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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 الحادية عشر باللغة العربية : النفي في النحو التحويلي

اسم المحاضرة الحادية عشر باللغة الإنكليزية : **THE NEGATIVE TRANSFORMATION**

THE NEGATIVE TRANSFORMATION

he phrase-structure rules can produce such structures as the following

.1 The manager didn't write a letter .

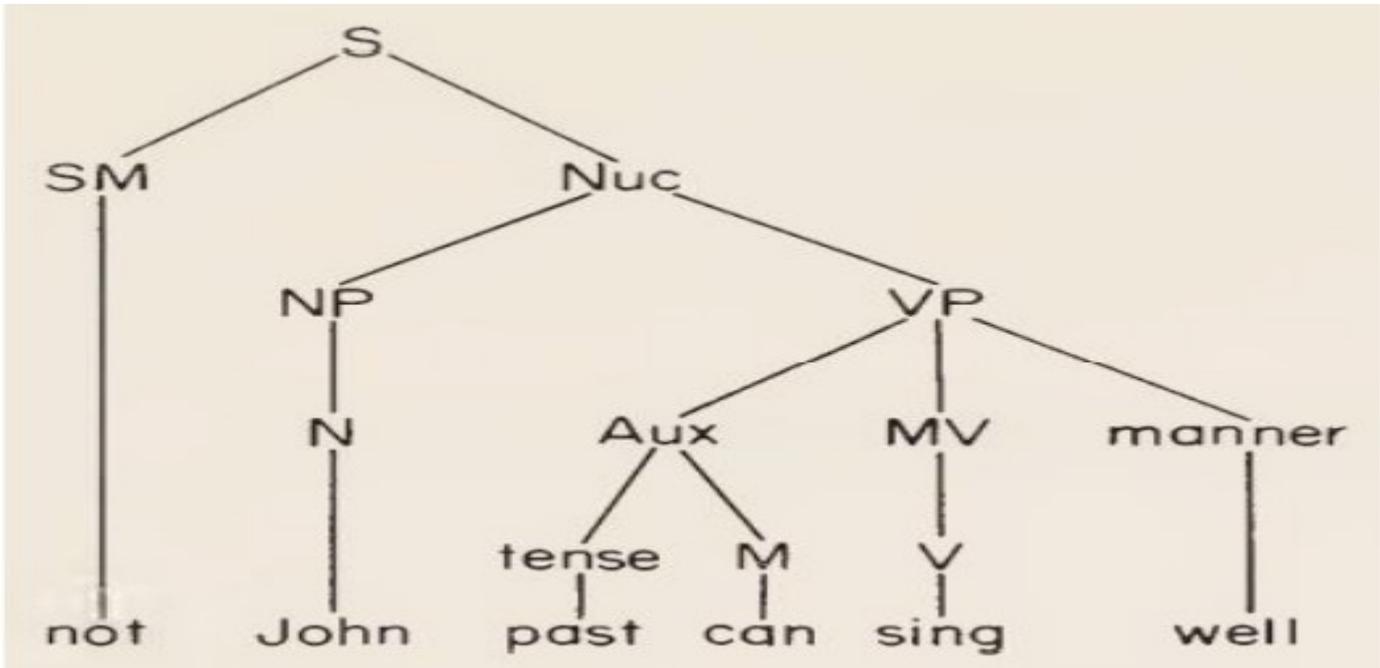
.2 The manager is not writing a letter .

.3 The manager is not a writer .

Earlier we listed several sentence modifiers: yes, no, etc. To these we add not, which distinguishes a sentence such as John could sing well from the negative sentence John could not sing well. By selecting the SM not, we can derive a structure as shown on page 44. This gives (not John past can sing well), which is not grammatical. It would be grammatical if we changed the word order to John past cannot sing well (John .could not sing well)

We now need to introduce two new terms: deep structure and surface structure. A structure generated only by phrase-structure and lexical rules, such as (not John past can sing well), is a deep structure. A deep structure that has been transformed into a grammatical English sentence, such as (John could not sing well), is called a surface structure. All

grammatical English sentences are surface structures;
 .underlying each one is a deep structure



By

selecting the optional SM not, we can generate a number of
 :deep structures like those on the left below

not Jerry could hear me Jerry could not hear me .1

not Bill has received it Bill has not received it .2

not they are going with us They are not going with us .3

.not they have been doing it They have not been doing it .4

We need to formulate a rule to transform the deep structures on the left to the surface structures on the right. In the surface structure, the negative particle (not) follows part of the auxiliary. In fact, it follows only the first auxiliary after tense. In (not Jerry could hear me), could is a case of past + can. Can is the first occurring auxiliary; therefore, (not) follows it in the surface structure. We use the abbreviation Aux1 for the .first auxiliary that comes after tense

So long as the auxiliary contains something besides tense (a modal, have, or be), the first element following tense is Aux1. Our transformational rule for the correct placement of not should read something like this: “Move not to the position following the first auxiliary after tense.” The rule can be :stated as follows

not + X + tense + Aux1 + Y => X + tense + Aux1 + not + Y

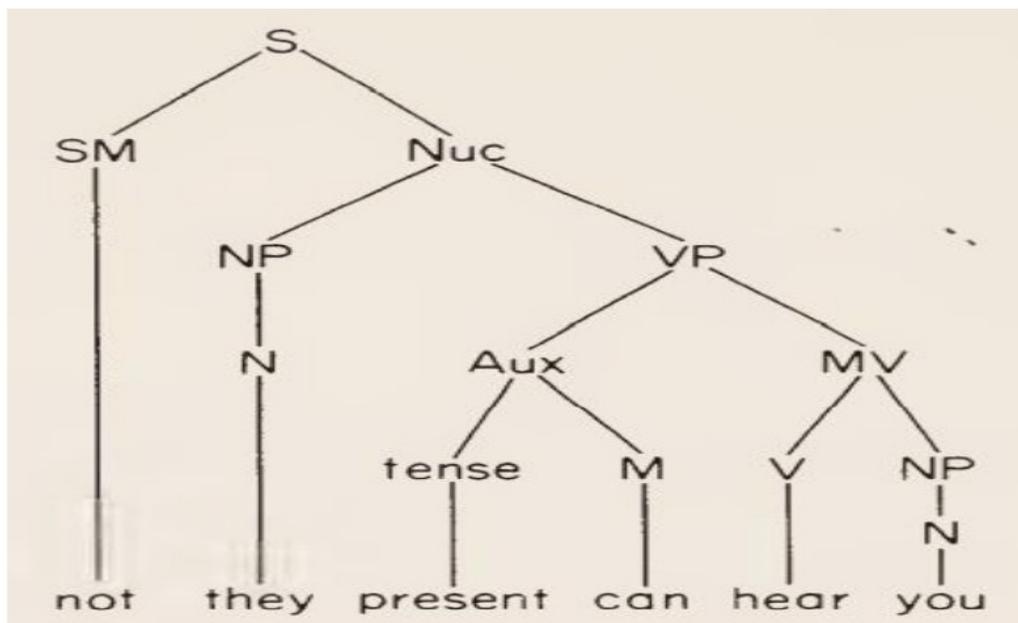
The double arrow means that this is a transformational rule rather than a phrase-structure rule. Whereas phrase-structure rules merely expand elements, such as Nuc into NP and VP, transformational rules rearrange, delete, add, or substitute elements, thereby altering the underlying structure of the sentence. The symbol X stands for anything coming between not and tense, such as another sentence modifier or a noun phrase. Since the rule operates the same way regardless of

what follows not, we can simplify our rule by using the symbol X for any structure coming between not and tense. Similarly, Y stands for anything following Aux1. This may be .other auxiliaries, a verb, and anything that follows a verb

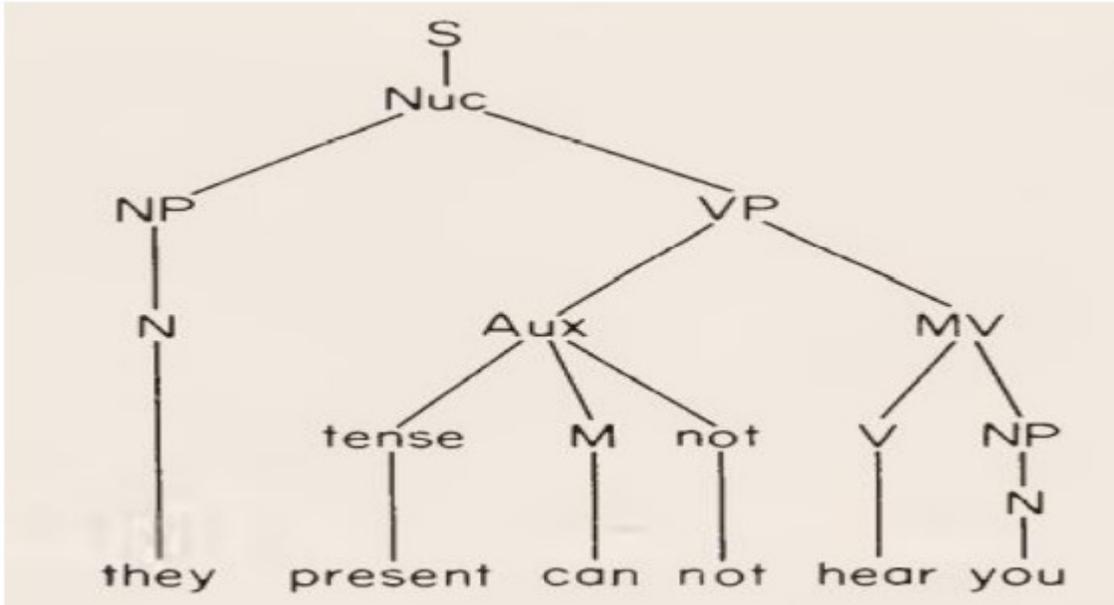
For the deep structure (not they present can hear you), we can :illustrate the rule in the following way

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|---------|------------------|----------|---|------|---------|------------------|-----|----------|
| not | X | tense | Aux ¹ | Y | ⇒ | X | tense | Aux ¹ | not | Y |
| not | they | present | can | hear you | | they | present | can | not | hear you |

This gives (They can not hear you), after the phonological rules have been applied. This process can be illustrated with .trees. Here is the deep structure



The negative transformation rearranges the tree to provide the following surface structure



After the application of phonological rules, we have the sentence (They .cannot hear you)

Some sentences have only tense in the auxiliary and, .therefore, no Aux1

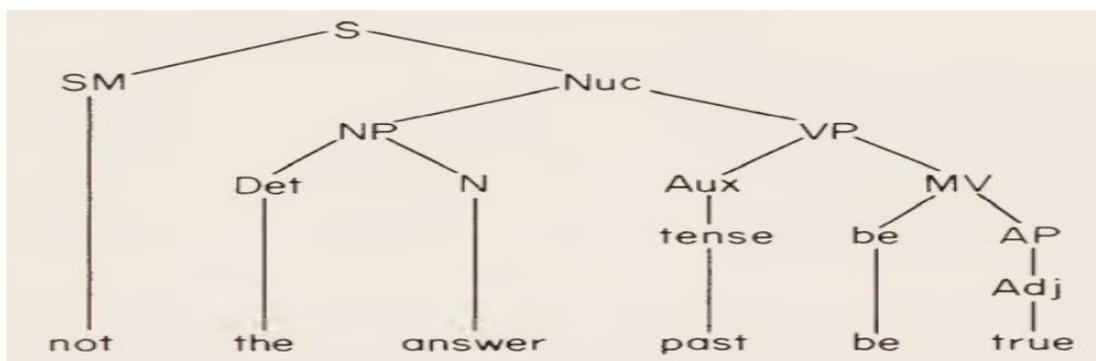
Examine the following deep structures on the left and their :corresponding surface structures on the right

- .not they are our friends They are not our friends .1
- .not Jane was friendly Jane was not friendly .2
- .not the bird was there The bird was not there .3

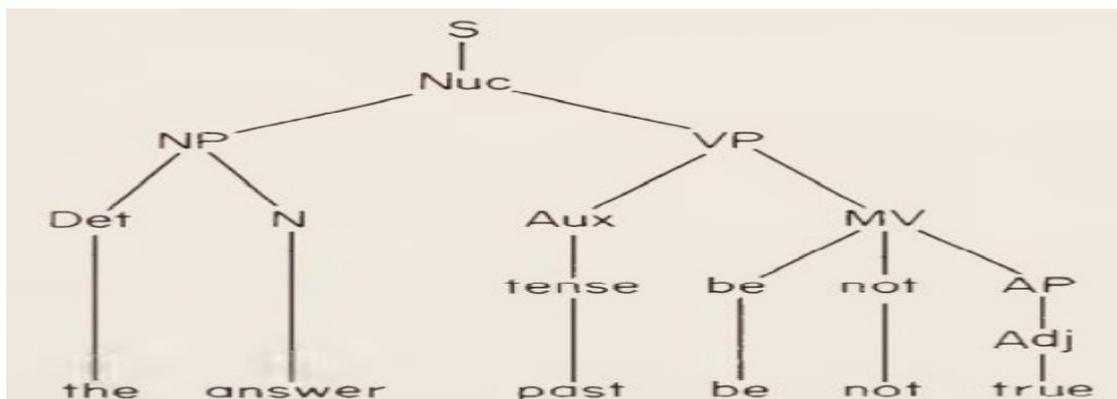
This time (not) is placed after (be) instead of after an auxiliary. Notice that in these sentences (be) is not an auxiliary, since there is no verb following it and since there is no (ing) on the next word. The (be) in these sentences is part of the MV. We write this rule as follows

$$\text{not} + X + \text{tense} + \text{be} + Y \Rightarrow X + \text{tense} + \text{be} + \text{not} + Y$$

:This rule operates on the following deep structure



The rule transforms the deep structure into the following
:surface structure



.The answer was not true

We have now covered those sentences with some element in the auxiliary in addition to tense; of the sentences with no such auxiliary, we have covered those that contain be as part of the MV. That leaves only those sentences with only tense in the auxiliary and with verbs other than be in the MV. The following structures illustrate the transformation involving these verbs

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| not we play often | We do not play often .1 |
| not they taste the salt | They do not taste the salt .2 |
| not Terry eats early | Terry does not eat early .3 |
| not the janitor did it | The janitor did not do it .4 |
| .not the man sees me | The man does not see me .5 |

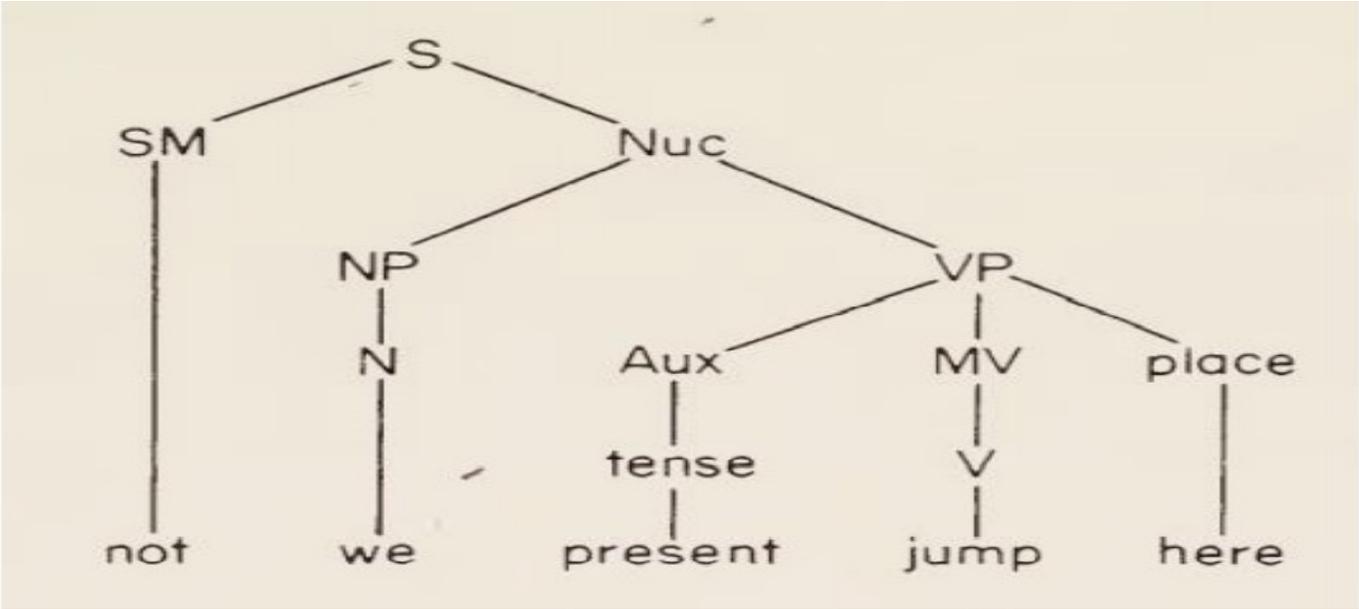
In the surface structure, (not) comes before the verb and after tense, which is attached to do. If we omit do from the surface structure, we obtain the following

- .We present not play often .1
- .They present not taste the salt .2
- .Terry present not eat early .3
- .The janitor past not do it .4
- .The man present not see me .5

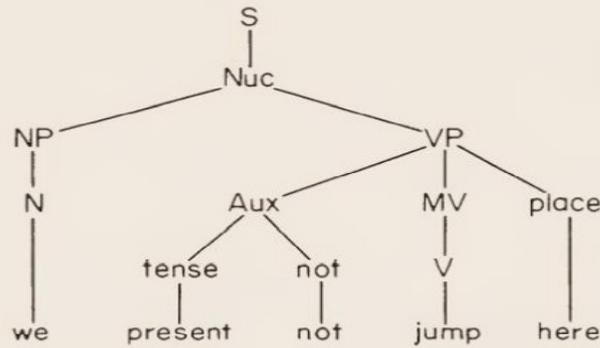
These are not grammatical sentences. To provide a grammatical sentence, we add the word do. These sentences require two rules

not + X + tense + V + Y \Rightarrow X + tense + not + V + Y
 X + tense + A + Y \Rightarrow X + tense + do + A + Y

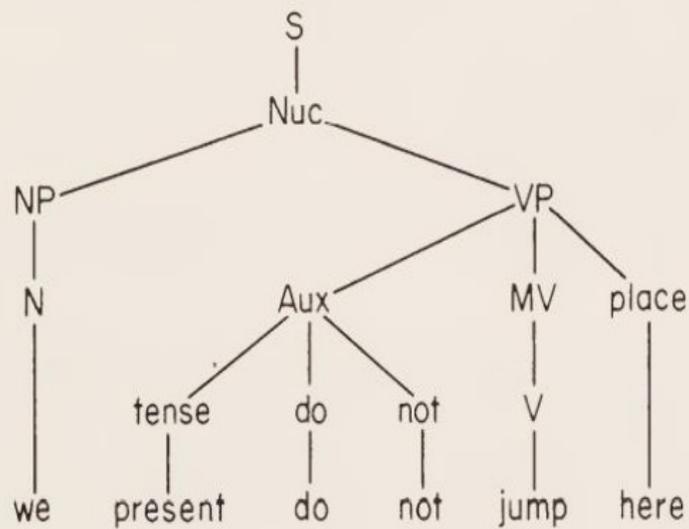
To convert the deep structure (not we present jump here) into a surface structure, we apply the negative and do transformations as shown in the following trees



The negative transformation applies to this deep structure to produce the following intermediate structure:



Now the *do* transformation applies to produce a surface structure:



After the application of phonological rules this becomes We do not jump

We have now given three rules for the negative transformation in English, as follows:

$$\text{not} + X + \text{tense} + \text{Aux}^1 + Y \Rightarrow X + \text{tense} + \text{Aux}^1 + \text{not} + Y$$

$$\text{not} + X + \text{tense} + \text{be} + Y \Rightarrow X + \text{tense} + \text{be} + \text{not} + Y$$

$$\text{not} + X + \text{tense} + V + Y \Rightarrow X + \text{tense} + \text{not} + V + Y$$

There is a great deal of repetition among these rules. We have a means of combining the three:

$$\text{not} + X + \text{tense} \begin{bmatrix} \text{Aux}^1 \\ \text{be} \\ V \end{bmatrix} Y \Rightarrow X + \text{tense} \begin{bmatrix} \text{Aux}^1 + \text{not} \\ \text{be} + \text{not} \\ \text{not} + V \end{bmatrix} Y$$