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You was or you were which is correct

Which is grammatically correct you was or you were. If i were you or if i was you which is correct. You were or you was which one is correct.

English is a complicated but fascinating language, and for this complexity, even native speakers make mistakes when using it. Being well versed in English, both spoken and written, takes time and effort. Most students find verbs and verbs tenses very confused, and the correct use and the forms of the verb 'be' are not exceptions. Like the Greek sea god Proteus, who was able to change forms, the verb 'be' is also known for its various forms and is actually one of the most irregular among all verbs. One of its current forms is ‘they’. This form is the counterpart of the singular “is”, which naturally means that “they are” should be used when the subject is plural. The referee of the subject-verb agreement in English creates complications when using the verb 'are'. However, in general, the verb ‘are’ is used when the subject of the sentence involves two or more people or objects. Because “I am” is in this treasury, it must be used to indicate an action that is being done in the present. Its counterpart, "era", is used when the subject of the sentence is plural, and the action or condition that is expressed has already been completed or the event has occurred in the past. Both “are” and “were” are the verbs that connect. Link verbs work as the subject connectors to the main verb and to more information on the subject. In the example: ‘The dogs are running around the courtyard,’ the verb ‘are’ connects the complete subject ‘I dogs’ to the main verb ‘running’ and ‘around the backyard’, which is a place adverb. Since “they are” – and do not “strange” – is used, it is understood that dogs were running at the time when the statement was written or pronounced. If you want to declare something that has already been completed, say: ‘The dogs were running around the courtyard.’ This means that the action of “running” was done in the past – dogs were no longer around the courtyard when the statement was made. The verb 'were' is used to indicate past actions or past conditions. Similarly to the verb ‘are’, ‘were’ is used when the subject is plural or plural in form. Subjects that may seem singular but may be plural in form include the pronoun 'tu', which may concern a person or more individuals. An example is: ‘You are a good singer.’ ‘You’ in this case refers to one person, but the verb ‘I’m used.’ This is because ‘you’ is a special type of pronoun that takes a plural form. The verb 'are' means that the subject in the sentence was still a singer when the statement was made. The verb 'were' should be used if the person stopped singing or is no longer a good singer. If you want to express a condition or a state of being that is still true on the enunciation of the statement, you can use the verb 'are' – until the subject is plural. You can say: ‘My parentsteachers' if your yours They are teachers until you said the statement. However, if your parents taught in the past, but they don't do it anymore, you should say â € ~ my parents were teachers .â € ™ Even the Were Were 'is used when it refers to something that is no longer true. This is used especially when the person or the subject of the sentence is already dead. You can say: â € œI my grandparents were the most sweet I've ever knownâ € Summary: 1. The verb â € œareâ € ™ is the plural variation of the verb â € œBeâ € ™ and is used in sentences in Which the subject is plural or plural in form and the action or condition takes place in the present. 2. The 'Were' verb is the plural variation of the verb 'be' and is used in sentences where the subject is plural or plural in shape and action or condition is completed in the past. Help us improve. Rate this post! (4 votes, average: 3.75 out of 5) Both were and were correct forms of the verb â € œEesso.â € However, when using it was vs. It depended if you're talking about something imaginary or something real. Hypothetical situations need subjunctive mood, so you should use regardless of the speaker point of view. However, situations that actually happened in the past need indicative mood. This means that the subject-verb agreement enters the game, so you should use it was with I / HE / SHE (she was here) but they were with you / us (you / we were here). Spelling and grammar are just the beginning. Eliminate errors, get topic ideas, increase productivity and outrank competition with the most intelligent content editor # 1 â € "Ink. Ðÿ¤ © Getting the best writing tool for the optimization platform for free web content only for Get Ink writers (indicative mood = reality) was a national champion of women for eight years in a row. (indicative mood = reality) You were right to bring an umbrella. (Secondary mood = imaginary) If you told you not, what do you think he would say? (indicative mood = reality) There was a pot of roasted vegetables in the oven for dinner. (Secondary mood = imaginary) If I were a boy, I shouldn't answer this question. When to use it was vs. He was at a glance: should you use or not? This is a grammatical question that even the English mother tongue struggle to respond correctly. We look at the simplest way to know the difference between it was and was. What's more, you'll see that Vs. They were example sentences and learn to use this irregular verb correctly. Indicative mood: the past of the verb â € œdo Being â € Heroes was she was there was we were we were we were hypothetical: hypothetical situations with the verb â € œI being â € was she was she was there was us eravamopast (Reality) vs. Conjunctive (imagination) conjugations of â € œIstereâ €. In this way, the difference between it was and fell to describe something that really happened in the past vs. an imaginary situation that is not success at all. Also, alsoAbout who speaks. Finally, the subject-verb agreement also comes into play. It was and were the previous versions of the verb to be. Both are correct, depending on the context. 3 simple steps Tell you when to use it was against. Were 1. Ask these questions: Did it really happen in the past? Or are we talking about an imaginary situation that can't be real? 2. If it has actually occurred in the past: the use was with the first and third person singular views: I wasShe wasHe wasYou was but, use were with the second person (you) or third person (they) plural viewpoints. This helps ensure a correct subject-verb agreement. 3. If the situation is imaginary and cannot be real: Were is the only correct option. As such, the use was for each point of view. If I were a professor, I would be eligible for the scholarship. She always wanted her to be born in ancient Rome. If there were more children, we would need to hire another teacher. I bet grandma and grandpa would consider space tourism if they were a little younger. [Examples] In the off-chance that we were winners of the lottery, we donated at least half of the sum to science. Why were the second conditional uses? A second conditional sentence, or type 2 conditional, describes hypothetical or imaginary situations, such as dreams and desires. In some cases, these situations may happen in the future, but most likely they will not. Below is the structure for a second conditional statement: If + verb to be + condition In the above statement, we used “were” instead of “era”. This is even if the latter is considered the simple form of the correct verb of the past to go with the pronoun “I”. We do this because we're talking about an imaginary situation. No one can reverse time and be a baby again, right? This is simply impossible. By saying “If I were”, we are changing the mood of the verb to be indicative to conjunctivi. The indicative mood describes real or factual situations. On the other hand, the subjunctive mood describes situations that are hypothetical or are not real. For second conditional statements, we always use. He's dancing. If she was just a dancer. “Was” Usually refers to the past When you see the word “was,” we are most likely talking about something that previously occurred. Specifically, it has been indicated that the first and third individual singular points of view have acted in the past. For this reason, we use it was with the indicative mood. I was in line to vote for three hours. He was driving on the highway when he saw the band's bus tour go. It was the worst party he'd ever been to until they pulled out the cake. In other words, the rule for era/was usually descends to singular vs. plural when using the tense past of the verb “being”. However, asMost grammatical rules in English, there is an exception here. That is correct: â € œIs if I was â € â € œIf, most of the statements that include if they are In these cases, we oyster were. However, there is an exception to the point of view of the first person: i. on the one hand, we had the indicative mood to indicate reality. On the other hand, we were in the conjunctive mood to refer to imaginary or hypothetical situations. but there is also a third option in the middle: What should you hate when you're not sure if something is real or imaginary? in this case, â€ "if you were" is the grammatically correct choice. in other words, when it is unclear whether something is real or hypothetical, â€ was correct. If you were wrong, then I'm sorry. In the example above, the speaker is not sure if they made a mistake or not. This situation could be imaginary, but it could also be real. Consequently, the speaker cannot be used by this option is for purely imaginary situations. Therefore, we dare â€ "if I were ... to show this doubt grammatically. I'm sorry I didn't educate. I'm sorry if I wasn't polite. now, we compare the â€ œ if you were vs. they were in action: (hypothetic) if I lived in Los Angeles, then I would go to work. the example above expresses a purely imaginary situation: He doesn't live in Los Angeles, so I don't drive to work. monster that the scenery is not real oando the verb â€ "to be" with the conjunctive mood were. (uncertainty) if I lived in Los Angeles at that time, then I would have driven to work. vice versa, the example above expresses doubts. For example, I have lived in Los Angeles in the past, but I have no more. Besides, I used to drive, but I don't have any more. If I don't remember exactly when I moved in or when I stopped driving, I should hate building if I was built to express this doubt to my audience. the difference between was and there were that they described something that actually happened in the past regarding an imaginary situation that never happened at all. when â € "the past time has passed and when the conjunctiva has been tends to ocire exclusively with the past in the indicative mood. However, they were able to express the true time spent in the indicative mood or in an imaginary situation in the conjunctive mood. How do you say the difference? were and passed the trick here is to associate themselves were and the past with the agreement of the subject verb. in other words, if you should be oare it was vs. He was dependent on whom he speaks. For example, the oo was with these views: first person singular = the wonder repost singular = he / she was however, the oo was with these views: second singular person = you weresecond plural person = you (all) werefirst plural person = we werethird person plural = should I be oare was or were they there? if oare was or were with it was with the agreement of the subject verb. when a phrase begins with the word there, the words that follow the verb are usually the subject. for example, in the phrase â € "there are oranges on the table, â € theIt's oranges. Oranges. the subject is singular, then you should use the verb was (“There was an orange...”). However, if the subject is plural, then the correct verb to use was (“There were oranges...”). There was an unexpected snowstorm the day they got married. There were three horses standing in the shade under the trees that day. If using was or were dependent on several factors, including: What? Unless you're a grammarian or advanced polyglotto, you probably never heard of subjunctive mood. In simple terms, the phrase describes a tense verb that we associate with irreal statements or questions. Basically, while most statements reveal something that is happening or has already happened before, a conjunctive phrase refers to something that has not really happened. It could be a wish, a desire, or a suggestion. suggestion.

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