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What is a diphthong syllable

This article requires additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to reliable sources. Non-insourced material can be disputed and removed. Find sources: Diphthong - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (June 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) This article contains IPA phonetic symbols. Without proper rendering support, you may see question marks, boxes, or other symbols instead of Unicode characters. For an introductory guide to IPA symbols, see Help:IPA. American pronunciation of no highway cowboy, showing five diphthong: /o-aè aè aè A / A diphthong (/' dtfθon/ DIF-thong or /' dtrabon/ D

aè),[5] or a tie bar, (aèaè aè) or (at au). [6] The tie bar can be useful when it is unclear which symbol represents the syllabic core or when they have the same weight. [7] Quotes are particularly fleeting. [8] The period (.) is the opposite of non-syllabic diacritic: it represents a syllabic rupture. If two vowels next to each other belong to two different syllables (pause), which means that they do not form a dittongo, they can be transcribed with two vowel symbols with a period separating the first syllable, /loè/, from the second syllable, /ər/. Non-syllabic diacritic is used only when necessary. It is usually omitted when there is no ambiguity, as in the (haè kaè). No english word has vowel sequences \*[a.a.], so non-syllabic diacritic is not necessary. Falling and rising dittonghies fall (or descend) begin with a higher vocal quality (tone or volume higher) and end in a semi-call with less prominence, such as [aè] in the eyes, while rising (or ascending) dittonghi begin with a less prominent half-vocus and end with a more prominent full vowel, similar to [ja] in the courtyard. (Note that falling and rising in this context does not refer to vowel height; for this, the terms opening and closing are used instead. See below.) The least prominent to [ja] in the courtyard. (Note that falling and rising in this context does not refer to vowel height; for this, the terms opening and closing are used instead. and [ja] in the yard. However, when the diphthong is parsed as a single phoneme, both elements are often transcribed with vowel symbols (/aè/, /). Semivowels and approximants are not equivalent in all treatments, and in the English and Italian languages, among others, many phonetics do not consider increasing as dittonghi, but rather sequences of approximants and vowels. There are many languages as Romanian) that contrast one or more increasing dictongs with similar sequences of a glide and a vowel in their phonetic inventory[9] (see semivowel for examples). Closing, opening, and centering vowel diagram illustrating the closing dictonghi of Belgian standard Dutch, from the Verhoeven vowel diagram (2005:245) illustrating the centering dictonghi of the Dutch dialect of Orsmaal-Gussenhoven, from Peters (2010:241) In the closure of dictonghi, the second element is more open (e.g. [ia]). Closing dittonghi tend to fall ([ai]] and opening dictongs are generally increasing ([i]a]) [10] as open vowels are more sonor and therefore tend to be more prominent. However, exceptions to this rule are not uncommon in the languages of the world. In Finnish, for example, the opening dictonghi, as they start stronger and in a higher tone and fall into relief during the dittongo. A third, rare type of dittongo that is neither opening nor closing are harmonic dictongs of height, with both elements at the same vowel height. [11] These occurred in Old English: beorht [beo-rxt] bright (, cold A centered dittongo is one that begins with a more peripheral vowel and ends with a more peripheral vowel, such as [,] [aa], and [aa] in received pronunciation or [ia]] and [ua] in Irish Many centered dittonghi are also opening dittonghi ([iə], [uə]). Dictongs can counteract their opening or closing. For example, Samoan contrasts from low to medium with low to high dictonghi: 'ai [ao] 'probably' 'ae [ae]] 'but' 'auro [golden] 'gold' ao [ao'] 'a cloud' Narrow and wide dittonghi are those ending with a vowel that on a vowel graph is quite close to the one that begins the dittongo, for example, Northern Dutch [e], [øy] and [o]. Wide dictonghi are the opposite - they require greater movement of the tongue, and their offsets are farther from their starting points on the vowel graph. Examples of large dictongs are RP/GA English [a]] and [a]. Languages of length differ in the length of dictonghi, measured in terms of moraes. In languages with phonetically short and long vowels, diptonghi typically behave as long vowels, and are pronounced with a similar length. [12] [quote required] In languages with a single phonemic length for pure vowels, and are pronounced with a similar length. pronounced long before individual consonants and short before most consonant clusters. Some languages contrast short and long dittonghi. In languages, such as Old English, these behave like short and long vowels, occupying one and two blackberries respectively. Languages that contrast three quantities in dittonghi dittonghi extremely rare, but not unheard of; Northern Sami is known to counteract long, short and finally stressed dictongs, the last of which stands out for a long second element. [quote required] Phonology In some languages, diphthongs are single phonemes, while in others they are analyzed as sequences of two vowels, or a vowel and a semivocus. Sonory changes Some sonor changes refer to dittonghi and monottonghi. Vowel breakage or dittongo is a vowel shift in which a monottongo becomes a monottongo. Difference between semivowels and vowel sequences While there are a number of similarities, dictongs are not the same phonologically as a combination of a vowel and an approximate or gliding. More importantly, dittonghi are fully contained in the syllabic nucleus[13][14] while a half-vock or glide is limited to syllabic boundaries (both the beginning and the tail). This often manifests itself phonetically by a higher degree of constriction, [15] but the phonetic distinction is not always clear. The English word yes, for example, consists of a palatal glide followed by a monottongo rather than a growing dittongo. In addition, segmental elements must be different in dictongs [ii], and therefore when it occurs in a language, it does not conflict with [i-]. However, it is possible that the languages contrast [ij] and [i-]. Dittonghi are also distinct from simple vowel sequences. Timor's bunaq language, for example, distinguishes /saèi/ [saj] exit from /sai/ [saj] 'have fun', /teoi/ [tej] 'look', and /poj] 'choice' from /tei/ [teji] 'look', and /poj] 'choice' from /loi/ [lowi] 'good'. [18] Examples of Germanic Languages English See also: Chart of the International Phonetic Alphabet for English Dialects In words from Middle English, most of the cases of modern English dictonghi [a---, e-, a--] come from the long monoctonghi of middle English [i-,, a---, u-] through the Great Vowel Shift, although some cases of [o--, e-] come from middle English dictonghi [a---,]. Due to the complex regional variation hiberno-English dittonghi are not enumerated below. English Standard Diphthongs Englishdiaphone RP (British) Australian GenAm Canadian Bass //o// [a-][t2 7] [e-] [e-] [a-a-a][t2 7] [e-][t2 In Scottish, upper Midwest, and the English of the is monottongo. ^ In English, pittsburgh is monottongo, leading to the stereotypical orthography Dahntahn for downtown. ^ a b Canadian English and some dialects of North American English show league of /aè/ and /aè/ called Canadian raising - in some places they have become separate phonemes. Ga and RP raised to a lesser extent in /aè/. ^ In several American dialects such as South American English, /aè/ becomes monottongo except before voiced consonants. ^ a b The former monoctonghi /i-/ and /u-/ are dittonghi in many dialects. In many cases they could be better transcribed as [uu]] and [ii], where the non-syllabic element is intended as closer than the syllabic element. Sometimes /uw/ and /ij/. ^ Most Australian English monoftonize vowels -ee-. However, Western Australian English is an exception, as it generally features central dictongs in words such as fear and beard. See: Macquarie University, 2010, Regional Accents (January 30, 2015). ^ a b In the received pronunciation, the vowels in burrow and bait can be monostonized to [天天] and [o-] (Roach (2004:240)) respectively). Dutch Diphthongs of Dutch Netherlandic[19] Belgian[20] zeis, ijs [ɛɪ] ui [œỵ] zout, lauw [aʊ] [oʊ] heuw [iʊ] heuw [iʊ] heuw [iʊ] heuv [iu] heuv [iʊ] heuv [iʊ] heuv [iʊ] heuv [iʊ] heuv [iʊ] heuv [iʊ] heuv [iu] heuv [iʊ] heuv [iʊ] heuv [iʊ] heuv [iʊ] heuv [iu] diphthongs except when preceding [r], in which case they are either centering diphthongs: [ea], [aa], and [oa] or are lengthened and monophthongized to [I:], [a:], and [oa] or are lengthened and monophthongized to [I:], [a:], and [oa] or are lengthened and monophthongized to [I:], [a:], and [oa] or are lengthened and monophthongized to [I:], [a:], and [oa] or are lengthened and monophthongized to [I:], [a:], and [oa] or are lengthened and monophthongized to [I:], [a:], and [oa] or are lengthened and monophthongized to [I:], [a:], and [oa] or are lengthened and monophthongized to [I:], [a:], and [oa] or are lengthened and monophthongized to [I:], [a:], and [oa] or are lengthened and monophthongized to [I:], [ai] or are lengthened and mon German: /aè/ as in Ei 'egg' /aè/ as in Maus 'mouse' /ɔx/ as in neu 'new' In German varieties that vocalize /r/ in the syllabic tail, other dittongo combinations may occur. These are only phonetic diptonghies, since vowel pronunciation [-] alternates with consonant pronunciations of /r/ if it follows a vowel, 'hø: Rə . These phonetic dittongh Würde Dignity [ $\upsilon p$ ] [e----də] wurde I/he/she/en became /e-r/ [e---]1 [me---] mehr more /ø-r/ [ $\omega p$ ] 1 [ $h \omega p$ ] [ $h \omega p$ ] [ $h \omega p$ ] 1 hart hard ^1 Wiese (1996) notes that the length contrast is not very stable before non-prevocalic /r/[22] and that Meinhold & amp; Stotzer (1980), Krech & amp; Stötzer (1982)) judge the vowel in Art, Schwert, Fahrt to be long, while the vowel in Ort, Furcht, hart is supposed to be short. The factual basis of this supposed distinction seems highly questionable. [22] He goes on to state that in his dialect, there is no difference in length in front of /r/ non-prevowel that is in turn vocalized are problematic, particularly if /a/ precedes. [22] According to the lengthless analysis, the aforementioned long dictongs are analyzed as [i], [y], [u], [e-], [ø]], [o-], [o], []] and [aè]]. This makes /a-r/ and /ar/ omophones such as [a-] or [a-]. Non-prevowels /天r/ and /天r/ can also merge, but the vowel graph in Kohler (1999:88) shows that they have slightly different starting points. Wiese (1996) also states that vocal laxation is expected to occur in abbreviated vowels in fact it seems to go hand in hand with the vowel shortening in many cases. [22] Bernese German The dittonghi of some German dialects differ from standard German dialects differ from standard German Dittonghi of Bernese, for example, they correspond more to middle High German diphthongs than to standard German diphthongs: /iə/ as in lieb 'dear' /uə/ as in the guet 'good' /yae/ as in müed 'tired' /eie/ as in Boum 'tree' /øie/ as in the trees of Böim Apart from these phonemic diptonghi due to I vocalization in the syllabic tail, for example the following: [au-] as in Stau 'stable' [a-u-] as in Staau 'steel' [æu-] as in the world Wäut [æ-u] As in wääut he elects as in tschúud the guilty Yiddish Has three dictonghi:[24] [as in [plèèè] ('refugee' f.) [a---] as in [na-n] ('nine') [ə--] as in [na-n] ('nine') [a---] as in [na-n] ('nine') [a----] as in [na-n] ('nine') [a---] as in [na-n] ('nine') [a---] as in [na-n] ('nine') [a---] as in [na-n] ('nine') [a----] as in [na-n] ('nine') [a-----] as in [na-n] ('nine') [a------] as in [na-n] ('nine') [a-------] as in [na-n] ('nine') [a--------] as in [na Oslo dialect of Norwegian, all falling: [æ]] as in nei, no [œwyw] as in geat has in sau, sheep [] as in hai, shark [owyw] as in joik, sami song An additional dittongo, [µI], occurs only in the word hui in the expression i hui og hast in great haste. The number and shape of dictonghi vary between dialects. Faroese faroese dictonghi are: /ai/ come in bein (it may also be short) /au/ as in havn /天a/ as in har, mær /—i/ as in hey /天u/ as in nevnd /œu/ as in nøvn /—u/ as in hús /—i/ as in hús /—i/ as in hoyra (it may also be short) /天u/ as in sól, Icelandic dictonghi in Icelandic are as follows: /au—/ as in átta, eight /ou—/ as in hóg, basta /øy/ as in auga, eye /ai—/ as in kær, dear /ei—/ as in þeir, they /天i/ as in koja, bunk bed, bunk (rare, only in a nutshell) Semivowel combinations /j/ and a vowel are as follows : /j—/ as in jóð, iodine, jay, yod (only in a handful of words of foreign origin) /jou—/ as in jól, Christmas /jœ/ as in jötunn, giant /jai—/ as in jæja, oh well /ju/ as in jú, yes Romance languages French in French, /wa/, /w--/, /, /y--/ can be considered true dictonghi (i.e., fully contained in the syllabic nucleus: [u-a], [y-i], [y--]). Other sequences are considered part of a glide formation process that transforms a high vowel into a semivote (and part of the beginning of the syllable) when followed by another vowel. [25] Dittonghi /wa/ [u-a] as in roi re /w--/ [u---] as in the groin muzzle /[y-i] as in huit otto /---/ [y---] as in Juin June Semivoce /wi/ as in travail work /yj/ as in Marseille /ij/ as in bille ball /œj/ as in bille ball /@j/ as in grenouille frog /jø/ as in vieux old French of Quebec Main article: Quebec French phonology In Quebec French, long vowels are generally diphthongs in informal discourse when stressed. [ace]] as in fleur flower [ouè] as in the bank banque [-] as in thin mince [ $\tilde{p}\tilde{y}$ ] as in bon bene [ $\tilde{c}\tilde{y}$ ] as in a Catalan catalan has a series of phonetic dictongs, all begin (rising dittonghi) or terminate (falling dittonghi) in [j] or [w]. [26] Catalan dittonghi falling [aj] aigua 'water' [aw] taula 'table' [əj] mainada 'children' [əw] caurem 'we'll fall' [yj] remei 'remedy' []we 'boy' [ow] nou 'new' [ow] jou 'yoke' [uj] avui 'today' [uw] duu 'he/she's bringing' up [ja] iaia 'grandma' [wa] quatre 'four' [j? veiem 'let's see' [w? seqüència 'sequence' [je] 'sedile' [boy] ointment 'unguento' [jə] did was doing' [wə] qüestió 'question' [wi] pingüí 'penguin' [j-] iodine 'iodine' [w天] quota 'payment' [ju] iogurt 'yogurt' in standard Eastern Catalan, growing dictonghi (i.e. those starting with [j] or [w]) are only possible in the following contexts: [27] [j] in the initial position of the word, e.g. iogurt. Both occur between vowels such as in feia and veiem. In sequences [- or [kw] and vowels, e.g. glove, altitude, qüestió, pingüí (these exceptional cases even lead some scholars[28] to hypothesize the existence of rare labiovear phonemes /- and /kw/). [29] There are also some cases of compensatory dittongonce in the Mallorcan dialect so that /'troncs/ ('trunks') (in addition to eliminating the palatal ruse) develops a compensating palatal glide and surfaces such as [atrojns] (and contrasts with nonpluralized plouralized). Diftongization compensates for the loss of the palatal stop (part of the compensation for the loss of the catalan segment). There are other cases where diphthongization compensates for the loss of the loss of the catalan segment). articulation point characteristics (compensation of property losses) as in ['year') versus ['ajns] ('years'). [30] The dialect distribution of this compensatory dittongonce depends almost entirely and the extent of consonant assimilation (whether or not it is extended to the palatals). [31] Portuguese main article: Portuguese phonology Portuguese diphthongs are formed by the approximate labio-velar [w] and palatal approximant [j] with a vowel, [32] Portuguese has 14 phonemic diphthongs (10 oral and 4 nasal), [33] all falling diphthongs formed by a non-scyllabic high vowel and vowel. Brazilian Portuguese has roughly the same amount, although European and non-European dialects have slightly different pronunciations ([\*j] it is a distinctive feature of some southern and central Portuguese dialects, especially lisbon). A [w] onglide after /k/ or /1/ and before all vowels as in when ['when') or look [-w'wað- ~ ('guard') can also form growing dictonghi and triphthongs. In addition, in random language, adjacent heterosyllabic vowels can combine into dittonghi and triphthong or even sequences of them. [34] Fall of dittonghi from portuguese oral EP[33] BP EP BP sai [aj] mau [aw] sei [j] [ej] meu [ew] anéis [öj] véu [iw] mó i [天 [oj] dou [ow] fui [uj] mãe nasal [j] [èj] mão [èw] cem [õj] anões [õj] muita [õj] In addition, Phonetic diphthongs are formed in most Portuguese Brazilian dialects by the vocalization of /l/ in the syllabic tail with words such as sol [s-w] ('sun') and [suw] ('south') as well as by yodization of previous vowels /s/ or its allophone to syllable In terms such as arroz [a-ojs ~ ()[34] and /z/ (or [3 ~z]) in such terms as paz mundial [- mūdʒi'aw ~ əpa(j)z mūdzi'aw] ('world peace') and dez anos [\_year-old(j) ~ ('ten years'). Phonetically Spanish, the Spaniard has seven dipongs down and eight dittonghi on the rise. Also, during fast language, paused vowel sequences become dittonghies in which you become non-syllabic (unless they are the same vowel, in which case they merge together) as in poet ['po'eta] ('poet') and teacher ['teacher'). Spanish dictonghi are:[35][36] Spanish dictonghi falling [ai'] aire 'air' [au'] pause 'pause' [ei'] rey 'king' [eu'] neutral 'neutral' [oi'] hoy 'today' [ou'bou] 'seine fishing' [ui'] muy ' much' on the rise [ja] hacia 'verso' [wa] cuadro 'image' [je] tierra 'land' [we] fuego 'fire' [wi] fuimos 'we went' [jo] radio 'radio' [wo] cuota 'quota' [ju] viuda 'widow' Italian The existence of real dittonghi in Italian is questionable; however, a list is:[37] Italian diphthongs falling [ai'] baita 'mountain hut' [au'] car 'car' [ei]] i could 'I could' (past tense) [eu'] pleurisy '[èi]you 'you' (pl.) [ui'] he 'he' rising [ja] key 'key' [wa] ford ford ' [jè] full 'full' [wè] oak 'oak' [je] bellows [we] that 'that' [wi] guide 'guides' [jè] nail 'nail' [w'] quota 'quota' [jo] flower 'flower' [wo] watery ' [ju] feather 'feather' The second table includes only 'false' diphthongs, composed of a semivowel + a vowel, not two vowels. The situation is more nuanced in the first table: a word like baita is actually pronounced ['baj.ta] and most speakers would hyphenat it this way. A word like you would instead be pronounced and hyphenified as ['vo.i], once again without dittongo. In general, the unstressed paused (i and u/ can turn into glide into faster discourses (e.g. biennial [bi-year]; coalition [ko-aliti—tsi—o—ne] coalition) with the process that occurs most easily in syllables farther from the accent. [38] Romanian main article: Romanian Romanian Romanian phonology has two real diphthongs: /ea/ and /oa/. There are, however, a myriad of other vowel combinations (more than any other great Romance language) that are classified as vowel glides. As a result of their origin (diphthongization of medium vowels under stress), the two true diphthongs appear only in accented syllables[39] and make morphological alternations with the middle vowels /e/ and /o/. For native speakers, they sound very similar to /ja/ and /wa/. [40] There are no perfect minimum pairs to counteract /oa/ and /wa/. [9] and since /oa/ does not appear in the final syllable of a prosodic word, there are no monosyllabic words with /oa/; exceptions could include voal ('veil') and trotuar ('sidewalk'), although Chiţoran argues[41] that these are better treated as sequences of gliding vowels rather than dittonghi. In addition to these, the semivowels /j/ and /w/ can be combined (before, after, or both) with most vowels. while this probably[42] forms additional dictonghi and triphthongs, only /ea/ and /oa/ can follow a clogging-liquid cluster such as in broască ('frog') and dreagă ('repair'),[43] implying that /j/ and /w/ are limited to the syllabic boundary and therefore, strictly speaking, do not form diptonghies. Irish Celtic languages All Irish dictonghi are decreasing. [əi], written abh, amh, eabh, or eamh [iə], written ia, iai [uə], spelled ua, uai Scottish Gaelic There are 9 dictongs in Scottish Gaelic. Group 1 occurs everywhere (eu is usually [e-] before -m, e.g. Seumas). Group 2 are reflexes that occur before -II, -m, -h, -dh, -gh, and -mh. Spelling Examples 1 [iə] iarr ask [uə] ua fuar cold [ia] eu beul mouth 2 [ai] ai saill fat, cainnt speech, aimhreit riot [ei] ei seinn sing [xi] oi, ei, ai loinn badge, greim bite, saighdear soldier [wi] ui, aoi druim back, aoibhneas joy [au] a ea cam crooked, ceann head [天u] o tom mound, donn brown For more detailed explanations of Gaelic diphthongs see Scottish Gaelic orthography. Cornish The following dictongs are used in the standard written form of Cornwall. Each dittongo is given with its pronunciation Revived Middle Cornish (RMC) and Revived Late Cornish (RLC). RMC RLC Chart Example aw [a]] [æ] glaw rain ay [a]] [a]] bay kiss ew [-] blown hair ey [ə]] bleydh wolf iw [i]] liw color ow []] lowen felice oy [moy more uw [y]] [y] duw dio yw [] [live Welsh byw is traditionally divided into northern and southern dialects. To the north, some diphthongs may be short or long according to normal vowel length rules, but to the south they are always short (see Welsh phonology). Southern dialects tend to simplify dictonghi in the language (e.g. gwaith /—wai0/ is reduced to /). Grapheme North South Example ae // /ai/ maen 'stone' ai /ai/ gwaith 'work' au† /a—/ haul 'sun' aw /au, work eu /ə—/ treulio 'spend' ey teyrn 'tiranno' ew /—u, e—u/ /—u/ tew 'fat' oe /,, /—i/ moel 'bald' ou ciffrous 'excited' oi /天i/ troi 'turn' ow /天u, o-u/ /-u/ brown 'brown' wy /, u--/ /-i/ pwyll 'sense' iw /-u/ /lliw 'colour' uw /-u/ duw 'god' yw llyw '. rudder' /au is reduced to /a/ to the south, e.g. the battles of Cadau are /- (north) or /akade/ (south). Czech Slavic languages There are three dictonghi in Czech: /aè/ as in the car (almost exclusively in words of foreign origin) /eè/ as in euros (in words of (only origin) /o-/ as in koule Vowel groups ia, ie, ii, io and iu in foreign words are not considered dictonghi, they are pronounced with /j/ between vowels [,,,, , Serbian-Croatian i(j)e, as in mlijeko[44] is conventionally considered a dittongo. However, it is actually [ie] pausing or separated by a semivoco, [ije]. Some Serbo-Croatian and Serbian, these words are konj, rod, on. Finno-Phonic languages Estonian main article: Estonian phonology All nine vowels may appear as the first component of an Estonian diphthong, but only [and i or u] occur as a second component. The common Estonian dictonghi [1] aedrecinzione, garden [i] lailargo [10] kaotama lose [9] laudtavolo [e) teadmasapere [ei] leibpane [eo] teostusrealization [iu] kiustenstante [o' toastanza(s. possessive) [oe] koercane [oi] toitcibo [ui] kuiwhen, if [re] nõelago [xi] õigedestra, correct [xo] tõotuspromessa [xu] lõugmento [æe] päevgiorno [æi] täispieno [æo] näofaccia (s. possessivo) [øe] söedcarbons [øi] köiscorda There are additional dictonghi less commonly used, such as [eu] in Euroopa (Europe), [øè] in söandama (dare), and [æu] in näuguma (a mew). Finnish main article: Finnish phonology All Finnish diphthongs are decreasing. In particular, Finnish has real opening dictongs (e.g. /uo/), which are not very common crosslinguistically compared to centering dittonghi, when an intervening consonant has escaped, as in näön [næøn] instead of [næ.øn] for the näkö genitive ('view'). closure [as in laiva (ship) [ei]] as in keinu (swing) [oie] as in poika (boy) [æie] as in loiti (mother) [øie] as in koulu (school) [ey-] as in leyhyä (for waft) [æye] as in täysi (full) [and as in löytää (to find) close [uie] as in uida (swim) [yi'] as in lyijy (lead) [iu'] as in viulu (violin) [iy'] as in siistiytyä (for smarten up) opening [iee] as in Kieli (language) [uoe] as in its (swamp) [yøe] as in yö (night) Northern Sami The dialects of Western Finnmark distinguish four different qualities of opening dictonghi: /eæ/ as in leat essere /i.e. as in giella lingua /oa/ as in boahtit to come /uo/ as in vuodjat swimming In terms of quantity, northern Sami shows a three-way contrast between long, short and finally stressed dictonghi. The latter are distinguished from long and short dittonghi for a second component markedly and stressed. The amount of dittongo is not indicated in the spelling. Semitic Semitic languages Maltese has seven declining dictonghi, although they can be considered phonetically VC sequences. []] ej o gti [aj] aj o gti [-] oj []] iw []] ew [aw] aw o gtu [ow or gtu Sino-Tibetan languages Mandarin Chinese Rising sequences in Mandarin are usually considered as a combination of a medial semivowel ([j], [w], or []) plus a vowel, while shooting sequences in Mandarin are usually considered as a combination of a medial semivowel ([j], [w], or []) plus a vowel, while shooting sequences in Mandarin are usually considered as a combination of a medial semivowel ([j], [w], or []) plus a vowel, while shooting sequences in Mandarin are usually considered as a combination of a medial semivowel ([j], [w], or []) plus a vowel, while shooting sequences in Mandarin are usually considered as a combination of a medial semivowel ([j], [w], or []) plus a vowel, while shooting sequences in Mandarin are usually considered as a combination of a medial semivowel ([j], [w], or []) plus a vowel, while shooting sequences in Mandarin are usually considered as a combination of a medial semivowel ([j], [w], or []) plus a vowel, while shooting sequences in Mandarin are usually considered as a combination of a medial semivowel ([j], [w], or []) plus a vowel, while shooting sequences in Mandarin are usually considered as a combination of a medial semivowel ([j], [w], or []) plus a vowel, while shooting sequences in Mandarin are usually considered as a combination of a medial semivowel ([j], [w], or []) plus a vowel, while shooting sequences in Mandarin are usually considered as a combination of a medial semivowel ([j], [w], or []) plus a vowel, while shooting sequences in Mandarin are usually considered as a combination of a medial semivowel ([j], [w], or []) plus a vowel, while shooting sequences in Mandarin are usually considered as a combination of a medial semivowel ([j], [w], or []) plus a vowel, while shooting sequences in Mandarin are usually considered as a combination of a medial semivowel ([j], [w], or []) plus a vowel, while sho are considered as a dittongo. ai: [ai—], as in ài (, love) ei: [ei], as in lèi (累, tired) ao: [,], as in dào (,) ou: [o—], as in dao (, bean) has eleven dictongs. aai: [a—i—], as in baau3 (, explode) ai: [,], as in gai1 (雞, chicken) au: [,], as in au1 (, hook) ei: [ei—], as in gai1 (, machine) eu: [——u—], as in deu6 (, launch) iu: [i —u—], as in Giu3 (叫, call) oi: [,], as in oi3 (, love) ou: [ou—], as in gou1 (, high) ui: [u—y], as in pui4 (陪, accompany) eui: [,] as in zeoi3 (醉, drunk) Tai-Kadai Thai languages In addition to the vowel nuclei that follow or precede /j/ and /w/, Thai has three dictonghi that exist as short-long pairs: [47 ua u:a] , Vietnamese has three dithongs: [iə—] ia~iê [uə—] ngiwa (cado/l'm falling), has four native dictongo and can be located at the beginning, center, and end of words. [48] they are: /aie/: balairung ('hall'), kedai ('shop'), pandai ('smart') /au-/: autodidact'), taufik (Indonesian name),kerbau ('buffalo'), limau ('lemon') /oie/ (or /o/o/ in Indonesian ): boikot ('boycott'), amboi (an expression when amazed) /ei -/: eigendom ('property'), survei ('survey') See also Digraph (spelling) Hiatus Index of phonetic articles Table of vowels Monophthong Semivowel Triphthong. Dictionary.com whole. Random House. ^ Definition of DITTONGO. www.merriam-webster.com^ Definition of Dittongo on SIL International, accessed January 17, 2008 ^ FileFormat.Info, page on the combination of short inverted under ^ Used for example by Donaldson, Bruce C. (1993), 1. Pronunciation, A Grammar of Afrikaans, Mouton de Gruyter, pp. 8–9, ISBN 9783110134261 The afferma che i dittonghi afrikaans / eə øə oə/, o Usato ad esempio da Mangold, Max (2005), Das Aussprachewörterbuch (6a ed.), Duden, pp. 36–37, ISBN 978-3411040667. L'autore trascrive i dittonghi (ai au eu) come [ai au oy]. Tuttavia, a pagina 36, ammette che foneticamente, [aɪ au oy]. Tuttavia, a pagina 36, ammette che foneticamente, [aɪ au oy]. fonologico contranst (a1) da (a1) ^ a b Chitoran (2002a:203) ^ Crystal, David (2008). Dizionario di Linguistica e Fonetica. Wiley. pp. dittongo. ^ Richard M. Hogg, Norman Blake, R. W. Burchfield, The Cambridge History of the English Language, CUP 1992, p. 49. ^ Mangrio, Riaz Ahmed (22 giugno 2016). The Morphology of Loanwords in Urdu: The Persian, Arabic and English Strands. Cambridge Scholars Publishing. 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