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Hello This job is a- easier b- more easy c- more easier What I know is that English favors economy, so I would go for a. But are b and c downright wrong?Thank you Both b and c are wrong, however, c is sometimes used accidentally when someone wants to say an adjective with more but decides to use one which takes -er. Stressing would make this clear, though. Thank you So, we should never use more with -er adjectives? Is it a rule?And could you please tell me your source? "Easier" is a comparative. It means "more easy" - so "more easier" is wrong. Indeed, [more adjective-er] is wrong. No, you shouldn't.As for the rest of your questions, there is no such ting as a rule when it comes to learning a language. In English, only usage is truly authoritative. When you say something's wrong, it means that only an insignificant fraction of speakers use it. As it's been pointed out many times, justifying usage with rules is putting the cart before the horse. There is only usage and advice derived from usage. Advice and observation combine to form a grammar rule, which tries to generalize usage in a way that is easy to understand and memorize.A rule like this says that the comparative of an adjective is formed either using adjective + -er or more + adjective. There is no clear rule explaining when to use which (there are a lot of exceptions to the rule you might find in an ESL textbook). The rule I've just mentioned implies that more and -er cannot be used at the same time. We could go down a different path and justify not using both with redundancy but that would still be beside the point.[cross-posted] Both b and c are wrong, however, c is sometimes used accidentally when someone wants to say an adjective with more but decides to use one which takes -er. Stressing would make this clear, though, b - "more easy" is not wrong. Whilst "easier" is by far the more usual form, "more easy" is a valid variant. I've always thought that disyllabic adjectives ending with -y cannot be used with more, no matter what. b - "more easy" is not wrong. Whilst "easier" is by far the more usual form, "more easy" is a valid variant. Have you got an example of that, though? I'm struggling a bit to envisage a context in which it would sound natural. Not true! Take hardy, for example. And more easy is also possible, as Andygc says.However, you are more right than wrong. One of the essential characteristics of English is that it is never inflexible. There is perhaps one rule - the one structure you can't say when discussing usage is "cannot no matter what". You can access the British National Corpus at and the Corpus of Contemporary American English at . In both you will find many examples of "more easy". Not all of them mean "easier", but several do. Naturally you will find many, many more of "easier". Yes, I regretted writing no matter what the second I sent my reply, it just seemed to be a usage so obscure that I doubted it was used in written English. Thanks for the links and the explanation, I stand corrected. Thank you all for your responses. So, to sum up: "easier" is the usual form used"more easy" can be used but not preferable"more easier" is quite unacceptable and considered as exaggerationCan any native speaker confirm that, please? "easier" is the usual form used "more easy" can be used but not preferable - for occasional use only, and best to be avoided by learners of English"more easier" is quite unacceptable and considered as exaggeration Thank you Andy.I'm sorry I can't see the emoticon next to the last point. Is it a "thumbs up"? In AE, we often order fried eggs (oeufs plat) "over easy," i.e., once the eggs are nearly cooked, they are turned upside down briefly in the pan which seals les jaunes and keeps them from running, but still leaves them soft. Any suggestions for the equivalent in French? Thanks. fried eggs "over easy" = ufs tours ufs sur le plat ou Miroir ou Sunny side up (en anglais) : le jaune, apparent, reste liquide.ufs tours ou Over easy (en anglais) : le jaune est liquide mais non apparent car l'uf a t retourn mi-cuisson.(source : Wikipdia) Merci, G'berg. Est-ce vrai galement en France qu'au Canada? Parce que l'info Wiki que tu a cit ne comporte pas tout fait mes expriences. Ici Paris je ne vois jamais "oeufs sur le plat" mais "oeufs plat" et aux tats-Unis on n'entend que rarement ces jours-ci "sunnyside up" mais "fried eggs." Bien sr, je suis genoux devant les Wiki, mais je me demande combien les idiosmes Wiki sont (ou soient) dpasss. Moi, je n'en sais rien. Qu'en penses-tu? Merci. Hello, I have lived for 15 years in France but am a native British English speaker, and now have lived 15 years in the USA. "Sunnyside up" vs "Over easy" are quintessentially American concepts. French people do not usually eat eggs for breakfast but something sweet or simply a croissant dunked in a caf au lait, a chocolat chaud or taken with butter and jam. When eggs are served fried, it is usually understood that "oeufs sur le plat" means pan-fried eggs but there is no sub-term to distinguish whether or not the eggs have been flipped. Perhaps one should take a page from the French in completely avoiding eggs in the morning: they have low rates of obesity and cardiac disease! When eggs are served fried, it is usually understood that "oeufs sur le plat" means pan-fried eggs but there is no sub-term to distinguish whether or not the eggs have been flipped. Obviously Gutenberg would disagree with you about this. So do I. At least we agree that "oeufs tours" does the trick, though I may be a little doubtful about the currency other terms. And FYI I have a number of French friends and acquaintances who will make an omelette for breakfast-only at home when no one is looking. Il n'y a pas une tradition des oeufs au plat ici, pour le petit djeuner. A la coque oui, aussi toutes ces prcisions risquent de contrarier bien des garons de caf.Budd, es-tu certain d'avoir entendu oeufs plat Paris?Quant aux oeufs miroir, ils sont passs quelques instants au four. Ginette Mathiot. La cuisine pour tous. Je penche pour des ufs au plat... et non plat. Mais ce n'est pas commun de retourner les ufs frits en France. Last edited: Aug 10, 2009 Gutenberg is a Quebecker. My post referred only to the culture in France. I understand that Quebec, a North American region, shares many of the same habits as other North Americans. Ask for an "oeuf tourn" in France and you'll probably get a puzzled look and have to explain what you want. Gutenberg is a Quebecker. My post referred only to the culture in France. I understand that Quebec, a North American region, shares many of the same habits as other North Americans. Ask for an "oeuf tourn" in France and you'll probably get a puzzled look and have to explain what you want. Sorry to contradict you, but I am French, born in France. Hello, I knew that Gutenberg wasn't born and raised in Quebec, but I was. So this will confirm that we indeed call the "over easy eggs" = ufs tours. Unless you specify that you want them served in another fashion, e.g. pochs (poached) / brouills (scrambled) / au miroir (sunny side up) / la coque (soft boiled), etc. they'll serve you des ufs tours. As for : plat / au plat / sur le plat... I personally only heard the latter, although au miroir seems more common in Quebec. As found in an old (1835) version of Dictionnaire de l'Academie fraise OEufs au miroir, OEufs qu'on fait cuire sur un plat enduit de beurre, sans les brouiller, et qu'on nomme aussi OEufs sur le plat. Last edited: Aug 10, 2009 The variety of "fried eggs" that are turned over (" oeufs tours ") are known in AE variously as eggs over, eggs over easy or eggs over light (all mean the same). There are also eggs over medium or eggs over hard--meaning the yolks are cooked until semi- or fully hard. " Tours " comment au Qubec? mous-moyens-durs? Salut Bill, Tours, tout court, pour over easy. Je crois bien qu'on dirait tours, jaune dur ou jaune (bien) cuit... pour over hard Pour medium, je ne suis pas certaine. Il me semble que les gens les aiment "easy" ou alors bien cuits - rien qui bouge . Jaune pas trop mou, peut-tre. Si je commande des ufs pochs, alors l je prcise jaune mou, parce que souvent, les restaurateurs les font trop cuire mon got. Budd, es-tu certain d'avoir entendu oeufs plat Paris? Doinel, yes I am, though I have read it on menus and blackboards more often than I have heard it. What made me raise the question was a walk I took yesterday (Sunday) that took me past several cafs obviously catering to Americans (each meal was translated into English--and evidently "bacon" has become a French word). All of them offered "oeufs plat ou brouills" and that got me wondering about "over easy." I grant that les garons de caf have not yet supplanted the Acadmie fraise as the source of le bon usage--and maybe Ren tiemble had it right after all. I was simply reporting what I saw on a random walk. Ok, from what I have gathered from different recipe sites in French. There is no distinction between European French and Quebecois French in regards to eggs. Oeufs au plat - are fried eggs cooked in such a manner that the edges are crisp but the yoke remains relatively fluid. They are not turned over but the white is cooked all the way through. Oeufs la pole - These eggs are sunny side up. Oeufs miroir - These are also sunny side up but they are cooked with a lid so you have a very thin layer of congealment on the top. Oeufs brouills - scrambled eggs, they have no variations like in the US of scrambled hard or soft. Oeufs pochs - poached eggs Oeufs tours - are basically eggs that are turned over. There is no designation on how they are cooked whether it is over-easy, over-medium, or over-well. If you have to be specific, I would suggest you order them tours cuit la lgre, mi-cuit, or bien cuit. Salut, Budd, es-tu certain d'avoir entendu oeufs plat Paris? [...] I grant that les garons de caf have not yet supplanted the Acadmie fraise as the source of le bon usage [...] Mme si certains garons de caf peuvent ne pas avoir invent la poudre, je n'en connais pas un qui crirait a sauf... s'il n'tait pas franais ! Un saisonnier tranger, peut-tre ? ufs au plat ou ufs sur le plat. Ah, Karine, you suspect the foreign devils, a great Satan, infiltrating cafs and corrupting French egg cuisine. Why not? But I also notice the chalkboards that announce oeufs plat are in the handwriting typical of French menu boards (all of them, I assume, are written in the early hours of the morning by a small squadron retired teachers of penmanship)--and it is the same handwriting I see when I also read oeufs sur [le] plat and even ...au plat. I think the fifth column that you (and I) suspect is French. "uf au plat retourn mi-cuisson" I used to work in a restaurant in Quebec City and people would ask for des ufs tours or miroir or even more specifically, for those with more extreme preferences, des ufs tours crevs or miroir baveux.PS: Tourn crev is not the same as brouill. One thing you learn in the restaurant business is that people are very particular about their eggs! Hi all, I would like to know what the underlined expression means. A child friendly and easy on the pocket book Thank you!! Hi pinkpanter; I would say reasonably priced...affordable...cheap...low in price..yadda,yadda...te gato Anytime..pinkpanter..It is what I am here for..plus it gets me out of doing housework.. te gato Oh, am I glad I found this thread!! I have housework to do, too! We use quite a few "easy on" expressions. Pretty music is easy on the ears, flowers are easy on the eyes, and friendship is easy on the soul. Go easy on the salt, if you have high blood pressure. Go easy on the candy, we'll have dinner in an hour! Hope that helps! Hehe... we have found the perfect excuse... THANK YOU!! I love to know about those "easy on"... a whole range of new expressions for me to use!!!! You are welcome!! I want to clarify a little that anything that is pleasing to the eye or ear is "easy" on it. In the other uses, it has sort of a sense of "to do something lightly." One of my friends will offer her dog a bone, and to keep him from snapping it out of her fingers, she will tell him, "Easy...easy." If you pull a muscle exercising, you will want to go easy on it for a while. Promises don't come easy.Promises don't come easily. Which one is correct?Thanks in advance! I would vote for "easy" "Promises don't come easily" would mean that it is not easy to get someone to promise something. "Promises don't come easy" means to me that when you promise something you have to fulfil your promise and that is not easy. I somehow don't like either though, go figure! Edit: I forgot to mention (just saw timpeac's post) that I am not seeing it from a grammatical point of view. Easily - since "come", a verb, is being described we need an adverb. That said, colloquially people often use adjectives for adverbs so you might well hear "xxx don't come easy" said. To be grammatically correct, you need to look at the kind of verb in the sentence. "Promises are not easy." uses the adjective because you're using a linking verb. "Promises don't come easily." uses an adverb because it's modifying the verb "come." Although in casual speech or songs you will often hear "Promises don't come easy." To be grammatically correct, you need to look at the kind of verb in the sentence. "Promises are not easy." uses the adjective because you're using a linking verb. "Promises don't come easily." uses an adverb because it's modifying the verb "come." Although in casual speech or songs you will often hear "Promises don't come easy." Thanks a lot! I uderstand it now. A linking verb "are" links "promise" and "easy", so it means "uneasy promises", while "easily" modifies "come", which means how they come is not in an easy way. Linking verbs all mean that something is something. Generally, if you can substitute a form of "to be," it's a linking verb. He is a doctor. You look tired. = You are tired. You sound bored. = You are bored. I feel bad. = The state of my health or emotions is bad. (If you say "I feel badly," it means that there's something wrong with your sense of touch.) After a linking verb you use either an adjective or a noun (predicate adjective or predicate nominative). Linking verbs all mean that something is something. Generally, if you can substitute a form of "to be," it's a linking verb. He is a doctor.You look tired. = You are tired.You sound bored. = You are bored.I feel bad. = The state of my health or emotions is bad.(If you say "I feel badly," it means that there's something wrong with your sense of touch.) After a linking verb you use either an adjective or a noun (predicate adjective or predicate nominative). Thanks again! >>_