

Chapter Seven

The Transformational Processes

There are four transformational processes:

1. Addition 2. Deletion 3. Rearrangement 4. Substitution

Adverbial Movement: It is the movement of an adverb from the verb phrase to become a SM, for example:

He past see him yesterday

Rearrangement = Yesterday he past see him.

Result: Yesterday he saw him.

Indirect Object Movement: It is the movement of NP2 (place) to the position after MV, for example:

He past send a note to me.

Rearrangement + Deletion = He past send me a note.

Result: He sent me a note.

Imperative

The deleted elements in any imperative sentence are “you” + “will”, for example:

Imp You present will do the job.

Deletion of ‘You will’ = Present do the job

Result: Do the job.

Note: It is important to note that in case there is more than one transformation from deep to surface, the transformations must be taken one at a time and in the following order:

1. Imperative 2. Negative 3. Yes\No Question 4. WH. Question 5. Addition of 'do'.

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The Passive Transformation

In the previous chapters, we have noticed a case where one surface structure has two deep structures, for example:

I hit the man with a stick.

In this chapter, we will deal with the passive transformation, which is just the opposite, where two different surface structures share the same deep structure.

To change a sentence from active to passive, the following rules must be followed:

- a. No object\No Passive*
- b. Move the object to become the GRAMMATICAL subject.*
- c. Add a form of verb to be just before the main verb and in the same tense as the main verb in the active voice.*
- d. Use the past participle form of the main verb.*

Note: The GRAMMATICAL subject is the one that comes directly before the verb.

A GOOD TRICK TO USE

Rearrange the two NP and just add **be+en** before the main verb.

Tom saw Jane. (T. Passive)

NP1 + past + see + NP2

NP2 + past + **be + en** + by NP1

Result: Jane was seen by Tom.