

I'm not a robot



























>> > But it looks like a decimal point, so it is obviously confusing to use it, no?Sorry, didn't read whole of thread. I will go back and read... Last edited by a moderator: Sep 11, 2018 Look, jammy, you can use the dot in dates - today is 11.9.2018. We can use the dot as a separator for times too 5.26.33 (5 hours, 26 minutes and 33 seconds). You can use them...don't make it right or helpful who writes a time like... "5.26.33" ???? never seen that. wouldn't recognise itas for dates, i never write it with a decimal point, or full stop, or whatever you want to call it.In fact that is a good example of how unhelpful it usually is! often left wondering if it written american stye with the month first or whatever.I try to write the date, the month in letters, then the year. 7 Aug 1966, smaller area for confusion. My main point. "nothing whatsoever to do with maths..." ???? really? number system? nothing to do with maths conventions? time is a number, should be written in conventional number formatdate is different ... that's three numbers so should have units on it... from now on i am only writing a date like... "3rd Day, 4th Month, 2018th Year; ano domini" no matter how small the box is! Last edited by a moderator: Sep 11, 2018 (Please note that this post and the following ones have been added to a previous thread covering the same topic. DonnyB - moderator)Up till the 1960s, using a full-stop to separate the hour from the minute in a time was the norm: e. g., 17.30. Since then, the colon has become more common (e. g., 17:30), but the full-stop is still being widely used.Does anyone know if the full-stop has ever been used to separate the minute from the second in a time (e. g., 17.30.12)? Last edited by a moderator: Sep 15, 2018 I've never come across that myself. I'm only familiar with it written like this: 17.30.12. I don't remember ever seeing the single dot used in clock times (and I learned to read before the 1960s).It's always been the colon for me.Nowadays, if I saw it with the single dot I would think "What's this? Some new-fangled convention being imposed from the computer world?" I have not seen it either. It's really a style issue for non-technical purposes, but note that the full stop (AE; period) is absent from both the ISO 8601 time/date standard and the ANSI INCITS 30-1997 (R2008) U.S. time/date specification. When you make a statement like: Up till the 1960s, using a full-stop to separate the hour from the minute in a time was the norm: it would be helpful if you specify where you recall it as being "the norm." Wikipedia says this about time notation in the UK:To separate different parts of time, either a full point or a colon can be used. For 12-hour time, the point format (for example "1.45 p.m.") is in common usage and has been recommended by some style guides, including the academic manual published by Oxford University Press under various titles, as well as the internal house style book for the University of Oxford, that of The Guardian and The Times newspapers. -----In 24-hour time, a colon is internationally standard (as in "13:45"). Some British news publishers favour "13.45" format instead, such as The Guardian. Some stick with the colon, including the Evening Standard and the BBC. Oxford recognises both styles. Up till the 1960s, using a full-stop to separate the hour from the minute in a time was the norm ... I disagree with this premise. I completed all but the last few months of secondary school before the 1960s. I attended schools in the U.S., Europe and the Middle East. Some of those places had been until shortly before then under British control and used British English. (The Anglo-American High School in suburban Athens tried to use both, with varying degrees of success.) In addition, both my parents were born in England and adhered, more or less, to the habits they developed there in the first quarter of the 20th century. I do not recall ever seeing a time written with a period (aka full stop) anywhere at all in that time frame, let alone more recently. I'm not saying it was never done, but calling it "the norm" does not match my memory of that time. I grew up in this new era where using the colon is the norm in British English (although the use of the full-stop is not unheard of, and a number of major newspapers, such as The Times, also use the full-stop). I have observed that the full-stop was used very often in the past in British English (e. g., in timetables), so, if we write 17.30.12 today, I wonder if people would have written 17.30.12 in the past. I also have no idea why you think the full stop was only used up to the 60s. If you read my post 6 above you will see it's still in use by some in time notation in the UK. I know the full-stop is also used today. What I mean is it seems to me that the colon is much more commonly used nowadays than the full-stop. However, all the sources I have seen so far both modern and historical only show the use of full-stop when separating the hour from the minute (e. g., 17.30 as in my first example). Hence, I'm curious about whether people would have also used the full-stop to separate the minute from the second in the past (e. g., 17.30.12 as in my other example).Incidentally, I've recently come across an article in The Times, New iPhone Has Shorter Battery Life Than Before, Test Finds, which uses the full-stop to separate the hour from the minute when describing an amount of time. In that article, 9 hours and 48 minutes is expressed as 9.48. Last edited: Sep 30, 2018 Incidentally, I have recently come across an article in The Times, New iPhone Has Shorter Battery Life Than Before, Test Finds, which uses the full-stop to separate the hour from the minute when describing an amount of time. In that article, 9 hours and 48 minutes is expressed as 9.48. No, I think this is simply a matter of a journalist with inadequate numeracy skills confusing hours and minutes with decimal hours (I doubt the source material made the confusion). 9 hours 41 minutes is unambiguous, but I can only read 9.48 as nine point four eight hours. Even though this goes against the writer's line of reasoning (it would mean the new iPhone has a longer than average life), I would regard it as just another example of innumeracy among journalists.I would be happy to be proved mistaken, but I don't think decimal separators have ever been used for durations, as opposed to times of day. That article does not demonstrate the writer's innumeracy, merely a use of non-standard notation, or a misinterpretation of the source material. He writes the full form "9 hours 41 minutes" for the first duration, and then abbreviates the other two durations to 9.48 and 10.49 intending them also to mean hours.minutes.We don't know what the source material said, but I suspect (with Uncle Jack) that it may have used a dot as a decimal point for all three, and that the correspondent misinterpreted it as an hours/minutes separator.If only the material had included a time in which the decimal part was .60 or more, he wouldn't have made that mistake. It depends how far in the past and who was doing the notation.17.30.12 would never have been used seriously - it is substandard Dty2009, I have a vague recollection of seeing hours-minutes-seconds punctuated with point followed by colon, as in17.30.12But I have no idea how I'd go about checking that. I've just looked at the radio and TV programme schedules in all the listing magazines and Sunday papers on my newsagent's shelf.They all show the times with a full stop. I know the full-stop is also used today. What I mean is it seems to me that the colon is much more commonly used nowadays than the full-stop. It isn't in the thousands of examples every day in the publications I mentioned in post #48. Page 2 Does anyone know if the full-stop has ever been used to separate the minute from the second in a time (e. g., 17.30.12)? I've just re-read the whole thread, and realised that there's an affirmative answer to dty2009's question in Nat's post 29: We can use the dot as a separator for times too 5.26.33 (5 hours, 26 minutes and 33 seconds). Like Rover, I believe that rumours that colons are replacing stops as the standard notation in everyday BrE are greatly exaggerated.(Personally, I use stops and wouldn't dream of using colons.) Like Rover, I believe that rumours that colons are replacing stops as the standard notation in everyday BrE are greatly exaggerated.(Personally, I use stops and wouldn't dream of using colons.) What about Britain-made digital watches and clocks? They use the colon, right? Thanks. "Britain-made"? You must be joking. They're all made in the Far East. I've just looked at all the digital clocks around the house, and in the car, and on my phone. They all use the colon. I've looked at a random sample of two "what's on" webpages of local venues (one concert hall and one theatre). One uses colons, one uses dots.Whilst I have nothing against colons for this, I tend to use dots purely because they are easier to type (you don't need to use the shift key). Will you write 17.30.12 when you want to say 12 seconds past half past five in the afternoon? I can't imagine any circumstances whatever in which I'd want to write/say that!! I had to type it. I'd write 12 seconds past 5.30pm. In my mind, if someone writes "The train leaves at 9.50 in the morning," it creates a doubt, and I wonder if the writer intended to say 9.30 a.m. – for, 9.5 is halfway between 9 and 10. Call it full-stop or period or stop or merely punctuation, it doesn't matter. The confusion exists. But, the use of colon makes it clear. Read above that in UK, until about 50 years back, use of the stop sign was common. Well, if that is the case, UK seems to have imbibed the use of colon quite readily. There must be a reason for that and I don't see a reason to hold onto tradition for the sake of tradition - especially when English is so delightfully polyglot. In my mind, if someone writes "The train leaves at 9.50 in the morning," it creates a doubt, and I wonder if the writer intended to say 9.30 a.m. – for, 9.5 is halfway between 9 and 10. Call it full-stop or period or stop or merely punctuation, it doesn't matter. The confusion exists. But, the use of colon makes it clear.Read above that in UK, until about 50 years back, use of the stop sign was common. Well, if that is the case, UK seems to have imbibed the use of colon quite readily. There must be a reason for that and I don't see a reason to hold onto tradition for the sake of tradition - especially when English is so delightfully polyglot. I honestly don't think any native BE speaker would interpret "9.50 in the morning" as half-past nine. To the best of my knowledge (and I can remember the days before the 24-hour clock started to be used in bus and train timetables) times were only ever expressed in hours and minutes, not as decimals. I agree. Nobody would interpret it that way. The dot is still common in the UK, and other parts of the Commonwealth except perhaps Canada. Perhaps if the attempt to decimalise time after the French Revolution made headway, and we had 100 minutes to the hour, that might make sense. Using decimal hours only makes sense with a duration, not a time of day, but it would be written as 9.5, not 9.50 (a 9.5-hour flight for example).Playing devil's advocate, there are potentially more ambiguous times to choose. If a sign says "this play lasts "1.25 hours", does it mean 75 minutes or 85 minutes? Even in this situation, it can only possibly mean 75 minutes (an hour and a quarter). If the writer meant 85 minutes, they would have written something like "this play lasts 1 hour and 25 minutes", or even "this play lasts 1h25". Thus far no-one's mentioned these little chaps (---> ALT 172 > ALT 243 > The above I brought them up (by the way) is that I would never dream of writing 3.5 hours: I'd only ever write 3 hours(Mind you, I do have a weird fondness for 'old-fashioned' fractions) Try doing this, RM1:ALT 171 > ALT 172 > ALT 243 > That requires a) extra strokes and b) remembering which extra strokes. (The same goes for em dashes and en dashes.) If I'm really desperate to use them, I'll copy-and-paste from elsewhere. None of that Alt stuff works on my machine; I use Linux (Ubuntu). As it happens, those symbols are on my keyboard, they're just not painted on the keys. So I have to click on something to invoke the keyboard layout chart to remind me which of those silly fraction characters are where. I need to hold down AltGr while pressing certain keys (some of them with Shift) to get , , , , , and , but that doesn't help if I want to use fractions involving thirds, sevenths, or 365ths. And they're also often too small to read anyway, so I'd much rather use the equivalent full-size numbers in conjunction with slashes: 1/8, 1/4, 2/3, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera. Let me just add that I'm like ewie and like my fractions. Yes, it's a pain to get the characters, but I do think they are so much more pleasing to the eye. And so I'd always write 3 hours (or 3 hrs, or 3 hrs 30 mins, or 210 mins), not 3.5 hours Is suppose the curious thing, since the division of hours into minutes seems to have been designed for it, is why it is so unnatural to write something like 1 hours.There is, of course, another objection against using forms like "-". I'm not as young as I once was and I struggle to make out these tiny numbers. Culturally, we don't do thirds and quarters, and that is the way with time: half and three, a quarter or four. Never in a third past three, I've just paid a man who comes to help out in the garden and he gets an hourly rate, and we're prepared to deal with half hours and quarter hours but nothing beyond that. He was actually here from 2.20 to 5.00pm, and he was paid for 2 hours, although 2 would have been more accurate. Last edited: Jan 20, 2019 Like Rover, I believe that rumours that colons are replacing stops as the standard notation in everyday BrE are greatly exaggerated.(Personally, I use stops and wouldn't dream of using colons.) I've always used full stops, but two-and-a-half years on I think this is more than a rumour and that the colon is fast displacing the full stop. Americanisation, enthusiastically abetted by British business and British journalists. Last edited: Mar 25, 2021 Computers "make" people do things, too. After awhile, we serve them as much as they serve us. As much as we might contest between M-D-Y and D-M-Y date orders, computers only really like Y-M-D. I recently finally caved and started naming some of my file folders that way. In SQL, the database storage system that has versions everywhere across the world, and which stores all the data for this website, the colon is the default time separator (except for milliseconds). It was probably chosen to clearly distinguish time from decimal numbers.\* Well it was probably chosen because it was developed in the United States, where that is standard practice. But it has the great advantage of clearly distinguishing times from decimal numbers. Presumably that's because it was contextless. If I could just quote a page about parking: would 7.30-17.00 ... below be ambiguous? Honestly, when I first saw this, my gut reaction was that it was somewhere between July 30th and seventeen dollars. Last edited: Mar 26, 2021 I've always used full stops, but two-and-a-half years on I think this is more than a rumour and that the colon is fast displacing the full stop. Americanisation, enthusiastically abetted by British business and British journalists. I think you might be right, Mr S / ...Americanisation, enthusiastically abetted by British business and British journalists. Now I'll bow to none in my dislike of certain American inventions, such as monstrosities like burglarization and the prudery that reduces cock to rooster. But I'm not prepared to cut off my nose to spite my face in the matter of colons in expressions of time, and that for several reasons:For over 20 years my computer was a willing servant, keeping my business priorities in chronological order. For this I used a custom-made Excel spreadsheet. Remembering to use a colon in expensing time was no more arduous than remembering the slash in typing dates, and a small price to pay.The resulting clarity which distinguished 12/10/00 (October 12th, twenty years ago) from 12.10.00 (ten past midday) and from 12.10.00 (God knows what that should mean) was well worth the effort;Poor old Sgt Fred Colon has been much neglected in recent years and it's good to see him being brought out of retirement and appreciated.Quite honestly, I don't care whether it was Bill Gates who thought this idea up, or Alan Turing (at last recognised as a British national hero on the new 50 notes). It's a good idea and I'll buy it. Fair enough, Keith, but when I write 11.05 (mostly for hospital appointments) on my non-digital year planner (yes, the hand can be used to write as well as hit keys) I never have a lack of clarity. And of course, the colon uses more ink ... Yes, I have noticed some young people here dispensing with the punctuation. Our cheques here are also dispensing with punctuation for dates: so today is 260321. (I continue to write 9.30pm, as I see at the bottom of my laptop.) Added: Last edited: Mar 26, 2021 It seems that the colon is more associated with the 24hr clock and scientific, military, and official times, whereas the full stop/period/point is more informal and commoner with the am/pm designation. And of course there's no difference in American English. If there is a divider, it's always a colon. AM and PM makes no difference. Here is an excerpt from the confirmation email regarding my recently made COVID vaccination appointment.Start Time: 4/6/2021 1:45 PM ESTEnd Time: 4/6/2021 2:00 PM EST Last edited: Mar 26, 2021 I don't think I would write 5:30am; rather 5.30am, but I would, and do, write 05:30. (This thread could run and run...) When I got my Covid vaccination appointment letter from the NHS it said that it was "at 13:38". This surprised me. Not because of the colon, but because it wasn't a multiple of 5 minutes. In a casual note we might say something like: "I'll be there at 6:30." When you have dinner plans it's obvious and not necessary to write pm. But you might write: My flight leaves at 9:15 pm. Do you think you could give me a ride to the airport? My Mac shows this:View attachment 55329There are various ways to customize this display, including using a 24-hour clock, displaying seconds, and more, but none of them (as far as I could tell) change the separator character. Likewise for my MS Windows 10 ... but it knows I'm in the U.S., so there might be regional differences. There are regional settings in Windows 10 where you can choose from several hundred? combinations. For instance, they don't just have English, or even British, U.S., Australian, etc. They have English (Gambia), English (Germany), English (Ghana), English (Gibraltar), etc. The same with French and other languages. But I was foolish enough to look through every setting and there are only a handful that don't specify the colon in the time format. Some of those are places where Arabic numerals aren't used at all, but even in many places where they aren't, the colon is still the time separator between the native numerals. The exceptions I found with Arabic numerals were: Danish (Greenland) - it's default is a dot for both date and time - 26.03.2021 - 14.13 - 14.13.58 (with leading zeros)(On the other hand: Danish (Denmark) hyphens and colons - 26/03/2021 - 14:13 - 14:13:58 (with leading zeros)English (Finland) slashes and dots - 26/03/2021 - 14.13 - 14.13.58 (with leading zeros on the dates but not the times)/Low German (Netherlands) - dots for the date, dots and colons for the time - 26.03.2021 - Kl. 14.13 - but Klock 14.13:58 (no leading zeros except on the month)/Low German (Germany) - the same as Low German (Netherlands) Occitan (France) - a mix - 26/03/2021 - 14 h 13 - but 14.13.58 (with leading zeros for all, including even the short form) It shows English (United States) as - 3/26/2021 - 2:13 PM - 2:13:58 PM - 12 hour clock with no leading zeros for the date or the hourst It shows English (United Kingdom) as - 26/03/2021 - 14:13 - 14:13:58 - 24 hour clock with leading zeros for the date and the hours Within that page is another settings button that allows you to set whatever format you want. You can set /7 as your time separator if you want. It's completely freeform.You can get there through the old Control Panel under Clock and Region > Region > Change Date, Time or Number formats > Additional Settings Last edited: Mar 26, 2021 There are regional settings in Windows 10 where you can choose from several hundred? combinations. ... Interesting. I just looked at the Language & Region control panel on my Mac. When I changed it to Denmark, the hours-minutes separator changed to a period (dot). I changed it back, though. Does anyone know if the full-stop has ever been used to separate the minute from the second in a time (e. g., 17.30.12)? using the colon is the norm in British English (although the use of the full-stop is not unheard of, and a number of major newspapers, such as The Times, also use the full-stop) I wonder if people would have written 17.30.12 in the past. Not a British example, but I've recently come across someone using the fullstop to separate both the hour from the minute and the minute from the second in a time (as in which moment it is during the day, not how long something has been going on for). At the beginning of chapter II of the book, Around the World in Seventy-Two Days/Chapter II - Wikisource, the free online library), the American author, Nellie Bly, states that her ship departed at 9.40.30 o'clock (9:40.30 if we use the colon as the time separator instead). I look forward to seeing more examples, particularly British ones. I've only ever seen it used to separate parts of dates, where it's the minority use but some people do use that. I'm not sure I would know what that meant immediately, if I came across it. Hello Everyone,I have a specific question about full stops/periods and spaces with initials of names, as used in different versions of English/as recommended by different style guides.I think BE uses no full stops and no spaces with initials (though there would be a space before the full word in both BE and AE) and it would be "SR Tendulkar" in BE (no full stops and no space between "S" and "R"). But in AE (or should I say A.E.?) it wouldbe S.R. Tendulkar (no space before "R" and there would be periods, of course). Isn't the latter what the Chicago Manual of Style recommends? Thanks.Emp Last edited: Jan 29, 2018 The Chicago Manual of Style is one copy-editing bible, but not the only one. In the UK, Judith Butchers Copy-editing for Cambridge University Press is a very worthy alternative.In British English we do use full points between a persons initials, but normally with no space between them. For other initials and acronyms, no punctuation is used, e.g. UK, USA, NATO, NHS, WHO. The basic guideline for abbreviations is to add a full point where something is omitted at the end of a word or title, not where the missing letters fall inside the abbreviation. Thus: Dr, Mr, Mrs, St (meaning Saint), but Mon., Tues., Wed., etc. I agree with lingobingo for general use, but I've just looked up the British Guardian newspaper's style guide:initials stops or points, whether businesses or individuals, eg WH Smith, AJ StrausInteresting that the Guardian also chooses a cricketer for their example. I bet the Chicago Manual of Style doesn't. Perhaps the omission of points is a newspaper thing, rather than a BE/AE thing. The whole point is consistency within a single publication, within a particular publishing house, etc. That's why organisations produce their own style guides. There are very few universal rules. Thank you, both. I did know there are several style guides but I'm mainly concerned about two things: 1. The most widely accepted practice in BE with initials of names. 2. The Chicago Manual recommendation about it (for AE).Thanks. I would really appreciate more responses. (I don't want to discuss other abbreviations here and am aware about the rule that a full stop is used if the last letter of the word is not part of the abbreviation, though there are exceptions to that as well.) Last edited: Jan 29, 2018 Even in my rather dusty 1993 edition of the Chicago Manual of Style, it says: It is often an open question whether or not periods should be used with particular abbreviations. The trend now is strongly away from the use of periods with all kinds of abbreviations that have carried them in the past. Initials or personal names are also regularly followed by word spaces (E. F. Benson, R. G. T. Wundermacher). The University of Sussex has a useful guide to punctuation - linked in the resources at the top of this forum. From that source:A person's initials are a kind of abbreviation, and these are usually followed by full stops: John D. Rockefeller, C. Aubrey Smith, O. J. Simpson. Increasingly, however, there is a tendency to write such initials without full stops: John D Rockefeller, C Aubrey Smith, O J Simpson. And note the rare special case illustrated by Harry S Truman: the S in this name never takes a full stop, because it's not an abbreviation for anything; President Truman's parents actually gave him the middle name S.Abbreviations : Capital Letters and AbbreviationsFor myself, if I have ever put stops in initials I've forgotten doing it. I have recently been transcribing letters from 19th century US correspondents and the challenge of inserting the . in every instance of a personal initial is getting the better of me. You'll find a mixture if you look for TS Eliot or George RR Martin. So, Emp, you need to find out about the style guide for the organisation or publication you are writing for and follow that. And don't be surprised if you have to include . on Tuesday and omit it on Wednesday. Last edited: Jan 30, 2018 British style has also evolved, and along with it my own style has evolved too. In the old days, you might see B.B.C. with all the full stops. Everyone writes BBC these days. And then we have the rule about abbreviations and contractions, where in British style we have Mr, Dr, Revd - but with Prof. and Rev. retaining their full stops. These days I omit them for all of those.That rule might also prescribe T.S. Eliot. As you will probably guess, I go for TS Eliot these days, alguien me puede ayudar? como se dice los nombres de los colcho'nes en espanol twin double king queen perdoname, pero no estoy seguro gracias corrigeme si hay equivocaciones por puertorriqueno, pero estoy aprendiendo otras palabras y por eso estoy aqui. En Mexico, solo hay tres tamaos de colchones : Individual = Twin Queen = Queen Size King = King Size Espero te sea de utilidad Saludos En Mexico, solo hay tres tamaos de colchones : Individual = Twin Queen = Queen Size King = King Size Espero te sea de utilidad Saludos Y sobre el tamao matrimonial? Hello, Es Espaa: Cama individual Cama individual doble (un poco ms grande) Cama de matrimonio Esance tiene razn. Por otra parte, muchas veces en Espaa nos referimos a los colchones segn su anchura en centmetros. Colchn de ochenta = con 80 cm de anchura, individual. Colchn de noventa = con 90 cm de anchura, individual ms grande. Colchn de dos veinte = con 220 cm de anchura, de matrimonio. Creo que existen colchones en espaol? twindoublekingqueenking twin: 35x75 inchesdoublefull: 54x75 inchesqueening: 76x80 inchesCalifornia king (used on the West Coast): 72x84 inchesYou can convert those to centimeters and decide which size is the closest equivalent in Spanish. Esance tiene razn. Por otra parte, muchas veces en Espaa nos referimos a los colchones segn su anchura en centmetros. Colchn de ochenta = con 80 cm de anchura, individual. Colchn de noventa = con 90 cm de anchura, individual ms grande. Colchn de noventa = con 90 cm de anchura, individual. Colchn de ochenta = con 80 cm de anchura, individual. Colchn de noventa = con 90 cm de anchura, individual ms grande. Colchn de noventa = con 90 cm de anchura, individual. Colchn de dos veinte = con 220 cm de anchura, de matrimonio. Creo que existen colchones de matrimonio ms ancho, pero no recuerdo los centmetros. De acuerdo con todo, menos con la de matrimonio, para m.Colchn de metro treinta y cinco = 135 cm de anchura, de matrimonio (aunque cada vez se usa menos y se prefiere el de 150). Yo al de 220 lo he odo "de dos metros" o "extra grande", nunca he odo que se le llamara de matrimonio a ese. De acuerdo con todo, menos con la de matrimonio, para m.Colchn de metro treinta y cinco = 135 cm de anchura, de matrimonio (aunque cada vez se usa menos y se prefiere el de 150). Yo al de 220 lo he odo "de dos metros" o "extra grande", nunca he odo que se le llamara de matrimonio a ese. Estoy de acuerdo. "De matrimonio" se usa para cualquier medida en la que quepan dos personas (de 1,35 en adelante), y adems cada vez se usa menos esa expresin y se dice ms "doble". "Full many" is sometimes used in poems.What does "full many" mean, when used at the beginning of a sentence?How can we use it in a sentence?Examples:"Full many a glorious morning have I seen" (Shakespeare)Full many a gem of purest ray serene" (Thomas Gray)Full many a flower is born to blush unseen" (Thomas Gray)Why does Shakespeare say "have I seen" instead of "I've seen"? Hi eerie, Generally, "full" in Middle English and in older Modern English means "very." (Sometimes it is spelled "ful,") I suspect Shakespeare would have used what ever he needed to keep the syllable count right for his iambic pentameter lines! Hi eerie, Generally, "full" in Middle English and in older Modern English means "very." (Sometimes it is spelled "ful,") I suspect Shakespeare would have used what ever he needed to keep the syllable count right for his iambic pentameter lines! "Very many"? Does that phrase make sense? I still don't understand what "Very many" or "Full many" means. I meant to ask why Shakespeare said "have" before "I", it doesn't sound right to me. If it were for syllables, it would still be the same if he didn't use apostrophe: "Full many a glorious morning have I seen" (Shakespeare)"Full many a glorious morning I have seen" (Shakespeare) Hi Eerie, You have to recall that Shakespeare lived from 1564-1616 and Gray lived from 1716-71—a long time ago. Language has changed over the centuries. They wrote these lines:"Full many a glorious morning have I seen" (Shakespeare)"Full many a gem of purest ray serene" (Thomas Gray)"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen" (Thomas Gray) Today, we might write the following, but the lines certainly don't sound as good!I have seen very many glorious mornings.Very many gems of purest ray unseen.Very many flowers are born to blush unseen.As to your question about word order ("Full many a glorious morning have I seen"), this too was and is a common practice in poetry. Often, we still make the stylistic choice to use inversion today both in poetry and in everyday speech. Not until I got home did I realize that my shoes were untied.Into the room ran the lady. First comes love, then comes marriage.Down came the rain and washed the spider out.Should you need a hand, I will be more than happy to help you.Boy am I hungry! Why does Shakespeare say "have I seen" instead of "I've seen"? I found this quote on line : OE (the Old English) of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle developed a topic-verb-complement pattern. I am not an expert in Anglo-Saxon, but I suspect that in some kinds of older English, as is modern German, the rule was that the verb must go second element in the sentence. In modern German it can be preceded by any other element of the sentence - often the subject, but often also, for emphasis, the object (like full many a glorious morning), or a prepositional phrase etc. I wonder whether Shakespeare is following in this tradition. Thank you both! I understand it now, thank you! I agree se16tledly. I'm sure this is a characteristic of all Germanic languages (to at least some degree). You're welcome, Eerie. >> >

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- <https://banoiarmycartours.com/upload/files/efe7541a-e138-401e-9ca8-bc8f0afd7958.pdf>
- <http://tcsmb2.org/uploads/news/file/28502156400.pdf>
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- gupacota
- <https://csp-pub.com/stockages/files/14688241694.pdf>
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