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Hello experts, What is this called in English ? In French it is also called "système d'extraction mécanique contrôlée", it is an air circulation system used to ventilate rooms. Anybody there who knows ? normally we just say extraction system, in my experience maybe "managed, manual extraction system" ? thank you give me beach why managed hunternet ? why not controlled ? En voilà une question difficile. Je ne sais pas, puisque je ne sais pas vraiment de quelle manière est "contrôlé" ce système. Si ce contrôle se rapporte à la manière de commander le système, alors je choisirais "controlled", s'il s'agit de la gestion du système (p.ex., par rapport à l'environnement), alors j'opterai pour "managed". VMC (Ventilation Mécanique Contrôlée) = CMV (Controlled Mechanical Ventilation) tout simplement Bonjour, CMV en anglais semble plutôt s'appliquer au domaine de la médecine et de la respiration artificielle. extrait wikipedia: "Controlled Mechanical Ventilation (CMV). In this mode the ventilator provides a mechanical breath on a preset timing. Patient respiratory efforts are ignored. This is generally uncomfortable for children and adults who are conscious and is usually only used in an unconscious patient. It may also be used in infants who often quickly adapt their breathing pattern to the ventilator timing." Pour une VMC telle qu'on l'entend au niveau bâtiment, j'utiliserais plutôt un terme comme "mechanical air extract system" ou comme "air extraction fan", et je crois avoir rencontré l'acronyme MEV pour "mechanical extract ventilation". A faire confirmer par les natifs! Hello dorydee, Welcome to the forums. I agree. Be careful though, VMC can be either, extract or input, or both in the case of VMC double flux. VMC (Ventilation Mécanique Contrôlée) is just referred to as mechanical ventilation (in the UK, at any rate where we're not all that keen on acronyms.) ps. Certainly depends on specific context, but on the Côte d'Azur I imagine ventilating the rooms, involves bring fresh air in, more that blowing stale air out. Last edited: Jan 27, 2009 hi, I would like to know how actually you make the difference between "simple flux" and "double flux" in the english translation thanks Bonjour PA-frenchie, Welcome to the forums. Good question ! Simple flux is translated as per above - mechanical ventilation. While (Fr) VMC double flux = (En) Heat recovery ventilation in English. Compare the wiki articles for further details if necessary : Par exemple : Les VMC double flux ont été inventées pour économiser de l'énergie. En effet, en hiver, l'air qui est extrait par les VMC simple flux est chaud alors que l'air qui rentre est froid. Le principe d'une VMC double flux est donc d'utiliser un échangeur air/air qui transfère les calories de l'air chaud extrait, avant de le rejeter, à l'air froid prélevé à l'extérieur. Unfortunately this kind of stuff is way beyond the scope of these forums. Translation is what we do; though it must be generally accepted that a better understanding of the word will help you to translate it more accurately. Cheers! Be careful, VMC double flux does not necessarily involve heat exchanger. It does first mean you blow air in and you extract it too...in order to control perfectly the ambience volume change per hour. It looks like double flux could be "forced air", meaning that not only air is extracted from the building but that it is also forced into the building. So VMC double flux would be "forced-air mechanical ventilation". Any opinions against this suggestion ? Agree entirely. That is the way I translated it many times... But at least in France, VMC has the meaning that it deals only with health minimal air flow rate, whereas we say ventilation double flux for large spaces where usually it is air-conditioning... How would you translate VMC or ventilation mécanique contrôlée? Would it be a mechanical ventilator or a fan? It's to extract stale air from a house or building and works with a mechanical fan type of thing. Sorry I'm not very technical. Is there a specific term for this type of system? Looking forward to your comments. Bonjour, My hartrap's says mechanical ventilation system. [...] Last edited by a moderator: Feb 2011 Thanks also to loterham. I checked out the thread you gave me and found the comments there very interesting. I know I'm late to the party, but I'd like to advise against the use of the word ventilation, especially forced or mechanical ventilation, as it can too easily be confused with medical ventilation if it gets divorced from the context. VMC is the "V" part of HVAC and is generally called an air handling system (AHS), centred around an air handling unit (AHU). It comes with or without a heating/cooling coil, as does VMC. The "double flux" part is taken care of by the much more descriptive "supply and extract". [...] I found a web page that talks about "continuous mechanical extract system" but it is barely a technical description of how the device operates. These things seem AWOL from DIY stores in the English-spoken parts of the world. Is it a French-only thing? [...] Last edited by a moderator: May 1, 2024 There's probably an industry-specific name for it, but in colloquial terms, it's just a (household) ventilation system, or air exchange system, looking around amazon.com, I came across "Heat Recovery Ventilator (HRV)" (lookup Fantech VHR 150"), which perfectly matches the usual use of 'VMC double flux'. This expression is (at least) recognized by a home improvement distributor (menards.com/ for whatever reason, I was unable to connect to HomeDepot)... Home Depot doesn't want to deal with European laws regarding cookies and user privacy laws, so they just block the entire continent. I used VPN to look at the Canadian site, and the best I can see is air exchange unit that recover heat/energy. As pointed out by @Notafrog above, the French VMC typically located in the attic does not exist in North America (i.e. USA and Canada) as the mechanical air renewal functionality of buildings is integrated there with air conditioning in HVAC (Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning) systems, whose main unit including fan compressors and heat exchangers are located outside, in the backyard/garden or on rooftops. Nevertheless, I'd be happy if a British person could describe how ventilation is carried out in buildings in the UK, as it is my understanding that A/C is not quite as common there as in the US. I'd like to know if it is acceptable to say "this text is an extract of a novel". It sounds strange to me and I would say from but would like to know if it is possible. Thank-you Yes, it's possible (whether strictly correct or not I'm not sure), but I too prefer "from". What is the French sentence please? This is a French-English vocabulary forum. It's an extract of a novel and it's extracted from a novel It's right I think if extract is used as a noun. Ah indeed, Français 1969 How about this: de in this context can be rendered by either 'from' or 'of', but I prefer the former, generally speaking. Below is an extract from Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English: !! Do not say 'suggest (someone) to do something'. You can use the following structures: suggest that somebody do something • He suggested that we go (NOT suggested us to go) for a drink. You can miss out 'that' • What do you suggest we do (NOT suggest us to do)? suggest doing something • I suggest wearing (NOT suggest to wear) something warm. suggest something • She suggested a walk before dinner. I don't understand why it is ungrammatical to say 'suggest to do something'. I would regard the infinitive 'to do something' as a object (noun phrase), similar to the "wearing" (gerund used as a noun) or "a walk"(noun). Can you guys 'suggest' any reasons behind? Verbs vary greatly in what kind of complements they take. 'Suggest' takes the ones listed, but not an infinitive clause. A clause isn't a noun phrase, it's a completely different structure. suggest that somebody do something: the complement is a subjunctive that-clause. suggest doing something: the complement is a gerund-participial clause. It's not a noun phrase: the gerund-participle is a verb, not a noun, as you can tell by the fact that it can take an object ('suggest wearing a jumper') suggest (somebody) to do something: the (second) complement is a to-infinitival clause, which is an entirely different structure from any of the other three. The fact that you can say, for example, 'I want it' and also 'I want you to go' doesn't mean that 'it' and 'you to go' have any structural similarity - it means rather that 'want' can take several different structures. entangledbank, I am afraid I can't share your opinion. To my understanding, a clause is a complete sentence (subject +verb), while a phrase is NOT a complete sentence (normally a preposition followed by nouns). But both clause and phrase can function as an adverb , an adjective, a subject or an object. When they act as a subject or an object, they are noun clause or phrase (noun equivalent) Gerund is also a noun equivalent. As gerund emerges from an verb, it has the characteristics of an verb and can carry an object. But the basic nature is a noun (or a noun equivalent) So, when I say "I suggest something", something is a noun. But a noun may take different formats, i.e. phrase, gerund, or a clause. But whatever formats it takes, it is a noun or noun equivalent. My question here is that: While "something" may take the forms of clause (that... ) or gerund, why can't it take the form of noun phrase (infinitive), given all these are noun equivalent? A small aside ... , you can suggest someone to do something, but it is important to be clear about the meaning. I suggest Bill to play the part of Hamlet. If I say that, I am suggesting to someone else, not Bill, that Bill should play Hamlet. I mention this because it arose in another recent thread about suggest ... which I can't find just at the moment. I don't understand why it is ungrammatical to say 'suggest to do something'. I would regard the infinitive "to do something" as a object (noun phrase), similar to the "wearing" (gerund used as a noun) or "a walk" (noun). Can you guys 'suggest' any reasons behind? As a suasive verb, suggest can take noun+infinitive construction as an alternative to the that-clause (Quirk, p.1182). However, in I suggest Bill to play the part of Hamlet, the infinitive clause "to play the part of Hamlet" acts as predication adjunct (Quirk,p.1202), not noun phrase as you would regard, and you can't leave out the noun "Bill" by saying "I suggest to play the part of hamlet. Source: CGEL by Quirk et al. Verbs vary greatly in what kind of complements they take. 'Suggest' takes the ones listed, but not an infinitive clause. A clause isn't a noun phrase, it's a completely different structure. suggest that somebody do something: the complement is a subjunctive that-clause. suggest doing something: the complement is a gerund-participial clause. It's not a noun phrase: the gerund-participle is a verb, not a noun, as you can tell by the fact that it can take an object ('suggest wearing a jumper') suggest (somebody) to do something: the (second) complement is a to-infinitival clause, which is an entirely different structure from any of the other three. The fact that you can say, for example, 'I want it' and also 'I want you to go' doesn't mean that 'it' and 'you to go' have any structural similarity - it means rather that 'want' can take several different structures. entangledbank, I am afraid I can't share your opinion. To my understanding, a clause is a complete sentence (subject +verb), while a phrase is NOT a complete sentence (normally a preposition followed by nouns). But both clause and phrase can function as an adverb , an adjective, a subject or an object. When they act as a subject or an object, they are noun clause or phrase (noun equivalent) Gerund is also a noun equivalent. As gerund emerges from an verb, it has the characteristics of an verb and can carry an object. But the basic nature is a noun (or a noun equivalent) So, when I say "I suggest something", something is a noun. But a noun may take different formats, i.e. phrase, gerund, or a clause. But whatever formats it takes, it is a noun or noun equivalent. My question here is that: While "something" may take the forms of clause (that... ) or gerund, why can't it take the form of noun phrase (infinitive), given all these are noun equivalent? A small aside ... , you can suggest someone to do something, but it is important to be clear about the meaning. I suggest Bill to play the part of Hamlet. If I say that, I am suggesting to someone else, not Bill, that Bill should play Hamlet. I mention this because it arose in another recent thread about suggest ... which I can't find just at the moment. I don't understand why it is ungrammatical to say 'suggest to do something'. I would regard the infinitive "to do something" as a modifier of a noun phrase "Bill playing the part of Hamlet". In that sentence the participle phrase is just used as a modifier of a noun phrase "Bill playing the part of Hamlet", it functions basically as an adjective, nothing more. I have no idea, it just seems grammatical. I hope someone can explain. I know for certain that you can use a gerund phrase (according to the Cambridge Dictionary), so I guess you can also say: "I suggest Bill's playing the part of Hamlet." Am I wrong? Edited to add information. Last edited: Feb 13, 2018 I'm sorry. Nevena. I suggest Bill playing the part of Hamlet. I suggest Bill's playing the part of Hamlet. The ING-form would be OK with another verb: I remember Bill playing the part of Hamlet. (less likely) I remember Bill's playing the part of Hamlet. I don't think that Bill playing/Bill's playing is correct. I don't about that, I'm asking why since you can definitely say 'I suggest going somewhere for a tea'. We can say I suggested Bill play Hamlet. Play is not an infinitive in such a sentence, but a subjunctive, that is assumed after suggested. The construction would be unusual, in my experience, after the present of suggest. We can use suggest with the -ing form of a verb when we mention an action but do not mention the person who will do it, because it is understood in the context: She suggested travelling together for safety, since the area was so dangerous. From the Cambridge link above. This makes it clear that the participle/verbal noun can't be used when another person is the subject of the subsidiary clause, in this case, Bill. In other words when the subject is the same as the main clause, then -ing can be used. 'I suggest going home early' = 'I suggest we go home early'. Last edited: Feb 14, 2018 Is it also wrong to say: 'I suggest your going there. How about this one?' 2 I suggest something for you to do. Is it also wrong to say: 'I suggest your going there. How about this one?' 2 I suggest something for you to do. I can't imagine ever saying either of these sentences myself. Is this what you mean by "wrong"? I suggest your going there. -> correct but very formal. How about this one? 2 I suggest something for you to do. -> possible but only in restricted contexts: do not use this generally. @PaulQ Would that make "I suggest Bill's going there" correct too, because Bill's is also a possessive? @PaulQ Would that make "I suggest Bill's going there" correct too, because Bill's is also a possessive? There's a false premise here. I don't think anything would make 'I suggest Bill's going there' right, as a way of saying that I'm suggesting that Bill goes there. Loob told you this in post #13. I couldn't find an example of anything like it in the British Corpus. Last edited: Feb 27, 2018 In my understanding of English grammar, gerunds act as nouns. So, "I suggest Bill's playing the part of Hamlet" does not mean that you suggest Bill for the part of Hamlet. It means that you suggest [a noun]: you suggest Bill's performance as Hamlet... , though. In my understanding of English grammar, gerunds act as nouns. So, "I suggest Bill's playing the part of Hamlet" does not mean that you suggest Bill for the part of Hamlet. It means that you suggest [a noun]: you suggest Bill's performance as Hamlet. What do you suggest it for? We don't know. I suppose it might be correct in a different context. For example, "Whose performance do you suggest should be awarded at the festival?" — "I suggest Bill playing Hamlet in the new Broadway production should be awarded". Probably nowhere near as natural as "I suggest Bill's performance as Hamlet... ", though. Do we award performances at a festival? If you mean Whose performance should be awarded the prize? Then you could say I suggest Bill's performance as Hamlet, but, of course, we are far now from the form of suggest we were discussing earlier. Do we award performances at a festival? I probably should have written "rewarded". If you mean Whose performance should be awarded the prize? Then you could say I suggest Bill's performance as Hamlet, but, of course, we are far now from the form of suggest we were discussing earlier. Yes, of course. I was really just trying to find a context where "I suggest someone's doing" while PaulQ finds it acceptable. The "that" is implied, it's just elided Verbs vary greatly in what kind of complements they take. 'Suggest' takes the ones listed, but not an infinitive clause. A clause isn't a noun phrase, it's a completely different structure. suggest that somebody do something: the complement is a subjunctive that-clause. suggest doing something: the complement is a gerund-participial clause. It's not a noun phrase: the gerund-participle is a verb, not a noun, as you can tell by the fact that it can take an object ('suggest wearing a jumper') suggest (somebody) to do something: the (second) complement is a to-infinitival clause, which is an entirely different structure from any of the other three. The fact that you can say, for example, 'I want it' and also 'I want you to go' doesn't mean that 'it' and 'you to go' have any structural similarity - it means rather that 'want' can take several different structures. Hello, if this reply can still come to your attention after 11 years, can you kindly share how an English learner can know what you said? I looked up OALD but I do not think anyone can glean so much from there. Perhaps you could recommend several grammar authorities for me to explore? Thanks! Hello, if this reply can still come to your attention after 11 years, can you kindly share how an English learner can know what you said? I looked up OALD but I do not think anyone can glean so much from there. Perhaps you could recommend several grammar authorities for me to explore? Thanks! Hello Doveric, It would be easier for us to help you if you could raise a specific issue in a sentence as an example, either in this thread or in a new one. Hello Doveric, It would be easier for us to help you if you could raise a specific issue in a sentence as an example, either in this thread or in a new one. Thanks for the advice, and actually I had already done so. I was just hoping there is an easier and understandable way to learn all these (I just seems endless to learn piece by piece or to make it ask. Reading grammar books isn't too different either as most books just describe how words are used without much reasoning for the readers to understand. I know we are talking about a humanity subject rather than science and so perhaps the problem is on me for unrealistically looking for a systematic way that just doesn't possibly exist. Thanks for responding though. PS. I am sure you found out quite a number of grammatical errors or bad choices of words in my preceding paragraph, and they are exactly why I wish to re-build my English. I thought your English was fine. We can't give comprehensive coverage of wide areas here, but one learns a foreign language a little at a time, and we can be helpful on the small points when they are precisely directed at us. @Loob I hope I'm not boring, but I'm really curious about this. If someone asks "Who do you suggest for the part of Hamlet?", can you answer: "I suggest Bill.?" If the answer is positive, then why couldn't you say "I suggest Bill playing the part of Hamlet"? In that sentence the participle phrase is just used as a modifier of a noun phrase "Bill playing the part of Hamlet", it functions basically as an adjective, nothing more. I have no idea, it just seems grammatical. I hope someone can explain. I know for certain that you can use a gerund phrase (according to the Cambridge Dictionary), so I guess you can also say: "I suggest Bill's playing the part of Hamlet." Am I wrong? Edited to add information. As a student of HCMC University of Social science and Humanity with the major of English Language. As what I learned from college, you can say: "I suggest Bill (should) play the part of hamlet." The structure is: To suggest someone (that) S + (should) + V + Object ... Or to suggest someone (should) do something. For this context it can be considered as an advice or an invitation. For gerund, we should give a certain context as: Bill asked me if I had any idea for his role. I suggested playing the part of Hamlet. For your example, "I suggest Bill playing the part of Hamlet", you may misunderstand it as Adjective Clause, I suggest Bill (who plays) playing the part of Hamlet that he (should) do something. If you just say: "I suggest Bill playing the part of Hamlet", it can be a complete sentence or it can be a sentence that lacks of meaning/modifiers for the main verb suggest (suggest someone do something) now it lacks do something part. To make it clear, it depends on some certain contexts. The 1st context: Tom asked me if I had any idea for the one who will take the leading role in the next play. I suggested Bill playing the part of Hamlet. Now, playing the part of Hamlet is adjective clause modifying for the noun Bill. The 2nd context: There are 2 Bills in my class, the first one is Bill who plays the part of Hercules and the second one is Bill who plays the part of Hamlet. Then I suggest Bill playing the part of Hamlet that he should come early to prepare for his play carefully. Finally, for "I suggest Bill's playing the part of Hamlet". Put it into a certain contexts : Teacher wants to know which performance of Bill is better, Bill's playing the part of Hamlet or Bill's playing the part of Hercules. I suggest Bill's playing the part of Hamlet. Last edited: Nov 13, 2021 I suggest (to the director) Bill playing the part of Hamlet is a good choice, suggest to do is generally considered incorrect usage. But we do see that even in publications of linguistics. Ex. "We suggest to try and avoid using the tide overlay" (Steven Moran, Michael Cysouw, The Unicode Cookbook for Linguists, p.58). Note the authors are linguists. (Not that it makes the usage correct. I personally would not say that.) Last edited: Jul 15, 2022 Thanks for the advice, and actually I had already done so. I was just hoping there is an easier and understandable way to learn all these (it just seems endless to learn piece by piece or to make it ask. Reading grammar books isn't too different either as most books just describe how words are used without much reasoning for the readers to understand. I know we are talking about a humanity subject rather than science and so perhaps the problem is on me for unrealistically looking for a systematic way that just doesn't possibly exist. Thanks for responding though. PS. I am sure you found out quite a number of grammatical errors or bad choices of words in my preceding paragraph, and they are exactly why I wish to re-build my English. Doveric, You're asking the exact question I asked many years ago! In fact, I used to use Longman Dictionary for that same purpose: look up the verb usage. As much as we can theorize the rules, there's still too much that we simply can't find a good explanation for. Suppose we're building a robot or a translation machine. Simple rules can and should be programmed for reasons of computational efficiency. But what can and cannot follow a verb is better handled on a per-verb basis. For a human, after thousands of times of listening, reading, and saying that, you no longer need a rule about it. "This is an extract of the book War and Peace," is what I would have always said, but recently I was told it should be "an extract from". Can anyone give me a definitive answer to this? You can extract some text from a book. You can extract some text out of a book. You cannot extract some text of a book. So "from" is correct, and "of" is wrong. You use "of" in "part of", but not "extract of". But "extract" is not being used as a verb, but as a noun, here. Sure, "from" works in both cases, and you would hardly say "This is an extract out of a book." "This is an extract of the book War and Peace." ... If you made an extract of War and Peace, you would presumably bolt the book in a pan overnight and then simmer until most of the liquid had evaporated. The phrase "an extract of" is used but with a different (related) meaning: The WR dictionary definition 7 applies: "a solid or liquid substance containing the essence of a food, plant, or drug in concentrated form:beef extract; vanilla extract. Hi! I have another question... Is it possible to say: "This video is an extract from a CBS morning programme about Japanese kids..." or should I say "... is taken from..."? or is there another (and probably completely different) possibility? I think a 'clip from' is what you need. Does this word exist: identifier? There is not this word in a dictionary but I can see it on the internet. What do you think identifier means? Can you give us an example from the internet? You will find examples of its use in particular circumstances, but outside of those circumstances you should not use it. What do you think identifier means? Can you give us an example from the internet? For example, having a state vector with only angular velocities available, we may assume appropriate velocity identifiers tructure so as to achieve the estimated angular velocities of particular wheels at the output. This identifier labels the program and must precede all instructions. ————— As far as I understand it, it is something that serves as the identification of an object. (For example, having a state vector with only angular velocities available, we may assume appropriate velocity identifiers tructure so as to achieve the estimated angular velocities of particular wheels at the output. This identifier labels the program and must precede all instructions. ...we applied the previously explained landmark identifiers in the following manner: That was very obviously not written by a native speaker. That said, there are examples of it from native speakers. Google Books (context: artificial intelligence). ...we applied the previously explained landmark identifiers in the following manner: I don't think this is a native speaker either. The book is a collection of papers from a symposium, so there are a multitude of individual authors. The authors for this paper are not included in the Google extract but there are many basic mistakes if you read through it, including sometimes calling the robot him and sometimes her. Here's one other specific example, "...actions that guide herself to the direction of the goal". To me, it seems they are using the word "identifiers" to mean "identification processes". They actually use that phrase in the excerpt a little farther down. I would chalk it up to non-native speakers and not creative writing. Does this word exist: identifier? For example, having a state vector with only angular velocities available, we may assume appropriate velocity identifiers tructure so as to achieve the estimated angular velocities of particular wheels at the output. This identifier labels the program and must precede all instructions. Are you referring to my post? Only by accident - I saved Ivan 1 for an example. But the author of your link is Elena Lazkano (native language = Basque): UPV/EHU - RSAIT - Elena Lazkano I suppose that "Identifier" could be understood as "a string that identifies a reference" but "Identifier", "identifying" or "reference" would do that job. Seems like a "translation" error from identifier=Yes but the example I found was written by a native speaker. I don't think it was. See my entry at #8 and Paul's at #9. And read several paragraphs of the extract. There are numerous usage errors. The author's name on the book sounds like the name of a native speaker but the book includes academic papers by various authors. Sorry, you're right. 盖藤平字一如何翻译？？ permitted by state? I just googled it out of curiosity. Amazing the things you can find through Google! :-) Here is an extract of what I found on a site called "lady tom": "国药准字"是药品生产单位在生产新药前，经国家食品药品监督管理局审批后，取得的药品生产批准文号，相当于人的身份证。其格式为：国药准字+1位字母+8位数字，其中化学药品使用的字母为“H”，中药使用的字母为“Z”等等。只有获得批准文号，药厂才可以生产、销售。” We would say authorised in that context rather than permitted or allowed which sound more like tolerated But the most common when dealing with drugs (forgive me that pun) is to say legal or illegal drugs. 直接说 gzzz 文号就是approval number