

The universals of language in the school of Fara-structuralist linguistics

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The discussion of the universals of language is in fact the treatment of the features of language that are found in all natural human languages at all places and at all times. If a text is understood and received in the same way in all languages; it can be concluded that that feature reflects the function of the human mind, so that feature can be used as a universal feature of language. So far, linguists have expressed different approaches to these common features, but the two most prominent views are the approach of Chomsky and Greenberg. Another approach that is introduced during this article is the approach of the school of Fara-structuralist linguistics, which by presenting examples accepted by the language community, tries to express the universals that, in addition to expressing generalities, also justify and explain the development of language in the child. The purpose of this article, in addition to introducing the universals of language, is to introduce an a priori grammar that is the basis of the narrative of all languages. The conclusion is that the universals of Chomsky and Greenberg are based on an a posteriori and conventional grammar, that is, a relative matter cannot be considered as the basis of the narrative of natural human languages.

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Introduction

The study of linguistic universals has long been dominated by Noam Chomsky's Generative Grammar, which posits an innate "Universal Grammar" (UG) consisting of specific rules of deletion, addition, movement, and replacement. However, Chomsky's framework faces significant challenges, particularly the "Poverty of the Stimulus" argument and the increasing complexity of child language acquisition data, which suggests that learning is far more intricate than his theories allow. A critical question remains: can existing theories provide a single, universal grammar that allows a text to be understood identically across all languages, locations, and timeframes? This research aims to introduce the concept of "Linguistic Universals" through a post-structuralist lens and propose a "pre-existing grammar" that serves as the fundamental narrative foundation for all human languages, moving beyond the limitations of formalist syntax.

Method

This study utilizes a qualitative, descriptive-analytical research design based on extensive library research. The methodology involves a critical critique of existing linguistic theories—specifically Chomskyan generative grammar and Greenbergian universals—and the proposal of a new analytical framework. To provide empirical and practical grounding, the researcher employs a comparative analysis of two specific linguistic "genres": the *Lexical Genre (Vazhaneh)* and *Phenomenal Poetry (She'r-e Padidar)*. These genres are used to demonstrate how linguistic universals manifest through the synergy of words and ontological propositions.

Results

The research identifies a distinction between formal/foundational universals and absolute/relative universals. Within the Post-Structuralist School, the study finds that:

1. **Rejection of Post-Syntactic Grammar:** Children (aged 2–4) do not merely follow post-syntactic rules; they operate under an

“innate, point-based pre-grammar.” Language acquisition is fundamentally a process of activating a “being-software” (*Narm-afzar-e Vojoudi*).

۲. **The Lexical Genre:** This genre transcends Saussurean rules of syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations. The research establishes three universals in this genre: (a) No word possesses an inherent category (noun, verb, etc.) prior to use; (b) No word has a fixed position prior to context; and © Meaning exists beyond social contract, flowing through seven collective/individual channels (linguistic, cognitive, and media-based).
۳. **Phenomenal Poetry:** This genre facilitates “defamiliarization” with standard grammar. The study identifies that the most fundamental sentence structure in all languages is composed of an *Noun + Verb* (Subject + Predicate) relationship, which constitutes an ontological proposition. In contrast, prepositions and complex syntax are viewed as post-syntactic, conventional constructs.
۴. **Critique of Chomsky:** The research argues that Chomskyan “grammar rules” are social conventions rather than innate biological certainties. The essence of language lies in its semantic core rather than its syntax, which the study classifies as an “accidental” rather than “essential” attribute.

Conclusion

The study concludes that mainstream linguistic theories have failed by treating language as a set of relative, conventional, and time-space-bound rules, thereby ignoring the fluid, infinite, and deep truths of linguistic existence. The Post-Structuralist School proposes that language is a “deep truth” with fixed dimensions and infinite variables. By utilizing the *Lexical* and *Phenomenal Poetry* genres, the research demonstrates that language acquisition is the unfolding of an innate, word-centered consciousness. Ultimately, the study suggests that humans are born with a “being-software” that allows for the infinite production of meaning through pre-existing innate categories, transcending the restrictive boundaries of traditional syntax.