

Rule 61

Coordination

The conjunctions may be:

- copulative: AND, NOT ONLY... BUT ALSO, AS WELL AS, NO LESS THAN, BOTH... AND
- disjunctive: OR, EITHER... OR, NEITHER... NOR.
- adversative: BUT, AND, WHEREAS, WHICH.

Problème de accord

Some problems of agreement

AND conjuncts: **AND**-conjoined subjects occur with plural verbs. If the conjunct refers to the same thing, they occur with a singular verb.

Ex. My teacher and friend is to come tomorrow.

With such conjunctions as **TOGETHER WITH**, **AS WELL AS**, **NO LESS THAN**, the verb generally agrees with the first conjunct.

Killing as well as violence are punished by law.

With conjunctions having a disjunctive value (**OR**, **EITHER... OR**, **NEITHER... NOR**) the verb generally agrees in number with the nearest noun.

Either Mary or John went to the concert.

WHEREAS = arind in vedhe cā, dat find cā, pe cānd, in temp ce.

RULE

Note that **STILL** is used in affirmative and interrogative sentences and in interrogative-negative sentences with an emphatic force.

YET is used in negative sentences.

In interrogative sentence **YET** means **ALREADY**.

RULE:

ABOUT - relates to the subject matter of thought, speech or feeling.

Ex.: I'm reading a book about superstitions.
We are **GLAD** about it.

ON

IN

ON expresses a relationship with a precise subject matter, occasion or a complete act (as distinct from a process in which one is engaged).

IN can also relate to a process or condition (a process one is engaged in).

Ex. We've heard **ON** good authority that he is innocent.
We rely **ON** it.

He was arrested **ON** suspicion, not **ON** evidence.

ON reading it I realized I had been mistaken.

Use your talents **IN** trying to impress everybody.

WITH

LIKE

They express relationships of manner.

Ex. He was received **WITH** courtesy.

She sings **LIKE** a bird.

BY

WITH

WITHOUT

They can express relationships of means, instruments.

BY and WITH will also accompany the instrumental (agentive) subject in passive sentences.

WITH can also express "having" the converse being expressed by WITHOUT.

Ex. The play was written BY G.B. Shaw.

It is dangerous to be bitten BY a snake.

The hostess greeted us WITH a smile.

Come BY bus.

Succeed BY working hard.

He was killed WITH an arrow.

AT

Can express the relation between an emotion and its stimulus as well.

Examples:

I'm really astonished AT you; how can you pretend knowing everything!

AT can follow the verbs: ALARM, AMAZE, AMUZE, ANNOY, ASTONISH, ESTIMATE, DELIGHT, DISGUST, EXULT, PLEASE, PUZZLE, SHOCK, STAGGER, SURPRISE, WONDER, or the adjectives: ANGRY, INDIGNANT, SAD.

FOR → end of a movement after the verbs: START, LEAVE, SET OUT, SEARCH, ASK, LOOK, SEND, CALL, WAIT.

TOWARDS - in the direction of it.

AS FAR AS - all the way to that point, no farther.

INSIDE - emphasizes going into, being in contrast with WITHIN - being in an area bound by definite OUTSIDE limits.

BY - a movement passing a point.

BESIDE - movement or position on the side, or along the side.

ALONG - (a line).

ACROSS - a movement from one end of a line or surface to the other, or position at the end of the movement.

THROUGH - a movement from one end of a space or one side to the other.

PAST - the latter part of the movement.

BEYOND - to or at a point further than.

WITH - one person or thing accompanies another.

BETWEEN } → followed by a plural, movement or
AMONG } position.

BEHIND - IN FRONT OF - relative position in a horizontal direction.

NEAR - NEXT TO - relative position

UP OVER ABOVE BENEATH ^{dedenabit} (ma'jos) AT THE TOP OF
DOWN UNDER BELOW UNDERNEATH (dedenabit) AT THE BOTTOM OF

↳ all used for movement or position on a vertical direction.

UP & DOWN - also used idiomatically in reference to a horizontal axis.

OVER & UNDER - with verbs of motion express relative destination or passage.

ON Monday, on Tuesday morning, on May 1st but
next Monday, last Monday.
We arrived Monday evening

in the day-time, in the afternoon, in January, in summer,
but last January, next month and: on the afternoon of May 1st

DURING the meal, during the day, to sleep through the night

BY: at any time, not later than.

AROUND - ABOUT - indicate approximate time
Ex.: around 7 o'clock.

FOR
FROM

BECAUSE OF
ON ACCOUNT OF
OUT OF

These prepositions can express the material or psychological cause or motive for a happening, support.

He gave the beggar some coins OUT OF pity.
Thousands of children are dying from lack of food.

RULE 62

In lb. rom. temporal imperfect - sensual unusi mod.
conditional perfect.

Dacă aveam bani, mergeam la munte.

In lb. engl. acest imperfect se va traduce astfel:

- in prop. principală verbul se va pune la conditional perfect.

- in prop. secundară vb. se va pune la subj. trecut.

If I had had any money, I would have gone to the mountains.

RULE 63

TO cu sensul "la" este fol. numai cu vb. de mișcare

AT cu sensul "de, la" numai cu vb. statice.

Excepție to arrive at = oraș mic (Cluj-Napoca)
to arrive in = oraș mare (București).

RULE 68

TO SEE + vb. la inf. (inf. are val. de gerunziu)

Rule: -part. trecut born = născut
borne = purtat

I was born upstairs = el-am născut sus.

I was borne upstairs = el-a purtat sus.
următoarele (10)?

RULE 69

Reducerea prop. circumstanțiale de timp:

- conjuncție de timp + subst., adj., participiu.
He always sings while shaving.

• conjuncția poate fi omisă înaintea construcției participiale

- după conj. care pot fi fol. ca în prep. - construcție gerundiale.
I switched off all the lights 'before going to bed.

- construcție prep.

After Dacia's defeat by the Romans, it became a
Roman province..