

عنوان المحاضرة: النظريات اللغوية

المادة الدراسية: النحو المقارن

المرحلة الدراسية: الثالثة / صباحي

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جامعة الموصل

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القسم: الترجمة

The Linguistic Theories

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The Modern linguistics view:

There are two major theories in this respect:

- 1. Constituency (adopted by English grammarians).**
- 2. Dependency (adopted by Arab grammarians).**

What is consistency theory? نظرية العلاقات التكوينية

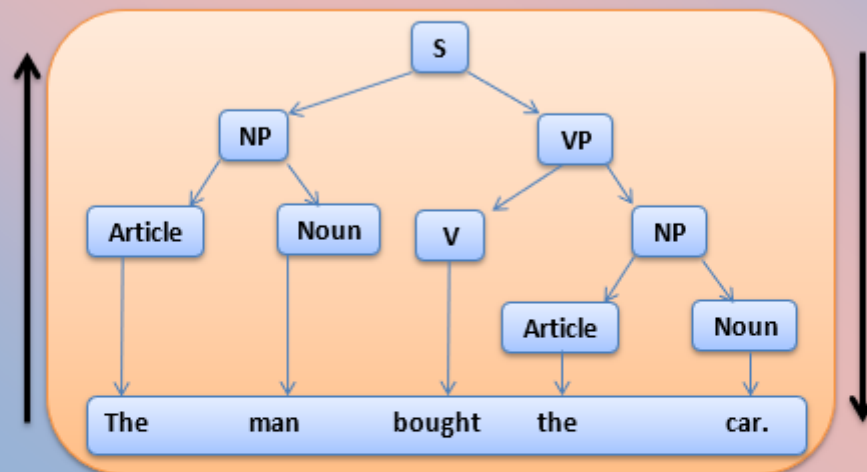
- It simply relates parts to a whole, i.e., a number of items are treated as part of a larger item.
- Within the constituency, two approaches may be recognized:

A. The phrase structure marker is represented as a tree.

- The phrase structure method is mainly followed by Transformational Generative Grammar (TGG).
- It is to relate two items to a higher item in the tree.
- There is no direct relation between two items on the same level.

Consider the following example:

The man bought the car.



- For example, the definite article (the) is related to the noun (man/car) by means of a higher structure termed the Noun Phrase (NP).
- Likewise, the VP and the NP are related to each other through a higher structure termed the Sentence (S).

B. Places and elements occurring in a larger structure:

- This method is followed by the British grammarians who go after the systemic linguistics (like Haliday and Quirk).
- Here, items are related to each other because they fill certain places in a larger structure.
- This method is adopted in this book.
- On this basis, it can be said that the S, V, and O are related to each other because they are part of a larger structure, i.e. the clause. consider the following example:

The clause		
The man	bought	the car.
S	V	O

- Here, there are three phrases filled by the elements S, V, O.

What is dependency theory? نظرية العامل والمعمول

- It is a theory that is adopted by Arab grammarians.
- It is not based on part-whole relation. Instead, it assumes that the relation between two items is that one of them governs the other.
- the relation here is direct and clear.

Consider the following example:



It is clear that the verb governs its subject in the subjective (nominative) case [حالة الرفع/الفاعلية] and its object in the objective (accusative) case [حالة النصب/المفعولية]

- In the passive voice, the verb governs the object (which is called acting subject / grammatical subject [نائب الفاعل]). See the example below:



- To sum up, the subject and the object depend on (or governed by) the verb, and the relation is termed government
- It can be said that the noun is governed in one of three cases:
 1. The subjective case (nominative) [حالة الرفع / الفاعلية].
 2. The objective case (accusative) [حالة النصب / المفعولية].
 3. The genitive case [حالة الخفض / الجر].
- The imperfect verb [الفعل المضارع] is also governed in one of the three cases:
 1. The indicative case [حالة الرفع].
 2. The subjunctive case [حالة النصب].
 3. The jussive case [حالة الجزم].

Note:

Besides unit (sentence → clause → phrase → word → morpheme) and structure (places filled by elements), there are other grammatical terms that have been tackled by grammarians, namely class and system.