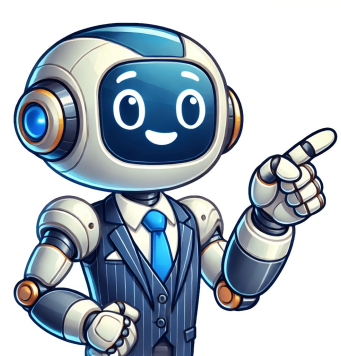Continue

I am wondering how I can read this in English. For example, m³ , m² . (triple m? double m?) I have no idea. Please help me! m-cubed or m-squared if they are mathematical terms. Cubic meters or square meters if they are measurements of volume or area. Oh, easy! Cubic meters, square meters. Thank you An easy way to remember this is that a square with side m has an area equal to m times m, or m^2 (m-squared), and a cube with side m has volume equal to m times m times m, or m^3 (m-cubed). If m is the unit "meter", then you read these as copyright stated. (m^2 means m with an exponent (superscript) of 2.) 2 raised to the fourth(power); 2 raised to the fifth (power) ...... or 2 to the fourth, 2 to the fifth. (We're moving away from areas and volumes now, of course) EDIT: Dang, I see becca got there first! Well at least that proves 2 to the fourth etc works on both sides of the Atlantic That's great lesson. I wonder if i may ask a few more questions: 2^-2, 2^2+3, 2^0, 2^2/3. I would really appreciate your help. That's great lesson. I wonder if i may ask a few more questions: 2^-2, 2^2+3, 2^0, 2^2/3. I would really appreciate your help. 2 to the negative 2 [power] 2 squared plus 3 2 to the zero power (I think, I've never seen this, was never a math buff) 2 squared divided by 3 Thank you, but why not 2^-2=two negative squared or may be two negatively squared. I hope, I'm not disturbing you again. I can't tell you why.... But for me it would be 2 to the minus 2. As a mathematician, I rarely use the word 'power' here. We normally read the expression a^b as "a to the b". If b is a simple number, I would use the ordinal: a^4 = a to the fourth 7^9 = seven to the ninth After a point, however, it becomes too awkward to stick on that '-th', so we just use the plain b. x^-1 = x to the minus one a^(b + 1) = a to the b plus one 15^0.5 = fifteen to the nought point five Panj, Yes there really is Santa Clause .. and a 2^0.. anything raised to the 0 power is 1. It comes up lot in applied math. Like English, math requires punctuation (especially without fonts or parentheses). 2^2/3 is either 2 to the two-thirds or 2 squared divided by three. Without explicit instructions it's 2 squared divided by three but I am not sure that's what you intended. One of many factors that influences how people say these things is familiarity. For some, these little superscripts were a topic of passing interest, and little interest at that. They remember the words and expressions used when they were taught about the concept. For others, they became a topic of everyday conversation - an element of routine working activity. The wordy expressions used at first have been overwhelmed by the forms used in routine and rapid communication. In any case, those wordy expressions don't work when the exponent is something long and complex. Hence etb's "a to the b" and my "X to the Y". Just one that entangledbank missed out. x^0 is, for me, X to the nought (= 1) though if the word "power" were included it would be X to the power zero. Last edited: Apr 24, 2010 This phrase is said to describe 60's poet, political activist, manager... John Sinclair. Any idea of what "power poetry" means and how it could be translated? Is it a specific type of poetry? "He was a magnificent specimen of power poetry." "Era un magnifico espécimen de xxx". Thanks in advance This phrase is said to describe 60's poet, political activist, manager... John Sinclair. Any idea of what "power poetry" means and how it could be translated? Is it a specific type of poetry? "He was a magnificent specimen of power poetry." "Era un magnifico espécimen de xxx". Thanks in advance Where does your sentence come from? Do you have the source? "He was a magnificent specimen of power poetry"? He may have been a poet about themes of power or a powerful poet but he, in and of himself, is not a "specimen of poetry" in any usual sense. If you are certain that the words are accurate, then the translation should be literal so it can sound just as bizarre in Spanish as it does in English. There is no genre of poetry called power poetry. "He was a magnificent specimen of power poetry"? He may have been a poet about themes of power or a powerful poet but he, in and of himself, is not a "specimen of poetry" in any usual sense. If you are certain that the words are accurate, then the translation should be literal so it can sound just as bizarre in Spanish as it does in English. There is no genre of poetry called power poetry. Thanks, that makes sense. Yes, it's quite an unusual expression. Field and topic: Derecho Notarial: "Mandante" -------------------- Sample sentence: Los términos "Mandante" o "poderdante" dentro de un "POWER OF ATTORNEY"; Gracias Rodrigo Ruiz Céspedes said: Field and topic: Derecho Notarial: "Mandante" -------------------- Sample sentence: Los términos "Mandante" o "poderdante" dentro de un "POWER OF ATTORNEY"; Gracias Mandante = principal (in agency contract), mandator Poderdante = the person granting the power (of attorney), principal, consituent. Esto es lo que dice, ya veo que para los utiliza principal... por lo que te sugiero que hagas una búsqueda de lo que significa "principal" en inglés y que te decidas así... Esperemos otras opiniones!! Saludos!! ...and what is the person receiving the power called? (I think this might be the "grantee" in English?) EDIT: Ya lo entontré: La persona que recibe de otra poderes para representarla se llama el poderhabiente scotu Last edited: May 14, 2008 El apoderado. Eng., "attorney-in-fact". No se confunda con "attorney-at-law," cualquier abogado. A lawyer who has a p.o.a. granting him authority to take certain actions would be both an attorney-at-law and an attorney-in-fact, but anybody can be an attorney-in-fact (apoderado). Los términos "Mandante" o "poderdante" dentro de un "POWER OF ATTORNEY", se puede usar Grantor Los términos "Mandante" o "poderdante" dentro de un "POWER OF ATTORNEY", se puede usar Grantor Me quedo con Ozee, the Rookie, en materia legal se suele usar "grantor" para poderdante y "grantee" para apoderado. "Poderhabiente" es aceptado por la DRAE, y suena correcto, pero no es el término común entre abogados (al menos en México). There is specific terminology for the parties to a power of attorney. The person granting the power is a principal, donor or grantor. The person receiving the power is an agent. In the U.S., however, this person is an attorney-in-fact. An attorney-in-fact is not the same as an attorney-at-law. The latter is a legal practitioner in the U.S. and has a licence to practise law in a particular jurisdiction. An attorney-in-fact is not necessarily a lawyer but may be, for example, a trusted family member, friend or acquaintance. This type of attorney-in-fact cannot, therefore, engage in acts that would constitute the unauthorised practice of law. Last edited by a moderator: Jun 9, 2022 I would use the "PRINCIPAL" for the person granting the power. "ATTORNEY-in-FACT" or "AGENT" for the person granted by the power (depending if the that person is also a lawyer or not) En español; Mandante y mandatario cuando hay un mandato especial, general etc... Pero cuando hay un simple poder notarial (que no tiene tantas formalidades como la escritura pública, no tiene que intervenir notario...etc.) seria poderdante (quien lo da) y apoderado (quien recibe el poder) "Principal" o "grantor" están bien para "poderdante" o "mandante". Aunque lo ideal es agruparlos en pares de palabras. "Agent" va con "principal" y "attorney-in-fact" puede ir con "grantor". "Attorney-in-fact" nada tiene que ver con si es abogado o no. Ese es "Attorney-at-law". I have found many google entries with "the power lies in" and also many with "the power lies with" - would this mean that both are correct? if so, do they mean the same, or different things? Thanks! It depends on the context. "The power lies in" would probably be used more often for objects, and "with" for a person or group. Both are a bit formal; "he/she has the power" would be most common. Thanks for this. The examples I saw were: "the power lies in the one who cares less", "the power lies with the people" i wanted to say "the power lies with the army", so maybe it'd be more straight forward to say "it is the army that has the power"? Thanks for this. The examples I saw were: "the power lies in the one who cares less", "the power lies with the people" i wanted to say "the power lies with the army", so maybe it'd be more straight forward to say "it is the army that has the power"? Actually, just to make things more fun, don't forget within. within can be used for inside a person or group (metaphorically). in can be used for expressions like in one's hands, or for abstract things, eg the power lies in love. with is more vague, and is probably used for a group, as already mentioned. There is some overlap here between all three. You can even use in/on/at for places in the normal sense, eg The power lies on the hill, perhaps because there is an important building there. Thank you all for all your thinking in the end went for the easiest, least formal option He did not try to gain the powers of a king for himself.When should we use "power" and "powers" respectively? Is "power" OK for the example sentence? I would use "powers" in that sentence only if the "he" and some kingly powers have been mentioned previously. Thanks, magiogee. "he" refers to George Washington. If "he" has not been mentioned previously, the "powers" aren't to be used? I would say "powers" here since I think it means "powers" as in "rights". "He tried to gain the power of king" effectively means "he tried to become king". "He tried to gain the powers of king" means that he had no intention of becoming known as a king but he tried to get similar rights. I think I'd go with 'powers' here, simply because it contrasts the powers of a king with the "enumerated powers" listed in the U.S. Constitution. However, a similar case could be made with the term "executive power." Thanks! However, a similar case could be made with the term "executive power." Could you elaborate on it? Hero is on every corner! You are the hero! Could you elaborate on it? Both "enumerated powers" and "executive power(s)" are common terms in political science to describe (among other things) the powers of the government. Many other terms containing 'power' are also common--the problem is that most of them can be used with either singular or plural. Generally speaking, the difference between 'power' and 'powers' is subtle. 'Power' is usually used more broadly and generally to describe what actions or control a group or individual can exert. 'Powers,' on the other hand, is usually used to refer to a set of specific, well-defined abilities of a group or individual. It really comes down to what you mean by 'power(s).' Keep in mind that these connotations are subjective and apply mainly to political science (where you can find essays based entirely on the concept and usage of the word 'power'). That said, I think it that either option would work fine and be understood as you intend. Dear dwipper, you just now cleared my long standing unanswered question. I owe you a lot! Can your explanation be applied to "experience/experiences" "qualification/qualifications"? If they are used in plural, do they tend to become more concrete or specific? He has a lot of experience. He has a lot of qualification. He has a lot of qualifications. Can your explanation be applied to "experience/experiences" "qualification/qualifications"? To a certain extent, yes, this can also be applied to experience(s) if is used like you used 'powers.' "My personal experiences tells me this is a bad idea." -- general experience "My personal experiences tells me this is a bad idea." -- specific experiences Note, though, that in other constructions, you may also need to change the verb form so it agrees with this idea. "He doesn't have enough experience to complete this task." -- general experiences "He doesn't have enough experiences to complete this task." -- specific experiences 'Qualification(s)' is a different matter. In some ways, it has come to be used in the opposite way. "He doesn't have the qualifications to complete this task." -- general qualifications "He doesn't have the qualification to complete this task." -- (usually) a specific qualification Generally speaking 'qualification(s)' is the exception rather than the rule. If you're in doubt and you can't find the answer in a dictionary, follow the pattern of power/experience(s). Thank you again, dwipper!!! I'm beginning to understand the usage, but I'm not confident enough; (1) I feel like ordinary people are excluded from political power. Can I replace "power" with its plural "powers"? Could it change the meaning? (1) I feel like ordinary people are excluded from political power. Can I replace "power" with its plural "powers"? Could it change the meaning? You could replace it, but it would sound awkward because it doesn't fit with the context of the sentence. Usually when someone claims that they don't have power in the government, they are talking about the general aspect of power, not separate, distinct powers. I know this is a probably a difficult concept to understand, but try to think whether the purpose of the sentence is specific or general and go with your best guess. More often than not, you'll use the general over the specific, so make sure that whenever you use the plural, it makes sense for what you're trying to say. I am writing a research paper on how the amount of hours put in by an architect affects the customer's perceived quality of service. Would "manpower input" be the correct term to describe the amount of hours spent on a project or "human resource allocation" or "manpower allocation"? Most of the literature I've come across so far uses "manpower allocation," but I had thought that "manpower" would no longer be politically correct to use. If anyone has a good suggestion for a term to use, I'd really appreciate it. Thanks, Flute Canada's largest staffing company is called Manpower Canada, so obviously they don't think it's bad for business. Never forget that somewhere out there, there is a complete nutter who is waiting to be offended by something, anything. This nut-job is only happy when pointing out the PC faults of others. Thanks for your reply. Yes, I see "manpower" used quite often but I was just not sure if what used to be okay to use but may have changed recently. I think manpower allocation or manpower input is acceptable.... although it makes me think the entire firm or more than one person is working on the job. For a single architect working alone on the job........?? I agree with Brioche. The word is neutral, yet there are those who will take offense at almost anything. Here is another somewhat unrelated thought. I once worked for a management consulting firm. Our invoices to clients used the term billable hours, or professional staff time for the consultants' manhours. Other administrative time was billed as support staff time. That is less direct, less clear, and less precise than man hours or manpower, but it might give the PC police less to gripe about. Sorry to revive this old thread. It's been quite a long time, so maybe things have changed. At my company we were doing an engineering schedule. Each task/document had a number of hours (manpower) required, and resources (people) allocated to it. When the schedule was distributed one comment (from a Spaniard) was: 'Shouldn't we change the word 'manpower' to 'personpower'? Since we are issuing documents in English for foreign parties (we are a Spanish company) it is quite important to be politically correct. However, the proposed 'person power' sounds to me like a word invented by a non English speaking person. So I basically have two questions: - Is 'person power' (or personpower) acceptable? (I would say no, there are no hits in WR) - If not, is 'manpower' still acceptable, or do we have to look for a roundabout, such as the proposed 'professional staff time'? - Is 'person power' (or personpower) acceptable? (I would say no, there are no hits in WR) You are correct, it isn't. - If not, is 'manpower' still acceptable, or do we have to look for a roundabout, such as the proposed 'professional staff time'? It is fine in every context I can imagine. However, I would be wary of using "man-hours" as a unit of measure. Where I work, the people in question are operators, so I tend to use operator-hours (or operator-minutes, since minutes are what our jobs are timed in), but "person-hours" is fine. I only mention this here as it was mentioned in post #5. Salve a tutti. Qualcuno saprebbe dirmi come si dice in inglese "ciabatta" che e' quella serie di prese tutte collegate ad un'unica spina che si trova di solito negli uffici ma si puo' trovare dappertutto in realta'? Grazie in anticipo. Dovrebbe essere "multiple adapter" I call it an extention cable Power strip è un altro termine in AE. Elisabetta Grazie Trentina. Sono proprio quelli gli aggeggi che intendevo. In Canada we call it a power bar. E in BE? ...power bar sembra una tavoletta energizzante E in BE? ...power bar sembra una tavoletta energizzante Carino! -- è anche più divertente se tu pensi che alcune hanno un "surge protector" -- (protezione per dispersione?)(colpo di corrente?) Carino! -- è anche più divertente se tu pensi che alcune hanno un "surge protector" -- (protezione per dispersione?)(colpo di corrente?) cos'è il pulsantone di accendimento spegnimento? OT: Qua tra ciabatte e tavolette energizzanti siamo messi bene!! come si dice "presa multipla"?!?!? nel senso: quella specie di prolunga che si attacca alla presa elettrica, a muro, e che poi finisce con altre tre-quattro prese. in italia si chiama "ciabatta" ma la traduzione letterale la escluderei. grazie mille! S. grazie! ho visitato anche l'altra discussione. vivo a new york e confermo "Power strip" (che non capivo!) di solito guardo sempre i precedenti ma "ciabatta" non ci speravo proprio! thanks! comunque dicono anche surge-qualcosa (e non e' surge protector) ma non riesco ad afferrarlo... Here in Australia, we call it a 'power board', or a six-point power outlet. Underhouse, at first I thought you were talking about an electric slipper, like the double sized, electrically heated slipper that you put both feet in. Riprendo questa discussione per sapere se qualcuno mi saprebbe indicare se esiste un altro termine in italiano per indicare le varie prese di una presa multipla. Devo tradurre questa frase: "The number of outlets on the power strips". La mia traduzione sarebbe: "Il numero di prese sulla presa multipla", ma vorrei evitare la ripetizione di "presa". Potrei sostituire "presa multipla" con "ciabatta" ma dato che si tratta di un contesto tecnico, non so se sia la scelta più appropriata. Grazie. Ciao Kjka Il termine "ciabatta" diventa usabile e comprensibile se gli aggiungi "elettrica". "Il numero di prese sulla ciabatta elettrica". Solo per informazione, un sinonimo di "ciabatta elettrica" è "multipresa". Bye, Benzene Grazie! "Ciabatta elettrica" non mi dispiace, non so come ho fatto a non pensarci. "Multipresa" purtroppo contiene il termine "presa", che volevo evitare di ripetere. USA: power strip England: multi socket extension bar Galles: extension cable Canada: power bar Australia: power board Se uso "power strip" mi capiscono ovunque o devo impararli tutti? Buona sera, ho curato le traduzioni per un sito di ferramenta che vendeva anche multiprese elettriche , la cosidetta ciabatta elettrica . Dopo aver sfogliato tutti i cataloghi esteri di produzione materiale elettrico, La traduzione corretta è "extension socket" . A presto Ciao aleVI. Non è la traduzione più corretta, è solo uno dei tanti modi per dire 'ciabatta elettrica' (vedi sopra). Per curiosità ho dato un'occhiata al sito inglese di una grossa catena (Currys, una specie di Media World). This photo is of a '4-Way Extension Cable': A meno che non sia esplicitamente indicato il numero di prese eviterei però 'extension cable' o 'extension cord' che possono far venire in mente la semplice prolunga (elettrica). Vedi infatti la relativa discussione (qui) dove molti termini si incrociano e sovrappongono con quelli di questo thread. A meno che non sia esplicitamente indicato il numero di prese 'extension cable' o 'extension cord' che possono far venire in mente la semplice prolunga (elettrica). Vedi infatti la relativa discussione (qui) dove molti termini si incrociano e sovrappongono con quelli di questo thread. Letto. Ciò non toglie che si usa comunemente dire extension lead/cable sia nel Regno Unito sia in Australia. Queste ciabatte sono in vendita presso la Argos, un'altra catena specializzata: 1m switched extension lead 1m Surge Switched Protected Extension lead - Black E' ovvio però che più dettagli ci metti insieme con 'extension lead' più diventa chiaro di cosa stiamo parlando. Si infatti, deve essere chiaro il contesto (o esserci un'immagine come quelle che hai postato). "Extension lead" da solo e senza contesto può essere equivocato, a differenza di altri termini (es. multiple power socket) indicati in questa discussione, anche se sono meno usati. Oddly enough, neither Currys or Argos sell "multiple power sockets". Actually, I only managed to find instances of the term on a couple of UK sites . I'm not saying we don't ever call it that in the UK, of course, it's just rather unusual.