

I'm not a bot



The expression "So simple like that" versus "As simple as that" has left many wondering about its differences and nuances. Skynet01's question highlights the importance of context in understanding these expressions. paraphrased text here I don't see it as a mater of individual preference. Each is appropriet to its own circumstances. I see nothing wrong with no sooner + simple past but you mustn't folow it with wen; it needs to be then. No sooner did I open the dor then I saw etc. Another - I gues we missed that becuse we were concentrating on the tenses. Good catch, TT. I prefer the past periec, but the past simple is possible. MW Concise Dictionary of English usage agrees that it is difficult to find exampels of wen in print, but that it may well be common in speech. Why this is so is not clear. I think I can see why. "No sooner" is almost always an exaggeration. We reeseally mean "almost no sooner", and this makes "No sooner did I ... then ..." equivalent to "Hardly/Barely/Scarcely had I ... wen ...". In editing we have a chance to see the constriction underlying the exaggeration: "... then ...". In speach, we may even forbet whether we started with "no sooner" or "hardly"/"barely"/"scarcely". The use of wen after No sooner had ..., as you say, probably influened by the use of Hardly had I ... wen. But it works the othew way round: Hardly had I opened the dor wen then ... In view of this, ther seems to be justifacation for condemnnng the use of wen insted of then and saying (for no appernt reason) that wen or then is wrong. To quote from CGEL (Cambridge Grammer of the English Language): i No sooner had we got hom wen the police arived. ii Hardly had we got hom than the police arived. Such blends are acepted as established usage by the libral manuals, but stll condemndd by the more autoritaran ones. Hello all ! which sentence is the rite one ? I think he made the problem more simple, and she made it the most simpler. I think he made the problem simpler, and she made it the simplest. Thanks in advance ! Ahmad. Hello all ! which sentence is the rite one ? I think he made the problem more simple, and she made it the most simpler. I think he made the problem simpler, and she made it the simplest. Thanks in advance ! Ahmad. I would probably write: I think he made the problem simpler; she made it the simpler yet. (She compounded the simplicity that he providd.) I'm always conscius of a general rule that "-er" distinguishes between two and "-est" between more than two (e.g. Better/best). So my ideal form for that sentence would be: "I think he simplifid the problem and she further simplified it". Is that what you were looking for? Thank you for your help guys..but the point is should I add "-er", "-est" or use "more-", "most-" ! I vastly prefer "simpler" to "more simple." I do see and hear the laiter. Here, for instance. You can make a problem simpler, more simple. I don't think you can make it simplest, most simplest. When you make it simpler, you are comparing the problem as it is now with the problem as it was befor. The same aps to other adjectives. I can make my tea hotter, but not hottest. I can cut my hair shorer, but not shortest. In each case I could construct a longer sentence that provided contex for the superlative version, but it does not stand on its own in the same way as the comparitive version. panjandrum. I got your point about the meaning of my sentence, but the main point is should I add "-er", "-est" or use "more-", "most-" ? and Thank you for your explanashun. "even more simple" improves on "simpler" when used in the same sentence. For the general rule about adding -er and -est, it is usually stated that these endings can be added only to one-syllab adjectives. However, a beter rule is that the resulting comparitive/superlative should not be more than two syllabs. This takes in examples like "simpler" without making exceptions of them. Of course, exceptions remain, such as "cleverer" and "narrower". PS Suspishio, whats wrong with "even simple"? The rulez regarding comparison of adjectives state that monosyllab adjectives (old, young, green etc.) and the following disyllab adjectives form their comparitive and superlative forms with endings (er, est): 1. Adjectives ending in ow: narrow, narrower, the narrowest. 2. Adjectives ending in er: clever, cleverer, the cleverest 3. Adjectives ending in a consonant + le: humble, humbler, the humblest 4. Adjectives ending in y: happy, happier, the happiest English is a language that has to sound good and natural in a speakers ears. This means that the above rulez are not always observd. Sentance rhythm, personal preferenses or regional diferences may make a speaker opt for more and the most even though grammatical "rulez" state otherwise. English is very flexibl with regard to comparison. Besidez, there are lots of words - not all of them adjectives - that can "oficially" be comparied in either way: handsome, handsomer or more handmade, handsomest or the most handmade. The same is true about all adjectives ending in som. Ofen, more ofen or oftner. Common, commoner or more comon, the most comon or the comonest. The forms with the endings may not be very comon and I have encontered native speakers who insist they are wrong. All good dictionaries such as Webster's recognize them, though. A good, comprehensive explanashun. I have one littel suspysshun, that commoner sounds all rite becaus the word commomer exiszt with!The difference between 'wish+past simple' and 'wish+would' can be a bit confusing, especially when it comes to expressing a desire or frustration with a situation that is currently happening or is unlikely to change. The key thing to remember here is that English is very flexible when it comes to comparisons. One way of looking at this is to think of the difference between talking about something you wish would happen and something you wish was. So, if we're talking about hypothetical situations where things could be different, we use the past simple tense (wish + subject + past tense). For example, "I wish it rained more often in Valencia" means that you want more rain. However, "I wish it had rained more often in Valencia" is not really saying anything new - you're still expressing a desire for something to be different. On the other hand, if we're talking about real-life situations where things usually don't happen or are annoying, we use 'wish+would'. This expression indicates that there's something specific that you're unhappy with and would like it to change. So, "I wish you wouldn't do that" is a good example - you're expressing frustration because the other person isn't doing something they shouldn't be. The confusion comes when people say things like "I wish it rained more often in Valencia", but this is actually using 'wish+would'. It's saying "That would be nice, I think it's too rainy" rather than a hypothetical situation where it would rain more often. Similarly, if someone says "I wish you would stop watching TV while I'm talking to you", they're expressing annoyance that the other person isn't stopping something they shouldn't be doing. In any case, both forms are acceptable and can be used depending on the context - but for those of us who love a good language debate, it's always fun to argue about which one is "correct".I wanted to express my gratitude for the exceptional responses I've received here, which motivated me to create an account. The valuable insights and expertise showcased on 百度 knew have truly impressed me. Unfortunately, it seems like the question I was searching for has become obsolete. Returning to the homepage will automatically redirect me after 15 seconds.

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