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A

The first letter of the Latin letter. For Articles in English, see A ɑ (words) for other uses, see A (disambiguation) for technical reasons. <2> <7>[ɒ][æ][ɛ][ɔ][e][ʌ]/eᵊ| Unicode codeU+044,004,000,000,000,000 000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 U+0061 Position 1 Numeric value: 1HistoryDevelopment A αA ATime interval ~-700 to present Æ • Ä • Â • Ɑ • Λ • ∀ Ɑ • • ₳ • (A) • (a) • (a) • (a) • 🅐 register ⲁAЯƏÃ□ɹlʞ←ʞʌɾU ɯ অঅজVariations (see below) OtherOther characters commonly used with a(x), ae, eau, the same number1This article contains the IPA phonetic symbol if there is no proper display support. For introduction to IPA symbols, see Help:IPA Basic font ISO Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu V v Ww Yy Zz vte A or as the first letter and the first vowel letter of modern English alphabet and basic Latin letter ISO, the name of the English is (pronounced / ⁰|eɪ /) plural [nb 1], it is shaped like the ancient Greek alpha alphabet, which comes from it. The uppercase version consists of tilted sides on both sides of the triangle, which are spread in the middle with horizontal bands. Two lowercase versions can be written: version a and ɑ. The latter is often used in handwriting and fonts, especially fonts that are intended to be read by children and found in italics. In English grammar a and variables of an as an indefinite article, the Egyptian history Phoenician aletic Greek Alpha Etruscan A Latin / Cyrillic A Boeotian 800-700 BC Greek Uncial Latin 300 AD Uncial, the oldest ancestor of A is aleph (also written 'aleph), the first letter of the Letter of Fenician, [3], which consists of all. It is also called abjad to distinguish from the actual characters). On the other hand, the ancestors of aleph may have been the symbolic figure of the head of a cow in the protocytic script[4] influenced by Egyptian-style hieroglyphs as the triangular head with two horns extended. Its name is thought to correspond to Paleo-Hebrew or Arabic aleph closely, Blackletter A Uncial A Another Blackletter A Modern Roman A Modern Italic A Modern script A, when the ancient Greeks adopted the letters, they did not use them for letters to represent the glottal pause - the consonant sounds, the letters described in the Finician and other Semitic languages. That is the first phone of phoenician pronunciation of letters, so they use their version marks to represent the vowel. In the oldest Greek inscription after the Greek dark ages dating to the 8th century BC, the letters were placed on the side, but in later Greek letters are generally similar to modern uppercase letters, although many local varieties can be distinguished by shortening one leg or the angle at which the cross line is located. The Etruscans brought Greek letters to their civilization on the Italian peninsula and left the letter unchanged. Later, the Romans brought the Etruscan letters to latin, and the resulting letters are preserved in Latin letters that will be used in many languages, including English. The first is the monumental or lapidary style, which is used when writing on rocks or other permanent media, there is also a cursed style used for everyday writing or utilities, which are made on more rotten surfaces, as the rotten appearance of these textures has not many examples of this style, as there are many surviving examples of different types of curses, such as majuscule curses, curses, minus and semi-subtraction. Variables are also available in the middle between monumental forms and curses. Known variables include semi-ethnic, early, ethnic and subsequent semi-social. The printing variables include two-tier a and a single layer ɑ.At the end of the Roman Empire (AD 5th century), many variants of minus curse developed through Western Europe. Among these are negative Semi-Italian, Merovingian scripts in France, Visigothic scripts in Spanish, and Insular or Anglo-Irish semi-uncial or Anglo-Saxon majuscule of the UK. In the 9th century, Caroline's script, which resembled the current format, was the main form used to make books before the advent of print media. This form is derived from the previous form combination. Italy in the 15th century saw the formation of two main species known today. These variables form italics and Romans derived from the Caroline script version. The italic format, also known as script A, is used in most current handwriting and consists of circles and vertical lines. This gradually evolved from a fiveth century style similar to the Tau Greek alphabet in the hands of medieval Irish and English writers. Roman patterns are most commonly used in printed materials. It consists of small loops with an arc above it (a), both derived from the maju school (capital) inches. Handwriting is common to join the left leg and underscore the landscape as a single loop, as shown by the non-social version shown. Many fonts make the right leg vertical. In some of these serif, the starting right leg stroke develops into an arc, resulting in a printed pattern, while in others it was discarded, resulting in a modern handwriting pattern. Graphic designers refer to italic and roman patterns as single layers a and two layers a respectively. Italic types are typically used to mark accents or generally to separate part of the text from the rest (set to Roman type). There are some cases in addition to the italic type that the script a (ɑ), also known as Latin Alpha, is used in contrast to Latin a (as in the universal pronunciation letter). Used in the system to write the name of the letter. ⟨a⟩ in European languages, please note that / a / and / / may vary ergonomically between [a]ɑ, Additional English: English pronunciation ⟨a⟩ in modern English orthography, the letter ⟨a⟩ refers to at least seven different vowels: near-open front vowel / æ / as in the sheet ɑ:; As in aces and majors (usually when ⟨a⟩ followed by one or sometimes two consonants and then another vowel letter) - i.e., This comes from a long central English, followed by a grand vowel change; a modified pattern of the above sounds that occurred before ⟨r⟩ as in Squares and Mary; rounded pools; shorter rounded pools (not available in General American) in and all that; in many unstitched syllables, as in about solar micromarks. The sequence ⟨a⟩ does not occur in the original English word. However, ⟨a⟩ occurs in many common digraphs, all with their own voice or voice, especially ⟨ai⟩, ⟨au⟩, ⟨AW⟩, ⟨ay⟩, ⟨ea⟩ and ⟨a⟩ ⟨a⟩ are the third most common characters in English (after ⟨e⟩ and ⟨t⟩), and the second most common in Spanish and French. In the study, on average, about 3.68% of the letters used in English text were ⟨a⟩ while the numbers were 6.22% in Spanish and 3.95% in French[8]. ⟨a⟩ refers to an open unchecked pool, such as /a/, /ä/, or /ɑ/ The exception is Saanich, where ⟨a⟩ (and glyph Á) refer to the /pool/ / other system in phonetic and pronunciation nouns: in international letters. ⟨a⟩ Used for uncontrolled front open pools ⟨ä⟩ Used for uncontrolled and ⟨ɑ⟩ open pools. Used for opening back. Pools in X-SAMPA ⟨a⟩ Used for unsolved front open pools and ⟨A⟩ Used for open pools Use other main articles: A (disambiguation) In algebra, the letters, along with other letters at the beginning of the letter, are used to display the known volume, while the letters at the end of the letter (x, y, z) are used to display unknown quantities. In capital geometry, A, B, C, etc. is used to represent the radiation line section. [5] Capital A is often used as one of the letters to represent an angle in a lowercase triangle that represents the opposite angle on the A side.[4] A is often used to represent something or someone of a better quality or more famous or status: A-A or A+ the best grade that can be determined. Such associations may have an allure effect because exposure to the letter A is found to improve efficiency compared to other characters. Use A as a prefix in some words, such as asymmetry, meaning no or no (from Greek) in English grammar, a, and the variable of an is an indefinite article. Related descendants and related characters in latin letters Æ æ: Latin letter AE ligature A with special characters: Å Å Ǻ ǻ Ą ą acum á á Ă ă Ắ ắ Ằ ằ Ẳ ẳ Ẵ ẵ Ấ ấ Ầ ầ Ẩ ẩ Ẫ ẫ Ậ ậ Ǎ ǎ Ⱥ ⱥ ɑ ᴀ Ɑ ɐ Ⱨ ⱨ Ą ą Ą Ą Ă Ă Ä ä pronunciation letters Á Á ă ă Ắ Ằ Ą Ą Â â ąậậą ą Ɑ ɑ ą Ą a ą ą This represents a seamless open-back pool in ɑ: Latin lowercase alpha lettering with retroflex hook[11] ∀ ɐ: Turn A, which represents a near-open central pool in IPA Ʌ ʌ: Turn V (also known as wedge, This represents a seamless central open pool in the IPA Ɒ ɒ: Turned alpha/ script A, which represents an open-back rounded pool in the IPA ɒ: small modifier letters turn alpha[11] ᴀ: Small capital A symbols are outdated or not standardized in international pronunciation. Characters used to display various sounds (mostly open vowels). ɐ: Modifier letters are used in uralic pronunciation letters (UPA)[12] ₐ: Small sub-descriptions used in Indo-European studies[13] æ: small letters that roll back schwa are used in the Teuthonista pronunciation transcription system.[14] □ □ : Glottal A Ugaritic symbols and abbreviations # : Å ordinance indicator : Ångström ∀: Turn The letter A is used in predicate logic to identify the universal volume (for everyone) @ : at the ₳ mark: ancestors and Argentinian brothers in another letter. ℵ: Semi-typed letter Aleph, the following symbols are derived. A ɑ: Greek alpha letter, which the following letters received.[17] Aa : Cyrillic A[18] ⱥ ⱥ : Coptic Alpha[19] A: Old Italic A, the ancestor of modern Latin A[21]𐌀 𐍀: Gothic aza/asks[required reference] Ա ա: Armenian ayb calculates code, letters, samples, Latin names. Latin Alphabet Lowercase A Decimal HexagonAl Encoding 65 U+0041 97 U+0 061 UTF-8 65 41 97 61 Numeric Character Reference & #65; A a a EBCDIC clan 193 C1 129 81 ASCII 1 65 41 97 61 1 for ASCII-based encoding including DOS, Windows, ISO-8859 and Macintosh clan of other cryptography NATO code, Alpha pronunciation ▬▬▬ flag signal semaphore American alphabet manual (ASL fingerspel) braille-1 character point includes English alphabetical text as the name of the letter of the letter. The plural of the letter itself is displayed as A or of footnote ^b Simpson. & Weiner 1989, p. 1 ^ McCarter 1974, p. 54 ^ b c Hoiberg 2010, p. 1 ^ b c d Hall-Quest 1997, p. 1 ^ b c d Diringer 2000, p. 1 ^ Gelb & Whiting 1998, p. 45 ^ Anon 2004 ^ Anon 2006 ^ Ciani & Sheldon 2010, pp. 99–100 ^ Luciani, Jené (2009) Bra Book: Fashion recipes to find the perfect bra, Volz Ralph Dallas, TX: หนังสือเบนเบลล่า, Inc. p. 13. 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