

A University
Grammar of
English

NGŨ PHÁP TIẾNG ANH
DÀNH CHO SINH VIÊN

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NHÀ XUẤT BẢN THỜI ĐẠI

A UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR OF ENGLISH

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Based on *A Grammar of Contemporary English*
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fresh headway can be made. We have indeed precisely this double relation with *A Grammar of Contemporary English*: as well as producing an epitome of the larger work, we have taken the opportunity to improve the description in numerous respects. In this way, we have made the labour of the present enterprise as fruitful and stimulating to ourselves as we hope it will be rewarding to our students.

RQ SG

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PREFACE TO FIFTH IMPRESSION

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Since our use of symbols, abbreviations, and the like follows standard practice, all that we need here is a visual summary of the main conventions, with a brief explanation or a reference to where fuller information is given.

4.37; App I.12:

Cross-references are given by chapter (or appendix) and section number.

AmE, BrE:

American English, British English (cf 1.6).

S, V, O, C, A, O_i, etc.:

See 2.5 ff; when italicized, strings of these symbols refer to the clause types explained in 7.2.

a 'better GRÀmmar|:

Capitals in examples indicate nuclear syllables, accents indicate the intonation, raised verticals indicate stress, and long verticals tone unit boundaries: see App II.2 ff, 7 ff.

*a more better one:

A preceding asterisk indicates an unacceptable structure.

?they seem fools:

A preceding question mark indicates doubtful acceptability; combined with an asterisk it suggests virtual unacceptability.

Help me (to) write:

Parentheses indicate optional items.

Bolinger (1971):

References at the end of a chapter are expanded in the Bibliography, pp 462 ff.

He came {to } {London
 {from } {New York

Curved braces indicate free alternatives

$\begin{bmatrix} \text{He} \\ \text{She} \end{bmatrix}$ does $\begin{bmatrix} \text{his} \\ \text{her} \end{bmatrix}$ best:

Square brackets indicate contingent alternatives: eg selection of the top one in the first pair entails selection of the top one in the second also.

{His [expensive (house insurance)]]}:

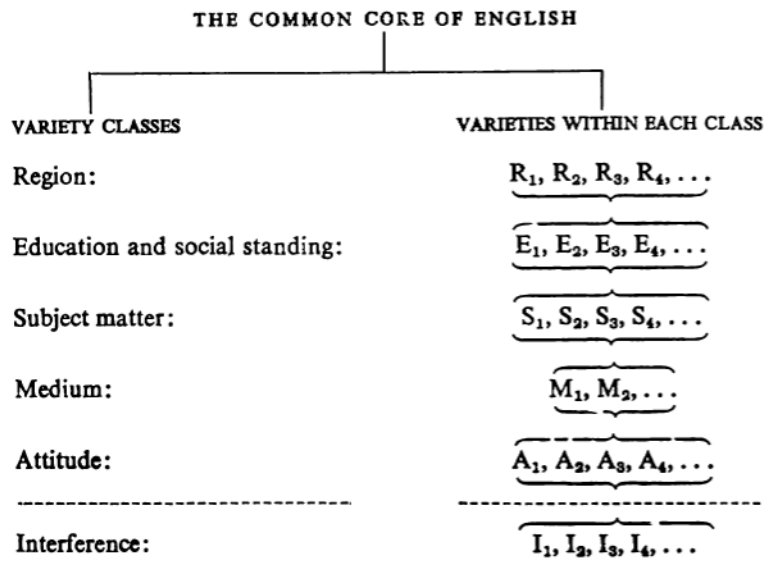
Contrasts in bracketing give a linear indication of hierarchical structure.

/ɪz/, /z/, /s/:

Slants enclose phonemic transcriptions, usually of inflections. The symbols have widely familiar values: /ɪ/ as in bid, /i/ as in beat, /z/ as in zip, /ə/ as in the first syllable of alone, etc.

1.1
Variety classes

There are numerous varieties of the English language, and what we ordinarily mean by 'English' is a common core or nucleus which is realized only in the different forms of the language that we actually hear or read. We can distinguish six kinds of varieties ranged as below and interrelated in ways we shall attempt to explain.



The fact that in this figure the 'common core' dominates all the varieties means that, however esoteric or remote a variety may be, it has running through it a set of grammatical and other characteristics that are common to all. From this initial point onwards, it is claimed by the sets