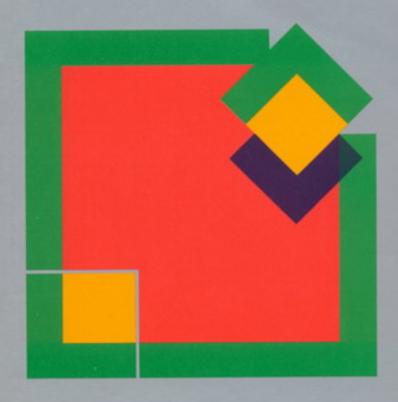
Basic English Usage

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Introduction

The purpose of this book

This is a practical guide to common problems in English grammar and usage. It is written for foreign students who would like to know more about English, and who want to avoid mistakes.

Level

The book is written especially for intermediate students, but more advanced learners may also find it useful. The explanations are made as simple as possible. Students who want more detailed and complete information should read my more advanced book *Practical English Usage*, also published by Oxford University Press.

Language

Explanations are mostly in ordinary everyday English. It has been necessary to use some grammatical terminology (for example, *adverb*, *subject*, *clause*, *modify*). These words are explained on pages 10–12.

The kind of English described

The book describes standard modern British English, and gives realistic examples of spoken and written language (both formal and informal). Incorrect forms are shown like this: '(NOT *I-have-seen him yesterday*.)' There is some information about American usage, but the book is not a systematic guide to American English.

Organization

This is a dictionary of problems, not a grammar. Points are explained in short separate entries, so that you can find just the information you need about a particular problem — no more and no less. Entries are arranged alphabetically and numbered. A complete index at the back of the book shows where each point can be found. (There is also a list of all the entries on pages 5–9).

How to use the book

If you want an explanation of a particular point, look in the index. Problems are indexed under several different names, so it is usually easy to find what you want. For example, if you need information about the use of *I* and *me*, you can find this in the index under 'I', 'me', 'subject and object forms', 'personal pronouns' or 'pronouns'.

Exercises

Basic English Usage: Exercises, by Jennifer Seidl and Michael Swan, gives practice in the various points that are explained in Basic English Usage.

Thanks

I should like to thank the many people whose suggestions and criticisms have helped me with this book, especially Norman Coe, Stewart Melluish, Jennifer Seidl and Catherine Walter. I am also most grateful to all those — too many to name — who have sent me comments on my book *Practical English Usage*. Their suggestions have helped me to improve many of the explanations in this book.

Comments

I should be very glad to hear from students or teachers using this book who find mistakes or omissions, or who have comments or suggestions of any kind. Please write to me c/o ELT Department, Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP.

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Words used in the explanations

active In I paid the bill, the verb paid is active. In The bill was paid, the verb was paid is passive, not active.

adjective a word like *green*, *hungry*, *impossible*, used to describe.

adverb a word like *tomorrow*, *here*, *badly*, *also*, which is used to say, for example, when, where or how something happens.

adverb(ial) particle a word like up, out, off, used as part of a verb like get up, look out, put off.

adverb(ial) phrase a group of words used like an adverb. Examples: in this place, on Tuesday.

affirmative | was is affirmative; | was not is negative.

auxiliary (verb) a verb like *be, have, do,* which is used with another verb to make tenses, questions etc. See also **modal auxiliary verbs**.

clause a structure with a subject and verb, and perhaps an object and adverbs. Examples: I know that man. I came home last night.

A sentence is made of one or more clauses. See also main clause.

comparative a form like older, faster, more intelligent.

conditional *I should/would* + infinitive, etc. See 88.

conjunction a word that joins clauses. Examples: and, so, if, when.

consonant b, c, d, f and g are **consonants**; a, e, i, o and u are **vowels**.

contraction two words made into one. Examples: don't, I'll.

determiner a word like *the, my, this, every, more,* which can come at the beginning of a noun phrase. See 96.

direct object In I gave my mother some money, the **direct object** is some money; my mother is the **indirect object**.

direct speech reporting somebody's words without changing the grammar. In *She said 'I'm tired'*, the clause *I'm tired* is **direct speech**. In *She said that she was tired*, the structure is **indirect speech** or **reported speech**.

emphasize You **emphasize** something if you make it 'stronger'—for example, by saying it louder.

expression a group of words used together, like *in the morning*. **first person** *I*, *me*, *we*, *us*, *our*, *am* are **first person** forms.

formal We use **formal** language when we wish to be polite or to show respect; we use more **informal** language when we talk to friends, for example. *Good morning* is more **formal** than *Hello*; *Hi* is very **informal**.

gerund an *-ing* form used like a noun. Example: **Smoking** is dangerous. **hyphen** a line (-) that separates words. Example: *milk-bottle*.

imperative a form (like the infinitive) that is used to give orders, make suggestions, etc. Examples: **Come** on; **Wait** a minute. See 170.

indirect object see direct object.

indirect speech see direct speech.

infinitive In *I need to sleep* and *I must go*, the forms to sleep and go are **infinitives**. See 175.

informal see formal.

irregular see regular.