fact that there is no limit on the length of sentences in any language even though there are *performance* limitations ;i.e. you might die before you finish a sentence of more than a million words. This infiniteness of the well-formed sentences in a given language is because we can always form a longer sentence by adding another Adjective, Prepositional Phrase, Clause, Adverb, Conjunct, as shown by sentences (4.).

4.
(i) John is an *intelligent ,sensitive ,tall, dark, handsome* man.
(ii) I like that girl *in jeans with long hair at the back of the room on the stage.*
(iii) Harry said *that Fred said that John said that Mary was ill.*

Therefore, the native speaker's competence ranges over an infinite set of sentences ,which is acquired on the basis of finite experience ;i.e. a child learns a language in a finite period of time and on the basis of having been exposed to a finite sample of speech. The task of the linguist , accordingly, is to devise a grammar which models the linguistic competence of the native speaker. This grammar is a *finite* set of rules, which are capable of specifying how to form, understand, and pronounce an *infinite* set of well-formed sentences. It follows that acquiring a language involves acquiring a finite set of rules with infinite capacity.

The fifth basic concept concerns the discovery of the rules which are internalized by the native speaker. M. Lester(1976) says that for the transformational grammarian the basic goal of linguistics is to account for what speakers know about their language. This implies that that a speaker of a language ,in some unconscious, intuitive way, "knows" the internal structure and the relationship of one part with another of all the sentences in his language. It is subconscious knowledge ,rather than conscious