I'm not a robot

No sé cómo traducir la expresión 'pipe character' dentro del contexto: "Separate multiple variables with comma or pipe “|” characters." En español no sé cómo se llama al carácter "|". ¿Me podéis ayudar? Muchas gracias de antemano. Excelente!!! Además, en la página puedo ver cómo se nombran otros caracteres y signos de puntuación. MUCHÍSIMAS GRACIAS 怎么说？ 这是什么意思？ 有什么不同？ 请教我一下例句 自由提问 Hi, I'd like to know if can I write the turkish letters ğ, ş, ç, ı on my english keyboard with the combinatıon: ALT + number Thanks! You can make shortcuts yourself. Open a Word document. Choose "Insert", "Symbol" and then any of the fonts that have international set of characters (like Times New Roman, Verdana, Tahoma etc.). Choose the letter you want to create a shortcut for. Click "Shortcut Key" (down left). In the "Press new shortcut key" field type the combination you want, but before you confirm it, check if it's assigned to some other function. (It will inform you if the combination is "assigned" or "unassigned".) You can use ALT+something, but those functions are already assigned mostly, so I prefer CTRL+something (for example, my ç is CTRL+,+c – easy to remember because it's like adding a small comma under "c" letter). Hope I helped. Press "Alt" button and write any of those numbers for any letter keeping pressed on "Alt" .. Are you planning to memorize them Â - 0194 â - 0226 Ç - 0199 ç - 0231 Ğ - 0208 ğ - 0240 İ - 0221 ı - Î - 0206 î - 0238 Ö - 0214 ö - 0246 Ş - 0222 ş - 0254 Ü - 0220 ü - 0252 I couldn't find the lowercase i - dotless, sorry. And this site might come in handy. You write the Turkish text with non-Turkish alphabet letters and it deasciifies them. Very good word it does, I tried Hope it helps .. Press "Alt" button and write any of those numbers for any letter keeping pressed on "Alt" .. Are you planning to memorize them Â - 0194 â - 0226 Ç - 0199 ç - 0231 Ğ - 0208 ğ - 0240 İ - 0221 ı - Î - 0206 î - 0238 Ö - 0214 ö - 0246 Ş - 0222 ş - 0254 Ü - 0220 ü - 0252 I couldn't find the lowercase i - dotless, sorry. And this site might come in handy. You write the Turkish text with non-Turkish alphabet letters and it deasciifies them. Very good word it does, I tried Hope it helps .. On my german keyboard the combination ALT + number only does work with the letter ç, but not with the other letters. In any case it does work with the turkish keyboard. Many thanks for your help! or you can copy and paste, if you dont want to do that alt bla bla stuff, just copy and paste the letters above to a word pad etc. and then copy paste the letters whenever you gonna need them you can use this website for the texts in Turkish, well, it helped me a lot when i had to work with a different keyboard, stupid mistakes may occur yet still it is quite useful PS: I am not allowed to post the URL but you can search the website as "Turkish text deasciifier" You can write âşçğüıöûî ÂŞÇĞÜİÖÛÎ Turkish letters by using the 'Alt Gr' key without changing keyboard with the free program offered by This program is just an extension of keyboard, it doesn't affect the other keys. Last edited by a moderator: May 2, 2011 The i with no dot alt code is Alt+213 Enjoy. On my german keyboard the combination ALT + number only does work with the letter ç, but not with the other letters. In any case it does work with the turkish keyboard. Many thanks for your help! Bei mir (german keyboard) hat funktioniert: Â Alt [gedrückt] 0194 [Zahlenblock] â Alt [gedrückt] 0226 [Zahlenblock] Î Alt [gedrückt] 0206 [Zahlenblock] î Alt [gedrückt] 0238 [Zahlenblock] Ç Alt [gedrückt] 0199 [Zahlenblock] ç Alt [gedrückt] 0231 [Zahlenblock] Ş Alt [gedrückt] 0350 [Zahlenblock] ş Alt [gedrückt] 0351 [Zahlenblock] yumusak g: Ğ Alt [gedrückt] 0286 [Zahlenblock] ğ Alt [gedrückt] 0287 [Zahlenblock] İ / i (mit Punkt): İ Alt [gedrückt] 0304 [Zahlenblock] i Normales kleines i ı (ohne Punkt): I Normales großes I ı Alt [gedrückt] 0305 [Zahlenblock] ı Alt [gedrückt] 213 [Zahlenblock (nicht 0213)] I hope it helps If you're looking for a temporary solution you can use this one turkceyaz.com Write the letters w/o using the special Turkish characters and this site will add the special characters for you for example If you write it like "Kis masali" this site will make it "Kış Masalı" Are there any differences in French Quotations («») and English quotation("") grammatically? If so what are they? The main usage of quotation marks is the same in both languages: quoting or emphasizing words or phrases. The typography rules are however a bit different. When using French guillemets, you should add an (ideally thin) non-breaking space on either side of the quoted text (e.g., « Bonjour ! »), whereas no spaces are used with English quotation marks (e.g., “Hello!”). In French, a punctuation mark closing a sentence comes before or after the closing guillemet depending on whether it modifies the quoted text or the whole sentence (e.g., Il lui a demandé : « Veux-tu que je t'aide ? » mais c'était à contre-cœur, but, Il a dit : « Je vais t'aider », mais finalement il n'a rien fait). In English, the closing punctuation of a phrase is supposed to come always inside the quotation marks (e.g., He said, “I will help you,” but he never did). Bonjour, en anglais, lorsque je lis, je remarque que la virgule qui sert normalement à séparer la citation et la suite du texte est implantée juste avant la deuxième quotation mark. Exemple : ‘Ah, shut up, Dursley, yeh great prune,’ said the giant. — Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Alors qu'en français, on écrirait : « Ah, shut up, Dursley, yeh great prune », said the giant. — Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Pourquoi fait-on cela ? Merci à vous. C'est seulement l'usage typographique en vigueur pour l'anglais qui est différent de l'usage français. Il y a par ailleurs des différences entre les pays et entre les différents manuels typographiques anglophones. Pour plus de détails, voir Quotation marks in English - Wikipedia. Last edited: Jul 29, 2017 In English, the closing punctuation of a phrase is supposed to come always inside the quotation marks (e.g., He said, “I will help you,” but he never did). This is true only in America. Here in Britain you enclose the punctuation in the speech marks only if the punctuation is part of the quotation. In your example we write: He said "I will help you", but he never did. More precisely, in the UK the standard rule is indeed not to enclose trailing commas inside quotations for true quotations, i.e., sentences that were actually spoken. But, as strange as it may be, the rule is to follow American style for fictional dialogues as in Harry Potter's example above. How is a quote within a quote rendered in French? In America, we have the special rule to use single quotes to demarcate a quotation that is inside another quotation in double quotes. Example: "As I once told you," I repeated to him, "Mark Twain didn't say, 'Honesty is the best policy.' He said, 'Honesty is the best policy – when there is money in it.'" How would this be rendered in French? Double guillemets? Are double or single quotes ("", '') ever used in French? How is a quote within a quote rendered in French? There are different ways to render this. The standard way is to use English double quotes (“…”) for quotes within a quote: « Comme je te l'ai dit une fois, je lui ai répété, Mark Twain n'a pas dit : “L'honnêteté est la meilleure politique.” Il a dit : “L'honnêteté est la meilleure politique… quand il y a de l'argent en jeu.” » I however prefer single guillemets (‹ … ›) instead of English double quotes, but this is only used in Switzerland as far as I know: « Comme je te l'ai dit une fois, je lui ai répété, Mark Twain n'a pas dit : ‹ L'honnêteté est la meilleure politique. › Il a dit : ‹ L'honnêteté est la meilleure politique… quand il y a de l'argent en jeu. › » We however never use English single quotes (‘…’) in French as they are too easily confused with apostrophes (’). For more details, please refer to FR: citations imbriquées - quotation within a quotation - typography. Can I make a combination of "tiret" and "guillemets" in the same dialogue? Example: Après une longue pause, Anne-Laure te demande : « Qu'y a-t-il ? » — Rien, réponds-tu. I would really appreciate it if someone could tell us the keyboard combination to type guillemets. I'm currently copying and pasting them from Internet and it's rather laborious. In the WordReference forums you can insert them by clicking the Ω button and selecting them. For keyboard shortcuts, see our sticky. That link will come in really handy, thanks for posting! hello using a standard english keyboard, swedish characters can only be used by typing in the Alt code. Is it acceptable to replace ä with ae and ö with oe, like in german? Is there one for å? thanks. Hi Arkalai! As far as I know ä and ö did originate from ae and oe, or were at least written like that. å on the other hand originated from aa, or used to be written that way. Hope that helps! MarX hello using a standard english keyboard, swedish characters can only be used by typing in the Alt code. Is it acceptable to replace ä with ae and ö with oe, like in german? Is there one for å? thanks. It is not only acceptable - it is the correct way to do it. TELEX-machines used to do i automatically even though you had those charactesr on the keyboard. The substitute for "å" is "aa". Until sometime around the fifties Danes did not use "å" - the double-a was standard spelling. hello using a standard english keyboard, swedish characters can only be used by typing in the Alt code. Is it acceptable to replace ä with ae and ö with oe, like in german? Is there one for å? thanks. All depends on context! In a chat message, yes it might be acceptable, knowing that the other person cannot type the correct letters. But it can still create misunderstandings and shouldn't be used as a general rule. In emails, formal as well as informal, I wouldn't recommend it at all. Om man i ett visst sammanhang inte kan använda bokstäver som är försedda med diakritiska tecken, t.ex. å, ä och ö, är det i regel inte lämpligt att byta ut den diakritförsedda bokstaven mot ett annat tecken. I stället skrivs bokstaven utan sin diakrit: ï skrivs i, ó skrivs o, å och ä skrivs a, ö skrivs o o.s.v. […] I mycket speciella sammanhang där a för å, ä och o för ö av någon anledning blir för otydligt, kan man undantagsvis ersätta å, ä och ö med bokstavskombinationerna aa, ae respektive oe. I highly recommend that you use Å, Ä and Ö. You may want to try the US-International keyboard layout for easier access. It's acceptable, but it's less common in the Scandinavian languages than it is in German (probably because æøåäö count as separate letters here, and not just as accented letters as in German, French, etc). Personally, I find it mildly annoying to read texts that are written with substituted letters, so if you want to do your reader a favour, I think you should also consider making the effort. It's acceptable, but it's less common in the Scandinavian languages than it is in German (probably because æøåäö count as separate letters here, and not just as accented letters as in German, French, etc). Personally, I find it mildly annoying to read texts that are written with substituted letters, so if you want to do your reader a favour, I think you should also consider making the effort. Some friends of mine use the aa-å. ae-ä, oe-ö substitutions when mailing from abroad. Others just skip the dots/circles. Surprise surprise, I rather prefer reading the skipped varieties. Myself, abroad I'm always carrying a liddle slip with the appropriate Windows Alt codes. There are only six of them for åäö caps/lower case, and for people I care about, I find the minimal extra effort to make their reading easier is well worth my miniscule additional work. I'd say acceptable when you can't possibly type those letters, but I don't think it's advisable at all. Correct? I don't know what Språkrådet says about it, to me it doesn't feel correct, rather just an emergency solution because those are simply Swedish letters and are supposed to be used. In chats and text messages you'll often find ä replaced with e, which is not correct at all, but just a fast way to type. Personally I go for a (ä & å) and o (ö) when I don't have the right keyboard, like when using laptops without number pad so I can't use the Alt+number option. It's acceptable, but it's less common in the Scandinavian languages than it is in German (probably because æøåäö count as separate letters here, and not just as accented letters as in German, French, etc). Personally, I find it mildly annoying to read texts that are written with substituted letters, so if you want to do your reader a favour, I think you should also consider making the effort. Still, if you don't hav them in your character set, you don't have them. Or if you are writing names in a language where nobody would understand the Scandinavian characters, or for various technical reasons they would not be acceptable - then they are OK. What is absolutely uselessness is when e.g. the editors of electronic maps for road navigation equipment just substitute ø with an o and so on. Nobody really has a chance to know how to look up A.P. Møllers PLads and such. Or if you are writing names in a language where nobody would understand the Scandinavian characters, or for various technical reasons they would not be acceptable - then they are OK. That would be writing a Swedish name using another language's character set, somehow writing in another language, not writing in Swedish. And no language has any authority on another. For instance, even if the inexistent English Language Academy claimed it's ok to write Swedish names that way, that (imaginary) academy (but actual for other languages) has no right to say what's right or wrong in other languages but English. It could only set the rules about how to transcribe certain foreign characters into English, but that would not be writing in Swedish. I understand the OP wants to know if that spelling is correct according to the Swedish spelling rules (am I right you want to know that?), and the answer imo is no, I would neve consider that correct but you can use that as some kind of more or less standard transcription for those sounds/keyboard limitations, etc. As it's been mentioned, Swedes usually write a/o for ä/ö rather than ae/oe. If it's informal, skipping works, otherwise, use the right letters. Personally, I have never seen aa/ae/oe for å/ä/ö used in Swedish mails or chatting, only plain a's and o's. That's what I'd do myself if I don't have the time or can't be bothered when abroad. a/ä/ö is also quite common (because you can make the latter using a/o+¨, but there's no circle). Otherwise, copy-pasting works fine, and anything you google up in Swedish will provide you with the letters. Or, if you have MS Word, make it autoreplace some signs with the appropriate letter. Piece of cake . In chats and text messages you'll often find ä replaced with e, which is not correct at all, but just a fast way to type. That's actually not a bad idea at all. Although I don't see the need for that at the moment since I'm using a German keyboard . When I chat in Swedish, I use ä and ö normally, and replace å with aa or, less frequently, a simple a. That's actually not a bad idea at all. Although I don't see the need for that at the moment since I'm using a German keyboard If you're using a Swedish mobile phone you'll need to press the key four times to get an ä, just one to get an e. If that phone can't be set to Swedish, you might need to get to the special characters set. Besides, many people write the way things are pronounced, as discussed here before: de=dom, är=e, etc. The international spelling alphabet used in aviation and many other contexts does indeed replace å with aa, ä with ae and ö with oe. They won't be used often in civil aviation because the letters aren't used for flight numbers or other things that need to be spelled out often. However, should you need to spell out å, you would say Alpha Alpha, for ä: Alpha Echo and for ö: Oscar Echo. Source: Wikipedia (and a friend who's an air traffic controller) /Wilma All depends on context! In a chat message, yes it might be acceptable, knowing that the other person cannot type the correct letters. But it can still create misunderstandings and shouldn't be used as a general rule. In emails, formal as well as informal, I wouldn't recommend it at all. I am currently writing formal emails in Swedish at work and until now I had been using "ae", "aa" and "oe", oh dear Basically because I have to write in different languages and don't want to be changing the configuration of the keyboard all the time (you can also call me lazy hehe I only change the configuration if I must write in Spanish, my mother tongue, can't do it without the graphic accents hehe).Then is it not very good etiquette? Thanks in advance For formal emails, I would most definitely make the effort of writing it with the Swedish characters. In a professional context, I (and probably lots of other Swedes) would tend to ignore or frown on any messages written in Swedish without the proper character set. You'd probably be taken more seriously, in that case, if the message were written in correct formal English! Also, in Windows XP, there's no excuse, because once you've installed your different language configurations, you just toggle between them using Alt+Shift, and type away. It's soooo easy! All the major keyboard layouts can be found in the same Wikipedia article, click here for the Swedish one! Another option is to write the text in your favourite word processor, using the auto-correction feature to automatically replace aa with å, ae with ä etc. I also found a link where you can get the special characters for most languages online, including IPA for English - typeit.org. That's more cumbersome, but useful for languages you rarely use. /Wilma It's acceptable, but it's less common in the Scandinavian languages than it is in German (probably because æøåäö count as separate letters here, and not just as accented letters as in German, French, etc). This is not correct: äöü count as separate letters (and vowels) in German too. This is not correct: äöü count as separate letters (and vowels) in German too. Oh, sorry about that, and thanks for the correction. What I learned is that they don't have separate positions in the alphabet in German, but are just sorted together with a, o, and u (my dictionary does that). Which makes them not-quite-proper-letters to me , and is opposed to the Scandinavian alphabets which go a, b, ..., z, æ, ø, å, ä, ö (remove the letters that don't apply to your language of choice, and the order should be correct for the ones that are left). What I learned is that they don't have separate positions in the alphabet in German, but are just sorted together with a, o, and u (my dictionary does that). It is worse. You find three different collating sequences: Umlauted vowels are treated as if not umlauted; umlauted vowels are treated as if spelled ae, oe or ue; aäbc... oöpq...uüvwxzy (less frequently). Occasionally you also find ...xyzäöü but that is very rare. I guess it's a matter of definition then. When they don't have their own, well-defined position in the alphabet, then they aren't "real" letters - to me anyway . å is then only written with an "a". If You havent an swedish keybord. As far as I know ä and ö did originate from ae and oe, or were at least written like that. Wikipedia: Originally, phonological umlaut was denoted in written German by adding an e to the affected vowel, either after the vowel or, in small form, above it. Development of the umlaut in Sütterlin: schoen > schön That's German, I know, but I hope it helps in some way. Lloyd The symbol that is the opposite of a slash (or /) or stroke, in French, to my knowledge, is referred to as 'anti-slash', on the basis of the English word 'slash'. The symbol is: \ However, 'anti-slash' is not, to the best of my knowledge, used in English; I believe the English term is 'reverse slash'. Can you confirm the above is correct? Thanks In AE, we often say "back slash" or "forward slash" if we need to distinguish between the two. anti-slash n'est pas dans Le Petit Robert 2007 OK, that's quite possible - what would you say in French then? I have heard 'forward slash' a million times but not 'backward slash'!... En français, j'ai toujours entendu utiliser l'antislash (il ne devrait pas y avoir de tiret, logiquement). Jamais entendu, Kelly ! En revanche, barre oblique (pour slash) est très courant en France. Ok, very interesting - so in French it would indeed be 'antislash' without a hyphen; 'barre oblique inverse' is officialese I think, i.e. a pseudo-French word some official dreamt up not to use an (ugly) 'Anglo-Saxon' word! I did not know 'barre oblique' for 'slash' is used in French... And 'reverse slash' would be the English term, presumably. Like Jann, I use "back slash" J'utilise indifféremment "anti slash" (je ne sais comment l'écrire, je le dis seulement. A l'écrit c'est \ ) ou "back slash". A ma grande honte, je dis aussi "anti quote" pour ceci : ` . OK, so we would have:- -In French: Barre oblique or slash -In English: Slash or stroke or forward slash And the opposite: -In French: Barre oblique inverse or antislash -In English: Reverse slash, or Backward slash, or Back slash I don't think 'slash' for 'barre oblique' is used in French... [Edit: Apparently, yes it is...] Karine, OK, I have amended my previous entry then Yes, you don't seriously think that people use "barre oblique" and "barre oblique inverse" when talking about computer path names, do you? Well I can tell you that they don't, otherwise you'd hear sentences like these: (Linux) Ok, va chercher dans barre oblique home barre oblique usr barre oblique tmp barre oblique partoche et tu trouveras ton fichier (ou mieux encore, Windows) Ok, va chercher dans C deux-points barre oblique inverse Windows barre oblique inverse System32 barre oblique inverse drivers barre oblique inverse etc pour trouver ton fichier "hosts" When I summed up, I did not imply that 'barre oblique' or 'barre oblique inverse' are widely used; what I meant was that they are recognised terms for 'slash' and 'reverse slash'. I did not know those terms and it is useful for me to know that they exist and may be used. If you read the whole Thread, you will see that some French-speakers did say that they do use those terms, in fact... Yes, you don't seriously think that people use "barre oblique" and "barre oblique inverse" when talking about computer path names, do you? Well I can tell you that they don't, otherwise you'd hear sentences like these: (Linux) Ok, va chercher dans barre oblique home barre oblique usr barre oblique tmp barre oblique partoche et tu trouveras ton fichier (ou mieux encore, Windows) Ok, va chercher dans C deux-points barre oblique inverse Windows barre oblique inverse System32 barre oblique inverse drivers barre oblique inverse etc pour trouver ton fichier "hosts" Ou encore Oublie les obliques et les slaches et utilise la fonction "Recherche" I stumbled on this thread from an accidental google search of "\" or "back slash". I thought it was very interesting and now I have to give my 2 cents (yes, 11 years later). Anyways I live in America, was born and raised here and I have not heard anything other than forward slash, front slash and back slash used in reference to a "slash". In fact I had no idea it was referred to as anything different until reading this thread right now. Especially antislash. Which I think is interesting, because basically you are saying "not a slash" or "opposite of slash". Whereas in America we are just calling it what it is. A slash that goes from left down to the right. Therefore it is a backwards leaning "slash" as oppose to "front slash" which is forward leaning? Maybe that is a strange way to think about it, but I thought "antislash" was a very amusing way of referring to it. Might as well say "not a slash"; but then I would say, "What is it then?". lol Maybe "anti" can be used as an adjective or noun too, I don't know, I think of it as a verb. Welcome to the Forum, motoxxx138! My impression, from reading the preceding posts, is that "antislash" is one of the terms that is used in French. I don't think anyone was proposing that the word is used in the US. To people who don't speak English, I would probably say "anti-slash". But to my English-speaking French colleagues, I would say "backslash" because that's shorter. And this is very likely why almost no one will use "Barre oblique (inverse)" in normal speech. Academicians feel obliged to translate every single word/expression which has a non-French root into something based on French words only. But obviously, when the French equivalent is longer than the English version, laziness (+ defiance of authority (here, the Academy)) will usually win. And this is also what can lead us to even use "fake" English expressions like 'anti-slash' or "un parking" (= a car park), because they just roll off the tongue. I believe 'antislash' is used in French, not in English. (I must admit I haven't re-read the entire -- vintage -- Thread.) 'Anti' in apposition in English can have the meaning of 'the opposite of' (e.g.: an anti-Communist leader); it can also have the meaning of 'the reverse of' (e.g.: anticlockwise does not mean that you are against clocks or the ways of the clocks!). Yep, exactly James, I most definitely wasn't implying antislash is used in the United States, I just thought it was interesting the way the word is made up, like James was saying. Although I think counter-clockwise is the only way I have ever heard that one. James did make me realize that I overlooked the fact that just because anti means opposite doesn't mean that's how it is interpreted in French. BTW, I'm sure it's obviously, but I do not know a single word of French. 'Anticlockwise' is used in British English, and is nothing unusual. But it is true there would not be many words like this. I have checked the Oxford Concise Dictionary and virtually all the words starting with 'anti--' mean 'an opponent of'. In the case of Antipodes, the etymology would be 'feet [pode] apart [anti]', so, once more, you find the idea of contrast/opposition. I would say that, in French, as far as I am aware, 'anti--' also means 'the opposite of', as in 'an opponent of', just like it does in English, generally speaking. E.g.: an anti-capitalist programme. what is the french word for the symbol "#" pound; found on a standard telephone and keypad, etc. Moderator note: Multiple threads merged to create this one. If you want a quick answer, see below. Otherwise, keep reading. English: UK: hash (sometimes square) USA: pound sign (sometimes number sign) Canada: pound French: France: dièse Canada: carré (sometimes dièse) Belgium: carré Switzerland: dièse N.B.: Strictly speaking, dièse is the sharp sign (♯) used in musical contexts but that word is used abusively to refer to the hash/pound sign (#). Last edited by a moderator: Apr 8, 2019 we just say : le carré (the square) In France it's usually called "dièse". "Tapez sur la touche étoile (*) de votre téléphone". "Appuyez sur la touche dièse (#)". dièse is the name of this symbol # when used in music, and also in other contexts as Ishatar explained And just on a point of interest, in the UK # is called "hash" ("pound" being £, or lb). Telephone instructions: press star, press hash. In the US do people say "press pound"? F Yes, americans do say: "press pound," As far as weight measures are concerned, we obviously use lb. (pound) as well. Do British people say press the asterisk? Isn't the "#" symbol called "number" ? Yes, americans do say: "press pound," As far as weight measures are concerned, we obviously use lb. (pound) as well. Do British people say press the asterisk? No, as I mentioned, we say "press star" ... * "press hash" .. # E.g. "Type in your account number and then press star" "To begin again, press hash" F Isn't the "#" symbol called "number" ? I know that in the US, "#" is used to mean "number", as in the cast lists of films, where you see such things as Soldier #1 Soldier #2 # is not used with this meaning in GB. We either use "No" to stand for "number" (Symphony No 3) or, more often than not in situations like the cast list above, just use the bare numbers Soldier 1 Soldier 2 F The symbol # is often used to mean number (in references to orders, invoices, etc. for instance). In that case, the French equivalent is n°. My question is : what do you call the symbol in English (in French it is called dièse) ? Isn't that "hash" or simply "number"? DDT J'ai souvent entendu que l'on l'apelle "Grid", mais je sais pas si c'est le meilleur choix. The WR dictionnary says it is "sharp" there is a programming language in computer science call C# also called c sharp The actual sign (#) is called "pound" in english. As far as I know, "sharp" is only used in musical context. Rob I know that in music, the sign is called sharp, e.g. fa# (fa dièse) in French, F# (F sharp) in English, but would you use sharp in the sentence below ? The sharp symbol is commonly used to mean number in invoices, orders, etc. Rob, isn't the pound sign THIS : £ ? The "pound" symbol is commonly used to mean number in invoices, orders, etc. £ is pound in money. # is pound in numbers. Ambiguity is the key to the english language. Would anybody use this phrase : the hash mark ? Yes, I think that you would be perfectly understood if you were to use "hash mark" byuTM Jean-Michel Carrère said: Would anybody use this phrase : the hash mark ? I always thought it is the hash (sign) and I only know that it is called pound now that I have read this thread. I checked my dictionary which says that calling it pound is American English. I have only ever heard "hash" for this, none of the other terms before this thread, apart from in terms of music where c# represents "c sharp". Whether it follows that "#" in this context is a "sharp" or not, I'm not sure. You hear "hash", at least in the UK, a lot in terms of telephones eg "press 1 for x press 2 for y and press hash to return to the main menu". On French telephones you hear messages that say appuyez sur dièse. Edition : Ceci n'était qu'une parenthèse. Looks like 'hash' is British / Irish English and 'pound sign' is American English, then ... Many thanks ! You hear "hash", at least in the UK, a lot in terms of telephones eg "press 1 for x press 2 for y and press hash to return to the main menu". Yeah, in the US on the phone you hear "...press pound to return to the main menu." I've never heard anybody refer to it as a hash. I always thought a hash mark was just a line. Rob trouvé: hash character "#", ASCII character 35. Common names: number sign; pound; pound sign; hash; sharp; crunch; hex; INTERCAL: mesh. Rare: grid; crosshatch; octothorpe; flash; ITU-T: square, pig-pen; tictactoe; scratchmark; thud; thump; splat. The pronunciation of "#" as "pound" is common in the US but a bad idea; Commonwealth Hackish has its own, rather more apposite use of "pound sign" (confusingly, on British keyboards the pound graphic happens to replace "#"; thus Britishers sometimes call "#" on a US-ASCII keyboard "pound", compounding the American error). The US usage derives from an old-fashioned commercial practice of using a "#" suffix to tag pound weights on bills of lading. The character is usually pronounced "hash" outside the US. The name "octothorpe" was made up by a Bell Labs supervisor, Don Macpherson. Source: The Free On-line Dictionary of Computing, © 1993-2005 Denis Howe Last edited by a moderator: Feb 14, 2010 I agree with mnzrob that a hash mark in US usage is a line, and # is a pound sign. In abbreviations, can the symbol # be understood to mean 'number'? I am wrestling with abbreviating 'numero', 'nombre', and 'nom' (name), and am having trouble devising distinct abbreviations. '#' would be a handy addition. Merci beaucoup, Anne In French, we use n° for numéro. Bonjour, Agnes -- je le sais, le "No" avec superscript. Merci! Mais j'ai des difficultes dans mon projet avec pas assez de l'espace, et aussi plusieurs mots qui se rassemblent lui-memes (whew- did I get that right? resemble each other?). En anglais la plus belle, nous employons 'number,' bien sur, mais de temps en temps aussi nous pouvons ecrire "#". J'ai l'espoir que c'est le meme cas en francais. a bientot-- Anne ...qui se ressemblent entre eux I think we would understand the sign # followed by a number (#27 for number 27), even if we wouldn't use it ourselves... But not if you put the sign # by itself (for example, to indicate that one must fill in a number) Bonjour! Est-ce que quelqu'un sait le mot pour "pound key" en Francais? C'est ce symbole sur le telephone: #. Merci! # est le "dièse". Pour le "pound key" du téléphone, on dit "la touche dièse" # --> dièse (aussi utilisé pour la notation de la musique, d'ailleurs: morceau en fa dièse) On dit en général "la touche dièse" Car le signe # ressemble au signe "dièse" utilisé dans les partitions musicales. Certains utilisent aussi la touche "carré", particulièrement au Canada, mais pas exclusivement. Is "carré" an approrpriate French translation for "pound sign", as in "please enter your acct number, followed by the pound sign." I can't seem to find a translation for it online. Please help. Thank you! J I don't know what a "pound" sign is like, apart from "£". This sign "#" is called a hash in British English phone talk and is translated as "un dièse". It is a bit like a square so I wondered if it was the term for which you were looking? # is called pound sign in AE because it is sometimes used to represent pounds (weight): 5# = 5 lbs. = "five pounds"--but this is an old-fashioned usage. It is now mostly used to indicate number (no.), as in the thread postings on this forum (#1, #2, etc.) There is no confusion here with BE pound (sterling--"£") since it's not a currency here. In BE un dièse is either a hash or, in musical notation, a sharp sign. Dièse is also an adjective meaning sharp (in pitch) or 'of or pertaining to a hash' as in "appuyer sur la touche dièse". The only thing that would be recognised as a pound sign in BE is £. I think it was BT (British Telecom - phone company) or something the other day where I was trying to work my way through their automated telephone system and was surprised to be told to "press square". Square? Weird! It's not square at all; more of an extended parallelogram - but I sometimes call it 'noughts and crosses'. The British, by the way, are notoriously bad at using the correct words for anything to do with IT. A common English solecism is the use of 'forward slash' (for /) instead of 'slash'. "Hash", by the way, is potentially ambiguous since it also means "yesterday's muck cooked again" (which I have heard jocularly abbreviated to YMCA) - in other words old food re-heated in some lugubrious sauce - it is the origin of the pleonastic expression "a re-hash" Bonjour à tous, J'aimerais traduire ce mot "touche dièse". Pourriez-vous m'aider ? Merci d'avance et à bientôt de vous lire, Joss. Ou encore pound sign. […] Last edited by a moderator: Feb 14, 2010 Here is a full Wikipedia article on the topic for English. So we have: pound, square, hash. Curiously it seems that sharp is not used. In French: dièse and carré, with a more frequent use of dièse. Which of these verbs is the correct one? She stars / plays / acts in the movie. Would you say: He acts / plays Othello Thank you Hello, pmin. 1. That depends on what you are trying to say. Both "acts" and "stars" are possible and normal in that sentence. If she is one of the stars (famous actors who often get the important roles), then you can use "She stars in the movie." If she is not one of the stars, then "acts" is appropriate. "Plays" sounds strange by itself. When people use the verb "play" they generally follow it with a noun phrase like "a role" or "a character": She played an interesting role in the movie. 2. I'd use "plays" in this sentence: He plays Othello. "Acts" would be wrong. Last edited: Jul 23, 2014 I have a list of words to describe characters from a story I am reading and there is the word "wet". What does it mean? It's not meaning that they are wet from the rain, or soaked or that kind of wet. I think it is a personality/character trait. Can anyone figure it out? Please help me out. Shopping lover - please do not be impatient. People help others here in their free time and someone will be along before too long. Now in fact. "Wet" describing someone bone-dry means "pathetic" "no back-bone" "a drip" (not sure if that one is just BE). Hope that helps! thanks so much Shopping lover - please do not be impatient. People help others here in their free time and someone will be along before too long. Now in fact. "Wet" describing someone bone-dry means "pathetic" "no back-bone" "a drip" (not sure if that one is just BE). Hope that helps! sorry, I did not mean to sound impatient "Wet" describing someone bone-dry means "pathetic" "no back-bone" "a drip" (not sure if that one is just BE) If I remember right the "no-backbone" sense was extended - in the 1980s - to refer to those members of the British Conservative Party who advocated more moderate policies than those implemented by Mrs Thatcher, as in he's a Tory wet. I'm not sure whether it was Mrs Thatcher herself who first used the word in this sense. Carlo In the US, the idiom "he's all wet" means "he's full of nonsense" but it is not very common anymore, I don't think.