I'm not a robot

Tengo una duda acerca del monosílabo "No", ¿realmente lleva tilde en alguna ocasión? En el caso del monosílabo "Sí", cuando es afirmación lleva tilde: - Sí, lo sé. Pero en el caso del monosílabo "No", tengo mis dudas: - Nó, no lo sé ¿Es correcto o nunca lleva tilde este monosílabo?. Gracias. Nunca lleva tilde. Sí lleva tilde para diferenciarlo de la conjunción si, y de la nota musical, que tampoco lleva tilde. Saludos. No, este monosílabo nunca lleva tilde. Saludos iba cobrando una afición que, según frase suya, "nó solía prodigar". Leopoldo Alas "Clarín" - La Regenta que me ha sacudido De lo lindo el corazon? Vea si nó el lagrimón Que al oirlo se me ha salido. Amado Alonso - Estudios lingüísticos. Temas hispanoamericanos que se irían al cielo, y los que se nó al infierno Marcelino Menéndez Pelayo - Historia de los heterodoxos españoles Hay 591 casos de nó en el corpus histórico de la RAE. Desde la primera edición (1734) del Diccionario de la Academia hasta la última, la partícula NO aparece siempre sin tilde. Hasta algunos escritores se confunden, la ortografía española es muy complicada de sacar a la perfección. Una cosa es escribir sin faltas ortográficas y otra las tildes, aunque estas ultimas también se consideran faltas ortográficas. Una cosa es escribir sin faltas ortográficas y otra las tildes, aunque estas ultimas también se consideran faltas ortográficas.... Cierto, pero eso demuestra con toda evidencia que tales escritores no son tan buenos o no saben tanto como debieran... Sí, también son faltas de ortografía, pero yo no veo esa dificultad; no me sé TODAS las normas de acentuación DE MEMORIA, sin embargo, nunca cometo ningún error al respecto; hay muchísimas maneras de no equivocarse. Saludos. ...sin embargo, nunca cometo ningún error al respecto; hay muchísimas maneras de no equivocarse. ¿Te refieres a consultar las dudas? ¿O tienes un "truco mágico"? En este último caso te agradecería me lo dijeses (en privado, claro... los trucos de magia no se publican)... me vendría de perlas. Y no, el corrector de Word no me vale. Saludos ErOtto ¿Te refieres a consultar las dudas? ¿O tienes un "truco mágico"? En este último caso te agradecería me lo dijeses (en privado, claro... los trucos de magia no se publican)... me vendría de perlas. Y no, el corrector de Word no me vale. Saludos ErOtto El corrector de Word y similares no los menciones. ¡ja, ja! No se trata de ningún «truco mágico»; son, simplemente, lógica y razón lingüísticas. Podría explicarte todos mis métodos o «trucos» (lo cual me llevaría un tiempo y un esfuerzo...), pero preferiría que los descubrieses por ti mismo (se aprende mejor así). Si no eres capaz, envíame un mensaje privado y haré los honores. Saludos. Cierto, pero eso demuestra con toda evidencia que tales escritores no son tan buenos o no saben tanto como debieran... Sin palabras... si las citas hubieran sido de Cervantes o Quevedo probablemente también hubieras dicho que fueron escritores mediocres. Puse los datos del corpus de la RAE porque alguien, que luego editó el post, había dicho que nunca había visto el nó escrito de esa forma, no para justificar su uso ni asegurar que fuera correcto. Por otro lado, te recomiendo que busques en google a los autores (los dos últimos, eminencias en materia lingüística). ¿A qué crees que se debe la tilde de "nó"? ¿A qué crees que se debe la tilde de "nó"? Quizá a errores de los impresores–no de los autores, ni tampoco, creo, de los editores. Yo si he visto mucho nó con tilde, pero en portugués. Quiere decir nudo. Sin palabras... si las citas hubieran sido de Cervantes o Quevedo probablemente también hubieras dicho que fueron escritores mediocres. Puse los datos del corpus de la RAE porque alguien, que luego editó el post, había dicho que nunca había visto el nó escrito de esa forma, no para justificar su uso ni asegurar que fuera correcto. Por otro lado, te recomiendo que busques en google a los autores (los dos últimos, eminencias en materia lingüística). Yo no dije en ningún momento que fuesen mediocres, sino que ciertas personas (escritores en ese caso) no deberían cometer esos errores (aunque también son personas y pueden fallar alguna vez); y eso si verdaderamente nunca en toda la historia de la lengua española fue correcto ese nó. Además, no lo dije por gusto; lo dije a modo de queja, ya que, por desgracia, el conocimiento lingüístico es muy bajo, en general (conozco y he leído escritores que no saben muchas cosas que yo, sin serlo, al menos profesionalmente, sí sé; claro que ellos también deben de saber cosas que yo no, sería lógico, por eso son escritores). Si las citas hubiesen sido de Cervantes habría dicho lo mismo, sí; no por el hecho de ser una eminencia, como dices, en materia lingüística tiene que ser infalible en todos los aspectos de la lengua (por ejemplo, las dos partes de El ingenioso hidalgo don Quijote de la Mancha tienen bastantes errores en distintos aspectos; que aunque no todos serán del propio Cervantes, algunos seguro que sí). Todo lo que digo en estos foros suele demostrar mi decepción por el bajísimo nivel de conocimiento lingüístico de la mayoría de personas. Me gusta el conocimiento; es una manía que tengo yo. Saludos. Hola, quería saber cuál es la forma correcta para decir "no sé el motivo": -No sé por qué -No sé porqué De antemano, gracias. Es No sé por qué. En esta oración, por es una preposición que expresa causa o motivo y qué es un pronombre interrogativo que representa aquello que se ignora. Esta frase es equivalente a por cuál motivo, por cuál causa. La palabra porqué es un sustantivo que significa razón, motivo, causa y no se podría usar en una construcción diferente: No sé el porqué, es decir, no sé el motivo, no sé la causa. 1. Se trata aquí de una pregunta indirecta. Vale, ¿entonces para utilizar «porqué» se debe anteponer siempre el artículo «el»? Vale, ¿entonces para utilizar «porqué» se debe anteponer siempre el artículo «el»? Se usa como cualquier sustantivo, con artículos: No me dio ni un porqué; con adjetivos: Ese es un buen porqué; en plural: Los porqués de su actitud. When do I say 'if not' and when 'if no'? What do I say here: "Ask him if he is going with us. If no/not, tell him to keep an eye on the kids." "Ask him if he is going with us. If [he is] not [going to come with us], tell him to keep an eye on the kids." You say "if no". You don't say "if not". In BE, "if no" is relatively common. Last edited: May 21, 2019 I think we would say those words, if using that form. "If the answer is no, tell him..." I looked up references for "If no..." The first book I came across was American: "Criminal Law: Model Problems and Outstanding Answers" By Kathryn H. Christopher, Russell Christopher, Russell L. Christopher [An example case is given.] iv. If no, then no provocation defense (under the traditional common law rule). v. If yes, would a reasonable person have been unable to cool off before the killing? vi. If no (a reasonable person would have cooled off), then no provocation defense. vii. If yes, did the defendant actually fail to cool off? viii. If no (the defendant did cool off), then no provocation defense. ix. If yes (the defendant did not cool off), was there a causal link between the provocation and the killing? And so was the second: A Marine - A Soldier By John C Bird. "In exchange, you will agree to come to Washington for a three—day weekend every other month." "No." "Yes. If no, then no Philippines with your Tito Ricardo. He can stay at our house in Cebu by himself." "OK, you jerk. I agree." But we do use it in BE... I think the first one is a special case. It's in list form. You wouldn't repeat all those words in a list every time. The second sounds "off" to me. I wouldn't say it like that. I think we only use if no when we mean if "no". In other words, "if no" is correct and "if no" is also acceptable. However, in AmE, only "if not" is correct. Does that sound right? So in summary, in BrE, "if not" is correct and "if no" is also acceptable. Yes, but they're not always equivalent and interchangeable. I've once been taught that "if no" is acceptable only if it is used in a form (i.e. a YES/NO question), questionnaire, etc. To what extent do you and other native speakers agree? "If no" can be used for yes/no questions on forms and in questionnaires, yes. In such cases it means "If your answer is no". I'm not sure whether this is the only context in which "if no" is acceptable: we native speakers aren't taught "rules" about this type of thing. What I can say is that I don't recall using or hearing "if no" in a conversation and can't think of a context in which it would sound right in one. So in summary, in BrE, "if not" is correct and "if no" is also acceptable. However, in AmE, only "if not" is correct? There are some contexts in which 'if no' is better than 'if not' in American English: for instance, "Did you answer yes or no on question 36? If no, then skip to question 48." In this context no is quoting, in a sense, your answer, and the usual form is if no, not if not. "Ask him if he is going with us. If [he is] not [going to come with us], tell him to keep an eye on the kids." In BE, "if no" is relatively common. I say "If no.." "I think I say "If yes... " more often, but it is the same idea. I think we would say those words, if using that form. "If the answer is no, tell him..." That is too much work. The following is a real question set by a non-native English teacher in Korea: Did ping pong come from Italy? If no, which country did it come from? Do you find "if no" acceptable in this case? [edited to fix my typo, from "if so" to "if no"] Last edited: Mar 16, 2024 Hallo, which is the correct abbreviation of "number"? N. N°. Nr. Thanks Fede No. that is how we do it in the US. And in Oz, too. "No. 2 Is up next" Not sure if it's universal but you can also use the symbol # Thank you both Sally and Sazza for the quick answer. Sazza, what's Oz? Fede Hello and welcome, Fede F You will find that different countries, and indeed different organisations, have different conventions. No No. no no. ... are commonly used - based on the Latin numero (from numerus, number). In AE, # is often used and so is often found in places where AE-speak is understood. Members here would refer to post #23 for example. Hi all, Is it correct to say "Nbr. of projects", or "Nbr. of problems"? If not, which would be the right way to write "the contraction of the word number"? Thanks much! I've never seen "Nbr." be used. The correct abbreviation for number is "No." Thanks much edval89 The abbreviation "No." is used only in front of an actual number, e.g., No.5 Paragraph No.7 Husband No. 2 If you are using the word "number" as a regular noun, it cannot be abbreviated. The number of projects... A large number of problems... Idialegre, Then Ican not be write: No. of projects, No. of problems, etc?? :O Yes you can, depending on the type of document. I wouldn't suggest you use abbreviations in formal writings, but in tables, graphs, etc., abbreviations are acceptable. ok, thanks to you all, I got now the idea. Has anyone ever seen it abbreviated this way "Nbr."? Thanks! Hello and welcome, Fede F You will find that different countries, and indeed different organisations, have different conventions. No No. no no. ... are commonly used - based on the Latin numero (from numerus, number). In AE, # is often used and so is often found in places where AE-speak is understood. Members here would refer to post "Number 5" in the US) Panjandrum, does that mean that "#" is not a common symbol for number in the British isles? (and yes, "No. 5" would be readily understood to mean "Number 5" in the US) In many UK contexts #, meaning number, would have to be explained. Those of us more exposed to US culture - either comic strips or IT manuals - have come to understand the US #, and it also seems to pass without comment in this forum. In many UK contexts #, meaning number, would have to be explained. Those of us more exposed to US culture - either comic strips or IT manuals - have come to understand the US #, and it also seems to pass without comment in this forum. Maybe because at least In Europe but I assume it is the case worldwide now that you use the # symbol when you have to enter a number on your mobile. Thus no doubt now everyone knows it means naturally number. But only official abbreviation is no. (from Latin). Last edited by a moderator: Sep 25, 2009 I have seen both "Nbr." and "Nr." used, both only very rarely. Yes, 'Nbr' or 'Nr' would just look 'foreign' (German, etc.). N° would also be understood, but would also look 'foreign' (French, etc.). Maybe because at least In Europe but I assume it is the case worldwide now that you use the # symbol when you have to enter a number on your mobile. Thus no doubt now everyone knows it means naturally number. The regular use of # for number in some BE contexts long precedes the introduction of mobile phones/ cell phones. It's rather an aside, but I never use the # key for this purpose on my phone. But only official abbreviation is no. (from Latin). Others are just pure shortcuts, even though in Europe you see Nbr. or Nr. quite often I think (in French, we would still write Nbre for instance!) There is no single official abbreviation. There are various conventions/standards. If you listen to automated instructions telling phone users what button to press you will often hear 'that' key called "the hash key" in the UK or "the pound key" in the US. One of those little snippets of trivia that you'll probably never need unless setting a wager in a pub is that the "#" is also called an octothorp - name coined by Bell Labs in the U.S. in 1973. Another thing about the # symbol, in some places it is referred to as the number symbol, 'the pound key' (when referencing a telephone key pad), or a 'hash key' (again, when referencing a telephone key pad). In English Canada, # is far more common; but, N° is understood and seen often because it is preferred in French Canada. Is there an alt-key short-cut for typing N°? A point that has not been touched upon here is whether the abbreviation "No." should be capitalised: My tax registration no. is xxx OR My tax registration No. is xxx To me the capitalised No. looks messy but some proofreaders seem to insist on it. A point that has not been touched upon here is whether the abbreviation "No." should be capitalised: My tax registration no. is xxx OR My tax registration No. is xxx To me the capitalised No. looks messy but some proofreaders seem to insist on it. The abbreviation is not used in that context. It would have to be "My tax registration number is XXXX". I'm not sure about that. Obviously it's just lazy and bad style to write, for example, "a no. of people attended", but in set expressions like telephone no., VAT no., serial no., etc. it is indeed used as an abbreviation in some styles (e.g. some legal docs and technical docs). And in those circumstances I would still be interested to hear some opinions about whether one would use "No." or "no." if found in the middle of a sentence. In the situations gls describes I would write No. or no. depending on whether I would write in full Number or number. ... Serial Number ... -> ... Serial No. ... ... registration number ... -> ... registration no. ... What is the abbreviation for "numbers"? For instance, I need to write "U.S. Pat. No. x,xxx,xxx; x,xxx,xxx; x,xxx,xxx". Should the abbreviation for "Numbers" be "No." or "Nos."? What is the abbreviation for "numbers"? For instance, I need to write "U.S. Pat. No. x,xxx,xxx; x,xxx,xxx; x,xxx,xxx". Should the abbreviation for "Numbers" be "No." or "Nos."? In BrE we use Nos. Is there a space between the dot and the number itself? E.g. this brand holds the no.1 market position Thanks I think it's personal preference, but I wouldn't put a space in between, simply to eliminate any doubt that there is a number missing in between, similar how you wouldn't leave a space between a negative indicator and number : -5 (as in negative 5). Also to add to this in case you think someone might confuse this for a decimal number, like 0.1 - there is not worry about it, since No. usually means that you are referring to a whole number. As in room No.23. But again I think it's just a personal preference. In American English, # can stand either for "number" or "pound" (the unit of weight). Most commonly, it is the former meaning that is meant, except when referring to the # key on a telephone. In that case, you will find (at least in the USA) that automated voice menus accessed by telephones will sometimes direct you to "press the pound key," though here it has nothing to do with weight. (I suspect the name for the key was chosen to avoid the inevitable confusion that "press the number key" would cause.) Note that when abbreviating [No.], it is usually capitalized, since it is only used with a specific number, as mentioned in an earlier post; also, that the period should not be omitted, even informally (to avoid causing the reader to pause over the ambiguity with the word "no"). "N" would also be understood, but would also look 'foreign' (French, etc.). Is "N°" actually incorrect in English? Does anybody know? Thanks, Nicholas. I've never seen it before, and I wouldn't know what it meant but for this thread. I don't know if it's incorrect, but it's certainly not universally understood. Unlike those used in some other languages, American keyboards don't include either a superior lower-case "o" (°) or "N°" together as a single character. I don't think keyboards for other English-speaking countries do either, even though there are some variations from the American keyboard (such as inclusion of "£"). That suggests that "N°" has never been used in English-speaking countries as an abbreviation for "Number" or anything else. I happen to know how to use an "°" in Windows but many Americans who know more about computers and data processing than I do not know how to do this, and in any case it requires extra keystrokes. It's a lot like inverted question marks and exclamation points (¿¡), which English doesn't use either. Therefore, whether a particular reader whose native language is English will understand "N°" to mean "number" is a chancy business. Those with extensive experience with the languages where it is used will recognize it, and some might figure it out from the context, but when writing in English it would be better to employ a more widely understood abbreviation, rather than to insist on one from one's native language. There seem to be some differences between British and American English in the most common abbreviation for "number," as described earlier in this thread. Hi Pob14 and Fabulist, Thanks both. Yes, my UK keyboard doesn't have one either, making º a rare chance to use "insert/symbol" in Word which breaks the tedium a bit! I gather from your replies that it is probably correct to replace the exotic "N°" with a bog-standard "No." in translating texts from other languages. No means no! Nico. Is "N°" actually incorrect in English? Does anybody know? Happy New Year, Nicholas/Nico! As others have said, it is not common, but I wouldn't say it is incorrect. It might suggest foreignness - or it might suggest old fashion. There was the tradition of raising the last letter of a contraction, as in this sign for Abbey Rd (note the raised, underscored D). I've also seen N° in this kind of context. To me, "No." is most typical. "Nr." is used by German speaking Dutch. Additional one not mentioned is "No", which was commonly used on printed forms in the old days for routes. > What is the best phrase in English ? Last edited by a moderator: Nov 7, 2012 The standard abbreviation of "number" is "No.". For American keyboard, "No" (if one does not use the period, BE stop or full stop) is short for "number", not the word "no." Still, this is a place where the U.S. practice of putting periods after all abbreviations can be helpful. I consider the form with the little raised "o" to be archaic in English, though it's still used in other languages. I might expect to see it in a nineteenth-century account book in an antique store, but not in anything written in the present century. I don't think I've ever so much as seen it - except in one of those antique manuscripts. I guess I could figure out what it meant if it was followed by a number ("N° 1"), but it would certainly make me look twice. I would not recommend it. I agree that 'No.' is the British abbreviation. I don't remember ever encountering a situation where it could be confused with the word 'no'. I would always include '.' So: "No. on map." Last edited by a moderator: Nov 7, 2012 Mod note: Silvia's thread (post 42 onwards) has been merged with an earlier thread. Please read the earlier posts for more on the abbreviation for 'number'. Welcome to the Forum, Silvia! [...] Personally I prefer N°, as it avoids all possible confusion. [...] Judging by the reactions of others, particularly AmE-speakers, it seems that "N°" isn't universally accepted. Perhaps I've been influenced by my exposure to French usage. I agree with Biffo that you'd be unlikely to confuse "No." with the word "No" once you think about it. But I do occasionally experience a split-second hesitation when reading a sentence with "No.", particularly if there's a space between it and the following number: - "He said No. 13 is unlucky". Apparently I'm not entirely alone in that: [...] also, that the period should not be omitted, even informally (to avoid causing the reader to pause over the ambiguity with the word "no"). However the problem is considerably reduced by omitting the space. - "He said No.13 is unlucky". Ws Page 2 I really need a help. To me send a address from Brazil to USA how I can put a abbreviation for number? Welcome to the forum, monca. Can you tell us more clearly what number you're talking about in the address? In my experience the word "number", even in abbreviated form, doesn't usually appear in addresses. Ws Unless you are an old fashioned person like me. I tend to write 'No.' when there are single digit numbers. No. 7 Burlington Crescent I agree that it is not necessary and most of the time you will just see '7 Burlington Crescent'. That might complicates things for the automatic scanners used in postal sorting offices, nat. I've just asked a friend of mine who works for Royal Mail: he says that it could cause the letter to be rejected and set aside for manual sorting, which could delay its delivery. I imagine that could also happen in the US, where monca wants to send a letter, so I wouldn't recommend using "No." before the number. Ws The pound sign (#) is often used in addresses in the U.S. to indicate apartment numbers, but not street addresses. So we'd write 7 Burlington Crescent or 4255 High St. But if the person was in an apartment located at 4255 High Street, we might write 4255 High St., #5A. Or we might also avoid the entire problem by abbreviating the word "apartment" instead, e.g., 4255 High St., Apt. 5A. In BrE the pound sign is the currency symbol £, not used in addresses, of course. The symbol # is a hatch (unfortunately usually known by the corrupted form "hash", which is actually a dish of cooked meat and potatoes) — and is also not used in addresses. If someone lived in Flat 5A, we'd write "Flat 5A" (or postal), in some really posh residence in Park Lane, "Apt 5A"). Not that that's relevant to your immediate needs, monca, but it might be good to know if you ever want to send a letter to the UK. It still be interested to know exactly what number you need to write. Ws We're talking about different kinds of "pounds", WS. The "hash" mark is sometimes called "the pound sign" in the US because we use it to indicate the weight sort of pounds, e.g., "5# of apples." This is actually fairly rare now, at least in my experience (though it is sometimes still used where brevity is important), but that's where the name "pound sign" comes from. We indicate the British unit of money the same way you do. But # is still commonly used to indicate various numbers, including apartment numbers. But never street addresses, at least not in my experience. In my case a need put my address in a English Form but my address is from Brazil and I don't know if I wrote number 655 or No. 655 If it's your street address, you can do it like this: Monca LastName 655 Whatever St. City, Province, postal code, etc. You don't need to use "No." or "Number" or anything. If it's an apartment number, there are lots of options, including #655, No. 655 or Apt. 655. Oh, ok. Thanks.. Monca, if it's your own Brazilian address you're writing on a form, I'd suggest you write it exactly as you would in Brazil. After all, if your contact writes back to you it'll be a Brazilian postman delivering it. We're talking about different kinds of "pounds," WS. [...] I know. I was just being mildly flippant. But I'm sure your excellent explanation will be useful to other readers, Kate. Ws In my case a need put my address in a English Form but my address is from Brazil and I don't know if I wrote number 655 or No. 655 Mail to addresses in Brazil is delivered by the Brazilian post office. Everything that happens after international mail arrives in Rio or Sao Paolo is done by Brazilians who read Portuguese. Give the address the way the Brazilian postal service wants to see it. People in other countries should just add "Brazil" (or its equivalent in their language) at the end. Cross-posted. And when my street is a number and not a name. I put: 655 12 St. City, Province, postal code, etc ? And the name of my city and province need be in english or can be portuguese? 665 is my house number. Egmont I need send my address in a english Free Entry Form, the company is in Los Angeles and I am from Brazil. Teh people who go recive this form are english not portuguese (are there any?) You certainly don't want to invent translations: Rio de Janeiro wouldn't be River of January! São Paulo, Espírito Santo and Mato Grosso wouldn't be Saint Paul, Holy Spirit and Thick Woods! Ws The 'Free Entry Form' is a form that allows you to enter a contest without paying (for free). I would write the address as it should be written to be delivered by the post office in Brazil. Its purpose is to enable them to contact you by post. If they have a reason to send something to you. If you use the English form, you may create problems for the people in Brazil who have to deliver the mail. As you see, monca, context is important! It saves us having to guess at what you're really asking about. As it turns out, the advice everyone has given over the last 12 or so posts was appropriate anyway. Ws In English, "number" is abbreviated as No. In Afrikaans, "nommer" is abbreviated as Nr. Strange... Hi everybody! And yet another question on the "number" abbreviation theme... I'm translating lines of code (don't ask) and the original sentence is: something like: no_resdts As you can see, this can be easily misinterpreted as "No residents"! Including "of" would make the code too long, so unfortunately this is not an option. I was thinking about just leaving n_resdts and writing a note in the glossary. What do you reckon? Thanks in advance! N_res. How about that? Or Pop, for "population" In engineering, N is usually indicative of a dimensionless quantity. I guess you're limited to 8 characters, Thel. Your n_resdts seems OK to me if the people reading the code have a background in maths &/or the sciences, where n is commonly used to represent a variable number. Otherwise, nmbr_res or nbr_resi might work. Whatever you choose, it would seem wise to define it in the glossary or in user notes. Ws The dts seems redundant to me. If it has to be written as a single string, then no-res would seem OK. Would #res or # res work? # for number and "res" for residents. First off, many thanks for your replies! I think I'll stick with n_resdts, then. I cannot use #, and "res" is already reserved. Thankfully it's not an 8-character limit (as WS helpfully pointed out, it might have been the case), so no problems there. "Pop" does not fit the context (it's "residents in a household"). It is the actual code to be used in the application by programmers. I'll definitely add an entry in the glossary I'm compiling for their use, though. Again, thanks for your help! I wrote n_resdts anyway. Egmont I need send my address in a english Free Entry Form, # can't be used anyway. But I thought I'd post it anyway, as future reference for other readers. roxcyn, but it's not widely known everywhere in the world. Even in US usage, I've generally seen it used to itemise #1, #2, ..), rather than to mean 'number' as in quantity. There's also the risk that it might be read as some kind of operator in a program coding context. Ws Is anyone aware of any definitive answer in usage when it comes to a heading on a column in a statistical table referring to the number of individuals (or whatever) in a particular category? Should it always be spelled out, to avoid confusion with ordinal numbers (as, for example, in a hit parade: No. 1, No. 2 etc.)? Or is there any other abbreviation that can be used to avoid any such confusion? Or is the problem an imaginary one (as context would usually make it clear what sense of the word "number" is being used)? I imagine that context would always tell you what was meant, Linnet. E.g. in this table it's all the stuff that goes with the table that tells you the numbers don't refer to chickens, eggs, nuclear missiles, or anything else In statistics, we also have different abbreviations symbols. We write N=50 or to mean there are 50 observations, subjects etc. and Σ=50. I can imagine a table where you have n or Σ heading a column. Would a # be used in the US even in formal writing? The sentence I have refers to a law: "Decree No. 555". Given the formality, it seems strange to my British eye to put "Decree #555" so I wanted to make sure. Many thanks What is the complete sentence? And where did you see it? Is '#' used consistently throughout the book/article/document? What is the complete sentence? And where did you see it? Is '#' used consistently throughout the book/article/document? Hi Trgs, I am reformulating my last post which has been delighted as I didn't realise I was only allowed to write in English so will replies have been deleted ☺ So, as I was saying, I am translating from French and am translating a list of names of laws which are attributed numbers. In UK English I would write this simply as "Law No. 555 on Freedom of Information" for example. The document is an official one, issued by a government ministry. So I simply wanted to know whether in US English, in such formal contexts, I might write it as: "Law #555 on Freedom of Information". Would love to know what Kentix and Welsh-Sion said too! I would not use the number sign in a context like that.

- https://zweefvlieg.net/userfiles/file/aaa20378-ea0d-48cd-9ad3-41bc74db469f.pdf
- http://zbzyhb.com/userfiles/file//2025082623455137.pdf
- lolojiku
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