

Four processes

A transformation may involve any of four processes: **addition**, **deletion**, **rearrangement**, or **substitution**.

1. By **addition** we place something in the tree that was not in the deep structure; thus, we may add to

he past not disappear

to give:

he past do not disappear

Since the deep structure must contain the full meaning of the sentence, only words which are relatively empty in meaning, such as *do*, may be added transformationally.

2. By **deletion** we remove something from the structure. We have not yet encountered deletion, but you can readily see how it operates on the following structure:

Bill couldn't hear you, but I could hear you.

Bill couldn't hear you, but I could.

In the second sentence the MV underlying *hear you* has been deleted, since it is repetitious. Only elements that cause no loss in meaning may be deleted.

3. **Rearrangement** changes the ordering of the structure. We have seen this process in the negative, yes/no, and WH transformations. As with the other transformations, rearrangement produces a change in structure and is not just a shifting of words.

4. **Substitution** involves replacing an element of the deep structure with another element, as the substitution of *where* for *Adv-p-WH*. The WH transformation involves a combination of rearrangement and substitution.

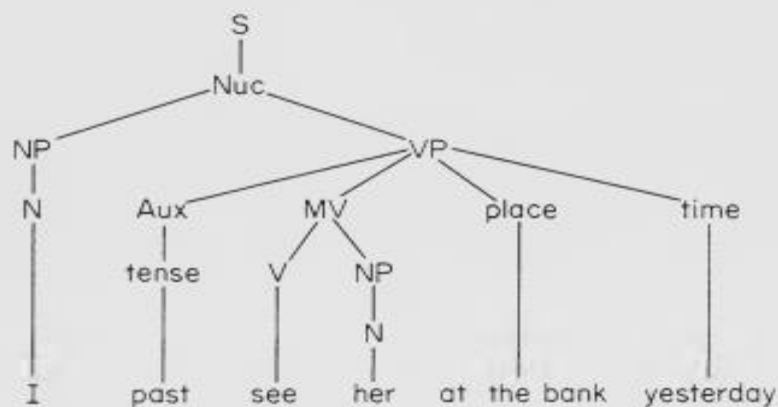
Adverbial movement

LOOK at these pairs of sentences:

- 1.a. I saw her at the bank yesterday.
- 1.b. **Yesterday**, I saw her at the bank.
- 2.a. He found some luggage in the closet.
- 2.b. **In the closet**, he found some luggage.
- 3.a. We didn't stay because of the rain.
- 3.b. **Because of the rain** we didn't stay long.

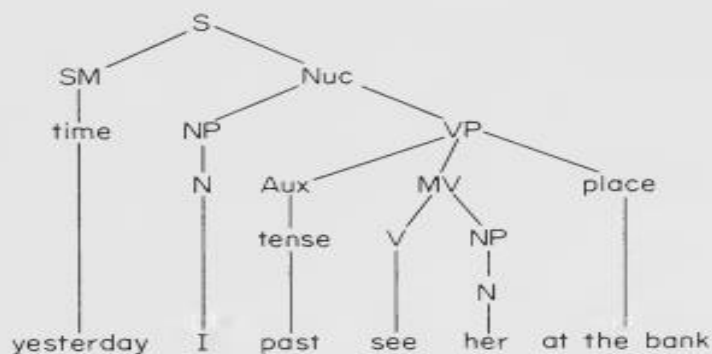
Each pair means the same thing. The structure underlying (a) is:

NP+past+V+NP+Place+Time



Rearrangement → Time NP+past+V+NP+Place

It will be possible to derive **Yesterday I saw her at the bank** from this same deep structure if we rearrange the elements:



Many adverbials may undergo this rearrangement:

- 1a. I eat there **sometimes**.
- 1b. **Sometimes** I eat there.
- 2a. I read about the accident **in the newspaper**.
- 2b. **In the newspaper** I read about the accident.

Direct and indirect object

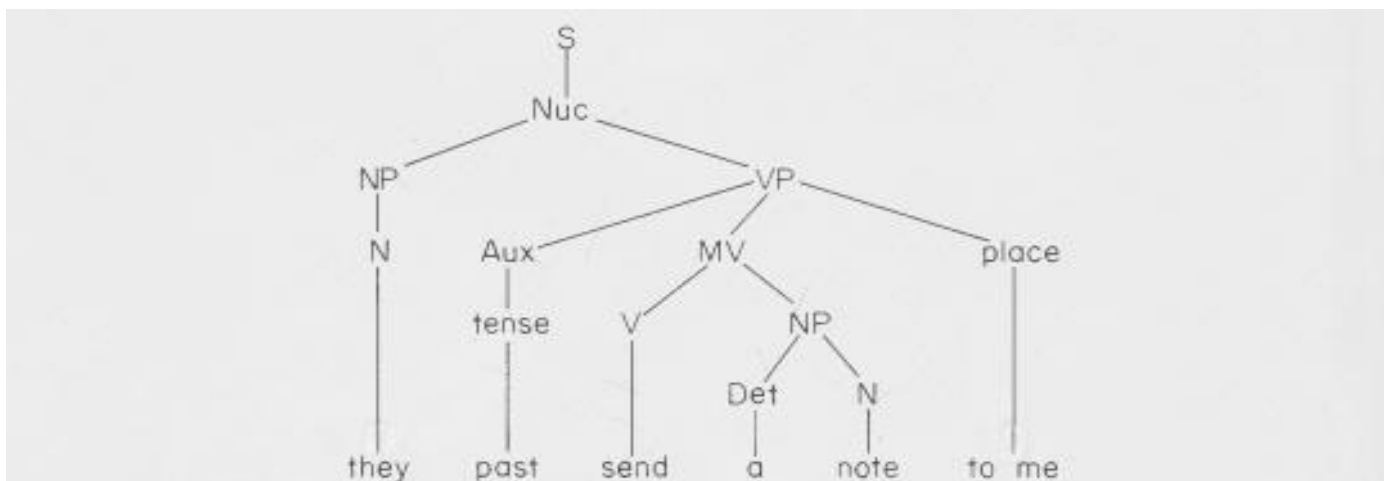
The indirect object transformation is optional. LOOK at this pair of sentences:

- { 1.a. They sent a note to me.
1.b. They sent me a note.

The two sentences share the same meaning, still TGG can account for (1.a.) but not for (1.b.)

In (1.a.) **(to) me** functions as indirect object. Both A and B are derived from the same deep structure:

NP+PAST+V+NP+PLACE



Rearrangement → NP+PAST+V+NP₁+NP₂

This is the deep structure for **They sent a note to me**. If we rearrange the structure, we can derive sentence 1b:

