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Hello!I noticed people use "rain" and "rains" interchangably, and am not sure when the plural should actually be used? For example: Rains were falling for three days without stopping. Thanks! The plural was used famously in the film title "The Rains of Ranjipur". Otherwise I cannot think of other instances when the plural is really necessary except for effect. The examples you have provided do not represent the natural expression, which would prefer, "It rained for three days ...." 'Rains' refers to a season or period in which rain is usual: The harvest failed because the rains arrived late. I noticed people use "rain" and "rains" interchangably, interchangeably, and am not sure when the plural should actually be used? For example: Rains were falling for three days without stopping. Only the second seems to me grammatically correct and idiomatic, although we'd more commonly say, It rained steadily for three days without stopping. Only the second seems to me grammatically correct and idiomatic, although we'd more commonly say, It rained steadily for three days. Yes. 'It rained steadily for three days. 'It rained steadily for three days. 'It rained stead refers to a season or period in which rain is usual: The harvest failed because the rains arrived late. I agree. It can also refer to a series of bouts of rain. "The rains over the last three weeks have saturated the soil and local officials are worried about mudslides." This implies that it rained, cleared up, rained again, cleared up, again for several cycles. Like Parla and the others, only "rain" sounds natural to me in the original examples, Santanawinds. Ah! insomnia and WR don't mix! I agree withe the examples of the use of 'rains', but add that it is comparatively rare and not interchangeable with 'rain'. I also agree that the second sentence is the correct one. Thanks! "It rained" and "Rain was falling" - OK! "Rains were falling" - now I realize that this is actually a direct translation from the language where I am living, and so it's not unusual for me to hear this sentence in English by non-native speakers. I got so used to it, I didn't even notice that it's not natural! Hi everybody, I was searching about the idiom "make the most of" and I came across an example which said: Make the most of the good weather because rain is forecast for tomorrow. I wonder why it isn't (rain is forecasted)? instead of (rain is forecasted)? instead of (rain is forecast is just 'cast' with 'fore' on the front I can see now Thank you for your answer. I agree that most people use forecast as the past tense and past participle form. However, two versions are noted in our dictionary: forecast/fkst/ verb (past and past participle form. However, two versions are noted in our dictionary: forecast or forecas spellcheck facility has underlined forecasted, so that it is obviously not in my spellcheck dictionary, too, Nat. That said, I can't imagine ever saying "Rain is forecasted": for me, it would have to be "Rain is forecast". I don't think I ever use "forecasted" as the past tense/past participle of "forecast". No, neither would I in that context. (Similar for broadcasted.) I think forecasted it might just be possible as the past tense form quite frequently in the US, especially on the news and weather forecast eek - it seems to be increasing in frequency here, although I can't speak to the media in the UK over the same timeframe to know if it's an AmE thing or not. It seems to be a regularization thing To me "forecasted" does sound more acceptable as a past preterit than it does as a past participle, though I'm not sure why. I had a look at the BNC (British National Corpus, 1980s-1993, 100 million words), and there were a few past tense and past participle examples, but interestingly also many used to premodify nouns, eg 'Any objective should be realistic or, in other words, possible to achieve successfully within the forecasted time span. 'COCA (the Corpus of Contemporary American English, 1990-2012, 450 million words) threw up 115 instances of forecasted, though. Many examples of them as past tense and past participle forms. Taking into account the sizes of COCA and the BNC, I suppose forecasted is nearly twice more likely in AmE than BrE. (But that doesn't take into account that the BNC stops at 1993.) Julian: Forcasted just plain sounds ignorant. Please don't judge Americans by our broadcast "journalists". I find nothing ignorant about these examples from the British National Corpus Seasonal rhythms are generally much more regular than cyclical rhythms and so can be measured and forecasted more accurately. What is not and cannot yet be clear, is whether this forecasted process will actually occur for the forecasted events occurring. Both forms are given in the OED, with several examples dating back over many years. It specifically gives "forecasted" as an adjective. Unfortunately, the entry for "forecasted" as an adjective in the entry for "forecasted" as an adjective. Unfortunately, the entry for "forecasted" as an adjective in the entry for "forecasted" as a forecasted in the entry for "forecasted in the entry for "forecasted in the entry forecasted in the entry for "forecasted in the entry for "forecasted in the entry forecas no citations for any form of "forecast" more recent than 1889. Nevertheless, I agree entirely with That said, I can't imagine ever saying "Rain is forecasted": for me, it would have to be "Rain is forecast". Julian: Forecasted (sic) just plain sounds ignorant. Please don't judge Americans by our broadcast "journalists". I can judge the American weather forecasters on TV by their language and it is often terrible. I do not use that to judge Americans in general Hi there, are both sentences right and if yes do they mean the same? 1)"Let's go inside it has started raining "Thanks in advance! Hi Swiss Jeremy, My first comment is that your sentences read the way somebody might speak, but are not 100% gramatically accurate. You should insert a semicolon (, period (.) or the word "because". The meanings of each sentence pair are the same. You should insert a semicolon (, period (.) or the word "because". The meanings of each sentence pair are the same. here. Just to clarify, you could go out to a restaurant or other indoor place, but if you want to be out in the open air, you want to be out; the rain has stopped" has stopped instead of 'has stopped'). 1) "Let's go out; the rain has stopped" Not used "Let's go out; it stopped raining". I prefer, "It stopped raining". I prefer, "It stopped raining" correct be to go out (side)" or "It's not raining anymore. Let's go out (side)". I believe in spoken english, you can say "The rain stopped; let's go out (side)". I believe in spoken english, you can say "The rain stopped raining" correct & used. "Let's go inside; it's starting to rain" Correct & used. The meaning differs slightly from the previous sentence, it is just beginning to rain (perhaps just a few drops) and you are warning others who may not have noticed that it is raining. Sentences I feel are most commonly used are in bold. 1a and 1b would both be right if you were to put a comma after 'out'. 'Let's go out, the rain has stopped and 'Let's go out, it has stopped raining'. And, to me, they are synoymous.2a is OK but not entirely natural. It would only make real sense if you knew in advance that it was going to rain. (And it needs that comma.) 2b is much better (with comma). Even more natural would be 'Let's go in, it has started to rain'. Perhaps I should point out that I'm talking about BE. I would use the present perfect here. Let's go out;/, it has stopped raining. Let's go out;/, the rain has stopped. Let's go out;/, it has stopped raining. Let's go out;/, it has stopped. Let's go out;/, it has stopped raining. Let's go out;/, it has stopped. Let's g not all identical. See EnglishChecker's post above. 1) "Let's go out; the rain has stopped" Not usedEnglishChecker said that the phrase above is "not used". However, the heypresto said that their synonymous to him. Is it just a regional difference? And do most Americans agree with EnglishCheckers comment that he'd rather use the simple past instead present perfect? To me, the full form for emphasis and other rhetorical purposes.) I would be very likely to say the contracted form: "It's stopped raining."Let's go out;/, it's stopped raining.Let's go out;/, the rain's stopped. Thanks Cagey! Since you mentioned "the rain's stopped" and "it's stopped" and "it's stopped" and "it's stopped" and "it's stopped" instead of 'has stopped'). If this is meant as general advice, I disagree. Each has its use. "He lived in the US for 10 years" is very different from "He's lived in the US for 10 years". Even in the rain sentences I think I'd use the perfect, especially, as Cagey! Since you mentioned "the rain's stopped raining" I suppose you'd use both phrases interchangeably, am I right? I say them both with the same intended meaning. Which I pick has something to do with the context, though I can't explain systematically which I would use in which context. To me, the full form of the present perfect here sounds too formal for most casual speech. (The exceptions would be the use of the full form for emphasis and other rhetorical purposes.) I would be very likely to say the contracted form: "It's stopped raining."Let's go out;/, the rain's stopped raining. Let's go out;/, the rain's stopped raining. It is pouring whether this was part of a written exercise or a list of things SwissJeremy wanted to say. 1. It is pouring with rain. 2. It is pouring. Are both sentence correct and do they have the same meaning? Thanks. They both mean the same and are both possible. I would say It's pouring down rather than It's pouring. I agree with e2e4, they mean the same, but I have not really heard 'with rain' added to 'it's pouring. I agree with e2e4, they mean the same and are both mean the same, but I have not really heard 'with rain' added to 'it's pouring. I agree with e2e4, they mean the same and are both mean the same, but I have not really heard 'with rain' added to 'it's pouring. I agree with e2e4, they mean the same and are both mean the sa silly. The rain is understood. Well, "it's pouring with rain", it's pouring with rain" is a sentence is my TOEIC book and "It is pouring" is Me we would express this in AmE, since in AmE it is: "it's pouring with rain", it's not how we would express this in AmE, since in AmE it is: "it's pouring with rain", it's not how we would express this in AmE, since in AmE it is: "it's pouring with rain", it's not how we would express this in AmE, since in AmE it is: "it's pouring with rain", it's not how we would express this in AmE, since in AmE it is: "it's pouring with rain", it's not how we would express this in AmE, since in AmE it is: "it's pouring with rain", it's not how we would express this in AmE, since in AmE it is: "it's pouring with rain", it's not how we would express this in AmE, since in AmE it is: "it's pouring with rain", it's not how we would express this in AmE, since in AmE surprised that the first sentence is not popular. You are very welcome baab. Language is a living and dynamic and peculiar thing. Sometimes, the books are not always the most accurate or reliable way of learning. That is why this website is here! Good luck in your studies and I would say that you already have a more natural flair for English than any book could teach you if your instinct told you that the book was not really indicative of the more popular usage in this situation. Well, "it's pouring with rain", it's pouring rain". Is it really okay to say "it is pouring rain"? Isn't "rain" redundant there?I think "it is pouring" already means "it is raining heavily". I can think of three possibilities in UK English: It's pouring with rain.It's pouring down.All mean the same thing and all are used. Is it really okay to say "it is pouring with rain.It's pouring down.All mean the same thing and all are used. Is it really okay to say "it is pouring with rain.It's pouring down.All mean the same thing and all are used. Is it really okay to say "it is pouring with rain.It's pouring with rain. "It's pouring with rain" / "It's pouring down" are all natural, idiomatic, and commonly used. "It's bucketing down" and "It's pelting" / "It's pelting down" and clichd these days, I feel, but well-known and very likely still used. And, "It's hailing taxis" might add a little levity. I haven't heard an American say "It's pouring rain" here to make the context clear that you're talking about weather. You could say "it's pouring doesn't always refer to weather so by adding rain you make the context crystal clear right away. Even though one could consider it redundant, it's definitely okay to say "it's pouring rain" in AmE, since many, many people use that idiomatic expression. We also say "it's pouring out." meaning outside. It's true that it doesn't often pour inside but we still say that. The school has an indoor cafeteria in case of inclement weather but even if it's pouring out, it's mostly empty. We'll picnic in the halls and in empty classrooms before we'll eat in the cafeteria. Yes, both sentences are correct, but they have slightly different meanings. 1. "It is pouring with rain." - This sentence specifically emphasizes that it is raining very heavily, with "pouring with rain" indicating a strong downpour. 2. "It is pouring with rain." - This sentence specifically emphasizes that it is raining very heavily, similar to the first sentence. - Alternatively, it can be used in a non-weather context to mean that something is coming down in large quantities, like "It is pouring out of the sky" could refer to rain or any other substance. So while both sentences can be used more broadly. Anyway, about the difference between It's pouring and It's pouring with rain... with rain adds clarity and fullness to the statement, as I see it. The rain is pouring down It's pouring. I think we only say 'it's pouring' when the old man is snoring. Anyway, about the difference between It's pouring with rain adds clarity and fullness to the statement, as I see it. The rain is pouring with rain: we know it's pouring with rain adds clarity and fullness to the statement, as I see it. The rain is pouring with rain: we know it's pouring with rain adds clarity and fullness to the statement, as I see it. yourself) say, "It's pouring with rain"? I haven't in US or Canada. Yes. I often say "It's pouring with rain"? I haven't in US or Canada. Yes. I often say "It's pouring with rain"? I haven't in US or Canada. Yes. I often say "It's pouring with rain"? I haven't in US or Canada. Yes. I often say "It's pouring with rain"? I haven't in US or Canada. Yes. I often say "It's pouring with rain"? I haven't in US or Canada. Yes. I often say "It's pouring with rain"? I haven't in US or Canada. Yes. I often say "It's pouring with rain"? I haven't in US or Canada. Yes. I often say "It's pouring with rain"? I haven't in US or Canada. Yes. I often say "It's pouring with rain"? I haven't in US or Canada. Yes. I often say "It's pouring with rain"? 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I haven't in US or Canada. Yes. I often say "It's pouring with rain"? I haven't in US or Canada. Yes. I often say "It's pouring with rain"? I haven't in US or Canada. Yes. I will be a say "It's pouring with rain"? I haven't in US or Canada. Yes. I will be a say "It's pouring with rain"? I haven't in US or Canada. Yes. I wil US but not it's pouring with rain, although I've heard and use other expressions to emphasize how heavily the rain is coming down. That's extremely common here too. Another version is 'It's chucking it down'. And I vaguely remember something involving 'stair rods', but I'm not sure exactly how the expression goes. I don't ever hear bucket as a verb but I do hear it as a noun. The rain is coming down in buckets. Not really, no. (At least not to any great degree.) Here's the ngram for that. It definitely looks different. Here's the frequency relative to each other: Google Books Ngram Viewer It seems to be a lot more heavily favored in the UK. Last edited: May 27, 2024 Your first ngram there is for "pissing down"... We'd be very unlikely to say "It's pissing down" or "It's pissing down" not "pissing down"... We'd be very unlikely to say "It's pissing down" not "pissing down" not "pissing down"... We'd be very unlikely to say "It's pissing down"... We'd be very unlike thread, but I guess I didn't. Still, it got the most results on the ngram so somebody must be saying it. Last edited: May 27, 2024 Hiwhat does "to leave someone out in the rain mean, in the following example." "comparing curricula means, therefore, not to state more or less obvious differences (for instance in a timetable), but to compare different "power" systems and thus "systems of ideas," and that is exactly where Foucault, not much of a comparatist at all, leaves us a bit out in the rain. thanks in advance. it is an article by a German scholar, I think "to leave someone in a difficult situation" makes sense here. thank you so much Yes, it's not a very idiomatic expression in English. A more usual version of it is "leaves [us] out in the cold" which means ignored, disregarded or excluded. Yes, it's not a very idiomatic expression in English. A more usual version of it is "leaves [us] out in the cold" which means ignored, disregarded or excluded. Hello, Can the phrase 'leave something out in the cold" which means ignored, disregarded or excluded. Yes, it's not a very idiomatic expression in English. A more usual version of it is "leaves [us] out in the cold" which means ignored, disregarded or excluded. Yes, it's not a very idiomatic expression in English. A more usual version of it is "leaves [us] out in the cold" which means ignored, disregarded or excluded. Yes, it's not a very idiomatic expression in English. A more usual version of it is "leaves [us] out in the cold" which means ignored, disregarded or excluded. Yes, it's not a very idiomatic expression in English. A more usual version of it is "leaves [us] out in the cold" which means ignored, disregarded or excluded. Yes, it's not a very idiomatic expression in English. A more usual version of it is "leaves [us] out in the cold" which means ignored, disregarded or excluded. Yes, it's not a very idiomatic expression in English. A more usual version of it is "leaves [us] out in the cold" which means ignored, disregarded or excluded. Yes, it's not a very idiomatic expression in English. damaged. The delivery company had left it out in the rain when they were transporting it from one warehouse to another. Thank you It's a little dubious, not grammatically but factually. You have no way of knowing under what circumstances your package got wet, unless it was left in an exposed area when it was delivered to you. Perhaps you could simply say, "It looks as if it was left out in the rain." (Note: I have had packages "delivered" by being wrapped in pink plastic and placed near the bottom of the driveway to get covered in snow, so this could indeed happen in a rural area.) Hi all, what is the idiomatic, everyday way to say that the rain is really small, like a mist? Do the following work? "The rain is really small.""There was a small rain this morning.""It's now raining very lightly."Thank you very much. It drizzled/ It's drizzled/ It's drizzle": light rain falling in very fine drops. So while only version (3) of your suggestions would work, you could also say something like "There was drizzle this morning".[cross-posted with EMP] In addition to agreeing that drizzle is the right word, I can tell you that "small" is a word we never use for rain! Some people say mizzle rather than drizzle, a sort of misty rain, but I think that is quite regional, so drizzle is your best option. Whereas "small" is not an option, I believe one can say "a little drizzle." Here in the U.S. you could also say "it's sprinkling." A drizzle, to my mind, is small drops close together, falling steadily. When it's sprinkling, the drops are farther apart and less regular. I first encountered Suzi's mizzle in Jane Austen! I don't think it's very common these days. because it began to mizzle, he darted away with so much gallantry, and borrowed two umbrellas for us from Farmer Mitchell's (Emma, Ch 1) If you want a modifying adjective, 'a light drizzle' works too (as do 'little drizzle' mentioned earlier). Sometimes, we also talk about 'a mist of rain', where the rain seems to be always in the air and not settle. Anyone care for a brief shower' talks to me about the duration of the rain rather than its quality. Fair enough. Reading the description again, I see "like a mist." I don't think of drizzle, sprinkle or shower like a mist, but if it's "more than a mist," I suppose drizzle, perhaps with an adjective, is best. This is where mizzle comes into its own. It is probably still common in the areas where they use it, but not used at all in areas where they have not realise this gap in the market! "light showers" are also conceivable. This is where mizzle comes into its own. It is hard to judge mizzle-toe. I don't expect this to catch on in AE anytime soon, despite the fact you can go from unending mizzle to mizzerable quite easily. You have mizzed this: our dictionary says it is used in the south Midlands of England and the southern states of your land mass .... I've just been re-reading an old thread on this subject (misty, light rain (spit?), drizzle, precipitation.) and it seems that mizzle is more widespread in the UK than our dictionary would have us believe. It's maybe been artificially kept alive by generations of daddies reading Jane Austen to their kiddies as a bedtime treat ~ I use it and I'm nowhere near the South Midlands. I'm from Sussex and I've never heard the word "mizzle", though I know what a "pizzle" is. You have mizzed this: our dictionary says it is used in the south Midlands of English (although they threw a lot of British English into the results), and it seems that Mizzle is more likely to be a name than a mist/drizzle. But whatever suits the region ... and now I'll know what they're talking about. [[ This thread has been suspended for a decent interval to allow -izzle enthusiasm to subside. ]] Hola no estoy seguro de esto pero, quisiera confirmar si estas dos oraciones son lo mismo cuando nos referimos al clima: 1-I wish it rained tomorrow. (implica posibilidad remota y a veces imposibilidad de cumplirse). 2- I wish it rained tomorrow. (expresa deseos qu se pueden o no cumplir). -En fin teniendo en cuenta las teoras de cada uno serian correctas las dos oraciones en este caso? Bueno espero ayuda gracias. 1-I wish it rained tomorrow. (implica posibilidad remota y a veces imposibilidad de cumplirse).2- I wish it rained tomorrow. would rain tomorrow. (expresa deseos qu se pueden o no cumplir). Este "rained" (subjuntivo, con la misma forma que el pasado simple) se refiere slo a una accin habitual.De modo que podemos decir, por ejemplo "I wish it rained more often in this desert." Y I wish it rained tomorrow.? Por qu dices que est mal?Podras explicarme? o por favor que algien me explique bien eso gracias. Last edited: Apr 26, 2014 No entend tu respuesta. Qu diferencia hay entre "I wish it rained tomorrow." Por qu dices que est mal?Podras explicarme? Hi,"I wish it rained tomorrow." isn't correct because "rained" implies something regular ("une accin habitual", as Cenzontle pointed out). The word "tomorrow" (future) requires you to use "would rain tomorrow [FUTURE]. I wish it rained (more often, etc.) [GENERALLY SPEAKING] No entend tu respuesta. Qu diferencia hay entre "I wish it rained more often in this desert." Y I wish it rained tomorrow.? Por qu dices que est mal?Podras explicarme? o por favor que algien me explique bien eso gracias. La diferencia es que est mal?Podras explicarme? o por favor que algien me explique bien eso gracias. La diferencia es que est mal?Podras explicarme? o por favor que algien me explique bien eso gracias. (past subjunctive, en realidad) se usa cuando queremos lo contrario de la situacin actual, en presente. Para desear algo en el futuro usamos "I wish" + "would". As te queda ms claro, Jeremy? A ver si entend es decir ustedes dicen eso por el uso del verbo rain es decir que es algo que en ese lugar llueve a menudo. Entonces cuando yo digo que deseara que lloviera maana no tendra sentido porque en mi ciudad que es llueve con frecuencia como en Inglaterra entonces no tendra sentido desear algo que pasa muy a menudo en mi ciudad que es llueve. Entonces por eso ustedes dicen que sera mejor usarlo en un contexto o lugar donde no llueve mucho por ejemplo como en el desierto. --Pero si podra servirnos si dijramos que deseara que No lloviera maana por el hecho de que llueve mucho. Entonces, All si estara bien usar el wish + would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? I wish it doesnt rained. Sera correcto? O debera tambin usar el wish + would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? I wish it doesnt rained. Sera correcto? O debera tambin usar el wish + would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? I wish it doesnt rained. Sera correcto? O debera tambin usar el wish + would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? I wish it doesnt rained. Sera correcto? O debera tambin usar el wish + would? I wish it doesnt rained. Sera correcto? O debera tambin usar el wish + would? I wish it doesnt rained. Sera correcto? O debera tambin usar el wish + would? I wish it doesnt rained. [PRESENT]: I know it is raining now. (certain) -> I wish it was/were raining now. (impossible) [PAST]: I know it rained yesterday. (certain) -> I wish it was/were raining now. (impossible) [PRESENT]: I know it is raining now. (certain) -> I wish it is raining now. (possible)NOTE: I know it will rain tomorrow. (certain) -> I wish it is going to rain tomorrow. (possible)NOTE: I know the sentences don't make sense, but I'm talking about the grammar, not the logic. A ver si entend es decir ustedes dicen eso por el uso del verbo rain es decir que es algo que en ese lugar llueve a menudo. Entonces cuando yo digo que deseara que lloviera maana no tendra sentido porque en mi ciudad llueve con frecuencia como en Inglaterra entonces por eso ustedes dicen que sera mejor usarlo en un contexto o lugar donde no llueve mucho por ejemplo como en el desierto. --Pero si podra servirnos si dijramos que deseara que No lloviera maana por el hecho de que llueve mucho. Entonces, All si estara bien usar esa forma? i wish it doesnt rained. Sera correcto?O debera tambin usar el wish + would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? I wish it would? I wish it would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? I wish it would? I wish it would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? I wish it would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? I wish it would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? I wish it would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? I wish it would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? I wish it would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? I wish it would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? I wish it would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? I wish it would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? Si? o no? -Pero no entiendo por qu si funciona con elwish+would? -Pero no entien ver con el hecho de que llueva normalmente o no. Es slo por los tiempos. Mira lo que te he dicho en #5. Es eso nada ms. Como "I wish + pasadao" se usa para desear lo contrario de una SITUACIN (no accin individual) en el presente, han digo ese contexto de rain. A ver si otro jemplo lo aclara. Situacin actual - mi madre no me suele compra mucha ropa. Yo dese lo contrario. "I wish my mother bought me more clothes". Hay un vestido que me encanta y deseo que me lo compra tiene que ser en futuro, a partir del momento de hablar). "I wish my mother would buy me that dress". \* "I wish my mother would buy me that dress". \* "I wish my mother bought me more clothes". The properties a una solo accin no una SITUACIN know it rained yesterday. (certain) -> I wish it is raining now. (certain) -> I wish it is raini logic. The grammar of the second black of sentences is wrong in all of them. We can't use "I wish" like that. Pero si podra servirnos si dijramos que deseara que No lloviera maana por el hecho de que llueve mucho. Entonces, All si estara bien usar esa forma? i wish it doesnt rained. Sera correcto? O debera tambin usar el wish + would? Si? o no? "I wish it doesn't rain" doesn't makes sense, and "I wish it doesn't rained" makes even less so. When "I wish..." means "Ojal...", it must be followed by a past tense (doesn't rained makes even less so. When "I wish would, would, and told me before! Now, you may wonder why I wish... can be followed by would, as I said it should be followed by a past tense. The thing is, the auxiliary would is the past form of the auxiliary will. Hence, it's possible to use would after I wish,....I want you to have told me I wish you had told me. The phrase "I wish...." is like an algorithm that puts everything one step back in the past. Will becomes would; you have becomes you had, etc. Now, what's the difference between "I wish it rained" and "I wish it rained" is the past form of "It rains" (remember what I said about the algorithm thingie? Well, it rains was turned into it rained by the algorithm). So statement It rains all the time to be correct in real life). 2. "I wish it would rain" is the past form of "It will rain". In the first place (before the phrase I wish... was used), the sentence was "It will rain" is the past form of "It will rain". In the first place (before the phrase I wish... was used), the sentence was "It will rain" is the past form of "It will rain". In the first place (before the phrase I wish... was used), the sentence was "It will rain" is the past form of "It will rain". In the first place (before the phrase I wish... was used), the sentence was "It will rain". In the first place (before the phrase I wish... was used), the sentence was "It will rain". In the first place (before the phrase I wish... was used), the sentence was "It will rain". In the first place (before the phrase I wish... was used), the sentence was "It will rain". In the first place (before the phrase I wish... was used), the sentence was "It will rain". In the first place (before the phrase I wish... was used), the sentence was "It will rain". In the first place (before the phrase I wish... was used), the sentence was "It will rain". In the first place (before the phrase I wish... was used), the sentence was "It will rain". In the first place (before the phrase I wish... was used), the sentence was "It will rain". In the first place (before the phrase I wish... was used), the sentence was "It will rain". In the first place (before the phrase I wish... was used), the sentence was "It will rain". In the first place (before the phrase I wish... was used), the sentence was "It will rain". In the first place (before the phrase I wish... was used), the sentence was "It will rain". In the first place (before the phrase I wish... was used), the sentence was "It will rain". In the first place (before the phrase I wish... was used), the sentence was "It wish... was used wish... was used with the first place (before the phrase I wish... was used wish... was used wish... was used with the first place (before the phrase I wish. same thing: something that will happen once in the future...... wish it would rain! And I wish you would buy me that dress! (= I want the statements It will rain and You will buy me that dress to be correct in real life). Last edited: Apr 26, 2014 The forms of the Spanish subjunctive are easy to identify, but in English it's harder because the subjunctive improvement, but I wish I saw more improvement." If ... the present progressive, ... use the past progressive (with the verb "to be" in a "past-like" form......"I'm walking along Main Street, but I wish I were walking along the Champs lyss." If ... the future (with "will"), ... use the past form of "will", namely "would": "They say it will rain on Thursday. I wish it would rain tomorrow." If ... the simple past, ...if you add a marker of pastness to the past perfect:......"I saw the car coming from the left; I wish I had seen the truck coming from the right." Jeremy, let's go back to your sentences: If we're talking factually about tomorrow's weather, we will use the future tense: "It will rain tomorrow." Use the formula above to convert that to "I wish it would rain tomorrow". So then, what is the use of "I wish it rains." When can we say "It rains.."? Not to describe a present rain storm: that would be "It's raining." It rains" is not about the weather at this momentit's about the climate: "It rains every day in town A, but it hardly ever rains in town B. I wish it rained more in my town." So according to what you are saying, I wish it rained more tomorrow, would be a better choice, as apposed to what the OP posted? So according to what you are saying, I wish it rained more tomorrow, would be a better choice I'm sorry, chileno, I can't endorse that. "Tomorrow" is one particular instance of rain. "I wish it rained more" is about how wet or dry the climate is, in the long run. They don't fit together. I'm sorry, chileno, I can't endorse that. "Tomorrow" is one particular instance of rain. "I wish it rained more" is about how wet or dry the climate is, in the long run. They don't fit together. I am sorry. I cannot follow your logic here. But all the same, thank you for answering. I'll give it one more try, chileno. The subjunctive in "I wish it would rain" corresponds to the indicative in "It is raining" (water is falling at this moment). The subjunctive in "I wish it rained" corresponds to the indicative in "It rains". What does it mean to say "It rains"? It's certainly not equivalent to "It is raining". It generally needs some context to give it meaning: "It rains nine days out of ten in the rainy season." It rains 1.5 meters a year in that place." It rains nine days out of ten in the rainy season." It rains 1.5 meters a year in that place." It rains nine days out of ten in the rainy season." It rains 1.5 meters a year in that place 2.5 meters a year in that place can't say "I wish it rained..." with "tomorrow". I understand what you are saying, however, the logic is not there. It is just like if I said: He eats fish every day.... he's eating fish...?!Which proves beyond any doubt, that I don't speak English or Spanish, for that matter. So according to what you are saying, I wish it rained more tomorrow, would be a better choice, as apposed to what the OP posted? "I wish it rained more in my town" ...en general. No se puede decir esta frase "i wish it rained more in my town" ...en general. No se puede decir esta frase "i wish it rained more in my town" ...en general. No se puede decir esta frase "i wish it rained more in my town" ...en general. No se puede decir esta frase "i wish it rained more in my town" ...en general. No se puede decir esta frase "i wish it rained more in my town" ...en general. No se puede decir esta frase "i wish it rained more in my town" ...en general. No se puede decir esta frase "i wish it rained more in my town" ...en general. No se puede decir esta frase "i wish it rained more in my town" ...en general. No se puede decir esta frase "i wish it rained more in my town" ...en general. No se puede decir esta frase "i wish it rained more in my town" ...en general. No se puede decir esta frase "i wish it rained more in my town" ...en general. No se puede decir esta frase "i wish it rained more in my town" ...en general. No se puede decir esta frase "i wish it rained more in my town" ...en general. No se puede decir esta frase "i wish it rained more in my town" ...en general ...en ge cenzontle explained. A nose que es accin habitual porque al verla me imagine que era algo que pasada regularmente es decir llover frecuentemente. Pero, entonces a qu se refieren con accin habitual de que cosa? Entonces a que se refieren? Y adems la estructura de i wish +pasado simple pienso que si indica futuro porque cuando decimos I wish i Where rich eso no indica que tal vez yo sea rico, pero, ya mismo es decir right now. Es correcto lo que digo?-Y la diferencia es que si fuera con al estructura de wish + wouldindicara futuro? es decir indicara que deseara ser rico, pero, en en un FUTURO? -Entonces es por eso que, cuando decimos i wish it rained tomorrow, No indica futuro porque la estructura indicara que yo deseo que llueva ya mismo, e incluso el tomorrow, No indica futuro porque la estructura indicara que yo deseo que llueva ya mismo, e incluso el tomorrow no lo ayuda para que quede en futuro. Es ms al traducirse quedara algo as como...deseara que llueva ahora mismo maana.Como si mesclramos presente con futuro.En el ejemplo este ejemplo que distes: -Situacin actual - mi madre no me suele compra mucha ropa. Yo deseo lo contrario. "I wish my mother bought me more clothes". Eso indicara que te compre ms ropa percente con futuro.En el ejemplo este ejemplo que distes: -Situacin actual - mi madre no me suele compra mucha ropa. Yo deseo lo contrario. "I wish my mother bought me more clothes". Eso indicara que te compre ms ropa percente con futuro.En el ejemplo este ejemplo que te compre ms ropa percente con futuro.En el ejemplo este ejemplo que distes: -Situacin actual - mi madre no me suele compre ms ropa hasta ah lo entiendo, ahora tambin indica que te compre ms ropa percente con futuro.En el ejemplo este ejemplo este ejemplo que distes: -Situacin actual - mi madre no me suele compre ms ropa percente con futuro.En el ejemplo este ejemplo este ejemplo que distes: -Situacin actual - mi madre no me suele compre ms ropa percente con futuro.En el ejemplo este eje ya mismo en el presente? como por ejemplo que salgan hoy mismo de compras, o que se vallan de compras lo ms pronto posible incluso ya mismo. Tambin indica eso? Estoy en lo correcto? -En fin es correcto mi anlisis sobre esto? Si se nota que lo entend? -Espero que me respondan en especial JennyTW gracias.Pd no entendi muy bien esto: \* "I wish you bought me that dress". no se puede decir porque se refiere a una solo accion no una SITUACIN en presente. It is not there. It is just like if I said: He eats, which has nothing to do with "he's eating" He eats fish every general. So the moment we use a time expression which refers to one specific time (tomorrow, now, this afternoon etc) automatically we CANNOT use the present simple to talk about an action. Often in these cases we would use the present simple to talk about an action. the present simple where we cannot in English; "A dnde vas?" - "What are you going?" (Present continuous because it's referring to now, not everyday)Qu haces esta noche?" - "What are you doing tonight?" (Present continuous because it's referring to now, not everyday)Qu haces esta noche?" - "What are you doing tonight?" (Present continuous because it's referring to now, not everyday)Qu haces esta noche?" - "What are you doing tonight?" (Present continuous because it's referring to now, not everyday)Qu haces esta noche?" - "What are you doing tonight?" (Present continuous because it's referring to now, not everyday)Qu haces esta noche?" - "What are you doing tonight?" (Present continuous because it's referring to now, not everyday)Qu haces esta noche?" - "What are you doing tonight?" (Present continuous because it's referring to now, not everyday)Qu haces esta noche?" - "What are you doing tonight?" (Present continuous because it's referring to now, not everyday)Qu haces esta noche?" - "What are you doing tonight?" (Present continuous because it's referring to now, not everyday)Qu haces esta noche?" - "What are you doing tonight?" (Present continuous because it's referring to now, not everyday)Qu haces esta noche?" - "What are you doing tonight?" (Present continuous because it's referring to now, not everyday)Qu haces esta noche?" - "What are you doing tonight?" (Present continuous because it's referring to now, not everyday)Qu haces esta noche?" - "What are you doing tonight?" (Present continuous because it's referring to now, not everyday)Qu haces esta noche?" - "What are you doing tonight?" (Present continuous because it's referring to now, not everyday)Qu haces esta noche?" - "What are you doing tonight?" (Present continuous because it's referring to now, not everyday)Qu haces esta noche. a un suceso (como ganar el premio gordo de la lotera), ms bien que a un estado como "ser rico".Por eso suena raro decir "I wish I would be rich"; mucho mejor es "I wish I would become rich" o "I wish I would win the lottery.""I wish I would be rich"; mucho mejor es "I wish I would become rich" o "I wish I would be rich"; mucho mejor es "I wish I would become rich" o "I wish I would win the lottery.""I wish I would be rich"; mucho mejor es "I wish I would become rich" o "I wish I would win the lottery.""I wish I would be rich"; mucho mejor es "I wish I would be ric noche?" - "What are you doing tonight?" (Present continuous because it's referring to tonight, not every night). Same as with Cenzontle, I understand what you are saying, but my logic fails to see your logic. That's all. What is, is. I thank you all for this explanation. Now as to "Qu haces esta noche?" - What are you doing tonight?" to me that's something we use, but it isn't a grammatical form. It is slang, if you will. A nose que es accin habitual mente me imagine en inmediatamente es decir llover frecuentemente. Pero, entonces a qu se refieren con accin habitual de que cosa? Entonces a que se refieren? Y adems la estructura de i wish +pasado simple pienso que si indica que yo deseara ser rico, pero, ya mismo es decir right now. Es correcto lo que digo?-Y la diferencia es que si fuera con al estructura de wish + wouldindicara futuro? es decir indicara que deseara ser rico, pero, en en un FUTURO? -Entonces es por eso que, cuando decimos i wish it rained tomorrow, No indica futuro porque la estructura indicara que yo deseo que llueva ya mismo, e incluso el tomorrow no lo ayuda para que quede en futuro. Es ms al traducirse quedara algo as como...deseara que llueva ahora mismo maana.Como si mesclramos presente con futuro.En el ejemplo este ejemplo que distes: -Situacin actual - mi madre no me suele compra mucha ropa. Yo deseo lo contrario. "I wish my mother bought me more clothes". Eso indicara que tu deseas que te compre ms ropa hasta ah lo entiendo, ahora tambin indicara que tu deseas que te compre ms ropa hasta ah lo entiendo, ahora tambin indicara que tu deseas que te compre ms ropa hasta ah lo entiendo, ahora tambin indicara que tu deseas que te compre ms ropa hasta ah lo entiendo, ahora tambin indicara que tu deseas que tu deseas que te compre ms ropa hasta ah lo entiendo, ahora tambin indicara que tu deseas que t quieres que te compre ms ropa pero ya mismo en el presente? como por ejemplo que salgan hoy mismo de compras, o que se vallan de compras lo ms pronto posible incluso ya mismo. Tambin indica eso? Estoy en lo correcto? -En fin es correcto mi anlisis sobre esto? Si se nota que lo entend? -Espero que me respondan en especial JennyTW gracias.Pd no entendi muy bien esto: \* "I wish you bought me that dress". no se puede decir porque se refiere a una solo accin no una situcion en presente. Primero, quizs el trmino "accin habitual" pueda confundir un poco, porque frases como "It never rains here" se consideran "acciones habituales". En realidad lo que quiere decir el trmino es "acciones que suelen o currir con ms o menos frecuencia, para distinguirlas de "una accin que se realiza ahora", por ejemplo. Se usa el presente simple para esas "acciones habituales" y el presente continuous para las que se stan realizando ahora mismo. En el caso de la ropa, "I wish my mother bought me more clothes", NO se refiere especficamente a que quiere que vayamos AHORA MISMO a comprar, pero como en general quiero que me compra mismo" ira incluido tanto como cualquier posible momento de compra. Una "situacion actual" es por ejemplo que mi madre no me suele comprar ropa, o que yo soy pobre. Aqu no estamos hablando de una sola accin realizada, como por ejemplo si un da me compra algo o que yo gane la lotera. Estos seran ejemplos de "una sola accin". Si decimos "buy that dress" estamos hablando de la compra de un vestido determinado, y entonces la compra sera en el futuro (aunque sea muy prximo- por ejemplo, justo despus de hablar). Entonces, por la misma razn que no se puede decir \* "I wish my mother bought me that dress". Same as with Cenzontle, I understand what you are saying, but my logic fails to see your logic. That's all. What is, is. I thank you all for this explanation. Now as to "Qu haces esta noche?" - What are you doing tonight?" to me that's something we use, but it isn't a grammatical form. It is slang, if you will. No, it isn't slang at all. It's the use of present tense for the near future. Both languages do it, the difference being that Spanish uses the present simple while English uses the present continuous. Also, could you explain your logic to us, because I don't really understand what you mean? "I wish my mother bought me a new shirt every month." No, it isn't slang at all. It's the use of present tense for the near future. Both languages do it, the difference being that Spanish uses the present simple while English uses the present continuous. In Spanish if anything, we'll say more Qu ests haciendo esta noche? instead of Qu haces esta noche? when referring to the future. That one represents the present. Some people will ask that way, but it isn't a correct use, although understood. "Wish", por su significado de "posibilidad remota/imposibilidad", est relacionado con lo que es "counterfactual"; o sea, con lo que es contrario a la realidad. Por lo tanto, "wish" no encaja en usos netamente "futuros", pues el futuro puede ser o no ser, pero no es contrario a la realidad. Por lo tanto, "wish" no encaja en usos netamente "futuros", pues el futuro puede ser o no ser, pero no es contrario a la realidad. tomorrow"; se refiere a un futuro, y el futuro no es counterfactual. Ahora bien, si el futuro al cual se refiere "wish" tiene una guerra, perfectamente puedo decir I wish the war ended tomorrow, ya que, en el momento del habla, la guerra es una realidad, y lo contrario a eso es el deseo que expresa "wish". De la misma manera, si veo que a mi mejor amigo su mam le est comprando una camisa nueva, tambin puedo decir I wish my mother buys me a new shirt. Dicho de otra manera, el uso de "wish" con el simple past necesita estar contextualizado, ligado al presente, para que esta forma verbal aporte un valor modal (y no temporal), lo que no ocurre en "I wish it rained tomorrow". (A propsito, no hay que confundir este uso de "rained" con una estructura condicional, donde s lo podramos usar: if it rained tomorrow, I would be happy.) 1-Cundo t dices en el primer prrafo que como en general quiero que me compre ms ropa, sin especificar cundo, "ahora mismo" ira incluido tanto como cualquier posible momento de compra. -Bueno en ese ejemplo yo me refera que como estn usando la estructura wish+pasado simple, indicara presente es decir que las cosas sucedieran lo ms pronto posible. 2-E en el ejemplo que tu das sobre las situaciones actuales como. Que mi mam no me suele comprar ropa o que soy pobre, en fin t dices que son situaciones? Tiene que ver el verbo?... 3-En el ltimo prrafo t hablas de acciones realizadas o una sola accin y das ejemplos como: que si un da me compra algo o que yo gane la lotera. Estos seran ejemplos de "una sola accin y das ejemplos como: que si un da me compra algo o que yo gane la lotera. Estos seran ejemplos como: que si un da me compra algo o que yo gane la lotera. Estos seran ejemplos de "una sola accin y das ejemplos como: que si un da me compra algo o que yo gane la lotera. bailar , o jugar o como tu dijiste el verbo comprar ? Eso indica que es una accin? 4-Si decimos "buy that dress" estamos hablando de la compra de un vestido determinado, y entonces la compra r en el futuro (aunque sea muy prximo- por ejemplo, justo despus de hablar). A aqu en este prrafo t te refieres a que deseas comprar un vestido, (es decir, una accin), y tambin dices que la compra seria en futuro. Entonces t dices que la compra seria en futuro por el simple hecho de ser una accin debemos inmediatamente usar la estructura wish+would? 5-Algo que quisiera saber tambin es la diferencia entre las dos estructuras podemos decir que wish+pasad simple es para situaciones y wish+would se usa para acciones que deseamos ejecutar como: comprar, bailar, jugaren le parke. Seria correcto lo que digo? 6--Ahora por ultimo quiero saber esto, sabemos que no podemos decir "I wish it rained tomorrow", porque llover es una accin y la estructura wish +pasado simple (es para situaciones). Ademas el probelma tambien es tomorrowque debe ser usado pero en su estructura de wish+would(para indicar futuro). Hasta ah no hay problema. Pero, por qu si podemos decir: "I wish it rained more often in this desert.? All indicara presente incluso podemos decir I wish it rained. (Es decir indica que deseara que lloviera ahora) entonces la palabra llover como tu dijistes es una accion y por eso se debe usar con wish+woul al igual que comprar. Entonces porque con llover si es posible usarlo con la estructura wish+pasado simple? es un caso especial lo que tu llamas acciones habituales? Bueno espero tu respuesta porfavor por que quiero en verdad salir de este enredo. Te lo agradezco JennyTW Last edited: Apr 29, 2014 Hi!I would like to ask the word "rain". It rains. There are some expression? Thanks in advance! I am sorry, but I do not understand your question. Are you asking if the word "rain" can be used in any other sentence? Yes, of course it can. Sorry, I didn't express it well. I will take an exam but I don't understand if they are the same meaning or not. I mean if I would like to express the sentence" It rains ". Alternatively, May I also say "There is a lot of rain." ?Thanks a lot!!! When we look outside and see rain, what we most often say is "it's raining." "It rains" would be used in a sentence like "it rains a lot in Oregon." It rains (in general), it is raining (right now). "We've had a lot of rain for this time of year.". To say "it rains" using the simple present third person of the verb "to rain", gives no indication of the amount of rain; it could be used for very little rain indeed: It rains in the Greenwhite Desert only once every twenty years, and then only for thirty seconds. Thanks for your replies. One more question. Should I say There is a lot of rain this month. or There are a lot of rain this month. or There are a lot of rain this month. or There are a lot of rain this month. or There are a lot of rain this month. or There are a lot of rain this month. or There are a lot of rain this month. or There are a lot of rain this month. or There are a lot of rain this month. past, so I would say: There has been a lot of rain this month. or It has rained a lot this month. Thanks for GreenWhiteBlue's clarification. I wonder if it is idiomatic if I say: There was rain last night. We had rain last night. We had rain last night. We had rain last night. Thanks for GreenWhiteBlue's clarification. I wonder if it is idiomatic if I say: There was rain last night. We had rain last night. We h night. Thanks a lot! Yes to "We had rain last night", meaning "it rained last night", meaning "it rained last night". Thanks for El escoces's answer! As far as treating "rain" as a plural noun, I think it's possible but only in some limited circumstances. One can say "We had a heavy rain last week, and we had two others last month." Therefore, "We have had several heavy rains recently. These rains were a great help in relieving the drought that had been so much trouble for the farmers." But in reference to the general meteorological phenomenon of liquid precipitation, or to a single instance of raining (also called a "rainfall"), "rain' is singular and takes a singular verb, in whatever tense or other form is being used. Thanks for all of your clarifications. I have another question about "rain". May I say: They had little rain last year. And I wonder if it is idiomatic. Thanks for all of your clarifications. I have another question about "rain". May I say: They had little rain last year.And I wonder if it is idiomatic.Thanks a lot! This expression is pefectly correct, as it would be for any uncountable noun. El escoces, Thanks a lot! Hi! there:I have another question about the "rain"May I say:1.Do you have a lot of rain at your homedown?2 .It rains often at the city I live in.3 Was there any rain here last year? Also, I wonder if they are all idiomatic. Could you check them for me? Thanks a lot! Hi! there: I have another question about the "rain" May I say: 1. Do you have a lot of rain at your homedown? 2. It rains often at the city I live in. 3 Was there any rain here last year? Also, I wonder if they are all idiomatic. Could you check them for me? Thanks a lot! Do you mean "your home town"? For rain + cities you need to use preposition "in": Do you have (better, do you get) a lot of rain in your home city). Thanks for all of your clarifications. I have another question about " rains often in my home city in which I live (or It rains often in my home city). Thanks for all of your clarifications. I have another question about " rains often in my home city in which I live (or It rains often in my home city). Thanks for all of your clarifications. I have another question about " rains often in my home city in which I live (or It rains often in my home city). Thanks for all of your clarifications. I have another question about " rains often in my home city). a lot! Yes, but you can also say "They had a little rain last year." Without the article, you are suggesting that they had less, or a lot less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had little rain last year." If there was a small amount of rain last year." If there was a small amount of rain last year." Without the article, you are suggesting that they had less, or a lot less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, or a lot less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, or a lot less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, or a lot less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, or a lot less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, or a lot less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, or a lot less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, or a lot less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, or a lot less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, or a lot less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, or a lot less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, or a lot less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, or a lot less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, or a lot less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, or a lot less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, or a lot less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, or a lot less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, than normal: "The crops failed because they had less, than normal: "T much water (the exact amount would depend on the location). For last year, the article would be appropriate in a sentence like, "The climate is so dry that it doesn't rain for years on end; but they had a little rain last year." Hi there: I have another question about the word: rain. I wonder if I can say: 1. It rained a little last night. 2. We are having a lot of rain now. I also wonder if it's idiomatic. Could you help me? Thanks a lot! You can also use the adjective "rainy", as well as the comparatives "rainier" and "rainiest". Seattle has a rainy climate. Yesterday was a rainy day. This has been a rainy month, even though November is usually rainier than July. Mt. Wai'ale'ale on Kaua'i is perhaps the rainiest place on earth. Thanks for Basil Ganglia's input. I still would like to know if I may say the word" rain now. I also wonder if it's idiomatic.Could you help me?Thanks a lot! Both are grammatically correct, idiomatic, and make sense. sop,Thanks a lot! Hi there:I have another question about the word: rain.I wonder if I can say:1.It rained a little last night.2.We are having a lot of rain now. I also wonder if it's idiomatic.Could you help me?Thanks a lot! There are other idiomatic ways of expressing these events: X = when it rained1a. evening -----XX-----> morning = we had a brief shower (light rain) last night. 2a. evening -----XXXXXXXXXXXXXX----> morning = we had heavy rain/it poured down last night. 2b. past--XXXXX->now->XXXXXX----> >future = we are having a lot of rain now/it is pouring down/ it is raining cats and dogs at the moment. Last edited: Dec 23, 2008 Hi!Aardvark01:Thanks for your input.I learn more by your sentences. Thanks! Hi, The same question that I want to ask was posted, but doesn't seem to be fully answered, several years ago here. Since I am trying to make sure whether there are any alternative phrases to mean, A. It rains a lot here in summer, and C. There is a lot of rain falls a lot here in summer, and E. A lot of rain falls here in summer, and E. A lot of rain falls here in summer, and E. There is a lot of rain falls a lot here in summer, and E. There is a lot of rain falls here in summer, and E. There is a lot of rain falls a lot here in summer, and E. There is a lot of rain falls here in summer. Last edited by a moderator: May 7, 2014 Hi, The same question that I want to ask was posted, but doesn't seem to be fully answered, several years ago here. Since I am trying to make sure whether there are any alternative phrases to mean, A. It rains a lot here in summer, B. We have a lot of rain here in summer, and C. There is a lot of rain here in summer, let me ask this: Can one or both of the following sentences be such alternative phrases? D. Rain falls a lot here in summer. Yes, both these would have the same meaning as A, B and C. Another possibility is the following: F. There is a lot of rainfall here in summer. Last edited by a moderator: May 7, 2014 Thank you Gavril for your reply. While the poll has been removed, I think I could say I learned that sentences A and B are more frequently used than the others. Hello everybody, this is my first post. I red once in an italian edition of a japanese manga what seemed to be an english idiom: "rain kiss", probably meaning "light rain", "drizzle". I googled that but found nothing. Can anybody confirm, or it's out of whole cloth? (Pretty, though!) Thanks, Matt3BO. I have never heard of it. Then again, I had never heard whole cloth whole cloth that the Italian text included the English words "rain kiss"?) Oh, and welcome to the forum! The term is totally new to me.P.S. to Glasguensis: "Made up out of whole cloth" is common in AE; it means without any basis in fact. There was no kissing, it was just rain. And a girl saying something like: "In english, soft rain like this is called rain kiss". Then they kiss, but I digress... I'd say it's something a foreign ear could consider plausible. Thanks anyway. Last edited: May 24, 2015 I don't know this saying. It is likely that the author made it up, but it is nice. There is a song "Kissed by the Rain, Warmed by the Sun" by Glenn Barber. It is a about the happy memory of the time two people in love were caught in the rain. The author may have picked up the idea from the song. I don't know this saying. It is likely that the author made it up. Kisses can definitely be perceived as rain (light and gentle as "drizzling" or . . .) but it may be that the author made it up. Kisses can definitely be perceived as rain (light and gentle as "drizzling" or . . .) attention to what was about to happen/what she wished to happen using "the environment." (if they had been out in the hot sun punch." and then she would have punched him). Maybe it's a crazy, italian translator's idea to spice up a comic he didn't like...There must be a kiss under the rain in Remarque's novel "Shadows in Paradise", if they didn't take refuge in a lobby that night. I'm curious to know if it would still be correct if we were to flip the verbs, i.e.: And how does one use the word ()? Does it "fall" or just "happen?" Just a small thingy, although I know it is not Punjabi.In Hindi, rain happens (barish hoti hai) but in Marathi, rain falls It's actually the same in Panjabi, Illuminatus. Rain can both fall and happen. I tend to say the fall one. PG, have you heard Nusrat's song "Yadaan vichRRe sajan diyaan anyeaan, ke akhiyaan chon. meen. vasda"? You must, I am sending it to you. In Punjabi it's Meen. painda, Meen. painda, Barash hondi.In Hindi it's Barish parkti, Barish par 1. 2. ..- Greetings, I have usually heard "to rain" expressed two ways in Panjabi: I'm curious to know if it would still be correct if we were to flip the verbs, i.e.: And how does one use the word ()? Does it "fall" or just "happen?" In my bygone worry-free days, "baddal lai(h)ndaa hundaa sii" That sounds incredible! Thanks for this one, Qureshpor. How about "baddal lahnda piaa si". That sounds incredible! Thanks for this one, Qureshpor. How about "baddal lahnda piaa si" (It used to come down!) baddal lahnda piaa si [It was raining] baddal lahnda piaa si [It was heard or understood in Indian Punjabi? OP Sahib, I'm a little bit confused by this syntax. It might be that I'd rephrase your sentence with something that syntaxically?"baddal lai(h)ndaa hundaa sii"Isn't the "hundaa" redundant here? OP Sahib, I'm a little bit confused by this syntax. It might be that I'd rephrase your sentence with something that syntactically resembles Urdu, but could you explain this one a bit more, grammatically?"baddal lai(h)ndaa hundaa sii"Isn't the "hundaa" redundant here? PG SaaHib, the problem is that you probably have Urdu/Hindi thought process "interfering" with your Punjabi! "hundaa" is used regulary with Punjabi present participle whereas in Urdu/Hindi this is lot less frequent and it sounds a bit odd too. o jadoN shahr jaaNdaa hundaa sii te bachchiyaaN laii zaruur kuchh nah kuchh le ke aataa thaa. The above sentence would look much healthier if it was changed to..vuh jab shahr jaayaa kartaa thaa.. "baddal lai(h)ndaa hundaa sii"(It used to come down!)baddal lai(h)ndaa hundaa sii"(It used to come down!)baddal lai(h)ndaa hundaa sii"(It used to rain: i.e Clouds used to come down!)baddal lainda piaa si [It was raining] I haven't heard "lai(h)ndaa" in Indian side of Punjab.Baddal var rayaa siiBade baddal aaye hoye ne (sii) Mee.n pai rayaa siiBarish pai rayaa siiBarish pai rayaa siiBade baddal lainda piaa si [It was raining] I haven't heard "lai(h)ndaa" in Indian side of Punjab.Baddal var rayaa siiBade baddal aaye hoye ne (sii) Mee.n pai rayaa siiBarish pai rayaa siiBarish pai rayaa siiBarish pai rayaa siiBarish pai rayaa siiBade baddal lainda piaa si [It was raining] I haven't heard "lai(h)ndaa" in Indian side of Punjab.Baddal var rayaa siiBarish pai rayaa siiBarish p say in India.

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