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THE CONCEPT OF TRASFORMATIONAL GENERATIVE
GRAMMAR AND ITS EFFECT ON THE SENTENCE MEANING

A Research

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DEDICATION

We would like to dedicate our paper to:

Our parents.

Our friends.

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We would like to express our deep gratitude to our supervisor, **Asst. Inst. Abeer Hadi Mukheef** for her guidance and encouragements throughout the process of writing this paper. Her invaluable comments on the parts of the paper enrich the whole work and for her words that always encourage us to work hard.

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Abstract

This study seeks the movement of the adverbs with the transformations of the sentence's basic elements and what results this process will generate at the end. Transformational generative grammar is a huge topic discussed firstly by the famous linguist Noam Chomsky in 1957, and defined Transformational generative grammar, Taxonomy of TGG, Phonology, Semantics, Syntax and Positional meaning of the adverbs, all these elements detect Adverbs is good to clarify the way by which the action is done. Movement of adverbs are useful to limit the meaning and do not confuse the listener.

Section One:

1.1 Introduction

This paper will illustrate the movement of the adverbs with the transformations of the sentence's basic elements and what results this process will generate at the end. Transformational generative grammar is a huge topic discussed firstly by the famous linguist Noam Chomsky in 1957. This theory reveals the number of changes which may occur in the sentences. Also it discovers that grammar is able to construct more many new structures depending on the admitted syntactic rules and the permitted semantic rules. The adverbs, as the aim of this paper, play the main role that is considered one of the parts of speech. Three essential elements participate basically to result this title. Syntax, semantics and phonology are the backbone to construct a new structure from an original sentence. Syntax admits to build a new structure depending on whether this permitting corresponds with the logical order of the sentence or not. Then, semantics comes to connect the meaning within the words which have been constructed by the syntactic rules. After that, phonology performs an important deed as a musician in a concert, where and when the tone should be risen or fallen. Also, the phonologically performance works to clarify the speaker's intention through the intonation whether the speaker is angry, happy, sad, or relax at the time of the speech. In addition, adverbs achieve the same goal that add to the sentences more information than is already found. They traditionally explain the way by which the action has been done and the place where the event has been taken place or when someone has made these actions. So adverbs will be explained in detail from the part of their movements under the rules of the transformational generative grammar.

Basically, Transformational and Generative are two words exactly named the term TGG. These words which are quoted from mathematical theories (one of Chomskian theories) to refer to some linguistic principles applied to grammar (Crystal, 2008:208). Chomsky in 1957 stat that the term generative can be used to refer

to a particular group of grammar which obviously intends to label and produce (generate) all the Grammatical Sentences of a language by using a set of limited rules. Because of his study of mathematics and already he was a student of mathematics , Chomsky is considered the father of this approach so that he has chosen such term .

1.2 Literature Review

Transformational generative grammar is a theory generated by Noam Chomsky in 1957 (Crystal, 2008:492). This theory discusses the structure of the sentences. According to this theory, the sentences have surface structure and deep structure. Surface structure deals with the phonetic interpretation of the sentence which depends totally on syntax. Whereas deep structure deals with the semantic interpretation of the sentence (Chomsky, 1965:16). Semantic and pragmatic information (logical structure or deep structure) is derived from the kind of items by which the sentence is constructed. Namely, the meaning of any sentence may change depending on the transformational positions of sentence's basic elements (KarimNazari, 2011:223). According to (George Yule, 2010:97,98) the grammar must have the ability to create non-finite number of rules. Hence, the transformation in the structure affects directly on the meaning. In this sense, the structure of the sentence can affect its meaning.

The speaker uses special structure in order to pass particular meaning for the listener. Consider the following examples:

a-" Americans have elected Trump the president of USA."

b-" Trump has been elected the president of USA."

c-" The president of USA has been elected ."

We have chosen such a kind of the examples because the earliest occasion of the transformational generative grammar that is the converting of the action sentence to passive one which may be transformed as following:

NP1–Aux–V–NP2 ⇒ NP2–Aux+be+en–V–by+NP1 (Crystal, 2008:491)

The speaker in the sentence "a" tries to clarify that the Americans vote to Tramp to be president for USA without focusing on the electors and the president elect. While in sentence "b" the speaker uses passive voice to focus on the important result that is Tramp has become the president of USA. From the two kinds of sentences above ,readers can obviously personify why the speaker uses two kinds of constructions. It is true that the meaning of both "a" and "b" does not change, and the new structure in "b" gives the same meaning (Tramp now is the president). But the speaker has another goal that is how to make the listeners mindful with this news in "a". Again in "c", the speaker obligates his listeners to ask (Who and How). This kind is common in headlines of news. The purpose of speaker is stands behind the use of new structure(Freidan, 2007:261). Therefore, structure of sentence represents the main point to understand the speaker's meaning. As a result syntax gives the listener or reader opportunity to apprehend the intended meaning. In this regard, there is a relation between TGG and pragmatics because the meaning of any sentence can be changed according to its structure and pragmatics focuses on the intended meaning.

The look on the part of the speaker's meaning has been taken and another sentences are generated by the basic one. Let us search about the number of transformations which occur in "a" , "b" and "c". In "a" there are three nouns (Americans, Tramp and president of USA) and one lexical verb (elected). The transformations which are done in "b", the noun 'Tramp' occupies the position of the noun Americans. The noun 'Americans' is deleted. These changes are called noun movements. The verb 'elected' moves in third rank after the new subject which called verb movement. But, In the "c", the object complement transforms to occupy the first position without any complements to reveal who is the president. This process is called transformational generative grammar .

The principal topic in this paper is Adverbial Movements. The previous analyses are just to show the transformations in the one single sentence before inserting an adverb inside it. In English, adverbs are divided into three main brunches. Adverb of place, adverb of manner and adverb of time (each brunch will be explained later in

detail). We are agree that each one has its own special place in the sentence. But this rule sometimes may be broken for a necessity by the maker of the sentence. The question is" which places may be positioned by adverb and what does the meaning pragmatically dawn on the readers?".

Consider the following examples:

a-"Today and happily, Americans have elected Tramp the president of USA".

b-" Tramp has been happily elected the president of USA today ".

c-" Today, Americans have elected Tramp the president of USA happily ".

The speaker in sentence "a" seems very sympathetic and zealous with the new president and it is clear the speaker gives the favor of this president before voting and now is very happy. In the sentence "b", the speaker puts the adverb(happily) before the verb (elected) to show the confirmation that the Americans are really happy when they vote. This position is occupied by the adverb to be modifier of the verb (elected) to focus attention on the verb by which the process perfected happily(Quirk, 1989:221). Not necessary the speaker is one of the president's supports but maybe reports the news as it. In the "c" the speaker sounds as if the elective process is not what should be expected so the speaker puts both adv in their natural place. The tone of the speaker's voice also involves to specify the message that the speaker wants to inform the readers. On the other side, the analyses will be different according to the kind of sentence's structure and the speaker's intonation.

TGG (as an abbreviated title) was defined by more linguists. Each one has his own view of TGG. But the first author treated with such a title is Noam Chomsky who defined it: "a repeated application of certain formal operations to objects of a more elementary sort" (Chomsky, 1965:16-17).

Academically, transformational generative grammar is a group of fundamental rules which constructs a finite group of sentences upon the possibly new infinite set of sentences that establish the language (Crystal, 2008:208). In the other words, TGG

defined as a particular rules which are used to apply increasingly and progressively in the building of a single sentence(Trask, 2005:212).

1.3 Taxonomy of TGG

There are three kinds of TGG which have essential roles in the structure of the sentences which are: phonology, semantic and syntax. Each one will be discussed and showed its roles in order to be clear for the reader.

Phonology

There are three progress levels of structure. The first level treats the scheme of speech sound utilized by native speaker and this level is considered as the lowest one. The revision of this level is called phonology. The second level considers higher one, it deals with the forms that are full with meaning and it is made from the specific speech sound. Regularly speaking, we can say that it transactions with words and their meaningful parts. This is the field of morphology. The third level considers the top one, it deals with the methods in which words are organized to constituent sentences, and this is called syntax(Stageberg, 1981:5).

The phonetic form of the sentence is determined by phonological element which is generated from the syntactic rules. "Phonology is concerned with the mental aspect of the sound in language rather than with actual physical articulations of speech sound"(Yule, 2010:42). In this sense, the role of the phonological component is limited in two essential ways: the first one is the level of linguistic organization, compared with the levels of the relationship between phonetics, syntax and semantics. The second one is the phonological component which is always different with other components(Crystal, 2008:492).

Semantics

Semantics component plays the important role in form new structure. Its importance is to determine the illustration of the meaning of the lexical items by which sentences are formed. Semantics " A major branch of linguistics devoted to the study of meaning in language" (crystal, 2008:428). According to Yule (2010:112) semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences; the inherited usage of words rather than what they literally might mean. Some common phrases like 'fire department' may refer to those who make fire but traditionally it is not. Thus semantics follows contextual meaning of words and phrases by which they work within social life. Generative semantics accounts meaning directly which is generated through the new syntactic structure. That means, there is a stony relationship between semantics and syntax. In the other meaning, the intent of the speaker is different in variation of the kind of structure. Eventually, it is not possible to generate a new generative semantics without an existence of new syntactic structure.

Syntax

TGG is a system of rules which have an ability to create an indefinitely large number of building new structures. Such a system consists of three major kinds which are phonology, semantics, and syntax(Chomsky, 1965:16). "Syntax is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages"(Chomsky, 1957: 1). Syntactic theory is caused by Chomsky and his classmates in the middle of 1950s and then continuing to nowadays. In TGG, syntax has had another different names whenever appears a new theory and according to its development. (Transformational Grammar (TG), Transformational Generative Grammar(TGG), Standard Theory (ST) , Extended Standard Theory(EST), Government and Binding Theory (GB), Principles and Parameters approach (P&P) and Minimalism (MP)) all these names are well-covered under the name Generative Grammar (Karim Nazari, 2011:223). Here, we will not cover all these theories except (TGG) Which is the main goal of this paper. Mostly, syntax is well-known in its role in building the body of the sentence. As it plays such an important role so definitely grammatical transformations inside a single sentence are caused by it. According to Freidin (2007:82-84), the process of transformational generative grammar is a complex interaction which involve syntax centrally in creating more and more another new structures. The generation of new structure depends on whether the system of syntax admits to form new ones or not.

1.4 Adverbial Movements in TGG

Before diving deeply in the explanation of the adverbial movements in TTG, this paper suggests that it is good to define the adverbials in all their aspects to be well-understood from the reader's point of view. According to (Crysta, 12008:14) an adverbial term indicates to many numbers of articles such as adverb of place, adverb of time and adverb of manner which have their own functions. The relationship between the basic elements of the

sentence and mood of action can be explained by using adverbials, so the structure of the sentence should be specified with some particular syntactic roles. Accordingly, adverbial can give the readers/listeners opportunity to catch new information about the action. In addition, Oxford dictionary 2016 defines this term as " a word or phrase adding more information about place, time, manner, cause or degree to a verb, an adjective, a phrase or another adverb".

Semantically, adverbials vary from other part of speech. Therefore, by using the adverbials , the action or the process can be explained under the circumstances in which the action has been done (Müller, 2016:40).

Section Two:

2.1 Classes of adverbials

The adverbials are classified according to whether they are integrated or peripheral with the structure of the sentence. If they are integrated, they can be called ADJUNCTS, If they are peripheral then called DISJUNCTS and CONJUNCTS. Adverbials have their own positions in the sentences. They can occupy initial, middle or final positions depending on their functions and types (Quirk, 1989:207-209).

Disjuncts are known as sentence adverbs because they provide the reader or listener with the speaker's comment on what is said or defined it according to circumstances of the time of the speech which is used by the speaker. Often they come in the initial position of the sentence such as: seriously, truthfully, frankly, certainly, hopefully, sadly, personally, confidentially, literally, foolishly, stupidly, oddly (Brinton 2000:193).

For example:

- Seriously, it is not nicer meeting, it is the nicest one I have done with you.

Conjuncts work as conjunctive adverbs that the textual relations are showed by them. There is no function by using these kinds within their clauses, just they help to connect clauses. They are: moreover, however, nonetheless, nevertheless, furthermore, next, finally, consequently, therefore, thus, instead, indeed, besides, hence, in addition, in conclusion, on the contrary, on one/the other hand, in other words, for example, as a result, in the second place (Brinton, 2000:194) .

For example:

- You are in my heart nevertheless you do not exchange the same feelings.

The two classes above do not deal with the target of this paper because they have fixed positions in their clauses. So the process of movements with adverbials is rarely

to take place with these classes. That's why, the paper will depend totally on the class ADJUNCTS because its adverbs have the ability to move from one position to another according to semantic and syntactic classifications.

According to Quirk(1989:208), adjuncts can be distinguished from other ones that it never comes in front of negative clauses but they come to be the focus of a question or negation one. The processes of integration with affected clauses by them are surely of their features.

Syntactically, adjuncts have their own structural features which are:

1. As pro-forming predication with two clauses which they give the same meaning in the first one such as:

-Sara *totally* agrees with the headmaster and so *does Jane*.

The (so does Jane) is the same meaning as (Sara totally agrees with the headmaster).

2. As focusing of limiter adverbs, means the first adverb works as a focus of the second ,such as *only* in this example:

-Simon *only* wants to see her *one time*.(One time no more)

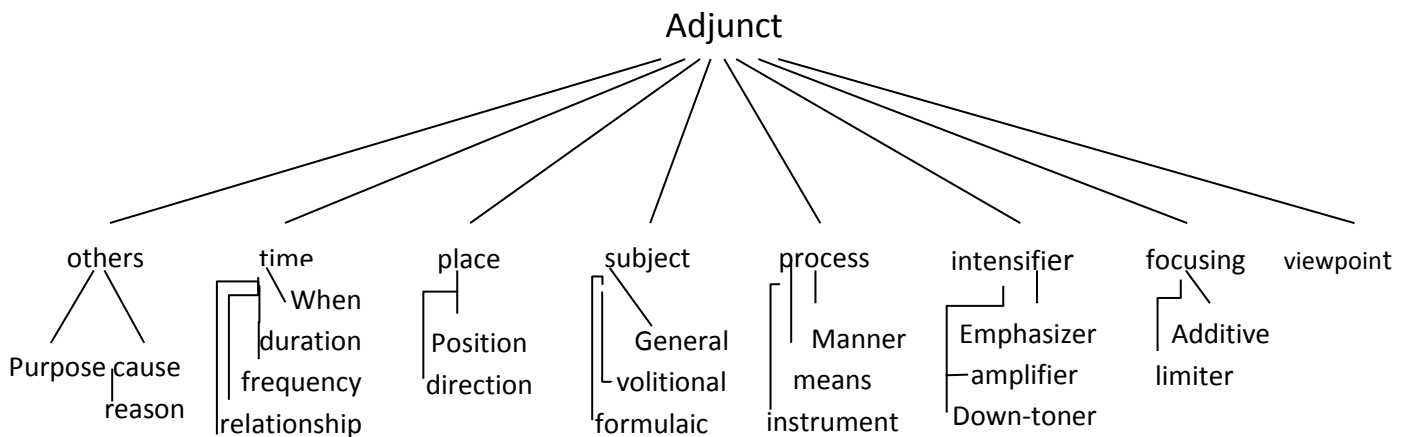
3. As an additive adverb; means to add another adverb focusing on the meaning of the first one such as *also* in this example:

-We will *also* visit our collage *afterwards*. (it means not only this visiting but we will repeat it)

4. As a confirmative adverb in the cleft sentence to focus on the answer of a question, such as in the following:

-it was *where the passengers came down* that I first met him.(where the passengers came down) is the emphatic answer of the question (where was the first time you met him?)

Semantically, adjunct can give another function depending on its syntactic structure. So adjuncts can be divided into subclasses according to syntactic structures which are:-



To recognize the function of each subclass, it is necessary to define them as detailed as possible, these subclasses are:

1-Point of view is an adverb commonly ending by the addition -ly and -wise suffix and its meaning can be interpreted as "if we consider what we are saying from point of the noun phrase or adjective" and occupy the initial position (Quirk. :211)(Lin2015), for instance :

-Linguistically, this paper deals with pragmatic structure of the sentences when the adverbs used. (Means from the point of the linguistics the paper is dealt with).

2-Focusing adjuncts which are divided into two parts, one called limiter adjuncts such as "alone, just, merely, only, purely, simply". This one functions exclusively with what is said on the focused part or that a focused part is an addition (additive adjuncts) their varying positions can be distinguished by the part focused and the meaning (Ibid:212), see this example:

-I need your car only for half an hour. (*only* restricts the duration of time)

-I need your car for also a half hour. (*also* adds another half an hour)

And the second one is particularizers adjuncts such as " chiefly, especially, mainly, mostly, in particular " they particularize what is said on the focused part, this example clarifies it:

- I Feel very comfortable especially with you. (*especially* restricts the object particularly)

- Intensifiers adjuncts are those which can be divided semantically into the subdivisions: emphasize, amplifiers and down-toners. These subdivisions indicate to intensify a point in a part of a sentence to show either a high or low effect and norm. Most intensifiers precede the intensified part (Quirk, :215). for instance :

3. entirely agree with your opinion.(showing the maximizing to intensify the amount of agreement)

4. Process adjuncts are the commonest ones among others because they are used to show the manner by which the process finished or to explain the meaning of what may be said and done , also by which reveal how something done instrumentally. By the way, process adjuncts favor the final position in the clauses (Ibid:220-222). let's see the examples:

-She ought to treat with her husband *as her mother told her to*. (means the way in which she told)

-Mothers should deal with their children *agriculturally*. (means the children should grow up like a little tree)

-Teeth can be repaired *mechanically*.(means by using tools that are used in repairing other things)

5-Subject adjuncts are divided into three sub-divisions which are " general, volitional, formulaic". They are very important because they are related with subject and allow to paraphrase a clause showing the relationship between subject and the process. If this is not done then the meaning may be understood as if manner adjuncts or booster intensifier.

They prefer the initial position in the clauses and possibly the final position (Quirk, :222-223). for instance:

-Sorrowfully he left his home travelling abroad. (he was sorrowful while he was leaving)

-He narrated sorrowfully his story in that day. (he narrated in a sorrowful way)

-He sorrowfully grieved to leave his home. (he was very much grieved...)

6-Place adjuncts refer to static position and direction, movement, passage under the term direction. Place adjuncts often come as prepositional phrases and adverb phrases or none phrases. Direction adjuncts always occur with the verbs of motion or dynamic verbs to give directional meaning. On the other side, the position adjuncts normally occur with the intensive and dynamic verbs(Ibid:224-225). More the explanation in these examples:

-I am walking in my room.(motion verb with static position)

-I like being traveled by trains.(intensive verb with moveable place)

7-Time adjuncts have four semantic sub-classifications which are " when, duration, frequency, other relationships". Each one of them branches off to many sub-titles and each one has own position in its clause.

Time adverbs mostly assist to answer a when questions. But some others serve to respond a how long question for time duration adjuncts. Time frequency adjuncts help to answer a how often question. The last one of this group is named as other time relationships. They are named in such a name that they try to express the relationship between the time of the event or action occurred in the first clause with the second one or they work as correlatives to refer to temporal cluster between sentences (Quirk, :229-231). Let's see these examples:

-Iraqi prime minister has arrived in Washington yesterday.(when)

-This car had been used for five years.(how long)

-She likes going to gym twice a week. (How often)

-I have already met her in London.(it is not the first time to meet her, two events)

8-Other classes of adjuncts: They occur with preposition phrases or clauses and seldom with adverb phrases. They try to explain the purpose or reason and the source or origin of something and always works to answer a why question(Quirk, :240-241)(Lin2015) consider this example:

-She went to the shop *to buy something for dinner*.(why)

2.1.1 Positional meaning of the adverbs

After understanding the kinds of adverbs above, the paper can discuss and clarify the movement of adverbs and their meanings whether they occupy the initial , middle or final position in one sentence. In this regard, one sentence can give different meaning and different function according to the adverb movement which can be changed according to the structure of this sentence. That is why, the paper will take a sample then apply the suitable adverbs by change their positions from one place to another and taking into consideration the admitted syntactic structure and the permitted semantic meaning of each one. Let us see the number of the movements and the meanings in the following examples:

1- He longed to see his beloved passionately.(the way in which he longed for)

2- He passionately longed to see his beloved.(showing the maximizing of his passion)

3- Passionately, he longed to see his beloved.(connected with the feeling of subject)

Now let us to enter another adverb with one above to see what happen:

1- He only longed to see his beloved passionately.(he did not desire anything else just he yearned for his beloved at that time)

2- He passionately longed only to see his beloved.(he restricted his beloved to see no one else)

3- Only passionately, he longed to see his beloved.(on feelings to add by him just passion)

By using passive voice, the meaning of course will be changed:

-She was longed to see passionately.

By using imperative structure, also the meaning will be changed:

-Please, close the door after your leaving.(request)

-Close the door after your leaving, please.(order)

Let see another examples of the change of the meaning with correlative movements of the adverbs:

-I went to the office on Monday.

-On Monday I went to the office.

Such options cannot be distinguished only by semantic analysis at the word and sentence level. In the terms of Quirk(1989), for example, the underlined element in both forms of the above sentences is a ‘sentence adjunct’, the position of which has ‘relatively little importance for its formal or semantic effect.

Conclusion

This paper highlighted on the adverbial movements which are considered as a part of TGG and it(adverbial) also contributes to change the meaning of the sentence. As this paper discussed previously, The paper examined the effect of structure in the meaning of the sentence which subsume under TGG. TGG has an important role to infer the meaning of the sentence which the writer tries to convey to the reader. Therefore, the purpose of application more than one structures is to help the reader to guess the intended meaning.

Since the adverb movement can change the meaning of the sentence, so the second language learner should be conscious to get the message correctly. On the other hand, the learner should undertake suitable structure to pass the meaning that he wants to pass it in order to accomplish pedagogical goal.

Some advantages of the TGG and movements of adverbs will be summarized below:

- 1- Freely using the permitted rules to structure new sentences.
- 2- Never restricting the user of second language in one scope of constructions.
- 3- TGG is important for paraphrasing paragraphs to another ones with keeping the meaning.
- 4- Adverbs is good to clarify the way by which the action is done .
- 5- Movement of adverbs are useful to limit the meaning and do not confuse the listener.

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