UNIVERSITY OF ANBAR

كلية : كلية الاداب

القسم او الفرع : قسم اللغة الانجليزية

المرحلة: الرابعة

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية : نحو

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Transformational Grammar**

اسم المحاضرة الثامنة باللغة العربية: الفرق بين النحو التقليدي والتركيبي والتحويلي

اسم المحاضرة الثامنة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Traditional grammar, Structural Grammar and Transformational Grammar: Definition, History and Focus.**

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Transformational – Modern linguistics	structural	traditional	item
It considers grammar to be a system of rules that generate exactly all grammatical sentences in a given language and involves the use of defined rules (called transformations) to produce new sentences from basic existing ones.	It is concerned with how elements of a sentence such as morphemes, phonemes, phrases, clauses and parts of speech are put together.	a collection of prescriptive rules and concepts about the structure of language. Speakers and writers are forced to follow a certain set of rules that were derived and established according to Latin Models.	Definition

Derived from traditional grammar. Traced back to the end of the 20th century.	Origins can be traced back to the beginning of 20th century.	Origins can be traced back to the 16th and 17th century.	Origin
Descriptive	Descriptive	Prescriptive	Type
Speech as the most important aspect of language	Writing and Speech both as important aspects of language	Written form as the most important aspect of language	Focus

Does not force one language to follow the rules of any other language.	Study the structure of language as objectively as possible without reference to any other language. Focus on structure rather than meaning.	Force language into a Latin-based model.	Standards
The transformational grammarian is not content with describing what he finds in corpus of sentences collected from native speakers. He feels that his grammar should enable one to produce all the sentences of a language, and he is as interested in possible sentences as he is in the ones actually recorded. The transformationalist is more concerned with the system that underlies the language than he is with the actual speech of an individual at any given time. It is language (the underlying system), not actual speech output, that is of primary interest to the transformationalist. A transformational grammarian is interested in the speaker's competence, or knowledge of the language, rather than in his performance, or the actual use of it.	Followers of this approach felt that it was necessary to study the structure of a language as objectively as possible without reference to any other language, and they felt that meaning was a poor guide to the analysis of structure. They attempted to analyze a corpus of sentences collected from native speakers of English in	The purpose of the early grammars of English was not to provide an accurate description of the language, but rather to serve as a basis for the study of Latin grammar.	Focus

	terms of structure rather .than meaning		
During the 19th century, as scholars began studying and comparing large numbers of languages, many of them radically different in structure from Latin, they saw that traditional grammar was inadequate. Some missionaries and other people describing exotic languages assiduously forced them into the framework of Latin grammar, but others realized the shortcomings of the tradition. This dissatisfaction with traditional grammar continued into the twentieth century, when Jsepreson	During the renaissance, Latin was replaced as the language of scholarship by English and other Western European languages. Because of this new role for English, some Englishmen by the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries were greatly concerned with refining their language. They felt that English had somehow become "corrupt" and that it .was in need of purification	A point of retreat	

and Poutsma found it necessary to make significant departures from traditional grammar in their monumental works on English.			

Syntactic structures by Noam Chomsky. Language by Leonard Bloomfield	American English Grammar, The Structure of English by Charles C. Fries	Plain English Handbook by Walsh and Walsh – Descriptive English Grammar by House and Harmon.	Figures and Books

Starting formally in 1957 with the publication of Noam Chomsky's Syntactic Structures, a new approach to the study of language appeared. Since 1957, the	During the 19th century, scholars saw that traditional grammar is inadequate. Teachers became disappointed with the grammar they were teaching when they discovered that it would not account for many ordinary sentences that are found	Until the 61th century, Latin was the primary language of teaching in England and the rest of Europe. During the 16th and 17th, grammars of English began to appear. Because these English early grammars were studied as a tool to learning Latin, they	Origins

	followed Latin rules, although the structure of English is quite different from that of Latin.	in modern newspaper or texts. Teachers found that they were relying on rules they had made about the language more than upon explanations in the texts. Thus, a new approach to the study of language evolved: structural linguistics.	majority of published studies of English syntax have used this approach.