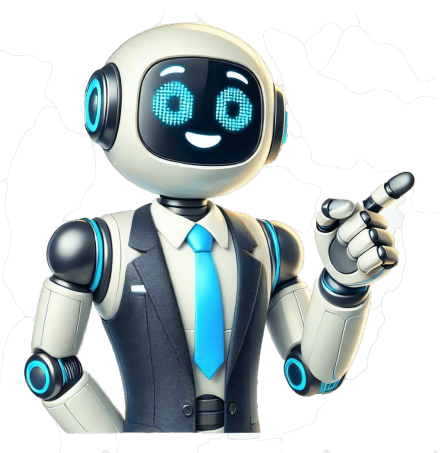


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Hi all,If I want to say "the room is full of coke-themed/coke theme/coke themed decoration", which one is correct?When do you use themed?Thanks a lot!Hannah I would probably say "The room was decorated on a Coke theme." If I want to say "the room is full of coke-themed/coke theme/coke themed decoration", which one is correct? The correct phrase would be "Coke-themed decorations". If the room was full of such decorations, you want the plural; "Coke" is a trade (proper) name and must be capitalized; and the hyphen is necessary because it's a compound adjective.Perpend's sentence (post #2) is fine too, although it says something different from yours. Thanks Prepend and Parla I would like to ask a follow-up question. when do you use themed?Is it because Coke is a noun, then you have to have a hyphen and themed? So, If I say I would like to throw a fish theme party, is it wrong? Thanks, Hannah It's fine to say: I would like to throw a fish-themed party. I find the expression 'themed (on)' (whose theme is) more and more popular in high school essays in China, such as:Last week witnessed the first Culture Festival themed the Beauty of Chinese Traditional Culture held by our school.Last Wednesday witnessed an activity themed on Elegant Art into Campus.Is the expression idiomatic? I can't find this usage in my dictionary and I find only 1 example in BNC:We're giving you another chance to sample life at the top with Vernons Pools an extra route to enter our five free contests themed on what it would be like to win the pools.I suspect it's Chinglish but I'd like to verify it with your help. Thanks in advance! It probably is. As far as I can recall, I have never heard a native English speaker use the word theme as a verb in a conversation with me. I tend to agree. I would expect a phrase like "with the theme" or something like that. Last week witnessed the first Culture Festival themed the Beauty of Chinese Traditional Culture held by our school.Last Wednesday witnessed an activity themed on Elegant Art into Campus. I have heard "theme" as a verb but cannot find it in a reputable dictionary - it seems to be quite recent. To me, the first implies "that closely follows the theme of". The second implies "that is broadly based on the subject of" PS Elegant Art into Campus does not seem to make much sense... does not seem to make much sense... Well, that's the literal translation of a common activity name in China. I'd agree it's a terrible translation I have heard "theme" as a verb but cannot find it in a reputable dictionary - it seems to be quite recent. That's interesting. Maybe it will find its way into dictionaries one day, but given the other replies, I'll avoid using it before that.Thank you all! Hello, Do we say theme nights/events/parties etc or themeD in English?! I'd say both I guess but it might depend on the context. Let's take similar sentences for example... We're going to a sixties themed party. We're going to a theme party. To me, the use "themed" in the first sentence is acting as part of an adjective constructed as a past participle. In the second sentence, the term "theme party" is nearly acting as a compound noun. Say, for example, "we're going to a costume party." Here, we'd never say "costumed party" because that would mean that the party is somehow wearing a costume. You might say something like "The colorfully costumed man is going to the costume party." I'm guessing here but I think I'm right on this. Hi everybody, I'd like to know how you say "thme" (translation from native language to foreign one) and "version" (translation from foreign language to native language) Can someone help? Thanks in advanceArsne En fait, il s'agit du mme mot en anglais... Mon dico hachette-Oxford donne les traductions suivantes: Thme: translation (into the foreign language)Version: translation (into one's own language) Translation/translation!When I was at school, I was surprised to learn that the French had two words, depending on the distinction Arsne describes (and I was then, and still am, confused about which is which). There is no distinction in English between translation in one direction or the other. You have to say "translation into English" or "translation into French" Great, that will be easier!ThanksArsne In French you can also use the word "traduction", that has the same meaning as "translation" (without distinction). And for French people who don't specialize in languages and translation, the words "thme" and "version" are not common words. Je viens de trouver ces traductions (qui me semblent trs logiques, il faudrait une confirmation des spécialistes): Version: version (translation from foreign language to native language)Thme : retroversion (translation from native language to foreign one) In French you can also use the word "traduction", that has the same meaning as "translation" (without distinction). And for French people who don't specialize in languages and translation, the words "thme" and "version" are not common words. perfectly right, for most French people "thme" and "version" won't ring a bell and they will use the word "traduction" (anglais-franais or franais-anglais for instance).I first heard about "version" and "thme" when I was in college studying English as part of the curricular. Version: version (translation from foreign language to native language)Thme : retroversion (translation from native language to foreign one) I have never heard these expressions used in a linguistic context before, norome, although I did indeed find definitions for them in a dictionary.I would say they are highly unusual and used only by specialists. Right. Thank you very much. Thme and version are indeed school jargon: only teachers use these words, and mainly for Latin and Greek (but, admittedly, sometimes also for modern languages).But in a business context, if someone asks you if you can translate a text and you ask him Est-ce que c'est du thme ou de la version?, I'm afraid he'll be somewhat bewildered... and he will probably choose someone else! They might say, if it's known (as it amost certainly would be) from the context which two languages they're talking about, "Vers quelle langue?" or "Du (X) vers (Y) [ou vice-versa]?" Thme and version are indeed school jargon: only teachers use these words, and mainly for Latin and Greek (but, admittedly, sometimes also for modern languages). Only teachers ... and their students (even for modern languages).I have a French friend who did a Modern Languages licence and then did a Capes, to qualify as an English teacher. She often asked me to look over her work, and right from the first year of Fac she'd refer to translated pieces as thmes or versions. As there's nothing in the normal meanings of those words that give any clue, I usually had to ask her to remind me which was which. In the end, I used a (rather weak) mnemonic: thme begins with 't', pronounced 'tea', which we drink a lot of in Britain, so (in her context) a thme is rendered in English; and version contains an 'r', and there's an 'r' in the word 'French', so a version is rendered in French. Ws Yes, that's rather weak and complicated as a mnemonic... Here is another one. It is always more difficult to translate into a foreign language than into his own, so a thme has always been considered by language teachers as the exercise "par excellence". That's why clever pupils are called forts en thme (like in Jacques Brel's song) and not forts en version. So T comes before V in every sense? Here is another one. It is always more difficult to translate into a foreign language than into his own, so a thme has always been considered by language teachers as the exercise "par excellence". Were you suggesting a link between "the" and "thme", Chime! (I don't think that would be enough to jog my memory.) Or does the mnemonic lie in knowing that "forts en thme" refers to clever pupils? That obviously works for someone who's familiar with the expression, but not so much for me (I expect I'll forget it by the next time I'm confronted with "thme/version"). And while I like a number of Brel's songs, I'm not familiar with Rosa (I had to look it up), so that wouldn't help me much. Still, each to his own. And at least I've learnt a new expression ... for as long as I remember it. (Thank you for that.)Ws Sans oublier qu'un thme pour son amie est une version pour Ws. Et inversement.(C'tait juste pour aider.) Last edited: Apr 14, 2016 Actually, WS, I thought fort en thme would somehow ring a bell for an advanced French-speaker as you certainly are Thanks for the compliment, Chime! I guess that one must have slipped past me. Still, after this discussion, maybe it'll stick now. Sans oublier qu'un thme pour son amie est une version pour Ws. Et inversement.(C'tait juste pour aider.) Oui, Reynald, a aussi! a me fait penser la confusion dans le monde du thtre, o les Franais dans la rgie ont du mal comprendre 'stage left' et 'stage right', car pour eux c'est invers, tandis que les Anglais se perdent entre la cour et le jardin! Sauf que pour thme et version, ce sont les termes franais qui s'inversent selon le point de vue du locuteur.Ws I looked upt he words in the dictionary and via google, but still can't say the differences between them?what is the differene between a theme and an issue? In what context do you want to use one of these terms, brown poodle? [I have to explain the difference between a theme and an issue to esl students to talk about why it is important to focus on an issue. For example, we will talk about a theme such as the environment and an issue that are relevant to the environment, such as air pollution. You're right to suppose that "theme" is broader - in music and literature we talk about "variations on a theme". When we concentrate on something narrower, the appropriate words are "detail... topic... issue..." I am trying to paraphrase the following sentence, which I wrote. My paintings will deal with the subject of nature and diverse human emotions. And below is one version that I have come up with.I will paint on the theme of nature and diverse human emotions. Is the phrase on the theme of passable as a substitute for the originals with the subject of? Also can I switch "on" to "with", as in "with the theme of"? And if so, would it sound better? Hello, JB Park. I'd like both sentences better if you changed "subject" and "theme" to "subjects" and "themes". Nature and diverse human emotions seem like separate subjects/themes to me. Your second sentence means the same thing as your first one and is a good way to paraphrase the first sentence.I'd suggest using "about" rather than "on" or "with" in your second sentence although "on" is understandable in that sentence. Thanks for pointing out such a crucial mistake!Cheers-

What is the definition of theme in a short story. What is the difference between plot and theme in a story. What is the theme in the story a sound of thunder. What is the theme in the story to build a fire. What is the theme in a story of an hour. What is the theme in a short story. What is a possible theme in the story the interlopers. What is the theme in a story examples. What is the meaning of theme in a short story. What is the purpose of theme in a story. The theme is what happens in a story. true false. What is the importance of theme in a story. What is the theme of the story all summer in a day. What is the definition of theme in a story. What is the theme in a story mean.

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