

GRAMMAR – A BASIC CONCEPT

Grammar is a word etymologically means 'the art of writing'. It has been studied from the early days of literary civilization both the point of view of individual languages and from that of original theory. By the middle ages, Grammar had come to be regarded as a set of rules. But the rules of Grammar should not be very hard and fast binding on the language. The relation between the language and grammar should be as normal and smooth as the control of rudder over the sailing of the boat by sailor.

English is a language easy to learn and improve, if you have not fallen in the wrong hands and wrong ruts. Freedom from the English rule does not mean escape from English literature. English is an international language of modern science as well as it is a medium of great value.

Whether you are a student of science, arts or commerce, you will feel the compulsion of learning English to make your way and go ahead in your life. For a common learner, it becomes very difficult to differentiate between Branches and Types of Grammar. In many cases, student of secondary or senior secondary classes think that there are five types of grammar that is – ORTHOGRAPHY – In which we study about letters, scripts, sounds, syllable etc. 2. ETYMOLOGY- in which we study about the use of words, parts of speech etc. 3. SYNTAX- in which we study about the sentences and their types and structures. 4. PUNCTUATION- in which we study about signs and symbols of English language and finally in 5th branch of SYNTAX we study about the rhyme and rhythm of poems or verses. These were the five branches of Grammar. But when we study about the types of Grammar, it is said that for a common learner, Grammar is divided into five types –

- DESCRIPTIVE GRAMMAR- It is an approach that describes language without making any evaluative judgements about their standing order. It has a common place in linguistics for this kind of grammar.
- PEDAGOGICAL GRAMMAR- This type of grammar is designed for teaching a foreign language and developing an awareness of mother tongue. In this section, there is an intimate relationship between dialect and the language.
- PRESCRIPTIVE GRAMMAR- It is a manual that focuses on constructions where usages is divided and lays down rules governing the socially correct use of language. This grammar has a formative influence on language attitude during the period of 18th and 19th Century.
- REFERENTIAL GRAMMAR- It is a grammatical description that tries to be as comprehensive as possible so that it can act as a reference book for those interested and establishing facts. In this section we take the support from any other languages also to make the statement influential and impressive.
- THEORETICAL GRAMMAR- It is an approach that goes beyond the study of individual language to determine what types of constructions are needed in order to do any kind of analysis. It is, thus, a central notion in any investigation of linguistic universal.
- TRADITIONAL GRAMMAR – It is an approach used to summarize the range of attitudes, grammatical study before the advent of linguistic – the scientific study of language.