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What is the correct French reply when someone says "Pardon" or "Excusez-moi", for example after bumping into you on the street? In English I'd say, "It's fine" or "That's OK", but the only reply I can think of in French is "Je vous en prie" and that doesn't seem right somehow... Currently I'm just grinning and hoping that people understand! Ce qui me vient à l'esprit: Ce n'est pas grave. Va pas de mal. I agree with Floor's suggestions. And you could also say : Pas de problème. Aucun problème. The thing is, the reply depends also on the reason why the person apologized! But Je vous en prie is not a had answer, you can also say Pas de problème ça va c'est ok... Like in English, all the different way to say that it is ok Est-ce qu'on peut utiliser "de rien" ici? "De rien" is not the best here. I think "Je vous en prie" or "Je t'en prie" fit most situations, it would be a safe choice! OK Missrapunzel, merci on peut dire aussi : ce n'est rien "de rien" se dit quand on vous remercie de quelque chose Last edited: May 15, 2008 you can also say: "y'en a marre" (I can't take it any more) but maybe I'm just an angry person...-) If somebody bumps into you because you were dawdling/daydreaming, you can say "c'est moi!" (meaning it would be your who's apologizing). Happens to me all the time...! I like "c'est moi" best but as explained, it's a little like saying that you're to blame... Verb tenses, conjugation, agreement, prepositions, articles, pronouns, etc., in English and in French. No other languages allowed here. Conjugaison, accords, prépositions, déterminants, pronoms, etc., en français et en anglais. Aucune autre langue autorisée ici. Page 3 Verb tenses, conjugation, agreement, prepositions, articles, pronouns, etc., in English and in French. No other languages allowed here. Conjugaison, accords, prépositions, déterminants, pronoms, etc., en français et en anglais. 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I think is the most common but 'SO' sans objet exists as well, though I've never used it! EDIT And as Defré correctly says N/A is also used! Merci tout le monde pour les bonnes suggestions ! Are there any differences in French Quotations (« » and English quotation(")) grammatically? If so what are they? The main usage of quotation marks is the same in both languages: quoting or emphasizing words or phrases. The typography rules are however a bit different. When using French guillemets, you should add an (ideally thin) non-breaking space on either side of the quoted text (e.g., « Bonjour !», whereas no spaces are used with English quotation marks (e.g., "Hello!"). In French, a punctuation mark closing a sentence comes before or after the closing guillemet depending on whether it modifies the quoted text or the whole sentence (e.g., Il lui a demandé : « Veux-tu que je t'aide ?» mais c'était à contre-cœur, but, Il a dit : « Je vais t'aider », mais finalement il n'a rien fait). In English, the closing punctuation of a phrase is supposed to come always inside the quotation marks (e.g., He said, "I will help you", but he never did). Bonjour, en anglais, lorsque je lis, je remarque que la virgule qui sert normalement à séparer la citation et la suite du texte est implantée juste avant la deuxième citation. Exemple : 'Ah, shut up, Dursley, yeh great prune,' said the giant. — Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Alors en français, on écrit : « Ah, shut up, Dursley, yeh great prune », said the giant. — Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Pourquoi fait-on cela ? Merci à vous, C'est seulement l'usage typographique en vigueur pour l'anglais qui est différent de l'usage français. Il y a par ailleurs des différences entre les pays et entre les différents manuels typographiques anglophones. Pour plus de détails, voir Quotation marks in English - Wikipedia. Last edited: Jul 29, 2017 In English, the closing punctuation of a phrase is supposed to come always inside the quotation marks (e.g., He said, "I will help you", but he never did). This is true only in America. Here in Britain you enclose the punctuation in the speech marks only if the punctuation is part of the quotation. In your example we write: He said "I will help you", but he never did. More precisely, in the UK the standard rule is indeed not to enclose trailing commas inside quotations for true quotations, i.e., sentences that were actually spoken. But, as strange as it may be, the rule is to follow American style for fictional dialogues as in Harry Potter's example above. How is a quote within a quote rendered in French? In America, we have the special rule to use single quotes to demarcate a quotation that is inside another quotation in double quotes. Example: "As I once told you," I repeated to him, "Mark Twain didn't say, "Honesty is the best policy." He said, "Honesty is the best policy - when there is money in it." How would this be rendered in French? Double guillemets? Are double or single quotes ("", "'") ever used in French? How is a quote within a quote rendered in French? There are different ways to render this. The standard way is to use English double quotes ("...") for quotes within a quote: « Comme je t'ai dit une fois, je lui ai répété, Mark Twain n'a pas dit : "L'honnêteté est la meilleure politique." Il a dit : "L'honnêteté est la meilleure politique... quand il y a de l'argent en jeu." » I however prefer single guillemets (« ») instead of English double quotes, but this is only used in Switzerland as far as I know: « Comme je t'ai dit une fois, je lui ai répété, Mark Twain n'a pas dit : L'honnêteté est la meilleure politique.» Il a dit : L'honnêteté est la meilleure politique... quand il y a de l'argent en jeu. » We however never use English single quotes ('...') in French as they are too easily confused with apostrophes ('). For more details, please refer to FR citations imbriquées - quotation within a quotation - typography. Can I make a combination of "inset" 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 O button and selecting them. For keyboard shortcuts, see our sticky. That link will come in really handy, thanks for posting! Hello, on an English website for link we say "about us" can we say in French "A propos de nous" or is there something better. Thanks Moderator note: multiple threads merged to create this one Last edited by a moderator: Apr 22, 2010 I have seen many different possibilities on the sites of French companies, including "(le) groupe" (=our company/ies, especially for large corporations), "nous connaître", "découvrez-nous", "put company name or acronym here", etc. Maybe you want to look around on some different French sites and see what you like best? (...)[Can I quickly ask how one would say 'about' for a tab in French??? (obviously, I working on translating a web site) merci!!!! Moderator note: This question was split from another thread (as per rule 2) and then merged into an existing discussion about translating "about (us)". Last edited by a moderator: Apr 22, 2010 I have seen many different of putting this in French: La société Qui sommes-nous? L'entreprise X Le Groupe X Although I'm a little late, I have found "Qui sommes-nous ?" which I think is good. You've been to millions of websites with "About" in their menu bars. What is this in French? "Concernant"? All I could come up with was "Infos", but there's already a button saying "News" and "Contact". [...] Thanks in advance, sorry for the rant. Last edited by a moderator: Apr 22, 2010 Si j comprends bien ce dont tu parles, "About" est souvent traduit par "Qui sommes-nous" [...] Last edited by a moderator: Apr 22, 2010 I think I've always seen "à propos" as a translation for "about". [...] Last edited by a moderator: Apr 22, 2010 I concur, "qui sommes-nous?" [...] I looked at a few of the sites I read and saw "about" (yes, in English) and simply "accueil" (which obviously only works if your "about" is on your main page). I could have sworn I've seen "à propos" before, but I am not positive. Last edited by a moderator: Apr 21, 2010 [...] I looked at a few of the sites I read and saw "about" (yes, in English) and simply "accueil" (which obviously only works if your "about" is on your main page). I could have sworn I've seen "à propos" before, but I am not positive. Hi! "Accueil" would definitely correspond to "home". I've seen "à propos" indeed, but it really sounds like an anglicism to my ears. The thing is, "qui sommes-nous" would be better explained by "about us"... Last edited by a moderator: Apr 21, 2010 Thanks, guys! The problem is that sometimes French is just too "noisy" visually (think Japanese!) You can see the English version [...] but you'll see my need to keep the buttons small, without intrusive accents. [...]The Web is all about "quick, quick, visual, visual, don't waste my time, don't make me click four times to get the information I want" so I'm a firm believer of hefty redundancy on every page. It's just when I drift into the French region where it becomes difficult. Obviously they have their accepted protocols when they handle the Internet. [...] Last edited by a moderator: Apr 22, 2010 I am currently translating a web-site into French (just titles), could you help me the best way to translate "About us" sectin in French where info about the company would be displayed? Many thanks Hello, I see quite often "Qui sommes-nous ?". Thanks, I've found the same translation on some French site. Many thanks Hello. As far as I can remember, most commercial web sites have this section titled "Qui sommes-nous ?" (i.e. "Who are we?"), or sth similar. Or you could consider "A propos de (+ company's name)", which would be a more faithful translation, but might also result in a somewhat longer text. But "A propos de" is more of an item found in the "??" menu of Window's menu bar... Is "comsi comsa" French and what does it mean? Thank you. chmckoon Moderator note: multiple threads merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator: Oct 14, 2013 "comme ci comme ça" means "so-so" (usually in reply to questions like "how are you") Hello, I'm so glad someone brought this up. Years ago I was told that no one actually uses this expression. Is that true? Thanks. No, it's not true ! But it might often be replaced by the more common "bof" (which is a lot less cute) A variant of "comme ci comme ça" in spoken language is "couci couca". Actually what's funny is that foreigners are taught to say "comme ci comme ça" but French people don't use it that much. I think that they use more: bof. But using "comme ci comme ça" is far cuter. I see we agree on the "cuteness" of the expression! From now on, I'll try to use "comme ci comme ça" more often... we need to keep it alive No, it's not true. It's not very "à la mode", but always in use (with a little hand gesture !) By the way, funny that we can't get rid of that hand gesture when we say it. Hm. Savais pas qu'on le considérait comme cute. J'ai bien entendu "bof" mais j'avais l'impression que c'était, fin, pas impoli, mais très familier. A-tje bien compris? Oui, c'est assez familier. On ne dirait pas "bof" à son chef, par exemple (enfin, ça dépend du chef bien sûr) By the way, funny that we can't get rid of that hand gesture when we say it. You made me laugh with this... it's so true ! and by the way, do English people use "so-so" ? We learned it as School, but I've never heard it anywhere! I've heard "I'm okay" (said in a low voice in which you clearly get that it's not true ^^), "Seen better" or "Been better", "Not so good"... Is it like our "comme ci, comme ça", an expression still existing but not very much in use ? Oh, and for those interested, there's an old french song called "Y'a des jours comme ci, y'a des jours comme ça"... The only time my father had a little car accident, he was listening to that song lol Hello Jessila, I don't know about the English, but in Texas it is still in use. Of course I am 77 years old. Last edited by a moderator: Oct 14, 2013 and by the way, do English people use "so-so" ? Yes, it's still very much used in the UK and what's even more used with so-so is the phrase "a so-and-so" (often with 'little' meaning 'un personnage un peu antipathique' (as in 'he is a right little so-and-so') which is used really to avoid using a swear word e.g bastard! I was talking about the same on another thread, and saying that many french speakers also say "couci couca", still with the gesture Do English people say "so so"? I would say not very often - the most common response to "How are you?" questions is: OK - which is not exactly radiating enthusiasm and would equate to "so so" in my ears! Anyone know another response rather than comme ci comme ça? My sub told my students they do not use this in France any longer... My Phonetics professor at University of Laval in Quebec said to me that she's pretty much never heard the expression used, except by Anglophones (and she's lived in the city of Quebec for 15 years or so now, if I remember correctly). She figured for quite a while (due to having taught it in classes using standard French Foreign Language textbooks) that it's more of a France-French phrase than Quebecois phrase, but upon going to Paris, she still never heard it. As for "so-so", it's used, but not particularly often. moon989 > don't worry, it happens to everyone to bump up an old thread and it can be useful to new users of the board As for "comme ci, comme ça" I think your teacher is right and it must be a french expression but I think it's more the older generations who still use it. (I'm not saying that there are no young people using it, just that it's far less common - around Paris anyway). For me it mostly means so-so as in the following dialog: Comment ça va? // How are you doing? Comme-ci, comme-ça. // so so I've seen it translated as "more or less" once or twice, but never by a native speaker. It sounds pretty wrong to me. "More or less" just means "plus ou moins", it's not the same! Tout dépend du contexte. "Comment ça va ?" Comme-ci, comme-ça" pourrait bien se traduire : "Is everything OK? - More or less." Moi, je dirais que dans le cadre d'une réponse à la question de comment va quelqu'un, une traduction appropriée pourrait être "all right" ou même "neither bad nor good." Je voudrais dire "average" aussi. Qui avait dit "so-so" aurait raison aussi, à mon avis. En tout cas, oui, tout dépend du contexte bien sûr. Bonjour! Est-ce qu'on peut répondre à "Comment vas-tu" avec "comme ci comme ça "? Et même avec "Comment allez-vous" même si c'est tant poil? Merci d'avance! Can one use "comme ci, comme ça" for anything other than to describe how one is doing? For example, if someone asks whether the food is good at a restaurant, can an answer "Comme ci, comme ça" be given? Merci d'avance. Yes, you can (just as you could say "so so" in English). C'était comment les vacances aux Bahamas ? Comme ci, comme ça ... beaucoup de soleil, de sable chaud, de mer transparente, et tu sais moi, j'aime les calories polaires et les aurores boréales. What about in context, such as the following? Question: Est-ce que ton fils est (très) grand? / Etc: Réponse: Comme ci, comme ça. Or would it be better to answer these types of questions with "Plus ou moins" or something else? Merci d'avance. I have a vague idea that "comme ci, comme ça" is more popular among anglophones but am happy to be contradicted. I don't think there's anything wrong with 'comme ci, comme ça', as long as it's used in the right place. zapsan. It would work fine for the 'examen' example, but doesn't sound right for the 'fils' one. I can't think of an explanation, though! That doesn't mean there isn't one... Mon fils n'est ni grand ni petit/dé taille moyenne (not a very exciting answer...). Bonsoir, Comme ci, comme ça est assez répandu et encore utilisé. On dit aussi mezzo-mezzo et couci couca. Pour une formule moins familière, il y a ça dépend et plus ou moins (cité par zapsan). Dans leur sens et leurs utilisations, ils sont similaires, donc interchangeables; vous pouvez utiliser celui qui vous plaît le plus. Mis à part mezzo-mezzo qui veut dire aussi moitié-moitié, et dont le sens est un peu à part à cause de cette anomalie. Par contre, je pense qu'une question comme "est-ce que ton fils est grand" admet difficilement ce genre d'expression, car soit on est grand, soit on n'est pas, non ? L'entre-deux me semble difficile . Bonjour, A la question "Est-ce que x est grand ?", quand x n'est pas grand mais pas petit non plus, la réponse peut être "pas vraiment". My Phonetics professor at University of Laval in Quebec said to me that she's pretty much never heard the expression used, except by Anglophones (and she's lived in the city of Quebec for 15 years or so now, if I remember correctly). She figured for quite a while (due to having taught it in classes using standard French Foreign Language textbooks) that it's more of a France-French phrase than Quebecois phrase, but upon going to Paris, she still never heard it. In fact, "comme ci comme ça" is also used in Quebec, but rarely. We often say "moyen" instead. Ça me surprend que personne n'ait encore mentionné "on fait à l'air". Personnellement c'est ça que je dis quand ça va moyen. Génération Z, mais j'ai l'impression de l'avoir entendu toute ma vie. Ou est-ce que c'est un truc local comme les pains au chocolat et les chocolaines ? En tous cas ça bat largement "couci couca", au moins dans les bouquins scannés par notre dieu Google. Je me demande bien pourquoi ça a l'air de monter en flèche depuis 2005, d'ailleurs. Sans plus. Pas fameux. Vouais... Bon, celui-là, sans le son, je sais pas si ça marche bien. Ouais, pas trop. Pas plus que ça. Ça me surprend que personne n'ait encore mentionné "on fait à l'air". Personnellement c'est ça que je dis quand ça va moyen. Génération Z, mais j'ai l'impression de l'avoir entendu toute ma vie. Ou est-ce que c'est un truc local comme les pains au chocolat et les chocolaines ? En tous cas ça bat largement "couci couca", au moins dans les bouquins scannés par notre dieu Google. Je me demande bien pourquoi ça a l'air de monter en flèche depuis 2005, d'ailleurs. Je l'ai entendu souvent également, aussi en Normandie ou en Alsace, d'après mes souvenirs. Ça ne doit pas être un truc local, à mon avis. (Si ça monte en flèche depuis 2005, je me demande si ça n'est pas dû au début de la numérisation des magazines dans les années 2000) Montée en flèche peut-être aussi à cause de cette rengaine à laquelle il était impossible d'échapper dans ces années. Comment ça va Comme ci, comme ci, comme ci, comme ça Tu ne comprends rien à l'amour Restez Last edited: Oct 23, 2021 Bonjour à tous, s'il vous plaît aidez-moi. I don't know the differences between the two phrases "Je me suis" and "Je suis" nor do I know when to use it. Merci d'avance. Last edited: Aug 10, 2015 Welcome to the Forum! We need more context in order to help you. In what context do you want to know which expression to use? In very general terms:"Je suis" = "I am." "Je me suis" is most commonly followed by the past participle of a verb and means "I ____ed myself." Welcome to the Forum! We need more context in order to help you. In what context do you want to know which expression to use? In very general terms: "Je suis" = "I am." "Je me suis" is most commonly followed by the past participle of a verb and means "I ____ed myself." Thanks. Oh, so um, for "I have eaten" or "I have ate", in french it would have a "me" in it? I have eaten : j'ai mangé I ate a huge sandwich : 2 options 1. j'ai mangé un énorme sandwich 2. (fam.) Je me suis mangé un énorme sandwich In French many verbs are or can be reflexive: se tromper / se promener / se promener? So you can find these sentences: Je me suis promené(e) au bord de la rivière. Je me suis acheté un énorme sandwich. (I bought myself a huge sandwich.) Je me suis regardé(e) dans le miroir. (I looked at myself in the mirror.) Do we have an American equivalent for this this French abbreviation "Rien à Signaler"? Thank you, Cashew Moderator note: Multiple threads merged to create this one. Last edited by a moderator: Feb 25, 2025 Perhaps, "Nothing to report..." any ideas as to what this could stand for as a reply to (several) questionnaire questions? Thanks Bonjour, s'il vous plaît, j'aurais besoin de la traduction de RAS dans le contexte suivant: "Nous vous serions reconnaissants de toute suggestion que vous avez afin d'améliorer nos services". La réponse a été "RAS". Qu'est ce que ça signifie? Merci beaucoup. Hi ! It means "Rien à signaler" (No fault found or No comment) Last edited: Mar 30, 2009 On peut aussi utiliser "RAS" réponse à quelq'un qui nous demande des nouvelles. Par exemple, j'habite loin de mes parents, ils s'inquiètent, je leur envoie régulièrement des mails pour leur dire que je suis toujours vivante, s'il ne s'est rien passé de particulier depuis le dernier mail, j'écris juste "RAS TVB" pour "Rien à signaler, tout va bien" Is R.A.S. ever used in spoken French, and does it mean, "tout va bien"? Barry "Rien A Signaler" (origine militaire) Hi, It's used a lot in police programmes on the television, where the original is "Clear!", e.g., on clearing a room by SWAT teams, etc. It equates to "nothing to report" (as jampol wrote) and is a handy translation for (there's) nothing (there), (there's) nothing visible/to see", etc. It avoids the français 'rien à voir' (=» nothing like'). Any help! Hi A conversation between colleagues : A:Comment ça va/ou de neuf dans ton service? B: R.A.S. = Same old, same old. It may mean "tout va bien" in some specific contexts, as in e.g.: - Tu es eu les résultats de tes analyses de sang ? - R.A.S. My opinion, the best word in this context is "CLEAR"/"ALL'S CLEAR" (all things is clear, no anomaly to report, tout va bien) everything is ok / normal "rien à voir" a souvent un sens différent : si une catastrophe a eu lieu, les secouristes disent "Ne restez pas là. "Il n'y a rien à voir". Cette expression peut signifier également qu'un événement B n'a aucun rapport avec un événement A. Oui, "Rien à voir" n'a pas le même sens que "Rien à Signaler". L'action de Voir et de signaler quelque chose correspondent à des actions différentes. - "Rien à voir" veut dire ce qui veut dire, dans le sens "vous pouvez déquerpir SVP" => "nothing to see" sous entendu passez votre chemin. - "Rien à Signaler" (ou RAS) veut dire tout va bien, dans le sens "Rien de particulier, vous pouvez aller tranquille" => "everything is ok" ou "everything is clear". CLEAR a un sens de "sécurisé" dont la voie est libre, tout est tranquille. Les soldats US ont l'habitude de dire "CLEAR" pour dire sécurisé, pas de danger. Les techniciens français ont l'habitude de dire RAS qui veut dire tout va bien (car sinon il doit rendre compte à la hiérarchie s'il y a une anomalie à régler) No comment! has other implications as it is a standard get outt answer for politicians and celebrities when asked difficult questions. I prefer 'nothing to report'. I think n/a is quite standard for survey questions that don't apply to you. Indeed it's, but it doesn't have quite the same meaning as nothing to report. Perhaps the best bet is just to translate the acronym then and leave it as nothing to report... RAS is also used in aircraft technical lookbooks (carnets de route) in the defects column to indicate 'none to report' I m a French guy ans R.A.S is used Just by cops or the military and it means « rien a signaler » for example when cops are looking for someone in a house ans there is nobody so they say R.A.S R.A.S. is often used by pilots in the "defects" column of an aircraft's carnet de route (technical log). In this context it does not mean "all is well" but rather "I was not aware of any defects but there might have been some of which I was unaware". Is R.A.S. ever used in spoken French, and does it mean, "tout va bien"? Barry "Tout va bien" is some times abbreviated as "TVB". RAS means "Rien à signaler" and is now rather translated in the military languages as "NSTR", meaning "Nothing significant to report". The word "significant", though not used in the French "RAS", is important, as there is always "something" that you could report, if you are awake and make your job... But most of all you can report it to the others or to the organism itself. RAS = Everything's normal. Bonjour VANCAYEMBERG et bienvenue. Yes, RAS in a carnet de route (see 12 above) is often also used when the pilot is aware of a minor defect, but it is not severe enough to have the aircraft grounded for rectification. So it does not necessarily mean "everything's normal" Doesn't N/A usually mean "Not Available" or is this a special meaning in aircraft technical lookbooks? No, it means "does not apply"–but also often used to say there's nothing to report. Le sigle RAS en jargon médical peut se traduire par NAD (no abnormality detected). RAS s'emploie parfois à la place de la locution adjectivale S.P. sans particularité (unremarkable, an)translationfun? said: Doesn't N/A usually mean "Not Available", or is this a special meaning in aircraft technical lookbooks? I have never seen N/A used in the defects column of an aircraft technical logbook. N/A would indeed usually mean "Not Available" or "Not Applicable". The equivalent of RAS is usually written as "None" in a UK technical logbook. It would be confusing to put N/A which could suggest there is something wrong but the pilot is not prepared to say what it is! In TV series where the police is searching a place for a suspect and find nothing, they say RAS ! , which is translated in English by Clear! Now, I've seen recently a French TV series where they say Clair ! , but I don't know if this Anglicism is truly used in reality. "Nous vous serions reconnaissants de toute suggestion que vous avez afin d'améliorer nos services". La réponse a été "RAS". Qu'est ce que ça signifie? Bonjour et Buna zua. It means everything is normal and they don't even need to bother to reply. I would say "everything's fine". Today at 12:52 PM Today at 4:15 AM Yesterday at 9:33 AM Friday at 9:42 AM Jul 16, 2025 juan enrique diaz antemaj Jun 21, 2025 Page 2 Apr 7, 2025 Mar 30, 2025 Page 3 Page 4 Jan 16, 2025 Jan 14, 2025 Jan 13, 2025 Jan 12, 2025 Jan 9, 2025 Dec 29, 2024 Dec 29, 2024 Dec 24, 2024 Dec 5, 2024 Page 5 Page 6 Oct 17, 2024 Oct 4, 2024 Sep 26, 2024 Sep 19, 2024 Page 7 Sep 12, 2024 Sep 10, 2024 Aug 20, 2024 Page 8 Aug 6, 2024 Aug 1, 2024 Jul 31, 2024 Jul 29, 2024 Jul 27, 2024 Page 9 Jul 24, 2024 Jul 20, 2024 Jul 18, 2024 Jul 13, 2024 Jul 11, 2024 Jul 4, 2024 Jun 26, 2024 Page 10 Jun 19, 2024 Jun 15, 2024 Jun 11, 2024 Jun 7, 2024 May 30, 2024 May 29, 2024 May 29, 2024 May 29, 2024 May 21, 2024 May 18, 2024 Page 11 May 13, 2024 May 12, 2024 Apr 27, 2024 Apr 14, 2024 Page 12 Apr 11, 2024 Apr 5, 2024 Mar 9, 2024 Mar 3, 2024 Mar 2, 2024 Page 13 Feb 27, 2024 Feb 24, 2024 Feb 11, 2024 Feb 11, 2024 N/A Jan 30, 2024 Jan 26, 2024 Page 14 Jan 23, 2024 Jan 16, 2024 Jan 13, 2024 Jan 9, 2024 Dec 18, 2023 Page 15 Dec 8, 2023 Dec 2, 2023 Dec 1, 2023 Nov 29, 2023 Nov 24, 2023 Nov 14, 2023 Page 16 Nov 11, 2023 Oct 13, 2023 Page 17 Sep 24, 2023 Sep 16, 2023 Sep 13, 2023 Sep 12, 2023 Sep 9, 2023 Aug 12, 2023 Page 18 Aug 4, 2023 Jul 30, 2023 Page 19 Jun 24, 2023 Jun 18, 2023 Page 20 May 15, 2023 May 4, 2023 May 12, 2023 May 4, 2023 Apr 27, 2023 Apr 22, 2023 Apr 7, 2023 Page 21 Mar 28, 2023 Mar 26, 2023 Mar 19, 2023 Mar 18, 2023 Mar 15, 2023 Mar 12, 2023 Page 22 Feb 22, 2023 Feb 22, 2023 Feb 21, 2023 Feb 19, 2023 Feb 16, 2023 Page 23 Feb 9, 2023 Jan 23, 2023 Jan 20, 2023 Page 24 Jan 12, 2023 Jan 9, 2023 Dec 28, 2022 Dec 28, 2022 Page 25 Dec 10, 2022 Nov 28, 2022 Nov 16, 2022 Page 26 Nov 12, 2022 Oct 24, 2022

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