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- COOKIES - - - - , xiaomuchong@tal.com QO64901448 1851062602164901448@qq.com Copyright 2001-2025 MuChong.com, All Rights Reserved. ICP16008351 11010802022153 Hi. I want to learn which one we use in negative sentences, and or ? I don't like singing dancing. I hate football tennis. I always use and. Because I know that we use and to conjoin two negative or two positive sentences. But my friend says I can't use and to conjoin two negative sentences. She says we should use or. But or has different meaning. I think it doesn't give the same meaning that and gives. If I use or in the given sentences, according to me it means that I don't like/hate only one of them, not both of them. I don't use or in the sentences I gave above. Is there a rule that we should use or to connect two negative sentences? Thanks for your answers I don't like singing or dancing. I don't like singing. I don't like dancing! I don't like singing and dancing. I don't like having to dance while I am singing. You are starting from the wrong premise, which is leading you to an incorrect answer. First of all, you are not conjoining sentences, you are using multiple direct objects of a single verb in a single sentence. Secondly, "I hate football and tennis" - the correct form, by the way - is not a negative sentence in that it does not contain a negative form of the verb "to hate." You (positively) hate both football and tennis, so "and" is called for. Your first sentence does contain a negative verb form, and in that situation either "and" or "or" may be applicable depending on your meaning. I don't like singing or dancing = I dislike both singing and dancing. I don't like singing and dancing = I dislike singing and dancing combined (as in a musical performance), although I might not mind singing by itself or dancing by itself. Oops! Cross-posted with MilkyBarKid. The function is exact same one as in the binary logic. Singing AND Dancing = Don't like. For "Don't like" to be TRUE, both Singing and Dancing should be present. Any one of them missing will result in "Don't like" = FALSE. Singing OR Dancing = Don't like. Either part present by itself OR both of them present at the same time will make "Don't like" = TRUE. After all, the logic was modeled after the language. Yes, you are right. The examples I gave above aren't sentences, they are objects. I understood your explanation for the examples. If there are two negative sentences, what can I use? For example: I couldn't swim well..... I couldn't run fast. In joining these two sentences into a single compound sentence with independent clauses, "and" would be the likely choice: I couldn't swim well, and I couldn't run fast. "Or" would not make sense except in a few unusual contexts. Note that if you chose to express the same ideas in a simple sentence, you would use "or": I couldn't swim well or run fast. Similar to the above example, "and" would not make sense here except in certain specific contexts. Hello. 1. I don't know how to swim, skate, cycle, play tennis or ski. (I know how to do neither of them.) 2. I know how to swim, skate, cycle, play tennis and ski. (I know how to do all of them.) Both are Ok? Both are great. Actually, in your first example you could also have "and." This is basically because with so many objects they don't combine into a single phrase like "singing and dancing"; nor could they, actually, since they're all discrete knowledges. (I suppose you could also say that you don't know how to do the one activity of doing all those things at once by saying "I don't know how to swim, skate, cycle, play tennis and ski all at the same time!") Both are great. Actually, in your first example you could also have "and." 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(It's in this statement where the obvious inability to combine the two activities matters: There's no possible ambiguity, although some people might humorously add "... but not at the same time.") Good day! What is the difference between them? This is related to some linguistics issues that I'm facing it now. I know the meaning of "Phoneme", but I don't about "Segment". Sometimes I think they are synonyms and we can use them interchangeably. Need your help! Thank you. To me a phoneme is a sound that makes a difference in a specific language. Each language has a set of sounds, that "are different" to people who speak that language. Those are phonemes. Two sounds may be different phonemes in one language, but the same phoneme in another language. For example, Japanese only has 5 vowel phonemes. English has around 15. In English, these words use 10 different vowel phonemes: bat, bet, bit, bite, bait, boat, bot, bought, boot, but. In English those 10 sounds produce 10 different words, so they are phonemes. According to wikipedia: In linguistics, a segment is "any discrete unit that can be identified, either physically or auditorily, in the stream of speech. The term is most used in phonetics and phonology to refer to the smallest elements in a language, and this usage can be synonymous with the term phone. In spoken languages, segments will typically be grouped into consonants and vowels. Segments include vowel sounds and consonant sounds. So segments include phonemes. But "segments" are independent of language. If a trained linguist hears 2 different sounds, those are 2 different segments. But they may be the same phoneme in a language. To me a phoneme is a sound that makes a difference in a specific language. Each language has a set of sounds, that "are different" to people who speak that language. Those are phonemes. 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But they may be the same phoneme in a language. Thank you so much Mr. Dojibear. But to be honest, I feel I didn't get the point! I think I need more examples! If anyone can provide some examples or pictures, it will help a lot. The difference comes when you bring in 'suprasegmentals', things like stress and tone that don't belong to a single segment but affect a range of them. These might make a difference between words in the same way as segments can be phonemes. The position of stress is phonemic in English; the choice of simple or compound tone is phonemic in Swedish. I can't think of an example in (Classical) Arabic, because there stress is determined by segmental features such as length, so it can't be phonemically distinctive. A segment is any unit of analysis and so can be a phone, syllable or something else. Good day! What is the difference between them? This is related to some linguistics issues that I'm facing it now. I know the meaning of "Phoneme", but I don't about "Segment". Sometimes I think they are synonyms and we can use them interchangeably. Need your help! Thank you. Well, for me the segments as defined by Peter Roach (the continuous stream of sounds) that mean we can deal with segment mentally, on other words segments never be isolated part of sound but phonemes can be isolated if we consider every sound is a phoneme put we can not consider the sound as segment since we can not feel it when we produce the speech sounds. Hey everyone! Could someone please answer this question: do we say "there IS a multitude of things" or "there ARE a multitude of things"? I had written "there is" in my essay, and my English teacher said that it was "there are"... I'm a bit confused because I've found both on the Internet. Could someone help me, please? Thanks a lot in advance! Have a nice day! Julie. It all depends. If I were writing about a large crowd of people, I would talk about a multitude, and I would write "the multitude is", or "... there is a multitude ...". But are a multitude of other contexts in which I would consider a multitude to be plural. This is a BE view. Sorry, this is a Panj view of the BE usage. If you post the sentence you wrote we would be able to comment on that particular example, not only the general principle. Thank you for your answer. Panjandrum. Well, the sentence I had written in my essay is "there is indeed a multitude of other reasons that we are going to highlight." So, do you think this sentence is correct? Or should I have written it with "there are"? Thank you so much for your help! Julie. Is it not "there is" because it's "a multitude" and not "multitudes"? It's just an educated question. Thanks, Silvaninha. But I really meant "a multitude" and not "multitudes". My teacher said that "is" was wrong and that it was instead "there are a multitude of other reasons". But I still doubt; I thought both could be said. Thanks again for your answer! I would have written there are in that sentence. But listen for others. Questions similar to this come up every often - here is another current thread: do you use plural with "a lot of"? Forum search for countable will find many of them. What's more, Mrs P beat me around the ears this morning because I complained about a BBC news reporter complaining about an audit report criticising education standards in schools here that included "there are a range of measures that could be" . The BBC reporter said this was dreadful in a report criticising the standard of teaching in our schools. I said the BBC reporter was talking rubbish. Mrs P said I was talking rubbish. It sounds as if your teacher would say that Mrs P was talking rubbish lol. Panjandrum, I'm sure he would say so. Thank you very much for your answer. It really helps. So, I'm going to rely on your opinion and my teacher's. Thanks again! Hi Julltown, I'll offer a personal view, and then a few professional thoughts about this vexing topic. For me, the subconscious choice of a singular or plural verb to accompany 'multitude' depends solely on whether I want to emphasize the multitude, as a discrete, separate entity, or if it sounds like—in my inner brain—an adjective meaning 'a large number of' and I wish to emphasize the things, of which there are a multitude. The exception to all of this is common usage. Sometimes I choose to make multitude singular or plural because I'm used to hearing it employed in one way or the other. Thus, for me, there are a multitude of reasons to treat multitude as singular, and there is a multitude of evidence that grammarians follow usage, rather than prescribing a rigid stance. Mr. Henry Fowler (Modern English Usage, 2nd ed.): "Nouns of multitude etc. Such words... may stand either for a single entity or for the individuals who compose it... They are treated as singular or plural at discretion—and sometimes, naturally, without discretion." That is a sound, logical and sensible BE view. Here is an AE counterpart, from Bryan A. Garner's A Dictionary of Modern American Usage (Oxford U. Press, 1998). SYNOPSIS. In some contexts, meaning—as opposed to the strict requirements of grammar or syntax—governs SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT. Henry Sweet, the 19th-century English grammarian, used the term "antigrammatical constructions" for these triumphs of logic over grammar. Modern grammarians call the principle underlying these antigrammatical constructions "synesis". Thank you very much for your explanations, Cuchuflete. I understand now how I can use "multitude" in the best possible way. Thanks again for your help! rtf Invalid X value found in A_C30 during spline creation. X values must be increasing and discrete for creating splines. (Also possible from small X axis scale, try rescale first.)

Discrete continuous quantitative qualitative. What is the difference between qualitative discrete and continuous data. What is discrete continuous data. Can qualitative data be discrete or continuous. Discrete qualitative data. Qualitative discrete and continuous.