

I'm not a bot



Hello everybody, please, from Hamlet:This must be known, which, being kept close, might moveMore grief to hide than hate to utter love.Come.This is said by Polonius to her daughter Ophelia about the fact that Hamlet entered her room, which of course is not ok. Now, I don't get well the message that is trying to be conveyed here, I don't get the phrase, the grammar. Hopefully you'll be able to help me.Thanks a lot! This must be known, ; we need to tell (somebody) about this.. which, being kept close, ; if we don't, and keep it secret... might move More grief to hide ; it (keeping it secret) might cause far more trouble ...than hate to utter love. ; than any anger or ill-feeling aroused by not telling. Thank you very much, please, I don't get the grammar in that last phrase, than hate to utter love, is there a way to rephrase it maybe? Utter means to pronounce right? Plus you said aroused by not telling, but the original phrase has no negation.Thanks for any further help! This is not modern English so we (I mean those of us who never got past A-Level English and are not Shakespearian scholars) do not get the grammar either...Ouch, what a howler. 'Shakespearian', sorry. This is not modern English so we (I mean those of us who never got past A-Level English and are not Shakespearian scholars) do not get the grammar either... I hate to say it, but this is true! And I am even an English major! Shakespearian English is difficult to understand unless you are a Shakespeare scholar. Pretty much every time we read one of his plays, we'd have summaries explaining each scene, and tons of footnotes explaining what different things mean. The point is...it is difficult for even English-speakers to understand. I see :S, well thanks anyway. Maybe a Shakespeare expert can come and help you!!Edit: I was looking at this more and the "than hate to utter love" really just doesn't make grammatical sense to me either. I get the idea of "more grief to hide" (as in, it will cause more grief to hide it) but the second half loses me, as well. I did a Google search and found this explanation, which starts with this :""This must be known; which, being kept close, might move / More grief to hide than hate to utter love"(2.1.115-116)," are not the clearest that Shakespeare ever wrote, but they need to be considered carefully."Hamlet Navigator: Summary of Act 2, Scene 1anyway, maybe that site can help you decipher it. It seems he is saying: keeping it a secret will cause more grief than telling it will cause hatred. (but "love?" don't know) Plus you said aroused by not telling, but the original phrase has no negation. This must be known, which, being kept close, might moveMore grief to hide than hate to utter love.Simple logic: If we keep it secret, we are not telling it to anyone. I'm thinking the last part may mean, than hate to speak about this (forbidden) love. What do you think? I think the last five words mean "than [cause] hatred to speak of love." How to interpret that, though, and how to fit it with the preceding... I'd say that "love" is the object of both "hide" and "utter". So the idea would be something like- We must tell the king about this.- If we keep it secret, the trouble caused by hiding Hamlet's love might be greater than the hatred caused by revealing it. The usual understanding (which I agree with) is that 'to utter love' means 'to say something prompted by love'; it is not simply Hamlet's love for Ophelia which has to be disclosed, but his madness : This is the very ecstasy of love, Whose violent property fordoes itself And leads the will to desperate undertakings'- and what has sent him mad is that Ophelia, following Polonius' advice, 'did repel his letters and denied His access to me' : Polonius therefore blames himself for Hamlet's state of mind, but nonetheless accepts that he must report it to the King - though he realises that the King won't be happy with him when he explains what has happened, he (implicitly) hopes that his motives (concern for Hamlet and loyalty to the King - 'love') will mitigate the King's 'hate', and he feels the consequences of not speaking out will probably be far worse.(Hamlet's love for Ophelia is not news to Polonius ; as he tells the King, '...I had seen this hot love on the wing, As I perceived it (I must tell you that) Before my daughter told me') Not necessarily a Shakespeare expert but I did act the role of Polonius a few years ago. Lentulax has explained the apparent meaning in #12. However, you can't trust what Polonius says as the truth - it's the version he believes in and which he wants the king to believe. But his imagination doesn't stretch to the actual reason for Hamlet's apparent madness. He comes to a halt at...to define true madness, What ist but to be nothing else but mad? However, you can't trust what Polonius says as the truth Indeed so! I see now that my wording , following Polonius's thoughts, could easily be misunderstood by anyone not familiar with 'Hamlet', so for the record 'what has sent him mad' was meant to be understood as 'what Polonius believes has sent him mad' I'd say that "love" is the object of both "hide" and "utter". So the idea would be something like- We must tell the king about this.- If we keep it secret, the trouble caused by hiding Hamlet's love might be greater than the hatred caused by revealing it. Here's which 'must refer to 'this', and it seems 'this' refers to Hamlet's action, rather than to 'love'. I don't get the grammar in that last phrase, than hate to utter love This must be known, which, being kept close, might moveMore grief to hide than hate to utter love. A more usual word order would be: This must be known, to hide which, being kept close, might move more grief than to utter love [might move] hate'. That is, hiding A might cause more of X than expressing B might cause of Y. In other words: This matter must be made known, because the act of hiding it (if we kept it secret) might cause more in the way of grief than the act of revealing love might cause in the way of hate'. Edited. I agree with the sense of that interpretation, but 'which' must refer to 'this', and it seems 'this' refers to Hamlet's action, rather than to 'love'.A more usual word order would be: This must be known, to hide which, being kept close, might move more grief than to utter love [might move] hate'.That is, hiding A might cause more of X than expressing B might cause of Y.In other words: This matter must be made known, because the act of hiding it (if we kept it secret) might cause more in the way of grief than the act of revealing love might cause in the way of hate'. Well, the crux is 'utter love' - is the 'love' Hamlet's for Ophelia (as you seem to suggest) or Polonius's for the King and Hamlet (as I think)? could have been much more careful with the wording of my original post (#12) - the 'matter' which Polonius must report is both Hamlet's behaviour and the reason for it - that is, he must tell the King the cause (as he believes it to be) of Hamlet's madness , Ophelia's rejection, on the instructions of her father, of Hamlet's love (the King is already well aware of Hamlet's strange behaviour, just as Polonius already knows of - but didn't before this feel any need to report - Hamlet's love for Ophelia). He realises that he may very well be blamed for what's happened ('hate'), but intends to present it as motivated (like his confessing it now) by his concern for the interests of the King and Hamlet ('love') ; in fact, his advice to Ophelia seems to have been based on the belief that Hamlet simply wanted (as Princes do) to seduce his daughter ; but to the King he will present this advice as motivated by regard for the honour of the royal family - his daughter is of far too low a status to aspike to be loved by a Prince. Lord Hamlet is a prince out of his wits, This must not be!, is the 'love' Hamlet's for Ophelia (as you seem to suggest) or Polonius's for the King and Hamlet (as I think)? I have edited post #15 to remove that suggestion. I think it is better to avoid entering into that matter, so as to focus on the grammar. I'm asking about, and which part of the sentence is confusing you? Also, what is happening in the story at the time this is said? Both of two sentences are difficult to understand for me. In fact, the above sentences are kind of lament (in a comical way) when the speaker thinks he's just lost abeauty to marry. She never told her love, but let concealment, like a worm 't' th' bud, feed on her damask cheek. She pinned in thought; and, with a green and yellow melancholy, she sat like Patience on a monument, smiling at grief. Was not this love indeed? We men may say more, swear more; but indeed our shows are more than will; for we still prove much in our vows but little in our love. William Shakespeare, Twelfth NightSo the first part of the OP is clear. The speaker conceals something (love, probably) and it preys on her, causes harm to her. The speaker sits as if she's patient and not grief stricken, but she's really quite distraught. Last edited: Oct 28, 2015 You have two sentences that (very loosely) quote Shakespeare, oh seoul. Which one are you referring to, and which part of the sentence is confusing you? Also, what is happening in the story at the time this is said? Both of two sentences are difficult to understand for me. In fact, the above sentences are kind of lament (in a comical way) when the speaker thinks he's just lost abeauty to marry. She never told her love, but let concealment, like a worm 't' th' bud, feed on her damask cheek. She pinned in thought; and, with a green and yellow melancholy, she sat like Patience on a monument, smiling at grief. Was not this love indeed? We men may say more, swear more; but indeed our shows are more than will; for we still prove much in our vows but little in our love. William Shakespeare, Twelfth NightSo the first part of the OP is clear. The speaker conceals something (love, probably) and it preys on her, causes harm to her. The speaker sits as she's patient and not grief stricken, but she's really quite distraught. Thank you so much for your help. I can grasp a general meaning of the sentences. May I ask a couple of more ?What are 'tittleyum' and thing-ummy-jig smilin ? The speaker is just using nonsense syllables to stand for parts of the quotation she does not remember. The book was first published in 1928. If the story has a contemporary setting, which I think it does, we're talking about getting on for a hundred years ago. The author would have been about 50.The speaker is a fellow called Archie who's describing in a jocular highly melodramatic and affected fashion that the woman he was having some sort of relationship with, is not going to inherit a vast fortune.'Archie' was an upper-middle class type of name and he had an affectation of speech typical of those classes at that time, the 'huntin', fishin' and shootin' types. That quotation is extremely well known: 'Patience on a monument' is one of those quotes that have become part of everyday speech, although many people probably don't know the origin. (So patient, for so long, so still and quiet as to be like a statue.)He may well have half-forgotten the quotes, but could also have been putting in the nonsense bits to make light of his genuine feelings. 'Stiff upper lip, old chap, don't y' know'. Last edited: Oct 28, 2015 Hello In the context of the recent publication "Lost in Translation", by Ella Frances SandersHiraeth a homesickness for somewhere you cannot return to, the nostalgia and the grief for the lost places of your past, places that never were... She specifically says there isn't a word in English for it , but I was wondering if there might be one in Irish. In a word how does one say this as Gaeilge ? She specifically says there isn't a word in English for it!Isn't 'hiraeth' the same as 'longing'? (hir = long) Not sure about Gaelic but the Breton for the French nostalgia is hiraezh. This could of course be a direct borrowing from the Welsh. Not sure about Gaelic but the Breton for the French nostalgia is hiraezh. This could of course be a direct borrowing from the Welsh. Or they could be cognates (considering the Breton and Welsh are of the same branch of Celtic languages and are very similar, hardly beyond the realms of possibility!). 'She specifically says there isn't a word in English for it!Isn't 'hiraeth' the same as 'longing'? (hir = long) It's related to longing, but there's a lot more wrapped up in the Welsh word "hiraeth" than just longing, in the same way that the English "cozy" just doesn't quite convey the full meaning of the Dutch "gezellig", German "gemtlich" or Danish "hygge".There's a short Wikipedia article on "hiraeth" (in English) which gives an explanation of its meaning. I'll just add to this. Sreacht in Irish means longing. Hiraeth is all of the following: homesickness, grief for a lost or departed person or thing, longing.As far as I'm aware, there isn't one word in Irish or English that means all of that at once. Oh, I see. Some etymology but not exactly the same meaning. My mistake No worries. The Welsh definitely doesn't mean impatience, although I don't know about Breton. Cornish is spoken in Cornwall, yes, as a minority language. I'll just add to this. Sreacht in Irish means longing. Hiraeth is all of the following: homesickness, grief for a lost or departed person or thing, longing.As far as I'm aware, there isn't one word in Irish or English that means all of those at once. Cumha is probably the Irish word for this. I dont think sreacht in that sense is really a live word.I find these there is no word for X memes rather irritating as theyre almost always overstated. Cumha is probably the Irish word for this. I dont think sreacht in that sense is really a live word.I find these there is no word for X memes rather irritating as theyre almost always overstated. It's not a meme to state that there is no single word in one language which encompasses all meanings of a word in another. Another example of this is the English word "row" which has many meanings and doesn't have a one-word equivalent in Welsh which encompasses all of those. Cumha is used for places, not people. For a person we would say cronagha in Irish. You can use hiraeth for both people and places. Hiraeth is perfectly encompassed in the Portuguese word saudade, which is also good for people and places. I have a problem too with the word "wild" in the following passage of Gatsby (chapter one): He didn't say any more but we've always been unusually communicative in a reserved way and I understood that he meant a great deal more than that. In consequence I'm inclined to reserve all judgments, a habit that has opened up many curious natures to me and also made me the victim of not a few veteran bores. The abnormal mind is quick to detect and attach itself to this quality when it appears in a normal person, and so it came about that in college I was unjustly accused of being a politician, because I was privy to the secret griefs of wild, unknown men. I understand, dissolute, not to be associated with because of their dissolute / libertine life (in the following paragraph, Nick says it wanted "no more riotous excursions with privileged glimpses into the human heart", where "riotous" means "wild and disorderly", but I'm not sure. It could mean also "unsociable", "not communicative", "expansive" Thank you I would look at "wild" = unconventional, or as Fitzgerald says, "many curious natures"(I think that "unknown men" = men whose character people did not know.) ok; in this case, wild means more or less the same thing that "abnormal" in "abnormal mind"? No, abnormal mentally = mentally illwild = unconventional; eccentric; idiosyncratic; 'off-the-wall'; unique; unusual; odd; interesting because of the difference, etc. Gatsby sees these characters as people of positive interest. But if Nick sees these characters as people of positive interest, as you rightly say, why does he qualifies as "abnormal" (mentally ill according to you) in the third sentence of this extract those who attach to his quality (he says he is inclined to reserve all judgements) My apologies, I simply had not noticed the phrase - I must be more careful.Let me correct myself: The usual meaning of abnormal mind in the commonest context (particularly around the time The Great Gatsby was written) would indicate that a person is mentally ill, or at least has problems. In this context, "abnormal" = not ordinary; different from the majority; and the rest of the adjectives I used in post #4.Nick may have been inwardly surprised by a few things these people said but he never let that show - the people would then tell him even stranger incidents - hence "riotous excursions with privileged glimpses" Last edited: Mar 13, 2013 Thank you very much for your answer which clarifies for me the beginning of Gatsby Let me correct myself: The usual meaning of abnormal mind in the commonest context (particularly around the time The Great Gatsby was written) would indicate that a person is mentally ill, or at least has problems. Not necessarily. "Abnormal" was actually more positive back then, and would mean "any deviation from the genetic/typical norm." Someone with an "abnormal mind" could be a neurotic, or a hysteric, or totally insane, or a criminal, or an idiot, or an alcoholic, or a pervert. That person could also be a genius, or a poet, or an aesthete. You may well be right. Part of my early background is in Mental Health, so I may be biased. I had my academic paper edited. The below is the preposition the editor changed. The demographic data "of" all subjects are summarized in Table 1 divided by three groups based on HL scores. The data "for" waist circumference was missing in 56 subjects. -> I used "of" and the editor changed it to "for."does "on" sounds better?After checking it up in the COCA, I feel "on" is better. Just wonder if there is any difference. Thank you. Definitely "for"For the most part, COCA shows how bad people's grammar is today. Definitely "for"For the most part, COCA shows how bad people's grammar is today. COCA shows how bad people's grammar is today. I can't tell the difference about "on," "about," "of," and "for" after data.Could you enlighten me or offer some prescriptive rules? Or more information I can read? As what you mentioned, COCA shows people's grammar is poor today. I can't tell if online information is correct unfortunately.Thank you. The demographic data "of" all subjects are summarized in Table 1 divided by three groups based on HL scores. In the above sentence, would it be more natural if I wrote, " The demographic data "from" all subjects are summarized in Table 1 ...?"Are the below sentences I made up correct?? "The study collected data from 1000 women."? "The study collected the CO2 emissions data for China."? "The research included data for hypertension, height, weight, etc."? "The data about one million users of Yahoo was stolen."? "The comprehensive data on Jupiter's atmosphere was analyzed in the research." Thank you very much for your help in advance. I found the below examples from Oxford Collocation, Longman, and Collins. Hopefully, it could help people with the same question as me.about Data about patients is only released with their permission.The spacecraft has sent back new data about Jupiter's atmosphere.for We have no data for southern Spain. from My aim is to synthesize data from all the surveys. The study was based on data from 2,100 women.on data on the effects of pollutioncomprehensive data on the incidence of Lyme diseasewas recognised that several sources might have to be approached in order to obtain comprehensive data on this subject.The collection of historical data on natural hazards is important since it is clear that their spatial pattern varies through time. In the contexts you giveabout -> that concerns; referring to; that relates tofor -> in respect of; from - indicates the source/origin; originating in; having its source inon - concerning; on the subject of See above or offer some prescriptive rules? It will save you much grief if you read my signature. Especially in relation to prepositions, guidance of any value would fill two or three books - there are no useful rules - let alone "prescriptive" ones. There is only general guidance, and that, you will find, has hundreds of exceptions - welcome to the English language.

Grief support. Grief support group topics. Ground rules for grief support groups. Grief guidelines. Are there grief support groups. Grief group guidelines.

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