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6.1. The Difference Between Rule-Sentences and Empirical Hypotheses 6.2. Examples of Rules and Rule-Sentences; 6.3. Two Different Types of Rule-Sentence; 7.0. THE ELIMII L OF LINGUISTIC NORMATIVITY; 7.1. A Synchronic Grammar Does not Investigate Spatiotemporal Utterances, but Correct Sentences; 7.2. Grammatical Concepts Are not Comparable to Theoretical Concepts of Natural Science; 7.3 Rules Ave not Regularities of Non-Normative Actions; 7.4. Grammatical Descriptions Cannot Be Replaced by Psycholinguists'c and/or Socio linguistic Descriptions

7.5. The Position of Transformational Grammar vis-a-vis Linguistic Normativity 8.0. LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR; 8.1. The Basis of the Difference between Natural Science and Human Science: Observer's Knowledge vs. Agent's Knowledge; 8.2. The Two-Level Nature of the Human Sciences : Atheoretical vs. Theoretical; 8.3. The Two-Level Nature of Grammar; 8.4. The Ontological Reality of Grammatical Descriptions; 9.0. THE METHODOLOGY OF GRAMMAR; 9.1. General Remarks; 9.2. Explanation and Prediction; 9.3. Testing; 9.4. Universal Linguistic Theory

9.5. Appendix: Examples Taken from the Transformationalist Literature

Sommario/riassunto

In this book, the author analyses the nature of the science of grammar. After presenting some methodological and historical background, he sets forth a theory of language and of grammar, showing that the science of grammar is not an empirical, but a normative science, comparable to logic and philosophy, characterized by the use of the method of explication.
