structure. Thus the second sentences in (4) and (5) demonstrate that the result of Dative Movement, when applied to the first sentence is ungrammatical.