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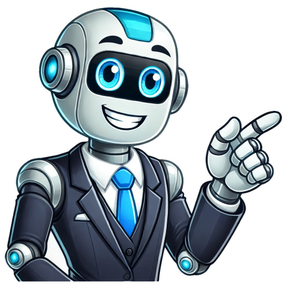

Hello to all, Is air-conditioner an appliance? Is this sentence correct? :The air-conditioner is an important appliance for every household and workplace. Does workplace create a problem here? If appliance does not work here, then what is the word that I need? Yes, an air conditioner can be classified and called an "appliance", most often as a "home applicance'. That's why I said "most often".....which means "not always". If the a/c unit is in a workplace, it can be called simply an "appliance" or...."workplace appliance". For me, a window air-conditioner is an appliance. An air-conditioner that is part of a central air conditioning system for an entire house or building is not. Mine is made up of two units - one in the attic and one outside. There's nothing I would call an "appliance." Are we talking about a portable air conditioner, like a window unit? I could see that but I wouldn't call the permanently installed central air conditioning unit that sits outside the back of the house an "appliance". It's more on the level of my furnace or hot water heater, which are more like "building infrastructure" than appliances.If the sentence is basically saying that air conditioning is important for homes and offices, then I don't think I would use the word "appliance". I work in a 50-storey building; our central air conditioning system isn't an "appliance". I might just say "amenity" here. Field and topic: Se trata de un tipo de horno en una industria de fundicin para la recuperacin de metales, se podra traducir como "horno flash"? ---------- Sample sentence: "Details contained in this proposal are based on information obtained from the customer for the design and operating conditions of the flash furnace" Los detalles contenidos en esta propuesta estn basados en la informacin obtenida del cliente sobre el diseo y las condiciones de funcionamiento del horno flash?? Segn Eurodicautom: flash smelting furnace = horno de fusin rpida Tambin he visto la expresin "horno flash". Qu rpido!! Muchas gracias Moira. Hola, buenas tardes, estoy tratando de encontrar la mejor manera de traducir al ingls "horno de carburizado" y "horno de revenido" son una part de tipos de horno que forman parte de un proceso de tratamiento trmico de unas piezas de acero.Ojal puedan ayudarme, gracias! En Espaa por lo menos, al primero se le llama "horno de cementacin", siendo el cementado el procedimiento de incrementar el contenido en carbono de la capa superficial de la pieza para incrementar su dureza. Esto, en ingls, es "to carburize", y el horno para conseguirlo ser, pues, el "carburizing furnace", aunque tambin se puede hacer ("case hardening") sin utilizar un horno. Revenido es "tempering". Horno de revenido ser, pues, "tempering furnace". En una traduccin sobre mtodos de preparacin de compuestos qumicos, me encontr con el siguiente texto: The product is calcined in a muffle at 550C for 8 hours in air.Sola traducir muffle como horno mufla, pero busqu este trmino en el DRAE y no lo encontr. Alguien sabr cual es el trmino correcto en castellano? Gracias. Last edited by a moderator: Nov 20, 2014 Es un horno como un autoclave? ( ) No s lo que piensan en el DRAE, pero hornos de mufla haylos, casi como quien dice desde los principios de la metalurgia... Gato gordo:El documento en ingls menciona tanto autoclaves como muflas, as que supongo que son distintos. Si mal no recuerdo, los hornos muflas tienen un recubrimiento interno de cermica o ladrillo refractario y sirven para calentar slidos, mientras que el autoclave tiene una cubierta interna metlica, aislada despus por refractario y sirve para calentar lquidos. Ahora bien, mi memoria intenta cubrir aqu unos treinta aos.Luis Alberto No soy especialista en hornos, as que slo aventuraba, pero Psicutrinius dice que si existen... as que as debe de ser ( ) Hola, En vista de la discusin llevada a cabo, quiero intervenir diciendo lo siguiente. La traduccin de MUFFLE es MUFLA, la cual es efectivamente un horno que se caracteriza por alcanzar temperaturas altas, por ejemplo 1000C que no lo hara un horno convencional. Adems, como se ha descrito antes, este tiene un recubrimiento interno en cermica para soportar estas condiciones. Dentro del campo de los laboratorios de Control de Calidad, este equipo es bien conocido por el nombre de mufla. Espero sea de ayuda. Last edited by a moderator: Nov 20, 2014 Hola amigos: Feliz ao para todos! Alguien conoce cmo se dice "muffle furnace" en espaol? He buscado que muffle significa amortiguador y furnace, horno. Tambin he visto en la internet que es un horno cuadrado con carga frontal, pero cmo se le llama en espaol? Gracias. Last edited by a moderator: Nov 20, 2014 Hola, Alea.Mirando algunas imgenes en internet y considerando la descripcin que das, creo que la palabra que buscas es mufla u horno de mufla. Si me preguntas la relacin entre muffle (silenciador) y el horno, pues la verdad no la se. Lo que se es que la mufla, en particular, se emplea cuando se requieren temperaturas de hasta 1200C. La palabra es bastante comn en laboratorios y empresas, por lo menos ac en Colombia. Espero que la ayuda no haya llegado muy tarde. Saludos! Un horno de mufla tiene las resistencias calefactoras ocultas dentro del refractario, fuera de alcance de los gases que se produzcan en el horno. De ser esa la descripcin de un horno de mufla, entonces creo que la explicacin viene a ser la acepcin de "muffle" en ingls como abrigo (relacionado a las resistencias ocultas) y no como silenciador ("muffler").Ahora bien, a alguien se le ocurre por qu mi diccionario tcnico ingls-espaol de G. Malgorn me dice que "muffle furnace" es horno de mufla pero tambin horno de copela? Segn lo que entiendo del DRAE, son dos cosas distintas, no? Gracias, Keahi! Qued muy claro. Abrazos, Hello, I always get mixed up between those two words heater and heating. What am I suppose to say when I want my friend to put the heater on ? Should I say could you please put the heater or heating on ? Thank you, Eclipse Both are fine, generally I'd go for "put the heating on", but "turn/put the heather on" is fine as well. Hey there, I would say Put the heater on if you want one individual radiator to heat up. However if you have a central heating system or something that heats the whole house then I would say Put the heating on and that would mean that the radiator in each room will heat up, not just one individual radiator. Hope that makes sense to you, Cat It it is a single heater - put the heater on. If it is a heating system, such as central heating (radiators) - put the heating on. Thank you very much for your help ! Now, it makes much more sense. Eclipse I'd usually say "Could you please turn on the heater?", but using 'turn on' instead of 'put on' might just be an American/British English distinction. Also, I think it's technically incorrect to end a sentence with a preposition ('on'), but most English speakers don't pay attention to that rule, especially not when talking. The distinction between the two words though, is that the heater is the device that provides heat. Heating is the provision of heat. e.g. "This room has inadequate heating; the heater doesn't work very well." However, it might also be short for 'heating system'. This term usually refers to a system, often regulated by a thermostat or other device, that controls several heaters throughout a building. In this case it would be correct to say "Could you turn on the heating?" although "Could... the heater" could still be used. If, however, you're talking about a small space heater with its own on/off switch, 'heater' would be the only correct usage. It wouldn't count as a 'heating system'. One other thing: Usually, if you're using a space heater, you turn it on if you want heat and off if you don't. This means that you'll say "Could you (or 'I', or 'we' if you want to be really polite) turn on/off the heater?" However, if you're using a 'heating system', it is usually always on, especially during the winter. In this case you should use 'up/down' instead of 'on/off'. Other terms you can use when talking about a 'heating system': "Could you/I/we turn up/down the.....heat?"...thermostat?"...temperature?" There might be more AE/BE distinctions in usage too, but I think this covers normal Americanisms. Hope it helps, and isn't too much. Peace,klip5 "switch on/off" common in BE, not sure about AE. I think "turn on/off" is more common, but "switch on/off" is used in AE too, and doesn't sound weird to my ear. In a central heating system the heater can be on but the heating is off - for example in the summer when the heater (boiler) is used only for hot water. In the autumn you have to say "turn the heating on".But if you have switched the heater off, for example during vacation when nobody is at home, you have to say "turn the heater on". Yeah but I thought most (like mine) have a "CE" "HW" button, (Central Heating/Hot Water) ... Heating implies Central Heating, nobody would think of "Water", we'd say something like "Hey John, stick the hot water on will ya?" In my boiler there's an electic switch that turns on/off the oil burner, and an adjusting valve for the central heating.Last summer when I went sailing I told my tenant: "If you leave for a longer time, please switch off the heater."A couple of weeks ago my tenant asked me: "It's becoming cold, would you please turn on the heating". Hi Eclipse, I think you have some good British English answers. On this side of the pond, the following terms are all used: 1. In regard to a specific heating device--Would/could you please putturn the heater on? 2. For a central heating system, for an entire apartment/flat or house-- Would you/could you please turn the heat on? This implies that the system is not heating the house, even if the boiler or furnace is maintaining an internal temperature. Would you/could you please turn the heat up? The system may be on or off, but you want the room to be warmer, and thus you request that the thermostat be adjusted.Could you please turn the heat up? is probably the most idiomatic, most frequently heard expression in AE. Hi, everyone, I was watching an episode of Mythbusters (Exploding Water Heater).In the entire episode, the narrator (British) was using the word boiler, while the American Mythbusters always used either water heater or just heater (for the same appliance). At first I thought the thing was a steam boiler, but there are some pretty definite clues in the show that suggest the appliance is actually what both the British and Americans call a water heater (at least that's what I thought until now). Here's the most obvious one (spoken by the narrator):To prevent scalding, the recommended set temperature for boilers is well below boiling point of 100 degrees celsius.This sentence pretty much settles the matter for me, but I'm really confused that no dictionary has the two words as synonymous.So, my question is, do the British use the word boiler for an appliance that heats water used in e. g. bathing?Thanks Still waiting for a BE reply. Generally AE speakers do not use boiler as an equivalent for water heater. That said, it would be accurate to do so in some cases. For example, my boiler, which heats water for circulation through radiators and baseboard heating pipes, is also the source of domestic hot water for bathing and washing. I have no hot water storage tank. Instead I have a "coil in boiler" system, in which water is heated as it is used. Thus my boiler is my hot water heater. Hi there - sounds like 'boiler' in BE is the same as Cuchuflete's explanation. The boiler in my house is for hot water and central heating. We don't use the term 'water heater' here, I don't think. Most of my neighbors have a boiler and a water heater. The boiler provides hot water for the heating system. The hot water heater holds hot water for showers and appliances. The reason for the hot water heater is to provide an adequate amount of hot water for showers. It also tempers the water temperature. I am the only occupant of my home and since there are no multiple showers I never run out of hot water and I have forgone the hot water heater. I run the risk of over-hot water and scalding and so some extra care is required. Hot water heaters and boilers are not the same thing. Thank you all I'm sorry for pushing this, but I just have to know - how would you interpreret the narrator's "boiler" in the example I provided? A steam boiler or a hot water heater?Thanks No need to apologise! I agree with you that the reference to scalding makes it sound like a hot water heater, which we Brits would call a boiler. Thanks, Broccolicious I suspect the issue here is not language differences, but plumbing differences Generally, I think (but I'm no expert!) in the UK the boiler that heats and stores water for the central heating also provides hot water for bathing, though showers, washing machines etc may have built-in water-heaters. ----------Bravo, Lexi, for post 10! I lived through all of that, though I'd forgotten the back boiler until you mentioned it. "Nesh" is Welsh, too - unless my mother spent time in the North she never confessed to... To understand this concept completely, one needs to look at the history of heating in the UK.50 years ago, central heating was a rarity. The living room was heated by an open fire, the kitchen was heated by the stove, and the bedrooms were not heated at all (that would be "nesh," as we said in the North).Hot water was provided in some houses by a "back boiler," a contraption fitted to the rear side of the fireplace to heat water from the fire. In some cases, this also provided heat to some (but not many) radiators.The need for more heat led to the idea of a "boiler" (usually in the kitchen), which provided hot water and, if you were lucky, some additional heat for the house.This idea slowly spread to the concept of central heating, where more radiators were installed (even in the bedrooms, for heaven's sake!). Since neither the small fire in the living room nor the boiler in the kitchen was adequate to heat the entire house, a "tank" was added in the "airing cupboard" (a closet without storage in which no bedsheet could ever be considered to be dry enough), and the tank was fitted with an "immersion heater" (an electric heater). Some people continued to call this tank a boiler, though you certainly didn't want the water in it to boil.Eventually (it may have been only last year), central heating caught on and the furnace used to provide the heat was also sometimes called the "boiler." Try to remember that I'm describing the 20th century here. I know it's difficult. As a balancing factor to this rather quaint picture of UK heating standards (accurate though it certainly is), I have never understood why Americans need a hot water heater. Hot water is already hot. It doesn't need to be heated. It seems that everybody has some strange idiosyncrasies in the realm of heating. Thanks for the impressively comprehensive answer, Lexiphile,and thank you all again You always solve my problems Re: boiler/water heaterThat takes me back a long time. In my youth, in Glasgow, many of the tenements had a wash-house in the "backgreen" and part of the equipment, was a boiler, which had to have the fire under it lit ahead of time, and the clothes and sheets would be then washed in the hot water, and then hung out on the clothes line to dry; and incidentally to be coated with the prevailing soot in the atmosphere. A very interesting post Lexiphile. In my first home in the UK we had a boiler in the kitchen which heated the cold water, which was then stored in a tank in the linen cupboard in the bathroom. It only heated the water for washing and supplied one radiator in the hall. All the other rooms, bedrooms included, had fireplaces and we had a fire in every room. That's why you had to do the Spring Cleaning, usually in April or early May and how chimneysweeps were kept gainfully employed! As a balancing factor to this rather quaint picture of UK heating standards (accurate though it certainly is), I have never understood why Americans need a hot water heater. Hot water is already hot. It doesn't need to be heated. The subject of the term hot water heater recently came up in the column in the St. Paul Pioneer Press called Bulletin Board (on 4/20/2011). A poster going by the handle of The Old Hand of Oakdale pointed out the following: "Using hot-water heater to describe the tank model is not as redundant as it appears. The purpose of the heater is twofold: to heat water, and to keep it hot. If the water remains too long in the tank, it begins to lose heat. The heater kicks in and heats the already-hot water to the higher temperature for which it is set ergo, hot-water heater." I don't have a hot water heater. I have hot water from my furnace and since I don't make heavy demands on the system I don't require a hot water heater. However, if I do decide to add a hot water heater I do believe it will be heating the already hot water and holding it at a fixed temperature. I maybe wrong on that; a plumber will have to weigh in. But if I am correct (I do believe I am) a heater that is heating (or holding at a fixed temperature) already hot water would be a "hot water heater". The one advantage it would seem to have for me is that sometimes the hot water from the furnace heating system is way hotter than I would like. The hot water heater would hold the water at a fixed temperature. Sorry folks, but I think all this talk of "keeping already hot water at a fixed temperature" is clutching at straws to justify an illogical, but very widespread, usage. When I was in the US (yes, I lived there as well!), we had a heating system that was based on ducted hot air and was therefore completely independent of the hot water supply. Hot water was provided by a gas-fired, white enamelled cylinder about six feet tall -- known to everyone as "hot water heater." It was fed at the bottom with cold water and issued hot water at the top.It was also thermostatically controlled, so it held the water at a more-or-less constant temperature, but by all possible analyses, it heated cold water and thus made it hot.Don't get me wrong: I really don't mind if 250 million Americans call the thing by a fundamentally illogical name; that's simply what it is called. My remark in post 9 was that I have never understodd why the extra word is necessary. Sorry folks, but I think all this talk of "keeping already hot water at a fixed temperature" is clutching at straws to justify an illogical, but very widespread, usage. 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Same reason we get money out of the automatic teller machine machine (ATM machine) ...actually because "water heater" can encompass a whole range of devices such as pool heaters and fish tank heaters and waterbed heaters and so on that merely maintain a steady not-coldness, whereas "hot water heater" means that cylindrical thing you described that puts out very hot water for baths/showers/faucets, generally requiring dilution with cold water. Although, if we just say water heater without specifying any other context such as pools or dishwashers or whatnot, it is generally understood to mean the same thing. Me, I would just call it a water heater. "Hot water heater" sounds redundant to me. I don't think 250 million Americans say "hot water heater"; some do and some don't. You can search for "hot water heater" on HomeDepot.com and Lowes.com, two major hardware and appliance chains in the U.S., but the category you're taken to on both sites is simply "Water Heaters". You won't find any product listed as a "hot water heater" on either site.I think it's simply a colloquialism. Google Books show plenty of examples of hot water heater being used in edited English. Here are three sources: The Control of Legionella, Hygiene, "Safe" Hot Water, Cold Water and Drinking Water Systems: Part A: Design, Installation and Testing, Great Britain: Department of Health: Estates and Facilities Division, 2006, page 23.Taunton's Plumbing Complete: Expert Advice from Start to Finish by Rex Cauldwell, 2008, page 192.Boiler Operator's Handbook by Kenneth E. Heselton, 2005, page 119.There are many more such examples. In the UK we heat water in a 'boiler' (a water heater), generally we don't boil water in it,... it is simply a name. In the same way I can understand that Americans heat water in a 'furnace' and do not melt metals in it,.... Again it is simply a name. We Americans don't heat water in our furnaces. We heat water in a water heater, as others have noted. Furnance is used to refer to the appliance that keeps a house warm (in addition to referring to something used to melt metals and so on).By the way, I agree with James - I say "water heater," not "hot water heater." That's what I've always heard it called. I don't know what percentage of us use that redundant "hot," but I know for a fact that lots of us do not. Well we had heaters for heating some of the rooms in the house. We also had water heaters for the piped hot water in the house. The modern electric and gas heaters have thermostats for keeping the "hot water tank" at a fixed temperature. GF..Not particularly good physics but it's "wat we sez": or many say it.I hope I never boil a boiler! Nevertheless, we have a "hot water boiler".... But the water never boils in the boiler. If it does: then we have a very serious problem!But if the technician comes, I have a problem with the "water heater/tank".And I'm not the only one... what do you call people whose job is manually shoveling coal into the furnace of a steamboat or steam engine? i know coalmen deliver coal and coal miners dig it out of the earth, but is there a specific word for this kind of worker?thanks in advance. That is a stoker.He stokes the furnace. There's another word for the man who stokes the fire on a steam train ..... come on brain ...Got it - the fireman. (Shoveller, with two l's, in BE) (Please use capital letters in your posts where appropriate) I think that a tender is another way to describe a person who shovels coal in a steam train. .,, fireman it is. but i wonder if this meaning of the word has fallen out of general usage, at least in the u.s.thanks everyone, especially MissFit for the very helpful link! "He wanted above all,like the old joke, to shove a marshmallow on a stick in the furnace,while the flapping pigeon -winged books died on the porch and lawn of the house."This is from the novel 'FAHRENHEIT 451' by Ray Bradbury.What does the 'old joke' mean?Please explain to me!!!Thanks in advance!!! Please give us some context. Who is "he?" What is going on in the story at this point? Please read the uploaded file, that is the beginning of the novel. The "old joke" always refers to a joke that has been known for many years. I don't know the "old joke" in question and it seems that neither does anyone else on the internet. Whatever it was involved a furnace and roasting marshmallows - you can see how that would not be a good idea. Doesn't the action take place at some unspecified time in the future? I guess the joke was an old one for the characters in the novel, but it's outside the experience of the reader. I take it as an early signal to the reader that the novel is set in a different time, where they also have "air-propelled" trains. Podra traducirse "casthouse" como fundidora? "The casthouse has a smelter that is used to process alumina, it dissolves the alumina, mixes it and pours it in molds or cast it into ingots."attempt:"La fundidora tiene una fundicin que es usada para procesar almina.." Personalmente, nunca he oido esa palabra "cast-house". Aqu se llama foundry a la fbrica o estudio donde se derrite y moldea metales. En espaol es fundicin.El smelter es el horno donde se funde el metal. Pues por eso pensaba que "fundidora" sera una buena traduccin para "casthouse," mas no se si casthouse se refiera nicamente a eso, a que funden metal. Fundidora puede ser un tipo de mquina, pero el lugar donde se lleva a cabo el trabajo es la fundicin.En todo caso, quizs, podras usar las mismas palabras pero al revs: "La fundicin tiene una fundidora? que..." Por el sentido de la frase, entiendo que "smelter" no es simplemente el horno de fundicin; parecera ms bien una mquina (semi-)automatizada, no? Pues encontr la palabra "casthouse". En wikipedia! No explica muy bien que es, pero lo que est claro es que es una parte, o seccion, de un alto horno. The "casthouse" at the bottom half of the furnace contains the bustle pipe, water cooled copper tuyeres and the equipment for casting the liquid iron and slag. La traduccin del artculo en espaol, no contiene tanta informacin pero segn un esquema del alto horno, hay una seccin que se llama "crisol". En el DRAE, lo define as:Crisol.Del cat. ant. y dialect. cresol).1. m. Recipiente hecho de material refractario, que se emplea para fundir alguna materia a temperatura muy elevada.2. m. Ingen. Cavidad que en la parte inferior de los hornos sirve para recibir el metal fundido. Muy interesante, Doncar. Estoy familiarizada con el primer significado de crisol (que en ingls sera crucible) pero no se me hubiera ocurrido para esto otro. Casthouse = Fundicin. Lugar donde se producen tochos, lingotes,... de aluminio (generalmente aleados con otros metales). Aqu hay hornos.Smelter= Series de electrolisis. Lugar donde se produce aluminio lquido puro a partir de la almina. Aqu hay cubas electrolticas I'm basically curious whether I can use a comma just before a prepositional phrase at the end in order to indicate that there is no relation between that prepositional phrase and words/phrase before it. A few examples; I faced the same problem that Jane had at the airport. Does "at the airport" modify the verb of the relative clause, "had", or the main verb "faced"?If I want "at the airport" to modiy "faced", then can I use a comma before it like I faced the same problem that Jane had, at the airport. -- I sold the ring that I bought for 25$ from one of my friends a few years ago for 5$. The prepositional phrase "for 5$" is too far away from the main verb it modifies, "sold", as the relative clause "that I bought for 25$ from one of my friends a few years ago" exists there.So, I feel necessary to put a comma before it just as I sold the ring that I bought for 25$ from one of my friends a few years ago, for 5$. Please, don't suggest changing the word order and placing them at the beginning or the middle. I would like to learn its rules on the current way. Thanks in advance. If I want "at the airport" to modiy "faced", then can I use a comma before it like Not really. Without a comma "at the airport" clearly refers to the problem that Jane had. With a comma it is just confusing. Instead, you would move "at the airport" to either the beginning of the sentence, or to immediately after "faced":At the airport, I faced the same problem that Jane had.I faced at the airport the same problem that Jane had. The prepositional phrase "for 5$" is too far away from the main verb it modifies, "sold", as the relative clause "that I bought for 25$ from one of my friends a few years ago" exists there.So, I feel necessary to put a comma before it A comma doesn't bring the phrase any closer. The original sentence might not be very elegant, but it is correct English, perfectly understandable and is a common construction. The comma adds nothing, and I think it makes the sentence harder to understand. No. That comma serves no purpose. Why do you want to indicate that there is no relation with the words before it when there is a relation? If a stategically- placed comma makes the meaning clearer, use it. In your examples, I would suggest that a different positioning of phrases/clauses would be better than a comma :"At the airport I faced the same problem that Janet had", (if that's what you mean), and "I sold for five dollars the ring I bought for 25 dollars from one of my friends a few years ago". These commas are all there to separate items in lists. The commas are list separators. The writer, quite understandably, has decided to move a large part of the very long, complex subject to the end of the sentence, but the commas would be needed even if "along...furnace " immediately followed "infidelity"[Cross-posted] @abluter@Uncle JackCould you please tell me what that list is and what its items are?Does it mean The terrible consequences of infidelity are just some of the themes explored in this collection.They(the terrible consequences of infidelity) are along with athmospheric touches of the gothic involving a bloodsucking vampire.They(the terrible ....) are crypts at midnight and strange bones in a furnace. Should I read it like this? If not, could you please tell me how I should read it and what its long version is? Your first (of those three) suggestion is right, but it's not only the terrible consequences of infidelity that are explored in this collection; other things explored are treachery and mutilation and atmospheric touches of the gothic and crypts at midnight and strange bones in a furnace.The writer uses commas to save having to keep using "and". Your first (of those three) suggestion is right, but it's not only the terrible consequences of infidelity that are explored in this collection; other things explored are treachery and mutilation and atmospheric touches of the gothic and crypts at midnight and strange bones in a furnace.The writer uses commas to save having to keep using "and". How did we get that meaning from here? Could you please tell me what "along with atmospheric touches of the gothic involving a bloodsucking vampire" modifies here?Additionally, I can't understand why we need a comma just before "along with". I can understand the others after it is in a list but as far as I see, "along with" refers to "are" and I can't find any reason to set off it with commas from the main sentence. If I wrote it without the comma just before "along with", would it be wrong? @abluter @Uncle Jack How did we get that meaning from here? Could you please tell me what "along with atmospheric touches of the gothic involving a bloodsucking vampire" modifies here? It doesn't modify anything. It is an extension of the subject. It isn't entirely clear how to parse the sentence, but essentially the themes are:Treacherymutilationthe terrible consequences of infidelitya bloodsucking vampirecrypts at midnightstrange bones in a furnaceReally, "atmospheric touches of the gothic" doesn't quite fit as a theme, but "along with" can only be an extension of the subject, that I can see. Phrases like "along with" and "together with" are often used to extend part of a sentence, and they allow it to be moved to a place where it would not usually be. I'll remove "atmospheric touches of the gothic" to make things simpler, and I'll also remove "just" because of its ambiguity. All of these sentences are equivalent:Treachery, mutilation, and the terrible consequences of infidelity are some of the themes explored in this collection, along with a bloodsucking vampire, crypts at midnight and strange bones in a furnace.Treachery, mutilation, and the terrible consequences of infidelity are, along with a bloodsucking vampire, crypts at midnight and strange bones in a furnace, some of the themes explored in this collection.Treachery, mutilation, and the terrible consequences, along with a bloodsucking vampire, crypts at midnight and strange bones in a furnace of infidelity are some of the themes explored in this collection.Treachery, mutilation, the terrible consequences, a bloodsucking vampire, crypts at midnight and strange bones in a furnace of infidelity are some of the themes explored in this collection.Edit: arguably a comma is needed before "are" in the third sentence, with "along with...infidelity" forming a parenthesis, and the fourth sentence does not quite convey the same meaning, but I don't really think it matters either way. It doesn't modify anything. It is an extension of the subject. It isn't entirely clear how to parse the sentence, but essentially the themes are:Treacherymutilationthe terrible consequences of infidelitya bloodsucking vampirecrypts at midnightstrange bones in a furnaceReally, "atmospheric touches of the gothic" doesn't quite fit as a theme, but "along with" can only be an extension of the subject, that I can see. I understand what you mean, however, I'm extremely curious if you think that we really have to put that comma just before "along with.." ? I think, we don't need that comma and without that, the sentence can be still understandable. "Atmospheric touches of the gothic involving a bloodsucking vampire" doesn't modify anything, it's just one item in a list. Suppose I gave you a list of things to buy at the shops. "Jawel7, I want you to buy me a bag of sugar, a bunch of radishes, three packets of custard powder, a toothbrush and a bottle of red wine". Nothing on the list modifies anything else on the list. The bottle of red wine doesn't modify the toothbrush. It doesn't matter what order the things are in.I've got a feeling that I have completely failed to understand what is causing you difficulty. If so, I apologize. But I would still like to help you. I understand what you mean, however, I'm extremely curious if you think that we really have to put that comma just before "along with.." ? I think, we don't need that comma and without that, the sentence can be still understandable. The comma is needed because it isn't part of the subject complement, which is what comes immediately before "along with". @Uncle Jack wrote four correct sentences:Treachery, mutilation, and the terrible consequences of infidelity are some of the themes explored in this collection, along with a bloodsucking vampire, crypts at midnight and strange bones in a furnace.Treachery, mutilation, and the terrible consequences of infidelity are, [along with a bloodsucking vampire, crypts at midnight and strange bones in a furnace,] some of the themes explored in this collection.Treachery, mutilation, and the terrible consequences, [along with a bloodsucking vampire, crypts at midnight and strange bones in a furnace of infidelity] are some of the themes explored in this collection.Treachery, mutilation, the terrible consequences, a bloodsucking vampire, crypts at midnight and strange bones in a furnace of infidelity are some of the themes explored in this collection.Here is my question challenging me..In the second and third sentence, we really need commas surrounding the phrase "along with...." because it can be moved anywhere, even to the beginning. When we move a prepositional phrase from its natural place, we generally put commas around it.For example: I went to the cinema along with some of my friends. This is correct and I didn't use any comma just before "along with.." because it is in its original, natural place.However, If I want to place it anywhere else, I need commas then. Along with some of my friends, I went to the cinema.I went, along with some of my friends, to the cinemaI, along with some of my friends, went to the cinema. So, that's my question. In the picture I shared with you, the phrase "along with..." is in its natural place and I don't think that we really need to put a comma just before "along with". However, the sentence in the picture has a comma just before it. I hope I explained my problem well. You told me that my commas in post #1 are unnecessary and make it harder to read, and with the same idea, I also think that this comma before "along with" is unnecessary and I can't see any reason to put it there. @abluter The comma is needed because it isn't part of the subject complement, which is what comes immediately before "along with". Well, with the same idea, I claimed that I needed a comma just before "at the airport" because it is not part of the relative clause, which is what comes immediately before "at the airport" in the sentence "I faced the same problem that Jane had at the airport.", but you didn't agree with me. I can't see any difference between them. "I sold the ring that I bought for 25$ from one of my friends a few years ago for 5$" has the basic structure Subject - Verb - Object - Adverbial. This is one of the most common sentence structures in the English language, and no commas are needed. The object is rather long ("the ring that I bought for 25$ from one of my friends a few years ago") but this does not change the need for commas. If the relative clause was non-defining, it would have a pair of them, one at the beginning and one at the end, but this changes the meaning, as the relative clause now only describes the ring rather than defines it:I sold the ring, that I bought for 25$ from one of my friends a few years ago, for 5$However, the sentence "Treachery, mutilation, and the terrible consequences of infidelity are just some of the themes explored in this collection, along with atmospheric touches of the gothic involving a bloodsucking vampire, crypts at midnight and strange bones in a furnace" has a different construction. In essence it is Subject - Verb - Subject Complement, but the writer has decided to divide the subject up into two parts, placing the second part after the subject complement. "Along with...furnace" isn't part of the subject complement, it doesn't modify the subject complement, it isn't an adverbial or anything else which naturally belongs in this position in the sentence. It therefore needs a comma, to show that it is separate. In your post #15, Jawel7, you say that you need a comma in "Along with some of my friends, I went to the cinema", but I don't think you do. However, you do need commas in your other two examples because you are splitting up the main clause which is "I went to the cinema"- in "I went (along with some of my friends) to the cinema" and "I (along with some of my friends) went to the cinema". The commas are needed to show where this splitting occurs; I showed it with brackets. Now, in your "along with atmospheric touches" text there is no splitting like this, so I think you are right to hold that no comma is necessary immediately before it; it serves no purpose other than to slow the list down a bit. Now I look at it again I see that the comma after "mutilation" is not necessary either, for the same reason. In your post #15, Jawel7, you say that you need a comma in "Along with some of my friends, I went to the cinema", but I don't think you do. However, you do need commas in your other two examples because you are splitting up the main clause which is "I went to the cinema"- in "I went (along with some of my friends) to the cinema" and "I (along with some of my friends) went to the cinema". The commas are needed to show where this splitting occurs; I showed it with brackets.Now, in your "along with atmospheric touches" text there is no splitting like this, so I think you are right to hold that no comma is necessary immediately before it; it serves no purpose other than to slow the list down a bit. Now I look at it again I see that the comma after "mutilation" is not necessary either, for the same reason. @abluter According to the link need a comma in "Along with some of my friends, I went to the cinema" because I have a long prepositional phrase over four words(Please, look at the second rule and its B item) Again, according to its 8th rule, 8. Use commas to set off phrases at the end of the sentence that refer to the beginning or middle of the sentence. Such phrases are free modifiers that can be placed anywhere in the sentence without causing confusion. (If the placement of the modifier causes confusion, then it is not "free" and must remain "bound" to the word it modifies.) Nancy waved enthusiastically at the docking ship, laughing joyously. (correct) Yes, but "Laughing joyously Nancy waved enthusiastically at the docking ship" would also be correct. You need a comma in "Nancy waved etc" because without it it would sound as if it were the docking ship that was laughing joyously.The extended-rules-for-commas link that you refer to contains some sound reasons for their use but also a lot of stylistic opinion, which remains just that. I can understand a learner of any language grasping at these rule-books, and I admire and salute your own earnest desire, which is very evident, to get things right, but it is important to realize that English is a very flexible language and not easily given to being bound by rules. Even formal and well-established grammar will evolve and change subtly over time, and not always gradually. Yes, but "Laughing joyously Nancy waved enthusiastically at the docking ship" would also be correct. You need a comma in "Nancy waved etc" because without it it would sound as if it were the docking ship that was laughing joyously.The extended-rules-for-commas link that you refer to contains some sound reasons for their use but also a lot of stylistic opinion, which remains just that. I can understand a learner of any language grasping at these rule-books, and I admire and salute your own earnest desire, which is very evident, to get things right, but it is important to realize that English is a very flexible language and not easily given to being bound by rules. Even formal and well-established grammar will evolve and change subtly over time, and not always gradually. You are exactly right about it. I feel so nice to be honored by you for my enthusiasm of English. Thinking about my excessive interest of English grammar for a few seconds, I easily realize that I unnecessarily push myself into dark forests spending a huge amount of time with grammar issues that even native speakers don't care about and maybe even don't know well. So after now, I'll just focus on its fluidity, flexibility and naturality, which will be probably the best for me, or at least much better than what I do now. Thank you. @abluter According to the link need a comma in "Along with some of my friends, I went to the cinema" because I have a long prepositional phrase over four words(Please, look at the second rule and its B item) Quite honestly, I don't think it makes any sense to talk about a phrase at the beginning of a sentence without also talking about what the phrase does. In "Along with some of my friends, I went to the cinema", "along with some of my friends" is clearly a parenthesis, and a comma is essential. This can easily be seen if you use the present tense:Along with some of my friends, I am going to the cinema. Along with some of my friends I are going to the cinema. However, if you put "along with some of my friends" after "I", then it can form part of a complex subject:I along with some of my friends are going to the cinema. It can still be a parenthesis, but now it needs two commas.I, along with some of my friends, am going to the cinema. Your link talks about prepositional phrases, but "along with" functions more like a conjunction here, and formally I think it is an adverb. It does not appear to be a preposition. I surely agree with you on the necessarity of the commas of "along with some of my friends" when it is at the beginning or in the middle. However, I have a conflict with you about the function of it. You said "it functions like a conjunction" although I don't think so.The link talk about prepositional phrases, which have structures consisting of "preposition + noun/noun phrase", and they can function as either an adjective clause or an adverbial clause, which means I'm not sure if they can be conjunctions. I consider that the strength of an adverbial prepositional phrase and its verb is simply crucial. Some verbs have action and are called "action verbs", whereas there are some verbs, "linking verbs", that carry no action. The strenth of the connection between an adverbial prepositional phrase and its linking verb such as "be, like, remain" and so on is not as robust, firm and hard as the strength of the connection between an adverbial prepositional phrase and its action verb. In my "I sold the ring that..... for $5." example, the adverbial prepositional phrase is "for $5" and it has an action verb, which means a reader can easily recognize it and its action verb. So, we shouldn't set off it by commas because it doesn't interrupt the sentence but it is part of the sentence essentially. However, the sentence in the picture with "along with..", an adverbial prepositional phrase, has a linking verb, "be/are". So, it neither doesn't nor does have to be with commas. In my opinion, if we want it to be part of subject complement with the same meaning it currently has, we may not put commas and it still works. However, just as in the sentence of the writer, we can also want it to be out of the subject complement and we may put commas in the beginning and end of it.

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