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U with two dots

Latin alphabet letter for the region in Tibet, see a (Region). It should not be confused with one or e. "U-Umlaut" redirects here. For the sound change, see U-mutation. This article depends wide or entirely on a single source. Relevant discussion can be found in the discussion page. Help improve this article by introducing quotes to additional sources.find sources.find: ä, "äﬀ" ä, ä, ä · Newspapersä, ä · Booksa ä, · Scholaran, ä, · JSTOR (October 2018) Ãƒ Ãƒ Ãƒ ÃƒÃƒÃ Ãƒ Ãƒ It is classified as a separate letter in several Latin alphabets extended (including Azeri, Estronia, German, Huntaro and Turkish), but as the letter L with a trembling / trembling in others, as Catal, Galician, Occitan and Spanish. Although it is not a part of your alphabet, it also appears in languages such as Finland and Swedish, when retained in foreign names and words like MÃƒÂ¼NCHEN ("Munich") and Finnish and Swedish Witches [y] In domestic words like Y. A small number of Dutch and African words will also use this as a trem. U-Umlaut a glyph, u with trembling, appears in the German alphabet. It represents the unlaudged form of U, which results in [ye] when long and [and] when short. The chart is grouped together with U, or as EU. In languages that adopted German names or plays, such as Swedish, the letter also occurs. However, it is not a part of alphabets of these languages. In Swedish the letter is called Tyskt y meaning Y German. In other languages that do not have the card as part of the regular alphabet or limited character sets, such as ASCII, U-Umlaut is frequently replaced by two-letter "EU" combination. Obtical character recognition software, sometimes see you falsely like II. Letter A The letter A is present in the German, Hidden, French, Turkish, Uyghur Latina, Estonian, Azeri, Turkmen, Crimean Tatar, Latin Kazakhouses and Tatina Latina, where it represents a rounded front vowel closing [y]. A distinct letter is considered separately collected, not a simple modification of L or Y, and is distinct from the EU. In the Swedish and Finnish alphabets Ä¼ is in alphabetical order like y. This same appears letter in Chinese Romanisations Pinyin, WadeÃ¢ Giles, and Lessing-Othmer's Base German, where it represents the same sound [y]: � ¶ / lc (green) or one ¥ ³ Furmea). Mandarin Chinese pronouncement has both sounds [y] and [u]. Pinyin uses only "a" to represent [y] after the letters "L" or "n" to avoid confusion with words such as ^ ä · · Quality (road) and † / NÃƒÂ¹ (anger). The words such as c / yÃƒÂ¹ (jade) or one ¥ / jÃƒÂ¹ (phrase) are pronounced with [y], but are not indicated with "A", although WadeÃ¢ Giles and Lessing use "A" in all situations. As the letter "A" is absent on most keyboards and the letter "V" is not present in the Mandarin Pinyin pattern, the letter "V" is used in most of the MÃ © all Chinese Computer To enter the letter "A". As a result, the romanization of Chinese with the letter "V" that represents the sound that one is found sometimes. However, a sound should be officially represented by "Yu" in Pinyin when it is difficult to get into one. For example, the last name woel (¥) would be written as "lyu" in the passports. [1] Four additional tones for the letter "Ä¼", which is added in Unicode as per GB / T 2312. U-Trema Various languages use Trema about Letter L for spectator that the letter is pronounced in a regular way, without dropping off, the construction of diphthongs with neighbors, etc. In Spanish, he is used to distinguish between "GUE" / "GÃƒÂ¼e" [Ã Â IT] / [ÃA] and "GUI" / "GÃƒÂ¼l" [Ã§] / [Ã € ™]: NicaragÃƒ¼ense ("Nicaraguan"), Penguin ("Penguin"). In the same way, in Catalão, "GUE ~ GÃƒÂ¼e" are [å whisper] ~ [å € ™ å], "GUI ~ GÃƒÂ¼l" are [Ã Ã Ã Ã I] ~ [å € ™1], "that ~ qÃƒ¼ é" are [ke] ~ [kwe] and "~ ~ ~ qui" are [ki] ~ [kwi], as in Aigä ƒ é, pingões, qÃƒÂ ° C In addition, it is used to point out that the pairs of vowels that normally form a diphthong should be pronounced as separate Examples: RaÃ¹l, DiÃƒÂ¼rn. In French, the trema appears on the "u" very rarely, in some unusual words, capharnaÃƒÂ¼m [-ae m] ('confusion'), capharnaÃƒÂ¼m / capernaÃÃƒÂ¼m [-Ae m] or emmaÃƒ Ä¼ [-ays]. After the 1990 spelling reforms, he is applied to a few more words, such as aigun (formerly aigua Ã «), ambigÃƒÂ ° C (formerly ambiguaä «) and argon [ae Ã Ã Ã ¥] (formerly without the trembling). Use in phonetic alphabets in the rheinische dokumenta, a flat alphabet for many German central west, the bass Rhine, and some related loans, "Ä¼" represents a range of [y] to [E]. Typography historically the single e-diase chart were written as a U with two points above the letter. L-trema was written as a U with a small and written above (uan Ã« Ã¼): this minutes and degenerate of two vertical bars in medieval manuscripts. Most of the time later, these bars, in turn, almost became points. In modern typography, there was insufficient space in writing machines and later computer keyboards to allow both a U-com-points (also representing £) and a U-wih bars. As they looked almost ideas, the two glyphs were combined, which was also done in computer encodings such as ISO 8859-1. As a result, there was no way to differentiate between the three different characters. While Unicode theoretically provides a solution, [how?] Almost never is used. COMPUTUBE INFORMATION CHARCTES PRÃ © Visualize a Name UNICODE Maiásula Latin Latin Letter U with Trey The Underwear U with TREH Codings Decimal Decimal Hex Decimal Hex Unicode 220 L + 00dC 252 L + 00FC UTF-8 195 156 195 188 9C C3 C3 BC GB 18030 129 48 137 53 81 30 89 35 168 185 A8 B9 Characters NUMBER References & # 220; & # xdc; & # 252; & # XFC; Reference of named characters & uuml; & uuml; EBCDIC FAMILY 252 FC 220 DC ISO 8859-1 / 2/3/4/9/10/14/15/16 220 DC 252 FC CP437 154 9A 129 81 Code Page 10029 134 86 159 9F GB / T 2312, GBK, GB 18030 168 185 A8 B9 HKSCS 136 162 88 A2 Tonal Brands For The Name Hanyu Pinyin Display Character Information Occcccccc Unicode Latin Capital Letter U with Trey and Macron A Macron A Understod U with Trema and Macron Latin Capital Letter U TREME AND ACCESS A MINUMULO U with trembling and acute Latin Capital Letter U with Trema and Caron A minimum U with tremina and Caron Latin Capital Letter U with trembling and serious minor U with trembling and serious decimal codings Decimal Decimal Hex Decimal HEX Decimal Hex Decimal Hex Decimal Hex Decimal Hex Unicode 469 L + 01D5 470 L + 01D6 471 L + 01d7 472 L + 01d8 473 L + 01D9 474 L + 01d9 474 L + 01DA 475 L + 01DC UTF-8 199 149 C7 95 199 150 C7 96 199 151 C7 97 199 152 C7 98 199 153 C7 99 199 154 C7 9A 199 155 C7 9B 199 156 C7 9C GB 18030 129 48 159 57 8 1 30 9F 39 168 181 A8 B5 129 48 1 60 48 81 30 A0 30 168 183 A8 B7 168 184 A8 B8 30 A0 32 Currently, we do not have a reference in a rich character currently available Ã # 469; & # x1d5; & # 470; & # x1d6; & # 471; & # x1d7; & # 472; & # x1d8; & # 473; & # x1d9; & # 474; & # x1da; & # 475; & # x1db; & # 476; & # x1dc; GB / T 2312, GBK, GB 18030 168 181 168 182 B5 A8 A8 B6 168 183 A8 B7 168 184 A8 B8 HKSCS 136 124 88 136 125 88 7C 7D 7E 136 126 88 136 161 88 A1 Digitating MÃ © All available for introducing an Ã, Ã € and â Ã ƒâ € ƒâ € ƒâ € ƒâ € ƒâ € ƒâ € ƒ Microsoft Windows - Some keyboard layouts feature separate keys to â € œeÀ ` Using French keyboard Switzerland, Ã € œ â € ¡Ã¢ Ã¢ œ ¡Ã¢ Ã¢ œ ¡Ã¢ Ã¢ œ ¡â Ã¢ œ using the International Layout of the USA, it's â € ä œ5 Ä¼ Ä¼ Ä¼ ~ ~ ~ ~ Inserted by typing the ALTGR + Y key Microsoft Windows: With the lock Numestly, press and hold the ALT key while typing on the keyboard Numestly the decimal value of the code point of the active OEM code without a zero leader and release Alt; ie alt + 1 + 5 + 4 for â ä â ä â ä alt and alt + 1 + 2 + 9 for a Microsoft Windows: with Number Lock, hold the ALT key while typing on the keyboard number num 25 Decimal value of the code point of the active ANSI code page with a character left, then release the ALT key; IE ALT + 0 + 2 + 2 + 0 for â, ä, ä, Alt + 0 + 2 + 5 + 2 for a Microsoft Word for Windows: Shift followed by a Ã § : Enter CTRL + + U for â, ä, ä, ä € or Ctrl +: Then for a macos with an English keyboard layout (Australian, British, or US) : Enter an ¥ OPTION + L followed by a \ Shift + U for ä, ä, ä, Ã Ã Ã Ã Ã Ã ¥ OPTION + L and U for one ä € ƒä œÃ ä € pressed and then typing 2 Linux-based operating systems, this symbol can be typed by pressing the composition key followed by U ", GTK based on GUI-Applications, CTRL + A Ã§ SHIFT + U by O-Hex Code also see trem (diacrotal) Ã ° Ã ± ä . Cyrate Letter L Cyratical with trembling OA: Cyrate Letter EU references ^ ä € Ã§ Ã§ AA Ã Ã Ã Ã ° ä € ƒä € ƒä € ƒä € ƒ Ã € eLid = 1044180797 "day Cryptic consisting of two points placed on a letter This article is about the diacstic signal mark. For the meaning of the forefront for vowel, see Trema (Lingeric). For the vowel sites for the separation of two consecutive vowels, see hiatus (lingual). Ai Ã € â € ƒ â € ƒ Latin Diaacritics & Greek accent Acutia, 'double acuta "¢" MCH "T (e" ¢)]. Galego MingÃƒÂ¼i [MiÃ ¥ Ã Ã Ã Ã AJ] "I shrinked", we left "we left / real Exit "Luxembourg Chance [Opportunity", ChanceÃƒÃ ¢ [ÃƒÃ Ã Ã Ã ± Ã ä Ã ä € ƒä € "¢" «Before" English "Opportunities" English Brontá Family BrontÃƒ¹NTI / (see BrontÃƒÂ «Family) This was extended to the Ganda, where a Dierese separates from N: Anya [Äi²], Anál [A]. FrancÃ¹s in French, some diphels that were written with pairs of vowel cards later were reduced to which led to an extension of the value of this diachronic. Often times Indicates that the second letter is the vowel to be pronounced separately from the first, instead of melting with her in a single sound. For example, the words French Maço [Ma.is] and Nais [na.iv] would be pronounced * [MÃ³ '‰›] and * [N], respectively, without the sign of diaeresis, from digraph Ai is pronounced [is>]. [C] English spelling of 'No ä «L' means" Christmas (French: No ä € L [NÃ © > L]) Come from this use. Ã ... _ TURNES IN FRANCÃ¹s as a variant of ... in some suitable nouns, as on behalf of the Parisian subioria of l'ha �-les-roses [La.i le ä³ oz] and in the last name of the house of Croon [KÃ¹ UI]. The Diareese also © M is used when one and silent is added to the Gu, to show that it is to be pronounced [Oh] instead of as a digrap for [å É]. For example, when Female Ã ¢ ä € "is added to the [e)" Sharp ", the pronunciation does not change in most accents: [D] AiguÃƒÂ« [BEAUTIFUL] in opposition To the name of the city Aiguities- deaths [is> "Ã ëx". Similar is the feminine noun ciguon "[siem]" healuta "; Compare the [Figure "Fig. In the reform of the French spelling ongoing 1990s, this was moved to U (Aigäe, Cigäe). (In Canoa ä «[Kane. And] Oe is not silent, and so it is not affected by orthographic reform.) In some names, a trembling is used to indicate what used to be" two vowels in hiatus, although the second vowel since then was silent, as in Saint-Saña [Series] and StaÃƒ Ã € ™ [De "e Stall]. English Diarese, severe accent and acute accent are used diacticians used ä € ä € œlnd in English (alemon of diacfricians used in breeds orthographically do not adopted). Its use, however, is considered largely archaic. [10] [11] The diaerese brand is used in personal work and personal surmises to indicate that two adjacent vowels should be pronounced separately, instead of diphthong. Examples include the names provided 'Chlo Ã «' and 'zoÃƒÂ Ã', which may otherwise be pronounced with one and silent. To discourage a similar pronunciation, the mark also is used in the last name "BrontÃƒ". He To be used optionally for words that have not had a morphological interval at the spot, such as' Naive ',' boÃƒÂ ° ', and' NOA Ã Ã Ã °. However, now it is much less commonly used in words such as' CoÃƒÂ¶Perate 'and' Rein ', 'Nter' except in a few publishes € "remarkably the new Yorker [12] [6] and The MIT Technology Review Under Jason Pontin. Umlaut U-Umlaut in a German Terrain Sign. Three German Trey is a specific historic phenomenon of vowel-front in German and other German languages. [and] in German does with subsequent vowels / a /, / o /, / u / and dipart / au / to move forward in the mouth to / ‰> /, /, / Ã _, / y / and / It is "I /, respectively. In German spelling, the affected graphemes, the stupid graffines for the olive Ã € ä œä Ã ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ Ã¹ written with the diarica brand "Umlaut", which looks like Idet. The day mark of the day. History More Information: Umlaut German New and old shapes of Umlaut Development illustration of Umlaut: Schoen ä € ¡€ ¡€ ¡€ ¡€ ¡€ ¡€ ¡€ ¡€ Omn ('Linda'). The SÄ¼tterlin script used here is a later development, however. Umlaut German phonologic was present in the old high German period and continued to develop at the top German. Since the German High German Period, Sometimes was denoted in German written by an adviction of an affected vowel, whether after the vowel or, in the form of small, above it. This can still be seen in some names, e.g. Goethe, Goebbels, Staedtler. [F] in medieval German manuscripts, other diagrammes were also commonly written using envelopes. In BlueMe ('flower'), for example, the ä, the sace of the room was frequently placed above the Äuu Ã © (blÃ ¥ oeme). This letter survives now only in Czech. Befar postering Sniletrine oils Blackletter's Calligraphy Site, as in German manuscripts of the middle ages later, and also in many printed texts of the beginning of the modern period, the superscript ÃÃee and it was still a That would be reconhecÃvel as a Ã ä ¬ Ã¿ Ã¿ Ã¿ Ã¿ Ã¿ Ã¿ Ã¿ Ã¿ Ã¿ Ã¿ Ã¿ Ã¿ Ã¿ Ã¿ Ã¿ Ã¿ Ã¿ Ã¿ Ã¿ · written humiliated vowels could be indicated by two vowels in hiatus, although the second vowel was silent, as in SÃ £ version ä € ƒ ä € ƒ ä € ƒ. ERI seemed minÃ¹sculos two strokes . Even SÃ © sixteenth century, the convenÃ§Ã £ indicate the handwritten umlaut by two points placed above the affected vowel M © © tamba found in printed text. umlaut unusual projects sÃ £ o A sometimes created for Graphical design purposes as fit into a umlaut in well espaÃ§adas lines of text. [14] This may include umlauts or vertically placed within the body of the letter. [15] [16] [17] conventions of the German print £ £ £ the to enter the German if the letters are umlaut nÃ £ disponÃveis the © replace them by the common underlying vowel followed by a ä¿E ä¿e. Enta the £, for example, "Schröder" becomes "Schroeder". As pronÃ¹ncia differs greatly between normal and letter umlaut, simply omitting the points £ is incorrect. The result can often be a different word, like Schon 'already', SchÃ¶n 'Beautiful'; or other grammatical form, e. Munter 'MÃ é e', MÃ¼tter 'Mothers'. Nevertheless, the letters pontesadas nÃ £ o SÃ £ o considered separate letters of the alphabet proper German £ o, in contrast to other langues German £ nicas. When the ordenaÃ§Ã £ ä € ƒ German words, the umlaut, usually in the £ Ã © distinguished from the underlying vowel, although two words differ only by an umlaut, the second umlautado is, for example, Schon SchÃ¶n in Schonen hÃ¡ a second system in limited use, mostly for sorting names (colloquially called "the standings £ telephony diretÃ³rio") [citaÃ§Ã the £ Required], which deals with ¼ as the EU, and so against. Directories TelefÃ¹nicos AustrÃacos SchÃ¶n Schon Schonen Insert Ã aft Oz. Schon Schonen SchÃ¶n in SuÃÃ§a, Umarlauts Capital Ã © Ã sometimes printed as Digrafre, in other words, ä¿EE ä¿EO ä¿ ä¿ ä¿EE ä¿ ä¿ue ä¿ue ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ Ã ©, ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ The ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ Ã Ã Ã ä¿ ä¿2 ä¿i ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ Ã Ã Ã ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿2 ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿). To write capital umlauts The key (a dead key) Ã © pressed followed by the letter maiÃ¹scula for which the umlaut should apply. © EmprÃ seventh of £ notaÃ§Ã the German umlaut of £ Some languages have lent some of the ways the German cards £ es Ã "Ã - or £ Ã, including the £ AzerbaijÃ, Estonian, Fionnlainnis, HÃ¹ngaro, Karelian, some langugas of Sami, EslovÃ¡quia, Swedish and Turkish. This in hÃ¹ngaro where the long vowel indicated sÃ £ with an accent acute, umlaut to the £ notaÃ§Ã was expanded with a version £ the umlaut that resembles double acute accents, indicating a mixture of umlaut acute and Contrast: short to Ã¶; Long ¥ Ã. ". the Estonian alphabet lent ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿2 ä¿ä¿2 £ the German, Swedish and has Fionnlainnis ä¿Ã £ Ã ä¿ ¿and ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ and Eslov steel has ä¿Ã¹. In Estonian, Swedish, and Sami Fionnlainnis ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ Ã Ã Ã Ã Ã Ã Ã £ £ £ £ £ £] and [AA], respectively. HÃ¹ngaro has ä¿ £ Ã £ Ã ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼. Slovak uses the letter ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ ä¿ denote [Ã ©>] (or rather archaic, but still correct [Ã £ Ã © Ã «]). The sign Ã © called Dve Bodky ("colon"), and the full name of the letter Ã £ Ã Ã © one's dvomi bodkami ("The two points"). The word similar dvojbodka ("Point twice") however refers to cÃ¹lon. In these languages, with £ Aside the hÃ¹ngaro the substituiÃ§Ã £ rule for the situations where the umlaut character in the £ is available, Ã © simply use the sampler character £ underlying sharp. HÃ¹ngaro follows the rules Replaces a ä € ƒä € œä € ƒä € ƒä € ƒä € ƒä € ƒä € ƒ The lyrics ä € ƒä € œ€Ã ä € ƒä € œä € ƒ Do not occur in native Luxembourg words, but at least the first is common in words borrowed from the German standard O. When Turkish switched from the Arabe to the Latin alphabet in 1928, adopted a series of diacrochieval signs borrowed from several languages, including a ä € ƒä € ƒä € ƒä € ƒ Ã © German (probably reinforced by its use in languages such as Swedish, Hidden, etc.). These Turkish graphics represent sounds similar to their respective values in German (see Turkish alphabet). As the borrowed diachronic lost his relationship with the German I-mutation, they are in some languages considered independent graffemas, and can not be replaced by an AEA Ã ©, Ã OAS - ©, or a self as in German. In Estronia and Finland, for example, these last diphthenges have independent meanings. Even a few German languages, such as the Swedish (which has an analogue of transformation for the German trembling, called Omljud), will always treat them as independent letters. In the grouping, this means that they have their own positions in the alphabet, for example, at the end ("AA to" or "aa a", not "AA Z") as in Switzerland, Estonia and Finland , which means that the dictionary order is different from the German. The transformations Ã ä € ƒ Ã € œE Ã € orÃ € orE Ã € oe can therefore be considered less appropriate for languages, although Swedish and Finnsports use the transformation to make Ã Ã Ã Ã « (and Ãƒ ƒ ä € ƒä € ƒ Ã £ Ã © ƒn contexts of technological limitation, for example in English, Swedish-based systems may be required to omit the diacritic signals or use the two-letter system. When typing in Norwegians, letters A and A can be replaced by A and A, respectively, if the first are not available. If Ã ¥ än is not available, it is appropriate to use AE. The same goes for Ã¶ and oe. While AE has a major similar to the letter ä ƒ and therefore, no readability makes it difficult to be able to reduce the readability of a Norwegian text. This applies especially to the AY Desk, which would become in the OEY more enigmatic form. Also in Danish, A has been used in place of one, in some older texts and distinguish between open and closed omens and when confused with other symbols, for example, on maps could occur. The Norwegians Danish / is like a German EO development, to be compared to the ... French. In the useless in place fraktur, an OE u as different from the antiqua. Later, the fraktur forms were replaced with vowels with trembling. The use of trema-like diacric vowels, particularly ä¼, occurs in the Romanization of languages that do not use the Roman alphabet, such as ChinÃ¹s. For example, Mandarin Chinese ÃƒÃ Ã³ [NYEE Ã ©