

## **CHAPTER II**

### **TRANSFORMATIONAL GENERATIVE GRAMMAR II**

### **THE STAGE OF "THE ASPECTS OF THE THEORY OF SYNTAX" 1965**

#### **2.1. Introduction**

In 1965, Afram Noam Chomsky, a linguistic professor in Massachussets Institute of Technology, published his book "Aspect of the Theory of Syntax". It becomes the starting point of the second stage of TG Grammar of the "aspect" stage. The are three postulates in this book (Parera,1991:87), i.e.:

- (1) The distinction between competence performance, namely the knowledge of language in the actual use of language.
- (2) The distinction between deep structure and surface structure. Such distinction results in that grammar is based on three components: syntactic component containing basic transformational component; phonological components and semantic components.
- (3) The creative aspect of language or dinamicity of language, the capacity of language to make infinite use of finite means.

The second and the third postulates which connected with the subject of this thesis will be discussed in 2.2 The Organisation of Generative Grammar.

#### **2.2. The Organization of Generative Grammar**

A generative grammar must be a system of rules that can generate on indefinitely large numbers of structures. Such system of rules can be analysed into three major components of a generative grammar: syntactic, phonological and

semantic components. Syntactic component specifies an infinite set of abstract formal objects, each of which incorporates all information relevant to a single interpretation of a particular sentence. The syntactic component contains two subcomponents: a base subcomponent and transformational subcomponent. A base subcomponent consists of a set of categories (including such things as S, NP, Adv., etc.; this is a "context-free" grammar which generates "phrase marker") and a lexical component (consisting of a lexical entries each of which is a system of features, for example, animate, human, abstract, etc.). These base subcomponents are elementary units of which deep structures are constituted. Meanwhile, a transformational subcomponent is concerned with its surface structure from its basis. In other words, we say that the transformational subcomponents converts the deep structure to a surface structure.

The phonological component determines the phonetic form of a sentence generated by syntactic rules. That is, it relates a structure generated by the syntactic component to a phonetically represented signal. It contains phonological rule that is assigned to the surface structure of a phonetic representation in a universal phonetic alphabet (using distinctive features).

The semantic component determines the semantic interpretation of a sentence. That is, it relates a structure generated by the syntactic component to a certain semantic representation. It assigns a meaning to deep structures and by implication to their derived surface structure. Both phonological and semantic components are therefore purely interpretative. Each utilises information provided by syntactic component concerning formatives, their inherent properties, and their interrelations in a grammar must specify, for each sentence, a "deep structure" that

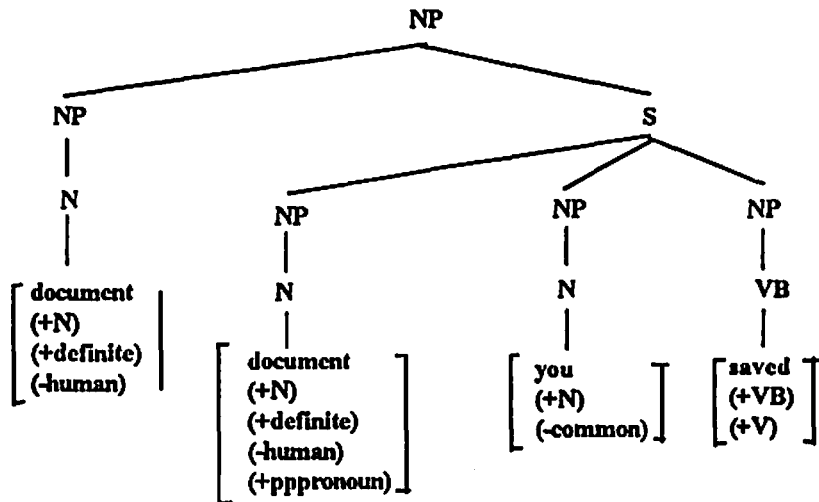
determines its phonetic interpretation. The first of these is interpreted by the semantic component, while the second by phonological component.

#### **2.4. Realization of Transformational Analysis**

This point is discussing how to realize the transformational analysis in analysing relative pronouns within relative clauses. In order to be able to realize the transformational analysis, it needs three principles of transformational rules (Parera, 1992: 95) : (1) The realization of syntactic structures as the basis in 'deep structure. This realization is marked with S (deep-structure) and the basic patterns of kernel sentences; (2) The statement and the realization of transformation processes is marked with T (transformation) and process rules with such abbreviation as del. (deletion), add. (addition), mod. (modification); and (3) The projection of transformational meaning, such as in the form of passive, imperative, negative, interrogative, etc. Many linguists pay particular attention to relative clause transformation (T.rel) through which relative pronouns are analyzed. This transformation operates on a relative clause structure in which the head noun phrase, the one to the left of the embedded sentence, is identical to an appropriate noun phrase inside the embedded sentence. In structure :

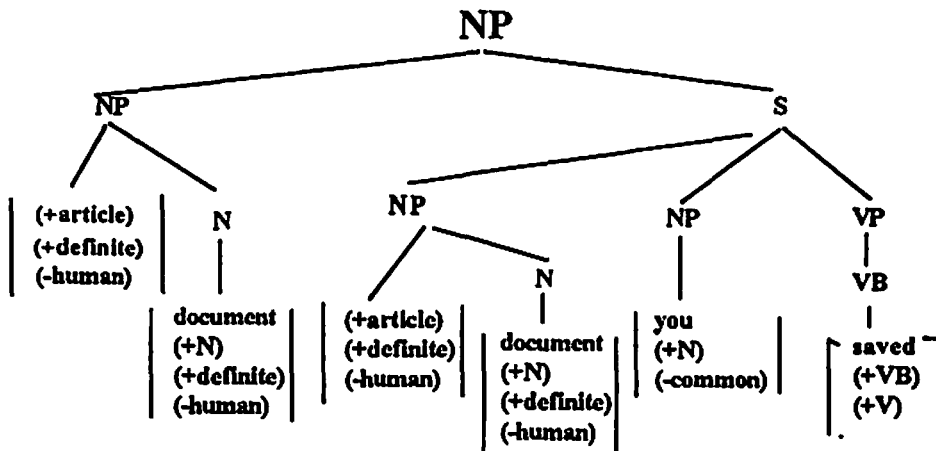
*the document which you saved is stolen by the thief*

for instance, these identical noun phrases are the deep structure noun phrase for "*the document.*" The transformation does two things under such conditions. It adds the features (+WH) interrogative pronoun and (+pronoun) to the noun segment in the identical noun phrase of the relative sentence and it moves this noun segment to the front of the sentence, giving the structure below :



The addition of the features (+WH) and (-pronoun) results eventually in the replacement on this noun segment by the relative pronoun "which".

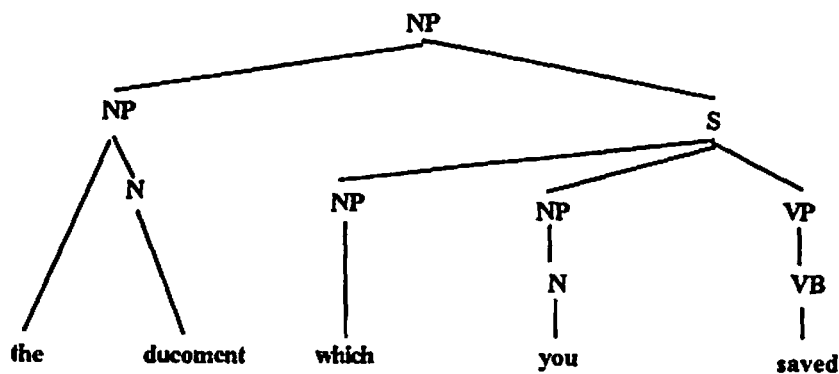
The relative clause transformation thus establishes the order of the parts of the relative clause. The next structure is a consequence of the double application of the article transformation:



The first article segment will be replaced by "the" from the lexicon ; the second, which contains a (+WH), must be replaced by the WH word "which". The resulting string ,

*\*the document which document you saved*

is now ungrammatical in most dialects of English, although such noun phrases are quiet common in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. This transformation deletes noun segments with the features (+pronoun) and (+WH) when they occur at the front of relative clause and are preceded by an article segment with the features (+pronoun), (+definite), and (+WH). Thus the final structure of the noun phrase containing the relative clause is



This is basically how relative clauses are generated from deep structure. The form of the relative pronoun depends upon the features of the (+WH) noun in the noun phrase. For example, the relative pronoun "which" occurs only when the deleted noun is (-human). The the relative pronoun "who" is restricted, in all dialect, to noun phrases in which the head noun has the feature (+human). Note that this

restricted does not apply when a proper name is given to an animal, when it is treated as if it were human. The relative pronoun "that" is not affected by any such restrictions. Thus both of the following are grammatical :

*the boy that Tarkington searched for was in the loft*

*the plough that Tarkington searched for was in the loft*

# **CHAPTER III**

## **ANALYSIS**