


**Emphasis in english**

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## Emphasis in english

Or, as President Reagan might say, throw away the little ones".A violation of the four ounce rule occurs if the average of the aggregate weights of the 10 smallest scallops in all the one-pint samples does not meet the four ounce rule. If a breach of the 4 ounce rule is found among undeclared scallops originating from a particular fishing vessel and treated as a separate entity for sampling purposes, the entire quantity of scallops owned or controlled shall be considered to be in breach. If a violation of the 4 ounce rule is found among the scallops held by a trader/processor, only the scallops treated as a separate entity for sampling purposes (i.e. the total amount of scallops, of which up to 10% was taken as samples) will be considered as violations"-- From a final rule published by the Dip United States Department of Commerce, in force since 1 January 1986. Throughout Britain and Ireland, full breakfast is well known. It is usually not consumed every day, but stored for weekends and holidays. The term "full" comes from the fact that breakfast is, well, full of different foods. Full breakfast is served, as you would expect at breakfast, but is also popular during the day, often replacing lunch. It is especially popular in bed and breakfasts, where no stay would be complete without. Breakfast can start with orange juice, cereals and stewed or fresh fruit. The heart of the full breakfast is bacon, eggs and sausages (also called bangers in the UK). The dish is usually accompanied by grilled tomato, mushrooms, fried onions, toast and jam. A cup of tea is a popular and traditional drink with breakfast, as well as coffee. This breakfast is also called a fry-up. Since almost all the ingredients are prepared by frying. Other names that can be used include "a full Monty", presumably named for British Army General Bernard Montgomery (nicknamed Monty), who is said to have started every day with an English breakfast during the campaign in North Africa during World War II. In Ireland, a full breakfast is sometimes referred to as a chub. The origins of the breakfast are unclear and it is believed to have originated in rural England as a support meal to transport workers over a long morning. Each country in the UK and Ireland also has its own choice of usual accompaniments. Some of the various components you can expect to find in the regional variant include Full English plus some regional favorites: Full English Breakfast: Black pudding (sausage), Baked Beans, Bubble and Squeak (potatoes and cabbage), and Full Scottish Fried Bread: Potato Scones (tattie scones), haggis and oats Full Irish: Welsh bread soda Laverbread or laver cakes. These are neither bread nor sweets, but a side dish made of seaweed paste, covered with oatmeal, and then fried. Cornish Full: Pork pudding (sausage) and Potato Cakes CornishÂ Ulster Fry is not dissimilar to a Full Irish. May include a bread farl soda, which is a soda soda you can fill it with items for breakfast and eat it like a sandwich. As if all standard favorites weren't enough, there are up to 40 interchangeable items in a full breakfast you can get in the UK. These dishes include different kinds of breads, pancakes, meats, fish and potato products. Flour and starch breads and products include egg bread, cromptets, jolly boys (pancakes), English muffins, butteries/rowies (dillard pancakes), Crempog (Welsh pancakes), wheat bread, potato farl (potato bread), bannock (flat, quickbread), brown and Potato bread The cakes. Most of the meat proteins in the dish come in the form of bacon and sausage, but you can also find a variety of fish dishes and other proteins. These include herring (herring), canned beef hash, devil's kidneys, kedgeree (curry fish dish), a variety of omelettes, smoked Arbroath (smoked haddock), white pudding (sausage), Scottish Lorne sausage (square sausage), carnage, Penclawdddddddddddd and glamorgan sausage (tary vegetables). Alliteration (also known as head rime, opening rime, or front rime) It is a device in written and spoken language where a string of words and phrases repeats the same letter or combinations of letters. Much of the children's poetry uses the alliteration. "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers" is a memorable tongue-twister taught to English-speaking children. It is initially alliterative on the letter pĂĀĂ;Ă; and internally repetitive on the letters p and ck. But it's not the specific letter that makes a sentence alliterative, it's the sound: one could say that the alliterative function of Peter and his peppers includes the sounds "p k" and "p p". Alliteration is probably more often used for humorous reasons, to elicit a laugh in children, but in expert hands, it can mean a little bit more. In "The Bells", American poet Edgar Allan Poe used it memorably to illustrate the emotional power of different types of bells: "Listen to the sleds with their bells" i- Silver Bells/What a world of joy their melodic announcements!Listen to the noisy bells of alarum! Turbulence says!" Composer Stephen Stills used a combination of hard and soft sounds "c" and "l" to illustrate the emotional turmoil of a couple in love ending their relationship in "Heartlessly Hoping." notice that the sounds "c" are the conflicting narrator, and the sound "l" is that of his lady. Stop by the stairs and you'll see something that's sure to tell you:Confusion has its priceLove is not lying is melted into a woman who lingersSaying she's lostAnd choking hello In Hamilton, Lin-Manuel Miranda's Broadway musical tour-de-force, Aaron Burr sings: Constantly confusing, confusing the English hen A big round of applause for the favourite French fighter But it can also be a very subtle tool. In the example below, the poet Robert Frost uses the «w» as a sweet memory of the quiet winter days in «Stopping by the Woods on a Snowy Evening»: Evening»:The repeated models of sound, including alliteration, have been linked to the preservation of information, as a mnemonic device that helps remember a phrase and its meaning. In a study conducted by linguists Frank Boers and Seth Lindstromberg, people who were learning English as a second language found it easier to maintain the meaning of idiomatic phrases that included alliteration, such as "pillars to post" and "carbon compounds" and "epic and span." Psycholinguistic studies such as P.E. Bryant and colleagues suggest that children sensitive to rhyme and alliteration learn to read before and faster than those who do not, even more than those measured according to the IQ or educational background. Alliteration is used by writers of most Indo-European languages, including English, Old English, English, English, English, Irish, Sanskrit and Icelandic. The alliteration was used by classical Roman prose writers, and occasionally in poetry. Most of the writings on the subject by the Romans themselves describe the use of alliteration in prose texts, especially in religious and legal formulas. There are some exceptions, such as the Roman poet Gneo Naevius:Â free language loquemur libri LiberalibusWe will speak with free language at the feast of Liber. And Lucretius in the "De Rerum Natura" uses it in full title, with a repeated "p" that imitates the sound of the powerful splashes of ker-spunking of giants crossing vast oceans: Denique cur homines so muchs nature pararenon potuit, pedibus here pontum to go possessingAnd because nature can make men so lar crossing the depths of the sea with their feet Blake, N.F. «Rhythmical Alliteration.» Modern Philology 67.2 (1969): 118-24. Print. Boers, Frank and Seth Lindstromberg. "Find ways to make phrase learning possible: the mnemonic effect of alliteration." System 33.2 (2005): 225-38. The press. Bryant, P.E., et al. «Rhyme and Alliteration, Phoneme Detection, and Learn to Read» Psychology of Development 26.3 (1990): 429-38. The press. Clarke, W. M. «Intentional attachment in Virgil and Ovid». Â LatomusÂ 35.2 (1976): 276-300. The press. Duncan, it's Edwin. «Metrical and alliterative relations in the Old English and the Old Saxon.» Studies in Philology 91.1 (1994): 1-12. «Some suggestive uses of the alliteration in court poetry in Sanskrit.» Journal of the American Oriental Society 98.4 (1978): 438-45. The press. Lea, R. Brooke, et al. "Silent Thought: Alliteration and resonance in the understanding of poetry." Psychological Sciences 19.7 (2008): 709-16. The press. In morphology and verbal play, an isogram is a word without repeated letters (as an ambidextrous) or, more generally, a word in which letters repeat an equal number of times. It is also known as a non-model word. The term (derived by two Greek words which mean "equal" and "letter") A was coined by Dmitri Borgmann in Language on holiday: An Orthographic Stranezza Oil (Scribner, 1965), a first order isogram, each letter appears once; dialogue is an example. In a second order isogram, each letter appears twice; the act is an example. The longest examples are difficult to find: include Vivienne, Caucasus, intestines, and (important for a phonetic to know this) balanced. In a third order isogram, each letter appears three times. These are very rare words, unusual as deededed ('conveyed by deed'), sestettes (an orthography variant of sextets), and geggee ('vittim of a hoax'). I don't know any fourth-order isogram.... "The very interesting question is: what is the longest isogrammatic name in English? "As far as I know - and this is an important qualification - is a small village in Worcestershire, west of Evesham: Bricklehampton. His 14 letters, without spaces, make it the longest name of the language." (David Crystal, By Hook or by Crook: A journey in search of English. Overlook, 2008) "The longest word never devised pattern uses 23 of the 26 letters of our alphabet: PUBVEIXINGFJORD-SCHMALTYZ, which means 'as if in the way of extreme sentimentalism generated in some individuals by the sight of a majestic fjord, that sentimentalism is annoying to the clientele of an English inn.' This word is also an example of going to the maximum limit in the way of verbal creativity." (Dmitri Borgmann, Language for holidays: Orthographic Oddi Oil. Scribner, 1965) "UNCOPYRIGHTABLE [is] the longest isogram in Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, tenth edition, the source used in Scrabble for long words. Borgmann, who manually searched for the dictionary in his search to manipulate language, coined UNCOPYRIGHTABLE by placing the UN prefix before the COPYRIGHTABLE dictionary-sanction." (Stefan Fatsis, Word Freak: Heartbreak, Triumph, Genius and Obsession in the world of Competitive Scrabble players. Houghton-Mifflin, 2001)

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