

PEDAGOGICAL GRAMMAR

Pedagogical grammar focused on the learner and the teachability and learnability of grammatical items. To ensure effective teaching four principles were given importance. First, the prescription, which referred to the rules in grammar, an example is the agreement of subject and predicate in number. Second, the description, described the expansion of kernel sentence by adding adjectival modifiers. Third, the internalized system, distinguished right wrong in using if clauses when compared to native and non-speakers of English. Fourth, the set of axioms, dealt with the formula or pattern of phrases in Chomsky's phrase structure rules.

There were also approaches discussed in pedagogical grammar. The consciousness-raising approach let students identify the difference between a good grammar from a bad grammar, while on the other hand, lexical approach made students discover the synonymous words that could take the place of an ambiguous word to get its meaning.

In teaching the English subject, pedagogical grammar is a big help for teachers to finally produce grammar appropriate and interesting for the learners. Having known the forms of Chomsky's surface structure and Filmore's case categories and their diagramming, there were still available approaches discussed here that would best suit in teaching grammar inside the classroom. Without the pedagogical grammar, teachers could experience difficulty in making lessons motivating because of the lack of variations in approach.

As an English teacher, the three models, transformational, case and communicative when combined to pedagogical would result to a more effective way of teaching grammar to students. What is good with the pedagogical grammar is that it encompasses all the said grammatical models. It branches out from the meaning to the structure to the learners. It may not be a very