



كلية : الاداب

القسم او الفرع : اللغة الانجليزية

المرحلة: الرابعة

الفصل الدراسي: الاول

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية : النحو

اسم المادة باللغة الانجليزية : **Transformational Generative Grammar**

محتوى المحاضرة الاولى

Item	traditional	structural	Transformational – Modern linguistics
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Definition	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.	It is concerned with how elements of a sentence such as morphemes, phonemes, phrases, clauses and parts of speech are put together.	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.
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Origin	Origins can be traced back to the 16th and 17th century.	Origins can be traced back to the beginning of 20th century.	Derived from traditional grammar. Traced back to the end of the 20th century.
Type	Prescriptive	Descriptive	Descriptive
Focus	Written form as the most important aspect of language	Writing and Speech both as important aspects of language	Speech as the most important aspect of language

محتوى المحاضرة الثانية

Standards	Force language into a Latin-based model.	Study the structure of language as objectively as possible without reference to any other language. Focus on structure rather than meaning.	Does not force one language to follow the rules of any other language.
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Focus	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 terms of structure rather than meaning.</p>	<p>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.</p>
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A point of retreat	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 and Poutsma found it necessary to make significant departures from traditional grammar in their monumental works on English.</p>
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Figures and Books	Plain English Handbook by Walsh and Walsh – Descriptive English Grammar by House and Harmon.	American English Grammar, The Structure of English by Charles C. Fries	Syntactic structures by Noam Chomsky. Language by Leonard Bloomfield
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Origins	<p>Until the 16th 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 followed Latin rules, although the structure of English is quite different from that of Latin.</p>	<p>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 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.</p>	<p>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 majority of published studies of English syntax have used this approach.</p>
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The Structure of the Sentence

Yes, my neighbor has seen the dog.

-In generative-transformational grammar, the words in a sentence are arranged in a definite word order.

-Words cluster together in groups within the sentence.

-My neighbor forms a group; The dog forms a group.

-Breaking the sentence: Two breaks:

1. Between Yes and my neighbor has seen the dog.

2. Between My neighbor and has seen the dog.

Again, My neighbor can be divided into My and neighbor.

-My neighbor and the dog have the same structure: both are noun phrases.

Abbreviations

- Sentence = S; Sentence modifier = SM; noun phrase = NP;

verb phrase = VP.

- Generative Rules in this specific grammar are expressed in the following way:

- S (SM) Nuc

- Nuc NP + VP

- The arrow means “consists of” or “is to be rewritten as”

- () parenthesis means that this element is optional (SM).

Definitions of the elements of the sentence

- SM = is a word or group of words like yes, no, certainly, naturally, maybe, perhaps, possibly, in fact, etc.
- NP = is the name of the structure that functions as the complete subject of a sentence
- VP = is the structure that functions as the complete predicate.
- NP may be a single word (John ran) or a group of words (the little boy ran).
- A rule for a transformational is not an explanation of how to punctuate a sentence or how to avoid errors. Rather, it is a direction for forming a sentence or part of a sentence.

The rules in a transformational grammar will specify which combinations of words are grammatical sentences. This is known as a tree.

- Sentences in English are not composed of mere sequences of words; rather they are composed of words that cluster together.

•Yes, that man drinks milk • In the above sentence, that man drinks milk is one cluster, which in turn is composed of two subordinate clusters: that man and drinks milk.

Generative Rules

- All rules in a generative-transformational grammar are numbered: P1, P2, P3, etc.
- P stands for phrase structure.
- P1: S (SM) Nuc
- P2: Nuc NP + VP
- A noun phrase NP always contains a nominal (N) which may be a pronoun, a name, or a common noun. Some nominals are preceded by determiners (Det), such as the, a, that, this, these, those, etc. ; some nominals may be in the plural (pl).

- P7: NP (Det) N (Pl)
- Book + pl is read as books; egg + pl is read eggs.

To the traditionalist, the verb phrase in the sentence (The man must have found the note) is must have found; to the transformationalist, it is must have found the note. There is disagreement between those two schools of grammar. Let us now examine the components of the verb phrase in transformational grammar:

- P3: VP Aux + MV (manner) (place) (time) (reason)
- This means that a verb phrase consists of (or “is rewritten as”) an auxiliary, a main verb (MV), and optional adverbials of manner (rapidly, with ease), place (there, at home), time(then, at noon), or reason (because of the noise).
- The man will drive carefully in town today because of the ice.

This rule says that an MV is to be rewritten as any one of the following structures:

1. Be + NP This is a text
2. Be + Place Betty was in the car
3. Be + AP She was very rude
4. V John ran
5. V + NP Bill sold the tickets

AP = Adjective phrase, which consists of an optional intensifier (intens) such as very, extremely, rather, etc. and an adjective (Adj) such as old, happy, green, etc. Here is the rule

P8: AP (Intens) Adj

The Auxiliary

The only element in the auxiliary that we have seen so far is tense. We now need to expand our rewrite P4 rule to include such auxiliaries as those in the sentences (we had been eating(and (they must have been looking at us). Analyze the sentences in the left column and their expanded forms in the right columns.

1. The bird sings The bird is singing
2. The bird sang The bird was singing

Along with the form of (be) added to the auxiliary, there is , another morpheme, the present participle -ing. Accordingly we can now make the first of several expansions of the auxiliary:

P4: Aux tense \rightarrow (be + ing)

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This means that every auxiliary contains tense. Be and ing are optional, but if selected, they should keep this order following tense.

Now

examine those sentences on the left which have just tense in the auxiliary,
and those on the right which have been expanded:

We take medicine.

We have taken medicine

We took medicine.

We had taken medicine.

Ann drinks milk.

Ann has drunk milk.

I am here.

I have been here.

He had the answer.

He had had the answer

Instead of be + ing, this time we have added a form of have in the auxiliary, and with it we have added en (the past participle morpheme) to the following words (taken, drunk, been, had)

We could now rewrite rule P4 as follows:

(Aux tense (have + en)

We now need to see whether they are mutually exclusive or whether both may be selected for the same auxiliary. Examine the following sentences:

- 1.They had been singing songs
- 2.They have been singing songs
- 3.She had been smiling at me .

It is obvious that both be + ing and have + en may exist in the same auxiliary. When both are present, have + en comes first

Tense is attached to have. We can expand rule P4 like this:

We need to make one final addition to the auxiliary. Examine the following sentences:

1.I can give the answer now

2.She might be joking .

3.We should have been leaving .

These sentences have their auxiliaries expanded by the addition of the

Accordingly, P4 will be expanded .following words: can, might, and should to become in the following way:

P4: Aux tense (M) (have + be) (be + ing)

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 and lexical rules, -structure. A structure generated only by phrase 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

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

2. not Bill has received it Bill has not received it .
3. not they are going with us They are not going with us .
4. not they have been doing it They have not been doing it.

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 auxiliary after tense +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 (amodal, have, or be) the first element following tense is Aux. 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:

$\text{not} + \text{X} + \text{tense} + \text{Aux1} + \text{Y} \Rightarrow \text{X} + \text{tense} + \text{Aux1} + \text{not} + \text{Y}$

The double arrow means that this is a transformational rule rather than a phrase-structure rule. Whereas phrase-structure rules merely expand transformational rules rearrange, ‘elements, such as Nuc into NP and VP 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).

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.

.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:

1 .not they are our friends They are not our friends

2 .not Jane was friendly Jane was not friendly

3.not the bird was there The bird was not there.

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

not + X + tense + be + Y => X + tense + be + not + Y

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:

1. not we play often

We do not play often

2. not they taste the salt

They do not taste the salt .

3. not Terry eats early

Terry does not eat early .

4. not the janitor did it

The janitor did not do it .

5. not the man sees me

The man does not see me.

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:

1 .We present not play often.

2 .They present not taste the salt.

3 .Terry present not eat early.

4 .The janitor past not do it.

5. The man present not see me.

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

To convert the deep structure (not we present jump here) into a surface structure, we apply the negative and do transformations.

Questions Transformation

The sentences on the left below are deep structures that have the sentence modifier Q; those on the right are surface structures:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 .Q she could sing well | Could she sing well? |
| 2 .Q the book has become wet | Has the book become wet? |
| 3 .Q the bell is ringing now | Is the bell ringing now? |

Tense and the first auxiliary (tense -f- Aux1) have been placed in front of the noun phrase in the surface structure:

Q has been deleted.

This transformation, like the negative, involves a rearrangement of elements
This part of the yes/no rule can be written as follows:

$$Q + NP -f \text{ tense} + \text{Aux1} + X == \text{tense} + \text{Aux1} + NP + X$$

Now we will examine sentences with no Aux1:

1. Q the men are lucky Are the men lucky?
2. Q he was our supervisor Was he our supervisor?
3. ?Q Betty is at home Is Betty at home .

When tense is the only element of the auxiliary and the main verb is (be), the subject noun phrase changes position with tense and be, and Q is deleted

$Q + NP + \text{tense} + \text{be} + X \equiv \text{tense} + \text{be} + NP + X$

Sentences with only tense as the auxiliary and with verbs other than (be) behave differently under the negative transformation. Let us see whether this parallel is extended to the yes/no transformation:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Q John read my letter | Did John read my letter? |
| 2. Q the teachers eat here | Do the teachers eat here ? |
| 3. Q she knows my name | Does she know my name ? |

Now let us examine the other kind of question, the WH question, as in What is he saying? This surface structure is derived from Q he is saying something, or preferably Q he is saying NP-WH.

After the application of the yes/no transformation, we have the intermediate structure Is he saying NP-WH? The WH transformation substitutes the interrogative what for the noun phrase and shifts it to the beginning of the sentence: What is he saying? These processes are illustrated by the following trees.

Notice the process in the following sentences. The ones on the left are intermediate structures that have undergone the yes/no transformation; those on the right have had the WH transformation applied to them:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. are you reading NP-WH | What are you reading ? |
| 2. has she torn NP-WH | What has she torn? |
| 3. were you giving it to NP-WH | Who(m) were you giving it to? |

A noun phrase that has WH attached to it is replaced by what or who and moved to the beginning of the sentence

If the noun phrase with WH-attachment is the object of a preposition, either the whole prepositional phrase or just the noun phrase may be moved. The choice is entirely stylistic, What are you writing with? being less formal than With what are you writing?

In the structure are you reading NP-WH now, X is everything before the noun phrase (are you reading) and Y is everything after it (now). Either X or Y may be nothing, as in Are you reading NP-WH, Y is nothing

But noun phrases are not the only structures that may have WH attachment. We may find it on an adverbial of place, as in Where are you going? which derives from are you going Adv-p-WH. Various adverbials may have WH attachment.

In addition to noun phrases and adverbials, determiners may have WH attachment. Whose replaces a possessive (my, his, John's, etc.); which (and sometimes what) replaces possessives or demonstratives