English ,and (ii) a universal Theory of Core Grammar. This means concentrating on the search for greater generalizations ,often at the expense of any attempt to account for apparent "exceptions."

In Universal Grammar, there is not only potentials for *similarities* between languages but also *differences* between languages. One of the essential tasks for linguistic theory is to define the set of possible *parameters of variation* across languages. The Theory of Core Grammar will have to allow for such parametric variation ,so that different languages will have different core grammars (though each such grammar will fall within the range of possible core grammars permitted by the associated linguistic theory).The Theory of Markedness and Core Grammar plays an essential .role in Chomsky's Theory of Language Acquisition ;i.e. the child has genetic help in learning unmarked (i.e. core) rules and this is why they are mastered relatively quickly ;but peripherial rules generally take longer to acquire than core rules.