knowledge because "human beings have no conscious awareness of the psychological processes involved in speaking and understanding a language."(A.Radford,1997:2)

As these rules are subconscious knowledge to the native speaker and the linguist brings them to consciousness by discovering them, the linguist cannot directly ask the native speaker what these rules are that he has internalized. Accordingly, he has to use the indirect approach : first he collects a set of data relevant to the phenomena being studied, then he hypothesizes a set of principles (i.e. rules) which account for the data ; and finally he tests the hypothesized rule(s) against further data. There are two different types of data which linguists typically work with in formulating grammars: the first is a recorded sample of speech or text, called *corpus of utterances*. The second type of data which linguists typically work with are *informant intuitions ;i.e.* to ask the native speaker ,for example, can you say "such and such ",if so ,what does it mean ;and what is its negative form? It is then up to the linguist to deduce the rules which are internalized by the native speaker.

The sixth basic concept concerns how we know that a particular grammar of a particular language is adequate. A. Radford (1988) says that the weakest requirement for any grammar of a language is that it attain *observational adequacy* ,which is correctly specifying the sentences that are syntactically ,semantically ,morphologically ,and phonologically well-formed in a language. A higher level of adequacy is *descriptive adequacy*, which is correctly specifying the sentences that are (and those that are not) syntactically ,semantically, morphologically ,and phonologically well-formed in a language *,and also* properly *describes* the syntactically ,semantically ,morphologically, and phonologically well-formed sentences in that language. In order for a *grammar* to attain *explanatory adequacy* ,it becomes a *theory of language* ,which is a set of hypotheses about the nature of possible and impossible