I'm not a robot

It's almost the same, and both are used constantly today interchangeably to mean the same thing; but, there are subtle differences. cheap adj: at low price, worth more than cost. adverb: at or for a low price low adj: from top to bottom, below average in amount, extent, or intensity; small: adverb: in or in a low position or state cheap and low are synonyms for each other and synonyms for inexpensive. In both sentences, the root words low and cheap are being used as adjectives. The connotation one over the other is, getting something cheap, you to get at a low price, and the item itself was worth more than the cost. Low price might make someone believe they are getting something cheaper. Stores often trick buyers by offering items at a lower price. This, to make the buyer think the seller is selling something cheap; but, saying you paid a lower price for something doesn't make the item itself worth more than the cost. Again, they are synonyms of each other. Just remember the adjective definition difference that separates cheap from low. source: word definition cheap, low (www.dict.com) Formally, and where the term probably originates, a price point is an economic term with a specific meaning: "[a price] at which demand for a given product is supposed to stay relatively high".However, in popular parlance, and this happens often with technical terms, it has acquired another, related, meaning. While mostly synonymous with price, it emphasizes that the price was a choice made by the potential seller instead of a static fact that the buyer has to endure.An additional, related, aspect that is emphasized is the relationship between the price and other "competitive prices", according to Dictionary.com:the price for which something is sold on the retail market, especially in relation to a range of competitive pricesFor example, "our shampoo is a bargain at this price point" and "I don't think I can make this deal at this price point" both emphasize the choice that the potential seller is making among other realistically potential prices.In the first case, the seller is ingratiating themselves with the customer for offering such a good bargain, which they suggest they didn't have to do. The seller is further suggesting that the customer may not be able to find such a good bargain elsewhere. In the second case, the negotiator is letting the other party know that they are aware that the price was a choice and that it can, given the right circumstances, be changed. The negotiator is further suggesting that they may be able to find a better deal elsewhere.While the term also has the effect of making someone sound more commercial, if not clever, substituting "price" for "price point" in the above examples discards some of the subtle connotations. Take a look at this link for better understanding on usage of certain prepositions. The definition of "OF" as a preposition- Of Used for belonging to, relating to, or connected with: Examples of "of" as a preposition- The secret of this game is that you cant ever win. The highlight of the show is at the end. The first page of the book describes the authors profile In context of this definition, look at your first sentence. Audi Cuts Prices of Spare Parts in China The preposition "OF" is used here to indicate that the price belongs to/is used in relation with prices of spare parts. Now, the definition of "FOR" as a preposition- For Used to indicate the use of something: Some examples of "for" as a preposition- This place is for exhibitions and shows. I baked a cake for your birthday. I put a note on the door for privacy. She has been studying hard for the final exam. And now, looking at your second statement- Starbucks to Raise Prices for Packaged Coffee, Other Products Ask yourself- Starbucks is raising prices for what? Intuitively, "for" is a better fit here than "of". First of all, dictionaries list both spellings, and pricy is generally listed as a variant spelling of pricey, not the other way round, at least in the dictionaries I have checked (Merriam-Webster, Wiktionary, New Oxford American Dictionary, American Heritage Dictionary, Cambridge Dictionaries Online). Secondly, the usage stats from the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) and the British National Corpus (BNC) look as follows: COCA BNCpricey 1421 73pricy 36 4 As you can see, this is not an American vs. British English thing. Pricey is clearly more popular on both sides of the pond. Furthermore, the Corpus of Historical American English (COHA) paints the following picture: (X axis: year, Y axis: absolute number of hits.) So, this suggests three things, at least for American English: Both words are surprisingly recent coinages. COHA does return three more hits from 1837, 1928, and 1966, but they all look like typos or OCR failures to me. Etymonline confirms: "1932, from price + -y".Pricey has always been more popular than pricy.Pricey is getting even more popular, while pricy fades in comparison. So the bottom line is: both spellings are correct, but if you want to be on the safe side, pricey is the way to go. If you're going to use a symbol rather than spell out the currency's name, you should always put the currency symbol directly to the left of the digits: "$10" and never "10 $". As for the placement of the country indicator, it's generally before the symbol/amount string: "US $10", although I have seen "$10 US" in magazines as well, so (as long as you're consistent) I wouldn't worry too much. If you choose "USD", it seems to be your choice whether to put it to the left or the right: "USD 10" or "10 USD". However, if you're talking about larger amounts - millions, billions, trillions - the rules are a bit more strict:"US $10 billion", "USD 10 billion" In newspaper and magazine usage recently, it's almost always simply "$" or "dollar", with no national specifier - I looked at today's Wall Street Journal, New York Times, Times of London, Le Monde, Le Figaro, and Der Spiegel - none of them specify the country when referring to dollar amounts (although the French refuse to use a symbol or abbreviation.) The aim of this post is to at least attempt to explain and answer, in part, the OP's second question. Namely: Where did this phrase originate from and why is it used in this way? The origins of the catch phrase or idiom is somewhat disputed In The New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English: J-Z; its author, Eric Partridge, claims: what price...? consider the worth of something!; what do you think of something? UK. 1893 Occasionally admiring, but generally sarcastic, in reference to a declared or well-understood value However, according to The Yale Literary Magazine (1925) it all began with the 1924 Broadway comedy-drama play, What Price Glory?, which was made into a silent movie two years later. "WHAT PRICE GLORY?", I suppose, started it and set the idiom. And then came the long string. . . What Price Popularity, What Price Athletic Commercialism, What Price Monogamy, What Price Mahogany Chairs, What Price What- and-what-not? Source: Google Books The Broadway play and film were both a huge success; it permitted one of its authors, Maxwell Anderson, to leave teaching and journalism in order to begin a long and successful career as a professional playwright. In fact, if one looks at the biographies of the two playwrights it becomes clear where the inspiration for the play title came from. Maxwell Anderson He became the principal of a high school in Minnewaukan, North Dakota, also teaching English there, but was fired in 1913 for making pacifist statements to his students. [...] he became chairman of the English department at Whittier College in 1917. He was fired after a year for public statements supporting Arthur Camp, a jailed student seeking status as a conscientious objector. Anderson moved to Palo Alto to write for the San Francisco Evening Bulletin, but was fired for writing an editorial stating that it would be impossible for Germany to pay off its war debt. Laurence Stallings [...] he joined the United States Marine Reserve himself in 1917. He was assigned to active duty and arrived in France in time to participate in the fighting at Chteau-Thierry, where he was wounded in the leg in the Battle of Belleau Wood. After begging the doctors not to amputate, he came home to spend two painful years recuperating (He later damaged it with a fall on the ice, and it was amputated in 1922. Meaning Because it is recognized as being an idiom, What price _NOUN__? does not have to comply with the semantic and grammatical rules of everyday English. The idiom in its entirety carries the meaning. Idioms are not meant to be deconstructed nor the order of their words changed. If you do so, you change their figurative meaning. Take for example the idiom rise and shine, although we can physically rise from our beds, we cannot shinethat verb is used as a metaphor. Therefore one could consider the idiomatic phrase What price freedom? to convey a literal, figurative and metaphorical meaning. Or more simply, regard it as a figure of speech, which Wikipedia defines A figure of speech is figurative language in the form of a single word or phrase. It can be a special repetition, arrangement or omission of words with literal meaning, or a phrase with a specialized meaning not based on the literal meaning of the words. What price [is] freedom? [At] what price [does] freedom [come]?What [is the] price [we pay for] freedom? The above phrases can be summarised by the Cambridge Dictionaries' definition: something that you say which means it is possible that the fame, success etc. that has been achieved was not worth all the suffering it has caused. Google Books shows how the formula What price + noun has been used (with some curious choice of expressions) in the American English corpus since the 1920s I think it is ok to say 'how much is it?' or 'what is the price of it?', but can I say 'what price is it?' Also, why sometimes we can both use 'what xxx is it' and 'what is it's xxx' but sometimes we can't. For example we can say 'what nationality are you?' but we cannot say 'what job are you?' Thanks in advance :) 3 The first two answers above are not on point, the third is just wrong. The answer to the original question is a simple "Yes." For the question, it doesn't matter how tax (or service charge) is calculated, we know it's $10. Similarly it doesn't matter whether the discount is applied before or after tax, we know it's $5. According to the opening statement:The gross price is the price before deductions. The net price is the price after deductions [and, by the way, the price you pay]. Thus, exactly as posed:$100 -> initial price$110 -> gross price$105 -> net price [price paid] In Insider Secrets To Hydraulics book there are two sentences with price in it: 1) Befor the distributor can quote you a price on an equivalent pump, a sales engineer has to identify all the specifications of the existing unit, such as shaft, mounting, ports and displacement, and then cross-reference this information to find a suitable alternative. 2) Assuming the price for the 'Brand-Y' pump is cheaper than the price you were quoted for the 'Brand-X' unit and the two brands are similar in quality, you can use this as leverage to get a better deal from the 'Brand-X' distributor. Can you explain to me why in 1) there is construction with preposition "on" and in 2) there is construction with preposition "for". 2 Closed. This question is off-topic. It is not currently accepting answers. Can the word dear replace expensive, as in "That new T.V is too dear"? The dictionary says so, but I was completely unaware that it had that connotation. I want to use it in writing because it's a shorter, simpler sounding word with a regular comparative/superlative, dearer and dearest, but it doesn't sound idiomatic at all. No one round these parts would say that. Does anybody else in the English-speaking world say this? I tried searching a corpus but all results came back with dear used as a term of endearment.

Print vinyl sticker. Printer vinyl. Vinyl inkjet. How much does vinyl lettering cost. Harga sticker vinyl per meter. Harga stiker vinyl per meter.