

## Transformational Grammar:

- 1- It started formally in 1957 with the publication of Noam Chomsky's syntactic structure.
- 2- It had such a great impression on scholars that the majority of published studies of English syntax have used this approach.
- 3- The transformational grammarian is not content in describing what he finds ~~in a corpus~~ in a corpus of sentences collected from native speakers. Rather, they view that an adequate grammar should enable one to produce all the sentences of language whether they have been said before or not.

4- The word "ungrammatical" in transformational generative grammar refers to any sentence or a part of sentence which no native speaker of the language would intentionally use it. while 'grammatical' doesn't refer to standard and nonstandard usage. Rather it refers to acceptability.

5- 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.

6- Transformational grammar, like traditional grammar, assigns each sentence an underlying structure that ~~is~~ is called a deep structure.

7- Studying deep structures led transformationalists to notice that languages which are quite different on the ~~surface~~ surface show many features in their deep structures. This, by its turn, led to the idea of universality.