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At

More examples of SMART Vocabulary: related words and phrases In: placeWe use in to describe a post or post considered as a point: ... At: numbersIn specific environments, we use in with numbers. ... At, on and in (place)We use in: ... At, on and in (time)We use in: ... Time expressions without, in, inNo you normally use in, on or before expressions of time beginning with each, each, next, last, some, this, that, one, every, all: ... At, on and in (time): typical errors ... Typographic symbol @ redirects here. For the letter A within a circle, see Enclosed A. For john zorn and thurston moore's album, see @. For other uses, see Circle-a (disambifation). For technical reasons, :@ redirects here. For emoticons, see Emoticon list. For technical reasons, @#!* redirects here. For the album, see Pulley (zone) § Discography. For technical reasons, @#%&*! Smilers redirect here. For the album, see Fucking Smilers. @At signIn UnicodeU+0040 @ COMMERCIAL AT (HTML @ · @)RelatedSee alsoU+FF20 @ FULLWIDTH COMMERCIAL AT (HTML ＠)U+FE6B @ SMALL COMMERCIAL AT (HTML ﹫) The symbol, @, is usually read aloud as at? is also commonly called the symbol, commercial in or address sign. It is used as an abbreviation of accounting and invoice which means at a rate (e.g. 7 widgets @ £2 per widget = £14),[1], but now appears more widely on email addresses and social media platform handles. The absence of a single English word for symbol has prompted some writers to use French arobase[2] or Spanish and Portuguese arroba, or to invent new words such as ampersat,[3] asperand,[4] and strudel,[5] but none of them has achieved widespread use. The term alpha is sometimes used, especially in East Asia. [reference required] Although not included in the keyboard of the first commercially successful typewriters, it was in at least one model of 1889[6] and the very successful Underwood models from Underwood No. 5 in 1900 onwards. It began being used in email addresses in the 1970s, and is now universally included in computer keyboards. History @ symbol used as the original a for the amin (amen) formula in Bulgarian of the Manasses Chronicle (c. 1345). The symbol Aragonese @ used in the 1448 taula de Ariza registry to indicate a shipment of wheat from Castile to the Kingdom of Aragon. [7] @ used to mean French à (at) from a protocol of 1674 by a Swedish court (Arboga rådhusrätt och magistat) The earliest yet discovered symbol in this is found in a Bulgarian translation of a Greek journal written by Konstantinos Manasses in 1345. Held today at the Vatican Apostolic Library, it features the symbol @ in place of the capital letter alpha A in the word Amen. Why it was used in this context is still a mystery. The evolution of the symbol as used today is not recorded. Whatever the origin of the @ symbol, the history of its use is better known: it has long been used in Catalan, Spanish and Portuguese as an abbreviation of arroba, a unit of weight equivalent to 25 pounds, and comes from the Arabic expression of the quarter (الرُّبْع is pronounced ar-rub). [8] An Italian academic, Giorgio Stabile, claims to have spotted the symbol @ in the 16th century, in a commercial document sent by Florentino Francesco Lapi from Seville to Rome on 4 May 1536. [9] The document concerns trade with Pizarro, in particular the price of a @ wine in Peru. Currently, the word arroba means both the symbol and a unit of weight. In Venetian, the symbol was interpreted as an amphora (anfora), a unit of weight and volume based on the ability of the standard amphora jar from the 6th century. So far the first historical document containing a symbol that looks like @ as commercial is the Spanish Taula de Ariza, a register to denote a wheat shipment from Castile to Aragon in 1448; even if the oldest fully developed modern @ symbol is the one found in the aforementioned Florence letter. [9] Modern use Commercial use In modern English use, @ is a commercial symbol, meaning in and in percentage. It has rarely been used in financial ledgers and is not used in standard typography. [10] Trademark In 2012, @ was registered as a trademark at the German Patent and Trademark Office. [11] An application for annulment was filed in 2013 and the annulment was finally confirmed by the German Federal Patent Court in 2017. [12] E-mail addresses A synchronous sharing of @ is in e-mail addresses (using the SMTP system), such as jdoe@example.com (the jdoe user located in the example.com). Ray Tomlinson of BBN Technologies is credited with introducing this use in 1971. [13] This idea of the symbol it represents that is in the user@host also appears in other tools and protocols. For example, the ssh jdoe@example.net of the Unix shell command tries to establish a ssh connection to the computer named host example.net by using the jdoe user name. On Web pages, organizations often hide the email addresses of their members or employees by omitting @. This practice, known as munging address, makes email addresses less vulnerable to spam programs that scan the internet for them. Social media More information: Reference (blogging) On some social media platforms and forums, usernames are in the form of @johndoe; This type of user name is frequently reported Handle. Online forums without threaded discussions, @ is usually used to denote an answer; for example: @Jane to respond to a comment Jane made earlier. Similarly, in some cases, @ is used for attention to emails originally sent to someone else. For example, if an email was sent by Catherine to Steve, but in the body of the email, Catherine wants to aware of something, Catherine will start the line @Keirsten show Keirsten that the following sentence concerns her. This also helps with mobile email users who can't see the bold or color in the email. In microblogging (such as Twitter and GNU social microblog), @ before the username is used to send publicly readable responses (e.g. @otheruser: Text message here). The client's blog and software can automatically interpret these as links to that user. When included as part of a person's or company's contact information, an @ symbol followed by a name is usually understood to refer to a Twitter ID. A similar use of the @ symbol was also available to Facebook users on September 15, 2009. [14] In Internet Relay Chat (IRC), it occurs before users notches to indicate that they have operator status on a channel. Sports use In English america @ can be used to add information about a sporting event. When rival sports teams have their names separated by a v (for against), the away team can be written first - and the regular v is replaced with @ to transfer to which home stadium the game will be played. [15] This use is not followed in British English, since conventionally the home group is written first. Computer languages @ is used in various programming languages and other computer languages, although there is not a consistent theme in its use. For example: In ALGOL 68, the @ symbol is a short format of the keyword. Used to change the lower limit of a table. For example: arrayx[@88] now refers to a table that starts in index 88. In ActionScript, @ is used in XML analysis and transit as a string prefix to identify attributes as opposed to child elements. In the MVC Razor Template Markup ASP.NET, the @ character indicates the start of code declaration blocks or the start of text content. [16] [17] In Dyalog APL, @ is used as an operational way to modify or replace data in specific locations in a table. In CSS, @ is used in special sentences outside of a CSS block. [18] In C#, it denotes a word for strings where no characters escape, and two double-bid characters represent a single double snippet. [19] As a prefix it also allows keywords to be used as identifiers,[20] a form of stropping. In D, indicates the Atattributes function: such as: @safe, @nogc, user is defined @('from_user'), which can be evaluated at the compilation time (with __traits) or @property to properties, which are functions that can be treated syntactically as if they were fields or variables. [21] In the DIGITAL command language, @ was the command used to perform a command procedure. To perform the command process VMSINSTAL.COM, someone will type @VMSINSTAL the command line. In Forth, it is used to get values from the address at the top of the stack. The operator is pronounced as a download. In Haskell, it is used in so-called standards. This can be used to give nicknames to patterns, making them easier to read. In J, indicates the composition of the function. In Java, it has been used to denote comments, a kind of metadata, from version 5.0. [22] In LiveCode, it is predefined in a parameter to indicate that the parameter is passed with reference. In an LXDE auto-boot file (as used, for example, on the Raspberry Pi computer), @ is preset in a command to indicate that the command should run again automatically if it stops working. [23] In ML, indicates a catalog union. In tropical logic, especially when representing potential worlds, @ is sometimes used as a logical symbol to denote the real world (the world we are in). In Objective-C, @ is preset to language-specific keywords, such as @implementation and to form literal strings. In Pascal, @ is the operator's address (says the location in which a variable is located). In Perl, @ prefixes variables that contain @array tables, including table slices @array[2.5,7,9] and hash slices @hash{'foo', 'bar', 'baz'} or @hash{qw(foo bar baz)}. This use is known as sigil. In PHP, it is used just before an expression to make the interpreter suppress the errors that would be created by that expression. [24] In Python 2.4 and up, it is used to decorate one function (wrap the function in another when creating). In Python 3.5 and above, it is also used as an overloadable matrix multiplier operator. [25] On the razor, it is used for C# code blocks. [26] In Ruby, it acts as a sigil: @ presence variable prefixes and @@ class variable prefixes. [27] In Scala, it is used to denote comments (as in Java), and also to link names to subpatterns in expressions that match the pattern. [28] In Swift, @ prefixes comments that can be applied to or members. Comments tell the compiler to apply special semantics to the statement such as keywords, without adding keywords to the language. In T-SQL, @ prefixes variables and @@ prefixes niladic system functions. In several xBase programming languages, such as DBASE, FoxPro/Visual FoxPro, and Clipper, it is used to indicate the position on the screen. For example: @1.1 SAY HELLO to display the word HELLO in row 1, column 1. In FoxPro/Visual FoxPro, it is also used to indicate explicit transit by indicating variables when calling processes or functions (but is not an address handler). [29] In a Windows batch file, the @ symbol at the beginning of a line hides the of this command. In other words, it is the same as ECHO OFF that applies only to the current line. Normally a Windows command runs and takes effect from the next line onwards, but @ is a rare example of a command that takes effect immediately. It is most commonly used in the @echo of deactivation, which not only disables the echo, but prevents the command line itself from resonating. [30] [31] In Windows PowerShell, @ is used as a table operator for and the hash table literally and to enclose here-string literally. [32] In the domain name system, @ is used to represent the $ORIGIN, usually the root of the domain without a predefined sub-domain. (e.g.: wikipedia.org vs. www.wikipedia.org) Gender neutrality in spanish Protester with banner showing La revolución está en nosotr@s Main article: Gender neutrality in Spanish in Spanish, where many words end in -o when in male sex and finally -a in female, @ is sometimes used as a gender neutral substitute for default o ends. [33] For example, the word amigos traditionally represents not only male friends, but also a mixed group, or where genders are not known. Supporters of gender-inclusive language will replace it with amig@s in these last two cases, and will only use amigos when the group to which it refers are all male and amigas only when the group is all female. Real Academy Española disapproves of this use. [34] Other uses and concepts This section does not mention sources. Help improve this section by adding references to trusted sources. Material without resources can be challenged and removed. (November 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) X-SAMPA uses an @ as a substitute for a, which looks like in some fonts. In the (especially English) scientific and technical literature, @ is used to describe the conditions under which the data is valid or measured. For example, the density of salt water may be as follows: d = 1,050 g/cm3 @ 15 °C (read at for @), gas density d = 0,150 g/L @ 20 °C, 1 bar or car noise 81 dB @ 80 km/h (speed). As an abbreviation for pseudonym in articles about missing persons, obituaries, short reports - for example: John Smith @ Jean Smyth (a possible abbreviation of aka). [reference required] For example, a Chinese Singaporean can use two compilations of his Chinese name (e.g., Mao Zedong @ Mao Zedong). In philosophical logic, '@' is used to denote the real world (as opposed to non-real possible worlds). [reference required] In chemical formulas, @ is used to denote trapped atoms or molecules. For example, La@C60 means latent inside a fullerenium cage. See endohedral fullerene article for details. In Madagascar, @ is an informal abbreviation for the default form amin'ny. In Malaysian, @ is an informal for the word atau, which means or in English. In genetics, @ is the abbreviation for locus, as in IGL@ for immunoglobulin lambda locus. In the Koalib language of Sudan, @ is used as a letter in Arabic loanwords. The Unicode Consortium rejected a proposal for coding separately as a letter to Unicode. SIL International uses the private area code points U+F247 and U+F248 for lowercase and capital versions, versions, have identified this PUA representation as discredited since September 2014. [35] A schwa, since the actual character schwa a can be difficult to produce on many computers. Used in this property in some ASCII IPA combinations, including SAMPA and X-SAMPA. In leet can substitute the letter A. It is often used in typing and text messaging as an abbreviation for at. In Portugal it can be used in typing and text messaging in the sense of French kiss (linguado). In online speech, @ is used by some anarchists as a substitute for the traditional circle-A. In some communities, @ is, against current trends, attached to the end of nick, e.g. deraadt@, to maintain the original meaning of −<nick> in (this site/community). Names in languages Other than English, although most typewriters included the symbol, the use of @ was less common before email became widespread in the mid-1990s. Consequently, it is often seen in these languages as an indication of the Internet, computerization or modernisation in general. In Afrikaans, it is called aapstert, which means 'monkey tail', similar to the Dutch use of the word (aap is the word for 'monkey' or 'monkey' in Dutch, stert comes from the Dutch staart). In Arabic, it آت (at). In Armenian, it is շնիկ (shnik), which means puppy. In Azerbaijan, it is an (at) meaning meat, although it is probably a vocal transcription of at. In Basque, it is a bildua (wrapped A). In Belarusian, it is called сЈлЈмак (s)imak, which means helica or snail). In Bosnian, it's ludo a ('crazy A'). In Bulgarian, it is called клЈолла (klyomba - 'a bad letter'), Iаллунско a (maymunsko a – 'monkey A'), Iаллунка (maimunka - 'little monkey'), or Iаниа (banitsa - a pastry roll often made in a shape similar to the character) In Catalan, is called arrova (a unit of measurement) or ensaïmada (a Mallorcan yeast, due to the similar shape of this food). In Chinese: In mainland China, it was called 圈A (pronounced quān A), which means circle A / enclosed A, or A, which means lacy A, and sometimes as a, meaning small mouse. [36] Today, for most of China's youth, it is called 艾 (pronounced ài tè), which is the vocal transcription from at. In Taiwan, it is ㄥ (pronounced xiǎo tㄧㄢJ), which means little mouse. In Hong Kong and Macau, it's in. In Croatian, it is mentioned more often than the English word in (pronounced et), and less often and more with the pri intended (with the recipient in the nominal case, it is not locating according to the usual iteration of the pri), meaning 'at', 'chez' or 'by'. Unofficially, it is called manki, derived from the local pronunciation of the English word monkey. Note that Croatian words for monkey, </nick> </nick> opica, jopec, šimija are not used to indicate the symbol, except rarely the last words at regional level. In Czech it is called zavináč, which means 'rollmops'; the same word is used in Slovak. In Danish, it is snabel-a (elephant trunk A). It is not used for prices, where in Danish it means only 'in (per piece)'. In Dutch, it is called apenstaart (monkey tail). A is the first character of the Dutch word aap which means monkey or monkey, apen is the plural of AAP. However, the use of English in has become increasingly popular in Dutch. In Esperanto, it is called e-signo ('at' – for the use of email, with an address such as zamenhof@esperanto.org pronounced zamenhof Ĵe esperanto punkto org), po-signo ('each' - refers only to mathematical use), or helico (meaning 'snail'). In Estonian, it is called ätt, from the English word to. In Faroe, it is kurla, hjá ('at'), tranta, or snápil-a ('[elephant]' trunk A'). In Finnish, it was originally called taksamerkki (pay symbol) or yksikköhinnan merkki (unit price sign), but these names have long been obsolete and now rarely understood. Today, it is officially ät-merkki, according to the national institute of standardization SFS; is often also written in merkki. Other names include kissanhäntä (cat's tail) and miuku mauku (miaow-meow). In French, it is now officially the arobase[37][38] (also spelled arrobase or arrobe), or a commercial (although this is most commonly used in French-speaking Canada, and should normally only be used when quoteing prices should always be called arobase or, even better, arobas when in an email address). Its origin is the same as that of the Spanish word, which could come from the Arabic ar-roub (اَلرُّبْع). In France, it is also common (especially for younger generations) to say the English word when spelling an email address. [reference required] In everyday Quebec French, one often hears a commercial when it sounds out an email address, while TV and radio hosts are more likely to use arobase. In Georgian, it is in, ეთ written კომერციული ეთ-2, komerciuli et-i). In German, it has sometimes been referred to as Klammeraffe (meaning spider monkey) or Affenschwanz (meaning tail monkeys). Klammeraffe or Affenschwanz refer to the likeness @ in the tail of a monkey[39][best source needed] grabbing a branch. More recently, it is commonly referred to as at, as in English. In Greek, it is called papaki. In Greenland, an Inuit language is called aajusaq which means 'A-like' or 'something resembling an A'. In Hebrew, it is commonly as שְׁטְרוּדֶל (shtrúdel), because of the visual similarity to a cross-sectional cut of a strudel cake. The regulatory term, invented by the Academy of Hebrew Language, is Ĵ (krukhít), (krukhít), is another Hebrew word for strudel, but is rarely used. In Hindi, it's from the English word. In Hungarian, it is called kukac (a playful synonym for worm or worm). In Icelandic, it is referred to as atmerkið (the point) or hjá, which is a direct translation of the English word into. In Indian English, speakers often say with pace (with email addresses cited as an example at the rate example.com). [reference required] In Indonesian, it is usually et. Variations exist – especially if verbal communication is very noisy – such as a bundar and a bulat (both meaning cycle A), a keong (snail A) and (rarely) a monyet (monkey A). In Irish, it is ag (meaning at) or comhartha @/ag (meaning on the mark). In Italian, it is chinocciola (snail) or a commercial, sometimes in (pronounced more often [■t] and rarely [at]) or advertising. In Japanese, it is called atto māku (DO8, from the English words on the mark). The word is wasei-eigo, a loan word from the English language. In Kazakhstan, it is officially айқұлақ (aiqulaq, ear of the moon). In Korean, it is called golbaeng-i (골뱅, which means bai top shells), a dialectic form of whelk. In Kurdish, it's from the English word. In Latvian, it is pronounced the same as in English, but, since in Latvian [æ] it is written as e (not a as in English), it is sometimes written as et. In Lithuanian, it is pronounced eta (equivalent to English in). In Luxembourg it was called Afeschwanz (monkey tail), but due to its wide use, it is now called, as in English. In Macedonian, it is called little monkey. In Malaysian, it is called an alias when used in names and di when used in email addresses, di is the Malaysian word for at. It is also commonly used for the abbreviation of the atau which means 'or', 'either'. In morse code, it is known as commat, consisting of Morse code for A and C running together as a character: ■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■. The symbol was added in 2004 for use with email addresses,[40] the only official change to morse code since The First World War. In Nepal, the symbol is called with rhythm. Usually, people will give their email addresses, including the phrase with pace. [reference required] In Norwegian, it is officially called krøllalfa (curly alpha or alpha twirl), and usually as alfakrøll. Sometimes the snabel-a, the Swedish/Danish name (meaning trunk A, as in the elephant trunk), is used. Usually, people will call the symbol [æt] (as in English), especially when they give the e-mail addresses their own. In Persian, it's from the English word. In Polish, it is commonly called małpa (monkey). Rarely, the English word in is used. In Portuguese, it is called arroba (from Arabic ar-roub, ar-roub, The word arroba is also used for a measure of weight in Portuguese. An arroba is equivalent to 32 old Portuguese pounds, about 14.7 kg (32 lb), and both weight and symbol are called arroba. In Brazil, cattle are still priced from arroba - now rounded to 15 kg (33 lb). This name is due to the fact that the symbol in was used to represent this measurement. In Romanian, it is most often called in, but also commonly called coadă de maimuță (monkey tail) or a-rond. The latter is commonly used, and comes from the word round (from its shape), but this is nothing like the mathematical symbol A-rond (rounded A). Others call it aron, or la (Romanian word for at). @ on a DVK Soviet computer (c. 1984) In Russian, it is commonly called соба[л]ка (soba[ch]ka - [little] dog). In Serbian, it is called луло A (ludo A - crazy A), Iаллуне (majmunče - little monkey), or Iаллун (majmun - monkey). In Slovak, it is called zavináč ('rollmop', a pickled fish roll, as in the Czech Language). In Slovenian, it is called afna (an informal word for monkey). In Spanish-speaking countries, it indicates a premetric unit of weight. While there are regional variations in Spain and Mexico, they are usually thought to represent about 25 pounds (11.5 kg), and both the weight and the symbol are called arroba. In Sámi (North Sámi), it is called bussáseaibi which means cat tail. In Swedish, it is called snabel-a (elephant trunk A) or simply, as in English. Less typically it is also known as kanelbulle (cinnamon roll) or alfakrull (alpha curl). In Swiss German, it is usually called Affenschwanz (monkey-tail). However, the use of the English word in has become increasingly popular in Swiss German, as with standard German. [reference required] In Tagalog, the word in means 'and', so the symbol is used as a commercial and in colloquial writing, such as text messages (e.g. magluto @ kumain, 'cook and eat'). In Thai, it is usually called in, as in English. In Turkish, it is commonly called et, a pronunciation variation of the English language in. [reference required] In Ukrainian, it is commonly called ет (et - at) or Iавлик (ravlyk), which means snail. In Urdu, it ات (at). In Vietnamese, it is called còng (bent A) in the north and móc ('hooked A') in the south. In Welsh, it is sometimes known as malwen or malwoden (both meaning snail). Unicode In Unicode, the symbol in is encoded as U+0040 @ TRADE AT (HTML @ · @). [41] Variations Character Information Preview @ Name Unicode TRADE IN FULLWIDTH TRADE IN SMALL TRADE IN decimal hexadecimal Unicode 64 U+0040 65312 U+FF20 65131 U+FE6B UTF-8 64 40 239 188 160 EF BC A0 239 185 171 EF B9 AB Character @ @ @ @ @ @ Named character reference @ ASCII and extensions 64 40 EBCDIC (037, 500, UTF)[42][43][44] 124 7C EBCDIC (1026)[45] 174 AE Shift JIS[46] 64 40 129 151 81 97 EUC-JP[47] 64 40 161 247 A1 F7 EUC-KR[48] / UHC[49] 64 40 163 192 A3 C0 GB 18030[50] 64 40 163 192 A3 C0 169 136 A9 88 Big5[51] 64 40 162 73 A2 49 162 78 A2 4E EUC-TW 64 40 162 233 A2 E9 162 238 A2 EE LaTeX[52] \MVAt See also ASCII Circle-A Enclosed A (Ⓐ, ⓐ) Unicode References ^ See, for example, Browns Index to Photocomposition Typography (p. 37), Greenwood Publishing, 1983, ISBN 0946824002 ^ Short Cuts, Daniel Soar , Τόμος 31 Αρ. May 28, 2009 page 18, London Review of Books ^ .... 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