I'm not a robot



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It may be different (with/from) each family, but there are similarities. How would you describe the different with and "different with" and "different with each family,..." means that "it" varies among families. Here's an
idiomatic example using "different" and "from": My family is different from hers. Saying "It may be different families. Does it mean that using "different with different families. The dictionary says that
if things vary, they are different from each other. What made you use "with" instead of "from", as in "it varies with"? I am trying to figure out how to distinguish on using those two, so I asked if maybe "different from" has more sense of "comparison". It can't be different if it is not compared to anything else. Your dictionary is right. It is different (from
the hypothesis or sample in question) with each family. Let's see if this helps, Little Mon You. When people use the pronoun "it" to mean "something", or "that thing", they typically use "with" when they use the word with "different from Carl. The music that I like is different from the
music that Carl likes. Does that help? Last edited: Jun 30, 2011 It can't be different if it is not compared to anything else. Your dictionary is right. It is different with each other"? What would be the difference with (from?) "they are different from each
other"? Let's see if this helps, Little Mon You. When people use the pronoun "it" to mean "something", "that thing", they generally use "with" when they use the word with "different from Carl. The music that I like is different from the music that Carl likes. Does that help? Certainly a lot!
Thank you for your help. So saying "they are different with each other" can be simply considered as "a bit strange", while the meaning does not get changed a lot from using "from"? No, you cannot say different with each other. Different with and different from have two distinct meanings and cannot work
interchangeably. No, you cannot say different from each other. Different from have two distinct meaning? Owlman has already answered that in post #7 quite well. "There have been widely differing versions
in the newspapers about the prison siege." Why not use "different" here? Both are right? If right, same meaning? If same which is common and better in native English? Hi, good question! My first thought is that differing allows a scale of difference between a number of accounts. I'd use different if I was only talking about two accounts. That is a
tentative answer, others might be more help. Which one is correct and most used? Thank you in advance for your help too. No: that should be "on tentative answer, others might be more help. Which one is correct and most used? Thank you in advance for your help too. No: that should be "on tentative answer, others might be more help. Which one is correct and most used? Thank you in advance for your help too. No: that should be "on tentative answer, others might be more help." I read "in different days" could be correct too, I don't know. Thank you in advance for your help too. No: that should be "on tentative answer, others might be more help." I read "in different days" could be correct too, I don't know. Thank you in advance for your help too. No: that should be "on tentative answer, others might be more help." I read "in different days" could be correct too, I don't know. Thank you in advance for your help too. No: that should be "on tentative answer, others might be more help." I read "in different days" could be correct too, I don't know. Thank you in advance for your help too. No: that should be "on tentative answer, others might be more help." I read "in different days" could be correct too, I don't know. Thank you in advance for your help too. No: that should be "on tentative answer, others might be more help." I read "in different days" could be correct too, I don't know the properties of the properties o
different days". In a recent post, the questioner used an example that included the phrase "different from". Do you agree? > ABSOLUTELY DEFINITELY!!! There's no way "different than" can possibly be anything but wrong. The way I see it
is, consider the word differ. "Geese differ from ducks". You can't say "Geese differ than ducks". "Differ to" grates less, but it is still wrong. In this case (as in others) I am happy to be a prescriptivists. Gaer I would only write 'different from' to avoid stoned prescriptivists. .,, [...]
The way I see it is, consider the word differ. "Geese differ from ducks". You can't say "Geese differ than ducks". "Differ to" grates less, but it is still wrong. In this case (as in others) I am happy to be a prescriptivist. See earlier report from New Fowler's Modern English Usage: ... there is no logical reason why "... all words in the same morphological
family should be construed with the same prepositions." We say: according to, accords with; full of, filled with; pride in, proud of. Why should different Although different Although different than would never come naturally to me, it clearly does to a very large proportion of the native English-speaking population, and it has been used by writers of note. Here
is what the OED has to say on this topic: The usual construction is now with from; that with to (after unlike, dissimilar to) is found in writers of all ages, and is frequent colloquially, but is by many considered incorrect. The construction with than (after other than), is found in Fuller, Addison, Steele, De Foe, Richardson, Goldsmith, Miss Burney,
Coleridge, Southey, De Quincey, Carlyle, Thackeray, Newman, Trench, and Dasent, among others: see F. Hall Mod. English iii. 82. I would only write "different from" to avoid being stoned by prescriptivists. Gaer But then if stoned, you could always duck! See earlier report from New Fowler's Modern English Usage: Although different than would
never come naturally to me, it clearly does to a very large proportion of the native English-speaking population, and it has been used by writers of note. Here is what the OED has to say on this topic: Yes, but... it still grates on my nerves! Sorry... At alt-usage-english.org/excerpts/fxdiffer.html I found these interesting statistics. "The Collins Cobuild
Bank of English shows choice of preposition after 'different' to be distributed as follows: "from" "to" "than" ---- U.K. writing 92.7 0.3 7.0 U.S. speech 69.3 0.6 30.1" At alt-usage-english.org/excerpts/fxdiffer.html I found these interesting statistics. "The Collins Cobuild Bank of English shows
choice of preposition after 'different' to be distributed as follows: "from" "to" "than" ----- U.K. writing 92.7 0.3 7.0 U.S. speech 69.3 0.6 30.1" Hello jimvano, and welcome to the forums Interesting statistics, which bear out previous discussions in the forums, which I think have concluded that
AmE usage alternates between "different from" and "different from". Personally, I've always envied the flexibility of AmE "different from" and "different from" and "different from" and "different from" and "different from". Personally, I've always envied the flexibility of AmE "different from" and "different from" and "different from" and "different from". Personally, I've always envied the flexibility of AmE "different from" and "different from"
"different to" rather interchangeably. As stated in many posts in this thread there are instances where "than" is preferable, but these are exceptions to common usage, the most frequent of which I believe is in the case of omission such as: "The results came out different than expected." (i.e. different from/to what we had expected) Different from is
undisputed, so in writing, I would always use different from to avoid contention. Different than and different than almost exclusively in speech, but few people would actually write different than on an assignment. Different from is undisputed, so
in writing, I would always use different from to avoid contention. Different than and different to, to me, are both substandard constructions to be used in speech only. In California, people use different than an assignment. Are you sure "different to" is considered
substandard in places such as England and Australia? Are you sure "different to" is considered substandard in places such as England and Australia? Nope, and that's why I said "to me" they're substandard. EDIT: I looked it up in Gardner, and it says that different than is inferior to different from and that different to is undisputed in BrE. So I guess
it's not substandard in the UK. I have never heard anyone using different to is undisputed in BrE??? It's evidently time to repeat panj's excellent quote from the OED (see eg post 70): The usual construction is now with from; that with to
(after unlike, dissimilar to) is found in writers of all ages, and is frequent colloquially, but is by many considered incorrect. The construction with than (after other than), is found in Fuller, Addison, Steele, De Foe, Richardson, Goldsmith, Miss Burney, Coleridge, Southey, De Quincey, Carlyle, Thackeray, Newman, Trench, and Dasent, among others:
see F. Hall Mod. English iii. 82. Different to is undisputed in BrE??? It's evidently time to repeat panj's excellent quote from the OED (see eg post 70): I'd go with Panj's quote too, but I'd add my own comment from well over a year ago: I would only write "different from" to avoid being stoned by prescriptivists. Gaer That was my attempted humorous
response to the whole thread, which was already quite circular and continues to be. In and after WW II, at least in London, different to migrated
southwards, gradually replacing different from or, at least, becoming an equally popular form, until different than started to creep in from the States maybe 25 years ago. Now one hears politicians, top British scientists and other experts using it on the BBC. I even heard the quintessentially English Joanna Lumley use it last week! I, personally, still
never use any form but different from, but this seems to be obsolescent in the UK. A Dictionary of Contemporary American Usage, Evans, Bergen and Evans, C. Random House, NY 1957. cuchuflete: You quote (in post #11) from the above tome: 'How different things appear in Washington than in London', but this isn't comparable because it refers to a
difference between the appearances of Washington and London, not a 'Washington different than London'. In any event, Keynes, as an essayist, would have written in his own style and might have known better than to use than in that sentence, which,
with all due respect to JMK notwithstanding, I would have written thus: "How different things appear in Washington by comparison with London Town.") In panjandrum's post #45 he says that the OED lists "15 notable writers" who used 'different than'; well, that may be—but are they contemporary writers? Were the usages of the same construction
as the phrases that have been used throughout this thread? Were any of the usages 'contrived' (i.e. did they depend on style or poetic licence)? Could any of the sentences have been written differently from and better than the renderings chosen so as to avoid the confrontational dilemma with our three prepositions? from LouisaB post #49 However,
I'd still personally push for 'different from', because (I think) it's following the usual linguistic form for 'ent', ie an effective participle, more usually expressed by 'ing'. It's used to mean simply 'differing' - and surely you would differ from? It's that old thing about 'to' bringing you nearer, and 'from' taking you further away that I mentioned before. But,
on the other hand, going to takes you from! from cuchuflete post #64 This thread is similar to others and different from threads about applesauce cake. Is everyone making a note of this?... from mjscott post #65 Yeah, cuchuflete! Different pushes them away from each other---similar brings them together! ...and this? As far as I'm concerned, the
only way to say it is different from, because of apart from, away from, removed from, separate from.... but different than, never. Ever. ... but different than a but different than
people to avoid the phrase all together. No, sorry, I disallow that. We're talking about different from/than/to, not more than, less than. Nor differenter than! Just as I disallow that than, never. Ever", for the
 reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that there is such confusion over this comes, at least in part, from confusion over the syntactic context (and difference in local usage of course). Aha! I see what you're getting at. But if you re-read the last three lines if that post (#81), you'll see that I wrote (in light
hearted vein after the body of the post), As far as I'm concerned, the only was to say it is different from, because of apart from, away from, removed from, separate from..... closely followed, if necessary, by different from, because of apart from, away from, removed from, separate from..... closely followed, if necessary, by different from, because of apart from, away from, removed from, separate from away from, removed from away from, removed from away from a
 "different to" 27.900.000 de "different than" 92.700.000 de "different from" Just as I disallow the statement "but different than, never. Ever", for the reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that it is incorrect. It's a little more than pedantry - I think that the reason that it is incorrect.
local usage of course). Tim, back in November of 2006, I wrote: "I would only write 'different from' to avoid being stoned by prescriptivists." Actually, I really do write only "different from" crusader and will start my personal compaign to teach
all Australians to avoid the dreaded "different to". These things are *important*. The future of our language is at stake. In and after WW II, at least in London, different to, which was entirely new to me. Over the
years different to migrated southwards, gradually replacing different from or, at least, becoming an equally popular form, until different than started to creep in from the BBC. I even heard the quintessentially English Joanna Lumley use it
 last week! I, personally, still never use any form but different from, but this seems to be obsolescent in the UK. It seems there's been movement in this thread that I hadn't seen... As far as New Zealand goes, things have changed in the direction Arrius mentions. The influence of Hollywood and Microsoft and the fact that a good three quarters of all
New Zealanders have a rather little brother to big one attitude towards all things American means, that I constantly hear 'different than' here in New Zealand. There's utterly not point in my telling a 20-something that 'different than' here in New Zealand. There's utterly not point in my telling a 20-something that 'different than' here in New Zealand. There's utterly not point in my telling a 20-something that 'different than' here in New Zealand. There's utterly not point in my telling a 20-something that 'different than' here in New Zealand. There's utterly not point in my telling a 20-something that 'different than' here in New Zealand. There's utterly not point in my telling a 20-something that 'different than' here in New Zealand. There's utterly not point in my telling a 20-something that 'different than' here in New Zealand. There's utterly not point in my telling a 20-something that 'different than' here in New Zealand. There's utterly not point in my telling a 20-something that 'different than' here in New Zealand. There's utterly not point in my telling a 20-something that 'different than' here in New Zealand. There's utterly not point in my telling a 20-something that 'different than' here in New Zealand.
ironically, years ago), "If it's American, it must be good!"... Grr.. Vicky Just to add my opinion, as a BE native speaker, different from that
which [is adjective]. Different to can only be used in this context, but only where it is VERY informal, and it should never be used in written English. Hi, everybody. Here is a good explanation taken from: "Different from" is the Collins to the U.S. The U.S. The Collins to the U.S. T
Cobuild Bank of English shows choice of preposition after "different" to be distributed as follows: "from" U.K. writing 92.7 U.S. speech 68.8 U.S. writing 92.7 U.S. speech 30.1 U.S. speech 30.1
results tell that the order of usage is the following: 1. Different from: The most used. 2. Different than: The second most used in this thread (see post #72). I'd
Carlyle, Thackeray, Newman, Trench, and Dasent, among others: see F. Hall Mod. English iii. 82 Hmm. Even stretching the definition of contemporary a long way, I think not Barron TOFLE says that the correct form is different from. The entry "different from, than, to" in Merriam-Webster's
Dictionary of English Usage concludes with the following: In summary we can say that there expressions have been no problem here at all, since all three expressions have been in standard use. Mencken 1963 (abridged) comments on a flurry in the newspapers over different than
speaker but am interested in this topic. I am just curious whether the omission of the phrases in parentheses in the following sentences is grammatically allowed or not. A is different (with reference) to B. A is different
grammatically correct. What do you think? I believe that the elimination of the words in parentheses necessitates a change in preposition. A is different from B every time! Although in your first two examples different to sits well when you open the brackets. Your third example makes no grammatical sense to me. As my mother drummed into me
 "Similar to, but different from" !! These three phrases can be very simply explained: different from is the most common and is standard in American and British usage; different than is standard in American and British usage; different than is standard in British usage.
but rare in American usage. Merriam Webster's Dictionary of English usage Last edited: May 26, 2010 Different to IS very common within some parts of English society, as is "them girls are nice" or "the ship sunk without trace". For me, different from is the only acceptable construction, although I acknowledge that many Americans do say different from is the only acceptable construction, although I acknowledge that many Americans do say different from is the only acceptable construction.
than. Different to IS very common within some parts of English society, as is "them girls are nice" or "the ship sunk without trace". In British English, I would say the majority of educated speakers use different to these days or less frequently different than, and different from which I always say seems to be on the way out. But such people would not
say either of your other two examples unless they were trying to be funny. Hello there, "The competition was quite different than, different than any others I had entered." Could any of you help me with "different than different than any others I had entered." Could any of you help me with "different than different than, different than any others I had entered."
sense. I'd very much appreciate it if you could explain to me. Page 3 Have you read all of the previous posts, angel8848? Perhaps not—it's a long thread! (It's worth having a look at as many different answers. As I see it, your sentence
doesn't contain a comparative: "quite different" is simply a statement of fact that "the competitions" were not the same; "quite different" does not say that one was bigger or better or faster or longer than another, and so the use of the comparative).
Many people, and I am one of them, disagree: I strongly recommend you use "different from ... (Close to ...) Different from ... (Similar to ...) "Different fro
from and different than are both common in British and American English. The British also use the construction different to. This is new information for me. As for the use of "from" vs. "than", it is one of those ongoing disputes that goes round and round and round and round. Gaer My recent search in the BNC does not confirm this notion. Every
BNC. My recent search in the BNC does not confirm this notion. Every example they showed in an independent search for "so very different _" contained "from" and not "than", which surprised me. I've used "than" unashamedly for years with this sort of meaning: I am different than he is. Or That is different than the other thing is. Therefore, I was
surprised to find no support for this use in the material available in the BNC. It's normal that you have unashamedly used "different than" for years, just like ever other American I know. "Different than" seems to be the norm west of Limerick. In the UK the correct form is "different from", but a large portion of the less-educated population says
"different to", making a false parallel with its opposite "similar to". When I was a child in London it was one of those catchy sing-song pedagogical expressions that my mother used to say: "Similar to but different from", along with "i before e, except after c", and a hundred others. (which explains why I have trouble writing WEIRD !!). My recent search
in the BNC does not confirm this notion. Every example they showed in an independent search for "so very different than he is. Or That is different than the other thing is. Therefore, I was surprised to find no
support for this use in the material available in the BNC. I am interested to see this thread revived! In NZ, different than is really taking over, thanks to film and TV, as we become more culturally American, but it still makes me cringe... Vicky I am interested to see this thread revived! In NZ, different than is really taking over, thanks to film and TV, as we become more culturally American, but it still makes me cringe...
we become more culturally American, but it still makes me cringe... Vicky I can certainly understand your cringing at the thought of New Zealand being overrun by crap generated here in the US. I also encourage you to maintain the good fight over there. I see no reason for other people to pick up the ridiculous expressions of teenage Americans
After all, you've got your own perfectly imaginative and sullen teenagers: let them come up with their own terms I pick up from native English speakers in other parts of the world. I regard my exposure to the new material as a beneficial
thing, and one I genuinely enjoy in this forum. "Different from" is still far more popular in American English than "different than: 2 so very different than: 4 so very different than: 2 so very different than: 4 so very different than: 5 so very different than: 4 so very different than: 5 so very different than: 6 so very different than: 6 so very different than: 7 so very different than: 8 so very different than: 9 so very diffe
so very different to farm or graze.]*CORPUS OF CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN ENGLISH. Added: These results are consistent with those cited at various times earlier in the thread. "Different from" is the construction that no one will
object to. "Different to" is fairly common informally in the U.K., but rare in the U.S. "Different than" is sometimes used to avoid the cumbersome "different from that which", etc. (e.g., "a very different than" exclusively. Their statistics
differentiate between UK and US and between spoken and written language. The statistics are quoted in post #92. I can certainly understand your cringing at the thought of New Zealand being overrun by crap generated here in the US. I also encourage you to maintain the good fight over there. I see no reason for other people to pick up the
ridiculous expressions of teenage Americans. After all, you've got your own perfectly imaginative and sullen teenagers: let them come up with their own terms I pick up from native English speakers in other parts of the world. I regard my
exposure to the new material as a beneficial thing, and one I genuinely enjoy in this forum. Yeah, it's sad to hear NZ teenagers talking as if they're character on the OJ (or is it O.C?) Even sadder is that they don't even know the NZ terms their older sisters would have used 10 years previously... THanks for the encouragement! Vicky (Cagey):"Different
to" is fairly common informally in the U.K........ It's really not a case of "informal" in the U.K. I know plenty of Brits who transform "shit" into "sugar" or "cops" into "policemen" in front of authority or their grandmother, but the only people I know who say "different to" always say it because they think that's the way it is (the same Brits who say "them
things" and "off of"). That was a quotation from an article based on the set of statistics I linked to. The statistics may not be accurate for any number of reasons; they may be outdated, for one thing, or the body of language from which take a look at
them yourself. See post 92, or see them in their original context here: alt-usage-english.org article. That was a quotation from an article based on the set of statistics I linked to. The statistics may not be accurate for any number of reason; they may be outdated, for one thing, or the body of language from which they are taken may be biased in some
way. I am in no position to evaluate them. However, you might take a look at them yourself. See post 92, or see them in their original context here: alt-usage-english.org article. This material was interesting, Cagey. I'm glad you took the time to find it. Thank you. Sorry to interrupt you. As for me, an ESL learner, each statement sounds like: different
from makes known your observation and induce something to say next different to reflects your idea on what something is supposed to be like different to reflects your idea on what something is supposed to be like different to reflects your idea on what something is supposed to be like different to reflects your idea on what something is supposed to be like different to reflects your idea on what something is supposed to be like different to reflects your idea on what something is supposed to be like different to reflects your idea on what something is supposed to be like different to reflects your idea on what something is supposed to be like different to reflects your idea on what something is supposed to be like different to reflects your idea on what something is supposed to be like different to reflects your idea on what something is supposed to be like different to reflects your idea on what something is supposed to be like different to reflects your idea on what something is supposed to be like different to reflects your idea on what something is supposed to be like different to reflects your idea on what something is supposed to be like different to reflect your idea on what something is supposed to be like different to reflect your idea on what something is supposed to be like different to reflect your idea on the re
interchangeably. It's not an exact replacement. You can't just take out "than" and insert "from". It's different than I thought it would be. It's different from what I thought it would be. Yes, I totally agree with what you've said. And here's another example: -Face-to-face communication is a different beast from what you are doing. -Face-to-face
communication is a different beast than you are doing. But this one is not so good: -Face-to-face communication is a different beast than what you are doing. Am I correct? In spoken BE I have noticed since joining this thread, that on the BBC one occasionally hears a British speaker use different than, but different from (which I personally continue to
use) has almost entirely been ousted by different to, which, as I said earlier, I first came across several decades ago when I left London to live in Yorkshire. My take (referring to easychen's post): It is fine to use 'than' here because you are using it as a conjunction between two separate parts of the phrase. The alternative is: 'face-to-face
communication is different from what you are doing now', as then you are using the word 'different' to compare/contrast two things in a concise sentence (for interest's sake, you can note that to use contrast, it would be 'in contrast to'). Also, in the UK you can use 'different to' when comparing/contrasting: 'face-to-face communication is different to
what you are doing now'. Last edited: Sep 16, 2010 In spoken BE I have noticed since joining this thread, that on the BBC one occasionally hears a British speaker use different to, which, as I said earlier, I first came across several decades ago
when I left London to live in Yorkshire. Arrius' point appears to be that different to has ousted different from over time (which, of course, may be true) And when I lived in London four decades ago different to was very prevalent, especially in east London! It went
hand in fist with the formula "them fings", or rather "them fings", or rather to has ousted different to has ousted different to has ousted correct grammar over time. I don't think that is true, unless poor grammar has ousted different to has ousted correct grammar over time (which, of course, may be true).
especially in east London! It went hand in fist with the formula "them things", or rather "them fings". Two sources which identify different to as standard in British English: Merriam-Webster, Inc.: From the article "different from, than, to": "different to is standard in British usage but rare in
American usage." The Columbia Guide to Standard American English by Kenneth G. Wilson. From the article "different trom, different to is limited to British English, however)...." The focus of Wilson's book is on American usage
but I am sufficiently acquainted with his book, and with the differences between British and American English, to trust his statements about British English. Different to is definitely prevalent in the UK. No doubt about that. What exactly "standard English" means I'm not sure: frequently said? Or considered grammatically correct? Not slang?
Whatever the definition, we were taught (in London in the 60s and 70s) that a frequent mistake made is "different to", and that to avoid making the mistake the little reminder "similar to but different from" should be used. This was clearly taught both at school and in my home. So I have to side with the conclusion: different to is commonly used but
grammatically wrong (in England) Different to is definitely prevalent in the UK. No doubt about that. What exactly "standard English" means I'm not sure: frequently said? Or considered grammatically correct? Not slang? Whatever the definition, we were taught (in London in the 60s and 70s) that a frequent mistake made is "different to", and that to
avoid making the mistake the little reminder "similar to but different from" should be used. This was clearly taught both at school and in my home. So I have to side with the conclusion: different to is commonly used but grammatically wrong (in England) There are various definitions, but the one I have in mind (and that used by the two sources I
cited) is that which, adopted from linguistics, is used by the editors of most English-language dictionaries today when discussing usage questions, in which standard refers to the speech and writing of educated people and includes both formal and informal speech and writing. (Note that dictionaries may well give additional definitions of "Standard"
English" under their entry for that term, but I am referring to the concept the editors themselves use when writing labels or making comments concerning usage.) when I lived in London four decades ago different to was very prevalent Spira Although even my own dialect as a boy was greatly influenced by Cockney, I was so used to hearing different
from in London that the different to of Yorkshire struck me immediately. But that was in 1955, according to your profile, two years before you were born! I have mentioned in an earlier post the southward migration of different to that occurred later. Different than is a much later intruder. I remember "different than" being very common in the US, and
that experience goes back decades. In addition, I heard Rachel Maddow use it recently, and I am fairly sure I have heard at least two other people use it, people I believe speak well. Most likely they would use "different from" in writing. On the other hand, "different to" totally shocked me the first time I heard it. Reason? Until the "Age of the Internet
I did not have the opportunity to swap emails with people in the UK, Australia (and so on), so I was simply not aware of it. I did not know that "different to was very prevalent Spira Although even my own dialect as a boy was greatly influenced by
Cockney, I was so used to hearing different to of Yorkshire struck me immediately. But that was in 1955, according to your profile, two years before you were born! I have mentioned in an earlier post the southward migration of different to that occurred later. Different than is a much later intruder. You are right. Your
experience pre-dates mine. Bizarrely, I married a west-Yorkshire girl in 1980 and never heard "different from" and 3,453 for "than". These numbers certainly don'than I did for "than" in TMC, I found many more entries for "from" and 3,453 for "than" in TMC, I found many more entries for "from" and 3,453 for "than".
support any big preference for "than" in the U.S. Looking at how "than" was being used, I found some sentences that I definitely believe are better with "than" wouldn't work in these, for instance: (COCA) I looked a little different than I thought I would and my voice didn't sound the way I thought... I told Justice Black in language that was
sharp, but no different than I would use again, that... I don't feel any different than I ever did, although I'm not so strong now. "Although I did find some support for "than" was being used as a preposition, many times "than" was being used as a preposition, many times "than" was being used as a conjunction, as it is in the sentences cited. This certainly reflects my own use. I never say "I'm different than I would use again, that... I don't feel any different than I would use again, that... I don't feel any different than I would use again, that... I don't feel any different than I would use again, that... I don't feel any different than I would use again, that... I don't feel any different than I would use again, that... I don't feel any different than I would use again, that... I don't feel any different than I would use again, that... I don't feel any different than I would use again, that... I don't feel any different than I would use again, that... I don't feel any different than I would use again, that... I don't feel any different than I would use again, that... I don't feel any different than I would use again, that... I don't feel any different than I would use again, that... I don't feel any different than I would use again, that... I don't feel any different than I would use again, that it is in the sentence again.
him", but "I'm different than he is." I prefer the preposition "from" when I use "different from them. Last edited: Sep 17, 2010 After searching for "from" (1,550) than I did for "than" (65). COCA had 12,429 entries for "from" and 3,453 for
"than". These numbers certainly don't support any big preference for "than" in the U.S. Any results are going to be skewed towards educated writers. We won't find out, in general, what people who are more sophisticated about language write
which is a strong indication of what they have been TOLD to write. Furthermore, by listening carefully to people who are known to write well, we might discover whether or not they stick to the same rules when speaking, or if they speak slightly differently. Just looking at raw numbers for the two phrases on Google, I found 19,200,000 for "different
than". "Different from" shows 86,300,000. I'm not particularly impressed with Google's numbers are less likely to be skewed toward the use of professional writers than are the numbers from COCA, etc. I thought the important thing from the sentences in COCA was that
many writers use "than" when they're using it as a conjunction: I am different than I did an hour earlier. "Than" as a preposition isn't as frequent in the corpora although many are using that way according to the sentences I found on Google. Last
edited: Sep 17, 2010 I find it amazing this question causes such consternation. After all, does it really matter in any way which preposition someone uses? I don't mean that (completely) facetiously. If there was any chance of a misunderstanding then that would be some grounds for wanting a clear decision. However, here I can't see that there is any
risk of confusion with another meaning. There is no intrinsic reason why "different" should be followed by "from". In any case, it's clear from this thread that "to" and "than" can be used by many native speaker then just bear in mind that if
you don't use "from" then you risk censure if what you say/write is being marked by a teacher. Last edited: Sep 17, 2010 The following is from Words into type, Third Edition, © 1974 (page 371): The adjective different to and different than are
linen are known as vegetable fibers and have different reactions than the animal fibers known as silk and wool (have). I agree with your post completely, especially this part. First of all, note the date of the first post: 26th June 2005, 10:05 AM As for the rest, getting prescriptivists and descriptivists to agree on grammar is no more easy than getting
conservatives and liberals to agree on the role of government. I find it amazing this question causes such consternation. After all, does it really matter in any way which preposition someone uses? I don't mean that (completely) facetiously. If there was any chance of a misunderstanding then that would be some grounds for wanting a clear decision.
However, here I can't see that there is any risk of confusion with another meaning. There is no intrinsic reason why "different" should be followed by "from". In any case, it's clear from this thread that "to" and "than" can be used by many native speakers with their native speaker friends without anyone thinking there is anything wrong. If you're a
foreign speaker then just bear in mind that if you don't use "from" then you risk censure if what you say/write is being marked by a teacher. That is precisely what I would say, Tim. "A is different from B" is safe. No bad grades on grammar tests. I feel different from and different than are correct usage. But Different to is incorrect. I would use all
three, probably interchangeably. I have noticed that New Zealanders do, especially recently, but it makes me teeth ache! They are not interchangeable - and as you have seen, they are not after "different", I would definitely say that this construction
quoted barely qualifies as English. No that is a bit harsh, but it certainly is an awkward construction. Last edited: Sep 17, 2010 Quote from Owlman. "I'm different than he is." Whether you use from, than or to after "different", I would definitely say that this construction quoted barely qualifies as English. That's interesting, Spira. So you don't
recognize "than" as a conjunction as well as a preposition? My position on "than" is radically different than yours is. I have seen others who recognize the use as a conjunction as well as a preposition? My position on "than" is radically different than yours is. I have seen others who recognize the use as a conjunction as well as a preposition? My position on "than" is radically different than yours is. I have seen others who recognize the use as a conjunction as well as a preposition? My position on "than" is radically different than yours is. I have seen others who recognize the use as a conjunction as well as a preposition? My position on "than" is radically different than yours is. I have seen others who recognize the use as a conjunction as well as a preposition.
English grammar: It falls under the topic "taller than he" or "taller than he" or "taller than him". Despite your misgivings, I'm comfortable with the usefulness of "than" as a conjunction. Once again, in sentences like "I feel different than I did last night", "from" would sound ridiculous: I feel different from I did last night??? Last edited: Sep 17, 2010 That's interesting,
Spira. So you don't recognize "than" as a conjunction on "than" is radically different than yours is. I have seen others who recognize the use as a conjunction. M-W certainly does: Try replacing "than" with "from" in that sentence. It doesn't work. Once again, in sentences like "I feel different than I did last night".
 "from" would sound ridiculous: I feel different from I did last night??? I and those around me say: vastly different in size from how I did last night or I feel different from last night I'm different from him There are two different issues here. In BE
the discussion is the grammatical correctness of from/at, while than is really more of a regional (US) development. Thereafter I feel the than leads you into all sorts of awkwardness. Last edited: Sep 17, 2010 I've never been aware of any awkwardness resulting from my using "than" as a conjunction. To me, it's as simple as this: I use "than" with
"different" the same way I would use it with a comparative adjective: I sing louder than she does. I feel different from how I felt last night. Of course, I'm not saying that there is anything wrong with expressing the idea that
way. On the contrary, it sounds perfectly natural to me. But so does: That song sounds different than it did last night. You are right. You a
upon-Hull. I had very little contact with the folk in other parts of the county, and so should perhaps not have generalized. The Wikipedia says that the Hull dialect is distinct and akin to that of Lincolnshire. I've never been aware of any awkwardness resulting from my using "than" as a conjunction. To me, it's as simple as this: I use "than" with
"different" the same way I would use it with a comparative adjective: I sing louder than she does. I feel different than she does. I certainly don't see any need to say: I feel different from how I felt last night. Of course, I'm not saying that there is anything wrong with expressing the idea that
way. On the contrary, it sounds perfectly natural to me. But so does: That song sounds different than it did last night. You need to re-cast the sentence to avoid 'different than', and it's not difficult! "I feel different than it did last night." Sorry, than as a conjunction just doesn't work, any more than 'like' as a conjunction works. Vicky You need
to re-cast the sentence to avoid 'different than', and it's not difficult! "I feel different from the way I felt last night." Sorry, than as a conjunction and see no problem with it used that way: I sing louder than she does. As I've
found a great deal of support for this use in reputable writing, I suppose I'll keep using it without the approval of some people might not want to admit its validity, "than" as a conjunction is supported by The Compact Oxford English Dictionary: [as conjunction] :they observe rather than act I found that
definition here: Here's agreement from the American Heritage Dictionary: CONJUNCTION: Used after a comparative adjective or adverb to introduce the second element or clause of an unequal comparison: She is a better athlete than I. Used to introduce the second element or clause of an unequal comparison: She is a better athlete than I. Used to introduce the second element or clause of an unequal comparison of the second element or clause of an unequal comparison.
she does. I found that definition here: And here's one from the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary: than preposition conjunction • used to join two parts of a comparisonMy son is a lot taller than my daughter. You always walk faster than I do! You're earlier than usual. Which I found here: Last edited: Sep 17, 2010 On a historical note,
Merriam-Wester's Dictionary of English Usage says that the first time it was argued that than had to be a conjunction was in 1762 by Robert Lowth, while the first argument that it could be a preposition was in 1762 by Robert Lowth, while the first argument that it could be a preposition was in 1762 by Robert Lowth, while the first argument that it could be a preposition was by Joseph Priestly in 1769. Priestly was a scientist, and his grammar is considered to be the first descriptive grammar of English. He "suspected"
that others' preference for the nominative was based not on English, but on a dubious analogy with Latin." The first use of than as a preposition which is cited by the Oxford English Dictionary is in the Geneva Bible, 1560: "Prov. xxvii. 3 A fooles wrath is heauier then them bothe." Note that the OED's entry needs to be updated, as the above comes
from the entry "than, conj." and the use of the accusative case is described as being "as if than were a preposition." The quote by owlman5 from a current Oxford dictionary represents what a future OED revision is likely to show. P.S. A couple of days ago I heard a well-spoken British expert on some -ology or other say on the BBC, "A. differs to B.". I
forget the context, but am quite sure about the preposition used - the epidemic is evidently spreading! I tried this: I substituted "differs from the 2011 Volvo differs than the 2010 in many ways... The above given to bolster my position the
"different" requires "from", and not "than". Except that differs is not the same word as different. Differs to has to be wrong, sorry! It makes no sense, and just sounds completely wrong. I am a speaker of American English, so it jangles my ear, but for the differing view of speakers of British
see post 121 and following. Could someone please give me an example how to use the phrase: "On a different note, how was your test yesterday?" Thanks, Joel I think you have used it correctly in your example. The phrase indicates a change in subject, often one that has a
different "tone" (e.g. from light to serious). However, I think it's a little formal or literary for use in casual conversation such as this. "On a different note, how was your test yesterday?" "By the way, how was your test yesterday?" "By
French. Can somebody explain to me what the difference in meaning is? Thanks Moderator note: Multiple threads have been merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator note: Multiple threads have been merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator note: Multiple threads have been merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator note: Multiple threads have been merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator note: Multiple threads have been merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator note: Multiple threads have been merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator note: Multiple threads have been merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator note: Multiple threads have been merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator note: Multiple threads have been merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator note: Multiple threads have been merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator note: Multiple threads have been merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator note: Multiple threads have been merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator note: Multiple threads have been merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator note: Multiple threads have been merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator note: Multiple threads have been merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator note: Multiple threads have been merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator note: Multiple threads have been merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator note: Multiple threads have been merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator note: Multiple threads have been merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator note: Multiple threads have been merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator note: Multiple threads have been merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator note: Multiple threads have been merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator note threads have been merged to create this 
kinds of shirts. J'ai choisi un modèle différent. I choose a different model. I'm afraid that's not always true, but more or less, (let's say 90 %) it is right. Thanks You need context to understand. So, I take some examples: J'ai
besoin de l'avis de différents enfants pour savoir si ce livre leur plaira. I need the opinion of different children coming from différent contries, different social level, etc...) Hi! I was wondering when the word "différent" is placed
before or after nouns? I've seen different cases, like ces différents (es) dans le monde" and "les différents (es) taler cases, like ces différents (es) taler cases, like ces différents (es) dans le monde" and "les différents (es) taler cases, like ces différe
but is there a more general rule? I'm still not very clear about this... of course, an example is not a rule, but let's say that if a sentence begins with "il y a" the adjective is after the noun, if the noun starts the sentence, the adjective is after the noun, if the noun, if the noun starts the sentence begins with "il y a" the adjective is after the noun, if the noun starts the sentence, the adjective is after the noun starts the sentence begins with "il y a" the adjective is after the noun, if the noun starts the sentence, the adjective is after the noun starts the sentence begins with "il y a" the adjective is after the noun starts the sentence, the adjective is after the noun starts the sentence begins with "il y a" the adjective is after the noun starts the sentence, the adjective is after the noun starts the sentence begins with "il y a" the adjective is after the noun starts the noun sta
Could it be that it's: un/une/des + noun + différent and le/la/les + différent + noun ? Last edited by a moderator: Apr 21, 2015 Hello, To me, the meaning is not exactly the same when you change the position of "différent" could
mean something as "several". "Ces pays ont des cultures différentes." the meaning of "différentes." the meaning of "différentes before the noun often translates as various.
I quite don't understand your question I was just wondering if différent went after the noun when the indefinite article is used, and before the noun when the definite article is used, as that's what your examples seem to show But the other responses are probably more helpful Différent(e)s is less likely to mean various/plusieurs after the indefinite
article. Some various/several cultures? Quelques différentes/plusieurs cultures? If you mean "differentes/plusieurs cultures différentes qu'on a mentionnées" (the [very] different cultures we were talking about). N'est-ce pas? Last edited by a moderator: Apr 21, 2015 I don't think the article plays a role: "les différentes différentes qu'on a mentionnées" (the [very] different cultures we were talking about).
cultures que nous avons mentionnées..." = "the various cultures we were talking about..." "les cultures différentes que nous avons mentionnées..." = "the various cultures we were talking about..." But the differences are really narrow, I guess... Last edited by a moderator: Apr 21, 2015 Différent(e)s is less likely to mean various/plusieurs after
the indefinite article. That's right. In fact, in such cases, différents functions as a determiner and the indefinite article is impossible: De(s) différents X / différents X / différents X / différents X I am writing a french oral and would like to know if you would say
"bâtiments de différentes époques" or "bâtiments de époques différentes. Google translate says "bâtiments de différentes époques" but I don't trust this. Les francophones peuvent me corriger, mais il me paraît que... If you want to stress the fact that the periods in question all differ from each other, you would place différentes behind the noun, but if
you just mean various ages, then it would probably go before it. If you mean various, the adjective should precede the noun; if you mean different eras I am writing a french oral and would like to know if you would say "bâtiments de différentes époques" or
"bâtiments de époques différentes". Google translate says "bâtiments de différentes époques" but I don't trust this. Bâtiments de différentes époques, but anyway bâtiments de différentes is also possible, provided you don't forget the elision of e in de before a word (here, époques) beginning with a vowel. I'm so confused. I always thought the
word "different" went after the noun. But I just saw this sentence: "Ces sont les different parties de mon avion" Is it before or after the noun, it means "dissimilar". In this case, différentes is a determiner.
It has the meaning you explained, but it can't be a determiner in this specific example (since it is preceded by les). Différent(e)s can only be used as an indefinite determiner, as in the examples given earlier in this specific example (since it is preceded by les). Différent(e)s can only be used as an indefinite determiner, as in the examples given earlier in this specific example (since it is preceded by les). Différent(e)s can only be used as an indefinite determiner in this specific example (since it is preceded by les).
y a quelques ans, mais je ne réussis pas à le confirmer dans mon dictionnaire. Par exemple: pour de différentes raisons, lorsque dans le premier cas, je croyais que l'emphase était sur la différentes Dans le premier cas, je croyais qu'il s'agissait de plusieurs raisons, lorsque dans le premier cas, je croyais qu'il s'agissait de plusieurs raisons, lorsque dans le premier cas, je croyais qu'il s'agissait de plusieurs raisons, lorsque dans le premier cas, je croyais qu'il s'agissait de plusieurs raisons, lorsque dans le premier cas, je croyais qu'il s'agissait de plusieurs raisons, lorsque dans le premier cas, je croyais qu'il s'agissait de plusieurs raisons, lorsque dans le premier cas, je croyais qu'il s'agissait de plusieurs raisons, lorsque dans le premier cas, je croyais qu'il s'agissait de plusieurs raisons, lorsque dans le premier cas, je croyais qu'il s'agissait de plusieurs raisons, lorsque dans le premier cas, je croyais qu'il s'agissait de plusieurs raisons, lorsque dans le premier cas, je croyais qu'il s'agissait de plusieurs raisons, lorsque dans le premier cas, je croyais qu'il s'agissait de plusieurs raisons, lorsque dans le premier cas, je croyais qu'il s'agissait de plusieurs raisons, lorsque dans le premier cas, je croyais qu'il s'agissait de plusieurs raisons, lorsque dans le premier cas, je croyais qu'il s'agissait de plusieurs raisons, lorsque dans le premier cas, je croyais qu'il s'agissait de plusieurs raisons, lorsque dans le premier cas, je croyais qu'il s'agissait de plusieurs raisons, lorsque dans le premier cas, je croyais qu'il s'agissait de plusieurs raisons, lorsque dans le premier cas, je croyais qu'il s'agissait de plusieurs raisons, lorsque dans le premier cas, je croyais qu'il s'agissait de plusieurs raisons, lorsque dans le premier cas, lorsque dans 
signifie "several reasons" et dans le deuxième cas "other reasons" (qui suppose qu'on a déjà parlé d'une certaine raison potentielle). I also have a question about the placement of 'différents' is a masculine, plural noun and 'différents' is a
masculine, plural adjective? If this is the correct translation, why does 'différents' not immediately follow 'domaines'? Tes, "domaine d'application" is considered as one word; you cannot seperate thé elements of a compound word. Last edited by a moderator: Aug 8, 2017 I wouldn't go that far. It is possible - though much rarer and less natural - to
split such noun phrases. Which option sounds better? "If so, then his view is not different from the standard one." Thanks for your help. Your second version sounds more like a general statement, Sextus. Both versions mean roughly the same thing, however, and both sound normal. The first
version seems especially appropriate as a contradiction of an earlier sentence: He thought his view was different, yet others claim that it's just a restatement of earlier thinking. If so, then his view was different from the standard one. Last edited: Jun 22, 2012 It depends on context, especially preceding arguments. The not version says it is false that
his view differs from the standard one; the no version says the difference between his view and the standard one." My finding contradicts a previous prevailing view that his view differs from the standard. "If so,
then his view is no different from the standard one." I'm expressing my finding without knowledge of, or without reference to, any previous analyses. Your second version sounds more like a general statement, Sextus. Both versions mean roughly the same thing, however, and both sound normal. The first version seems especially appropriate as a
contradiction of an earlier sentence: He thought his view was different, yet others claim that it's just a restatement of earlier thinking. If so, then his view is not different than the standard one. Hello. Could we use 'is no different than the standard one.
one'? Does than change the meaning? "No different than" is American English. "No different from" is British English. "No different to" is sometimes used but not everyone considers it correct. (I posted this before seeing the reply by Julian Stuart) Here is a simple argument for "from". Consider the verb "to differ" Example Raspberries differ from
Blackberries in two respects: 1, the colour, and 2, the fact that the stalk can be pulled out of a blackberry. I think that I am safe in saying that no native speaker would use "to" or "than" in that sentence. Let's see if anyone disagrees! Which one of the following is correct in the following context? Why Islamabad
and How it is different? Why Islamabad and How is it different? P.S. Islamabad is the capital city of Pakistan. Thanks! It depends, The first is correct if what follows is an explanation of "why" and "how", but if this is the case, the sentence is a statement rather than a question, so will not end with a question mark. The second is correct if the title is
intended as a question. It is difficult to be more specific without more detail and and a proper context. Your sentences seem to be titles. If this is true, they could both be acceptable under some circumstances. Only further context will help us determine which is correct. If it is a title, then it should be Why Islamabad and How Is It Different or Why
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Islamabad and How It Is Different Last edited: Apr 28, 2012 Which one is correct or better? ...different number of waves are used... [I'm not sure what waves you are talking about, but as an example:] If you used 3 waves in test 1, 6 waves in test 2, and 15 waves in test 3,

you could say " "A different number of waves is used for each test" or "Different numbers of waves are used for the tests. You second option does not work. [I'm not sure what waves you are talking about, but as an example:] If you used 3 waves in test 2, and 15 waves in test 2, and 15 waves in test 3, you could say " "A different numbers of waves are used for the tests. You second option does not work. Thank you very much! Hello everybody! I came across a sentence: "In different times this profession was called different times." Thank you! vlatat, where did you see this sentence? It doesn't look to me like something a native English speaker would have written. What is the rest of the paragraph? You are correct that "at different times" is the more usual way to say "in other times," but there across a sentence: In different times." There is a difference between times on the clock, e.g. 0700, 1430, 4 p.m., etc and periods of time such as "olden times," "modern times," "modern times," "in different times that it is a different time shad in the periods, and takes "in." It take the context of your post to mean time periods, and takes "in." In different times that it is a different times that it is a different time in the past, it is vague. That is, 'at different times in the past, it is vague. If I wanted to refer to something that happened at different times in the past, it is referring to the total times in the past, it is to refer to something that happened at different times in the past, it is to refer to something that happened at different times." If I wanted to refer to something that happened at different times in the past, it is to refer to something that happened at different times. In the past, it is used. In t

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