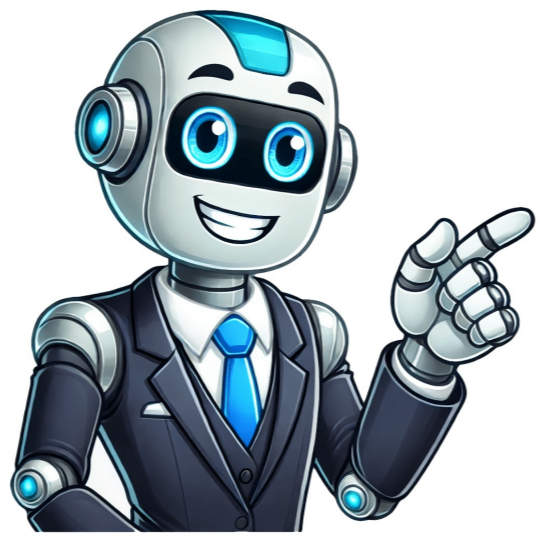


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Hola a todos! How would you say "dientes desgastados" o "desgaste dental". I am referring to teeth whose ivory slide is being weakening... (sorry, I am not a doctor, I am not use to that kind of vocabulary... It is just coming from a diagnosis). Thank you! Hola. Sería "dental attrition" o "occlusal wear of a tooth", lo que quiere decir "the (wearing away)(loss) of tooth enamel." No, decay is something else. "Desgaste" just refers to wear. For "desgaste dental" I wouldn't use "occlusal wear", because that only refers to posterior teeth. Incisors and canines can also suffer "desgaste dental", but they have no occlusal surface. Instead, we would say that they have "incisal wear". So, more general translations of of "desgaste dental" would be "dental attrition", "loss of enamel", or "tooth wear". Hola Terelu, Los términos empleados para describir el desgaste de los dientes pueden ser atrición "attrition", abrasión "abrasion" o erosión "erosion" en función del origen del desgaste, lo que introduce matices que pueden ser importantes para la traducción. Hay otro más (abfraction) pero se circunscribe a lesiones en el cuello de los dientes, no a la parte de arriba (superficies oclusales o bordes incisales). You are using an out of date browser. It may not display this or other websites correctly.You should upgrade or use an alternative browser. Thread starter wendyredredrobin Start date May 29, 2015 This is from Pynchon's The Crying of Lot 49. I don't understand the line in red: Lago di Pieta was near the Tyrrhenian coast, somewhere between Naples and Rome, and had been the scene of a now ignored (in 1943 tragic) battle of attrition in a minor pocket developed during the advance on Rome. For weeks, a handful of American troops, cut off and without communications, huddled on the narrow shore of the clear and tranquil lake while from the cliffs that tilted vertiginously over the beach Germans hit them day and night with plunging, enflaming fire. Well, good luck with Pynchon. A war of attrition is a set expression meaning that one side or both sides are worn down by the loss of life. Here a "pocket" of war developed, meaning that the antagonism was limited and isolated. The Americans were cut off from the rest of the army. I doubt that this ever actually happened, but I could be wrong. I know it happened in Vietnam. I see. Thank you very much! Hello there, I'm a little confused as to the difference in meaning between the following words: 1) hesitancy 2) hesitance 3) hesitation These are official definitions I've found: 1) a certain degree of unwillingness; "a reluctance to commit himself" 2) a feeling of diffidence and indecision about doing something 3) indecision in speech or action To be honest, I don't really get the difference between 1 and 2 despite the definitions all the more because 1 and 2 had overlapping definitions in some dictionaries. Could you please help me with these three words? Are all of them in common use and in what situation would you use each of them? Thank you so much for your help Well, Hese, I think you're in the same position that many native speakers are: We have a lot of synonyms in English, many of which really do mean the same thing. I'd say that "hesitancy" is the ordinary word here, and "hesitance" is unusual. People with different dialects might think the reverse: "hesitance" could be more ordinary in their dialects. Both of them overlap with "hesitation", and I don't think either variant tells us anything that "hesitation" doesn't cover. He spoke with no "hesitancy"/"hesitance" = He spoke with no hesitation = He didn't hesitate to speak I think hesitance is a less common equivalent of hesitancy. I would use it to describe a more or less permanent characteristic of a person, organisation etc. I would use hesitation to refer to a particular action evidencing the characteristic. Hello there, I'm a little confused as to the difference in meaning between the following words: 1) hesitancy 2) hesitance 3) hesitation These are official definitions I've found: 1) a certain degree of unwillingness; "a reluctance to commit himself" 2) a feeling of diffidence and indecision about doing something 3) indecision in speech or action To be honest, I don't really get the difference between 1 and 2 despite the definitions all the more because 1 and 2 had overlapping definitions in some dictionaries. Could you please help me with these three words? Are all of them in common use and in what situation would you use each of them? Thank you so much for your help Hi Hese, I think you are in the same quandary many American speakers find themselves in when it comes time to "write" correct grammar as compared to speaking colloquial grammar. Add in the always on television and the truly half illiterate noobs who appear on it passing off their "homespun" wisdom as knowledge and yes...its a case of attrition of and for the erudite. Your question really comes down to case, context and usage. Hesitancy is a state of degree to which one feels hesitance which itself is a noun describing a specific feeling, emotion or mood, itself which can be later referred to as noun in a past tense or past perfect (e.g. "I awoke this morning and noticing my wife's hesitancy to grind and make fresh coffee, I took it upon myself to do so. After a few loud, high pitched grates and a good amount of gnashing the electric grinder did its job and not ten minutes later I was enjoying a fine delicate Sumatra blend at the breakfast table. I sat there considering my wife's ponderous hesitance at making delicious fresh coffee and in that moment I realized I had always harbored a profound hesitation at marrying a woman who thought Folgers instant was "good coffee". I finished the last of my morning's trip to South East Asia and took Franky, our pet poodle, for our morning walk.") I hope this helps. TS I'm looking for the English translation of these two marketing terms: -score d'attrition = Score utilisé en marketing direct (scoring) qui traduit la probabilité qu'un client ou abonné passe à la concurrence ou résilie son abonnement -score d'appétence = Score utilisé en marketing direct (scoring) qui traduit la probabilité qu'un prospect devienne un consommateur du produit ou service promu. Thank-you. 'Attrition rate' and 'conversion rate' attrition score/scoring propensity score/scoring You must log in or register to reply here. Hello there! I'm trying to understand what the expression "employee attrition" precisely means, and if there is an exact equivalent in French. Here is the paragraph: "Employee attrition has fallen by almost 50 percent. That includes a significant decline in attrition of performers rated "outstanding," which demonstrates our increased ability to retain our most valuable human resources." As I read the first sentence, I thought it meant "l'usure/la fatigue (et donc le ralentissement des performances) des employés". But the rest of the paragraph gives the expression a whole different meaning. It seems to me that it has something to do with "le départ" des employés, ou leur démission.... Is there an idiomatic expression specific to management to translate that, please? I was thinking about "fuite des cerveaux", but not sure it corresponds to the management vocabulary. Here's my first idea anyway: "La fuite des cerveaux fut réduite de presque 50%. Cela sous-entend un déclin significatif dans le départ des collaborateurs dont les performances sont notées comme étant "remarquables", ce qui démontre que nous parvenons de plus en plus à garder avec nous nos ressources humaines les plus précieuses." C'est bizarre car Attrition= c'est le taux de départs naturels (retraite, décès etc...) il ne comprend pas les départs provoqués (licenciement, démission etc...) dans une entreprise Et dans le contexte c'est absurde à moins de vouloir retenir les retraités c'est à mon avis, une confusion de terme avec turnover je propose, donc= Le turnover des employés est tombé à 50% "le taux d'attrition du personnel" "le taux d'attrition du personnel" Cette utilisation est rare en français pour le personnel, je pense Elle est par contre beaucoup utilisée en marketing pour calculer la fidélisation de la clientèle C'est bizarre car Attrition= c'est le taux de départs naturels (retraite, décès etc...) il ne comprend pas les départs provoqués (licenciement, démission etc...) dans une entreprise Et dans le contexte c'est absurde à moins de vouloir retenir les retraités c'est à mon avis, une confusion de terme avec turnover je propose, donc= Le turnover des employés est tombé à 50% No, attrition means employees leaving voluntarily, which includes resignations, and excludes redundancy. Whether you count deaths and retirements is a grey area. This is absolutely not a confusion with turnover - what it's saying is that the number of our good employees resigning has reduced significantly. (Typically a high attrition rate would be caused by either pay/working conditions or future prospects being poor, so the best workers find other jobs and resign.) I think in French you could say "taux de départ volontaire". No, attrition means employees leaving voluntarily, which includes resignations, and excludes redundancy. Whether you count deaths and retirements is a grey area. This is absolutely not a confusion with turnover - what it's saying is that the number of our good employees resigning has reduced significantly. (Typically a high attrition rate would be caused by either pay/working conditions or future prospects being poor, so the best workers find other jobs and resign.) I think in French you could say "taux de départ volontaire". Yes Taux de départ naturel as in my first post (not volontaire as death is not really voluntary and is part of the attrition rate) But you said that démissions were not counted in taux de départ naturel, and they ARE counted in attrition (in fact they are the main interest). L'attrition est la diminution naturelle d'une quantité de choses ou de personnes. Par exemple : attrition des effectifs du personnel, diminution des effectifs due aux départs en retraite, aux décès, etc. Ne pas confondre avec le turnover. (Wikipedia) Let me repeat once again: in English, my mother tongue, employee attrition is the reduction in the number of employees through resignation, retirement and death. Ok everyone, thanks for your help! If I get it right, Glasguensis seems to have the right idea, and I should use "taux de départ volontaire". Just one more question, is "fuite des cerveaux" une surinterprétation? Ok everyone, thanks for your help! If I get it right, Glasguensis seems to have the right idea, and I should use "taux de départ volontaire". Just one more question, is "fuite des cerveaux" une surinterprétation? The English equivalent of that expression, brain drain, generally refers to the emigration of talented people from a national workforce-typically developing countries that lose some of their best talent to better work or living conditions available in developing countries. Assuming the fuite des cerveaux has a similar connotation in French, yes, it would not be an appropriate expression in your context. I would go with départs volontaires for staff attrition—it describes people who leave a workplace for better opportunities elsewhere; not due to retirement or death. Bonjour, C'est exactement le type de phrase que je peux lire très régulièrement dans les communications de mon entreprise. Ce texte est très probablement issu d'une société de conseil, une SSII... Dans mon entreprise, on garde volontiers en français le terme attrition, mais c'est peut-être un peu trop jargonneux pour un document écrit (tout dépend le public, interne ou externe). L'attrition a baissé de pratiquement 50 pourcent. Elle inclut une baisse significative de l'attrition des meilleurs collaborateurs évalués "Exceptionnel", ce qui démontre notre capacité renforcée à retenir nos ressources humaines les plus précieuses. Yes wildan1, my mistake, you're right, it does have the same connotation in french (from one country to another, not from one company to another), I don't know what's wrong with me today! Départs volontaires is exactly what I'm looking for, thank you! Bonjour, C'est exactement le type de phrase que je peux lire très régulièrement dans les communications de mon entreprise. Ce texte est très probablement issu d'une société de conseil, une SSII... Dans mon entreprise, on garde volontiers en français le terme attrition, mais c'est peut-être un peu trop jargonneux pour un document écrit (tout dépend le public, interne ou externe). L'attrition a baissé de pratiquement 50 pourcent. Elle inclut une baisse significative de l'attrition des meilleurs collaborateurs évalués "Exceptionnel", ce qui démontre notre capacité renforcée à retenir nos ressources humaines les plus précieuses. Merci de tes précieux conseils, Steve! Il s'agit bien d'un livre de management, mais qui présente des techniques toutes récentes, et pas seulement applicables au monde du travail. Donc j'essaye d'opter quand je suis en mesure de le faire pour un vocabulaire un peu békotien... Ici, "départs volontaires" est plus compréhensible qu'"attrition", et je pense que l'expression ne choquera pas les lecteurs aussi avertis que toi dans ce domaine. Pour répondre à cela, si ça t'intéresse (En gros, ils sont contents car les meilleurs éléments partent moins facilement à la concurrence, pensent-ils, par leurs capacités à retenir les meilleurs (à moins que ce ne soit un rétrécissement du marché de l'emploi qui incite les personnes à rester dans leur entreprise, mais cette remarque n'engage que moi). Pas de rétrécissement du marché de l'emploi. Il y a juste un PDG qui s'est dit un jour "peut-être que si mes employés sont heureux au travail, ils travailleront mieux et ils resteront chez nous. comment faire pour valoriser leur travail?" etc. Il fallait y penser! Ce livre n'est pas super bien écrit, mais il a le mérite d'être clair et court. C'est suffisamment rare que je sois d'accord avec l'auteur que je traduis pour le souligner!

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