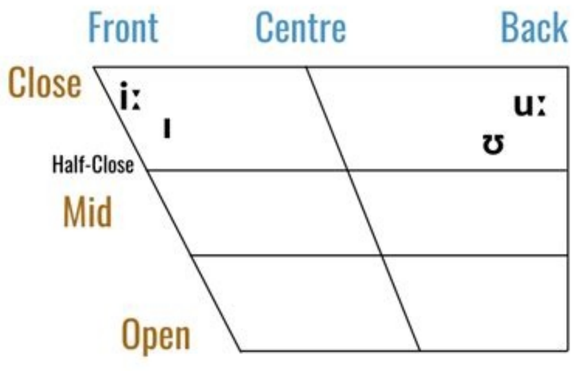


I'm not robot!

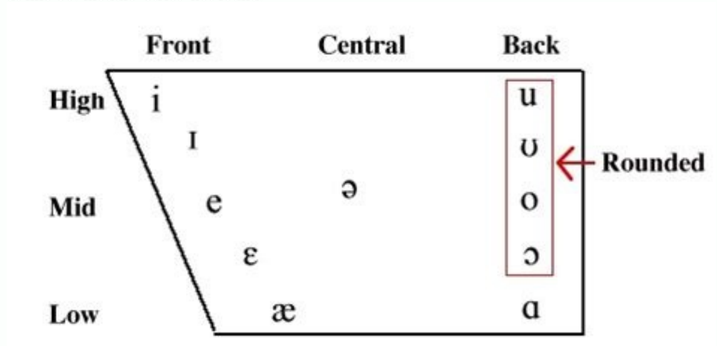
Close front rounded vowel example

Close central rounded vowel. Close front vowel.
Close front rounded vowel. Close mid front rounded vowel.

The close front rounded vowel, or high front rounded vowel, is a type of vowel sound, used in some spoken languages. The symbol in the International Phonetic Alphabet that represents this sound is ⟨y⟩, and the equivalent X-SAMPA symbol is y. Across many languages, it is most commonly represented orthographically as ⟨ü⟩ (in German and Turkish) or ⟨y⟩, but also as ⟨u⟩ (in French and a few other Romance languages and in Dutch); ⟨iu⟩/⟨yu⟩ (in the romanization of various Asian languages); ⟨uu⟩ (in Dutch); ⟨ű⟩ (in Hungarian); ⟨ыь⟩ (in Cyrillic-based writing systems such as that for Chechen); or ⟨ㅟ⟩ (in Hangul, used for Korean). The IPA prefers terms "close" and "open" for vowels, and the name of the article follows this. However, a large number of linguists, perhaps a majority, prefer the terms "high" and "low", and these are the only terms found in introductory textbooks on phonetics such as those by Peter Ladefoged. In most languages, this rounded vowel is pronounced with compressed lips ('exolabial').
However, in a few cases the lips are protruded ('endolabial'). Close front compressed vowel Features Its vowel height is close, also known as high, which means the tongue is positioned as close as possible to the roof of the mouth without creating a constriction that would be classified as a consonant. Its vowel backness is front, which means the tongue is positioned as far forward as possible in the mouth without creating a constriction that would be classified as a consonant. Its vowel roundedness is compressed, which means that the margins of the lips are tense and drawn together in such a way that the inner surfaces are not exposed. Occurrence Note: Since front rounded vowels are assumed to have compression, and few descriptions cover the distinction, some of the following may actually have protrusion. Close front protruded vowel Catford notes that most languages with rounded front and back vowels use distinct types of labialization, protruded back vowels and compressed front vowels. However, a few languages, such as Scandinavian, have compressed front vowels. One of these, Swedish, even contrasts the two types of rounding in front vowels. (See near-close near-front rounded vowel, with Swedish examples of both types of rounding.) As there are no diacritics in the IPA to distinguish protruded and compressed rounding, an old diacritic for labialization, ⟨ ͟ ⟩, will be used here as an ad hoc symbol for protruded front vowels.



(Another possible transcription is ⟨yʷ⟩ or ⟨iʷ⟩ (a close front vowel modified by endolabialization), but this could be misread as a diphthong.) Features Occurrence See also References Fougeron, Cecile; Smith, Caroline L (1993), "Illustrations of the IPA:French", Journal of the International Phonetic Association 23 (2): 73–76, DOI:10.1017/S0025100300004874 Gussenhoven, Carlos (1992), "Dutch", Journal of the International Phonetic Association 22 (2): 45–47, DOI:10.1017/S002510030000459X Iivonen, Antti; Harnud, Huhe (2005), "Acoustical comparison of the monophthong systems in Finnish, Mongolian and Udmurt", Journal of the International Phonetic Association 35 (1): 59–71, DOI:10.1017/S0025100305001911X Szende, Tamás (1994), "Illustrations of the IPA:Hungarian", Journal of the International Phonetic Alphabet 24 (2): 91–94, DOI:10.1017/S0025100300005090 From Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core The close-mid front rounded vowel, or high-mid front rounded vowel, is a type of vowel sound, used in some spoken languages.
Acoustically it is a close-mid front-central rounded vowel.[1] The symbol in the International Phonetic Alphabet that represents this sound is ⟨ø⟩, a lowercase letter o with a diagonal stroke through it, derived from the Danish, Norwegian and Faroese alphabets which use the letter to represent this sound. The symbol is commonly referred to as "o, slash" in English. The IPA prefers terms "close" and "open" for vowels, and the name of the article follows this. However, a large number of linguists,[who?] perhaps a majority,[citation needed] prefer the terms "high" and "low". Close-mid front compressed vowel Features Vowel transcribed /øː/ in Belgian Dutch is in fact mid central [ɵː].[30] Close-mid front protruded vowel Catford notes that most languages with rounded front and back vowels use distinct types of labialization, protruded back vowels and compressed front vowels. However, a few languages, such as Scandinavian ones, have protruded front vowels. One of these, Swedish, even contrasts the two types of rounding in front vowels (see near-close near-front rounded vowel, with Swedish examples of both types of rounding). As there are no diacritics in the IPA to distinguish protruded and compressed rounding, an old diacritic for labialization, ⟨ ͟ ⟩, will be used here as an ad hoc symbol for protruded front vowels. Another possible transcription is ⟨øʷ⟩ or ⟨eʷ⟩ (a close-mid front vowel modified by endolabialization), but this could be misread as a diphthong. Features Occurrence See also Index of phonetics articles References Lua error in package.lua at line 80: module 'strict' not found. Lua error in package.lua at line 80: module 'strict' not found. Lua error in package.lua at line 80: module 'strict' not found. Lua error in package.lua at line 80: module 'strict' not found.



Lua error in package.lua at line 80: module 'strict' not found. Lua error in package.lua at line 80: module 'strict' not found. Lua error in package.lua at line 80: module 'strict' not found.

it is nearly identical to /ɤ/ ([ɣ]). The vowel typically transcribed in IPA with ⟨øː⟩ is actually near-close [øː].[47] Wari'[48] camö [kaˈmø] 'capybara' Rare; for some speakers, it is evolving into [e] in open syllables and [y] in closed ones.[48] West Frisian Hindeloopers[49] beuch [bøːx] [translation needed] Diphthongized to [øʏ] in Standard West Frisian.[49] See West Frisian phonology Close-mid front protruded vowel Close-mid front protruded voweløøʷeʷ Catford notes[full citation needed] that most languages with rounded front and back vowels use distinct types of labialization, protruded back vowels and compressed front vowels. However, a few, such as the Scandinavian languages, have protruded front vowels. One of them, Swedish, even contrasts the two types of rounding in front vowels (see near-close near-front rounded vowel, with Swedish examples of both types of rounding). As there are no diacritics in the IPA to distinguish protruded and compressed rounding, an old diacritic for labialization, ⟨ ͯ⟩, will be used here as an ad hoc symbol for protruded front vowels. Another possible transcription is ⟨øʷ⟩ or ⟨eʷ⟩ (a close-mid front vowel modified by endolabialization), but that could be misread as a diphthong. For the close-mid front protruded vowel that is usually transcribed with the symbol ⟨ʏ⟩, see near-close front protruded vowel. If the usual symbol is ⟨ø⟩, the vowel is listed here. Acoustically, the sound is in between the more typical compressed close-mid front vowel [ø] and the unrounded close-mid front vowel [e]. Features Its vowel height is close-mid, also known as high-mid, which means the tongue is positioned halfway between a close vowel (a high vowel) and a mid vowel. Its vowel backness is front, which means the tongue is positioned forward in the mouth without creating a constriction that would be classified as a consonant. Rounded front vowels are often centralized, which means that often they are in fact near-front.
Its roundedness is protruded, which means that the corners of the lips are drawn together, and the inner surfaces exposed. Occurrence Language Word IPA Meaning Notes Norwegian[50][51] søt [sʊːt] 'sweet' The example word is from Urban East Norwegian, in which the vowel has also been described as central [ʊː].[52] See Norwegian phonology Swedish Central Standard[53] öl [ʊːl̟] (help·info) 'beer' May be diphthongized to [øʊ̯]. See Swedish phonology See also Index of phonetics articles Notes ^ While the International Phonetic Association prefers the terms "close" and "open" for vowel height, many linguists use "high" and "low". ^ García, Fernando Álvarez-Balbuena (2015-09-01). "Na frontera del asturllionés y el gallegoportugués: descripción y exame horiométricu de la fala de Fernidiellu (Forniella, Llión). Parte primera: fonética". Revista de Filoloxía Asturiana. 14 (14). ISSN 2341-1147.
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^ Ribeiro (2008), p. 31. ^ Gussenhoven (1999), p. 74. ^ a b c Collins & Mees (2003), pp. 133–134.
^ Verhoeven (2005), p. 245. ^ Gussenhoven (1999), p. 76. ^ Collins & Mees (2003), pp. 133–135.
^ a b Wells (1982), p. 607. ^ Bauer & Warren (2004), pp. 582, 591. ^ Bauer & Warren (2004), p. 591. ^ Collins & Mees (1990), p. 95. ^ Wells (1982), pp. 380–381. ^ Tench (1990), p. 136. ^ Penhallurick (2004), p. 104. ^ Connolly (1990), p. 125. ^ a b Wells (1982), p. 375. ^ Watt & Allen (2003), pp. 268–269. ^ a b Lass (2002), p. 116.
^ Asu & Teras (2009), p. 368. ^ a b Þráinsson (2004), p. 350. ^ Peterson (2000), cited in Árnason (2011:76) ^ Fougeron & Smith (1993), p. 73. ^ Collins & Mees (2013), p. 225. ^ Kohler (1999), p. 87. ^ Hall (2003), pp. 95, 107. ^ a b Dudenredaktion, Kleiner & Knöbl (2015), p. 64. ^ Szende (1994), p. 92. ^ Maddieson & Anderson (1994), p. 164. ^ Khan & Lescot (1970), pp. 8–16. ^ François (2013), p.
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