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How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can
 financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.
brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Favorites In an age of email, you might see
the "at symbol" (or "at sign") every day. But where does this symbol come from? And when should you use this symbol in your writing? In this post, we take a look at the following: The commercial use of @ to mean "at a rate of" How it is used in email and social mediaOther uses, including in computing and the sciencesWhen you should use @ in your work
(and when to write "at" instead) Check out our advice below to make sure your writing is always error free! In English, the symbol @ had traditionally meant "at" or "at a rate of." For a long time, it has therefore been used to indicate price per unit in commercial contexts, such as on an invoice. For instance:5 bottles of wine @ $7 per bottle = $35The origins
of using @ to mean "at" are lost in time, but it may come from Venetian merchants or medieval monks. Regardless, this is why most people pronounce @ as "at" in English today! And you may still find it used commercially, such as on a market stall, although this is rarer than it once was. More commonly, you'll now see @ used in place of "at" online or in
txtspk (e.g., c u @ 5 = see you at five). This is, of course, very informal!But what else do we use @ for in modern writing? It's time to talk about email. The most common place to see the at symbol these days is in an email address, such as info@getproofed.com. We can trace this use to the very first email, whose sender chose "the at sign to indicate that the
[recipient] was 'at' some other host rather than being local."In other words, just like @ can show that a product is being sold "at" a certain price per unit, the @ in an email tells us the recipient is "at" a certain price per unit, the @ in an email tells us the recipient is "at" a certain domain. And we say "at" when we read this out loud. Since then, we've seen this same @ appear on social media. Most famously, Twitter uses the @
symbol at the start of usernames. But you can also use it to contact or tag other users on Facebook and other platforms. In most modern cases, then, we use "@" in relation to email or social media. You might also see the at sign in writing from the sciences or computing. The uses of this symbol in these contexts include: Scientific Writing - In technical and
scientific writing, the at sign is sometimes used to indicate the conditions under which something was measurement of 1.543 ml taken at 34°C"). It can also denote a trapped atom in a chemical formula. And it can be used in place of the word "locus" in genetics (e.g., IGL@). Computing - The at sign is used in computing
languages such as CSS and Java. Different language in question if you want to know what an @ means. These uses are very specific to their fields, though, so you won't come across them often unless you work in the sciences or computing. One more use of @ is to denote the home team in
US sports. For example: Friday November 1: Washington Periods @ London Full Stops. However, this is rare outside American English. In British English, for instance, it is standard to just put the home team first. This all depends on the context! If you are simply
messaging a friend, it is fine to use the @ symbol in place of the word "at." The same is true of most informal writing an email address or someone's social media handle. It has a technical or scientific use in your document (e.g., trapped
atoms). But you should never use @ as short for "at" in formal writing is clear, concise and error free, why not try our outstanding proofreading services today? The
at sign (@), otherwise known as the ampersat, is a logogram. It is used in bills, emails and programming. In email, it is used to show a specific domain of an email address. In bills, it used to mean "at a rate of". For example, 7 widgets @ £2 equals £14. In programming, the at sign has been used in a wide range of programming languages. Using the at sign in
programming was invented by Ray Tomlinson. It is the ligature form of the Latin word "ad", which means "at". The sign is one of several special symbols on the standard English keyboard. This short article can be made longer. You can help Wikipedia by adding to it. Retrieved from "Typographical symbol (@) For technical reasons, ":@" and strings
beginning with "@#" redirects here. For :@, see List of emoticons. For @#!*, see Pulley (band) § Discography. For @#%&*! Smilers, see Fucking Smilers. @At signIn UnicodeU+0040 @ COMMERCIAL AT The at sign (@) is an accounting and invoice
 abbreviation meaning "at a rate of" (e.g. 7 widgets @ £2 per widget = £14),[1] now seen more widely in email addresses and social media platform handles. It is normally read aloud as "at" and is also commonly called the at symbol, commercial at, or address sign. Most languages have their own name for the symbol. Although not included on the keyboard
layout of the earliest commercially successful typewriters, it was on at least one 1889 model[2] and the very successful Underwood Mo. 5" in 1900 onward. It started to be used in email addresses in the 1970s, and is now routinely included on most types of computer keyboards. @ symbol used as the initial "a" for the "amin"
(amen) formula in the Bulgarian of the Manasses Chronicle, c. 1345.[3] The Aragonese @ symbol used in the 1448 "taula de Ariza" registry to denote a wheat shipment from a Swedish court (Arboga rådhusrätt och magistrat) The earliest yet discovered symbol
in this shape is found in a Bulgarian translation of a Greek chronicle written by Constantinos Manasses in 1345. Held today in the Vatican Apostolic Library, it features the @ symbol in place of the capital letter alpha "A" as an initial in the word Amen; however, the reason behind it being used in this context is still unknown. The evolution of the symbol as
used today is not recorded. It has long been used in Catalan, Spanish and Portuguese as an abbreviation of arroba, a unit of weight equivalent to 25 pounds, and derived from the Arabic expression of "the quarter" (الربع) pronounced ar-rub').[5] A symbol resembling an @ is found in the Spanish "Taula de Ariza", a registry to denote a wheat shipment from Castil
to Aragon, in 1448.[6] The historian Giorgio Stabile claims to have traced the @ symbol to the 16th century, in a mercantile document is about commerce with Pizarro, in particular the price of an @ of wine in Peru. Currently, the word arroba means both the at-symbol
and a unit of weight. In Venetian, the symbol was interpreted to mean amphora (anfora), a unit of weight and volume based upon the capacity of the standard amphora jar since the 6th century. It could also mean "adi" (standard Italian "addi", i. e. 'on the day of') as used on a health pass in Northern Italy in 1667.[7] The name of the symbol arises from its
original use in showing quantities and their price per unit - for example, "10 widgets @ £1.50 each". The precise origin of the symbol is uncertain.[8] The absence of a single English word for the symbol is uncertain.[8] The absence of a single English word for the symbol is uncertain.
[12] but none of these have achieved wide use. In contemporary English usage, @ is a commercial symbol, meaning at and at the price of. It has rarely been used in financial ledgers, and is not used in standard typography. [13] In 2012, "@" was registered as a trademark with the German Patent and Trade Mark Office. [14] A cancellation
request was filed in 2013, and the cancellation was ultimately confirmed by the German Federal Patent Court in 2017.[15] A common contemporary use of @ is in email addresses (using the SMTP system), as in jdoe@example.com (the user jdoe located at the domain example.com). Ray Tomlinson of BBN Technologies is credited for having introduced this
usage in 1971.[11][16] This idea of the symbol representing located at in the form user@host is also seen in other tools and protocols; for example, the Unix shell command ssh jdoe@example.net tries to establish an ssh connection to the computer with the hostname example.net tries to establish an ssh connection to the computer with the hostname example.net tries to establish an ssh connection to the computer with the hostname example.net tries to establish an ssh connection to the computer with the hostname example.net tries to establish an ssh connection to the computer with the hostname example.net tries to establish an ssh connection to the computer with the hostname example.net tries to establish an ssh connection to the computer with the hostname example.net tries to establish an ssh connection to the computer with the hostname example.net tries to establish an assh connection to the computer with the hostname example.net tries to establish an assh connection to the computer with the hostname example.net tries to establish an assh connection to the computer with the hostname example.net tries to establish an assh connection to the computer with the hostname example.net tries to establish an assh connection to the computer with the hostname example.net tries to establish an assh connection to the computer with the hostname example.net tries to establish an assh connection to the computer with the hostname example.net tries to establish an assh connection to the computer with the hostname example.net tries to establish an assh connection to the computer with the hostname example.net tries to establish an assh connection to the computer with the hostname example.net tries to establish an assh connection to the computer with the hostname example.net tries to establish an assh connection to the computer with the hostname example.
addresses of their members or employees by omitting the @. This practice, known as address munging, attempts to make the email addresses less vulnerable to spam programs that scan the internet for them. Further information: Mention (blogging) On some social media platforms and forums, usernames may be prefixed with an @ (in the form @johndoe);
this type of username is frequently referred to as a "handle".[citation needed] On online forums without threaded discussions, @ is commonly used to denote a reply; for instance: @Jane to respond to a comment Jane made earlier. Similarly, in some cases, @ is used for "attention" in email messages originally sent to someone else. For example, if an email
was sent from Catherine to Steve, but in the body of the email, Catherine wants to make Keirsten aware of something, Catherine will start the line @Keirsten to indicate to Keirsten that the following sentence concerns her.[citation needed] This also helps with mobile email users who might not see bold or color in email. In microblogging (such as on Twitter,
GNU social- and ActivityPub-based microblogs), an @ before the user name is used to send publicly readable replies (e.g. @otheruser: Message text here). The blog and client software can automatically interpret these as links to the user in question. When included as part of a person's or company's contact details, an @ symbol followed by a name is
normally understood to refer to a Twitter handle. A similar use of the @ symbol was also made available to Facebook users on September 15, 2009.[17] In Internet Relay Chat (IRC), it is shown before users' nicknames to denote they have operator status on a channel. In American English the @ can be used to add information about a sporting event. Where
opposing sports teams have their names separated by a "v" (for versus), the away team can be written first - and the normal "v" replaced with @ to convey at which team's home field the game will be played.[18][better source needed] This usage is not followed in British English, since conventionally the home team is written first.[citation needed] @ is used
in various programming languages and other computer languages, although there is not a consistent theme to its usage. For example: In ActionScript, @ is the target name symbol, an abbreviation of the LHS of an assignment; it is
used to avoid repetition of potentially long names in assignment statements. [20] For example: A_Very_Long_Variable_Name := @ + 1;, increasing readability. In ALGOL 68, the @ symbol is brief form of the at keyword; it is used to change the lower bound of an array. For
example: arrayx[@88] refers to an array starting at index 88.[21] In Dyalog APL, @ is used as a functional way to modify or replace data at specific locations in an array. In the ASP.NET MVC Razor template markup syntax, the @ character denotes the start of code statement blocks or the start of text content.[22][23] In Assembly language, @ is sometimes
used as a dereference operator.[24] In CSS, @ is used in special statements outside of a CSS block.[25] In C#, it denotes "verbatim strings", where no characters are escaped and two double-quote characters represent a single double-quote.
attributes: like: @safe, @nogc, user defined @('from user') which can be evaluated at compile time (with traits) or @property to declare properties, which are functions that can be syntactically treated as if they were fields or variables. [28] In DIGITAL Command Language, the @ character was the command used to execute a command procedure. To run
the command procedure VMSINSTAL.COM, one would type @VMSINSTAL at the command prompt. In the Domain Name System (DNS), @ is used to represent the $ORIGIN, typically the "root" of the domain without a prefixed sub-domain. (Ex: wikipedia.org) In Forth, it is used to fetch values from the address on the top of the stack.
The operator is pronounced as "fetch". In Haskell, it is used in so-called as-patterns. This notation can be used to give aliases to patterns, making them more readable. in HTML, it can be encoded as @[29] In J, denotes function composition. In Java, it has been used to denote annotations, a kind of metadata, since version 5.0.[30] In Julia, it denotes the
invocation of a macro.[31] In LiveCode, it is prefixed to a parameter to indicate that the command should be automatically re-executed if it crashes.[32] In a Makefile, @ specifies to not output the
command before it is executed. In ML, it denotes list concatenation. In modal logic, specifically when representing possible worlds, @ is prefixed to language-specific keywords such as @implementation and to form string literals. In InterSystems
ObjectScript, @ is the indirection operator, enabling dynamic runtime substitution of part or all of a command line, a command line, a command argument.[33] In Pascal, @ is the "address of" operator (it tells the location at which a variable is found). In Perl, @ prefixes variables which contain arrays @array, including array slices @array[2..5,7,9] and hash
 slices @hash{'foo', 'bar', 'bar', 'bar', 'bar', 'baz'} or @hash{qw(foo bar baz)}. This use is known as a sigil. In Python 2.4 and up, it is used to decorate a function (wrap the function in another one at creation time). In Python 3.5 and up, it is
 also used as an overloadable matrix multiplication operator.[35] In R and S-PLUS, it is used to extract slots from S4 objects.[36] In Razor, it is used for C# code blocks.[37] In Ruby, it functions as a sigil: @ prefixes instance variables, and @@ prefixes instance variables.[38] In Rust, it is used to bind values matched by a pattern to a variable.[39] In Scala, it is
 used to denote annotations (as in Java), and also to bind names to subpatterns in pattern-matching expressions.[40] In Swift, @ prefixes "annotations" that can be applied to classes or members. Annotations tell the compiler to apply special semantics to the declaration like keywords, without adding keywords to the language. In T-SQL, @ prefixes variables
and @@ prefixes "niladic" system functions. In several xBase-type programming languages, like DBASE, FoxPro/Visual FoxPro and Clipper, it is used to denote position on the screen. For example: @1,1 SAY "HELLO" to show the word "HELLO" to show the
calling procedures or functions (but it is not an address operator).[41] In a Windows Batch file, an @ at the start of a line suppresses the echoing of that command is executed and takes effect from the next line onward, but @ is a rare example of a
revolución está en nosotr@s" Main article: Gender neutrality in Spanish In Spanish In Spanish, where many words end in "-o" when in the feminine, @ is sometimes used as a gender-neutral substitute for the default "o" ending.[45] For example, the word amigos traditionally represents not only male friends, but also a mixed group
 or where the genders are not known. The proponents of gender-inclusive language would replace it with amig@s in these latter two cases, and use amigos only when the group referred to is all-male and amigas only when the group is all female. The Real Academia Española disapproves of this usage. [46] This article needs additional citations for verification.
 Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "At sign" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (November 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Bicameral @ letter as used in the Koalib language. X-SAMPA uses an @ as a substitute for a, which
it resembles in some fonts. In (especially English) scientific and technical literature, @ is used to describe the conditions under which data are valid or a measurement has been made. E.g. the density of saltwater may read d = 1.050 g/cm3 @ 15 °C (read "at" for @), density of a gas d = 0.150 g/L @ 20 °C, 1 bar, or noise of a car 81 dB @ 80 km/h (speed).[47]
 article Endohedral fullerene for details. In Malagasy, @ is an informal abbreviation for the prepositional form amin'ny.[citation needed] In genetics, @ is the abbreviation for locus, as in IGL@ for immunoglobulin lambda locus.[49] In the Koalib language of
the actual schwa character "9" may be difficult to produce on many computers. It is used in this capacity in some ASCII IPA schemes, including SAMPA and X-SAMPA.[citation needed] In leet it may substitute for the letter "A".[citation needed] In leet it may substitute for the letter "A".[citation needed] It is frequently used in typing and text messaging as an abbreviation for "at".[51][47] In Portugal it may be used in
typing and text messaging with the meaning "french kiss" (linguado). [citation needed] In online discourse, @ is used by some anarchists as a substitute for the traditional circle-A. [citation needed] In online discourse, a piece dropped onto that square from the player's reserve. [52]
 In many roguelike games, @ is used to represent the player character. In Spain and Portugal, the Arroba, abbreviated using the @ sign, is a customary unit of weight, mass or volume. The name arroba is used in both countries for the @ sign, is a customary unit of weight, mass or volume. The name arroba is used in both countries for the @ sign more generally. In many languages other than English, although most typewriters included the symbol, the use of @
 was less common before email became widespread in the mid-1990s. Consequently, it is often perceived in those languages as denoting "the Internet", computerization, or modernization in general. Naming the symbol after animals is also common. In Afrikaans, it is called aapstert, meaning 'monkey tail', similarly to the Dutch use of the word (aap is the
 Bosnian, it is ludo a ('crazy A'). In Bulgarian, it is called кльомба (klyomba - 'a badly written letter'), маймунско a (maymunsko a - 'monkey A'), маймунка (maimunka - 'little monkey'), or баница (banitsa - a pastry roll often made in a shape similar to the character) In Catalan, it is called arrova (a unit of measure) or ensaïmada (a Mallorcan pastry, because
of the similar shape of this food). In Chinese: In mainland China, it used to be called 圏A (pronounced quān A), meaning 'little mouse'.[53] Nowadays, for most of China's youth, it is called 艾特 (pronounced ài tè), which is a
pri), meaning 'at', 'chez' or 'by'. Informally, it is called a manki, coming from the local pronunciation of the English word monkey, majmun, opica, jopec, šimija are not used to denote the symbol, except seldom the latter words regionally. In Czech it is called zavináč, which means 'rollmops'; the same word is used in
 Slovak. In Danish, it is snabel-a ('elephant's trunk A'). It is not used for prices, where in Danish à means 'at (per piece)'. In Dutch, it is called apenstaart ('monkey' or 'ape'; apen is the plural of aap. However, the use of the English at has become increasingly popular in Dutch. In
 Esperanto, it is called ĉe-signo ('at' - for the email use, with an address like "zamenhof@esperanto.org" pronounced zamenhof ce esperanto punkto org), po-signo ('each' - refers only to the email use, with an address like "zamenhof@esperanto.org" pronounced zamenhof ce esperanto punkto org), po-signo ('each' - refers only to the email use, with an address like "zamenhof@esperanto.org" pronounced zamenhof ce esperanto punkto org), po-signo ('each' - refers only to the email use, with an address like "zamenhof@esperanto.org" pronounced zamenhof ce esperanto.org" pronounced zamenhof ce esperanto.or
mauku ('miaow-meow') or short; "miu-mau". In French, it is now officially the arobase or arrobe, or a commercial (though this is most commonly used in French, it is now officially the arobase or, better yet, arobase when in an email address). Its original transfer of the commercial (though this is most commonly used in French, it is now officially the arobase or, better yet, arobase or, better yet, arobase or, better yet, arobase or, better yet, arobase or arrobase or arrobase or arrobase or arrobase or arrobase.
is the same as that of the Spanish word, which could be derived from the Arabic ar-roub (الله علية) France, it is also common (especially for younger generations) to say the English word at when sounding out an e-mail address. [citation needed] In everyday Québec French, one often hears a commercial when sounding out an e-mail address, while TV and radio
 hosts are more likely to use arobase. In Georgian, it is at, spelled ეთ-ი (კომერციული ეთ-ი, komerciuli et-i). In German, it has sometimes been referred to as Klammeraffe or Affenschwanz refer to the similarity of @ to the tail of a monkey.[56] More recently,[when?] it is
 commonly referred to as at, as in English. In Greek, it is called παπάκι meaning 'duckling'. In Greenlandic, an Inuit language, it is called aajusaq meaning 'A-like' or 'something that looks like A'. In Hebrew, it is colloquially known as אָטְרוּדָל (shtrúdel), due to the visual resemblance to a cross-section cut of a strudel cake. The normative term, invented by the
 English, speakers often say at the rate of (with e-mail addresses quoted as "example at the rate of example.com").[citation needed] In Indonesian, it is usually et. Variations exist - especially if verbal communication is very noisy - such as a bundar and a bulat (both meaning 'circled A'), and (most rarely) a monyet ('monkey A'). In Irish, it is
 ag (meaning 'at') or comhartha @/ag (meaning 'at sign'). In Italian, it is chiocciola ('snail') or a commerciale, sometimes at (pronounced more often ['t] and rarely ['at]) or ad. In Japanese, it is called atto māku (アットマーク, from the English words at mark). The word is wasei-eigo, a loan word from the English language. In Kazakh, it is officially called
айқұлақ (aıqulaq, 'earlobe'). In Korean, it is called golbaeng-i (, meaning 'whelk'), a dialectal form of whelk. In Latvian, it is pronounced the same as in English, but, since in Latvian [æ] is written as "e" (not "a" as in English), it is sometimes written
et. In Lithuanian, it is pronounced eta (equivalent to the English at). In Luxembourgish it used to be called Afeschwanz ('monkey tail'), but due to widespread use, it is now called at, as in English. In Macedonian, it is called majmynue (majmuntʃɛ], 'little monkey'). In Malaysia, it is called alias when it is used in names and di when it is used in
email addresses, di being the Malay word for 'at'. It is also commonly used to abbreviate atau which means 'or', 'either'. In Morse code, it is known as a "commat", consisting of the Morse code for the "A" and "C" which run together as one character:
change to Morse code since World War I. In Nepali, the symbol is called "at the rate." Commonly, people will give their email addresses by including the phrase "at the rate." Commonly as alfakrøll. Sometimes snabel-a, the Swedish/Danish name (which means
 'trunk A', as in 'elephant's trunk'), is used. Commonly, people will call the symbol [æt] (as in English), particularly when giving their email addresses. The computer manufacturer Norsk Data used it as the commonly, people will call the symbol [æt] (as in English), particularly when giving their email addresses. The computer manufacturer Norsk Data used it as the commonly, people will call the symbol [æt] (as in English), particularly when giving their email addresses. The computer manufacturer Norsk Data used it as the commonly called małpa
('monkey'). Rarely, the English word at is used. In Portuguese, it is called arroba (from the Arabic ar-roub, grown at is used for a weight measure in Portuguese. One arroba is also used for a weight and the symbol are called arroba. In Brazil, cattle are still priced by the
arroba - now rounded to 15 kg (33 lb). This naming is because the at sign was used to represent this measure. In Romanian, it is most commonly used, and it comes from the word round (from its shape), but that is nothing like the mathematical symbol.
A-rond (rounded A). Others call it aron, or la (Romanian word for 'at'). @ on a DVK Soviet computer (c. 1984) In Russian, it is called дудо A (ludo A - 'crazy A'), мајмунче (majmun - 'monkey'). In Slovak, it is called zavináč ('rollmop', a pickled fish
roll, as in Czech). In Slovenian, it is called arnoba (from the Arabic ar-roub, which denotes a pre-metric unit of weight). In Sami (North Sami), it is called bussaseaibi meaning 'cat's tail'. In Swedish, it is called snabel-a ('elephant's trunk A') or simply at, as in the English language.
Less formally it is also known as kanelbulle ('cinnamon roll') or alfakrull ('alpha curl'). In Swiss German, it is commonly called Affenschwanz ('monkey-tail'). However, the use of the English word at means 'and', so the symbol is used like an
ampersand in colloquial writing such as text messages (e.g. magluto @ kumain, 'cook and eat'). In Thai, it is commonly called et, a variant pronunciation of English. In Turkish, it is commonly called et, a variant pronunciation of English. In Turkish, it is commonly called et, a variant pronunciation of English. In Uzbek, it is
commonly called kuchukcha ('little dog').[58] In Vietnamese, it is called a cong ('bent A') in the north and a móc ('hooked A') in the south. In Welsh, it is sometimes known as a malwen or malwoden (both meaning "snail"). U+0040 @ COMMERCIAL AT (@) U+FF20 @ FULLWIDTH COMMERCIAL AT U+FE6B @ SMALL COMMERCIAL AT ASCII Circle-A - a
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7.968 July 1996, Retrieved June 2013. Where it's At: names for a common symbol World Wide Words August 1996, Retrieved from "The at sign is most commonly used in email addresses and on Facebook and Twitter. Click Here for Step-by-Step Rules, Stories and Exercises to Practice All English Tenses The at sign looks like a
lowercase letter "a" surrounded by an open circle (@). The at sign does not have a universal name. Some common names for the symbol based on its shape. Nickname Meaning Language of Origin aapstert monkey's tail
Afrikaans snabel elephant's trunk Danish kissanhnta cat's tail Finnish affenschwanz monkey's tail German dalphaengi snail Korean We make the at sign by hand, write a lowercase "a" and continue the line from the tail of the "a" all the way
around. Do not close the circle at the bottom. The at sign comes from the Latin word "ad" in cursive. Beginning in 1971, the at sign became a popular symbol because of its use in email addresses. In email addresses, the at sign means "located at." Examples
samjones@sample.com sally.smith@example.com bill_doe@email.com @SamJones @SallySmith @BillDoe When you "tag" someone in your Facebook page as well as yours. Example: We had a great time tonight with @RichardJohnson and @LisaScott! The at signs will not
 appear in the final post. The final post will look like: We had a great time tonight with Richard Johnson and Lisa Scott! Other Facebook users will see the post on the original poster's page and the "tagged" friends' pages. Historically, the at sign was used in accounting to mean "at the rate of." Grocery stores, gas stations and other businesses use the at sign
to represent cost per unit. We still use the at sign in this way, but it is now most commonly associated with the internet. Examples: Eggs @ $3.50/dozen Purchase eggs at the rate of $2.99 per gallons of gas at the rate of $13.00 per hour These were the uses
of the at sign. Now that you know them, it is time to practice! Read and do exercises. By submitting your personal data with third parties for the purposes of sending you communications. We will not spam you. You can unsubscribe at any time. For more information,
 please see our privacy policy. Please share this page with others: "@". ASCII code 64. Common names: at sign, at, strudel. Rare: each, vortex, whorl, INTERCAL: whirlpool, cyclone, snail, ape, cat, rose, cabbage, amphora. ITU-T: commercial at. The @ sign is used in an electronic mail address to separate the local part from the hostname. This dates back to
 July 1972 when Ray Tomlinson was designing the first[?] e-mail program. It is ironic that @ has become a trendy mark of Internet awareness since it is a very old symbol, derived from the latin preposition "ad" (at). Giorgio Stabile, a professor of history in Rome, has traced the symbol back to the Italian Renaissance in a Roman mercantile document signed
by Francesco Lapi on 1536-05-04. In Dutch it is called "apestaartje" (little ape-tail), in German "affenschwanz" (ape tail). The French name is "arobase". In Spain and Portugal it denotes a weight of about 25 pounds, the weight and the symbol are called "arroba". Italians call it "chiocciola" (snail). See @-party. Last updated: 2003-04-28 Nearby terms:
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 {REVIEW}/Theater; Goethe's Password? A Classic Tale Retold}, url = { year = {1998} } In 2000, the Italian academic Giorgio Stabile, external observed that many nations use different words for the @ symbol that describe how it looks. In Turkish it means "rose", while in Norwegian it means "pig's tail". In Greek it is "duckling", while in Hungarian it is
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'worm". But Stabile noticed in French, Spanish and Portuguese, it referred to arobase or arroba - a unit of weight and volume. In Italian the name for the symbol was "amphora", referring to long-necked pottery storage jars that had been used since ancient times. Stabile discovered a letter sent from Seville to Rome in 1536, which discussed the arrival in