I'm not a robot

Outlander pumper opp kraften. Outlander PRO Max dobler kjøringen. Traxter legger til nye funksjoner. Maverick R kjører med flere passasjerer med våre MAX-modeller.  Ta en dristig ny tur! PUMP OPP SPENNINGEN MED NY KRAFT, MER PLASS OG PREMIUM-FUNKSJONER Oppdag nye lekeplasser UTFORSK ALL SLAGS TERRENG MED OFFROADEREN DIN See also: Appendix:Variations of "can" can (international standards) ISO 639-3 language code for Chambri. Wiktionary’s coverage of Chambri terms English Wikipedia has an article on:Wikipedia From Middle English can, first and third person singular of connen, cunnen (“to be able, know how”), from Old English can(n), first and third person singular of cunnan (“to know how”), from Proto-West Germanic *kunnan, from Proto-Germanic *kunnaną, from Proto-Indo-European *ǵnehₓ- (whence also know). Doublet of con. See also: canny, cunning. canne (obsolete) kin (pronunciation spelling) (stressed) enPR: kăn' (unstressed) enPR: kən, kn IPA(key): /kən/, [kʰən], [kʰn̩] Audio (US, unstressed form): Some US dialects that glottalize the final /t/ in can’t ([kæn(ʔ)]), in order to differentiate can’t from can, pronounce can as /kɛn/ even when stressed. can (third-person singular simple present can, present participle (by suppletion) able, simple past could, past participle (obsolete except in adjectival use) couth) (auxiliary verb, defective) To know how to. Antonyms: cannot, can't She can speak English, French, and German. 1449, Reginald Pecock, Represser of over-much weeting [blaming] of the Clergie:prouyng which eny clerk can or woel or mai make bi eny maner euydence of resoun or of Scripture, and namelich of resoun into the contrarie. 1611 April (first recorded performance), William Shakespeare, “The Tragedie of Cymbeline”, in Mr. William Shakespeares Comedies, Histories, & Tragedies […] (First Folio), London: […] Isaac Iaggard, and Ed[ward] Blount, published 1623, ¬OCLC, [Act II, scene ii]:If thou canst awake by four o' the clock, / I prithee call me. Sleep hath seized me wholly. (auxiliary verb, defective) To be able to. Synonym: be able to Antonyms: cannot, can't Can you remember your fifth birthday? Animals can experience emotions. I can feel the baby moving inside me. 2013 July–August, Lee S. Langston, “The Adaptable Gas Turbine”, in American Scientist:Turbines have been around for a long time—windmills and water wheels are early examples. The name comes from the Latin turbo, meaning vortex, and thus the defining property of a turbine is that a fluid or gas turns the blades of a rotor, which is attached to a shaft that can perform useful work. (modal auxiliary verb, defective, informal) May; to be permitted or enabled to. Synonym: may Antonyms: cannot, can't, may not, mayn't You can go outside and play when you're finished with your homework. (modal auxiliary verb, defective) To have the potential to; to be possible for (someone or something) to. Antonyms: cannot, can't Can it be Friday already? Teenagers can really try their parents' patience. 1921, Ben Travers, chapter 5, in A Cuckoo in the Nest, Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Page & Company, published 1925, ¬OCLC:The most rapid and most seductive transition in all human nature is that which attends the palliation of a ravenous appetite. […] Can those harmless but refined fellow-diners be the selfish cads whose gluttony and personal appearance so raised your contemptuous wrath on your arrival? 2009, Annette Sym, Simply Too Good to be True, Greenleaf Book Group, ¬ISBN, page 4:Teenagers can be so cruel, and nicknames cut deep. (modal auxiliary verb, defective, informal) Used to form requests, typically polite. Can you please come over here? Can we try that scene again? (obsolete, transitive) To know. Synonyms: cognize, grok, ken ca.1360-1387, William Langland, Piers Plowman I can rimes of Robin Hood. ca.1360-1387, William Langland, Piers Plowman I can no Latin, quod she. (India, nonstandard, proscribed) To be (followed by a word like able, possible, allowed). third-person singular simple present indicative of can 2011 November 29, Tai-hoon Kim, Hojjat Adeli, Carlos Ramos, Byeong-Ho Kang, Signal Processing, Image Processing and Pattern Recognition: International Conferences, SIP 2011, Held as Part of the Future Generation Information Technology Conference, FGIT 2011, in Conjunction with GDC 2011, Jeju Island, Korea, December 8-10, 2011. Proceedings, Springer Science & Business Media, ¬ISBN, page 114:Importance of Identifying Leaf: Identify Plants: If we can able to identify leaf, we can easily able to identify plants. 2018 February 15, Asha Bajpai, Child Rights in India: Law, Policy, and Practice, Oxford University Press, ¬ISBN:Children in need of care and protection can allowed to be placed in foster care based on the orders of the CWC. The selection of the foster family is based on the family's ability, intent, capacity, and prior experience of taking care […] 2020 May 22, Pardeep Kumar, Vasaki Ponnusamy, Vishal Jain, Industrial Internet of Things and Cyber-Physical Systems: Transforming the Conventional to Digital: Transforming the Conventional to Digital, IGI Global, ¬ISBN, page 226:It can possible to design the ruleset refreshes that allow them to subsequently run at precise interludes and these keep informed. (Manglish, Singlish, auxiliary or intransitive) To be able to or know how to (do something); an accompanying verb is not required if it is already inferable from context. Can anot? — You good? Need help? (Manglish, Singlish, intransitive) To be fine, possible or acceptable; (with liao or already) to be fine or enough. Often used in conjunction with a variety of clause-final particles, e.g., lah, meh or one, to express different attitudes towards the subject matter. Can liao, don’t need to use so much glue. — That’s enough glue already. 2015 September 5, Derrick Ho, Chew Hui Min, Lee Min Kok, Shea Driscoll, Nilanjana Sengupta, Melissa Heng, Ong Hwee Hwee, quoting Lee Hsien Loong, “GE2015: 5 things about the third night of rallies on Sept 4”, in The Straits Times:We have been doing this for 50 years, we have shown you what we can do. If I say can, means can. […] 2021 August 5, Zat Astha, “The Lessons We’re Still Learning Too Slowly About Mental Health and Suicide”, in ricemedia.co[1], archived from the original on 11 December 2024:It’s further exacerbated by well-intentioned but misguided relatives who say, “you’re from School X, can one lah”, or worse, those who associate the very identity of being a student in an elite academy into a label analogous with expectations of high achievements. 2024 June 10, Kimberly Lim, “What’s With Singapore’s Surge in Self-Proclaimed Life Coaches?”, in ricemedia.co[2], archived from the original on 19 September 2024:When controversial KOL Sylvia Chan resurfaced in March as a life coach, the general online sentiment was, “Huh, can meh?” For a missing form, substitute the appropriate inflected form of be able to, as: I might be able to go. (present perfect) I have been able to go, since I was seven. (past perfect) I had been able to go before. (future) I will be able to go tomorrow. For the simple conditional mood or past tense, the auxiliary verb could is commonly used (context usually makes it clear whether conditional or past is intended): (conditional) I could go if it weren't raining is equivalent to I would be able to go if it weren't raining. (past) When I was younger, I could go for miles is equivalent to When I was younger, I was able to go for miles. The present tense negative can not is usually contracted to cannot (more formal) or can’t (less formal). The use of can in asking permission is sometimes criticized as being impolite or incorrect by those who favour the more formal alternative “may I...?”. Conjugation of can infinitive — present tense past tense 1st-person singular can could, couldе† 2nd-person singular can, canst†, canest†, cannest† could, couldst†, couldest†, could'st† 3rd-person singular can, canneth2 could, couldе† plural can subjunctive can could, couldе† imperative can† — participles canning† could1, couldе† † Archaic or obsolete.  1 Dialectal.  2 Sparsely attested near 1500.[1] Appendix:English modal verbs Appendix:English tag questions can can (Manglish, Singlish, interrogative) OK?; used at the end of a question when seeking approval or acknowledgment. I cut this wire, can? — I’ll cut this wire, OK? 1989, Eleanor Wong, Jackson on a Jaunt, or, Mistaken Identities, page 8, lines 1–3:Can you go collect them or not? The shop is at Jalan Sultan. I’m not free, otherwise I’ll do it myself. Can? 2020 June 29, Poh Yong Han, “A Regular Singaporean’s Guide To Each Party’s Vision For The Economy”, in ricemedia.co[3], archived from the original on 23 May 2024:It feels like a cheap gimmick to attract environmentalist types, when I don’t see any concrete policies to address that. If you don’t care, then don’t pretend to care leh. If you care, then make sure you got details to back you up, can? From Middle English canne, from Old English canne (“glass, container, cup, can”), from Proto-Germanic *kannō (“can, tankard, mug, cup”). A can (sense 1) of hair spray with a clear cap.An unlabeled corrugated can (sense 2), often used to store preserved foods. can (plural cans) A container or vessel, especially for liquids, usually made of metal. I keep a can of fuel for emergencies. A sealed metal container, cylindrical or cuboid in form, typically used to store preserved foods. Synonym: (Australia, Britain, and some Commonwealth nations) tin Soup in a can lasts for years. A container used to carry and dispense water for plants (a watering can). (archaic) A chamber pot. (US, slang) a toilet or lavatory. (toilet): Synonyms: see Thesaurus:chamber pot, Thesaurus:toilet (place with a toilet): Synonyms: see Thesaurus:bathroom Bob's in the can. You can wait a few minutes or just leave it with me. 1977-1980, Lou Sullivan, personal diary, quoted in 2019, Ellis Martin, Zach Ozma (editors), We Both Laughed In Pleasure If he was going to hide out in the can, he can just stay there & sleep in the tub. (childish or vulgar, slang, Canada, US) Buttocks. (vulgar, slang, Canada, US) The breasts of a woman. (slang) Jail or prison. Bob’s in the can. He won’t be back for a few years. 1988, The Traveling Wilburys, “Tweeter and the Monkey Man”, in The Traveling Wilburys, Vol. 1:The undercover cop never liked the Monkey Man / Even back in childhood, he wanted to see him in the can (slang, in the plural) Headphones. (archaic) A drinking cup. 1600, [Michael Drayton, Richard Hathwaye, Anthony Munday, Robert Wilson], The First Part of the True and Honorable Historie, of the Life of Sir John Old-castle, the Good Lord Cobham. […][4], London: […] [V[alentine] S[immes]] for Thomas Pauier, […], ¬OCLC:VVhen the vulgar fort / Sit on their Ale-bench, vvith their cups and kannes, / Matters of ſtate be not their common talke, / Nor pure religion by their lips prophande. c. 1601–1602 (date written), William Shakespeare, “Twelfe Night, or What You Will”, in Mr. William Shakespeares Comedies, Histories, & Tragedies […] (First Folio), London: […] Isaac Iaggard, and Ed[ward] Blount, published 1623, ¬OCLC, [Act II, scene iii]:SIR ANDREW: Nay, my troth, I know not: but I know, to be up late is to be up late. / SIR TOBY: A false conclusion: I hate it as an unfilled can. (nautical) A cylindrical buoy or marker used to denote a port-side lateral mark A chimney pot. (slang, in the plural) An E-meter used in Scientology auditing. (US, slang) An ounce (or sometimes, two ounces) of marijuana. 1970, California. Supreme Court, Reports of Cases Determined in the Supreme Court of the State of California:[…] prosecution for selling and giving away marijuana, the evidence clearly constituted substantial proof that a package purchased by defendant contained marijuana where he requested "four cans" of marijuana to be delivered to himself and […] A protective cover for the fuel element in a nuclear reactor. Bulgarian: лейка (bg) (lejka) Chinese: Mandarin: 容器 (zh) (róngqì) Czech: konev (cs) f, konvice (cs) f, konvička (cs) f Danish: kande (da), vandkande (da) Dutch: gieter (nl) m Estonian: kastekann Finnish: kastelukannu (fi) French: arrosoir (fr) m German: Gießkanne (de) f, Kanne (de) f Hungarian: kanna (hu) Indonesian: kaleng (id) Italian: annaffiatoio (it) m Japanese: 缶 (ja) (かん, kan) Luxemburgish: Géisskan (lb) f Macedonian: канта (mk) f (kanta), кофа f (kofa) Norwegian: Bokmål: kanne (no) m or f Nynorsk: kanne f Polish: konewka (pl) f, polewaczka (pl) f Portuguese: regador (pt) m Russian: ле́йка (ru) f (léjka) Slovak: krhla (sk) f, kanva (sk) f, kanvica f Slovene: škropilnica f Spanish: regadera (es) f Swedish: vattenkanna (sv) c, kanna (sv) c Thai: □□□□□□□□□□□□□ Turkish: emzikli kova, sulama kovası can (third-person singular simple present cans, present participle canning, simple past and past participle canned) (transitive) To seal in a can. They canned air to sell as a novelty to tourists. (transitive) To preserve by heating and sealing in a jar or can. They spent August canning fruit and vegetables. (transitive) To discard, scrap or terminate (an idea, project, etc.). He canned the whole project because he thought it would fail. 2020 December 2, Paul Bigland, “My weirdest and wackiest Rover yet”, in Rail, pages 67–68:My next stop is Oxford, which has also grown with the addition of new platforms to accommodate the Chiltern Railways service to London via Bicester - although, short sightedly, the planned electrification from Paddington was canned. Evidence of the volte-face can be seen along the line at places such as Radley, where mast piles are already sunk or lie discarded at the lineside. (transitive, slang) To shut up. 1929, Elmer Rice, Street Scene, New York City: Samuel French, Act II, page 146:Maurrant: Aw, can all that talk! You been listenin’ to them bolshevikis, that’s the trouble. (US, euphemistic, transitive) To fire or dismiss an employee. The boss canned him for speaking out. 2022 November 25, B. Cost, “Man wins legal right to be 'boring' at work, gets $3K from company”, in New York Post[5], NYP Holdings, retrieved 2022-11-27:As a result of his refusal, the employee was subsequently canned in 2015 on the basis of "professional inadequacy" and failing to embody the "party" atmosphere that the consultancy was trying to cultivate. (golf, slang, transitive) To hole the ball. 1958, Dick Mayer, How to Think and Swing Like a Golf Champion, page 186:I thought I had canned it, but it just missed, and I tapped in the second one for a par. (transitive) To cover (the fuel element in a nuclear reactor) with a protective cover. cannablecannercanningdecanrecanuncan cancan / can-can Obamacan / Obama-can “can”, in OneLook Dictionary Search. Can. Related to Somali caano, Oromo aannan and Saho xan. IPA(key): /ˈhan/ [ˈħɑn] Hyphenation: can cán m (plural caanowá f or canooná f) Loren F. Bliese (1981) A Generative Grammar of Afar[6], Dallas: Summer Institute of Linguistics and University of Texas at Arlington (doctoral thesis). E. M. Parker, R. J. Hayward (1985) “can”, in An Afar-English-French dictionary (with Grammatical Notes in English), University of London, ¬ISBN Mohamed Hassan Kamil (2015) L’afar: description grammaticale d’une langue couchitique (Djibouti, Erythrée et Ethiopie)[7], Paris: Université Sorbonne Paris Cité (doctoral thesis) From Latin canis, canem. can m (plural cans) From Latin canis, canem. IPA(key): /ˈkan/ [ˈkãn̪] Rhymes: -an Syllabification: can can m (plural canes) Other scripts Cyrillic чан Abjad جان Old Anatolian Turkish جان (cān), from Persian جان (jān). IPA(key): [d͡ʒɑn], [d͡zɑn] can (definite accusative canı, plural canlar) can atmaqcangüdəncanlandırmaqcanlanmaqcanlıcansıxıcı IPA(key): (Centra Balearic, Valencia) [ˈkan] can Contraction of ca en (“the house of”). Clipping of English canteen. can Clipping of English cancer. can (Hong Kong Cantonese) cancer cān From Latin canem. can m (feminine singular câgna, masculine plural can, feminine plural câgni) Inherited from Old Anatolian Turkish جان (cān), from Persian جان (jān). [1]Compare Turkish Azerbaijani can.[2] can (definite accusative canı, plural cannar) Declension of can singular (tekil) plural (çoğul) nominative (yalın) can cannar definite accusative (belirtme) canı cannarı dative (yönelme) cana cannara locative (bulunma) canda cannarda ablative (çıkma) candan cannardan genitive (tamlayan) canın cannarın ^ Nişanyan, Sevan (2002–) “can”, in Nişanyan Sözlük ^ András Rajki, A Concise Gagauz Dictionary with etymologies and Turkish, Azerbaijani, Crimean Tatar and Turkmen cognates, 2007 Kopuşçu M. İ. , Todorova S. A. , Kiräkova T.İ., editors (2019), “can”, in Gagauzça-rusça sözlük: klaslar 5-12, Komrat: Gagauziya M.V. Maruneviç adına Bilim-Araştırma merkezi, ¬ISBN, page 40 Mavrodi M. F., editor (2019), “can”, in Gagauzça-rusça sözlük: klaslar 1-4, Komrat: Gagauziya M.V. Maruneviç adına Bilim-Araştırma merkezi, ¬ISBN, page 20 Can ("dog") cam, cão (reintegrationist) IPA(key): /ˈkaŋ/ [ˈkɑ̃ŋ] Rhymes: -aŋ Hyphenation: can Inherited from Old Galician-Portuguese can, from Latin canis, canem. Cognate with Portuguese cão. can m (plural cans) dog Synonyms: cadelo, cuzo Cando o can ladra na rúa, non ladra de balde.When the dog barks in the street, it does not bark for nothing (historical) 20th century 5, 10 cents of peseta coin cadelacaíñocairocan de palleirodente cairo Inherited from Old Galician-Portuguese quan, from Latin quam. Cognate with Portuguese quão and Spanish cuan. can m (plural cans) Borrowed from Old French chan, from Medieval Latin canus, ultimately from Turkic *qan, contraction of *qaχan. can m (plural cans) Ernesto Xosé González Seoane, María Álvarez de la Granja, Ana Isabel Boullón Agrelo (2006–2022) “can”, in Dicionario de Dicionarios do galego medieval (in Galician), Santiago de Compostela: Instituto da Lingua Galega Xavier Varela Barreiro, Xavier Gómez Guinovart (2006–2018) “can”, in Corpus Xelmírez - Corpus lingüístico da Galicia medieval (in Galician), Santiago de Compostela: Instituto da Lingua Galega Antón Luís Santamarina Fernández, editor (2006–2013), “can”, in Dicionario de Dicionarios da lingua galega [Dictionary of Dictionaries of the Galician language] (in Galician), Santiago de Compostela: Instituto da Lingua Galega Antón Luís Santamarina Fernández, Ernesto Xosé González Seoane, María Álvarez de la Granja, editors (2003–2018), “can”, in Tesouro informatizado da lingua galega (in Galician), Santiago de Compostela: Instituto da Lingua Galega Rosario Álvarez Blanco, editor (2014–2024), “can”, in Tesouro do léxico patrimonial galego e portugués (in Galician), Santiago de Compostela: Instituto da Lingua Galega, ¬ISSN “can”, in Dicionario da Real Academia Galega (in Galician), A Coruña: Royal Galician Academy, 2012–2025 can (plural canes) dog cock, hammer (of a firearm) IPA(key): /kaɲˢ/, /kanˢ/ From Old Irish canaid,[1] from Proto-Celtic *kaneti (“to sing”), from Proto-Indo-European *kehₓn-. Compare Welsh canu, Latin canō, Ancient Greek καναχέω (kanakhéō), Persian خواندن (xândan). can (present analytic canann, future analytic canfaidh, verbal noun canadh, past participle canta) to sing 2015 [2014], Will Collins, translated by Proinsias Mac a' Bhaird, edited by Maura McHugh, Amhrán na Mara (fiction; paperback), Kilkenny, County Kilkenny, Howth, Dublin: Cartoon Saloon; Coiscéim, translation of Song of the Sea (in English), ¬ISBN, page 1:Thuas i dteach an tsolais, faoi réaltaí geala, canann Bronach Amhrán na Mara dá mac Ben atá cúig bliana d'aois.[original: Up in the lighthouse, under twinkling stars, Bronach sings the Song of the Sea to her five-year-old son, Ben.] (Ulster) to speak, talk Synonyms: labhair, bí ag caint can m (genitive singular cana) sawdust, wood shavings dandruff can m can can duit? (“where are you from?”) Mutated forms of can radical lenition eclipsis can chan gcan Note: Certain mutated forms of some words can never occur in standard Modern Irish.All possible mutated forms are displayed for convenience. From Latin canis. can m IPA(key): /ˈkan/ Rhymes: -an Hyphenation: càn From Turkic. can m (uncountable) (obsolete) Alternative spelling of khan See the etymology of the corresponding lemma form. can m (apocopated) (poetic, literary) Apocopic form of cane; dog From Latin canis, canem (“dog”). can m (plural chen, diminutive cagnetto or cagnin, feminine cagna) From Latin Latin canis. Cognate with Italian cane. can IPA(key): /ˈt͡ʃan/ [ˈt͡ʃãn] Rhymes: -an Borrowed from English chance. can (Malaysia, colloquial) chance (of opportunity) Synonym: peluang (This etymology is missing or incomplete. Please add to it, or discuss it at the Etymology scriptorium.) can (plural can-can) (Pontianak) job (Medan) opportunity can Transcriptions of Mandarin into the Latin script often do not distinguish between the critical tonal differences employed in the Mandarin language, using words such as this one without indication of tone. can first/third-person singular present indicative of connen can Alternative form of canne can Alternative form of cunnen Akin to Central Kurdish, Southern Kurdish and Gurani گان (gian), Zazaki gan, Persian جان (jân); from Proto-Iranian *wyaHnáH. Badini giyan is borrowed from Sorani. can m spirit dear A suffix for showing endearment mostly used by children towards family members In forma settings, can usually cannot be used to mean "dear" and hêja is used instead. From Old Occitan [Term?], from Latin canis, canem. can m (plural cans, feminine canha, feminine plural canhas) can first/third-person singular preterite indicative of cunnan From Latin canem (“dog”), from Proto-Indo-European *kwṓ (“dog”). can m (plural cans) Galician: can Portuguese: cão From Latin quandō. can can From Persian جان (jân, “soul, life, life force”). (Jiezi, Gaizi, Qingshui, Xunhua, Qinghai) IPA(key): [ʒɑn] (Jiezi, Gaizi, Xunhua, Qinghai) IPA(key): [ʒɑ:n] (Mengda, Qingshui, Xunhua, Qinghai) IPA(key): [jɑn] can Tenishev, Edhem (1976) “can”, in Stroj salárskovo jazyká [Grammar of Salar], Moscow, pages 371, 564 From Middle English can, first and third person singular of connen, cunnen (“to be able, know how”), from Old English can(n), first and third person singular of cunnan (“to know how”), from Proto-West Germanic *kunnan, from Proto-Germanic *kunnaną, from Proto-Indo-European *ǵnehₓ- (whence know). can (third-person singular simple present can, simple past cud) can be able to He shuid can dae that. — He should be able to do that. From Old Irish canaid (“to sing”), from Proto-Celtic *kaneti (“to sing”), from Proto-Indo-European *kehₓn-. Compare Welsh canu, Latin canō, Ancient Greek καναχέω (kanakhéō), Persian خواندن (xândan). can (past chan, future canaidh, verbal noun cantainn or canail or cantail, past participle cante) to say cha chan mi càil mus can mi cus — I won't say anything before I've said too much to sing (a song) future indicative dependent of can In most dialects of Scottish Gaelic still spoken, with the notable exception of Islay, the future and conditional tenses and the imperative form are very often used for the verb abair in place of the actual abair forms, particularly in colloquial language; the abair forms are recognised but considered Biblical or excessively formal. Some northern dialects, such as Skye and Lewis, extend this to verbal noun forms derived from can, such as cantainn and canail. Edward Dwelly (1911) “can”, in Faclair Gàidhlig gu Beurla le Dealbhan [The Illustrated Gaelic–English Dictionary][8], 10th edition, Edinburgh: Birlinn Limited, ¬ISBN Inherited from Latin canis, canem (“dog”). Cognate with Catalan ca, Galician can, Portuguese cão. IPA(key): /ˈkan/ [ˈkãn] Rhymes: -an Syllabification: can can m (plural canes) (formal) dog, hound Synonyms: perro, (colloquial) chucho (Thạch An – Tràng Định) IPA(key): [kaːn˧˥] (Trùng Khánh) IPA(key): [kaːn˧˥] From Chinese 乾 / 干. can dried up nà can — dried up field From Chinese 干. can (干) can to concern; to involve nắm can lăng thâng te — to not have any relations to them Borrowed from Vietnamese can. can (干) to dissuade can nắm hẩu tỏ đá — to dissuade from insults to warn and advise someone against Mẹ can lục bấu pây liệu.I advise you not to go out. Lương Bèn (2011) Từ điển Tày-Việt [Tay-Vietnamese dictionary][9][10] (in Vietnamese), Thái Nguyên: Nhà Xuất bản Đại học Thái Nguyên Lục Văn Pảo, Hoàng Tuấn Nam (2003) Hoàng Triều Ân, editor, Từ điển chữ Nôm Tày [A Dictionary of (chữ) Nôm Tày][11] (in Vietnamese), Hanoi: Nhà xuất bản Khoa học Xã hội From Ottoman Turkish جان, from Persian جان (jân, “soul, vital spirit, life”). IPA(key): /dʒan/ Hyphenation: can can (definite accusative canı, plural canlar) soul, life, being sweetheart From Latin canis, canem. Venetan Wikipedia has an article on:Wikipedia vec can m (plural cani) Sino-Vietnamese word from 肝. can (alternative medicine) liver Sino-Vietnamese word from 干. can Short for Thiên Can (“celestial stem”). can to concern; to apply to to be involved (in); to be implicated (in) Non-Sino-Vietnamese reading of Chinese 諫 (SV: gián). can to dissuade (someone from doing something); to intervene From English canne. (classifier cây, cái) can can to join; to unite; to sew together From French calque. can to trace (through translucent paper), to do tracing can (nominative plural cans) sales commodity, merchandise, wares IPA(key): /kan/ Rhymes: -an Ultimately from Proto-Indo-European *(s)kand- (“to shine, glow”). See also Ancient Greek κάνδαρος (kándaros, “charcoal”), Albanian hënë (“moon”), Sanskrit □□□□□□ (candrá, “shining”) and Old Armenian ԧաւսդ (xand). can (feminine singular can, plural can, equative canned, comparative cannach, superlative cannaf) can m (plural caniau) flour Synonyms: blawd, fflŵr, paill, peilliaid cannaid (“bright, refulgent”) cannu (“to bleach, to whiten”) Welsh numbers (edit) 1,000 [a], [b], [c] ← 90 [a], [b], [c], [d] ← 99 100 120 → [a], [b], [c] 200 → 10[a], [b] Cardinal (vigesimal): pum ugain Cardinal: cant, (before nouns) can Ordinal: canfed Ordinal abbreviation: 100fed From Middle Welsh and Old Welsh cant, from Proto-Brythonic *kant, from Proto-Celtic *kantom (“hundred”), ultimately from Proto-Indo-European *ḱm̥tóm. can (cardinal number) Apocopic form of cant (“one hundred”) This is the form the number cant (“one hundred”) takes when it precedes a noun. From English can. can m (plural caniau) R. J. Thomas, G. A. Bevan, P. J. Donovan, A. Hawke et al., editors (1950–present), “can”, in Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru Online (in Welsh), University of Wales Centre for Advanced Welsh & Celtic Studies Definition from the BBC. can Obsolete spelling of kan. can Obsolete spelling of kaan. Så många år har vår tidskrift Alkohol & Narkotika utkommit och är därmed en av Sveriges äldsta! Ungefär så många elever genomför vår nationella skolundersökning varje år! Våningar upp på Östgötagatan 90 ett stenkast ifrån Skanstull med utsikt över Hammarbykanalen, där finns vi! Konsonanter finns i “Centralförbundet för alkohol- och narkotikaupplysning” vilket motsvarar 65% . Bildades Centralförbundet för nykterhetsundervisning bland ungdomen (CFN) som idag är CAN. Organisationer med demokratisk struktur som är riksomfattande och bedriver regional och/eller lokal verksamhet är medlemmar.