

Continue



Hello! Do some verbs change from 'state' to 'action' verbs, or do they remain states although they can use continuous form? Such as: 1. I enjoy cooking / 2. I am enjoying cooking.I guess 1. is general, 2. specific - or there isn't a change in the meaningThank you! Do some verbs change from 'state' to 'action' verbs, or do they remain states although they can use continuous form? Hello. At the moment, I can't think of any stative verb that changes into an active verb when you use a continuous tense. Such as: 1. I enjoy cooking / 2. I am enjoying cooking. To me, I am enjoying cooking suggests that your enjoyment may not be a permanent thing. Perhaps you are enjoying it today although you don't always enjoy it. If you tell me that you enjoy cooking, I will assume that you always enjoy cooking. What would enjoying as an action be? The difference in the two sentences is that number 1 is general and number 2 is about the present situation. If I enjoy cooking (or chocolate or anything else) that doesn't mean I'm cooking now, or eating chocolate now. But if I say I'm enjoying cooking, that (most likely) means I am cooking now, and I am enjoying this activity.I don't think there's a difference in meaning of 'enjoy'. If I enjoy cooking, then when I cook (last night or next Tuesday), I enjoy it - in the same way that I could say 'I am enjoying it' last night or next Tuesday, when it's happening. Because this is true, we can say 'I enjoy cooking' as a permanent description of me. That's what I understand as well, but I don't know if you're familiar with the difference between 'action' and 'state' verbs? My question was: does it change from a stative to an active verb when used in continuous/progressive? For example: I am tasting the soup - action verb, The soup tastes good - state verb. My question was: does it change from a stative to an active verb when used in continuous/progressive?For example: I am tasting the soup - action verb, The soup tastes good - state verb. You can reasonably say that taste is an action verb in the sentence I am tasting the soup. However, it is also an action verb in this sentence even though I haven't used a progressive tense: I tasted the soup.It probably doesn't make sense to believe that stative verbs automatically become action verbs when you use the progressive tense. There's a difference when we move from 'I am enjoying the soup' to 'I am tasting the soup'. Tasting is clearly an action, not a state. If I'm tasting/eating/drinking the soup, and enjoying that while I do, I still don't think enjoying is an action, it's a state accompanying the other actions. And clearly when you move to the active intransitive 'The soup tastes good', it's a state. But the active intransitive can also be an action or event: The boat sank in the storm (cf. transitive 'The pirates sank the boat'). And it can be both: Water boils at 100 C ~ The water boiled quickly (cf. transitive 'I boiled the water'). So there's an example of the same verb in similar grammatical uses that can be either static or eventive (dynamic).The eventive uses can also be progressive: the water is boiling, the boat is sinking. I always go back and forth in my head on whether or not to use "that" after many English verbs, particularly the verb "state". It seems correct to use both "state" and "state that", but is one better than the other? I need grammar experts to clarify this, please. It's been bugging me for months! Here is an example in a sentence for the purpose of clarity: "Around 88% of the beneficiaries stated (that) the water network was being expanded." Adding the "that" turns it into what we call indirect speech. What follows is the meaning of what the person said, as opposed to direct speech, where what follows is literally the words they used. Your confusion stems from the fact that we sometimes omit "that", even when we are using indirect speech, because we believe that it is obvious that we are not giving a verbatim quote. So using "that" is more correct. Adding the "that" turns it into what we call indirect speech. What follows is the meaning of what the person said, as opposed to direct speech, where what follows is literally the words they used. Your confusion stems from the fact that we sometimes omit "that", even when we are using indirect speech, because we believe that it is obvious that we are not giving a verbatim quote. So using "that" is more correct. Ah, that clarifies it. Thank you Glasguensis! >>_>_>_>_>_

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