

Traditional grammar Vs Modern grammar

What is modern and traditional grammar?

Introduction

Traditional grammar refers to the type of **grammar** study done prior to the beginnings of modern linguistics. **Grammar**, in this **traditional** sense, is the study of the structure and formation of words and sentences, usually without much reference to sound and meaning.

Traditional grammar is a framework for the description of the structure of a language. The roots of traditional grammar are in the work of classical Greek and Latin philologists. The formal study of grammar is based on these models became popular during the Renaissance.

Traditional grammar is often prescriptive, and may be regarded as unscientific by those working in linguistics while modern grammar is descriptive.

What is the difference between traditional grammar and modern grammar?

The key **difference between traditional grammar and modern** linguistics is that the **traditional grammar** is prescriptive whereas the **modern** linguistics is descriptive. In this way **traditional grammar** is informal, unscientific, contradictory, inexplicit, prescriptive, uneconomical, and unmethodical. It lacks scientific accuracy, objectivity, and precision. It ignores the contemporary uses and all the varieties of languages. **Traditional grammar and modern** linguistics are two branches of language studies.

What are the four levels of traditional grammar?

There are **4 levels** of **grammar**: (1) parts of speech, (2) sentences, (3) phrases, and (4) clauses.

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Traditional grammar refers to the type of grammar study done prior to the beginnings of modern linguistics. Grammar, in this traditional sense, is the study of the structure and formation of words and sentences, usually without much reference to sound and meaning. In the more modern linguistic sense, grammar is the study of the entire interrelated system of

structures— sounds, words, meanings, sentences—within a language. Traditional grammar can be traced back over 2,000 years and includes grammars from the classical period of Greece, India, and Rome; the Middle Ages; the Renaissance; the eighteenth and nineteenth century; and more modern times. The grammars created in this tradition reflect the prescriptive view that one dialect or variety of a language is to be valued more highly than others and should be the norm for all speakers of the language. Traditional grammars include prescriptive rules that are to be followed and proscriptive rules of usage to be avoided. ‘When describing an emotion, use of an English word descended from Latin is preferred over an Anglo-Saxon word’ is an example of a prescriptive rule, and ‘Never split an infinitive’ is an example of a proscriptive rule.

Philology is the study of language in oral and written historical sources; it is the intersection of textual criticism, literary criticism, history, and **linguistics** (with especially strong ties to etymology). ... In older usage, especially British, **philology** is more general, covering comparative and historical **linguistics**.