

Make Sentences Using The Following Words

Sentence-final particle Sentence-final particles are also present in Japanese and many East Asian languages, such as Thai, and especially in languages that have undergone heavy Sino-Tibetan influence, such as the Monguor languages. Sentence-final particles, including modal particles and interactional particles, are minimal lexemes (words) that occur at the end of a sentence and that Sentence-final particles, including modal particles and interactional particles, are minimal lexemes (words) that occur at the end of a sentence and that do not carry referential meaning, but may relate to linguistic modality, register or other pragmatic effects. Sentence-final particles are common in Chinese, including particles such as Mandarin le 了, ne 呢, ba 吧, ou 哦, a 啊, la 啦, ya 呀, and ma 吗/嘛, and Cantonese lo 咯 and ge 咯. These particles act as qualifiers of the clause or sentence they end 9d1a6255ee

Nominal sentence In Egyptian-Coptic, however, as in the majority of African languages, sentences with adverbial or prepositional predicate show a distinctly different structure. In most languages with nominal sentences such as Russian, Arabic and Hebrew, the copular In linguistics, a nominal sentence (also known as equational sentence) is a sentence without a finite verb. nominal sentences to verbal sentences is a question of tense marking. As a nominal sentence does not have a verbal predicate, it may contain a nominal predicate, an adjectival predicate, in Semitic languages also an adverbial predicate or even a prepositional predicate 9d1a6255ee

But when this is spoken with a rising intonation, it becomes a question: 9d1a6255ee **Agglutinative languages** allow for the creation of long words via compounding. Words consisting of hundreds, or even thousands of characters have been coined. Even non-agglutinative languages may allow word formation of theoretically limitless length in certain contexts. An example common to many languages is the term for a very remote ancestor, "great-great-.....-grandfather", where the prefix "great-" may be repeated any number of times. The examples of "longest words" within the "Agglutinative languages" section may be nowhere near close to the longest possible word in said language, instead a popular example of a text-heavy word. 9d1a6255ee

Interrogative Interrogative clauses may sometimes be embedded within a phrase, for example: "Paul knows

who is sick", where the interrogative clause "who is sick" serves as complement of the embedding verb "know". subordinate clauses used within sentences to refer to a question (as opposed to direct questions, which are interrogative sentences themselves). " has interrogative syntax which distinguishes it from its declarative counterpart "Hannah is sick". For instance, the English sentence "Is Hannah sick. Also, the additional question mark closing the statement assures that the reader is informed of the interrogative mood. An example An interrogative clause is a clause whose form is typically associated with question-like meanings

These words were considered highly inappropriate and unsuitable for broadcast on the public airwaves in the United States, whether radio or television. As such, they were avoided in scripted material and bleep censored in the rare cases in which they were used. Broadcast standards differ in different parts of the world, then and now, although most of the words on Carlin's original list remain taboo on American broadcast television. Nonetheless, a radio broadcast featuring these words led to the U.S. Supreme Court's 5-4 decision in 1978 in *FCC v. Pacifica Foundation* that the Federal Communication Commission's declaratory ruling upholding a 1973 complaint about Carlin's routine being broadcast at 2 p.m. violated neither the First nor the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, thus helping to define the extent to which the U.S. federal government could regulate speech on broadcast... It is a special type of sentence that creates a momentarily ambiguous interpretation because it contains a word or phrase that can be interpreted in multiple ways. When read, the sentence seems to be grammatically incorrect and nonsensical, and often requires careful parsing to understand correctly. Garden-path sentences are not usually desirable in writing that is intended to communicate clearly. Systematic names of chemical compounds can run to hundreds of thousands of characters in length. The rules of creation of such names are commonly defined by international bodies, therefore they formally belong to many languages. The longest recognized systematic name is for the protein titin, at 189,819 letters. While lexicographers regard generic names of chemical compounds as verbal formulae rather... == Question types == In jurisprudence, the interpretation of syntactically ambiguous phrases in statutory texts or contracts may be done by courts. Occasionally, claims based on highly improbable interpretations of such ambiguities are dismissed as being frivolous litigation and without merit. The term parse forest refers to the collection of all possible syntactic structures, known as parse trees, that can represent the ambiguous sentence's meanings. The task of clarifying which meaning is actually intended from among the possibilities is known as syntactic disambiguation. Interrogative sentences are generally divided between yes-no questions, which

ask whether or not something is the case (and invite an answer of the yes/no type), and wh-questions, which specify the information being asked about using a word like which, who, how, etc. You need some help? == Overview == The relation of nominal sentences to verbal sentences is a question of tense marking. In most languages with nominal sentences such as Russian, Arabic and Hebrew, the copular verb does not surface in indicatival present tense sentences. Conversely, these languages allow the copular verb in non-present sentences. == Different forms ==

Garden-path sentence In A Dictionary of Modern English Usage (1926), Fowler describes such sentences as unwittingly laying a "false scent". Garden path refers to the saying "to be led down [or up] the garden path", meaning to be deceived, tricked, or seduced. Garden-path sentences are A garden-path sentence is a grammatically correct sentence that starts in such a way that a reader's most likely interpretation will be incorrect; the reader is lured into a parse that turns out to be a dead end or yields a clearly unintended meaning. the sentence seems to be grammatically incorrect and nonsensical, and often requires careful parsing to understand correctly

Historically, nominal sentences have posited much controversy regarding their identity as an existent linguistic phenomenon. Ancient grammatical tradition did not uncover such sentences, or if they did, they were only found as an exception to the language structure. This was the view taken by the Western grammatical tradition, which began with an analysis of Ancient Greek followed by an analysis of Latin... An intermediate form is the choice question, disjunctive question or alternative... In English conditional sentences, the antecedent (protasis) is a dependent clause, most commonly introduced by the complementizer if. Other complementizers may also be used, such as whenever...

Sentence spacing Since the introduction Sentence spacing concerns how spaces are inserted between sentences in typeset text and is a matter of typographical convention. Sentence spacing concerns how spaces are inserted between sentences in typeset text and is a matter of typographical convention. These include a normal word space (as between the words in a sentence), a single enlarged space, and two full spaces. Since the introduction of movable-type printing in Europe, various sentence spacing conventions have been used in languages with a Latin alphabet

Languages vary in how they form interrogatives. When a language has a dedicated interrogative inflectional form, it is often referred to as interrogative grammatical mood. Interrogative mood or other interrogative

forms may be denoted by the glossing abbreviation int. Who cares? (= I don't care)
Until the 20th century, publishing houses and printers in many countries used additional space between sentences. There were exceptions to this traditional spacing method – some printers used spacing between sentences that was no wider than word spacing. This was French spacing, synonymous with single-space sentence spacing until the late 20th century. With the introduction of the typewriter in the late 19th century, typists used two spaces between sentences to mimic the style used by traditional typesetters. While wide sentence spacing was phased out in the printing industry in the mid-20th century, the practice continued on typewriters and later on computers. Perhaps because of this, many modern sources now incorrectly claim that wide spacing was created for the typewriter. The desired or correct...

Syntactic ambiguity ambiguous sentences (sentence 1) than temporarily ambiguous sentences that were clarified later (sentences 2 and 3). This form of ambiguity is not derived from the varied meanings of individual words but rather from the relationships among words and clauses within a sentence, concealing interpretations beneath the word order. Consequently, a sentence presents as syntactically ambiguous when it permits reasonable derivation of several possible grammatical structures by an observer. In sentences 2 and 3, the reflexive Syntactic ambiguity, also known as structural ambiguity, amphiboly, or amphibology, is characterized by the potential for a sentence to yield multiple interpretations due to its ambiguous syntax

Sentence function It answers the question: "Why has this been said. These correspond to the discourse functions statement, question, exclamation, and command respectively. How wonderful you look. There is no clear one-to-one correspondence between the forms/structures and their discourse functions. An imperative sentence gives anything In linguistics, a sentence function refers to a speaker's purpose in uttering a specific sentence, clause, or phrase. The different forms involve different combinations in word order, the addition of certain auxiliaries or particles, or other times by providing a special form. For example, a declarative form can be used to ask a question, and interrogative form can be used to make a statement. Whether a listener is present or not is sometimes irrelevant. " The five basic sentence forms (or "structures") in English are the declarative, interrogative, exclamative, imperative and the optative. In other words, exclamative sentences are used to make exclamations: What a stupid man he is

The four main categories can be further specified...

Seven dirty words The words, in the order Carlin listed them, are: "shit", "piss", "fuck", "cunt", "cocksucker", "motherfucker", and "tits". The seven dirty words are seven English-language profanities that the American comedian George Carlin first listed in his 1972 "Seven Words You Can Never Say on Television" monologue

You need some help

Longest words The next longest recognized words are the following 13-letter words: administracio (administration), autobiografio (autobiography) The longest word in any given language depends on the word formation rules of each specific language, and on the types of words allowed for consideration. Konstantinopolo (Constantinople)

For instance, the following sentence has declarative form: == Examples == History == Conditional sentences can take numerous forms. The consequent can precede the "if"-clause and the word "if" itself may be omitted or replaced with a different complementizer. The consequent can be a declarative, an interrogative, or an imperative. Special tense morphology can be used to form a counterfactual conditional. Some linguists have argued that other superficially distinct grammatical structures such as wish reports have the same underlying structure as conditionals. Conversely, rhetorical questions have the form of an interrogative, but they are really statements:

English conditional sentences A conditional is understood as expressing its consequent under the temporary hypothetical assumption of its antecedent. The clause X is referred to as the antecedent (or protasis), while the clause Y is called the consequent (or apodosis). The clause X is referred to as the antecedent (or protasis), while the clause Y is Prototypical conditional sentences in English are those of the form "If X, then Y". conditional sentences in English are those of the form "If X, then Y"

== Examples == Conditionals are one of the most widely studied phenomena in formal semantics, and have also been discussed widely in philosophy of language, computer science, decision theory, among other fields.

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