

language and society, some linguists oppose this idea. Chomsky, an American linguist, is considered among linguists who deny any reflection between language and society. Chomsky claims that language is universal and innate, to state this clearly, he makes his point clear in what he calls Universal Grammar.

Universal Grammar (U G), a Chomskian term, consists of two main parts: Principals and Parameters. Principals are features of all language, that is, what languages have in common, whereas, parameters deal with where languages differ from one another. For example, some languages start with (S.V.O) such as English, French, and Latin Languages; And some start with (V.S.O) like Arabic.

At this point, if we pay attention, we would find a kind of contradiction in Chomsky's saying towards language and society.

According to Chomsky, he denies the existence of any relationship between language and society; however, in Universal Grammar's parameters, he shows the opposite. Parameters, as mentioned above, prove the opposite of what Chomsky claimed in the beginning. So, to make this point clear enough, we are going to deal and take two kids, as appropriate examples, in two different societies, USA and Morocco, started talking. The kid who was born in USA, once he/she started talking, he/she would start his/her sentence with (S V O) whereas, the other kid in Morocco would start his/her sentence with (V S O).

To sum up, we surely see that it's obvious to say that our societies influence our languages.