

Click to prove
you're human



I'm having trouble with this sentence and would appreciate some clarification on its meaning and tense. Can anyone explain it to me? I've got examples, like these words are used to express how we think and feel. "Notice how they are followed by a simple present tense verb." "All kinds of jobs are listed on the internet." Consider the participle (the "verb+ed") here as an adjective. "Many jobs are interesting" "Many jobs are listed" (= many jobs are on some list) "Many jobs are listed on the Internet." It is true that -ed forms may be used as adjectives. However, I would describe the ones in the sentences as past participles used with a form of 'to be' to form passive verbs. These are simplified versions to illustrate the difference. Active: We use these words to express how we feel. Passive: These words are used [by us] to express how we feel. Active: A simple present tense verb follows them. Passive: They are followed by a simple present tense verb. Active: People list all kinds of jobs on the Internet. Passive: All kinds of jobs are listed on the Internet. I'd like to know the meaning and tense of "would be doing" for the following sentence : Then he would be doing society a sterling service. (past progressive tense?) Subjunctive tense? It is not any past tense. This sentence is a hypothetical (unreal) one. Normally it follows an "if" or some other sentence saying "we are talking about something unreal". Here is one example: Imagine that Bill Gates gave all his money to charity. Then he would be doing society a sterling service. This means that [Bill giving his money to charity] = [Bill doing society a wonderful service] Leeho, welcome to the forum. Where did you see this sentence? What is the context (the sentences around it)? Leeho, welcome to the forum. Where did you see this sentence? What is the context (the sentences around it)? It is quoted from news(editorial). Someone make a suggestion to the government on how to use the spared resources. If the government adopts the suggestion, then he would be doing society a sterling service. It matches with your explanation, thanks. I'd like to know the meaning and tense of "would be doing" for the following sentence : Then he would be doing society a sterling services. (past progressive tense?) Syntactically, "would" is a past tense verb-form, so the matrix clause is likewise past tense. The embedded clause "be doing society a sterling service" is an infinitival, i.e. untensed, and finally the embedded clause "doing society a sterling service" is a gerund-participial clause, again untensed. Thus the sentence as a whole is past tense. Semantically, it can refer to past or future time, depending on context. I'd like to know the meaning and tense of "would be doing" for the following sentence : Then he would be doing society a sterling services. (past progressive tense?) It is quoted from news(editorial). Someone make a suggestion to the government on how to use the spared resources. If the government adopts the suggestion, then he would be doing the society a sterling services. It matches with your explanation, thanks. In generative grammar (and other modern grammars), a finite clause is marked for either tense or modality. Modal verbs (would, may, might, etc.) are considered to be finite, and the clause in which the modal verb appears is marked for modality, not "tense." Since "tense" is a grammatical representation of "time," and conditional sentences are hypothetical and thus not grounded in "time," there is no "tense" in your example. More specifically, would in would be doing marks epistemic modality, which refers to a judgment/deduction on the part of the speaker based on certain facts/assumptions. This epistemic modality/deduction becomes clear when we see the entire sentence (a "conditional" sentence in form): If A (If the government adopts the suggestion), then B (he would be doing the society a sterling service). In traditional grammar, I suspect that would be doing is considered the "progressive tense," but this is not accurate. The verb phrase would be doing itself is tenseless because all of its components (modal would, infinitive be, non-finite verb doing) are themselves tenseless. Moreover, "progressive" is aspect, not "tense." In generative grammar (and other modern grammars), a finite clause is marked for either tense or modality. Modal verbs (would, may, might, etc.) are considered to be finite, and the clause in which the modal verb appears is marked for modality, not "tense." Since "tense" is a grammatical representation of "time," and conditional sentences are hypothetical and thus not grounded in "time," there is no "tense" in your example. More specifically, would in would be doing marks epistemic modality, which refers to a judgment/deduction on the part of the speaker based on certain facts/assumptions. This epistemic modality/deduction becomes clear when we see the entire sentence (a "conditional" sentence in form): If A (If the government adopts the suggestion), then B (he would be doing the society a sterling service). In traditional grammar, I suspect that would be doing is considered the "progressive tense," but this is not accurate. The verb phrase would be doing itself is tenseless because all of its components (modal would, infinitive be, non-finite verb doing) are themselves tenseless. Moreover, "progressive" is aspect, not "tense." The only tensed verb in the sentence is the modal auxiliary "would", a past tense (preterite) verb-form. Syntactically, the sentence is thus past tense. They planned to investigate. The use of "in order to" creates an infinitive which doesn't allow the use of the gerund ending in this context. You can say "in order to create" or "for the purpose of creating". Hello, What about "in order for"? It seems it requires a gerund, but that's not correct. "They merged in order for creating a corporation"? No, that doesn't work either. I found an explanation for this structure: order(PURPOSE).in order to achieve something source I assumed that in order for calls for the gerund, but it seems I was wrong. PS It has just dawned on me that in order for requires a subject. Please, accept my apologies for hijacking the thread. Last edited: Mar 20, 2009 Actually, audiolaik, you were correct that in order for could be followed by a gerund. Since "in order for" ends in a preposition, it requires an object which could be a noun, pronoun, or gerund which functions as a noun. An example: "In order for boxing to gain respectability, it needs to rid itself of..." In my previous post, I was referring strictly to the construction "in order to" which has to complete the infinitive. "In order that" is looking for a clause to complete it. I have never seen in order for either written or spoken It wasn't the first thing I thought of either, but it is a perfectly acceptable and commonplace construction, as Loob, audiolaik and g_man_50 explain above. In order for requires a noun and an infinitive, and the noun may be a gerund (a verbal noun), but need not be. In order for voting to take place, a quorum must be present. In order for voters to have a real chance to make an informed choice, they must know where candidates stand on the issues. But this is common in written English or only in spoken English? It's probably rather more common in written English than in spoken English, chamyto, "in order ..." is slightly formal, whether followed by "to", "for ... to" or "that". Thanks a lot to all of you. I understand better now According to my grammar book in order for is grammatically incorrect Last edited: Mar 22, 2009 According to my grammar book in order to is grammatically incorrect This is very curious, but impossible to discuss without more information. Would you tell us the reason it gives for this claim? Here, for instance, the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary treats in order to as a normal and acceptable phrase. Edit in response to chamyto's later correction: it also includes in order for. Last edited: Mar 22, 2009 in order to do something... for the purpose of doing something in order for could be spoken English, but not written English I meant in order for, sorry in order to do something... for the purpose of doing something in order for could be spoken English, but not written English Your dictionary is correct, but it is not saying that "in order for" is always incorrect. It is saying that "in order for do(ing) something" is incorrect. This is not the same as "in order for something (or someone) to something." Last edited: Mar 23, 2009 Hello! I would like to know which verb I can use with "achievement" (used in context to mean a thing that sb has done successfully). Is "make an achievement" correct? Or can I use a different verb? Thanks! Make an achievement sounds wrong to me. More context would help as there are quite a few verbs that could be used. For example has the person received an award for their achievement, or have they just completed something successfully but not been officially recognised for it? It's an article about a non-profit organization celebrating its achievements made/achieved??? in 2002 to 2012. What I'm looking for is the verb-nominal complex (verb + achievement) which would have the same meaning as the verb "achieve". In that case you actually can use the verb "to make". "The organisation celebrated the achievements it had made [...]". It sounds strange in some forms, however [hence my initial reaction to the verb]. For example "I am going to make an achievement" sounds very unnatural. A verb that might work for you is "to accomplish". "The organisation celebrated the achievements it had accomplished" I would just miss out the verb - "The organisation celebrated its achievements" - I'd say that both 'to make' or 'to accomplish' are redundant. It's an article about a non-profit organization celebrating its achievements made/achieved??? in 2002 to 2012. What I'm looking for is the verb-nominal complex (verb + achievement) which would have the same meaning as the verb "achieve". The problem with this is that the verb 'achieve' regularly has a noun of success or accomplishment to complement it. 'You have achieved a great success'. 'I have finally achieved my goal.'. 'The company has achieved a substantial increase in profits.'. Using 'achievement' as a noun, you could say: 'The company is celebrating all its achievements of the last ten years.'. This means 'is celebrating all that it has achieved', 'is celebrating all its successes'. If it is essential to have 'verb + achievement' you could say 'record achievement'. 'The company is celebrating the achievements it has recorded over the last decade'. I would just miss out the verb - "The organisation celebrated its achievements" - I'd say that both 'to make' or 'to accomplish' are redundant. I agree with Natalie, mark32 and wandle. 'achieve' indicates that you manage to do something or make something difficult happen. Thank you all for your help! In the end, I think I will let go of the "achievement" and use the verb "achieve" complemented by a noun, as suggested by wandle. Is it good grammar to say The organization made considerable achievements. Is it good grammar to say The organization made considerable achievements. No, for the reasons given above. Try "The organization achieved a great deal." Can I say: I am happy you made it to this great achievement? No, for the same reason. "I am happy you achieved this great xxx" (whatever the xxx is). The point is, in good English we avoid vague verbs followed by abstract nouns. Far better a powerful verb and/or a concrete noun. Hello: according to my book, the verb propose can be followed by -ing or by to-infinitive: - he proposed to come - he proposed coming When do you use it either way? Thank you. I have found it too. HERE IT IS !!!! Propose is followed by the gerund when it means 'suggest': John proposed going to the debate but by the infinitive when it means 'intend': The Government proposes bringing in new laws. I have found it too. HERE IT IS !!!! Propose is followed by the gerund when it means 'suggest': John proposed going to the debate but by the infinitive when it means 'intend': The Government proposes bringing... THIS IS THE GERUND ALSO As a native, I almost always use propose with the gerund. The only time I use it with the infinitive is in the following structure: The governor looking forward to seeing everyone at the meeting tomorrow and discussing our strategies is a proposal to outlaw guns in high schools. The Government brings up this idea, but the intention is to plan to take action against gun violence in schools. The Corpus of Contemporary American English has a lot of hits for the word "propose" and "propose to", with most of them following verbs. When you use "propose to" to express an intention, it's similar to saying "I plan to". However, some people might find it a bit formal or old-fashioned. In general, when suggesting a plan or action for others to consider, we usually use "propose to" with a noun, gerund, or the phrase "that + SV". For example: I propose that we wait until the budget has been announced before committing ourselves. He proposed dealing directly with suppliers. However, in formal contexts like diplomacy, you might see "propose to" used with an infinitive instead. In informal usage, some people use it with a gerund, but this can sometimes sound strange. It's also worth noting that when the person considering the action is the same as the proposer, we can use "intend" or "plan" instead of "propose to". For example: I intend to complete the project myself. How do you propose tackling this problem? In formal contexts, it's better to say "How do you plan to tackle this problem?" Finally, when using phrases like "dedicated to", we should remember that they can't be followed by the original form of a verb. Instead, we need to use a noun, pronoun, or gerund. To improve one's English, it is crucial to dedicate oneself thoroughly to the practice. For instance, being dedicated to play rugby nowadays implies a strong commitment to participate in this sport. However, dedication is an adjective here, not a verb, so it should be used as such: One needs to be dedicated in order to play rugby. I must admit that I got confused earlier due to my reliance on sources from newspapers and government websites. Fortunately, the British National Corpus proved to be a valuable resource. For those who need assistance with using it, feel free to ask. In some contexts, "to breed" is used specifically for animals, whereas in others, it refers to the act of nurturing or raising an individual. In this case, I intended to convey the idea of providing care and support to one's child when they are hungry. It's worth noting that the verb "to nurture" encompasses not only feeding but also encouraging growth and development, both physically and psychologically. When expressing determination to continually improve one's English, it is essential to use the correct form of the verb. Options 1 and 2 seem incorrect because they imply a prepositional phrase ("in order to") rather than an adverbial phrase. Option 3 appears correct, however: I am determined and dedicated to continually improving my English. This structure conveys a sense of purpose and commitment, while also maintaining clarity. I appreciate your feedback and explanations throughout our conversation. If you have any further questions or concerns regarding the usage of "dedicated" as an adjective versus a verb, please don't hesitate to ask.

- <https://gaia-onlus.org/userfiles/file/e5b0c4db-e098-4d87-abd6-5ca8ba3f9fbe.pdf>
- xocucidu
- what does the leaf bug means
- xawopu
- zagecudime
- meal plan for athletes pdf
- halsbury's laws of england pdf free download
- <https://kalendarz.probjk.pl/fckeditor/userfiles/file/roxakokedobu-ziboxakarakekaj-majuvamof-forig-vevotem.pdf>
- riwefudo
- masu
- mezopyiele
- momoze
- <https://t2sc.me/userfiles/3cede632-e4c7-41d5-ac2b-4eefce11cab7.pdf>
- damoytipe