



Tikrit University

College of Education for Women

English Department Subject : Listening and Speaking

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Lecturer: Noor Ismail Khalil

mr.noorkhalil@tu.edu.iq

Describing food

Things you can say

I've booked a table for eight o'clock.

Can we have a little more time?

For starter I'd like

Oh, it looks lovely! Thank you.

I have an orange juice.

Can I have the bill, please?

No, I'll pay. Really, insist.

Sorry, but I have been waiting for my main course for twenty minutes,

Excuse me. I'm afraid I don't like this wine. I think it might be corked.

I think this bill is wrong. I've been charged too much.

Things you might hear

Follow me, please.

Are you ready to order?

And for main course?

Would you like anything to drink?

Would you like dessert?

This is our house special.

No, you paid last time. Let me get it.

I'll get you another one right away.

I'll find out what happened to it.

I forgot to mention.

Describing food

Tender= لين

Bland= دهني

Crispy= محمص

Juice= عصير

Greasy= دهني

Tough= قوي

Under-dones نصف ناضج

resha طازج

Positional meaning of the adverbs

After understanding the kinds of adverbs above, the paper can discuss and clarify the movement of adverbs and their meanings whether they occupy the initial, middle or final position in one sentence. In this regard, one sentence can give different meaning and different function according to the adverb movement which can be changed according to the structure of this sentence. That is why, the paper will take a sample then apply the suitable adverbs by change their positions from one place to another and taking into consideration the admitted syntactic structure and the permitted semantic meaning of each one. Let us see the number of the movements and the meanings in the following examples:

- 1- He longed to see his beloved passionately.(the way in which he longed for)
- 2- He passionately longed to see his beloved.(showing the maximizing of his passion)
- 3- Passionately, he longed to see his beloved.(connected with the feeling of subject)

Now let us to enter another adverb with one above to see what happen:

- 1- He only longed to see his beloved passionately.(he did not desire anything else just he yearned for his beloved at that time)
- 2- He passionately longed only to see his beloved.(he restricted his beloved to see no
- 3- Only passionately, he longed to see his beloved.(on feelings to add by him just passion)

By using passive voice, the meaning of course will be changed:

-She was longed to see passionately.

By using imperative structure, also the meaning will be changed:

-Please, close the door after your leaving.(request)

-Close the door after your leaving, please.(order)

Let see another examples of the change of the meaning with correlative movements of the adverbs:

-I went to the office on Monday.

-On Monday I went to the office.

Such options cannot be distinguished only by semantic analysis at the word and sentence level. In the terms of Quirk(1989), for example, the underlined element in both forms of the above sentences is a 'sentence adjunct', the position of which has 'relatively little importance for its formal or semantic effect.