I'm not a robot



Hello, forum veterans. Let me ask you a question regarding prepositions. Today, while working on my TOEFL workbook, I came across the following conversation: Employee Well, first, you need to talk to the instructor. They have to assess your level and steer you to the right class - you know, beginner, intermediate. Student You mean, I have to swim for them, show them what I can do? Employee No, no, you just tell them a little bit about your experience and skill, so they know what level you should be in. Student Oh, OK. So, I guess I'll need an appointment. I have always thought that the preposition that is most commonly used for 'level' is at. However, Employee uses in instead. I visited some other threads like at/in/with different level Your English level is really good Vs Your level of English is really good in/on/at level and I learned that "I am on level number" is used in video games. I also found that at seemed to be the most frequently used preposition for 'level.' Could you explain what made Employee want to say "what level you should be in" here? Any comment and/or feedback, I would be most appreciative. I'm guessing that he's thinking "what level (class) you should be in." You are at a level but here you are going to sort of enter/join/be included in that level, so in. There's a sense of being included/taken in-- what level you should be put in. Copyright - Thanks, as always, for your quick answer. I really should have paid more attention to the context - "They have to assess your level and steer you to the right class." Englishmypassion - Thank you for your pithy explanation. Your "be included in that level" part has really sunk in. Hola, por favor, necesito que alguien me ayude a saber si es correcto decir "differents" cuando estoy hablando de plural, por ejemplo: "differents positions" or "different positions" or "different positions". Gracias No es correcto, en inglés los adjetivos jamas llevan S ni se pluralizan, lo que se pluralizan, lo que se pluralizan, lo que se pluralizan es siempre el sustantivo tu puedes decir: Different positions -> Posiciones diferentes Differentes sustantivo que les acompañe en inglés sea singular o plural). Y como position es en este caso el sustantivo, queda simplemente como "black" sin importar si "dogs" es plural. Sería muy raro (y no es correcto decir) the blacks dogs -> por el hecho de que perros en este caso es una palabra "differents" cuando estoy hablando de plural, por ejemplo: "differents positions". [/QUOTE Ahora sabes que la palabra "differents" no existe. Pero tal vez lo que te haya confundido era oir dicho en voz alta el sustantivo "difference" (diferencia) que tiene la misma pronunciación como "differents" tendría (si existe). Muchas Gracias!!!.. me quedó muy clarito.... ahora entiendo... Besos... Hello amigos! What's the difference between these two verbs, I've already looked it up in a diccionary however my doubt is far to be removed, I know the difference is subtle but I haven't got it so far, Could anyone enlighten me on that? by setting a couple of examples?! I'd appreciate it Thanks in advance; Warm greetings from sunny Rio de Janeiro; Sambista "Shift" isn't often used as a synonym for "change". "Shift" is more often used under its meaning of transferring or moving something/someone from one place to another (ie. "I'm going to shift that flower vase from the right side of the desk to the movement definition... if I "shift alliances", I am moving (changing) my loyalties from one group to another. If I shift my computer monitor, I am moving it. I am also changing its position on my desk. Hello amigos! What's the difference between these two verbs, I've already looked it up in a diccionary however my doubt is far to be removed, I know the difference is subtle but I haven't got it so far, Could anyone enlighten me on that? by setting a couple of examples?! I'd appreciate it Thanks in advance; Warm greetings from sunny Rio de Janeiro; Sambista --You have changed our turn. (meaning: "we switched our turn", and we don't say "we changed our turn" here....the meaning would be different.....) Greetings from lovely nichec and her kitty I am going to change my shoes before I go out tonight. Definitely not shift. I'm on the night shift. Definitely not change. Your question is too vague for us to help you, you need to post examples of how you would use these words, and examples where you have difficulty deciding, so that we can comment. There's also a difference between AE and BE in the use of "shift." There are cases where BE uses "shift" and AE uses something else: BE: "I can't shift this piece of furniture. It's too heavy." Hi, Here is a rare case where these words are synonyms. The alien creature could shift/change shape at will. It could look like anyone or anything. Inspired by this great post......It suddenly occurs to me that "to shift" is a series of "change", it can even suggest the "back-and-forth changes", while "to change is....well, you know......often used in situations that are not so concrete (as in "you have changed") As others have suggested, shift is to change position: I shifted my weight from one foot to the other while waiting for the restroom. Why don't we shift the bed to the other side of the room. Change is to become or make something different: Uncle Ted has changed; he's not the cheerful uncle he used to be. You changed your cookie recipe. Where are the chocolate chips? Hi, so is it logical to think that the use of "shift" is closer to toggle than to change. My doubt resides in this own lyric I'm dealing with: "Going inside to dismiss the mith, Toggling rails of fate as I read my shifting self" It hasn't completely revised yet. Thanks for the attention!! I am going to change my shoes before I go out tonight. Definitely not shift. I'm on the night shift. Definitely not change my shoes before I go out tonight. Definitely not change my shoes before I go out tonight. Definitely not shift. I'm on the night shift. I'm on the night shift. Definitely not change my shoes before I go out tonight. To help us to help you, you need to post examples of how you would use these words, and examples where you have difficulty deciding, so that we can comment. I'm going to explain why (maybe?) the OP is confused. When a non-native speaker doesn't know a word such person resorts to bilingual dictionaries and English definition dictionaries. The first option shows that both have the same translation into the OP's native languages. Vague as you can see. When using the other dictionaries the nuances in meanings and uses since you guys have been exposed to the language all your life. For the rest of us, it requires deep thinking processes, trying to figure out in which cases you guys prefer one over the other or when one sounds more natural than the other. I'm participating because I myself have been in the same place and haven't found a definite answer to this, except trying memorizing situational uses for both Hope this helps. I'm participating because I myself have been in the same place and haven't found a definite answer to this, except trying memorizing situational uses for both That's the blessing and the curse of the English language. Much of it is rote memory. with reference to shift vs change there indeed are times when it is synonymou such as: shift gears/change gears shift speeds/change gears shift speeds/change speeds shift the subject/change the subject and so on. Hi, so is it logical to think that the use of "shift" is closer to toggle than to change. My doubt resides in this own lyric I'm dealing with: "Going inside to dismiss the mith, Toggling rails of fate as I read my shifting self" It hasn't completely revised yet. Thanks for the attention!! Yes, and no. Shift, change and a host of other words all indicate differing degrees of alteration, which may or may not enjoy common understanding among all. I find French-speakers use modify a lot, but that's because modifier is in more widespread use than modify in English. Change is neutral but sounds to me "permanent" at least for the time being. Shift implies a more modest change (shifting weight from one foot to another is a good example). Alter is perhaps more efficient. However toggle (or switch) implies the ability to change a setting and then change it back to its previous state, either setting being equally valid, but doing different things - it is closely associated with computerised processes (about:config), and doesn't involve any judgment of the nature of the change (whereas: alter = for the better; modify = improve; change = neutral, depending on context). Shift implies a casual change, perhaps impulsive, but of no great consequence. A shifter is a house removal firm. Shifting goods is selling them in large quantities at low prices. Each word functions differently according to contexts. And shifty means criminal. That's the blessing and the curse of the English language. Much of it is rote memory, with reference to shift vs change there indeed are times when it is synonymou such as: shift gears/change gears shift speeds/change speeds shift the subject/change there indeed are times when it is synonymou such as: shift gears/change gears shift speeds/change gears shift speeds/change speeds shift the subject and so on. It's ironic usage, and its shades of irony especially, that get the EFL speaker incessantly confused! Hi, Here is a rare case where these words are synonyms. The alien creature could shift/change shape at will. It could look like anyone or anything. The alliteration makes "shape changing". But both work, although one is only more attractive as a solution because of the complement and how it is spelled. E.g. "chopping and changing". The alliteration makes "shape shifting" sound more eloquent than "shape changing". But both work, although one is only more attractive as a solution because of the complement and how it is spelled. E.g. "chopping and changing". Which reminds me of the creatures called shape shifters in the movie Ms. Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children. Hi, I have an issue I cannot resolve, neither can I identify the relevant rules/information. I have doubts of whether "different" should be always followed by a plural, or if the singular is allowed and when. Specifically, the context is this example: a) We applied pulses of different amplitude, width, and frequency b) We applied pulses of different amplitudes, widths, and frequencies I believe that (a) is the correct one, as it clearly states that different pulses were applied, each with its amplitude, width, and frequency, while (b) seems ambiguous to me and somewhat more generic (as if it suggested that there was no rule or criterion on the parameters, though this might be a very subjective interpretation). I do note that changing to "We applied pulses with different amplitudes, widths, and frequencies" seems to me a valid alternative to (a), though I still prefer this version. Am I wrong? Is there any rule supporting (or invalidating) my "feelings"? I would recommend saying it as either: We applied pulses of varying amplitude, width, and frequency(treating all three nouns as uncountable)or: We applied pulses of different amplitudes, widths, and frequencies(treating all three nouns as countable)Whether you use different or varying amplitude, width, and frequency(treating all three nouns as uncountable) or: We applied pulses of different or varying, that word modifies the nouns that follow it, not "pulses". Thank you for your reply. It seems to me that "varying" is inappropriate, as the amplitude etc. do not "vary", and are rather set to constant values, though different at each step/experiment. In scientific writing (that's the context), this can be important. Anyway, I understand that I cannot treat the nouns as uncountable using "different", right? It may be different (with/from) each family, but there are similarities. How would you describe the difference between "different with" and "different from" in the given sentence? Using "from" in that sentence wouldn't be idiomatic, Little Mon You. Saying "It may be different from hers. Saying "It may be different with each family,..." means that "it" varies among families. Does it mean that using "different families. The dictionary says that if things vary, they are different from each other. What made you use "with" instead of "from", as in "it varies with"? I am trying to figure out how to distinguish on using those two, so I asked if maybe "different from" has more sense of "comparison". It can't be different from the hypothesis or sample in question) with each family. Let's see if this helps, Little Mon You. When people use the pronoun "it" to mean "something", or "that thing", they typically use "with" when they use the word with "different from the music that I like is different from the music that I like spazz. It's different with me. I like rock. I am different from Carl. The music that I like is different from the music that I l to anything else. Your dictionary is right. It is different (from the hypothesis or sample in question) with each other"? What would be the different with each other"? Let's see if this helps, Little Mon You. When people use the pronoun "it" to mean "something", "that thing", they generally use "with" when they use the word with "different from Carl like is different from the music that I like is different from the music that I like is different from the music that I like is different from Carl. The music that I like is different from the music that I like is different from the music that I like is different from Carl. The music that I like is different from the music that I like is different from Carl. The music that I like is different from the music that I like is different from the music that I like is different from Carl. The strange", while the meaning does not get changed a lot from using "from"? No, you cannot say different from each other. Different from each other it can only be different from each other. Different with each other. with and different from have two distinct meanings and cannot work interchangeably. Would you explain to me the two distinct meaning? Owlman has already answered that in post #7 quite well. Hello everyone, what's the difference between 'a variety of and 'varieties of' in the following sentences? And are they both correct? There is a variety of flowers in the market. There are varieties of flowers in the market. Last edited by a moderator: May 14, 2019 You probably want 'a variety of'. That just means "many different kinds of" - roses and trises and tulips and chrysanthemums, for example. With plants, the plural 'varieties' is likely to mean closely similar plants: for example, Bourbon roses, tea roses, and damask roses. Some markets might sell varieties of lowers in the market. There are varieties of flowers in the market. You haven't given us any context. Without knowing what you want your sentence to mean, we can't help you decide which is better in your situation. You probably want 'a variety of'. That just means "many different kinds of" - roses and trilips and chrysanthemums, for example, Bourbon roses, tea roses, and damask roses. Some markets might sell varieties of roses like this. 1) "I think countries with people from different backgrounds and interesting things everyone brings to the table." 2) "The variety of culture, religion, food and color can make a country very interesting." I can't decide between variety and varieties here. Which one is correct or better? ...different number of waves are used... [I'm not sure what waves you are talking about, but as an example:] If you used 3 waves in test 1, 6 waves in test 2, and 15 waves in test 3, you could say " "A different number of waves is used for the tests. You second option does not work. [I'm not sure what waves you are talking about, but as an example:] If you used 3 waves in test 3, you could say " "A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " "A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " "A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " "A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " "A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " "A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " "A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " "A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " "A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " "A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " "A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " "A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " "A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " "A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " "A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " "A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " "A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " "A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " "A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " " A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " " A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " " A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " " A different number of waves in test 3, you could say " " A different number of waves in test 4, you could say " " A different number of waves in test 4, you could say " " A different number of waves in test 4, you could say " " A different number of waves in test 4, you could say " " A different number of waves in test 4, you could say " " A different number of waves in test 4, you could say " A different number of waves in test 4, you could say " A different number of waves in test 4, you could say " A different number of waves in t could say " "A different number of waves is used for each test" or "Different numbers of waves are used for the tests. You second option does not work. Thank you very much! I'm not a native speaker, and I haven't been able to figure out the following: When using "different" followed by something in plural, is the verb that follows to be conjugated as singular or plural? "the different problems constitute/constitutes..." "the different traits this entail/entails for the ..." Thanks! It works no different traits this entail/entails for the noun modified by an adjective; the verb should agree with the number of the noun: Big apples are delicious. The big apple was delicious. The different traits this entail/entails for the number of the noun: Big apple was delicious. The big apple was delicious. The different traits this entail/entails for the number of the noun: Big apple was delicious. The big apple was delicious. traits this entails... JE I'm not a native speaker, and I haven't been able to figure out the following: When using "different problems constitutes..." "the different traits this entail/entails for the..." Thanks! Welcome to the Forum! To answer your question: The noun ['problems' or 'traits'], not the word 'different', tells you whether to use the singular or plural to match them. 'Different' is an adjective, describing the noun that follows, and it has no relation to or influence on the verb. If you had the sentences 'The old men have a beer at lunchtime', then 'men' is plural, and so is the verb (have). Change 'men' to 'man', and the verb becomes 'has'. I hope that is clear. That was quick! Thanks both of you! I got confused thinking "different" could constitute some kind of singular entity, thus forcing a singular verb. But all is clear now! To clarify the noun this in the second sentence is singular and is the noun with which the verb should agree. JE Yes, I did realise this (it was a misleading example to use on my part). Thanks again! I think in the OP the question is whether different persons has different persons has different persons. have different ideas. Thoughts and context: People have different ideas regrading this thing. I was pondering (don't ask), we would define them thusly: Bullshit: nonsense "That explanation was a bunch of bullshit." Horseshit: Also nonsense, but a bit more emphatic. "I am so tired of that utter horseshit." Feel like dogshit after the red-eye flight." Feel lower than whaleshit: To feel ashamed. "I felt lower than whaleshit after making her cry." So, my questions are: Do these sound familiar or correct to other English speakers? And, respecting that this is the English Only forum, are the other languages that use expressions of animal excrement? They sound normal to med except for batshit and whaleshit. I've never heard those ones before. Don't go apeshit over it, but they all seem fairly ordinary for colloquial speech in AE. I would strongly advise non-native learners of English to avoid them in any written work other than a letter or e-mail or text exchange with a close friend. Good collection there, Pismo. You missed apeshit (good job, Cuchuflete). Batshit I've heard all my life. Whaleshit? That's a first for me. This reminds me of a joke. A certain polititian was campaigning for office and he paid a visit to an Indian community to make a speech. He thought that things were going very well for him because every promise he made to the crowd was greeted with shouts of "Oom-galla!" After his stirring speech, the polititian remembered that the community was renowned for its cattle, especially its prize bulls. "Sure," the leader answered. "Just be careful not to step in the oom-galla!" After his stirring speech, the polititian remembered that the community was renowned for its cattle, especially its prize bulls." galla." Last edited: Feb 27, 2009 I think I've heard the "whaleshit" on once before. I think "horseshit" sounds more emphatic than "bullshit" because it's less common in AE. In BE, "thick as pigshit" is used to describe a person as very stupid. Good one Bibiolept. We describe someone who is content with the way things are as "happy as a pig in shit". I've heard -ratshit, but only rarely, to describe something very funky. "Dude lives at ratshit ranch". Also, for payday, the eagle shits on Friday. Does a bear shit in the woods? For a firm grasp of the obvious. We have unfairly omitted the human animal. That's babyshit compared to/with.... This is a way to call something small, insignificant, or insubstantial. "horseshit" and "bullshit" are synonymous to me. This is slightly different, but I have heard 'Skunk piss' used in the construction trades to describe the all purpose lubricant WD-40. I've been using bugshit for the past however-many years, as a synonym for your batshit. I've no idea where I picked it up from (pardon the expression). For extra emphasis I add two little words: For gawd's sake turn the radio off ~ that song's driving me blue bloody bugshit! Well, while we're on this little journey, let's not leave out the closely related shit-for-brains (source of said shit not specified, presumably human) which usually means someone is an idiot. By the way, I seem to be familiar with every type of shit mentioned except the 'blue bloody' version. I have often thought about grading the following related terms: Shit house He's a complete shit house. Shit bag He's a total shit bag - knows nothing. Shit-hole That restauarant's a shit-hole English is so triple jointed. I once heard that the difference between chickenshitters and bullshitters is that chickenshitters and bullshitters and bullshitters usually sit at their desks producing chickenshitters usually sit at their desks producing chickenshitters and bullshitters is that chickenshitters usually sit at their desks producing chickenshitters usually sit at their desks producing chickenshitters and bullshitters usually sit at their desks producing chickenshitters usually sit at the s substance, I think the image of someone putting it in a bag or carrying around the bag, perhaps with misleading labelling, is quite apposite for some situations - emphasising the contrast between external appearances and internal reality. Not exactly animal poo, but I've recently heard a good one which I think will somehow fit in the pattern of this thread: When the shit hits the fan, all the shitheads strip for tan ... Not really sure about the implied meaning ... Could I be one of them then? "He's built like a brick shit-house" is a reasonably common description for a burly (not obese) man in Britain. I think this harks back to the days of outside brick-built lavatories. I don't know if "gnat's piss" is off topic but this is a useful description for beer that is not up to standard, When the shit hits the fan This expression perfectly describes what happened recently in the British MP's expenses scandal. There was "shit" going on behind the scenes for a long time. when this was finally revealed by the Telegraph Group, the shit hit the fan in a big way. All MP's even the honest ones were splattered with the bad publicity. This expression perfectly describes what happened recently in the British MP's even the honest ones were splattered with the fan in a big way. All MP's even the honest ones were splattered with the bad publicity. Oh, I'm quite familiar with the "shit hitting the fan" bit, I'm just not so sure about the, to me, new follow-up part, the one about "shitheads stripping for tan". The way I understand it is that when things go rough only an idiot will not duck his/her head. I was wondering if anyone knew the expression and could confirm or correct my understanding of it. I once heard that the difference between chickenshitters and bullshitters is that chickenshitters usually sit at their desks producing chickenshitters and bullshitters and bullshitters usually sit at their desks producing chickenshitters and bullshitters are that chickenshitters usually sit at their desks producing chickenshitters usually sit at their desks producing chickenshitters are that chickenshitters anyone knew the expression and could confirm or correct my understanding of it. Never heard it before, Marghera, but that's how I'd understand it too. Oh and of course P.S. Devotees of animal byproduct will probably enjoy this thread. When you get really drunk, you are "shitfaced." "I got so shitfaced last night I woke up on the lawn." From the human animal, we have a house nearby that is painted an off yellow/hint of brown colour, known locally as "baby-shit yellow." Oh, I'm quite familiar with the "shit hitting the fan" bit, I'm just not so sure about the, to me, new follow-up part, the one about "shitheads stripping for tan". The way I understand it is that when things go rough only an idiot will not duck his/her head. I was wondering if anyone knew the expression and could confirm or correct my understanding of it. Shithead is an insulting term for a person that is ignorant, narrow minded, cruel, and/or unintelligent. It is generally considered to be a vulgar and profane term. I think "shitheads strip for tan" means more than that. "Tan" obviously refers to getting covered in the brown stuff. My interpretation is that, when things go wrong; mean, narrow minded people revel in the mess and the suffering that others have got themselves into. "I am all pooped out" said the Dung Beetle. "He's built like a brick shit-house" is a reasonably common description for a burly (not obese) man in Britain. I think this harks back to the days of outside brick-built lavatories. Interesting, because I (in the US) have always heard "She's built like . . . " to refer to an exceptionally well-proportioned female. It implies curvaceous and attractive. And lest we forget our bird friends: something that moves very quickly moves "like shit through a goose." Interesting, because I (in the US) have always heard "She's built like a brick shit through a goose." "She's built like a brick shit-house" is a complement in American English? Well you live and learn! I'll support grubble in that, in British English, it's usually a term to refer to a big muscly man! I think I've heard the "whaleshit" sounds more emphatic than "bullshit" because it's less common in AE. In BE, "thick as pigshit" is used to describe a person as very stupid. I have heard of whale shit frequently. They used to say to us when we were fresh recruits in military basic training that we were lower than whale shit, and that's at the bottom of the ocean". Not to forget about calling someone a lying sack of shit (despicable for his lying) Among older (40+) New Yorkers: He stepped in dog shit: he had a run of good luck. Explanation: there used to be so much canine excrement on the sidewalks/pavements of New York City, especially in Manhattan, that it was only a matter of time that someone would step in dog feces. This place smells like cat piss: the smell is overpoweringly rancid. Are there any differences in French Quotations («») and English guotation ("") 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 guillement 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 marks. 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 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.' He said 'Honesty is the best po 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... 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... » 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!

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