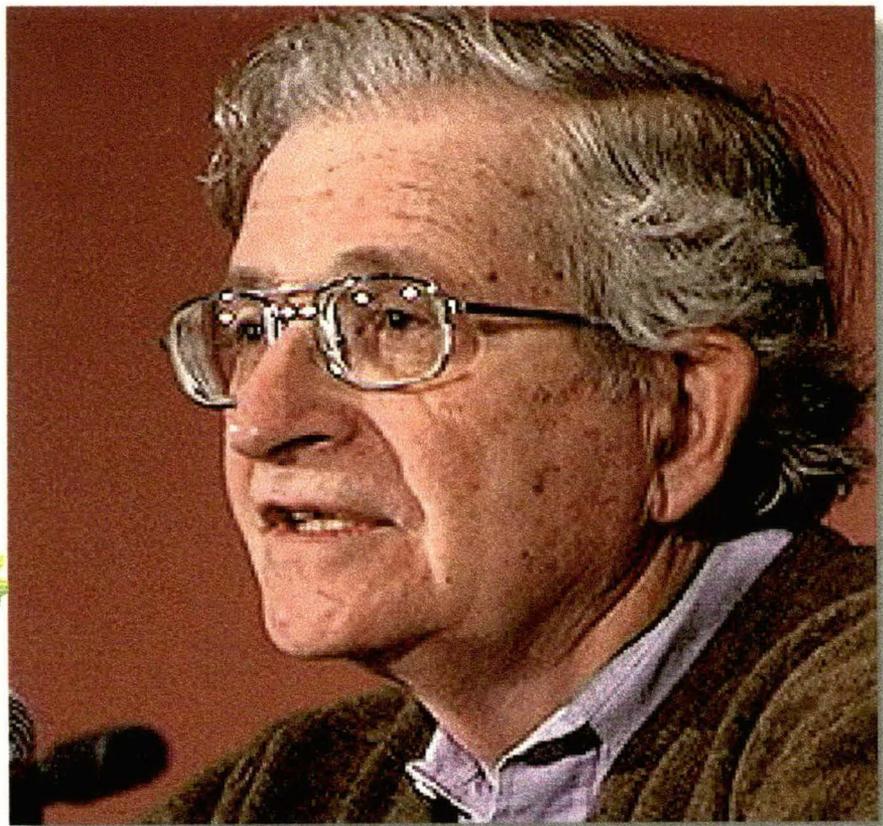


Chomsky Noam



Born on 07th Dec, 1928 ...

About Noam Chomsky

Noam Chomsky was born on December 7, 1928 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was the son of William Chomsky, an emigrant from Russia. His father was a teacher of Hebrew and published a scholarly edition of a medieval Hebrew grammar. Between 1940 and 1945 he became acquainted with the workings of the socialist-anarchist, New York City Jews Intellectual Community and considered immigrating to Israel to work for Arab Jewish Cooperation.]

From the age of two, Chomsky spent ten years in a progressive Deweyite School in Philadelphia, where there was a congenial emphasis on individual creativity. From there he moved on to a regimented and shifting high school about which he claimed to remember *Virtually nothing*. He received his early education at Oak Lane Country Day School and Central High School, Philadelphia. Thereafter he attended the University of Pennsylvania where he met Zellig Harris who was a Professor of Linguistics at the University of Pennsylvania and was heavily influenced by him. It was Chomsky's sympathy to Harris's political views that steered him towards work as a graduate student in linguistics.]

Chomsky spent his undergraduate and graduate years at the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated in 1949 with an undergraduate thesis about Modern Hebrew, that was later revised and extended as his master's thesis. That same year he married Carol Schatz on December 24 and has two children. At that time his wife was a fellow student who made a significant contribution to language and linguistics in her own right. He entered graduate school later the same year and in 1951, he became one of the Society of Fellows at Harvard from where he moved to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in

1955. He has been there ever since, although a large part of every year is devoted to travelling around the world giving many lectures and interviews.

In 1955, Chomsky received his Ph.D from the University of Pennsylvania. However, most of the research leading to this degree was done at Harvard University between 1951 to 1955. During the years 1951 to 1955, Chomsky was a Junior fellow of the Harvard University Society of fellows. While a Junior Fellow, he completed his doctoral dissertation entitled , *Transformational Analysis*. The major theoretical viewpoints of the dissertation appeared in the monograph **Syntactic Structure**, which was published in 1957. This formed part of a more extensive work, *The Logical Structure of Linguistic Theory*, circulated in mimeograph in 1955 and published in 1975.

Chomsky has made his reputation in linguistics and learned some of the historical principles of linguistics from his father, William, who was a Hebrew scholar. In fact , some of his early research, which he did for his Masters, was on the modern spoken Hebrew language. Among his many achievements, he is most famous for his work on generative grammar, which developed from his interest in modern logic and mathematical foundations . As a result he applied it to the description of natural languages. Apart from his major influence on linguistics, philosophy, and psychology, Chomsky has had a minor but no insignificant effect on a range of disciplines from anthropology to mathematics, from education to literary criticism . To understand this pervasive influence requires a grasp of the defining characteristics of Chomsky's scientific program of Generative Grammar. Chomsky has always been interested in politics, and it is said that politics has brought him into the linguistics field . His political tendencies towards socialism and anarchism are a result of what he calls | *the radical Jewish community in New York*. Since 1965 he has become one of the leading critics of U.S. foreign policy . He published a book of essays called *American power and the New Mandarins* which is considered to be one of the most substantial arguments ever against American involvement in Vietnam. |

As it has been mentioned above that Chomsky joined the staff of the MIT in 1955 and in 1961 was appointed full Professor in the Department of Modern Language and Linguistics (now the Department of Linguistics and Philosophy) . From 1966 to 1976, he held the Ferrari P. Ward Professor of Modern Languages and Linguistics. In 1976, he was appointed Institute Professor. During the year 1958 to 1959, Chomsky was in residence at the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton, NJ. In the spring of 1969, he delivered the John Locke Lectures at Oxford. In January 1970, he delivered the Bertrand Russell memorial Lecture at Cambridge University, in 1972, the Nehru Memorial Lecture in New Delhi, and in 1977, the Huizinga Lecture in Leiden among many others.

Chomsky is unique in nature and is very respected and has been honoured numerous times in the academic arena. He has been awarded an Honorary Doctorate by the University of London, the University of Chicago, Loyola University of Chicago, Swarthmore college, Delhi University, Bard College University of Massachusetts, University of Pennsylvania, Georgetown University, University of Buenos Aires, McGill University , Universitat Rovira I Virgili, Turragona, Columbia University , University of Connecticut, Seuola Normale Superiore, Pisa, University of Western Ontario, University of Toronto, Harvard University, University of Calcutta, and Universidad National De Colombia . He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Academy of Science. In addition, he is a member of other professional and learned societies in the United States and abroad, and is also a recipient of the Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award of the American Psychological Association, the Kyoto Prize in Basic Sciences, the Helmholtz Medal, the Dorothy Eldridge Peacemaker Award, the Ben Franklin Medal in Computer and Cognitive Sciences and others.

Professor Chomsky has written and lectured widely on linguistics, philosophy, intellectual history, contemporary issues, international affairs and U.S. foreign policy. His works include; Aspects of the Theory of Syntax;

Cartesian Linguistics; Sound Pattern of English (with Morris Halle); Language and Mind; American Power and the New Mandarins; At War with Asia; For Reasons of State; Peace in the Middle East ; Reflections on Language; The Political Economy of Human Rights, Vol.I and II (with E.S. Herman); Rules and Representations; Lectures on Government and Binding; Towards a New Cold War; Radical Priorities; Fateful Triangle; Knowledge of Language; Turning the Tide; Pirates and Emperors; On Power and Ideology; Language and Problems of Knowledge; The Culture of Terrorism; Manufacturing Consent (E.S. Herman); Necessary Illusions; Deterring Democracy; Year 501; Rethinking Camelot; JFK, the Vietnam War and US Political Culture; Letters from Lexington; World Orders, Old and New; The Minimalist Program; Powers and Prospects; The Common Good; Profit Over People; The New Military Humanism; New Horizons in the Study of Language and Mind; Rogue States; A New Generation Draws the Line; 9-11; and Understanding Power. His work in all these areas has been systematically innovative and controversial.

