

I'm not a bot





























ask v. tr. 1. To put a question to: When we realized that we didn't know the answer, we asked the teacher. 2. To seek an answer to: ask a question. 3. To seek information about: asked directions. 4. a. To make a request of: asked me for a loan. b. To make a request for. Often used with an infinitive or clause: ask a favor of a friend; asked to go along on the trip; asked that he be allowed to stay out late. 5. To require or call for as a price or condition: asked ten dollars for the book. 6. To expect or demand: ask too much of a child. 7. To invite: asked them to dinner. 8. Archaic To publish, as marriage banns. v. intr. 1. To make inquiry; seek information. 2. To make a request; asked for help. n. pl. asks Informal 1. The act of making a request: "He was contacted by the mayor's fund-raiser ... a day after the mayor made the ask" (Jennifer Fermino). 2. Something that is requested: "Being funny on demand is a big ask" (Anne Curzan). Phrasal Verb: ask out To invite (someone) to a social engagement. Idiom: ask for it (or trouble) Informal To persist in an action despite the likelihood that it will result in difficulty or punishment. [Middle English asken, from Old English cśian, scian; see ais- in the Appendix of Indo-European roots.] Synonyms: ask, question, inquire, query, interrogate, examine, quiz These verbs mean to seek to gain or elicit information from another: Ask is the most neutral term: We asked the police officer for directions. The coach asked me what was wrong. Question implies careful or methodical asking: The prosecutor questioned the witness on several key points. Inquire often suggests a polite or formal request: We inquired whether the hotel had laundry service. The chairman inquired how best to secure the information. Query usually suggests settling a doubt: The proofreader queried the author on the spelling of a name. Interrogate applies especially to official and often aggressive questioning: The detectives interrogated the suspects for several hours. Examine refers particularly to close and detailed questioning to ascertain a person's knowledge or qualifications. The committee examined each candidate separately. Quiz denotes the informal examination of students: The teacher quizzed the pupils on the multiplication table. The shaggy man suggested, "It's pointless asking questions like Button-Bright's," as he took another bite of his apple. However, he thought someone should take care of the poor little chap. The governor then lowered his staff, and while doing so, the old man who held it handed it to the other old man to hold for him, as if it was an inconvenience. He placed his hand on the cross of the staff, stating that the ten crowns requested of him had been lent, but given back with his own hands. The governor seemed puzzled and asked again. Next, two men appeared before him - a farm labourer and a tailor, who showed a pair of shears in his hand. The tailor said, "Your worship, we come to you because this honest man came to my shop yesterday, as I'm an old tailor now, God be thanked." He continued, "He measured a piece of cloth and asked if it would be enough for a cap. I told him it would." Vanderpole visited the Savoy Hotel to meet an American who had written to the Embassy seeking advice on introducing patents in Britain and France. The American asked, "Am I doing something wrong by asking again?" Since when did they grant men leave without them requesting it, as seen in The Musketeers? We often laugh at how bad people are about asking for directions. Princeton's WordNet describes an 'asking' as a request or a question. Wiktionary defines 'asking' as the act of posing a question or making a request. His 'asking' was met with silence, and the concept of asking is sometimes seen as rare in the singular. A question can be an utterance that serves as a request for information. Questions come in various forms, such as polar, alternative, and open questions. They are widely studied in linguistics and philosophy of language. In pragmatics, questions are regarded as illocutionary acts that raise an issue to be resolved in discourse. In formal semantics, questions are seen as the denotations of interrogatives, sets of propositions that answer them. Asking refers to seeking a response or favor, often through verbal or written means. It's a way to express needs, share concerns, gather knowledge, or maintain social interaction. Webster Dictionary defines 'asking' as inquiring or requesting, and it can also be seen as the publishing of banns. In Chaldean Numerology, the numerical value of ASKING is 6, while in Pythagorean Numerology, it's 7. Kardashian West stated that everyone was asking about her Coachella event, even her mom. She replied, "I don't know how many people I can bring; I've never been to Coachella before." Jared Dearing mentioned having clerks who are not digitally native and might have one or two staff members, but they are not familiar with digital systems. paraphrased text here A question can indeed be answered with "yes" or "no". Alternative questions like "Is this a polar question, or an alternative question?" offer multiple possibilities. Open-ended questions, on the other hand, leave room for many possible resolutions. Questions are extensively studied in linguistics and philosophy of language. In pragmatics, they're viewed as illocutionary acts that raise an issue to be resolved during conversation. Within formal semantics, questions are seen as denotations of interrogatives and typically involve sets of propositions that answer them. Linguistically, a question can be categorized on three levels: semantics, pragmatics, and syntax. Semantically, it's defined by its ability to establish a set of logically possible answers. Pragmatically, it seeks to obtain information from the addressee. Syntactically, an interrogative is a type of clause that varies in grammatical rules depending on the language. Some authors conflate these definitions. While prototypical questions satisfy all three, they don't overlap completely. For example, "I would like to know your name." satisfies pragmatics but not semantics or syntax. Indirect speech acts occur when form and function mismatch. A man asking a woman a question is the primary use of questions, which elicit information by indicating desired data. Display questions, where the addressee produces known information, also exist. Directional questions seek instructions rather than facts. For example, "When should I open your gift?" tests knowledge. Questions can serve as indirect speech acts or be used rhetorically. Loaded questions, such as "Have you stopped beating your wife?", can be jokes or embarrassing devices. Semantic classification depends on the set of logically possible answers, with open questions admitting indefinitely many and closed questions a finite number. Questions can be either open or closed, depending on whether they admit indefinitely many possible answers or have a fixed set of possible responses. paraphrased text here Questions in Language and Their Origins A question is a form of interrogative language that requests information about someone or something. However, questions do not necessarily follow the same rules of grammar as direct questions.[11] For example, in English and some other languages, indirect questions are formed without inversion of subject and verb (compare the word order in "where are they?" and "(I wonder) where they are"). Indirect questions may also be subject to the changes of tense and other changes that apply generally to indirect speech. Questions play a vital role in language learning from the earliest stages. They are used by students of all ages as a tool for inquiry education, which emphasizes the skill of having learners create "investigatable" questions. The Socratic method of questioning student responses is also widely used to guide students towards the truth without direct instruction. The ability to ask questions has been extensively studied in relation to language development and comprehension of syntactic structures. Research suggests that humans begin asking questions from an early infancy, using question intonation during the pre-syntactic stage of language development. The concept of "ask" encompasses a range of meanings, including inquiring about someone or something, requesting permission or information, and even making a formal request. The term can be used transitively or intransitively, depending on the context. The most common usage of "ask" is to inquire about someone or something. For example, one might ask how old you are, where you're going, or what you think. This type of questioning is often used to gather information or clarify doubts. In addition to its inquiring function, "ask" can also be used to request permission or information. For instance, you might ask someone if they'd like a drink or if they have any questions. In some cases, "ask" can even imply a sense of obligation or duty. The term "ask" is often confused with other verbs, such as "request," "demand," and "insist." While these words all convey a sense of making a formal request, they differ in their tone and connotation. For example, to demand something typically implies a sense of urgency or authority, whereas to insist on something suggests a stronger emotional investment. Interestingly, the use of "ask" can also be influenced by context and cultural background. In some languages, such as Spanish and French, "ask" is used in place of English prepositions like "to," while in others, like German and Dutch, it is replaced by entirely different words. Despite these differences, one thing remains constant: the importance of clear communication when asking for something. Whether it's information, permission, or simply a favor, being able to express oneself effectively can make all the difference. It means to ask somebody for something or to get information from them. It can also mean to say or write something in the form of a question, in order to get an answer. Usually it is used as a polite way of asking someone if you want some information. Obviously, there are many different ways to use this word. Indefinite pronouns like some people and certain individuals often ask for things. It can also be used to express agreement or support. I think we should do something, said John I agree, let's do it. Some phrasal verbs include ask around, ask for, ask out. There are many thesaurus entries that all mean to say or write something in the form of a question to get information. It can be used as a direct object. Usually someone will use this word when they want some information from you. Obviously it is not just limited to asking for things, but there are other uses of this word too. If you have any more questions, feel free to ask. Asking questions is a great way to get answers and find out new things. It can be used in different contexts like giving or getting feedback. If someone asks the question correctly, they may even get some useful information. Obviously it's not always easy to answer a question correctly, but with practice you'll become better at it. There are many phrases that use this word. Obviously there is one more thing about asking questions. It can also be used in idioms like You shouldn't have said that, or If you keep teasing that cat, you are just asking for trouble!

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