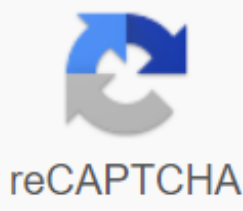




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C. This article is about the Latin script letter. For the voiceless palatal fricative represented by ç in the IPA, see Voiceless palatal fricative. Evolution from Visigoth to modern Ç. Ç or ç (c-cedilla) is a Latin script letter, used in the Albanian, Azerbaijani, Manx, Tatar, Turkish, Turkmen, Kurdish, Zazaki, and Romance alphabets. Romance languages that use this letter include Catalan, French, Friulian, Ligurian, Occitan, and Portuguese as a variant of the letter C. It is also occasionally used in Crimean Tatar and in Tajik (when written in the Latin script) to represent the /d͡ʒ/ sound. It is often retained in the spelling of loanwords from any of these languages in English, Basque, Dutch, Spanish and other Latin script spelled languages. It was first used for the sound of the voiceless alveolar affricate /t͡s/ in Old Spanish and stems from the Visigothic form of the letter z (𐌆). The phoneme originated in Vulgar Latin from the palatalization of the plosives /t/ and /k/ in some conditions. Later, /t͡s/ changed into /s/ in many Romance languages and dialects. Spanish has not used the symbol since an orthographic reform in the 18th century (which replaced ç with the now-devoiced z), but it was adopted for writing other languages. In the International Phonetic Alphabet, /ç/ represents the voiceless palatal fricative. Usage as a letter variant in various languages In many languages, (ç) represents the "soft" sound /s/ where a (c) would normally represent the "hard" sound /k/. These include: Catalan. Known as *ce trencada* ('broken C') in this language, where it can be used before ⟨a⟩, ⟨o⟩, ⟨u⟩ or at the end of a word. Some examples of words with ⟨ç⟩ are *amenança* ('menace'), *torçat* ('twisted'), *xoriço* ('chorizo'), *forçut* ('strong'), *dolç* ('sweet') and *caça* ('hunting'). A well-known word with this character is *Barça*, a common Catalan clipping of Futbol Club Barcelona. French (*cé* *cédille*): *français* ('French'), *garçon* ('boy'), *façade* ('frontage'), *grinçant* ('squeaking'), *leçon* ('lesson'), *reçu* ('received' [past participle]). French does not use the character at the end of a word but it can occur at the beginning of a word (e.g., *ça*, 'that').<sup>[1]</sup> Occitan (*ce* *cedilha*): *torçut* ('twisted'), *cò* ('this'), *ça que la* ('nevertheless'), *braç* ('arm'), *brèç* ('cradle'), *voraç* ('voracious'). It can occur at the beginning of a word. Portuguese (*cê*-*cedilha* or *cê* *cedilhado*): it is used before ⟨a⟩, ⟨o⟩, ⟨u⟩: *taça* ('cup'), *braço* ('arm'), *açúcar* ('sugar'). Modern Portuguese does not use the character at the beginning or at the end of a word (the nickname for *Conceição* is *São*, not *Ção*). According to a Portuguese grammar written in 1550, the letter ç had the sound of /dz/ around that time. Another grammar written around 1700 would say that the letter ç sounds like /s/, which shows a phonetic evolution that is still valid today. In other languages, it represents the voiceless postalveolar affricate /t͡ʃ/ (like ⟨ch⟩ in English chalk): Friulian (*c cun* *cedilie*) before ⟨a⟩, ⟨o⟩, ⟨u⟩ or at the end of a word. Turkish: *çelik* ('steel'), *çilek* ('strawberry'), and *çamur* ('mud'). In Manx, it is used in the digraph ⟨çh⟩, which also represents /t͡ʃ/, to differentiate it from normal ⟨ch⟩, which represents /x/. In loanwords only In Basque, ⟨ç⟩ (known as *ze hautsia*) is used in the loanword *curaçao*. In Dutch, it can be found in some words from French and Portuguese, such as *façade*, *reçu*, *Provençaals* and *Curaçao*. In English, ⟨ç⟩ is used in loanwords such as *façade* and *limaçon* (although the cedilla mark is often dropped: (facade), (limacon)). In modern Spanish it can appear in loanwords, especially in Catalan proper nouns. Usage as a separate letter in various languages It represents the voiceless postalveolar affricate /t͡ʃ/ in the following languages: the 4th letter of the Albanian alphabet. the 4th letter of the Azerbaijani alphabet. the 5th letter of the Tatar alphabet (based on Zamanâlif). the 4th letter of the Turkish alphabet. the 3rd letter of the Turkmen alphabet. the 4th letter of the Zazaki alphabet. It previously represented a voiceless palatal click /ɕ/ in Juǀ'hoansi and Naro, though the former has replaced it with ⟨ʃ⟩ and the latter with ⟨tɕ⟩. The similarly shaped letter the (Ç ç) is used in the Cyrillic alphabets of Bashkir and Chuvash to represent /θ/ and /ç/, respectively. It also represents the retroflex flap /ɭ/ in the Rohingya Latin alphabet. Computer Character Ç ç Unicode name LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA Encodings decimal hex decimal hex Unicode 199 U+00C7 231 U+00E7 UTF-8 195 135 C3 87 195 167 C3 A7 Numeric character reference Ç Ç ç Named character reference Ç ç Input On Albanian, French, Portuguese, Spanish, Turkish and Italian keyboards, Ç is directly available as a separate key; however, on most other keyboards, including the US and British keyboard, a combination of keys must be used: In the US-International keyboard layout, these are ' followed by either C or ⌘ Shift+C. Alternatively one may press AltGr+, or AltGr+ ⌘ Shift+,. In classic Mac OS and macOS, these are ⌘ Opt+C and ⌘ Opt+⌘ Shift+C for lower- and uppercase, respectively. In the X Window System and many Unix consoles, one presses sequentially Compose, , and either C or ⌘ Shift+C. Alternatively, one may press AltGr+= and then either C or ⌘ Shift+C. In Microsoft Windows, these are Alt+0231 or Alt+135 for lowercase and Alt+0199 or Alt+128 for uppercase. In Microsoft Word, these are Ctrl+,, and then either C or ⌘ Shift+C. The HTML character entity references are ç and Ç for lower- and uppercase, respectively. In TeX and LaTeX, \c is used for adding the cedilla accent to a letter, so \c{c} produces "ç". See also 4 References ^ The French Academy online dictionary also gives çà and çûdra. Look up Ç or ç in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Citigroup (C) delivered earnings and revenue surprises of 4.40% and 3.80%, respectively, for the quarter ended December 2019. Do the numbers hold clues to what lies ahead for the stock? Stocks ... An operator is a symbol that tells the compiler to perform specific mathematical or logical functions. C language is rich in built-in operators and provides the following types of operators – == Checks if the values of two operands are equal or not. If yes, then the condition becomes true. (A == B ... 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