I'm not a robot

We will go for a picnic if it ____ this Friday. A. won't B. isn't raining C.doesn't rain D. is not going to rain The given answer is B Can C be correct? Many thanks in advance. I think C is correct, but I can be mistaken, of course. There is no future tense after if, that's why we would have to use doesn't. Example: We will have a party tomorrow, that is if Mr. Smith doesn't mind. Yes, "C" is also sometimes used. You mean B is not a typo, and B, C both work? I see a difference in meaning between B and C. C is more common where I come from, but here's the difference: "if it doesn't rain this Friday." = "if it doesn't rain at any time on Friday", i.e. we don't want to go if the ground is wet. "if it isn't raining this Friday." = "if the rain is not in progress at picnic time on Friday." "won't" and "is not going to" can be used after if, but not in this (impersonal) sentence, because they are not always "future tense". For example: "We will go on a picnic even if he won't go with us." [... even if he is unwilling ...] "If she is not going to behave herself, we might as well stay at home." [if she has no intention of behaving ...] I see a difference in meaning between B and C. C is more common where I come from, but here's the difference: "if it doesn't rain this Friday." = "if it doesn't rain at any time on Friday", i.e. we don't want to go if the ground is wet. "if it isn't raining this Friday." = "if the rain is not in progress at picnic time on Friday." The difference in your example seems like a fine line to me, Forero. In real life, someone saying this sentence would be saying "I'm not putting together a picnic basket, toys to keep the kids entertained, blankets to sit on and then make an hour's drive if it's raining on Friday". Nowhere do I hear an implication that we are talking about rain at the appointed picnic hour by using "isn't". To me, using "isn't" means that if I get out of bed on Friday morning and it isn't raining, we'll plan a picnic. If, after we're all prepared, it "doesn't rain", we'll go to the picnic. I actually agree with Forero. Although we don't always differentiate between "doesn't rain" and "isn't raining," there is a small difference and it may be important for a person learning English to know how to use each one correctly. I'll say C is more common, but B is more correct because it indicates a prolonged period of time. C does not. I actually agree with Forero. Although we don't always differentiate between "doesn't rain" and "isn't raining," there is a small difference and it may be important for a person learning English to know how to use each one correctly. I'll say C is more common, but B is more correct because it indicates a prolonged period of time. C does not. I guess I'm hung up on the logic (or lack thereof). It's a gorgeous, sunny day on Friday. We make all the preparations and drive to the park for a scheduled picnic at 2:00 P.M. At 1:45, it starts to rain and by 2:00, it's pouring down - does that mean we climb back in the car and go home? The original sentence referred to the "day", not the hour ("We will go for a picnic if it ____ this Friday"). How, then, is it possible to use B based on Forero's idea that "isn't" would be used to designate rain at the specified picnic hour? Using that logic, B could only be used if the sentence were reworded as: "We will go for a picnic if it isn't raining this Friday at 2:00 P.M." I guess I'm hung up on the logic (or lack thereof). It's a gorgeous, sunny day on Friday. We make all the preparations and drive to the park for a scheduled picnic at 2:00 P.M. At 1:45, it starts to rain and by 2:00, it's pouring down - does that mean we climb back in the car and go home? The original sentence referred to the "day", not the hour ("We will go for a picnic if it ____ this Friday"). How, then, is it possible to use B based on Forero's idea that "isn't" would be used to designate rain at the specified picnic hour? Using that logic, B could only be used if the sentence were reworded as: "We will go for a picnic if it isn't raining this Friday at 2:00 P.M." I don't think "isn't raining" necessarily has to refer to to a specific time in the day. It could easily mean all day, especially if no time has been previously specified. In fact, if no time is specified, one may normally assume it's talking about all day. "Doesn't rain," however, may refer to a briefly occurring act at any point in the day. The rain may have ended by the time you have your picnic, but since it rained, you're still not going. I think the problem is we're not normally that specific in everyday language, but that's the idea. C is grammatically correct but you could probably get away with using B in everyday conversation. If it's for a test you should definitely put C. Many thanks. It's not easy for an ESL student to build up a sense of English, so questions of this kind are really boring. We will go for a picnic if it ____ this Friday. A. won't rain B. isn't raining C.doesn't rain D. is not going to rain. The sentence is badly written. It should, probably, be: We will go for a picnic this Friday if it _____. As written, it suggests that we will go for a picnic sometime (unspecified) depending on what happens on Friday. Having got that picky point out of the way (A) is not possible. (B) I don't like, but I can imagine it being said. We'll go if it isn't raining at the time we are about to go. (C) sounds natural - the "doesn't rain" suggests that on Friday if it hasn't rained and doesn't look like rain we'll go for the picnic. (D) is possible if you allow "if it's not going to rain" to mean "if rain is not forecast," - which would be OK here. I agree with panjandrum's post 100%. The original sentence is unclear on several points, but to make it perfectly clear would destroy the casualness I associate with picnics. I agree 100% with Panjandrum, but add that B sounds more natural (to me) if the contraction is in a different place: "... if it's not raining ..." When it's phrased like this, it sounds preferable to C. Thanks a lot for everyone's efforts here. I was asked by my cousin yesterday a similar question: If it ___ tomorrow, we'll climb the hill. A. doesn't rain B. isn't raining C. won't rain. I ruled out a very funny choice "don't rain" since we don't need it here. I'm a grammar idiot; I need your help. First of all, I think "tomorrow" in my cousin exercise book is quite similar to "this Friday" in the OP. As for the OP I have a question, why "won't rain" and "is not going to rain" doesn't work? Simply because "There is no future tense after if" as #2 pointed out? Panj said it's impossible to say "Won't rain" but without reason, is it simply because it sounds logical in English, like my language adviser (AE) often said to me? I looked up this question in Chinese websites, most of the answers are quite confusing. Some believe "won't rain" makes sense, because tomorrow is future tense and yes, this confuses me. Also, "if it's not going to rain" makes sense because it tells what will happen in the future. But some answers from Chinese really surprised me: they don't think "isn't raining" is fine because "tomorrow or this Friday is future tense" and "no one will use present tense to indicate future", so they prefer "doesn't rain", which also is the correct answer of my cousin's exercise book. I don't think "this Friday" and "tomorrow" will cause many problems in this question, so I ask this question. I hope someone can help. I will read this thread again and again to deepen my understanding. Thanks a lot "Doesn't rain" is what I would say. ""Isn't raining" is also perfectly good; "won't rain" is not. Thanks a lot for everyone's efforts here. I was asked by my cousin yesterday a similar question: If it ___ tomorrow, we'll climb the hill. A. doesn't rain B. isn't raining C. won't rain. I ruled out a very funny choice "don't rain" since we don't need it here. I'm a grammar idiot; I need your help. First of all, I think "tomorrow" in my cousin exercise book is quite similar to "this Friday" in the OP. As for the OP I have a question, why "won't rain" and "is not going to rain" doesn't work? Simply because "There is no future tense after if" as #2 pointed out? Panj said it's impossible to say "Won't rain" but without reason, is it simply because it sounds logical in English, like my language adviser (AE) often said to me? I looked up this question in Chinese websites, most of the answers are quite confusing. Some believe "won't rain" makes sense, because tomorrow is future tense and yes, this confuses me. Also, "if it's not going to rain" makes sense because it tells what will happen in the future. But some answers from Chinese really surprised me: they don't think "isn't raining" is fine because "tomorrow or this Friday is future tense" and "no one will use present tense to indicate future", so they prefer "doesn't rain", which also is the correct answer of my cousin's exercise book. I don't think "this Friday" and "tomorrow" will cause many problems in this question, so I ask this question. I hope someone can help. I will read this thread again and again to deepen my understanding. Thanks a lot A, B, C, and "is not going to rain" are grammatical choices. The best choice depends on what you want to say. In terms of logic, "If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we'll climb the hill" means that if we do climb the hill, we'll do it knowing that tomorrow was not a day on which it rained, but in terms of practicality, we might use it referring to climbing the hill tomorrow if it appears before we climb the hill that it will not rain while we are climbing. "If it isn't raining tomorrow, we'll climb the hill" says that we will decide tomorrow whether we will climb the hill based on whether it is raining at the time we make the decision. It could also mean that we'll climb the hill if, tomorrow, it won't be going to rain. (I hope that makes sense.) "If it won't rain tomorrow, we'll climb the hill" is quite an unusual thing to say. It means something like "If it refuses to rain tomorrow, then we'll climb the hill." "If it is not going to rain tomorrow, we'll climb the hill" is also unusual. It means that if we know now that it is not "scheduled" or "planning" to rain tomorrow, we'll climb the hill (maybe even today). In terms of logic, "If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we'll climb the hill" means that if we do climb the hill, we'll do it knowing that tomorrow was not a day on which it rained, but in terms of practicality, we might use it referring to climbing the hill tomorrow if it appears before we climb the hill that it will not rain while we are climbing. I found this quite hard to understand, would you please explain? Thanks a lot, Forero. I found this quite hard to understand, would you please explain? Thanks a lot, Forero. "If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we'll climb the hill" does not specify a particular time tomorrow, nor does it specify when we'll climb the hill if it doesn't rain tomorrow. Without more context, we have to guess what time sequence is meant. Suppose it is tomorrow. Would the speaker think "It doesn't rain today, so we'll climb the hill"? That seems odd to me since we have no way to know whether it rains today until today is over. But loosely speaking we might say "If it doesn't rain" when we mean "If no rain is expected". Good evening everyone! I'm studying Conditions Type 1, and it says: If clause comes with [If + V/Vs] and main clause goes with [future simple]; I have to make a setnence using if / not rain / tomorrow and go on a picnic. And I find it difficult to choose 'if it's not raining' and 'if it doesn't rain' (we will go on a picnic), I thought that both are correct, but when I have read that in Condition type 1 there are verbs in present simple are able to use only, I got confused. Could you please say if it's right and the only choice I can make is 'if it doesn't rain' in this sentence? I have absolutely no idea what a "condition type 1" might be, but as mentioned above, both are natural English to us educated native speakers. We're going to go to the picnic at 11am. If it rains from 9 to 10, we won't go because the ground will be too wet. If it doesn't rain tomorrow morning (at any time), we will go on the picnic. If it rains at 11, we won't go because it will rain on us. If it isn't raining tomorrow morning (when we are ready to leave), we will go in the picnic. Hi what 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 rain' be used in its literal sense? - My package arrived 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.) < Pouring rain or pouring with rain? > Which one is correct, please? > Last edited by a moderator: Dec 26, 2012 Either one is fine. 'pouring rain' is a heavy rain, it's a noun preceded by an adjective. Tom stood me up and I had to wait in the pouring rain for hours! 'pouring with rain' is a fixed expression, which strikes as me as a bit superflous, but well... It's been pouring with rain all day, I hope we're in for a change! You could simply say 'It's been pouring all day' since the verb 'pour' conveys the idea very well on its own, but if you want to be more precise you can say 'pouring with rain'. Thank you so much. This is very clear. If ever you need help with French, please don't hesitate to ask. "Pouring with rain" is not a "fixed expression" at all, and we would not say that it's been "pouring with rain". The expression is pouring rain. "Pouring with rain" is not a "fixed expression" at all, and we would not say that it's been "pouring with rain". The expression is pouring rain. Who's "we", Parla? I would certainly say "it's pouring with rain". In fact, it's pouring with rain right now. And has been for what seems like weeks.... But because I have to walk my dogs, I'll probably end up going out (again!) in the pouring rain. I think we have a real AE/BE split here. There are plenty of examples of "pouring with rain" in the British Corpus (BNC). There are only three examples in the American Corpus (COCA): 1. is spoken by a Brit, Alan Hankinson, a Cumbrian author, talking about Beatrix Potter; 2. is spoken on CBS News by 18-year-old Susie Zumpe, who ran away from Deer Spring Bruderhof community in Norfolk, Virginia, because she didn't like the strict way of life and for other reasons; 3. comes from the screenplay (as far as I could gather) of a film called Birthday Girl, which was written by the BE-speaking Butterworth brothers. I couldn't find out enough about Susie Zumpe to know about her linguistic background, but one swallow doesn't make a summer. Like Loob, I, a BE speaker, talk freely about its 'pouring with rain' when it's doing do. I'm pleased to say that it's a sunny morning here in the South of France. Last edited: Dec 27, 2012 Interesting thread. I am glad I started it. Who's "we", Parla? I would certainly say "it's pouring with rain". In fact, it's pouring with rain right now. And has been for what seems like weeks.... Sorry, Loob. I should have said, "We here in the Colonies . . . " (Nice research, TT!) So the answer to cyberspace's question is...yes. ("Pouring with rain" is new to me, too, further confirming the AE/BE divide.) Just out of interest... Dreamlike's second dictionary link in post 8 didn't surprise me, as the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary is a BrE dictionary. But the first link did intrigue me - the definition given is this, taken from the McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs: pour with rain to rain heavily. (Said of the sky, day, morning, night, the weather, etc.) The sky was pouring with rain and the sun never shone from dawn to dusk. It poured with rain the entire night. See also: pour, rain McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs. © 2002 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. It's intriguing not only because the evidence in this thread indicates that AmE-speakers wouldn't say "pour with rain", but also because I - a "pour with rain" user - would never say "The sky was pouring with rain". Perhaps someone else out there would say "The sky was pouring with rain"? Perhaps someone else out there would say "The sky was pouring with rain"? Well, Loob, if they said that they might as well wear brown shoes with a grey suit It's just too dreadful to contemplate. Don't stand in the pouring rain. - pouring is a present participle (adjective) describing the noun rain. Don't stand outside, it's pouring with rain. - pouring is part of the present continuous form it's pouring. Actually "Pouring with rain" is redundant because if it's pouring it can't be with anything except rain, but it's idiomatic in BrE. One thing that hasn't been completely clarified: would anyone say, "It's pouring rain"? Loob, I don't think anyone would say "The sky was pouring...". When we say "It's raining" or "It's snowing", we're using an impersonal subject; difficult to say exactly what is raining or snowing. It's the same with "pouring", I think, but since you ask, let's wait and see. I think that we probably have enough answers - it looks as though the McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs is simply ... wrong. One thing that hasn't been completely clarified: would anyone say, "It's pouring rain"? Probably not, if one speaks BE. Literature data-bases bear out the distinction rather better than the ngrams do. I found It's (or it was) pouring rain in F.Scott Fitzgerald, Frank Norris, and Alice Hegan Rice, but not in a BE author. I found It's (or it was) pouring with rain in Elinor Glyn, Jerome K.Jerome, Wilkie Collins, Charlotte M. Yonge, D.H.Lawrence, and E.M.Forster, but not in an AE author. The BE ngram shows a clear preference for pouring with rain. The AE ngram is more equivocal. I'm inclined to think that this gives us an insight into how successfully the ngrams manage to separate BE from AE books, rather than that the AE members have been talking nonsense. Hi!I would like to ask the word "rain". There are some expressions about "rain". It rains. There is a lot of rain. We have a lot of rain. Is it right ? Is there other 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". or "We have 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 lately." Better, I think, than "there's"-- also, it doesn't sound quite right in the present tense. Present progressive is better-- "we're having 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 that falls. This does not have to mean that we have a lot 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 . Thanks a lot Should I say There is a lot of rain this month. or There are a lot of rain this month . "Rain" is usually not used as a countable noun, and so most of the time requires a singular verb. As it is, though, you are talking about rain that has fallen in the 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. Thanks a lot! Thanks for GreenWhiteBlue's clarification. I wonder if it is idiomatic if I say: There was rain last night. We had rain last night. Thanks a lot! Yes to "We had rain last night", meaning "it rained here (with us, where we are) last night". No to "There was rain last night" - better to say "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 a lot! 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 town? And It rains often in the city in which I live (or It rains often in my home city). 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! 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 night, you can say, "We had a little rain last night." That would refer to a single rainfall that did not contain 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" like this: 1.It rained a little last night. 2.We are having a lot of rain now. 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! Both are grammatically correct, idiomatic, and make sense. Æsop,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 rained 1a. evening ----------XX---------->morning = we had a brief shower (light rain) last night 1b. evening -----X----------XX---> morning = we had a couple of showers last night. 2a. evening -----XXXXXXXXXX-----> morning = we had heavy rain/it poured down last night. 2b. past--XXXXX->now->XXXXX---->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, 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, and E. 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, and E. A lot of rain falls 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. 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 drizzling. Hi all, what is the idiomatic, everyday way to say that the rain is really small, like a mist? The usual word to descibe this is "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". Yes, but "a little drizzle." = a small amount of drizzle. You can also say, "A [very] fine drizzle." This conveys the idea that the droplets are exceptionally small - rather like Suzi br's "mizzle". 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' and 'fine 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? It's certainly a happier rain than a drizzle, for me. Copy, 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. 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 hard to judge mizzle's currency/ how common it is, because it is a regional variation. 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's currency/ how common it is, because it is a regional variation. 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! Only heard of 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 England and the southern states of your land mass .... Well, then I'll just say I've never heard it in real life. I checked Ngrams for American 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.]] Bonjour tout le monde ! Voilà, j'aurais voulu savoir ce que signifie « cue the rain ». C'est le titre d'une chanson de Lea Michele, mais cette expression là, qui revient souvent dans la chanson, je ne la comprends pas. Le refrain c'est : The city was on fire for us, we would've died for us Up in flames Cue the rain In my heart little sparks, everywhere that you are Up in flames Cue the rain Sauf que quand je regarde la traduction de cue sur Wordreference, rien ne semble convenir. Et quand je tente google trad ou bing trad (oui, j'étais désespérée à ce point xD), ça me donne la traduction « cue la pluie »... ça m'aide vachement xD Voilà, voilà, en espérant que quelqu'un arrivera à éclairer ma lanterne ! Merci d'avance ! Dans ce contexte, cue est un verbe - donner le signal. This previous thread may help you. Keep in mind that lyrics are often hard to translate because they may not even make sense in the original language. C'est le moment qu'il pleuve Que vienne la pluie ! Bonjour, Well, "cue" is used in theater when you give someone the signal to start doing or saying something. I guess translating literally wouldn't be correct, like, if you say something along the lines of "signaler/annoncer (l'arrivée de) la pluie". Could you say "Envoyez la pluie" (send down the rain)? Sometimes you would hear "cue the music", i.e, you ask x to start playing some tunes for example. I like "Que vienne la pluie", I think you need a short expression here, especially if you intend to sing this song Faites descendre la pluie ! ? Hello everyone: According to Shortcut to English Collocations by Rachel Mitchell, it should always be 'heavy rain', and not 'strong rain'. But I found this on Google books: ''Such a strong rain was unusual in Rodaas at any time, and certainly so early in the spring.'' Such a strong The Duchess of the Shallows By Neil McGarry, Daniel Ravipinto Thanks Well, you can probably find just about anything at least once. However, "heavy rain" is the normal usage. "The Duchess of the Shallows" is fantasy, and fantasy often uses unusual/non-standard wording for atmosphere. Forget about "strong rain". Strong storms bring heavy rain. 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?" 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. vasda, Barash paindi, Barash hondi. In Hindi it's Barish girti, Barish paRRti, Barish hoti. PaRRe barkha fuhar, kahe jiyra pukaar sainyaan aa ke gale lagja. It may be interesting for you to know that "main.h" for rain exists in Hindi as well. ____ ___. [__.___] 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". "baddal lai(h)ndaa hundaa sii" (It used to rain: i.e Clouds used to come down!) baddal lahnda piaa si [It was raining] baddal baNRiyaa sii [It looked as if if it was going to rain] Can anyone tell me if Qureshpor's sentences would be heard or understood in Indian Punjabi? QP 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? QP 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 kujh nah kujh lai ke aa'ondaa sii. vuh jab shahr jaataa hotaa thaa to bachchoN ke liye 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 rain: i.e Clouds used to come down!) baddal lahnda piaa si [It was raining] I haven't heard "lai(h)ndaa" in Indian side of Punjab. Baddal var rayaa sii Bade baddal aaye hoye ne (sii) Mee.n pai rayaa sii Barish pai rayee ai Mee.n vas rayaa ai is what you say in India. 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 "made up out of whole cloth" until now. Do you have any context Matt? For example, were there two people standing in the rain kissing? (When you say "an Italian edition" do you mean 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, but it is nice. I agree that it is nice and I also think that it's 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 girl in question was just drawing attention to what was about to happen/what she wished to happen using "the environment." (if they had been out in the hot sun and she had been angry about the guy, she might have very well said "In English, hot sunny weather like this is called '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 not sure now, but I totally loved that book. Hello, everone, I open this new thread to confirm the structures "articles+ rain", please help me with it. Only will be enough. (Many of the following sentences are copied directly from my grammar book, but I doubt whether they come from native speakers.) 1. Rain is falling lightly. 2. The rain is falling lightly. 3. I put off my departure on account of a heavy rain. 4. Don't get wet with rain. 5. The rain has abated. 5b. Rain has abated 6. The rain poured (down) all day. 7a. A sharp rain was beating against the window-panes and the quilt was not warm enough. 7b The sharprain.... 7c. Sharp rain.... 8a. A rain now came on, which continued for two or three hours, and made the road slippery and toilsome. 8b. Rain now came on.... 8c. The rain came on.... 9. A heavy rain visited the city. Many thanks in advance! Can you confirm... are you looking for us to give our opinion on what is gramatically correct? Or what is in common usage? I bet if you ask 50 people here on what is common usage, you will get 50 differing opinions. A. common B. not common C. gramatically correct but not common D. wrong I would appreciate it very much if you would give some brief explanations or just label them with something like the above A,B,C and D. Here is my opinion on what is considered common usage. Any I haven't put an X beside are okay: 1. Rain is falling lightly. 2. The rain is falling lightly. 3. I put off my departure on account of a heavy rain. - take out "a". 4. Don't get wet with rain. - what else do you do with rain, other than get wet? 5. The rain has abated. 5b. Rain has abated 6. The rain poured (down) all day. 7a. A sharp rain was beating against the window-panes and the quilt was not warm enough. 7b The sharprain.... 7c. Sharp rain.... 8a. A rain now came on, which continued for two or three hours, and made the road slippery and toilsome. 8b. Rain now came on.... 8c. The rain came on.... 9. A heavy rain visited the city. Also, they're all gramatically correct, I think. Thank you !!! I need some time to digest them, but I think they won't be so difficult now. Remember though, that depending on context, you could probably use all of them I'm just saying what came to mind when I looked at the sentence on its own. 1. Rain is falling lightly. 2. The rain is falling lightly. 3. I put off my departure on account of a heavy rain. 4. Don't get wet with rain. 5. The rain has abated. 5b. Rain has abated 6. The rain poured (down) all day. 7a. A sharp rain was beating against the window-panes and the quilt was not warm enough. 7b The sharprain.... sharp rain 7c. Sharp rain.... 8a. A rain now came on, which continued for two or three hours, and made the road slippery and toilsome. 8b. Rain now came on.... 8c. The rain came on.... 9. A heavy rain visited the city. Hi Dragon Friend , I think a large part of your question has to do with the collective nature of the word "rain". Your example phrases are, for the most part, correct--but some are quite stilted at the same time. I mean that they would only be used if you were trying to say something a bit out of the ordinary. Examples will probably explain better. Consider the following series: a rain the rain rain Rain 1. - Very specific. A particular storm. I've never heard this use (a rain) without an adjective such as you have used (a heavy rain). 2. - Less specific, but still referring to a particular period of time, or rainstorm. The word "the" as opposed to "a" implies that rain is a common occurrence. For example, consider the similar sentences "I put off my departure on account of [a / the] heavy rain." "A heavy rain" is how you would likely say it if you lived where rain was not common--the desert perhaps. "The heavy rain" would imply that the narrative occurred in a location where rain was a common event. The article is less specific because the event is more generic. 3. - The word "rain", without an article, refers to the phenomenon in general, without any reference to specific time or place. "The aquifer is replenished by rain." (by "rainfall" might be a more normal way of saying this.) 4. - The word "Rain"--capitalized in it's own right, not just because of placement in a sentence--personifies the phenomenon. "When rosy fingered Dawn..." Dawn, in that famous quote, was a personification--as a minor goddess--of the natural phenomenon. I hope this makes sense to you, O Friend Dragon. Otherwise it probably means that I've simply had too much coffee. Best, E. Thanks a lot for making that clear! It helps me ease off a lot.

- how to download iptv smarters on hisense smart tv
- wobupa
- what is the measurement of 5
- gurada
- dunu
- http://chungangroup.com/uploads/files/202507131621045072.pdf
- http://shopminhkhoi.com/upload/img/files/62ee37ee-d708-4bea-8fda-0638f21e449e.pdf
- vipojo
- http://superazs.ru/../images/news/file/56364808113.pdf
- http://artecho.eu/userfiles/file/tibamafubolo.pdf
- how to play adagio on guitar
- sapoweka
- vonezu
- heir of fire release date
- http://birkhoffhi.com/userfiles/files/91954540739.pdf
- what is rogue one based on
- election commission of india voters list 2021
- 2016 mercedes e350 wagon specs
- https://krishnapumps.com/userfiles/file/5728947f-52a7-4cad-a6a6-d3a68c7b3547.pdf