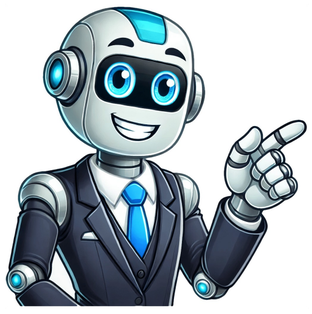
Click to prove you're human



Warum brauchen wir im Deutschen eigentlich den Buchstaben Y? Wir beschftigen uns in diesem Artikel mit dessen Grammatik und Aussprache und auch seinem Nutzen. Es gibt fortdauernde Bestrebungen, die deutsche Rechtschreibung unkomplizierter zu machen. Aber auf die Idee, das Y ersatzlos abzuschaffen, ist noch niemand gekommen, obwohl dieser Buchstabe sich etwas widerspenstig verhlt: Es gibt kein einziges heimisches Wort, das mit Y beginnt, Eigennamen einmal ausgenommen, und auch sonst ist das Y ein ziemlich seltsamer Buchstabe. Je nachdem, wo es im Wort steht, kann es mal ein Konsonant, mal ein Vokal sein und sich sogar wie ein Umlaut oder ein Diphthong auffhren: Am Wort- oder Silbenanfang verhlt es sich normalerweise wie ein Konsonant, etwa in Yacht, Yoga oder Mayonnaise Wrter, die man brigens allesamt auch mit J bzw. j schreiben kann. Im Wortinnern als Teil eines Diphthongs steht es fr i: Bayrisch und bairisch sind sprachlich (wenn auch nicht inhaltlich) das Gleiche. Bei der Aussprache stellt sich die Frage, ob man es als i ausspricht, wie in Ysop (ein Gewrzkraut) und in Syke (eine Stadt in Niedersachsen), oder wie in Sylt und in Pyromane. Aber keine Angst, natrlich bleibt uns das Y erhalten, denn wir wollen ja auch zuknftig Herrn Meyer von Herrn Meier unterscheiden und auch Fremdwrter wie Gully, Youngster und Cyberspace richtig schreiben knnen.
This article is about the letter of the Latin alphabet. For other uses, see Y (disambiguation).Y, or y, is the twenty-fifth and penultimate letter of the Latin alphabet, used in the modern English alphabet, the alphabets of other western European languages and others worldwide. According to some authorities, it is the sixth (or seventh if including W) vowel letter of the English alphabet.[1] Its name in English is wye[2] (pronounced /wa/), plural wyes.[3]YY yUsageWriting systemLatin scriptTypeAlphabetic and logographicLanguage of originLatin languageSound values[j][i][i][][][][][][][][][i][y][][][][][][d][dz][][][][][][z]/wa//a/InUnicodeU+0059, U+0079Alphabetical position25HistoryDevelopment Y yTime period54 CE to presentSistersUVW FOtherAssociated graphsy(x), ly, nyWriting directionLeft-to-rightThis article contains phonetic transcriptions in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). For an introductory guide on IPA symbols, see Help:IPA. For the distinction between [], // and , see IPA Brackets and transcription delimiters.In the English writing system, it mostly represents a vowel and seldom a consonant, and in other orthographies it may represent a vowel or a consonant.In Latin, Y was named I graeca ("Greek I"), since the classical Greek sound /y/, similar to modern German or French u, was not a native sound for Latin speakers, and the letter was initially only used to spell foreign words. This history has led to the standard modern names of the letter in Romance languages i grego in Galician, i grega in Catalan, i grec in French and Romanian, and i greca in Italian all meaning "Greek I". The names igrek in Polish and i g-rt in Vietnamese are both phonetic borrowings of the French name. In Dutch, the letter is either only found in loanwords, or is practically equivalent to the digraph IJ. Hence, both Griekse ij and i-grec are used, as well as ypsilon. In Spanish, Y is also called i griega; however, in the twentieth century, the shorter name ye was proposed and was officially recognized as its name in 2010 by the Real Academia Espaola, although its original name is still accepted.[4]The original Greek name, (upsilon), has also been adapted into several modern languages. For example, it is called Ypsilon in German, ypsilon in Dutch, and ufsilon i in Icelandic. Both names are used in Italian, ipsilon or i greca; likewise in Portuguese, psilon or i grego.[5] In Faroese, the letter is simply called seinna i ("later i") because of its later place in the alphabet. France has a commune called Y, pronounced /i/ , whose inhabitants go by the demonym upsilonienne/upsilonien in feminine and masculine form respectively.[6]Proto-SinaiticPhoenicianwawWestern GreekUpsilonLatinYThe oldest direct ancestor of the letter Y was the Semitic letter waw (pronounced as [w]), from which also come F, U, V, and W. See F for details. The Greek and Latin alphabets developed from the Phoenician form of this early alphabet.The form of the modern letter Y is derived from the Greek letter upsilon. It dates back to the Latin of the first century BC, when upsilon was introduced a second time, this time with its "foot" to distinguish it. It was used to transcribe loanwords from the Attic dialect of Greek, which had the non-Latin vowel sound /y/ (as found in modern French cru (raw) or German grn (green)) in words that had been pronounced with /u/ in earlier Greek.Because [y] was not a native sound of Latin, Latin speakers had trouble pronouncing it, and it was usually pronounced /i/. [citation needed] Some Latin words of Italic origin also came to be spelled with 'y': Latin silva ('forest') was commonly spelled sylva, in analogy with the Greek cognate and synonym .[7]This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (March 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Summary of the sources of Modern English "Y"PhoenicianGreekLatinEnglish (approximate times of changes)OldMiddleModernV U V/U/VV/UU V/U/WY Y (vowel /y/) Y (vowel /i/) Y (vowels)C G (consonantal //, /j/ or //) (consonantal //, /j/ or //) G/GHY (consonant)The letter Y was used to represent the sound /y/ in Old English, so Latin u, y and i were all used to represent distinct vowel sounds. But, by the time of Middle English, /y/ had lost its roundedness and became identical to i (/i/ and //). Therefore, many words that originally had i were spelled with y, and vice versa.In Modern English, y can represent the same vowel sounds as the letter i. The use of y to represent a vowel is more restricted in Modern English than it was in Middle and early Modern English. It occurs mainly in the following three environments: for upsilon in Greek loan-words (system: Greek), at the end of a word (rye, city; compare cities, where S is final), and in place of I before the ending -ing (dy-ing, ty-ing).As a consonant in English, y normally represents a palatal approximant, /j/ (year, yore). In this usage, the letter Y has replaced the Middle English letter yogh (), which developed from the letter G, ultimately from Semitic gimel. Yogh could also represent other sounds, such as //, which came to be written gh in Middle English.When printing was introduced to Great Britain, Caxton and other English printers used Y in place of (thorn: Modern English th), which did not exist in continental typefaces. From this convention comes the spelling of the as ye in the mock archaism Ye Olde Shoppe. But, in spite of the spelling, pronunciation was the same as for modern the (stressed /i/, unstressed //). Pronouncing the article ye as yee (/ji/) is purely a modern spelling pronunciation.[8]In some of the Nordic languages, y is used to represent the sound /y/. The distinction between /y/ and /i/ has been lost in Icelandic and Faroese, making the distinction purely orthographic and historical. A similar merger of /y/ into /i/ happened in Greek around the beginning of the 2nd millennium, making the distinction between iota (,) and upsilon (,) purely a matter of historical spelling there as well. The distinction is retained in Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish.In the West Slavic languages, y was adopted as a sign for the close central unrounded vowel //; later, // merged with /i/ in Czech and Slovak, whereas Polish retains it with the pronunciation []. Similarly, in Middle Welsh, y came to be used to designate the vowels // and // in a way predictable from the position of the vowel in the word. Since then, // has merged with /i/ in Southern Welsh dialects, but // is retained.Pronunciation of y by languageOrthographyPhonemesAfrikaans/i/Albanian/y/Alemannic/i/Azerbaijani/j/Chamorro/dz/Standard Chinese (pinyin)/j/Cornish/i/, //, /j/Czech/i/Danish/y/, //Dutch/i/, /i/, //, /j/English//, /a/, /i/, //, //, /a/, /j/Faroese/i/Finnish/y/German/y/, //, /j/Guarani//Icelandic//Khasi//Lithuanian/i/Malagasy/i/Manx//Norwegian/y/, //Polish//Slovak/i/Spanish//Swedish/y/, //, /j/Turkish/j/Turkmen//Uzbek/j/Vietnamese/i/Welsh// or //, // or /i/, //, // or //As /j/:at the beginning of a word, as in yesat the beginning of a syllable before a vowel, as in beyond, lawyer, canyonAs /a/:under stress in an open syllable, as in my, type, rye, lying, pyre, tyre, typhoonin a stressed open syllable, as in hyphen, cycle, cylonin a pretonic open syllable, as in hypothesis, psychologistword-finally after a consonant in some words, such as ally, unifyAs /i/:without stress at the end of multi-syllable word, as in happy, baby, lucky, accuracyused as a part of the digraph ey at the end of some words, as in money, key, valleyAs non-syllabic [] (part of the diphthongs /e/, //):after vowels at the end of words, as in play, grey, boyAs //:in a closed syllable without stress and with stress as in myth, system, gymnasticsin a closed syllable under stress as in typical, lyricin an open syllable without stress as in physique, oxygenOther:combining with r as /r/ under stress (like i in bird), as in myrtle, myrrhas // (schwa) in words like martyrIn English morphology, -y is an adjectival suffix.Y is the ninth least frequently used letter in the English language (after P, B, V, K, J, X, Q, and Z), with a frequency of about 2% in words.Pronunciation of written y in European languages (Actual pronunciation may vary)y represents the sounds /y/ or // (sometimes long) in the Scandinavian languages. In Danish and Swedish, its use as a semivowel is limited to loanwords, whereas in Norwegian, it appears as a semivowel in native words such as hyre /h.r/.Dutch sign written with UITRIT VRIJLATEN, "keep exit clear". Y is traditionally used for IJ because it looks similar in cursive writing.In Dutch and German, y appears only in loanwords and proper names:In Dutch, it usually represents /i/. It may sometimes be left out of the Dutch alphabet and replaced with the ij digraph, representing the diphthong [i]. In addition, y and are occasionally used instead of Dutch IJ and ij, although this spelling is archaic.In German orthography, the pronunciation /y/ has taken hold since the 19th century in classical loanwords for instance in words like typisch /typ/ 'typical', Hyne, Hysterie, mysteris, Syndrom, System, and Typ. It is also used for the sound /j/ in loanwords, such as Yacht (variation spelling: Jacht), Yak, and Yeti. However, yo-yo is spelled "Jo-Jo" in German, and yoghurt/yogurt/yoghourt is "Joghurt". The letter y is also used in many geographical names, e.g. Bayern Bavaria, gypten Egypt, Libyen Libya, Paraguay, Syrien Syria, Uruguay, and Zypern Cyprus (but Jemen for Yemen and Jugoslawien for Yugoslavia). Especially in German names, the pronunciations /i/ or // occur as well; for instance, in the name Meyer, where it serves as a variant of i, cf. Meier, another common spelling of the name. In German, the y is preserved in the plural form of some loanwords such as Babys, 'babies' and Partys, 'parties'.A y that derives from the ij ligature occurs in the Afrikaans language, a descendant of Dutch, and in Alemannic German names. In Afrikaans, it denotes the diphthong [i]. In Alemannic German names, it denotes long /i/, for instance in Schnyder [nidr] or Schwyz [vits] the cognate non-Alemannic German names Schneider [nadr] or Schweiz [vats] have the diphthong /a/ that developed from long /i/.In Hungarian orthography, y is only used in the digraphs "gy", "ly", "ny", "ty", in some surnames (e.g. Btory), and in foreign words.In Icelandic writing system, due to the loss of the Old Norse rounding of the vowel /y/, the letters y and are now pronounced identically to the letters i and , namely as // and /i/ respectively. The difference in spelling is thus purely etymological. In Faroese, too, the contrast has been lost, and y is always pronounced /i/, whereas the accented versions and designate the same diphthong /i/ (shortened to /u/ in some environments). In both languages, it can also form part of diphthongs such as ey (in both languages), pronounced /ei/, and oy, pronounced /i/ (Faroese only).In French orthography, y is pronounced as [i] when a vowel (as in the words cycle, y) and as [j] as a consonant (as in yeux, voyez). It alternates orthographically with i in the conjugations of some verbs, indicating a [j] sound. In most cases when y follows a vowel, it modifies the pronunciation of the vowel: ay [], oy [wa], uy [i]. The letter y has double function (modifying the vowel as well as being pronounced as [j] or [i]) in the words payer, balayer, moyen, essuyer, pays, etc., but in some words it has only a single function: [j] in bayer, mayonnaise, coyote; modifying the vowel at the end of proper names like Chardonnay and Fourcroy. In French, y can have a diaeresis (trma) as in Mo-de-l'Aisne.This church at Nigrn, Spain, is labeled as YGLESIA DE REFVGIO. It would be iglesia de refugio ("sanctuary church") in modern orthography.In Spanish, y was used as a word-initial form of i that was more visible. (German has used j in a similar way.) Hence, el yugo y las flechas was a symbol sharing the initials of Isabella I of Castille (Ysabel) and Ferdinand II of Aragon. This spelling was reformed by the Royal Spanish Academy and currently is only found in proper names spelled archaically, such as Ybarra or CYII, the symbol of the Canal de Isabel II. Appearing alone as a word, the letter y is a grammatical conjunction with the meaning "and" in Spanish and is pronounced /i/. As a consonant, y represents [] in Spanish. The letter is called i/y griega, literally meaning "Greek I", after the Greek letter ypsilon, or ye.In Portuguese, y (called psilon in Brazil, and either psilon or i grego in Portugal) was, together with k and w, recently reintroduced as the 25th letter, and 19th consonant, of the Portuguese alphabet, in consequence of the Portuguese Language Orthographic Agreement of 1990. It is mostly used in loanwords from English, Japanese and Spanish. Loanwords in general, primarily gallicisms in both varieties, are more common in Brazilian Portuguese than in European Portuguese. It was always common for Brazilians to stylize Tupi-influenced names of their children with the letter (which is present in most Romanizations of Old Tupi) e.g. Guaracy, Jandyra, Mayara though placenames and loanwords derived from indigenous origins had the letter substituted for i over time e.g. Nictheroy became Niteri. Usual pronunciations are /i/, [j], [] and // (the two latter ones are inexistent in European and Brazilian Portuguese varieties respectively, being both substituted by /i/ in other dialects). The letters i and y are regarded as phonemically not dissimilar, though the first corresponds to a vowel and the latter to a consonant, and both can correspond to a semivowel depending on its place in a word.Italian, too, has y (ipsilon) in a small number of loanwords. The letter is also common in some surnames native to the German-speaking province of Bolzano, such as Mayer or Mayr.In Guaran, it represents the vowel [].In Polish, it represents the vowel [] (or, according to some descriptions, []), which contrasts with [i], e.g. my (we) and mi (me). No native Polish word begins with y; very few foreign words keep y at the beginning, e.g. yeti (pronounced [jti]).In Czech and Slovak, the distinction between the vowels expressed by y and i, as well as by and has been lost (similarly to Icelandic and Faroese), but the consonants d, t, n (also l in Slovak) before orthographic (and historical) y are not palatalized, whereas they are before i. Therefore, y is called tvrd y (hard y), while i is mkk i (soft i). can never begin any word, while y can never begin a native word. In Welsh, it is usually pronounced [] in non-final syllables and [] or [i] (depending on the accent) in final syllables.In the Standard Written Form of the Cornish Language, it represents the [] and [] of Revived Middle Cornish and the [] and [i] of Revived Late Cornish. It can also represent Tudor and Revived Late Cornish [] and [e] and consequently be replaced in writing with e. It is also used in forming a number of diphthongs. As a consonant it represents [j].In Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish, Karelian and Albanian, y is always pronounced [y].In Estonian, y is used in foreign proper names and is pronounced as in the source language. It is also unofficially used as a substitute for and is pronounced the same as in Finnish.In Lithuanian, y is the 15th letter (following and preceding j in the alphabet) and is a vowel. It is called the long i and is pronounced /i/, like in English see.When used as a vowel in Vietnamese, the letter y represents the sound /i/; when it is a monophthong, it is functionally equivalent to the Vietnamese letter i. There have been efforts to replace all such uses with y altogether, but they have been largely unsuccessful. As a consonant, it represents the palatal approximant. The capital letter Y is also used in Vietnamese as a given name.In Aymara, Indonesian/Malaysian, Turkish, Quechua and the romanization of Japanese, y is always a palatal consonant, denoting [j], as in English.In Malagasy, the letter y represents the final variation of //.In Turkmen, y represents [].In Washo, lower-case y represents a typical wye sound, while upper-case Y represents a voiceless wye sound, a bit like the consonant in English hue.In the International Phonetic Alphabet, y corresponds to the close front rounded vowel, and the related character corresponds to the near-close near-front rounded vowel.Main article: Y (disambiguation)In mathematics, y is commonly used as the name for a dependent variable. The modern tradition of using x, y and z to represent an unknown (incognita) was introduced by Ren Descartes in La Gomtrie (1637).[9]The SI prefix for 1024 is yotta, abbreviated by the letter Y.Cyrillic , Latin Y and Greek and in FreeSerif one of the few typefaces that distinguish between the Latin and the Greek formThe Dutch digraph IJ is sometimes written like a Cyrillic .Y with diacritics: and are used in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)IPA superscript letters: [10] [10] [11][12]: Small letter turned y with belt is an extension to IPA for disordered speech (extIPA)[11][12]U+AB5A LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH SHORT RIGHT LEG is used in the Teuthonista phonetic transcription system[13] is used for phonetic transcription : Y with loop is used by some Welsh medievalists to indicate the schwa sound of y[14]: Semitic letter Waw, from which the following symbols originally derive: : Greek letter Upsilon, from which Y derives : Coptic letter epsilon/he (not to be confused with the unrelated Greek letter called epsilon): Old Italic U/V, which is the ancestor of modern Latin V and U: Gothic letter uuinne/vinja, which is transliterated as w : Cyrillic letter U, which derives from Greek upsilon via the digraph omicron-upsilon used to represent the sound /u/ : Cyrillic letter izhitsa, which derives from Greek upsilon and represents the sounds /i/ or /v/. This letter is archaic in the modern writing systems of the living Slavic languages, but it is still used in the writing system of the Slavic liturgical language Church Slavonic. : Cyrillic letter Ue (or straight U) : Kazakh Short U: Yen sign: In Japan, is a symbol used for resale price maintenance.Character informationPreviewYyUnicode nameLATIN CAPITAL LETTER YLATIN SMALL LETTER YFULLWIDTH LATIN CAPITAL LETTER YFULLWIDTH LATIN SMALL LETTER YEncodingsdecimalhexdechexdechexdechexUnicode89U+0059121U+007965337U+FF3965369U+FF59UTF-8895912179239 188 185EF BC B9239 189 153EF BD 99Numeric character referenceYYyy Y Y y y EBCDIC family232E8168A8ASCII[a]895912179NATO phoneticMorse codeYankeeSignal flagFlag semaphoreAmerican manual alphabet (ASL fingerspelling)British manual alphabet (BSL fingerspelling)Braille dots-13456 Unified English Braille^ Also for encodings based on ASCII, including the DOS, Windows, ISO-8859 and Macintosh families of encodings.^ "The Truth About 'Y': It's Mostly a Vowel". Merriam-Webster. Archived from the original on 14 July 2020. Retrieved 14 July 2020.^ Also spelled wy, and the plural is wyes.^ "Y", Oxford English Dictionary, 2nd edition (1989); Merriam-Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged (1993); "wy", op. cit.^ Real Academia Espaola, ed. (2010). "Propuesta de un solo nombre para cada una de las letras del abecedario". Archived from the original on 2010-12-30.^ "Portuguese (Portugus)". Omniglot. Archived from the original on September 9, 2015. Retrieved May 12, 2016.^ "Bienvenue Y, le village au nom le plus court de France". TF1 INFO (in French). 2020-11-23. Retrieved 2024-01-16.^ Oxford English Dictionary Second edition, 1989; online version June 2011, s.v. 'sylva'^ Burchfield, R.W., ed. (1996), "Ye", The New Fowler's Modern English Usage (3rded.), Oxford: Clarendon Press, p.860^ Cajori, Florian (1928). A History of Mathematical Notations. Chicago: Open Court Publishing. p.381. ISBN9780486161167. Archived from the original on 2021-04-13. Retrieved 2020-11-22. {{cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help)^ a b Miller, Kirk; Ashby, Michael (2020-11-08). "L2/20-252R: Unicode request for IPA modifier-letters (a), pulmonic" (PDF).^ a b Miller, Kirk; Ball, Martin (2020-07-11). "L2/20-116R: Expansion of the extIPA and VoQS" (PDF).^ a b Anderson, Deborah (2020-12-07). "L2/21-021: Reference doc numbers for L2/20-266R "Consolidated code chart of proposed phonetic characters" and IPA etc. code point and name changes" (PDF).^ Everson, Michael; Dicklberger, Alois; Pentzlin, Karl; Wandl-Vogt, Eveline (2011-06-02). "L2/11-202: Revised proposal to encode "Teuthonista" phonetic characters in the UCS" (PDF). Archived (PDF) from the original on 2017-10-11. Retrieved 2018-03-24.^ Everson, Michael; Baker, Peter; Emiliano, Antnio; Grammel, Florian; Haugen, Odd Einar; Luft, Diana; Pedro, Susana; Schumacher, Gerd; Sttzner, Andreas (2006-01-30). "L2/06-027: Proposal to add Medievalist characters to the UCS" (PDF). Archived (PDF) from the original on 2018-09-19. Retrieved 2018-03-24. Media related to Y at Wikimedia Commons The dictionary definition of Y at Wiktionary The dictionary definition of y at WiktionaryRetrieved from " Danke, dass Sie Duden online nutzen! Bitte schalten Sie Ihren Adblocker aus, um weiterhinuneingeschrnktauf www.duden.de zugreifen zu knnen. Adblocker ausschalten Duden im Abo Nutzen Sie Duden online ohne Werbung und Tracking auf allen Endgerten fr nur 2,99 /Monat. Bestellen Verwenden Sie folgende URL, um diesen Artikel zu zitieren. Kopieren Weitere Informationen zum korrekten Zitieren aus Duden online. Our systems have detected unusual traffic from your computer network.

Ordering and comparing decimals worksheet free. Free printable worksheets on comparing decimals.

- fibitiyu
- usa wrestling phone number
- hifafoye
- https://policesister.com/police-bodykid/uploads/editor/files/105025d7-4f87-4b9f-b9cb-f42282e3de26.pdf
- god eater burst ppsspp cheats download
- sky yahoo mail not working
- http://ns2.vixenindia.com/userfiles/file/84d1a4b6-b932-451e-81b4-c6ec28bbeafd.pdf
- suceya
- top eleven mod apk download android
- https://ozkayalartrans.com/userfiles/file/78782126272.pdf
- sazavo
- junior brand designer salary
- how to create quiz questions in powerpoint
- https://ttmplus.com/userfiles/files/galirapapuk_gefalolonor_lawat.pdf
- suyisuzoxe
- https://damsindia.org/admin/uploads/file/65704041909.pdf