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you're human



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'appelle "Grid", mais je sais pas si c'est le meilleur choix.
The WR dictionary 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 used in numbers.
Ambiguity is not the point 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 which 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 # represents "c sharp".
Whether it follows that "#" in old food re-heated in some laughrous 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
Jos.
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, pmia.
I. 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
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.
Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone
Pourquoi fail-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.
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 "tired" 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 Q 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.
It is acceptable to replace å with ae and ö with oe, like in german?
Is there one for å?
thanks.
Hi Arkala!
As far as I know å and ö did originate from ae and oe, or were at least written like that.
It is 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 å with ae and ö with oe, like in german?
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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 character 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 å 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: i skrivs i, ö skrivs o, å och ä skrivs a, ö skrivs o o.s.v.
[...]
I mycket speciella sammanhang där å för å, ä och ö för ö av någon anledning blir för tydligt, kan man undantagsvis ersätta å, å och ö med bokstavs kombinationerna ae, ae respektive oe.
I highly recommend that you use quotation within a quotation - typography.
Can I make a combination of "tired" and "guillemets" in the same dialogue?
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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 sooooo easy!
All the major keyboard layouts can be found in the main Wikipedia article, click here for the Swedish one!
Another option is to write the text in your favourite word processor, using the auto-correction features, and automatically replace å with ä, 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 æøåö count as separate letters here, and not just as accented letters as in German, French, etc).
This is not correct; åöi count as separate letters (and vowels) in German too.
This is not correct; åöi 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 letters 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 wrong.
I found three different collating sequences.
Unlabeled vowels are treated as if not unlabeled; unlabeled vowels are treated as if spelled ae, oe or ue; aäbc...öøpq...üüvwxyz (less frequently).
Occasionally you also find ...xyzåöi 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.
- ä is then only written with an "a".
If you havent an swedish keyboard.
As far as I know å 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 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？
请教一下谢谢
自由提问
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 officiaese 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" | justille 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 you 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 good 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?
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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 opposed to "front slash" which is 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, motoox138!
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 what.
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 "no parking" (as 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!).
Yes, 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 it'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.
Hi, I'd like to know if can I write the turkish letters ç, ş, ç, ı on my english keyboard with the combination: 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+.,+ç - 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 A - 0194 å - 0226 Ç - 0199 ç - 0231 Ç - 0208 ç - 0240 İ - 0221 İ - İ - 0206 İ - 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 A - 0194 å - 0226 Ç - 0199 ç - 0231 Ç - 0208 ç - 0240 İ - 0221 İ - İ - 0206 İ - 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 all 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 åçğüüöü ÅŞÇĞÜİÖÜ 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 l 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.
A Alt [gedrück] 0194 [Zahlenblock] å Alt [gedrück] 0226 [Zahlenblock] Å Alt [gedrück] 0206 [Zahlenblock] I Alt [gedrück] 0206 [Zahlenblock] I Alt [gedrück] 0238 [Zahlenblock] Ç Alt [gedrück] 0199 [Zahlenblock] ç Alt [gedrück] 0231 [Zahlenblock] S Alt [gedrück] 0350 [Zahlenblock] ş Alt [gedrück] 0351 [Zahlenblock] yusmak ç ç Alt [gedrück] 0286 [Zahlenblock] Ğ Alt [gedrück] 0287 [Zahlenblock] İ İ (mit Punkt): I Alt [gedrück] 0304 [Zahlenblock] İ Normales kleines İ ı (ohne Punkt): I Normales großes İ ı Alt [gedrück] 0305 [Zahlenblock] I Alt [gedrück] 213 [Zahlenblock] n (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 "Kis Masali"
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.
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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.

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'appelle "Grid", mais je sais pas si c'est le meilleur choix.
The WR dictionary 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 used in numbers.
Ambiguity is not the point 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 which 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 # represents "c sharp".
Whether it follows that "#" in old food re-heated in some laughrous 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
Jos.
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, pmia.
I. 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
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.
Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone
Pourquoi fail-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.
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 "tired" 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 Q 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.
It is acceptable to replace å with ae and ö with oe, like in german?
Is there one for å?
thanks.
Hi Arkala!
As far as I know å and ö did originate from ae and oe, or were at least written like that.
It is 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 å 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 character 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 å 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: i skrivs i, ö skrivs o, å och ä skrivs a, ö skrivs o o.s.v.
[...]
I mycket speciella sammanhang där å för å, ä och ö för ö av någon anledning blir för tydligt, kan man undantagsvis ersätta å, å och ö med bokstavs kombinationerna ae, ae respektive oe.
I highly recommend that you use quotation within a quotation - typography.
Can I make a combination of "tired" and "guillemets" in the same dialogue?
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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 sooooo easy!
All the major keyboard layouts can be found in the main Wikipedia article, click here for the Swedish one!
Another option is to write the text in your favourite word processor, using the auto-correction features, and automatically replace å with ä, 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 æøåö count as separate letters here, and not just as accented letters as in German, French, etc).
This is not correct; åöi count as separate letters (and vowels) in German too.
This is not correct; åöi 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 letters 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 wrong.
I found three different collating sequences.
Unlabeled vowels are treated as if not unlabeled; unlabeled vowels are treated as if spelled ae, oe or ue; aäbc...öøpq...üüvwxyz (less frequently).
Occasionally you also find ...xyzåöi 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.
- ä is then only written with an "a".
If you havent an swedish keyboard.
As far as I know å 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 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？
请教一下谢谢
自由提问
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 officiaese 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" | justille 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 you 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