

I'm not a bot



It's a matter of personal preference when using the two structures below: to be + noun VS to be + adjective. ===== It's a book that will be of no interest to a wide range of readers - lots of people will find it boring. This could easily introduce a concessive, but some people will find it fascinating. ===== It's a book that won't be interesting to a wide range of readers - only a few people will find it interesting. This is strangely phrased and you'd cause people to wonder what particular point you were making. I'd interpret it as concession: He quickly came up with a well-designed, yet conventional, service. i.e. a well-designed service may implicate it is not conventional, but in this case it was conventional. This may express some surprise on the part of the speaker. This if may be interpreted differently depending on context: although, even though, yet, etc. Yes, I would interpret it like this too. The fact that it is well-designed implies that the speaker is impressed by it, but the fact that it is conventional may slightly negate this. In the other example, the fact that he was listening politely (which may imply that he is a good listener) is slightly negated by the fact that he was impassive (perhaps if he had more input into the conversation he would have been a better listener). The words "yet" or "but" would be a good substitute for "if" in this context. Hello Does anybody know the adjective of the noun genre? I was thinking about generic, but I'm not at all sure. Or does generic refer to gender? I wouldn't use generic, which comes from genus and means general rather than specific or special. I don't see any obvious adjective related to genre (in the OED). And as I don't know what genre means in reference to weblogs I'm stuck for an alternative suggestion I can help you if I understood exactly what you mean when you say "study weblogs from a genre point of view" --> does that even make sense? Or do you mean that weblogs have been studied in the sense that it is like a genre? If so, I'd say: "weblogs have been studied in the form of genres" or "weblogs are analysed from the viewpoint of a genre" (implying that the weblog has become a genre in itself). As for generic, panjandrum explained it well. I see that you come from the German-part of Switzerland. Is there a particular German word you are thinking of for the adjective of genre? Maybe I could try translating that into English? Hope I helped. Does every noun have to have a derived adj.? "The point of view of their genere" would be better. But I think the work genere is probably not a good one here. I agree that the sentence should be rephrased. "Generic" is similar to "general". There is the adjective "gendered", but it obviously doesn't work here. I suggest "weblogs have been studied from the point of view of gender." But he's not talking about genders. "Weblogs have been studied from with regard to their genre". One adjective that came to mind when I read your question was: Categorical You need to give us a little more context, I think. Genre is a French word which has been borrowed by English, and because of its French spelling is not conducive to being modified into an adjective. Although it is related to words like generic and general (and gender) it has a specific meaning which is different from those, so adjective based on them will not do. I expect you want to use the word genre and not a substitute, so you will have to rephrase in a way similar to that suggested by Governor. E.g. "Studied from the standpoint of genre." I don't think substitutes like category or type will do as genre has such a particular meaning in, for example, film and literature, which I expect the author wishes to retain. How about Blogs have been studied from the point of view of their classification into genres? how about ? "Weblogs have been studied by means of [literary] genre theory." This is the first paragraph of the related Wiki passage. "Genre studies are a structuralist approach to literary theory, film theory, and other cultural theories. When studying a genre in this way, one examines the structural elements that combine in the telling of a story and find patterns in collections of stories. When these elements (or codes) begin to carry inherent information, a genre is emerging." The article uses both the terms "genre theory" and "genre studies." Might someone please explain how I could have inserted a link to the above passage ? I can't think of a one-word alternative except for, god help me, "genre-wise." It is not clear to me what you intend to say. Do you mean that weblogs taken together constitute a genre? Then you might say ===== People study literature and literary criticism as fields. In academia, they use the word "generic" to describe genres. However, dictionaries do not mention this usage. Therefore, I think that "generic" is an adjective form of the word "genre." Some people are familiar with genre studies and academics use the term "generic." You can search for "generic structure" to see examples. Although it's technically correct, most non-academic people are unaware of its meaning. The intended audience seems unclear, but I think a general audience is being considered. Let's focus on romance novels, which I am familiar with. We start by breaking down specific categories within the genre. For instance, we have historical, erotica, rom-com, LGBTBO, etc. Within these sub-genres are stylistic tropes. Tropes are story arcs or themes, such as childhood sweethearts, May-December lovers, or soulmates. The overall arc is the happy ending. Always. A specific trope in a specific genre stays within this formula to produce a romance novel. ===== When it comes to weblogs, various genres have been identified. Several suggestions can be used if you mean that academics study different aspects of blogs. Academics use the word "generic" as an adjective form of "genre." However, dictionaries don't mention this usage. Therefore, I think "generic" should be regarded as an adjective form of "genre." In fact, it's generic not generic. No, I'm familiar with genre studies, and academics say 'generic'. Just do a search for 'generic structure' and you'll see many examples. Yes, 'generic' is used, but it's one of those technical uses that are best avoided except in contexts where your readership will recognize them, because they have a much more common and contradictory meaning. ===== People use the term "genre" as an adjective to describe weblogs. Academics use this term, although dictionaries do not mention this usage. Therefore, I think that "generic" is an adjective form of the word "genre." We can start by listing the various points of view from which weblogs have been studied: lexical, grammatical, philological, linguistic, etymological, and language-centric. Some academics asked Meta to provide adjectives for this question, but it's unclear how to present them in a pertinent way. However, this question was asked 17+ years ago! I think we're too late. But let's still try to solve it. ===== When it comes to articles, indefinite articles are used before singular countable nouns. However, when plural or uncountable nouns have an adjective, articles A or AN are still used. For example, "a good people," "a good locality," or "Many a men." Can we use indefinite articles before adjectives regardless of the type of noun? "A/AN + adjective + noun" is the phrase. However, I think the phrase "many a man" is old-fashioned and not widely used today. Nonetheless, the article comes before a singular noun. ===== When using an indefinite article with an adjective, we must consider whether the noun is countable or uncountable. For example, "I drank some sweet tea" versus "I drank a glass of sweet tea." If the noun is still countable, we can use articles A or AN before adjectives. However, if the noun has to be non-countable, we cannot use articles. We also need to consider using quantifiers like "a little," "a few," or "a lot" with non-countable nouns. In short, use A for single, countable nouns spelled with a consonant. If there is an adjective, the article comes before it. If the word immediately following the article begins with a vowel, we use AN.the use of indefinite articles with non-countable abstract nouns and mass concrete nouns in English. ===== According to the discussion, it seems that using an indefinite article "a" or "an" with some non-countable abstract nouns and certain types of mass concrete nouns is acceptable, particularly when modified by descriptive attributes. However, there are exceptions and nuances to consider. The experiment turned out to be successful. Is there any difference between 'prove successful' and 'prove to be successful' ? I would say not. But I would probably use to be after turn out. You can also use a noun after prove (to be), as in if the experiment proves (to be) a success. Many thanks for the replies Hi Folks, Could you please confirm if my usage for on (as adjective) is grammatical? 1) The street lights are not on. 2) There arent lights on in that park. Yes, it is an adjective in both. Yes, it is an adjective in both. Thank you! When talking about places such as a park, can I use the pronoun day? I also want to know if my usage below is correct. 1) They don't have lights on there during the night (to mean, that beach/park/promenade don't have lights on during th night) "The pronoun day"? Which pronoun? Day is not a pronoun... Can you give an example. Oops I was typing too fast that I mistyped it.. I was asking if I can use the pronoun they 1) They don't have lights on there during the night (to mean, that beach/park/promenade don't have lights on during the night) They don't keep the lights in the park on at night. night.