

Annexe épisode 11

Cette annexe porte sur trois possibles translittérations du caractère hébreu Ayin en écriture latine. Ces trois translittérations conduisent à trois noms propres : Mag-zim, Mao-zim et Mar-zim. On verra comment deux de ces trois mots peuvent nommer le Dieu suprême de notre époque – la fabulation de la chambre a gaz. Le caractère Ayin fait partie de plusieurs alphabets, selon sa fiche Wikipedia en anglais (pages 2-7 de ce document). Les derniers paragraphes de la page 3 décrivent brièvement l'évolution de la prononciation de ce caractère au cours du temps selon les peuples qui l'ont utilisé (et leur dialectes). Un très grand prophète comme Daniel aurait pu avoir une vision sur l'évolution phonétique future des noms propres qu'il a introduit.

1) Mag-Zim

La translittération « g » est évoquée au début de la page 4 (extraite de la fiche Wikipedia anglaise du caractère « Ayin » qui couvre les pages 2-7 de ce document). Le texte principal (voir le point K ou la Note 5) a déjà décrit comment Mag-Zim peut être vu comme une contraction des mots allemands « Magisch » et « Zimmer », ce qui peut conduire vers une idée de chambre allemande magique (ou imaginaire).

2) Mao-zim

L'association traditionnelle de la lettre Ayin avec « o » (qui conduit au mot Mao-zim) est mentionnée par le 3ème paragraphe de la page 2. Mais je ne pense pas que cette piste Mao-zim est à privilégier d'une manière exclusive.

3) Mar-zim

La 4ème ligne de la page 2 évoque l'association de caractère Ayin à la consonne fricative pharyngale voisée qui se prononce un peu comme « r » (voir les pages 8-12 qui constituent la fiche Wikipedia de la « Voiced pharyngeal fricative »). Si on suit cette piste Mar-zim, le mot Mär signifie « une non-vérité souvent répétée, une fable, un faux récit » ou « an often repeated untruth, a fable, a false narrative » selon wiktionary.com (pages 13-14). Remarquez l'exemple donné: « die Mär von Massenvernichtungswaffen » ou la fable des armes de destruction massive d'Irak. Sans être un spécialiste, j'ai compris que le mot Mär et (surtout) son diminutif Märchen ont une connotation de balivernes. Le grand dictionnaire idiomatique et méthodique (par P. Zerfass), traduit l'expression "Erzähl keine Märchen" par « Ne raconte pas de balivernes ». On obtient que Mar-Zim peut signifier une fabulation souvent répétée par rapport à une chambre (« Zimmer ») allemande.

Ayin

Ayin (also *ayn* or *ain*; transliterated ʿ) is the sixteenth letter of the Semitic abjads, including Phoenician ʿayin 𐤀, Hebrew ʿayin ע, Aramaic ʿē ܥ, Syriac ʿē ܥ, and Arabic ʿayn ع (where it is sixteenth in abjadi order only).^[note 1]

The letter represents a voiced pharyngeal fricative (/ʕ/) or a similarly articulated consonant. In some Semitic languages and dialects, the phonetic value of the letter has changed, or the phoneme has been lost altogether (thus, in the revived Modern Hebrew it is reduced to a glottal stop or is omitted entirely in part due to European influence).

The Phoenician letter is the origin of the Greek, Latin and Cyrillic letter O, O and О.

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Numerical value	70 (no numeric value in Maltese)	
Alphabetic derivatives of the Phoenician		
Greek	Ο , Ϝ	
Latin	O	
Cyrillic	О , ω , Ѡ , ѡ , Ѣ , ѣ , Ѥ , ѥ	

Origins

The letter name is derived from Proto-Semitic *ʿayn- "eye", and the Phoenician letter had the shape of a circle or oval, clearly representing an eye, perhaps ultimately (via Proto-Sinaitic) derived from the ʾ hieroglyph 𐩀 (Gardiner D4).^[1]

The Phoenician letter gave rise to the Greek O, Latin O, and Cyrillic О, all representing vowels.

The sound represented by ayin is common to much of the Afroasiatic language family, such as in the Egyptian language, the Cushitic languages and the Semitic languages.

Transliteration

In Semitic philology, there is a long-standing tradition of rendering Semitic ayin with the Greek rough breathing mark (ʿ) (e.g. عَرَب ʿarab). Depending on typography, this could look similar to either an articulate single opening quotation mark (ʿ) (e.g. عَرَب ʿarab), or as a raised semi-circle open to the right (ʿ) (e.g. عَرَب ʿarab).^[note 2]

This is by analogy to the transliteration of alef (glottal stop, hamza) by the Greek smooth breathing mark (ʾ), rendered as single closing quotation mark or as raised semi-circle open to the left. This convention has been adopted by DIN in 1982 and by ISO in 1984 for Arabic (DIN 31635, ISO 233) and Hebrew (DIN 31636, ISO 259).

The shape of the "raised semi-circle" for ayin [U+02BF ʿ MODIFIER LETTER LEFT HALF RING] and alef [U+02BE ʾ MODIFIER LETTER RIGHT HALF RING] was adopted by the *Encyclopedia of Islam* (edited 1913–1938, 1954–2005, and from 2007), and from there by the *International Journal of Middle East Studies*.^[2] This convention has since also been followed by ISO (ISO 233-2 and ISO 259-2, 1993/4) and by DIN. A notable exception remains, ALA-LC (1991), the system used by the Library of Congress, continues to recommend modifier letter turned comma (ʿ) or left single quotation mark (ʿ).

The symbols for the corresponding phonemes in the International Phonetic Alphabet, ʕ for pharyngeal fricative (ayin) and ʔ for glottal stop (alef) were adopted in the 1928 revision.

In anglicized Arabic or Hebrew names or in loanwords, ayin is often omitted entirely: Iraq *‘irāq* عراق, Arab *‘arab* عرب, Saudi *su‘ūdī* سعودي, etc.; *Afula* אפולא, *Arad* ארד, etc. In Arabic, the presence of ayin in front of *u* can sometimes be inferred even if it is not rendered separately, as the vowel quality is shifted towards *o* (e.g. *Oman* عمان *‘Umān*, *Omar* عمر *‘Umar*, etc.)

Maltese, which uses a Latin alphabet, the only Semitic language to do so in its standard form, writes the ayin as (gh). It is usually unvocalized in speech. The Somali Latin alphabet represents the ‘ayin with the letter (c). The informal way to represent it in Arabic chat alphabet uses the digit (3) as transliteration.

Unicode

In Unicode, the recommended character for the transliteration of ayin is U+02BF ‘ MODIFIER LETTER LEFT HALF RING (a character in the Spacing Modifier Letters range, even though it is here not used as a modifier letter but as a full grapheme).^[note 3] This convention has been adopted by ISO 233-2 (1993) for Arabic and ISO 259-2 (1994) for Hebrew.

There are a number of alternative Unicode characters in use, some of which are easily confused or even considered equivalent in practice:^[3]

- ‘ (U+0314 COMBINING REVERSED COMMA ABOVE), the character recommended to represent Greek rough breathing),
- single opening quotation mark ‘ (U+2018),^[note 4]
- ‘ (U+02BB MODIFIER LETTER TURNED COMMA),
- ` (U+02BD MODIFIER LETTER REVERSED COMMA),
- the grave accent ` U+0060, from its use as single opening quotation mark in ASCII environments, used for ayin in ArabTeX.

Other variants chosen to represent ayin as a full grapheme (rather than a sign suggestive of an apostrophe or a diacritic):

- a superscript c (^{◌c}, or [◌] U+1D9C MODIFIER LETTER SMALL c),
- the IPA symbol for pharyngealization ^{◌̠}, ^{◌̡} (U+02C1 MODIFIER LETTER REVERSED GLOTTAL STOP, U+02E4 MODIFIER LETTER SMALL REVERSED GLOTTAL STOP),^[note 5] or a superscript ʕ (^{◌ʕ}, U+0295 LATIN LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE), the IPA symbol for voiced pharyngeal fricative .

It is worth noting that the phonemes corresponding to alef and ayin in Ancient Egyptian are by convention transliterated by more distinctive signs: Egyptian alef is rendered by *two* semi-circles open to the left, stacked vertically, and Egyptian ayin is rendered by a single full-width semi-circle open to the right. These characters were introduced in Unicode in version 5.1 (2008, Latin Extended-D range), 𐤀 U+A723 LATIN SMALL LETTER EGYPTOLOGICAL ALEF and 𐤁 U+A725 LATIN SMALL LETTER EGYPTOLOGICAL AIN.

Hebrew ayin

Orthographic variants

Various print fonts			Cursive Hebrew	Rashi script
Serif	Sans-serif	Monospaced		
א	א	א	א	א

Hebrew spelling: אֵינְי

‘ayin, along with Aleph, Resh, He and Heth, cannot receive a dagesh.

Phonetic representation

‘ayin has traditionally been described as a voiced pharyngeal fricative ([ʕ]). However, this may be imprecise. Although a pharyngeal fricative has occasionally been observed for ‘ayin in Arabic and so may occur in Hebrew as well, the sound is more commonly epiglottal ([ʕ̠]),^[4] and may also be a pharyngealized glottal stop ([ʔ̠]).

In some historical Sephardi and Ashkenazi pronunciations, ‘ayin represented a velar nasal ([ŋ]).^[5] Remnants can be found in the Yiddish pronunciations of some words such as /ˈjanʁkəv/ and /ˈmansə/ from Hebrew יַעֲקֹב (*ya‘āqōḇ*, "Jacob") and מַעֲשֵׂה (*ma‘āse*, "story"), but in other cases, the nasal has disappeared and been replaced by /j/, such as /ˈmajsə/ and /ˈmajrəv/ from Hebrew מַעֲשֵׂה and מַעֲרָב (*ma‘ārāḇ*, "west"). In Israeli Hebrew (except for Mizrahi pronunciations), it represents a glottal stop in certain cases but is usually silent (it behaves the same as aleph). However, changes in adjoining vowels often testify to the former presence of a pharyngeal or epiglottal articulation. Additionally, it may be used as a shibboleth to identify the ethnolinguistic background of a Hebrew-speaker, as most Israeli Arab non-Jews and some of Israel’s Mizrahi Jews (mainly Yemenite Jews) use the more traditional pronunciation, while other Hebrew-speakers pronounce it similar to Aleph.

Ayin is also one of the three letters that can take a furtive patach (*patach ganuv*).

In Hebrew loanwords in Greek and Latin, ‘ayin is sometimes reflected as /g/, since the biblical phonemes /ʕ/ (or "g") and /ʁ/ (represented by "g") were both represented in Hebrew writing by the letter ‘ayin (see Gain). Gomorrah is from the original /ʁamora/ (modern ‘*Amora*) and Gaza from the original /ʁazza/ (‘*aza*) (cf. Arabic عزة *Ġazzah*, IPA: [ˈɣazza].)

In Yiddish, the ‘ayin is used to write the vowel e when it is not part of the diphthong *ey*.

Significance

In gematria, ‘ayin represents the number 70.

‘ayin is also one of the seven letters which receive special crowns (called *tagin*) when written in a sefer Torah.

Arabic ‘ayn

The Arabic letter ع (called عَيْن *‘ayn*) is the eighteenth letter of the alphabet. It is written in one of several ways depending on its position in the word:

Position in word	Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
Glyph form: (Help)	ع	ع	ع	ع

Pronunciation

Arabic ‘ayn is one of the most common letters in Arabic. Depending on the region, it ranges from a pharyngeal [ʕ] to an epiglottal [ʕ̤].^[4] It is voiced, its unvoiced counterpart being ح. Due to its position as the innermost letter to emerge from the throat, al-Khalil ibn Ahmad al-Farahidi, who wrote the first Arabic dictionary, actually started writing with ‘ayn as the first letter instead of the eighteenth; he viewed its origins deep down in the throat as a sign that it was the first sound, the essential sound, the voice and a representation of the self.^[6]

In the Persian language and other languages using the Persian alphabet, it is pronounced as /ʔ/ (glottal stop), and rarely as /ʁ/ in some languages.

As in Hebrew, the letter originally stood for two sounds, /ʕ/ and /ʁ/. When pointing was developed, the sound /ʁ/ was distinguished with a dot on top (ع), to give the letter *ghayn*. In Maltese, which is written with the Latin alphabet, the digraph *gh*, called ‘*ajn*, is used to write what was originally the same sound.

Because the sound is difficult for most non-Arabs to pronounce, it is often used as a shibboleth by Arabic speakers; other sounds, such as *Hā* and *Dād* are also used.

Character encodings

Character information

Preview	ع		ع		ع		ع	
Unicode name	HEBREW LETTER AYIN		HEBREW LETTER ALTERNATIVE AYIN		SYRIAC LETTER E		SAMARITAN LETTER IN	
Encodings	decimal	hex	dec	hex	dec	hex	dec	hex
<u>Unicode</u>	1506	U+05E2	64288	U+FB20	1829	U+0725	2063	U+080F
<u>UTF-8</u>	215 162	D7 A2	239 172 160	EF AC A0	220 165	DC A5	224 160 143	E0 A0 8F
<u>Numeric character reference</u>	ע	ע	ﬠ	ﬠ	ܥ	ܥ	ࠏ	ࠏ

Character information

Preview	ع		ع		ع		ع		ع		ع		ع	
Unicode name	ARABIC LETTER AIN		ARABIC SMALL HIGH AIN		ARABIC LETTER AIN WITH TWO DOTS ABOVE		ARABIC LETTER AIN WITH TWO DOTS VERTICALLY ABOVE		ARABIC LETTER AIN WITH THREE DOTS ABOVE		ARABIC LETTER AIN WITH THREE DOTS POINTING DOWNWARDS ABOVE		ARABIC LETTER AIN WITH THREE DOTS BELOW	
Encodings	decimal	hex	dec	hex	dec	hex	dec	hex	dec	hex	dec	hex	dec	hex
Unicode	1593	U+0639	2262	U+08D6	1885	U+075D	1887	U+075F	1696	U+06A0	1886	U+075E	2227	U+08B3
UTF-8	216 185	D8 B9	224 163 150	E0 A3 96	221 157	DD 9D	221 159	DD 9F	218 160	DA A0	221 158	DD 9E	224 162 179	E0 A2 B3
Numeric character reference	ع	ع	ࣖ	ࣖ	ݝ	ݝ	ݟ	ݟ	ڠ	ڠ	ݞ	ݞ	ࢳ	ࢳ

Character information

Preview	ا		ا		ا		ا	
Unicode name	LATIN LETTER AIN		MODIFIER LETTER SMALL AIN		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER EGYPTOLOGICAL AIN		LATIN SMALL LETTER EGYPTOLOGICAL AIN	
Encodings	decimal	hex	dec	hex	dec	hex	dec	hex
Unicode	7461	U+1D25	7516	U+1D5C	42788	U+A724	42789	U+A725
UTF-8	225 180 165	E1 B4 A5	225 181 156	E1 B5 9C	234 156 164	EA 9C A4	234 156 165	EA 9C A5
Numeric character reference	ᴥ	ᴥ	ᵜ	ᵜ	Ꜥ	Ꜥ	ꜥ	ꜥ

Character information

Preview	Ⲁ		Ⲁ		Ⲁ		Ⲁ		Ⲁ	
Unicode name	UGARITIC LETTER AIN		IMPERIAL ARAMAIC LETTER AYIN		PHOENICIAN LETTER AIN		COPTIC CAPITAL LETTER OLD COPTIC AIN		COPTIC SMALL LETTER OLD COPTIC AIN	
Encodings	decimal	hex	dec	hex	dec	hex	dec	hex	dec	hex
Unicode	66451	U+10393	67663	U+1084F	67855	U+1090F	11444	U+2CB4	11445	U+2CB5
UTF-8	240 144 142 147	F0 90 8E 93	240 144 161 143	F0 90 A1 8F	240 144 164 143	F0 90 A4 8F	226 178 180	E2 B2 B4	226 178 181	E2 B2 B5
UTF-16	55296 57235	D800 DF93	55298 56399	D802 DC4F	55298 56591	D802 DD0F	11444	2CB4	11445	2CB5
Numeric character reference	𐎓	𐎓	𐡏	𐡏	𐤏	𐤏	Ⲵ	Ⲵ	ⲵ	ⲵ

Character information

Preview	𐭀		𐭀		𐭀		𐭀		𐭀	
Unicode name	INSCRIPTIONAL PARTHIAN LETTER AYIN		INSCRIPTIONAL PAHLAVI LETTER WAW-AYIN-RESH		PSALTER PAHLAVI LETTER WAW-AYIN-RESH		GEORGIAN LETTER AIN		GEORGIAN MTAVRULI CAPITAL LETTER AIN	
Encodings	decimal	hex	dec	hex	dec	hex	dec	hex	dec	hex
Unicode	68431	U+10B4F	68453	U+10B65	68485	U+10B85	4346	U+10FA	7354	U+1CBA
UTF-8	240 144 173 143	F0 90 AD 8F	240 144 173 165	F0 90 AD A5	240 144 174 133	F0 90 AE 85	225 131 186	E1 83 BA	225 178 186	E1 B2 BA
UTF-16	55298 57167	D802 DF4F	55298 57189	D802 DF65	55298 57221	D802 DF85	4346	10FA	7354	1CBA
Numeric character reference	𐭏	𐭏	𐭥	𐭥	𐮅	𐮅	ჺ	ჺ	Ჺ	Ჺ

Character information

Preview	ا		آ		آ		ا		آ	
Unicode name	MANICHAEAN LETTER AYIN		MANDAIC LETTER AIN		NABATAEAN LETTER AYIN		OLD NORTH ARABIAN LETTER AIN		PALMYRENE LETTER AYIN	
Encodings	decimal	hex	dec	hex	dec	hex	dec	hex	dec	hex
Unicode	68313	U+10AD9	2136	U+0858	67735	U+10897	68242	U+10A92	67696	U+10870
UTF-8	240 144 171 153	F0 90 AB 99	224 161 152	E0 A1 98	240 144 162 151	F0 90 A2 97	240 144 170 146	F0 90 AA 92	240 144 161 176	F0 90 A1 B0
UTF-16	55298 57049	D802 DED9	2136	0858	55298 56471	D802 DC97	55298 56978	D802 DE92	55298 56432	D802 DC70
Numeric character reference	𐫙	𐫙	ࡘ	ࡘ	𐢗	𐢗	𐪒	𐪒	𐡰	𐡰

Character information

Preview	ا		ا		ا		ا		ا	
Unicode name	OLD SOGDIAN LETTER AYIN		OLD SOGDIAN LETTER ALTERNATE AYIN		OLD SOGDIAN LETTER RESH-AYIN-DALETH		SOGDIAN LETTER AYIN		SOGDIAN LETTER RESH-AYIN	
Encodings	decimal	hex	dec	hex	dec	hex	dec	hex	dec	hex
Unicode	69394	U+10F12	69395	U+10F13	69400	U+10F18	69437	U+10F3D	69440	U+10F40
UTF-8	240 144 188 146	F0 90 BC 92	240 144 188 147	F0 90 BC 93	240 144 188 152	F0 90 BC 98	240 144 188 189	F0 90 BC BD	240 144 189 128	F0 90 BD 80
UTF-16	55299 57106	D803 DF12	55299 57107	D803 DF13	55299 57112	D803 DF18	55299 57149	D803 DF3D	55299 57152	D803 DF40
Numeric character reference	𐼒	𐼒	𐼓	𐼓	𐼘	𐼘	𐼽	𐼽	𐽀	𐽀

Character information

Preview	ا		ا	
Unicode name	ELYMAIC LETTER AYIN		CHORASMIAN LETTER AYIN	
Encodings	decimal	hex	dec	hex
Unicode	69615	U+10FEF	69568	U+10FC0
UTF-8	240 144 191 175	F0 90 BF AF	240 144 191 128	F0 90 BF 80
UTF-16	55299 57327	D803 DFEF	55299 57280	D803 DFC0
Numeric character reference	𐿯	𐿯	𐿀	𐿀

See also

- Transliteration of Ancient Egyptian

Notes

1. ع comes eighteenth in the hija'i order of Arabic and twenty-first in the Persian alphabet.
2. sometimes rendered as the Greek diacritic in a serif font (as (̣)), e.g. Carl Brockelmann's Grundriss Der Vergleichenden Grammatik der semitischen Sprachen, 1908; Friedrich Delitzsch, Paul Haupt (eds.), Beiträge zur assyriologie und semitischen sprachwissenschaft (1890) (**1968 reprint** (<https://archive.org/details/beitrgezurassy02univgoog>)); sometimes rendered as a semi-circle open to the right with constant line thickness (as (̣)), e.g. Theodor Nöldeke, Beiträge zur semitischen Sprachwissenschaft (1904).
3. Both characters U+02BE "modifier letter right half ring" and U+02BF "modifier letter left half ring" have been present since Unicode version 1.0.0 (1991). The relevant code chart (<https://www.unicode.org/charts/PDF/U02B0.pdf>) specifies the purpose of U+02BF as "transliteration of Arabic ain (voiced pharyngeal fricative); transliteration of Hebrew ayin".
4. recommended by the Library of Congress ([loc.gov](http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsol/romanization/arabic.pdf) (<https://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsol/romanization/arabic.pdf>)); deprecated by The European Register of Microform Masters (<http://www.eromm.org/project/doku.php?id=transliteration:arabisch:listea>)
5. deprecated by The European Register of Microform Masters (<http://www.eromm.org/project/doku.php?id=transliteration:arabisch:listea>).

References

1. Simons, F., "Proto-Sinaitic – Progenitor of the Alphabet" *Rosetta* 9 (2011), 16–40 (here: 38–40). See also: Goldwasser, Orly (Mar–Apr 2010). "How the Alphabet Was Born from Hieroglyphs". *Biblical Archaeology Review*. Washington, DC: Biblical Archaeology Society. 36 (1), following William F. Albright, *The Proto-Sinaitic Inscriptions and their Decipherment* (1966), "Schematic Table of Proto-Sinaitic Characters" (fig. 1 (http://www.apocalypse2008-2015.com/images/Proto-Sinaitic_Table.gif)).
2. "IJMES Translation and Transliteration guide" (<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/international-journal-of-middle-east-studies/information/author-resources/ijmes-translation-and-transliteration-guide>). *Cambridge University Press*.
3. "Various small, raised hook- or comma-shaped characters are often substituted for a glottal stop—for instance, U+02BC modifier letter apostrophe, U+02BB modifier letter turned comma, U+02C0 modifier letter glottal stop, or U+02BE modifier letter right half ring. U+02BB, in particular, is used in Hawaiian orthography as the *okina*." *The Unicode Standard Version 7.0: chapter 7.1 "Latin"*, p. 294 (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171116185015/https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/ec3a/f5a195ca71cd24761e9f486f3de0c79c60a8.pdf>).
4. Ladefoged, Peter & Ian Maddieson (1996). *The sounds of the world's languages*. Oxford: Blackwells. ISBN 0-631-19814-8
5. Shabath, Heskell (1973). *Romanization of the Hebrew alphabet* (Thesis). p. 179. doi:10.20381/ruor-17884 (<https://doi.org/10.20381/ruor-17884>). hdl:10393/22146 (<https://hdl.handle.net/10393/22146>). ProQuest 873832382 (<https://search.proquest.com/docview/873832382>).
6. Suzanne Pinckney Stetkevych, *The Mute Immortals Speak: Pre-Islamic Poetry and the Poetics of Ritual*, pg. 178. Cornell Studies in Political Economy. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1993. ISBN 9780801427640

External links

-  Media related to Ayin (letter) at Wikimedia Commons

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Voiced pharyngeal fricative

The **voiced pharyngeal approximant** or **fricative** is a type of consonantal sound, used in some spoken languages. The symbol in the International Phonetic Alphabet that represents this sound is ⟨ʕ⟩, and the equivalent X-SAMPA symbol is ʔ\. Epiglottals and epiglottopharyngeals are often mistakenly taken to be pharyngeal.

Although traditionally placed in the fricative row of the IPA chart, [ʕ] is usually an approximant. The IPA symbol itself is ambiguous, but no language is known to make a phonemic distinction between fricatives and approximants at this place of articulation. The approximant is sometimes specified as [ʕ̥] or as [q̥], because it is the semivocalic equivalent of [q].

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Features

Features of the voiced pharyngeal approximant fricative:

- Its manner of articulation varies between approximant and fricative, which means it is produced by narrowing the vocal tract at the place of articulation, but generally not enough to produce much turbulence in the airstream. Languages do not distinguish voiced fricatives from approximants produced in the throat.
- Its place of articulation is pharyngeal, which means it is articulated with the tongue root against the back of the throat (the pharynx).
- Its phonation is voiced, which means the vocal cords vibrate during the articulation.
- It is an oral consonant, which means air is allowed to escape through the mouth only.
- It is a central consonant, which means it is produced by directing the airstream along the center of the tongue, rather than to the sides.

Voiced pharyngeal fricative

IPA Number 145

Encoding

Entity (decimal) ʕ

Unicode (hex) U+0295

X-SAMPA ʔ\

Braille ⠠⠨⠠⠨

Image

Audio sample



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Voiced pharyngeal approximant

- The airstream mechanism is pulmonic, which means it is articulated by pushing air solely with the lungs and diaphragm, as in most sounds.

Occurrence

Pharyngeal consonants are not widespread. Sometimes, a pharyngeal approximant develops from a uvular approximant. Many languages that have been described as having pharyngeal fricatives or approximants turn out on closer inspection to have epiglottal consonants instead. For example, the candidate /ʕ/ sound in Arabic and standard Hebrew (not modern Hebrew – Israelis generally pronounce this as a glottal stop) has been variously described as a voiced epiglottal fricative, an epiglottal approximant,^[1] or a pharyngealized glottal stop.^[2]

<u>Somali</u>	<i>cunto</i>	[ʃuntɔ]	'food'	See <u>Somali phonology</u>
<u>Sioux</u>	<i>marazhud</i>	[maʃazud]	'rain'	

See also

- Guttural
- Index of phonetics articles
- Voiced uvular fricative
- Glottal stop

Citations

1. Ladefoged & Maddieson (1996:167–168)
2. Thelwall (1990)
3. Doak, I. G. (1997). Coeur d'Alene grammatical relations (Doctorate dissertation). Austin, TX: University of Texas at Austin.
4. Ladefoged & Maddieson (1996:323)
5. Basbøll (2005:62)
6. Collins & Mees (2003:201)
7. Dudenredaktion, Kleiner & Knöbl (2015:51)
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Mär

See also: [maer](#), [mär](#) and [mær](#)

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German

Etymology

From Middle High German *mære*, from Old High German *mārī*, ultimately from the adjective *māri* (“well known, famous”), from Proto-West Germanic **mārī*, from Proto-Germanic **mērijaz*.

Pronunciation

- [IPA](#)^(key): /'mɛ:r/, [mɛ:ɐ̯], [me:ɐ̯], [mɛɐ̯]
- [Audio](#) ([file](#))
- Hyphenation: Mär
- [Homophones](#): [Meer](#), [mehr](#) (*many speakers*)

Noun

Mär *f* (genitive **Mär**, plural **Mären**, diminutive **Märchen** *n* or **Märlein** *n*)

1. (*literary*) an often repeated untruth, a fable, a false narrative

die Mär von Massenvernichtungswaffen im Irak

the **fable** of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq

2. (*archaic*) tale, fairytale, fable

3. (*archaic*) tidings, news

Vom Himmel hoch, da komm ich her, ich bring euch gute neue Mär.

From heaven above I come to bring you good new **tidings**.

Usage notes

- The plural is now unusual. The sense “tidings” remains current only in the above-given line from a popular Christmas carol. The sense “fairytale” is continued by the diminutive *Märchen*, which see.

Declension

Declension of <i>Mär</i> [feminine]					
	singular			plural	
	indef.	def.	noun	def.	noun
nominative	eine	die	Mär	die	<u>Mären</u>
genitive	einer	der	Mär	der	<u>Mären</u>
dative	einer	der	Mär	den	<u>Mären</u>
accusative	eine	die	Mär	die	<u>Mären</u>

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