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Hello, I would like to write the same sentence in a polite form. I finally got a proper e-mail account. Please keep me on copy in all the refer to editorial and sound departamets. Thank you very much, Rebeca Can I say that? I'm afraid not. Your sentence is not grammatical and, as a result, is confusing. Do you mean that you want all members of the editorial and sound departments to send you copies of their e-mail messages to other people? I'm afraid not. Your sentence is not grammatical and, as a result, is confusing. Do you mean that you want all members of the editorial and sound departments to send you copies of their e-mail messages to other people? Hello, thanks you for your time. What I want to say is that all the e-mails related to sound and editorial deparment I should be on copy, I should be inform. Hello, thanks you for your time. What I want to say is that all the e-mails related to sound and editorial deparment I should be on copy, I should be inform. Rebeca: You're pretty close with what you wrote above. In English we use copy as a verb for the request. So what you want to say is: "Please copy me on all e-mails related to the Sound and Editorial Department." From your post I can't tell what meaning to attach to "department". Please refer to the WordRef dictionary lookup for "deparment". In your sentence "department" could equally mean all matters pertaining to sound and editorial activities (definition 1) or all matters pertaining to the unit inside the organization that is responsible for sound and editorial activities (definition 2). If your intent is the first definition, then the sentence would be better expressed as "Please copy me on all e-mails related to the sound and editorial matters/activities." I assumed that your intent was the second definition, in which case I suggest you follow my example and use the proper name for the department with first letters capitalized. (Also see my added discussion below about use of the word "all" in this context.) ******** Also, your first sentence isn't correct. I infer that until now you had a temporary or unofficial account, but now you have received your official or formal account. In that case, I think your first sentence should probably be "I finally got a proper now have a working/now have my official e-mail account." I hope this helps! ******** Added comments: If you want to soften the request a bit, here some options: I would like to be copied on all e-mails pertaining to .... I would greatly appreciate being copied on all e-mails regarding ..... I would appreciate it very much if you could copy me on all e-mails .... Note that in these softened requests I recommend that you not use "all". To my ear, only a supervisor has the right to request being copied on "all" e-mails. Accordingly, you could be perceived as presumptuous if you make a request for "all" when you don't have that privilege or authority. The above statements presume that you do not have authority over the department and are not in a position to issue direct orders to the people receiving the e-mail. If you are the supervisor and you express a request in this softened fashion, the request can easily carry a tone of irritation or impatience, particularly if you have previously made this same request. Finally, your title in this this thread is "keep me on copy". In English we would say, "please keep me copied" or "I would appreciate being copied" (the second option is a bit softer). "Keep me on copy" is a phrase I've never head in my lifetime with US English. Last edited: Apr 15, 2009 Just a note to mention that I have never heard of "copy me on" or "I would like to be copied on..." in the context of asking to be sent/forwarded copies of relevant emails, and would not have understood it at all without Basil's explanation. In fact, I have never heard it in any context. If someone told me they wanted to be "kept on copy of all emails..." or "copied on all emails..." I would basically not know what they meant, but might assumethey wanted me to send keep copies of their own emails on a certain subject, perhaps for archival purposes. In practice, I would have to ask them what they meant. This may be a sign of a regional difference, or perhaps it reflects the fact that I have not worked in an office environment for over ten years. thank you very much for your answers Just a note to mention that I have never heard of "copy me on" or "I would like to be copied on..." in the context of asking to be sent/forwarded copies of relevant emails, and would not have understood it at all without Basil's explanation. In fact, I have never heard it in any context. If someone told me they wanted to be "kept on copy of all emails..." or "copied on all emails..." I would basically not know what they meant, but might assumethey wanted me to send keep copies of their own emails on a certain subject, perhaps for archival purposes. In practice, I would have to ask them what they meant. This may be a sign of a regional difference, or perhaps it reflects the fact that I have not worked in an office environment for over ten years. Very interesting comment. In my business and social circles "copy me on [something]" is standard, everyday language applied to all forms of electronic communication. **** I just remembered ... "keep me copied on [something]" is also a common verb phrase that I hear and use. But "keep me on copy ..." is not at all idiomatic to my ear. Last edited: Apr 16, 2009 I'm pretty sure I used to say "copy me in on" correspondence, emails etc. To "copy someone on something" is pretty common in the business world. i was browsing the internet regarding the same question. thanks to you guys for helping me out. whatever is accepted in the business world, doesn't matter to me. as long as i can say it as politely as can. You can see that speakers of British English and speakers of American English say it differently. The speakers of British English say "copy me in on [something]". We speakers of American English say "copy me on [something]". I believe that to be polite, both groups would say "Please copy me ....." Added: As you have noticed, Basil Ganglia has other suggestions in post #4. Very interesting comment. In my business and social circles "copy me on [something]" is standard, everyday language applied to all forms of electronic communication. **** I just remembered ... "keep me copied on [something]" is also a common verb phrase that I hear and use. But "keep me on copy ..." is not at all idiomatic to my ear. "Copy me on (something)" might be 'standard' in a particular industry, but technically, it is incorrect grammar. It would not make any sense to anyone not in the same industry. In actual fact, you are asking for 'you' to be copied on the email itself, which is a bit strange. It would make more sense to simply say, "Please make sure I receive copies of all emails relating to ...." Last edited by a moderator: Feb 19, 2015 "Copy me on (something)" might be 'standard' in a particular industry, but technically, it is incorrect grammar. It would not make any sense to anyone not in the same industry. In actual fact, you are asking for 'you' to be copied on the email itself, which is a bit strange. It would make more sense to simply say, "Please make sure I receive copies of all emails relating to ...." I must vigorously disagree with this. In American English, "copy me on [something]" is common vernacular in all areas of society. One can certainly say: "Please make sure I receive copies of all emails relating to ....", but that is a very formal structure, such as would be used in a business letter. In ordinary communications, people in the US use the much simpler "please copy me on [xxxx]". Or as a question "Do you want to be copied on [xxx]". It would make more sense to simply say, "Please make sure I receive copies of all emails relating to ...." If you were to say that, I would make printed copies of the emails for you rather than add you to the "Copy" list. Hello everybody, Could you kindly tell me if the following sentences are correct in formal English? · Please read the email where you are copied on · Please read the email where you are in copy · You are in copy in the email Many thanks, Irland5 None of them are. You could say: You (should have) received a copy of the email. I copied you on the last email. I sent you a copy of the email I sent to x. In Spanish we say "estar en copia" (CC). For example "He puesto a Juan en copia" o "Juan está en copia en este email" yo también tengo la duda si se diría "Juan is in copy in this email" o "Juan is copied in this email" o de otra forma... Y creo que eso mismo es lo que intentaba preguntar irland5 In Spanish we say "estar en copia" (CC). For example "He puesto a Juan en copia" o "Juan está en copia en este email" yo también tengo la duda si se diría "Juan is in copy in this email" o "Juan is copied in this email" o de otra forma... Y creo que eso mismo es lo que intentaba preguntar irland5 See post #2 for the correct options in English. We also use "CC" almost like a verb in my job: "I CC'd Alice" or "I'll CC you to keep you updated" or "Did he CC you?" Is this weird? It's my second job in the States and people have used it in both places EDIT: I see that the person who posted the original message is asking for formal English; this is just an informal way to express it when talking with coworkers We also use "CC" almost like a verb in my job: "I CC'd Alice" or "I'll CC you to keep you updated" or "Did he CC you?" Is this weird? It's my second job in the States and people have used it in both places EDIT: I see that the person who posted the original message is asking for formal English; this is just an informal way to express it when talking with coworkers This is a very common way of expressing the action. In my opinion, it is more informal than the previous options. Let's see what others say. Thanks allende. Your response helps me a lot!! Hello everyone, Many thanks for the prompt answers. Just a question , I do not understand whether I could use or not "Please read the email where you are copied on". What about if you want someone in your department to read an email that you have sent and that person is involved in this matter? How would you refer to this email? Is there any other formal or informal way to say "Please read the email where you are copied on"? Regards "Please read the email I sent you a copy of," is informal. "I sent you a copy of the email; please read it," is formal, if a bit bossy. What's the Spanish sentence you want to translate? copy somebody in (on something) to send somebody a copy of a letter, an email message, etc. that you are sending to somebody else Can you copy me in on your report? Source: "copy in" - Oxford Learner's Dictionaries cc something (to somebody) cc somebody something (informal) to send somebody a copy of a letter or email message that you are sending to somebody else Her message was sent to the company president and cc'ed to us. Please don’t cc me on your emails. My mailbox is full enough. Source: "cc" - Oxford Learner's Dictionaries These definitions make me think that "copy someone in on an email" and "cc someone on an email" mean the same thing, but do the phrases actually mean the same thing? Originally, "cc" written on a paper letter meant that someone else had been sent a carbon copy of the letter. Carbon paper is not used to make copies any more, but the old abbreviation lives on, and people will write "cc" even if the copy is a photocopy, or an additional electronic transmission. Thus, while "cc" and "copy" do not literally mean the same thing for those who want to be picky, as actually used in modern business correspondence the meanings are in fact the same. I agree with Mahantongo, who gave a great explanation. If you want to try the phrases out in a sentence, Natsuna, that may help you understand better. Create your own sentence. People here will help. Thanks a lot, Mahantongo and perpend. Here's a dialog that I've just written: Tom: Hello, Cathy. Janet and I are going to have a home party this coming Saturday, and I need to email her about it right now. Would you like to join us? Cathy: I'd love to. Can you copy me in on the email? / Can you cc me on the email? Do both the "copy in" version and the "cc" version sound natural in this dialog? Is there any difference in meaning? Wow. That's a good question, Natsuna. Thanks for more context. I might say: Can you cc: me in your e-mail? Thanks a lot for your reply, perpend. Although you said you might say "Can you cc: me in your e-mail," would both Can you copy me in on the email? and Can you cc me on the email? be acceptable? Any difference in meaning? Personally I would say "can you put me on copy of your mail", or "can you copy me on the mail". I see no difference between these and between the two versions you had - any of the four forms can be used, it's just a matter of personal style. Thanks a lot for your reply, perpend. Although you said you might say "Can you cc: me in your e-mail," would both Can you copy me in on the email? and Can you cc me on the email? be acceptable? Any difference in meaning? I just came across the following: On Dec. 21, the Pentagon copied him on a letter from Olshansky at the Center for Constitutional Rights. (The New York Times, October 20, 2007) I think that whether you use the verb "cc" (pronounced "sea-sea") or "copy", you will not use "in" before "on the email/letter". And I think the verb "to cc" is not used as much as "to copy" in American English. And I think the verb "to cc" is not used as much as "to copy" in American English. The button in Microsoft Outlook is labelled "CC" so it's still quite common to use "CC". You can also bcc (blind carbon copy) someone, but Microsoft makes you search for the BCC button. The button in Microsoft Outlook is labelled "CC" so it's still quite common to use "CC". You can also bcc (blind carbon copy) someone, but Microsoft makes you search for the BCC button. When you are CC'ing someone you usually say "I am copying you on the e-mail" rather than "I am CC-ing you on the e-mail." My question is: what verb do you use when you are BCC'ing someone? I would say either “Can you put me on blind copy” or “can you BCC me”. But it is unusual to request this except when you are giving an instruction to a subordinate. I would say "Could you BCC me?" By the way, I don't think "Could you CC me?" is wrong. It sounds as good as "Could you copy me on the e-mail?" to me. Perhaps some other Americans could tell us what they think. I think "Could you copy me on the e-mail?" sounds much better than "Could you CC me?" Dear all, I have been corresponding with a business partner and she returned one of the e-mails adding "GOOD COPY" to the head of the original e-mail title. (e.g. Today's news) What does this mean? Since it was added to an e-mail with the exact same content as one she sent a little earlier, I am guessing it means "Re-sending" (for whatever reason), but googling the term did not give me any clue. The business partner works with a Japanese firm, so it could be a local (=non-English-native) term. Thanks! It appears to mean that the version marked 'good copy' has been corrected for facts, grammar and spelling etc. This assumes that there was an uncorrected copy. Maybe she edited/corrected your original before sending it on to a third party. Perhaps it was not intended for you. Was it identical in every small detail to your original? Are there any differences in French Quotations («») and English quotation("") grammatically? If so what are they? The main usage of quotation marks is the same in both languages: quoting or emphasizing words or phrases. The typography rules are however a bit different. When using French guillemets, you should add an (ideally thin) non-breaking space on either side of the quoted text (e.g., « Bonjour ! »), whereas no spaces are used with English quotation marks (e.g., “Hello!”). In French, a punctuation mark closing a sentence comes before or after the closing guillemet depending on whether it modifies the quoted text or the whole sentence (e.g., Il lui a demandé : « Veux-tu que je t'aide ? » mais c'était à contre-cœur, but, Il a dit : « Je vais t'aider », mais finalement il n'a rien fait). In English, the closing punctuation of a phrase is supposed to come always inside the quotation marks (e.g., He said, “I will help you,” but he never did). Bonjour, en anglais, lorsque je lis, je remarque que la virgule qui sert normalement à séparer la citation et la suite du texte est implantée juste avant la deuxième quotation mark. Exemple : ‘Ah, shut up, Dursley, yeh great prune,’ said the giant. — Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Alors qu'en français, on écrirait : « Ah, shut up, Dursley, yeh great prune », said the giant. — Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Pourquoi fait-on cela ? Merci à vous. C'est seulement l'usage typographique en vigueur pour l'anglais qui est différent de l'usage français. Il y a par ailleurs des différences entre les pays et entre les différents manuels typographiques anglophones. Pour plus de détails, voir Quotation marks in English - Wikipedia. Last edited: Jul 29, 2017 In English, the closing punctuation of a phrase is supposed to come always inside the quotation marks (e.g., He said, “I will help you,” but he never did). This is true only in America. Here in Britain you enclose the punctuation in the speech marks only if the punctuation is part of the quotation. In your example we write: He said "I will help you", but he never did. More precisely, in the UK the standard rule is indeed not to enclose trailing commas inside quotations for true quotations, i.e., sentences that were actually spoken. But, as strange as it may be, the rule is to follow American style for fictional dialogues as in Harry Potter's example above. How is a quote within a quote rendered in French? In America, we have the special rule to use single quotes to demarcate a quotation that is inside another quotation in double quotes. Example: "As I once told you," I repeated to him, "Mark Twain didn't say, 'Honesty is the best policy.' He said, 'Honesty is the best policy – when there is money in it.'" How would this be rendered in French? Double guillemets? Are double or single quotes ("", '') ever used in French? How is a quote within a quote rendered in French? There are different ways to render this. The standard way is to use English double quotes (“…”) for quotes within a quote: « Comme je te l'ai dit une fois, je lui ai répété, Mark Twain n'a pas dit : “L'honnêteté est la meilleure politique.” Il a dit : “L'honnêteté est la meilleure politique… quand il y a de l'argent en jeu.” » I however prefer single guillemets (‹ … ›) instead of English double quotes, but this is only used in Switzerland as far as I know: « Comme je te l'ai dit une fois, je lui ai répété, Mark Twain n'a pas dit : ‹ L'honnêteté est la meilleure politique. › Il a dit : ‹ L'honnêteté est la meilleure politique… quand il y a de l'argent en jeu. › » We however never use English single quotes (‘…’) in French as they are too easily confused with apostrophes (‘). For more details, please refer to FR: citations imbriquées - quotation within a quotation - typography. Can I make a combination of "tiret" and "guillemets" in the same dialogue? Example: Après une longue pause, Anne-Laure te demande : « Qu'y a-t-il ? » — Rien, réponds-tu. I would really appreciate it if someone could tell us the keyboard combination to type guillemets. I'm currently copying and pasting them from Internet and it's rather laborious. In the WordReference forums you can insert them by clicking the Ω button and selecting them. For keyboard shortcuts, see our sticky. That link will come in really handy, thanks for posting! what is the french word for the symbol "#" pound; found on a standard telephone and keypad, etc. Moderator note: Multiple threads merged to create this one. If you want a quick answer, see below. Otherwise, keep reading. English: UK: hash (sometimes square) USA: pound sign (sometimes number sign) Canada: pound French: France: dièse Canada: carré (sometimes dièse) Belgium: carré Switzerland: dièse N.B.: Strictly speaking, dièse is the sharp sign (♯) used in musical contexts but that word is used abusively to refer to the hash/pound sign (#). Last edited by a moderator: Apr 8, 2019 we just say : le carré (the square) In France it's usually called "dièse". "Tapez sur la touche étoile (*) de votre téléphone". "Appuyez sur la touche dièse (#)". dièse is the name of this symbol # when used in music, and also in other contexts as Ishatar explained And just on a point of interest, in the UK # is called "hash" ("pound" being £, or lb). Telephone instructions: press star, press hash. In the US do people say "press pound"? F Yes, americans do say: "press pound," As far as weight measures are concerned, we obviously use lb. (pound) as well. Do British people say press the asterisk? Isn't the "#" symbol called "number" ? Yes, americans do say: "press pound," As far as weight measures are concerned, we obviously use lb. (pound) as well. Do British people say press the asterisk? No, as I mentioned, we say "press star" ... * "press hash" .. # E.g. "Type in your account number and then press star" "To begin again, press hash" F Isn't the "#" symbol called "number" ? I know that in the US, "#" is used to mean "number", as in the cast lists of films, where you see such things as Soldier #1 Soldier #2 # is not used with this meaning in GB. We either use "No" to stand for "number" (Symphony No 3) or, more often than not in situations like the cast list above, just use the bare numbers Soldier 1 Soldier 2 F The symbol # is often used to mean number (in references to orders, invoices, etc. for instance). In that case, the French equivalent is n°. My question is : what do you call the symbol in English (in French it is called dièse) ? Isn't that "hash" or simply "number"? DDT J'ai souvent entendu que l'on l'apelle "Grid", mais je sais pas si c'est le meilleur choix. The WR dictionnary says it is "sharp" there is a programming language in computer science call C# also called c sharp The actual sign (#) is called "pound" in english. As far as I know, "sharp" is only used in musical context. Rob I know that in music, the sign is called sharp, e.g. fa# (fa dièse) in French, F# (F sharp) in English, but would you use sharp in the sentence below ? The sharp symbol is commonly used to mean number in invoices, orders, etc. Rob, isn't the pound sign THIS : £ ? The "pound" symbol is commonly used to mean number in invoices, orders, etc. £ is pound in money. # is pound in numbers. Ambiguity is the key to the english language. Would anybody use this phrase : the hash mark ? Yes, I think that you would be perfectly understood if you were to use "hash mark" byuTM Jean-Michel Carrère said: Would anybody use this phrase : the hash mark ? I always thought it is the hash (sign) and I only know that it is called pound now that I have read this thread. I checked my dictionary which says that calling it pound is American English. I have only ever heard "hash" for this, none of the other terms before this thread, apart from in terms of music where c# represents "c sharp". Whether it follows that "#" in this context is a "sharp" or not, I'm not sure. You hear "hash", at least in the UK, a lot in terms of telephones eg "press 1 for x press 2 for y and press hash to return to the main menu". On French telephones you hear messages that say appuyez sur dièse. Edition : Ceci n'était qu'une parenthèse. Looks like 'hash' is British / Irish English and 'pound sign' is American English, then ... Many thanks ! You hear "hash", at least in the UK, a lot in terms of telephones eg "press 1 for x press 2 for y and press hash to return to the main menu". Yeah, in the US on the phone you hear "...press pound to return to the main menu." I've never heard anybody refer to it as a hash. I always thought a hash mark was just a line. Rob trouvé: hash character "#", ASCII character 35. Common names: number sign; pound; pound sign; hash; sharp; crunch; hex; INTERCAL: mesh. Rare: grid; crosshatch; octothorpe; flash; ITU-T: square, pig-pen; tictactoe; scratchmark; thud; thump; splat. The pronunciation of "#" as "pound" is common in the US but a bad idea; Commonwealth Hackish has its own, rather more apposite use of "pound sign" (confusingly, on British keyboards the pound graphic happens to replace "#"; thus Britishers sometimes call "#" on a US-ASCII keyboard "pound", compounding the American error). The US usage derives from an old-fashioned commercial practice of using a "#" suffix to tag pound weights on bills of lading. The character is usually pronounced "hash" outside the US. The name "octothorpe" was made up by a Bell Labs supervisor, Don Macpherson. Source: The Free On-line Dictionary of Computing, © 1993-2005 Denis Howe Last edited by a moderator: Feb 14, 2010 I agree with mnzrob that a hash mark in US usage is a line, and # is a pound sign. In abbreviations, can the symbol # be understood to mean 'number'? I am wrestling with abbreviating 'numero', 'nombre', and 'nom' (name), and am having trouble devising distinct abbreviations. '#' would be a handy addition. Merci beaucoup, Anne In French, we use n° for numéro. Bonjour, Agnes -- je le sais, le "No" avec superscript. Merci! Mais j'ai des difficultes dans mon projet avec pas assez de l'espace, et aussi plusieurs mots qui se rassemblent lui-memes (whew- did I get that right? resemble each other?). En anglais la plus belle, nous employons 'number,' bien sur, mais de temps en temps aussi nous pouvons ecrire "#". J'ai l'espoir que c'est le meme cas en francais. a bientot-- Anne ...qui se ressemblent entre eux I think we would understand the sign # followed by a number (#27 for number 27), even if we wouldn't use it ourselves... But not if you put the sign # by itself (for example, to indicate that one must fill in a number) Bonjour! Est-ce que quelqu'un sait le mot pour "pound key" en Francais? C'est ce symbole sur le telephone: #. Merci! # est le "dièse". Pour le "pound key" du téléphone, on dit "la touche dièse" # --> dièse (aussi utilisé pour la notation de la musique, d'ailleurs: morceau en fa dièse) On dit en général "la touche dièse" Car le signe # ressemble au signe "dièse" utilisé dans les partitions musicales. Certains utilisent aussi la touche "carré", particulièrement au Canada, mais pas exclusivement. Is "carré" an approprpriate French translation for "pound sign", as in "please enter your acct number, followed by the pound sign." I can't seem to find a translation for it online. Please help. Thank you! J I don't know what a "pound" sign is like, apart from "£". This sign "#" is called a hash in British English phone talk and is translated as "un dièse". It is a bit like a square so I wondered if it was the term for which you were looking? # is called pound sign in AE because it is sometimes used to represent pounds (weight): 5# = 5 lbs. = "five pounds"--but this is an old-fashioned usage. It is now mostly used to indicate number (no.), as in the thread postings on this forum (#1, #2, etc.) There is no confusion here with BE pound (sterling--"£") since it's not a currency here. In BE un dièse is either a hash or, in musical notation, a sharp sign. Dièse is also an adjective meaning sharp (in pitch) or 'of or pertaining to a hash' as in "appuyer sur la touche dièse". The only thing that would be recognised as a pound sign in BE is £. I think it was BT (British Telecom - phone company) or something the other day where I was trying to work my way through their automated telephone system and was surprised to be told to "press square". Square? Weird! It's not square at all; more of an extended parallelogram - but I sometimes call it 'noughts and crosses'. The British, by the way, are notoriously bad at using the correct words for anything to do with IT. A common English solecism is the use of 'forward slash' (for /) instead of 'slash'. "Hash", by the way, is potentially ambiguous since it also means "yesterday's muck cooked again" (which I have heard jocularly abbreviated to YMCA) - in other words old food re-heated in some lugubrious sauce - it is the origin of the pleonastic expression "a re-hash" Bonjour à tous, J'aimerais traduire ce mot "touche dièse". Pourriez-vous m'aider ? Merci d'avance et à bientôt de vous lire, Joss. Ou encore pound sign. […] Last edited by a moderator: Feb 14, 2010 Here is a full Wikipedia article on the topic for English. So we have: pound, square, hash. Curiously it seems that sharp is not used. In French: dièse and carré, with a more frequent use of dièse. Buongiorno a tutti, vorrei gentilmente conoscere la traduzione corretta in Inglese per : "la persona che ci legge in copia" grazie 1000 Samruay I tend to write/say the following: Written form: "the person who is copied in on this message" Spoken form also allows the Cc abbreviation. Examples: "Were you Cc-ed on that message?" "Were you copied in on that message?" "You will be Cc-ed on emails regarding the contract." "You will be copied in on emails regarding the contract." Hope this helps. kap Were you copied in on that message?" "You will be copied in on emails regarding the contract." Is that a BE locution? I would just say (AE) "Were you copied on that message?" "You will be copied on emails regarding the contract." Is that a BE locution? I would just say (AE) "Were you copied on that message?" "You will be copied on emails regarding the contract." I speak BE, but I must also say that my 2 US colleagues use the very same expression. Maybe they are both acceptable or my 2 colleagues are losing their AE style. I tend to write/say the following: Written form: "the person who is copied in on this message" Spoken form also allows the Cc abbreviation. Examples: "Were you Cc-ed on that message?" "Were you copied in on that message?" "You will be Cc-ed on emails regarding the contract." "You will be copied in on emails regarding the contract." Hope this helps. kap KAP, Many thanks for your promp reply. regards, samruay I speak BE, but I must also say that my 2 US colleagues use the very same expression. Maybe they are both acceptable or my 2 colleagues are losing their AE style. I agree with ElaineG {whew!} Sounds strange to my AE ears. Ragazzi sto scrivendo una mail e non so come dire in inglese "che ci legge in copia". In pratica scrivo a una persona e metto in copia il mio ragazzo in modo che, qualora volessero, possono contattarsi direttamente. "Il mio ragazzo, che ci legge in copia, è già a NY e può venire a vedere l'appartamento" Il mio tentativo: "My boyfriend, who (or that??) is in copy of this e-mail, is already in NY and could come to see the apartment" GRAZIE PER L'AIUTO! Ciao diussi, si dice "in Cc". Meglio se tra parentesi. Sta per Carbon Copy o qualcosa di simile. My boyfriend (in Cc) is already in NY and could come to see the apartment... Or, less succinctly, My boyfriend, to whom I've copied this e-mail, ... Is that a BE locution? I would just say (AE) "Were you copied on that message?" "You will be copied on emails regarding the contract." I've heard the same expression (to copy without in) by my colleague who is used to write to our US colleagues.... I meant (to copy). I've just found an e-mail written by an US colleague: John (copied on this message).... I can assure it: it's written! You might simply wish to translate literally: the person reading us in copy. I've seen that often. I meant (to copy). I've just found an e-mail written by an US colleague: John (copied on this message).... I can assure it: it's written! But that's consistent with what ElaineG wrote ("copied on" = CCd). "la persona che ci legge in copia" The person who is carbon copied- that is the full term of the abbrevation "to be CC'd". "The person who is copied in? on this message"- I agree that can't be right. Buongiorno So che in Inglese per dire che vuoi essere messo per conoscenza si dice Please copy me into all correspondence..., però come posso dire che ci legge in copia??? per esempio : puoi contattare Chiara che ci legge in copia.....you can reffer to Chiara who (can)see all our correspondence? o whose contact is included in our correspondence? Grazie Perhaps you mean: also forwarded to..... Siberia Who has received the same email.. For any questions you may have please contact Chiara who has also received a copy of this e-mail....who has also been sent a copy of .... Io dico semplicemente "who reads us in copy" o " who reads us in cc" Mi risulta che "cc" stia per "carbon-copy" (dall'ormai sorpassato sistema della copia-carbone sulle macchine da scrivere) Io ho già sentito più volte l'espressione "carbon-copying somebody" "carbon-copied" ecc. Quindi, credo che la tua frase possa anche essere tradotta come: " For any questions you may have please contact Chiara who is carbon-copied on e-mail message...." Siberia & london calling: che ne dite voi? Grazie e ciao CagiSteu Io dico semplicemente "who reads us in copy" o " who reads us in cc" Hello! In Italian for sure, I wouldn't say it in English! I found one instance in google for "who reads us in copy", written by a chap from the Belgian Congo (a French speaker...) and none whatsoever for "who reads us in c.c.". EDIT CagiSteu, c.c. is indeed the English acronym for carbon copy and, thinking about it, I have heard the expression to carbon copy someone (in AE, not BE, admittedly), so I think that's fine! Ops.... Io lo uso sempre in tutte le mail di lavoro e nessuno si è mai lamentato!! Ops.... Io lo uso sempre in tutte le mail di lavoro e nessuno si è mai lamentato!! Tranquilla/o! Non volevo dire che era incomprensibile, solo che non è inglese! Dopo tutto, l'importante è comunicare...se poi riesci anche a farlo correttamente, tanto meglio! A quanto ne so e come mi hanno insegnato credo si dica "Loop". Ho chiesto a qualche nostro cliente inglese ed americano e scrivono così.. Per es.: Tienimi in copia = Keep me in loop ...Spero di aver dato una zamapa anch'io :D -Chiara-