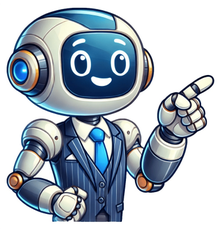
I'm not a bot



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Personalised content and ads can also include more relevant results, recommendations and tailored ads based on past activity from this browser, like previous Google searches. We also use cookies and data to tailor the experience to be age-appropriate, if relevant.Select 'More options' to see additional information, including details about managing your privacy settings. You can also visit g.co/privacytools at any time. Not to be confused with the Cyrillic letter Komi Sje (Ԍ) or the Voiced uvular plosive (ɢ). 7th letter of the Latin alphabet This article is about the letter of the alphabet. For other uses, see G (disambiguation). For technical reasons, "G#" redirects here. For the musical note, see G♯ (musical note). GG gUsageWriting systemLatin scriptType Alphabet Language of originLatin languageSound values[g] [d͡ʒ] [ʒ] [ŋ] [j] [ɣ~ʝ] [x~χ] [d͡z] [ɟ] [k] [ɡ] [ɢ] [z] /dʒiː/In UnicodeU+0047, U+0067, U+0261Alphabetical position7HistoryDevelopment Γ γ<CG gTime periodc. 300 BCE to presentDescendants𐌶𐌷SistersCΓ𐌶ϢԌ ق ج ג ɡ)TransliterationsCOtherAassociated graphsgh, g(x)Writing 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. ISO basicLatin alphabet AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz vte G, or g, is the seventh letter of the Latin alphabet, used in the modern English alphabet, the alphabets of other western European languages, and others worldwide. Its name in English is gee (pronounced /ˈdʒiː/), plural gees.[1] The lowercase version can be written in two forms: the single-storey (sometimes "opentail") and the double-storey (sometimes "looptail") . The former is commonly used in handwriting and fonts based on it, especially fonts intended to be read by children. For earlier history, see C § History. Egyptian Phoenician gaml Western GreekGamma EtruscanC Old LatinC Latin G The evolution of the Latin alphabet's G can be traced back to the Latin alphabet's predecessor, the Greek alphabet. The voiced velar stop was represented by the third letter of the Greek alphabet, gamma (Γ), which was later adopted by the Etruscan language. Latin then borrowed this "rounded form" of gamma, C, to represent the same sound in words such as recei, which was likely an early dative form of rex, meaning "king", as found in an "early Latin inscription."[2] Over time, however, the letter C shifted to represent the voiceless velar stop, leading to the displacement of the letter K. Scholars believe that this change can be attributed to the influence of the Etruscan language on Latin.[2] Afterwards, the letter 'G' was introduced in the Old Latin period as a variant of 'C' to distinguish voiced /g/ from voiceless /k/, and G was used to represent a voiced velar stop from this point on and C "stood for the unvoiced velar only".[2] The recorded originator of 'G' is freedman Spurius Carvilius Ruga, who added letter G to the teaching of the Roman alphabet during the 3rd century BCE:[3] he was the first Roman to open a fee-paying school, around 230 BCE. At this time, 'K' had fallen out of favor, and 'C', which had formerly represented both /g/ and /k/ before open vowels, had come to express /k/ in all environments. Ruga's positioning of 'G' shows that alphabetic order related to the letters' values as Greek numerals was a concern even in the 3rd century BCE. According to some records, the original seventh letter, 'Z', had been purged from the Latin alphabet somewhat earlier in the 3rd century BCE by the Roman censor Appius Claudius, who found it distasteful and foreign.[4] Sampson (1985) suggests that: "Evidently the order of the alphabet was felt to be such a concrete thing that a new letter could be added in the middle only if a 'space' was created by the dropping of an old letter."[5] George Hempl proposed in 1899 that there never was such a "space" in the alphabet and that in fact 'G' was a direct descendant of zeta. Zeta took shapes like ⊏ in some of the Old Italic scripts; the development of the monumental form 'G' from this shape would be exactly parallel to the development of 'C' from gamma. He suggests that the pronunciation /k/ > /g/ was due to contamination from the also similar-looking 'K'.[6] Eventually, both velar consonants /k/ and /g/ developed palatalized allophones before front vowels; consequently in today's Romance languages, ⟨c⟩ and ⟨g⟩ have different sound values depending on context (known as hard and soft C and hard and soft G). Because of French influence, English language orthography shares this feature. Typographic variants include a double-storey and a single-storey g. The modern lowercase g has two typographic variants: the single-storey (sometimes "opentail") and the double-storey (sometimes "looptail") . The single-storey form derives from the majuscule (uppercase) form by raising the serif that distinguishes it from 'c' to the top of the loop (thus closing the loop), and extending the vertical stroke downward and to the left. The double-storey form () had developed similarly, except that some ornate forms then extended the tail back to the right, and to the left again, forming a closed bowl or loop. In the double-storey version, a small top stroke in the upper-right, often terminating in an orb shape, is called an "ear". The loop-tail form is the original one, as seen in 9th century Carolingian script; evolving over centuries of monastic copying, the open-tail variant came to predominate and it was this that Gutenberg adopted when creating the first Blackletter typefaces – until that in turn was replaced by Humanist minuscule, which reasserted the closed-tail form.[7] Generally, the two forms are complementary and interchangeable; the form displayed is a typeface selection choice. In Unicode, the two appearances are generally treated as glyph variants with no semantic difference. Most serif typefaces use the looptail form (for example, g) and most sans-serif typefaces use the opentail form (for example, g) but the code point in both cases is U+0067. For applications where the single-storey variant must be distinguished (such as strict IPA in a typeface where the usual g character is double-storey), the character U+0261 ɡ LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT G is available, as well as an upper case version, U+A7AC Ɡ LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCRIPT G. Occasionally the difference has been exploited to provide contrast. In the International Phonetic Alphabet, opentail ⟨ɡ⟩ has always represented a voiced velar plosive, while looptail ⟨g⟩ represented a voiced velar fricative from 1895 to 1900.[8][9] In 1948, the Council of the International Phonetic Association recognized ⟨ɡ⟩ and ⟨g⟩ as typographic equivalents,[10] and this decision was reaffirmed in 1993.[11] While the 1949 Principles of the International Phonetic Association recommended the use of ⟨ɡ⟩ for a velar plosive and ⟨g⟩ for an advanced one for languages where it is preferable to distinguish the two, such as Russian,[12] this practice never caught on.[13] The 1999 Handbook of the International Phonetic Association, the successor to the Principles, abandoned the recommendation and acknowledged both shapes as acceptable variants.[14] In 2018, a study found that native English speakers have little conscious awareness of the looptail form (). The authors write: "Despite being questioned repeatedly, and despite being informed directly that G has two lowercase print forms, nearly half of the participants failed to reveal any knowledge of the looptail 'g', and only 1 of the 38 participants was able to write looptail 'g' correctly".[15][16] See also: Hard and soft G Pronunciation of ⟨g⟩ by language Orthography Phonemes Environment Afrikaans /x/ Arabic romanization /g/ A dialectal sound not found in Standard Arabic. However, the digraph gh is used to romanize the Standard Arabic sound /ɣ/. Azeri /ɟ/ Catalan /g/ Except before e, i /(d)ʒ/ Before e, i Standard Chinese (Pinyin) /k/ Danish /k/ Except word-initially /g/ Word-initially Dutch /ɣ/ or /χ/ English /g/ Any /dʒ/ Before e, i, y /ʒ/ Before e, i in more recent loanwords from French silent Some words, initial , and word-finally before a consonant Esperanto /g/ Faroese /j/ soft, lenited; see Faroese phonology /k/ hard /tʃ/ soft /v/ after a, æ, á, e, o, ø and before u /w/ after ó, u, ú and before a, i, or u silent after a, æ, á, e, o, ø and before a Fijian /ŋ/ French /g/ Except before e, i, y /ʒ/ Before e, i, y Galician /g/ ~ /h/ Except before e, i, see Gheada for consonant variation /ʃ/ Before e, i, obsolete, replaced by ⟨x⟩ Greek romanization /g/ Ancient Greek /ɣ/ Modern Greek except before ai, e, i, oi, y /ʝ/ Modern Greek before ai, e, i, oi, y Icelandic /c/ soft /k/ hard /ɣ/ hard, lenited; see Icelandic phonology /j/ soft, lenited Irish /g/ Except after i or before e, i /ɟ/ After i or before e, i Italian /g/ Except before e, i /dʒ/ Before e, i Malay /g/ Norman /g/ Except before e, i /dʒ/ Before e, i Norwegian /g/ Except before ei, i, j, øy, y /j/ Before ei, i, j, øy, y Portuguese /g/ Except before e, i, y /ʒ/ Before e, i, y Romanian /g/ Except before e, i /dʒ/ Before e, i Romansh /g/ Except before e, i /dz/ Before e, i Samoan /ŋ/ Scottish Gaelic /k/ Except after i or before e, i /k/ After i or before e, i Spanish /g/ Except before e, i, y /x/ ~ /h/ Before e, i, y Swedish /g/ Except before ä, e, i, ö, y /j/ Before ä, e, i, ö, y Turkish /g/ Except before e, i, ö, ü /ɟ/ Before e, i, ö, ü Vietnamese /ɣ/ /z/ ~ /j/ Before i In English, the letter appears either alone or in some digraphs. Alone, it represents a voiced velar plosive (/g/ or "hard" (g)), as in goose, gargoyle, and game; a voiced palato-alveolar affricate (/d͡ʒ/ or "soft" (g)), predominates before ⟨i⟩, ⟨e⟩ or ⟨y⟩, as in giant, ginger, and geology; or a voiced palato-alveolar sibilant (/ʒ/) in post-medieval loanwords from French, such as rouge, beige, genre (often), and margarine (rarely) ⟨g⟩ is predominantly soft before ⟨e⟩ (including the digraphs ⟨ae⟩ and ⟨oe⟩), ⟨i⟩, or ⟨y⟩, and hard otherwise. It is hard in those derivations from γυνή (gynḗ) meaning woman where initial-worded as such. Soft ⟨g⟩ is also used in many words that came into English from medieval church/academic use, French, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese – these tend to, in other ways in English, closely align to their Ancient Latin and Greek roots (such as fragile, logic or magic). There remain widely used a few English words of non-Romance origin where ⟨g⟩ is hard followed by ⟨e⟩ or ⟨i⟩ (get, give, gift, gig, girl, giggle), and very few in which ⟨g⟩ is soft though followed by ⟨a⟩ such as gaol, which since the 20th century is almost always written as "jail". The word fungi, although from Romance origin, is pronounced with a hard ⟨g⟩. The double consonant ⟨gg⟩ has the value /g/ (hard ⟨g⟩) as in nugget, with very few exceptions: /d͡ʒ/ in exaggerate and veggies and dialectally /gd͡ʒ/ in suggest. The digraph ⟨dg⟩ has the value /d͡ʒ/ (soft ⟨g⟩), as in badger. Non-digraph ⟨dg⟩ can also occur, in compounds like floodgate and headgear. The digraph ⟨ng⟩ may represent: a velar nasal (/ŋ/) as in length, singer the latter followed by hard ⟨g⟩ (/ŋg/) as in jungle, finger, longest Non-digraph ⟨ng⟩ also occurs, with possible values /ng/ as in engulf, ungainly /nd͡ʒ/ as in sponge, angel /nʒ/ as in melange The digraph ⟨gh⟩ (in many cases a replacement for the obsolete letter yogh, which took various values including /g/, /ɣ/, /x/ and /j/) may represent: /g/ as in ghost, aghast, burgher, spaghetti /f/ as in cough, laugh, roughage ∅ (no sound) as in through, neighbor, night /x/ in ugh (rarely) /p/ in hiccough (rarely) /k/ in s'ghetti Non-digraph ⟨gh⟩ also occurs, in compounds like foghorn, pigheaded. The digraph ⟨gn⟩ may represent: /n/ as in gnostic, deign, foreigner, signage /nj/ in loanwords like champignon, lasagna Non-digraph ⟨gn⟩ also occurs, as in signature, agnostic. The trigraph ⟨ngh⟩ has the value /ŋ/ as in gingham or dinghy. Non-trigraph ⟨ngh⟩ also occurs, in compounds like stronghold and dunghill. G is the tenth least frequently used letter in the English language (after Y, P, B, V, K, J, X, Q, and Z), with a frequency of about 2.02% in words. Most Romance languages and some Scandinavian languages also have two main pronunciations for ⟨g⟩, hard and soft. While the soft value of ⟨g⟩ varies in different Romance languages (/ʒ/ in French and Portuguese, [(d)ʒ] in Catalan, /d͡ʒ/ in Italian and Romanian, and /x/ in most dialects of Spanish), in all except Romanian and Italian, soft ⟨g⟩ has the same pronunciation as the ⟨j⟩. In Italian and Romanian, ⟨gh⟩ is used to represent /g/ before front vowels where ⟨g⟩ would otherwise represent a soft value. In Italian and French, ⟨gn⟩ is used to represent the palatal nasal /ɲ/, a sound somewhat similar to the ⟨ny⟩ in English canyon. In Italian, the trigraph ⟨gli⟩, when appearing before a vowel or as the article and pronoun gli, represents the palatal lateral approximant /ʎ/. Other languages typically use ⟨g⟩ to represent /g/, regardless of position. Amongst European languages, Czech, Dutch, Estonian and Finnish are exceptions, as they do not have /g/ in their native words. In Dutch, ⟨g⟩ represents a voiced velar fricative /ɣ/ instead, a sound that does not occur in modern English, but there is a dialectal variation: many Netherlandic dialects use a voiceless fricative ([x] or [χ]) instead, and in southern dialects it may be palatal [ʝ]. Nevertheless, word-finally, it is always voiceless in all dialects, including the standard Dutch of Belgium and the Netherlands. On the other hand, some dialects (like Amelands) may have a phonemic /g/. Faroese uses ⟨g⟩ to represent /dʒ/, in addition to /g/, and also uses it to indicate a glide. In Māori, ⟨g⟩ is used in the digraph ⟨ng⟩ which represents the velar nasal /ŋ/ and is pronounced like the ⟨ng⟩ in singer. The Samoan and Fijian languages use the letter ⟨g⟩ by itself for /ŋ/. In older Czech and Slovak orthographies, ⟨g⟩ was used to represent /ɟ/, while /g/ was written as ⟨ǧ⟩ (⟨g⟩ with caron). The Azerbaijani Latin alphabet uses ⟨g⟩ exclusively for the "soft" sound, namely /ɟ/. The sound /g/ is written as ⟨q⟩. This leads to unusual spellings of loanwords: qram 'gram', qrup 'group', qaraj 'garage', qallium 'gallium'. In the International Phonetic Alphabet, ⟨g⟩ represents the voiced velar plosive. The small caps ⟨ɢ⟩ represents the voiced uvular plosive. Main article: G (disambiguation) Unit prefix G, meaning 1,000,000,000 times. ： Semitic letter Gimel, from which the following symbols originally derive C c : Latin letter C, from which G derives Γ γ : Greek letter Gamma, from which C derives in turn g : Latin letter script small G ᵍ : Modifier letter small script g is used for phonetic transcription[17] ： Latin small letter reversed script g, an extension to IPA for disordered speech (extIPA)[18][19] ɠ : Turned g ： Latin letter small capital turned g, an extension to IPA for disordered speech (extIPA)[18][19] Γ ґ : Cyrillic letter Ge Ʒ ʒ : Latin letter Yogh Ȝ ȝ : Latin letter Gamma ȣ ȣ : Insular g ： Combining insular g, used in the Ormulum[20] ᵹ ᵹ : Turned insular g ： Closed insular g, used in the Ormulum[20] ɢ : Latin letter small capital G, used in the International Phonetic Alphabet to represent a voiced uvular stop ： Modifier letter small capital G, used as a superscript IPA letter[21] ᴳ : Latin letter small capital G with hook, used in the International Phonetic Alphabet to represent a voiced uvular implosive ： Modifier letter small capital G with hook, used as a superscript IPA letter[21] ： Modifier letter small g with hook, used as a superscript IPA letter[21] ᶢ ᵹ: Modifier letters are used in the Uralic Phonetic Alphabet[22] ɡ : Used for the Teuthonista phonetic transcription system[23] G with diacritics: Ġ ġ Ǧ ǧ Ğ ğ Ḡ ḡ Ꞡ ꞡ Ꞣ ꞣ Ꞥ ꞥ Ꞧ ꞧ Ꞩ ꞩ Ɜ Ɜ Ɬ Ɬ ꞯ ꞯ Ꝿ ꝿ Ꞹ ꞹ Ꞻ ꞻ Ꞽ ꞽ Ꞿ ꞿ Ꟁ ꟁ Ꟃ ꟃ Ʂ Ʂ Ꟈ ꟈ Ꟊ ꟊ Ꟑ ꟑ Ꟗ ꟗ Ꟙ ꟙ Ꟶ ꟶ Ⓖ ⓖ ｇ Ｇ g : Armenian alphabet Tso ₲ - Paraguayan guaraní ₭g - the kilogram symbol as a single character in the CJK Compatibility block Character information Preview G ɡ ɢ ᴳ ᶢ ᵹ Unicode name LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G LATIN SMALL LETTER G LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCRIPT G LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT G FULLWIDTH LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G FULLWIDTH LATIN SMALL LETTER G Encodings decimal hex dec hex dec hex dec hex dec hex dec hex Unicode 71 U+0047 103 U+0067 42924 U+A7AC 609 U+0261 65319 U+FF27 65351 U+FF47 UTF-8 71 47 103 67 234 158 172 EA 9E AC 201 161 C9 A1 239 188 167 EF BC A7 239 189 135 EF BD 87 Numeric character reference G G ɡ ɢ ᴳ ᶢ ᵹ g G G ɡ ɢ EBCDIC family 199 C7 135 87 ASCII[a] 71 47 103 67 NATO phonetic Morse code Golf ▬ ▬ ▬ Signal flag Flag semaphore American manual alphabet (ASL fingerspelling) British manual alphabet (BSL fingerspelling) Braille dots-1245 Unified English Braille Carolingian G Hard and soft G Latin letters used in mathematics § Gg ^ Also for encodings based on ASCII, including the DOS, Windows, ISO-8859 and Macintosh families of encodings. ^ The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language. 1976. ^ a b c Ray, Michael; Gaur, Aakanksha (2022-04-27). 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Media related to G at Wikimedia Commons The dictionary definition of G at Wiktionary The dictionary definition of g at Wiktionary Lewis and Short Latin Dictionary: G Retrieved from " Vi bruker informasjonskapsler og data til ålevere og opprettholde Google-tjenesterspore tjenesteavbrudd og beskytte mot nettsøppel, svindel og uriktig brukmåle brukerengasjement og nettstedsstatistikk for å forstå hvordan tjenestene våre brukes, og gjøre dem bedreHvis du velger «Godta alle», bruker vi også informasjonskapsler og data til åutvikle og forbedre nye tjenesterlevere og måle effektiviteten av annonservise personlig tilpasset innhold, avhengig av innstillingene dinevise personlig tilpassede annonser, avhengig av innstillingene dineHvis du velger «Avvis alle», bruker vi ikke informasjonskapsler for disse tilleggsformålene.Innhold som ikke er personlig tilpasset, er påvirket av ting som innholdet du ser på, aktivitet i den aktive Søk-økten og posisjonen din. Annonser som ikke er personlig tilpasset, er påvirket av innholdet du ser på, og den generelle posisjonen din. Innhold og annonser som er personlig tilpasset, kan også inkludere mer relevante resultater, anbefalinger og tilpassede annonser basert på tidligere aktivitet fra denne nettleseren, for eksempel tidligere Google-søk. Vi bruker også informasjonskapsler og data for å gjøre opplevelsen egnet for aldersgruppen, hvis det er relevant.Velg «Flere alternativer» for å se mer informasjon, inkludert detaljer om administrering av personverninnstillingene. Du kan også gå til g.co/privacytools når som helst. 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Nepersonalizētas reklāmas ietekmē saturs, ko tobrīd skatāt, un jūsu atrašanās vieta. Personalizēts saturs un reklāmas var iekļaut arī atbilstošākus rezultātus, ieteikumus un pielāgotas reklāmas, kas atlasītas atbilstoši iepriekš šajā pārlūkā veiktajām darbībām, piemēram, iepriekšējiem Google meklēšanas vaicājumiem. Ja nepieciešams, mēs arī izmantojam sīkfailus un datus, lai pielāgotu lietošanas iespējas atbilstoši vecumam.Lai skatītu papildinformāciju, tostarp informāciju par konfidencialitātes iestatījumu pārvaldību, atlasiet pogu Papildu opcijas. Varat arī jebkurā laikā apmeklēt vietni g.co/privacytools.Page 2Mēs izmantojam sīkfailus un datus, lai:nodrošinātu un uzturētu Google pakalpojumus;izsekotu darbības pārtraukumiem un aizsargātu lietotājus pret nevēlamu saturu, krāpšanu un ļaunprātīgu izmantošanu;mērītu mērķauditorijas iesaisti un vietņu statistiku ar mērķi izprast, kā mūsu pakalpojumi tiek izmantoti, un uzlabot šo pakalpojumu kvalitāti.Ja izvēlēsieties opciju “Piekrist visiem”, mēs arī izmantosim sīkfailus un datus, lai:izstrādātu un uzlabotu jaunus pakalpojumus;rādītu reklāmas un novērtētu to efektivitāti;rādītu personalizētu saturu (atkarībā no jūsu iestatījumiem);rādītu personalizētas reklāmas (atkarībā no jūsu iestatījumiem).Ja izvēlēsieties opciju “Noraidīt visus”, mēs neizmantosim sīkfailus minētajiem papildu mērķiem.Nepersonalizētu saturu ietekmē tādi faktori kā saturs, ko tobrīd skatāt, aktīvajā meklēšanas sesijā veiktās darbības un jūsu atrašanās vieta. 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