I'm not a bot

See also: I and Appendix:Variations of "i" Translingual edit English Wikipedia has an article on:iWikipedia Etymology 1 edit Lower case variation of upper case I, from Ancient Greek letter I (Ι, “Ιota”). Letter edit i (upper case I) The ninth letter of the basic modern Latin alphabet. Letter edit i (upper case İ) In the Turkish alphabet and its descendants, the lower-case form of dotted capital İ, which contrasts with ı as the lower-case form of dotless capital I. See also edit Derived symbols j i — IPA İ and ı — Turkish Similar and related symbols Etymology 2 edit (mathematics, imaginary number): abbreviation of imaginary (engineering, electric current): abbreviation of French intensité du courant first used by M. André-Marie Ampère (computer programming, generic index): abbreviation of index (linguistics): abbreviation of identity Pronunciation edit English Wikipedia has an article on:Close front unrounded vowelWikipedia Pronunciation of IPA [iː]:(file) Symbol edit i (mathematics, often in italics or bold) The imaginary unit; a fixed square root of -1. Graphically, i {\displaystyle i} is shown on the vertical (y-axis) plane. Synonym: j a+bi with a is real part and b is imaginary part (engineering, often in bold) The current flow in an electric circuit, frequently measured in amperes. v=ir (Ohm's Law) (mathematics, programming) A common variable name representing a generic index, especially in loops. Synonym: j (IPA, romanization) a close front unrounded vowel. (superscript (ⁱ), IPA) [i]-coloring, an [i] on-glide or off-glide (a diphthong), or a weak, fleeting, epenthetic or echo [i]. (international standards) transliterates Indic (or equivalent). (financial mathematics) annual effective interest rate (subscript, linguistics) indicates that two items are identical or coreferential (refer to the same thing). E.g. CViCVi means a sequence of consonant-vowel-consonant-vowel, where the two V's are the same vowel; Sallyi ... shei means that 'she' refers to 'Sally'. A second identity may be indicated with j. Etymology 3 edit Lower case form of upper case Roman numeral I, apparently derived from the shape of a notch scored across a tally stick. Alternative forms edit Numeral edit i (lower case Roman numeral, upper case I) cardinal number one. (music) minor tonic triad See also edit Next: ii (2) Roman numerals Gallery edit Letter styles Uppercase and lowercase versions of I, in normal and italic type Uppercase and lowercase I in Fraktur See also edit Other representations of I: English edit Etymology 1 edit From Latin i, minuscule of I. Pronunciation edit Letter edit i (lower case, upper case I, plural is or i's) Usage notes edit The English letter i represents many different sounds, often the diphthong /aɪ/ (from Middle English /iː/), as in the pronoun I, or /ɪ/ as in bit. See also edit (Latin script letters) letter; Aa, Bb, Cc, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, Hh, Ii, Jj, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Pp, Qq, Rr, Ss, Tt, Uu, Vv, Ww, Xx, Yy, Zz Number edit i (lower case, upper case I) Noun edit i (plural ies) The name of the Latin-script letter I/i. the position of an i-dot (the dot of an i) i-mutation, i-umlaut Alternative forms edit Derived terms edit Translations edit See also edit (Latin-script letter names) letter; a, bee, cee, dee, e, ef, gee, aitch, i, jay, kay, el, em, en, o, pee, cue, ar, ess, tee, u, vee, double-u, ex, wye, zee/zed (Category: en:Latin letter names) Etymology 2 edit From Old English iċ. Pronunciation edit IPA(key): /aɪ/ Rhymes: -aɪ Homophones: aye, eye Pronoun edit i (nonstandard) Alternative letter-case form of I. 1762, Benj[amin] Stillingfleet, Miscellaneous Tracts Relating to Natural History, Husbandry, and Physick. To Which Is Added the Calendar of Flora., 2nd edition, London: […] R. and J. Dodsley, […]; S. Baker, […]; and T. Payne, […], pages 30 and 32:Here follow ſome ſew lines in the original, which not underſtanding i have omitted. […] Laſtly that amidſt ſo many viciſſitudes of fortune, to which I have been expoſed, amongſt all the goods, i ſay, and evils, the joyfull and gloomy, the pleaſing, and diſagreeable circumſtances of life, thou endowedſt me with an equal, conſtant, manly, and ſuperior ſpirit on every occaſion. Usage notes edit Also used in instant messaging due to limitations of entering capitals on a mobile phone's keypad. Sometimes to indicate informality, primarily in typed media Etymology 3 edit Abbreviations. (Stenoscript) a word-initial letter (ˌi) (Stenoscript) the long vowel /aɪ/ at the end of a word, or before a final consonant that is not /dʒ, v, z/. (Note: the final consonant is not written.) (Stenoscript) the words if, is, it, its Acehnese edit Pronunciation edit Noun edit i References edit Adangme edit Pronoun edit i I I suɔ mo. — I love you. Albanian edit Pronunciation edit Letter edit i (lower case, upper case I) See also edit (Latin-script letters) shkronjë; A a, B b, C c, Ç ç, D d, Dh dh, E e, Ë ë, F f, G g, Gj gj, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, Ll ll, M m, N n, Nj nj, O o, P p, Q q, R r, Rr rr, S s, Sh sh, T t, Th th, U u, V v, X x, Xh xh, Y y, Z z, Zh zh Preposition edit i m masculine singular preposition of (+ dative) Fisi i Malësorëve. — The tribe of Highlanders. Fisi i Malësorëvet. — The tribe of the Highlanders. Article edit i m masculine singular nominative adjectival article the Shkurt. I shkurt. I shkurti. — Short. Short one. The short one. or Short. Shorty. The shorty. Madh. I madhi zot. / Zoti i madh. — Great. The great god. See also edit See Appendix:Albanian adjectival articles for other forms. Numeral edit i (Gheg) edit Alemannic German edit Pronoun edit i (unstressed) I (first-person singular pronoun) Synonym: (stressed) ich Ama edit Pronunciation edit Noun edit i Anambé edit Noun edit i Further reading edit Paul Ehrenreich, Materialien zur Sprachenkunde Brasiliens IV: Vocabulare der Guajajara und Anambē (Para) (1895) (i) Wolf Dietrich, Correspondências fonológicas e lexicais entre Karitiána (Arikém, Tupí) e Tupí-Guaraní (y) Araweté edit Noun edit i References edit Aruá edit Noun edit i References edit Azerbaijani edit Pronunciation edit Letter edit i (lower case, upper case İ) See also edit (Latin script letters) hərf; Aa, Bb, Cc, Çç, Dd, Ee, Əə, Ff, Gg, Ğğ, Hh, Xx, Iı, İi, Jj, Kk, Qq, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Öö, Pp, Rr, Ss, Şş, Tt, Uu, Üü, Vv, Yy, Zz Bambara edit Pronoun edit í Basque edit Pronunciation edit Letter edit i (lower case, upper case I) See also edit (Latin-script letters) A a, B b, C c, (Ç ç), D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L, l, M m, N n, Ñ ñ, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, (Ü ü), V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z Noun edit i (indeclinable) The name of the Latin-script letter I/i. See also edit (Latin-script letter names) a, be, ze, de, e, efe, ge, hatxe, i, jota, ka, ele, eme, ene, eñe, o, pe, ku, erre, ese, te, u, uve, uve bikoitz, ixa, i greko, zeta Bavarian edit Alternative forms edit Etymology edit From Middle High German ich, from Old High German ih, from Proto-West Germanic *ik. Cognates include German ich and Yiddish איך (ikh). Pronunciation edit IPA(key): /i(ː)/, (stressed) [iː], (unstressed) [ɪ], [e] Pronoun edit i I 2013, “I halts nit aus [I can't endure it]”, performed by Hannah:I halts nit aus, des Scheißgefühl, i kann di doch liaben wann und wo i will!I can't endure this shitty feeling, I can, after all, love you when and where I want! See also edit Bislama edit Particle edit i Borôro edit Pronunciation edit Noun edit i Bourguignon edit Alternative forms edit Etymology edit From Old French je, from Vulgar Latin eo, from Latin ego. Near cognates include Franc-Comtois i and standard French je. Pronoun edit i I I panse qu'i seus maulaide. — I think that I'm sick. I t'aime. — I love you. we edit See Appendix:Bourguignon personal pronouns. Cameroon Pidgin edit Alternative forms edit he, she, it (in higher registers closer to English with corresponding gender distinction) il, ele (Camfranglais with Romance gender distinction) Pronunciation edit Pronoun edit i 3rd person singular subject personal pronoun See also edit Cameroon Pidgin personal pronouns singular plural Subject personal pronouns 1st person I we, wu 2nd person you wuna 3rd person i dey Object and topic personal pronouns 1st person me we 2nd person you wuna 3rd person yi, -am dem, -am Catalan edit Etymology 1 edit Pronunciation edit IPA(key): (Central, Balearic, Valencia) ['i] Noun edit i f (plural is) the Latin letter I (lowercase i) Derived terms edit Etymology 2 edit From Old Catalan e. Pronunciation edit IPA(key): (Central, Balearic, Valencia) [i] Homophone: hi Rhymes: -i Conjunction edit i and; used to connect two similar words, phrases, sentences, etc.; as well as; together with; in addition to Hi ha moltes colomes i teuladins. — There are many pigeons and sparrows. Ella escriu els articles i ell els il·lustra amb els seus dibuixos. — She writes the articles and he illustrates them with his drawings. Alternative forms edit y (obsolete) e (medieval, obsolete) References edit “i”, in Diccionari de la llengua catalana [Dictionary of the Catalan Language] (in Catalan), second edition, Institute of Catalan Studies [Catalan: Institut d'Estudis Catalans], 2007 April “i”, in Gran Diccionari de la Llengua Catalana, Grup Enciclopèdia Catalana, 2025. “i” in Diccionari normatiu valencià, Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua. “i” in Diccionari català-valencià-balear, Antoni Maria Alcover and Francesc de Borja Moll, 1962. Cèmuhî edit Etymology edit From Proto-Oceanic *kutu. Noun edit i References edit Jim Hollyman,K. J. Hollyman, Études sur les langues du Nord de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, page 52, 1999 Central Mazahua edit Pronunciation edit Letter edit i (upper case I) A letter of the Mazahua alphabet. See also edit (Latin-script letters) A a, Ꞓ ꞓ, Ą ą, B b, C c, C' c', Cj cj, Cu cu, C'u c'u, Cju cju, Ch ch, Ch' ch', Chj chj, D d, Dy dy, E e, Ɛ ɛ, Ę ę, G g, Gu gu, Hu hu, 'Hu 'hu, I i, Ị ị, J j, J' j', Jm jm, Jn jn, Jñ jñ, Ju ju, Jy jy, L l, M m, M' m', N n, N' n', Ñ ñ, Ñ' ñ', O o, Ø ø, Ǫ ǫ, P p, Pj pj, R r, S s, T t, T' t', Tj tj, Ts ts, Ts' ts', Tsj tsj, U u, Ʊ ʊ, Ṵ ṵ, X x, Z z, Zh zh, ' Chuukese edit Pronoun edit i edit Cimbrian edit Alternative forms edit Etymology edit From Middle High German ich, from Old High German ih, from Proto-West Germanic *ik. Cognate with German ich, English I. Pronoun edit i (Luserna) I I hân an pruadar un a sbestar. — I have a brother and a sister. Inflection edit References edit Classical Nahuatl edit Pronunciation edit Verb edit ī Cornish edit Alternative forms edit (Revived Late Cornish) jei Etymology edit From Proto-Celtic *eyes. Cognate with Breton i, Irish and Scottish Gaelic iad, Manx ad, and Welsh hwy. Pronoun edit i they (3rd person plural subject pronoun) their, they (3rd person plural enclitic pronoun, used to reinforce previous pronoun) Ple ethons i?Where did they go? See also edit 1 Uncommon. 2 hun and ins have been suggested as non-binary 3rd person singular pronouns, though these have not yet officially adopted. 3 Infrequently used as a formal alternative to the singular. S Triggers soft mutation A Triggers aspirate mutation M Triggers mixed mutation Corsican edit Etymology edit From the earlier li. Compare Italian i (“the”) and Romanian îi (“them”). Article edit i m pl (masculine singular u, feminine singular a, feminine plural e) Usage notes edit Before a vowel, i turns into l'. Pronoun edit i m pl Usage notes edit Before a vowel, i turns into l'. See also edit References edit Czech edit Etymology edit From Proto-Slavic *i. Pronunciation edit IPA(key): /ɪ/ Conjunction edit i and (also), and even Synonyms: (Moravian) aj, (Moravian) aji even (implying an extreme example, used at the beginning of sentences) Synonyms: (Moravian) aj, (Moravian) aji I slepá veverka někdy najde ořech. — Even a blind squirrel finds an acorn sometimes. Derived terms edit Further reading edit Dalmatian edit Etymology edit From Latin illī, nominative masculine plural of ille. Compare Italian i, gli. Article edit i the; masculine plural definite article edit Dama (Sierra Leone) edit Etymology edit Likely cognate with Vai [script needed] (i, “you”). Pronoun edit i The meaning of this term is uncertain. Possibilities include: I (first-person singular personal pronoun) you (second-person singular person pronoun) Usage notes edit The rememberer who glossed this word did so as "I", but Dalby proposes that this is an error, based on the Vai pronouns. References edit Dalby, T. D. P. (1963) “The extinct language of Dama”, in Sierra Leone Language Review, volume 2, Freetown: Fourah Bay College, pages 50–54 Danish edit Pronunciation edit Rhymes: -i Homophone: I Rhymes: -i: Etymology 1 edit From Old Norse í, from Proto-Germanic *in, from Proto-Indo-European *en. Preposition edit i in, inside Indicates exponentiation. tre i femte — three to the power of five (Short for tre i femte potens (“three in fifth power”); note that the exponent is in the ordinal form.) for (some duration) Jeg har boet her i tre år. — I have lived here for three years. Used to indicate a past time or period when something took place. Han fyldte seks år i mandags. — He turned six years old on Monday. Used to indicate regular presence in a location. Pigen går i gymnasiet og er 17 år. — The girl goes to high school and is 17 years old. Used in conjunction with time to indicate a number of minutes before a full hour. fem minutter i tolv — five minutes to twelve Used when indicating that something is happening or repeated a number of times within each time period. tre gange i timen — three times a day Indicates affiliation with a profession. professor i fysik — professor of physics Etymology 2 edit From Old Danish æ, e, from Old Norse æ, ei, ey, from Proto-Germanic *aiwi (“forever”), *aiwaz. May always be used as a prefix. Adverb edit i (archaic) always, forever Synonyms: altid, stedse, evig, bestandig, idelig References edit “i” in Ordbog over det danske Sprog Drehu edit Pronunciation edit Noun edit i References edit Tyron, D.T., Hackman, B. (1983) Solomon Islands languages: An internal classification. Cited in: "Dehu" in Greenhill, S.J., Blust, R., & Gray, R.D. (2008). The Austronesian Basic Vocabulary Database: From Bioinformatics to Lexomics. Evolutionary Bioinformatics, 4:271–283. Leenhardt, M. (1946) Langues et dialectes de l'Austro-Mèlanèsie. Cited in: ""nDe'u" in Greenhill, S.J., Blust, R., & Gray, R.D. (2008). The Austronesian Basic Vocabulary Database: From Bioinformatics to Lexomics. Evolutionary Bioinformatics, 4:271–283. Dutch edit Pronunciation edit Rhymes: -i (letter name): IPA(key): /i/ Homophone: ie Letter edit i (lower case, upper case I) The ninth letter of the Dutch alphabet, written in the Latin script. See also edit (Latin-script letters) letter; A a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, IJ ij, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z Elfdalian edit Etymology edit From Old Norse í, from Proto-Germanic *in. Cognate with Swedish i. Preposition edit i Emilian edit Alternative forms edit j- (before vowels) -i (after consonant) -j (after vowels) Etymology edit From Latin illī (“they”) (nominative plural of ille). Pronunciation edit IPA(key): /i/ Hyphenation: i Pronoun edit i (personal) (nominative case, masculine) they (accusative case, masculine) them edit Esperanto edit Pronunciation edit (letter name): IPA(key): /i/ (phoneme): IPA(key): /i/ Letter edit i (lower case, upper case I) See also edit (Latin script letters) litero; Aa, Bb, Cc, Ĉĉ, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, Ĝĝ, Hh, Ĥĥ, Ii, Jj, Ĵĵ, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Pp, Rr, Ss, Ŝŝ, Tt, Uu, Ŭŭ, Vv, Zz Noun edit i (accusative singular i-on, plural i-oj, accusative plural i-ojn) The name of the Latin-script letter I/i. See also edit (Latin-script letter names) litero; a, bo, co, ĉo, do, e, fo, go, ĝo, ho, ĥo, i, ĵo, ĵo, ko, lo, mo, no, o, po, ro, so, ŝo, to, u, ŭo, vo, zo Estonian edit Estonian Wikipedia has an article on:iWikipedia et Pronunciation edit Letter edit i (lower case, upper case I) See also edit (Latin-script letters) täht; A a, B b (C c), D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p (Q q), R r, S s, Š š, Z z, Ž ž, T t, U u, V v (W w), Õ õ, Ä ä, Ö ö, Ü ü (X x, Y y) Extremaduran edit Conjunction edit i Fala edit Alternative forms edit Etymology edit From Old Galician-Portuguese e. Conjunction edit i and (expressing two elements to be taken together) Quotations edit For more quotations using this term, see Citations:i. Faroese edit Pronunciation edit IPA(key): /iː/ Homophone: y Letter edit i (upper case I) See also edit (Latin script letters) bókstavur; Aa, Áá, Bb, Dd, Ðð, Ee, Ff, Gg, Hh, Ii, Íí, Jj, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Óó, Pp, Rr, Ss, Tt, Uu, Úú, Vv, Yy, Ýý, Ææ, Øø Noun edit i n (genitive singular is, plural i) The name of the Latin-script letter I/i. Declension edit See also edit (Latin-script letter names) bókstavur; a / fyrra a, á, be, de, edd, e, eff, ge, há, i / fyrra i, í / fyrra í, jodd, ká, ell, emm, enn, o, ó, pe, err, ess, te, u, ú, ve, seinna i, seinna í, seinna a, ø Finnish edit Etymology edit The Finnish orthography using the Latin script was based on those of Swedish, German and Latin, and was first used in the mid-16th century. No earlier script is known. See the Wikipedia article on Finnish for more information, and i for information on the development of the glyph itself. Pronunciation edit Audio; “ii, Inari, Iiivi, ii”:(file) Letter edit i (lower case, upper case I) See also edit (Latin-script letters) kirjain; A a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s (Š š), T t, U u, V v (W w), X x, Y y, Z z (Ž ž), Å å, Ä ä, Ö ö Foi edit Noun edit i French edit Pronunciation edit IPA(key): /i/ Noun edit i m (plural is) The name of the Latin-script letter I/i. Derived terms edit droit comme un i i grec mettre les points sur les i Friulian edit Etymology edit From Latin illi. Article edit i m pl (singular il) Inflection edit Friulian definite articles singular plural masculine ill' i feminine lal' lis Pronoun edit i (third person masculine/ feminine indirect object) See also edit Fula edit Letter edit i (lower case, upper case I) A letter of the Fula alphabet, written in the Latin script. Usage notes edit Common to all varieties of Fula (Fulfulde / Pulaar / Pular). See also edit (Latin-script letters) karfeeje; ', A a, B b, Mb mb, Ɓ ɓ, C c, D d, Nd nd, Ɗ ɗ, E e, F f, G g, Ng ng, Ƒ ƒ, H h, I i, J j, Nj nj, K k, L l, M m, N n, Ŋ ŋ, Ñ ñ, Ɲ ɲ, O o, P p, R r, S s, T t, U u, W w, Y y, Y y Galician edit Etymology 1 edit Pronunciation edit Letter edit i (lower case, upper case I) The ninth letter of the Galician alphabet, written in the Latin script. Noun edit i m (plural is) The name of the Latin-script letter I/i. Etymology 2 edit Alternative forms edit Pronunciation edit Particle edit i an antihiatical particle that, due to sandhi, can precede a word which begins with a vowel sound after a word which ends with vowel sound; now rarely represented in written language 1594, anonymous author, Entremés dos pastores:Ay Jan cata non te enfermes, nen sentencies con malicia, cata que a yalma perdes.Oh, Xan, watch out, don't get sick, nor sentence with meanness, watch out that your soul you're losing Gothic edit Romanization edit i Guinea-Bissau Creole edit Etymology 1 edit From Portuguese ele. Pronoun edit i he, she (third person singular). Etymology 2 edit From Portuguese e. Cognate with Spanish y. Conjunction edit i Haitian Creole edit Pronunciation edit Pronoun edit i Hawaiian edit Etymology edit From Proto-Polynesian *i. Pronunciation edit Particle edit i used to mark the following (noun or noun phrase) as a direct object Ua ʻai ka pōpoki i ka ʻiole. — The cat ate the mouse. used to indicate past tense (precedes verb) I hana au. — I worked. used to indicate perfect participle (precedes verb) i haʻalele — having left, who had left Preposition edit i in, at (indicating destination) to See also edit Hokkien edit Hungarian edit Pronunciation edit (phoneme): IPA: [ˈi] (letter name): IPA: [ˈi] Letter edit i (lower case, upper case I) Declension edit See also edit (Latin-script letters) betű; A a, Á á, B b, C c, Cs cs, D d, Dz dz, Dzs dzs, E e, É é, F f, G g, Gy gy, H h, I i, Í í, J j, K k, L l, Ly ly, M m, N n, Ny ny, O o, Ó ó, Ö ö, Ő ő, P p, R r, S s, Sz sz, T t, Ty ty, U u, Ú ú, Ü ü, Ű ű, V v, Z z, Zs zs. Only in the extended alphabet: Q q W w X x Y y. Commonly used: ch. Also defined: à ë. In surnames (selection): ä aa cz ds eé eö ew oe oó th ts ÿ. Further reading edit i in Bárczi, Géza and László Országh. A magyar nyelv értelmező szótára (‘The Explanatory Dictionary of the Hungarian Language’). Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1959–1962. Fifth ed., 1992: →ISBN Icelandic edit Pronunciation edit (letter name) IPA(key): /iː/ Letter edit i (upper case I) The eleventh letter of the Icelandic alphabet, written in the Latin script. See also edit (Latin-script letters) bókstafur; A a, Á á, B b, D d, Ð ð, E e, É é, F f, G g, H h, I i, Í í, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, Ó ó, P p, R r, S s, T t, U u, Ú ú, V v, X x, Y y, Ý ý, Þ þ, Æ æ, Ö ö Ido edit Pronunciation edit (context pronunciation, letter name) IPA(key): /i/ Letter edit i (upper case I) The ninth letter of the Ido alphabet, written in the Latin script. See also edit (Latin-script letters) litero; A a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z Igbo edit Etymology 1 edit Pronunciation edit Letter edit i (lower case, upper case I) The twelfth letter of the Igbo alphabet, written in the Latin script. Etymology 2 edit Alternative forms edit ị (retracted tongue position) Pronunciation edit Pronoun edit i (dependent form, independent form gị) (personal) you (singular) Kedụ ka i mere?How are you? See also edit Igbo personal pronouns dependent independent object/possessive Singular first m, a/e- ... -m m, mụ second ị, i ngị, gị gị third ọ, o ya Plural first anyị second ụnụ third ha, a/e- ... -ha ha Indefinite a/e - - Indonesian edit Pronunciation edit (letter name): IPA(key): /i/ (phoneme): IPA(key): /i/, /ɪ/ Letter edit i (lower case, upper case I) The ninth letter of the Indonesian alphabet, written in the Latin script. See also edit (Latin-script letters) huruf; A a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z Ingrian edit Etymology edit Borrowed from Russian и (i). Pronunciation edit Conjunction edit i and Miä läkkään iżoraks i soomeks. — I speak Ingrian and Finnish. 1936, N. A. Iljin and V. I. Junus, Bukvari izoroin şkouluja vart, Leningrad: Riikin Ucebno-pedagogiceskoi Izdateljstva, page 19:Repo i kana.A fox and a hen. Synonyms edit Particle edit i also, as well, too Mut, miä läkkään i viroks. — But, I speak Estonian, too. 1885, “Sprachproben: Der goldene Vogel”, in Volmari Porkka, editor, Ueber den Ingrischen Dialekt mit Berücksichtigung der übrigen finnisch-ingermanländischen Dialekte:Mäni da i heittiis makkaamaa, ja makkais taas hoomuksee nasse.He went and threw himself to sleep, too, and he slept up till the morning again.(Note: The spelling has been normalised in accordance with the literary Ingrian language.) 1936, V. I. Junus, Izoran Keelen Grammatikka[3], Leningrad: Riikin Ucebno-pedagogiceskoi Izdateljstva, page 3:Izorat laatiit kansan, kumpa keelen poolest kuuluu läns-fenniläisiin kansoin gruppaa ja sil viisii i izoroin keeli kuuluu läns-fenniläisee keelisisteemaa.The Ingrians make up a people, that based on their language belongs to the group of Finnic peoples and as such the language of Ingrians also belongs to the Finnic language family. Synonyms edit References edit Ruben E. Nirvi (1971) Inkeroismurteiden Sanakirja, Helsinki: Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura, page 86 Arvo Laanest (1997) Isuri keele Hevaha murde sõnastik, Eesti Keele Instituut, page 44 Olga I. Konkova, Nikita A. Dyachkov (2014) Inkeroin Keel: Пособие по Ижорскому Языку[4], →ISBN, page 79 Irish edit Alternative forms edit in (used before vowels in place of eclipsis; also used before bhur (“your”, pl), dhá (“two”), titles of books, films, and the like, and foreign words that resist mutation) Etymology edit From Old Irish i, from Proto-Celtic *eni (compare Welsh yn), from Proto-Indo-European *en (compare English in, Latin in, Ancient Greek ἐν (en)). Pronunciation edit Preposition edit i (plus dative, triggers eclipsis, before the definite article s-, ins) Inflection edit Derived terms edit i dtaiscei gceanni mborr lein ionad Irish preposition contractions Basic form Contracted with Copular forms an (“the sg”) na (“the pl”) mo (“my”) do (“your”) a (“his, her, their; which (present)”) ár (“our”) ar (“which (past)”) (before consonant) (present/future before vowel) (past/conditional before vowel) de (“from”) den de nadesna* de modem* de doded*, det* dá dár dar darb darbh do (“to, for”) don do nadosna* do modom* do dodod*, dot* dá dár dar darb darbh faoi (“under, about”) faoin faoi na faoi mo faoi do faoina faoinár faoinar faoinarb faoinarbh i (“in”) sa, san sna i moim* i doid*, it* ina inár inar inarb inarbh le (“with”) leis an leis na le molem* le doled*, let* lena lenár lenar lenarb lenarbh ó (“from, since”) ón ó naósna* ó moóm* ó doód*, ót* óna ónár ónar ónarb ónarbh trí (“through”) tríd an trí na trí mo trí do trína trínár trínar trínarb trínarbh *Dialectal. See also Category:Irish phrasal verbs formed with "i" References edit ^ Finck, F. N. (1899) Die araner mundart [The Aran Dialect] (in German), Zweiter Band: Wörterbuch [Second volume: Dictionary], Marburg: Elwert’sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, page 139 Italian edit Etymology 1 edit Reduced form of gli, from earlier li, from Latin illī (nominative plural and dative singular of ille).[1] Pronunciation edit IPA(key): /i/ Rhymes: -i Hyphenation: i Article edit i m pl (singular il) Usage notes edit i is used before masculine plural words beginning with a single consonant other than x or z, or the plural noun dei; gli is used before masculine plural words beginning with a vowel, x, z, gn, or multiple consonants including pn, ps, and s+consonant, and before the plural noun dei. Inflection edit Derived terms edit Etymology 2 edit From Latin ī (the name of the letter I). Pronunciation edit IPA(key): /ˈiː/* Rhymes: -i Hyphenation: i Letter edit i f or m (invariable, lower case, upper case I) Noun edit i f (invariable) The name of the Latin-script letter I/i.; i Derived terms edit See also edit (Latin-script letter names) lettera; a, bi, ci, di, e, effe, gi, acca, i, i lunga, kappa, elle, emme, enne, o, pi, cu, erre, esse, ti, u, vu, doppia vu, ics, ipsilon, zeta References edit ^ Patota, Giuseppe (2002) Lineamenti di grammatica storica dell'italiano (in Italian), Bologna: il Mulino, →ISBN, page 126 Further reading edit i in Luciano Canepari, Dizionario di Pronuncia Italiana (DiPI) Italiot Greek edit Etymology edit From Ancient Greek ἡ (hē). Article edit i feminine nominative singular of o Iu Mien edit Etymology edit From Proto-Hmong-Mien *ʔɯi (“two”). Cognate with White Hmong ob and Western Xiangxi Miao [Fenghuang] oub. Numeral edit i Japanese edit Romanization edit i Kabuverdianu edit Etymology edit From Portuguese e. Conjunction edit i Kabyle edit Etymology edit (This etymology is missing or incomplete. Please add to it, or discuss it at the Etymology scriptorium.) Preposition edit i Borrowed from Tagalog i. Letter pronunciation is influenced by English i. Pronunciation edit (letter name) IPA(key): /ʔaj/ [ˈʔaj] (phoneme) IPA(key): /ʔi/ [ˈʔi] Rhymes: -i Syllabification: i Letter edit i (lower case, upper case I) See also edit (Latin-script letters) bukva; A a, Â â, B b, C c, Č č, З з, Ž ž, D d, Đ đ, E e, F f, G g, Ǧ ǧ, Ǧ ǧ, H h, I i, J j, K k, Ǩ ǩ, L l, M m, N n, Ŋ ŋ, O o, Ȯ ȯ, P p, R r, S s, Š š, T t, U u, V v, Z z, Ž ž, Å å, Ä ä, ' Slovak edit Etymology edit From Proto-Slavic *i. Pronunciation edit Conjunction edit i Derived terms edit Further reading edit “i”, in Slovníkový portál Jazykovedného ústavu Ľ. Štúra SAV [Dictionary portal of the Ľ. Štúr Institute of Linguistics, Slovak Academy of Science] (in Slovak), , 2003–2025 Slovene edit Slovene Wikipedia has an article on:iWikipedia sl Etymology 1 edit From Gaj's Latin alphabet i, from Czech alphabet i, from Latin i, lower case variation of I from the Etruscan letter I (i, “i”), from the Ancient Greek letter I (I, “iota”), derived from the Phoenician letter (y, “yod”), from the Egyptian hieroglyph . Pronunciation edit (Standard Slovene, tonal) IPA(key): /ˈiː/, /ˈiːˑ/, /ˈi/, /iˑ/, [ˈiːˑ], [ˈī], [ˈiːˑ], [ˈīˑ], [ˈiːˑ], [ˈīˑ], SNPT: /í/, /ȋ/, /i/, [ˈiːˑ], [ˈī], SNPT: /í/, /ȋ/, /i/ Note: different distinctions and accent shifts do not necessarily exclude other and most of them exist in both tonal and non-tonal Slovene. (Standard Slovene, tonal) IPA(key): [ˈiːˑ], [ˈiːˑ], SNPT: [ī](Standard Slovene, non-tonal) IPA(key): [ˈiːˑ], SNPT: [í], Note: different distinctions and accent shifts do not necessarily exclude other and most of them exist in both tonal and non-tonal Slovene. Rhymes: -iː ([-í]) (non-tonal) Hyphenation: iHomophones: I, i (tonal and non-tonal)Homophone: i (without length distinctions) Letter edit i (lower case, upper case I) Symbol edit i (SNPT) Phonetic transcription of sound [i]. Noun edit i m inan Declension edit More common when with a definite adjective Dialectal, in common written language used till 19th century Derived terms edit Etymology 2 edit (This etymology is missing or incomplete. Please add to it, or discuss it at the Etymology scriptorium.) Pronunciation edit (Standard Slovene, tonal) IPA(key): [ˈiːˑ], SNPT: [ī](Standard Slovene, non-tonal) IPA(key): [ˈiːˑ], SNPT: [í], Note: different distinctions and accent shifts do not necessarily exclude other and most of them exist in both tonal and non-tonal Slovene. Rhymes: -iː ([-í]) (non-tonal) Hyphenation: iHomophones: i, I (tonal and non-tonal)Homophone: i (without length distinctions) Interjection edit i used to denote happiness after correct assumption Synonyms: a, aha, e, oho, olala I, pa si le lagal.Ha, you were lying after all. Etymology 3 edit (This etymology is missing or incomplete. Please add to it, or discuss it at the Etymology scriptorium.) Pronunciation edit (Standard Slovene, tonal) IPA(key): [ˈī], SNPT: [ī](Standard Slovene, non-tonal) IPA(key): [ˈi], SNPT: [i] Note: different distinctions and accent shifts do not necessarily exclude other and most of them exist in both tonal and non-tonal Slovene. Rhymes: -i ([-ì]) (non-tonal) Hyphenation: iHomophone: i (tonal and non-tonal)Homophones: i, I (without length distinctions) Interjection edit i (archaic) used to denote unhappiness or unpleasant surprise Synonyms: ah, uh (archaic) used to denote that speaker is indifferent to the topic Synonyms: eh, e, o I ja, saj ti verjamem.Whatever, I believe you. Etymology 4 edit Derived from Proto-Slavic *i (“and”), itself from Proto-Indo-European *éy, an early locative singular determiner, formed from the root *h₁e-, *h₁o-. Cognates with Serbo-Croatian i, Macedonian и (i), Bulgarian и (i), Old Church Slavonic и (i), Czech i, Polish i, Kashubian ë, Slovak i, Belarusian i (i), Belarusian й (j), Carpathian Rusyn й (j), Ukrainian і (i), Ukrainian й (j), and Russian и (i). Pronunciation edit (Standard Slovene, tonal) IPA(key): [i], [ˈī], SNPT: [i], [ī](Standard Slovene, non-tonal) IPA(key): [i], [ˈi], SNPT: [i], [ì] Note: different distinctions and accent shifts do not necessarily exclude other and most of them exist in both tonal and non-tonal Slovene. Rhymes: -i ([-ì]) (non-tonal) Hyphenation: iHomophone: i (tonal and non-tonal)Homophones: i, I (without length distinctions) Conjunction edit i (obsolete) and Synonyms: in, ino, no, ter, pa Usage notes edit Use of i as a conjunction in Slovene is obsolete and not well-known, so most nowadays speakers usually relate it with other Slavic languages rather than with old Slovene. Nowadays, its derivative, in is used, which is etymologically speaking a stressed variant, but has since lost the initial difference. As opposed to in, i can be pronounced as stressed or unstressed form in all contexts (but if taken out of context, only the stressed version is allowed) whereas in is stressed only if taken out of context. Derived terms edit Etymology 5 edit (This etymology is missing or incomplete. Please add to it, or discuss it at the Etymology scriptorium.) Pronunciation edit (Standard Slovene, tonal) IPA(key): [i], SNPT: [i](Standard Slovene, non-tonal) IPA(key): [i], SNPT: [i] Note: different distinctions and accent shifts do not necessarily exclude other and most of them exist in both tonal and non-tonal Slovene. Rhymes: -iː ([-í]) (non-tonal) Hyphenation: iHomophones: i, I (tonal and non-tonal)Homophone: i (without length distinctions) Particle edit i Further reading edit “i”, in Slovarji Inštituta za slovenski jezik Frana Ramovša ZRC SAZU (in Slovene), 2014–2025 Spanish edit Pronunciation edit Etymology 1 edit Directly from Latin. Letter edit i (lower case, upper case I) Noun edit i f (plural íes) Derived terms edit i griegai latinaponer los puntos sobre las íes Etymology 2 edit See y. Conjunction edit i Sranan Tongo edit Pronoun edit i pronunciation spelling of yu Sumerian edit Romanization edit i romanization of romanization of Swabian edit Etymology edit (This etymology is missing or incomplete. Please add to it, or discuss it at the Etymology scriptorium.) Pronunciation edit Pronoun edit i Coordinate terms edit Swedish edit Etymology 1 edit From Old Swedish ī, from Old Norse í, from Proto-Germanic *in. Pronunciation edit IPA(key): /iː/, [ˈiːˑ] Adverb edit i (verb particle) used to signify that an action is done with intensity Derived terms edit Preposition edit i in; located inside in; specifies a place, a region or a country Kim bor i Stockholm, som ligger i Sverige.Kim lives in Stockholm which lies in Sweden. (about time) to; before a full hour or, if used in the phrase "fem i halv", a half-hour Antonym: (past) över Middag serveras mellan sex och kvart i åtta varje kväll.Dinner is served between six and quarter to eight every evening. (about time) for; duration Jag sover i flera timmar.I sleep for several hours. (in various constructions) last, previous Usage notes edit In definition 5, (last, previous) the following noun gets a suffix -s (weekdays: i måndags) or -as (seasons: i höstas, certain holidays, e.g. jul, midsommar, påsk, pingst). Other holidays instead use förra, senaste, sista, e.g. förra nyåret. Derived terms edit See also edit Etymology 2 edit from Proto-Germanic *ek. Pronunciation edit Pronoun edit i References edit Tagalog edit Etymology 1 edit Borrowed from Spanish i. Each pronunciation has a different source: Filipino alphabet pronunciation is influenced by English i. Abakada alphabet pronunciation is influenced by Baybayin character (i). Abecedario pronunciation is from Spanish i. Pronunciation edit (Standard Tagalog) IPA(key): /

pronoun) Tok Pisin edit Etymology edit Probably from English is Particle edit i Tokelauan edit Etymology edit From Proto-Polynesian *i. Cognates include Hawaiian i and Samoan i. Pronunciation edit IPA(key): [i] Hyphenation: i Preposition edit i in, on, at 1948, Tūlāfono fakavae a Tokelau [Constitution of Tokelau][13], page 1:Ko te fakavae tenei e matea i nā nuku ma kafai ona tagata e faifaimea fakatahi, ma nonofo fakatahi i te filemu ma te fiafia.This foundation is recognised in the villages and if their people repetedly do things together, and they live together in peace and happiness. on, during with, by, using because of References edit R. Simona, editor (1986), Tokelau Dictionary[14], Auckland: Office of Tokelau Affairs, page 26 Tongan edit Etymology edit From Proto-Polynesian *i. Pronunciation edit Preposition edit i Turkish edit Pronunciation edit IPA(key): /i/ Letter edit The template Template:tr-letter does not use the parameter(s): sort=i Please see Module:checkparams for help with this warning.i (lower case, upper case İ) See also edit (Latin script letters) harf; Aa, Bb, Cc, Çç, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, Ğğ, Hh, Iı, İi, Jj, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Öö, Pp, Rr, Ss, Şş, Tt, Uu, Üü, Vv, Yy, Zz Noun edit i The name of the Latin-script letter İ/i. See also edit (Latin script letter names) harf; a, be, ce, çe, de, e, fe, ge, yumuşak ge, he, ı, i, je, ke, le, me, ne, o, ö, pe, re, se, şe, te, u, ü, ve, ye, ze (Category: tr:Latin letter names) Turkmen edit Pronunciation edit (phoneme) IPA(key): /i/, /iː/ Letter edit i (upper case I) See also edit (Latin-script letters) harp; A a, B b, Ç ç, D d, E e, Ä ä, F f, G g, H h, I ı, J j, Ž ž, K k, L l, M m, N n, Ň ň, O o, Ö ö, P p, R r, S s, Ş ş, T t, U u, Ü ü, W w, Y y, Ý ý, Z z Vietnamese edit Etymology edit Borrowed from French i or Portuguese i. Pronunciation edit Noun edit i The name of the Latin-script letter I/i. Synonyms edit See also edit (Quốc ngữ letters) chữ cái; A a (À à, Ả ả, Ã ã, Á á, Ạ ạ), Ă ă (Ằ ằ, Ẳ ẳ, Ẵ ẵ, Ắ ắ, Ặ ặ), Â â (Ầ ầ, Ẩ ẩ, Ẫ ẫ, Ấ ấ, Ậ ậ), B b, C c (Ch ch), D d, Đ đ, E e (È è, Ẻ ẻ, Ẽ ẽ, É é, Ẹ ẹ), Ê ê (Ề ề, Ể ể, Ễ ễ, Ế ế, Ệ ệ), G g (Gh gh, Gi gi), H h, I i (Ì ì, Ỉ ỉ, Ĩ ĩ, Í í, Ị ị), K k (Kh kh), L l, M m, N n (Ng ng, Ngh ngh, Nh nh), O o (Ò ò, Ỏ ỏ, Õ õ, Ó ó, Ọ ọ), Ô ô (Ồ ồ, Ổ ổ, Ỗ ỗ, Ố ố, Ộ ộ), Ơ ơ (Ờ ờ, Ở ở, Ỡ ỡ, Ớ ớ, Ợ ợ), P p (Ph ph), Q q (Qu qu), R r, S s, T t (Th th, Tr tr), U u (Ù ù, Ủ ủ, Ũ ũ, Ú ú, Ụ ụ), Ư ư (Ừ ừ, Ử ử, Ữ ữ, Ứ ứ, Ự ự), V v, X x, Y y (Ỳ ỳ, Ỷ ỷ, Ỹ ỹ, Ý ý, Ỵ ỵ) Volapük edit Adverb edit i also, too, as well 1932, Arie de Jong, Leerboek der Wereldtaal, page 19:Cils äbinons-li i pö zäl et? Si! elogob us tumis.Were there children at that party as well? Yes, I've seen hundreds of them there. 1937, ,,Johann Martin Schleyer'", in Volapükagased pro Nedänapükans, page 34:Äbejäfom i poedavi, ed äpübom dü lunüp timapenädi: ,Sionsharfe'.He also practiced poetry, and for a long time, he published the magazine "Sionsharfe". Votic edit Etymology edit Borrowed from Russian и (i). Pronunciation edit (Luutsa, Liivtšülä) IPA(key): /ˈi/, [ˈi] Rhymes: -i Hyphenation: i Conjunction edit i Particle edit i See also edit References edit Hallap, V., Adler, E., Grünberg, S., Leppik, M. (2012) Vadja keele sõnaraamat [A dictionary of the Votic language], 2nd edition, Tallinn Walloon edit Pronunciation edit Etymology 1 edit From Vulgar Latin *illī, from Classical Latin ille. Pronoun edit i edit Etymology 2 edit From Vulgar Latin illos, used in place of the missing third-person pronoun, from Latin illos, accusative plural of ille. Pronoun edit i edit Wano edit Noun edit i References edit Welsh edit Pronunciation edit IPA(key): /iː/ Rhymes: -i: Etymology 1 edit Alternative forms edit (with grave accent to indicate otherwise unpredictable short vowel): ì (with acute accent to indicate unusually stressed short vowel): í (with circumflex to indicate otherwise unpredictable or unusually stressed long vowel): î (with diaeresis to indicate disyllabicity): ï Letter edit i (lower case, upper case I) Mutation edit i cannot mutate but, being a vowel, does take h-prothesis, for example with the word iwrch ("roe deer"): Derived terms edit See also edit (Latin-script letters) llythyren; A a (Á á, À à, Â â, Ä ä), B b, C c, Ch ch, D d, Dd dd, E e (É é, È è, Ê ê, Ë ë), F f, Ff ff, G g, Ng ng, H h, I i (Í í, Ì ì, Î î, Ï ï), J j, L l, Ll ll, M m, N n, O o (Ó ó, Ò ò, Ô ô, Ö ö), P p, Ph ph, R r, Rh rh, S s, T t, Th th, U u (Ú ú, Ù ù, Û û, Ü ü), W w (Ŵ ŵ, Ẁ ẁ, Ẅ ẅ, Ỳ ỳ), Y y (Ŷ ŷ, Ỳ ỳ, Ỹ ỹ, Ÿ ÿ) (Latin-script letter names) llythyren; a, bi, ec, èch, di, èdd, e, èf, èff, èg, eng, aetsh, i / i dot, je, ce, el, èll, em, en, o, pi, ffi, ciw, er, rhi, ès, ti, èth, u / u bedol / u gwpan, fi, w, ecs, y, sèd Noun edit i f (plural ïau) The name of the Latin-script letter I/i. Mutation edit Etymology 2 edit From Proto-Brythonic *mi, from Proto-Celtic *mī. Pronoun edit i See also edit fi ("I, me") mi ("I, me") Etymology 3 edit From Middle Welsh y, from Old Welsh di (pronounced /ði/), from Proto-Celtic *dū, related to Breton da ("to, for"), Cornish dhe ("to, for"), Irish do ("to, for"). Preposition edit i (triggers soft mutation) to, into (a place) Aethon nhw i'r ysbyty.They went to the hospital. for (a recipient) Mae'r jem i Siân.The jewel is for Siân. Dw i'n prynu teiar newydd i'n car.I'm buying a new tyre for our car. that Maen nhw'n dweud iddi hi yfed gormod o gwrw.They say that she drank too much beer. Usage notes edit I is often used to indicate direction "to" a place or "(in order) to" do an action in contrast to at, which indicates direction "to" a person. Rwy'n mynd i'r feddygfa. — I'm going to the surgery. Rwy'n mynd i weld y meddyg. — I'm going to see the surgery. Rwy'n mynd at y meddyg. — I'm going to the doctor. See o for a similar distinction for "from". The literary language distinguishes between unemphatic personal forms and personal forms with emphasis on the pronoun. Rhaid inni fynd. — We must go. (no particular emphasis) Rhaid i ni fynd. — We must go. (emphasis on we) In less formal language, this distinction is not made in writing. Rhaid i ni fynd. — We must go. (no particular emphasis) Used as a preterite tense form of 'that'. The subject moves to the front of the subordinate clause, directly following i, and the verb changes back to its verbal noun form. Inflection edit Derived terms edit i mewn Category:Welsh phrasal verbs formed with "i" See also edit West Makian edit Etymology 1 edit Pronunciation edit Verb edit i Conjugation edit Conjugation of i (action verb) singular plural inclusive exclusive 1st person tii mii ai 2nd person nii fii 3rd person inanimate ii dii animate imperative nii, i fii, i Etymology 2 edit Pronunciation edit Adverb edit i still te ne isasafo i — this tea is still hot Etymology 3 edit Pronunciation edit Adverb edit i makes a request or command more polite, please nii i nopoli — please go and buy nifi sesine i — please come up here References edit Clemens Voorhoeve (1982) The Makian languages and their neighbours[15], Pacific linguistics White Lachi edit Pronunciation edit IPA(key): /i³³/,[1] /ʔi³¹/,[2] (Jinchang) /i⁴⁴/,[3] (Tân Lợi) /ʔi²²/[4] Noun edit i References edit Weera Ostapirat, Proto-Kra, Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area 23(1) (2000) (as ʔi) (see ASJP) ^ Tai-Kadai 100-wordlists, compiled by Ilya Peiros ^ Jerold A. Edmondson, kenneth J. Gregerson, Outlying Kam-Tai, in Mon-Khmer Studies 27 ^ ABVD, citing Li Yunbing [李云兵], A Study of Lachi [拉基语研究 / Laji yu yan jiu] (Beijing: 中央民族大学出版社 / Zhong yang min zu da xue chu ban she, 2000) ^ ABVD, citing Ryuichi Kosaka [小坂 隆一], A descriptive study of the Lachi language: syntactic description, historical reconstruction and genetic relation (2000, PhD dissertation, Tokyo: Tokyo University of Foreign Studies) Yele edit Pronunciation edit Letter edit i A letter of the Yele alphabet. Derived terms edit The digraph (ii) transcribes the long vowel /iː/ The digraph (:i) transcribes the nasal vowel /ĩ/ The trigraph (:ii) transcribes the long nasal vowel /ĩː/ See also edit (Latin-script letters) A a, â, b, Ch ch, D d, e, é, ê, Gh gh, i, î, j, K k, L l, M m, N n, Ñ ñ, o, ó, P p, T t, U u, V v, W w, Y y, : Yola edit Preposition edit i [1] alternative form of ing ("in") 1927, "ZONG OF TWI MAARKEET MOANS", in THE ANCIENT DIALECT OF THE BARONIES OF FORTH AND BARGY, COUNTY WEXFORD, page 129, lines 15[2]:Maa bee haghed i more caar an angish than Ich."May be upset in more care and hardship than I." 1927, "ZONG O DHREE YOLA MYTHENS", in THE ANCIENT DIALECT OF THE BARONIES OF FORTH AND BARGY, COUNTY WEXFORD, page 131, lines 11[2]:Or i a vaarin gees a shaar,Or of the fairing give us a share, References edit ^ Jacob Poole (d. 1827) (before 1828) William Barnes, editor, A Glossary, With some Pieces of Verse, of the old Dialect of the English Colony in the Baronies of Forth and Bargy, County of Wexford, Ireland, London: J. Russell Smith, published 1867, page 47 ↑ 2.0 2.1 Kathleen A. Browne (1927) "THE ANCIENT DIALECT OF THE BARONIES OF FORTH AND BARGY, COUNTY WEXFORD.", in Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of lreland (Sixth Series)[2], volume 17, number 2, Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland Yoruba edit Etymology 1 edit Pronunciation edit (phoneme): IPA(key): /i/ (letter name): IPA(key): /i/ Letter edit i (lower case, upper case I) Noun edit i The name of the Latin-script letter I/i. See also edit (Latin-script letters) lẹ́tà; A a (Á á, À à, Ã ã), B b, D d, E e (Ẹ́ ẹ́, Ẹ̀ ẹ̀, Ẹ̃ ẹ̃), Ẹ ẹ (Ẹ́ ẹ́, Ẹ̀ ẹ̀, Ẹ̃ ẹ̃), F f, G g, Gb gb, H h, I i (Í í, Ì ì, Ĩ ĩ), J j, K k, L l, M m (Ḿ ḿ, Ḿ ḿ, Ḿ m̃), N n (Ń ń, Ǹ ǹ, Ñ ñ), O o (Ó ó, Ò ò, Õ õ), Ọ ọ (Ọ́ ọ́, Ọ̀ ọ̀, Ọ̃ ọ̃), P p, R r, S s, Ṣ ṣ, T t, U u (Ú ú, Ù ù, Ũ ũ), W w, Y y (Benin) (Latin-script letters) létà; A a, B b, D d, E e, Ɛ ɛ, F f, G g, Gb gb, H h, I i, J j, K k, Kp kp, L l, M m, N n, O o, Ɔ ɔ, P p, R r, S s, Sh sh, T t, U u, W w, Y y (Latin-script letter names) lẹ́tà; á, bí, dí, é, ẹ́, fí, gí, gbì, hí, í, jí, kí, lí, mí, ní, ó, ọ́, pí, rí, sí, ṣí, tí, ú, wí, yí Etymology 2 edit Pronunciation edit Particle edit í Used to express the progressive tense in negative constructions. Etymology 3 edit Pronunciation edit (mid-tone): IPA(key): /í/ (high-tone): IPA(key): /í/ Pronoun edit i him, her, it (third-person singular non-honorific object pronoun following a monosyllabic verb with a high-tone /í/) Pronoun edit i him, her, it (third-person singular non-honorific object pronoun following a monosyllabic verb with a low- or mid-tone /i/) See also edit Yoruba personal pronouns subject object1 emphatic affirmative negative singular 1st person mo ñ / mi mi èmi 2nd person o ọ / ẹ ìwọ 3rd person ó [pronoun dropped] [preceding vowel repeated for monosyllabic verbs] / ẹ̀ òun plural 1st person a wa àwa 2nd person ẹ yín ẹ̀yin 3rd person wọ́n wọn wọn àwọn 1 Except for yín, object pronouns have a high tone following a low or mid tone monosyllabic verb, and a mid tone following a high tone. For complex verbs, the tone does not change. Yuqui edit Noun edit i References edit Perry N. Priest, A contribution to comparative studies in the Guaraní linguistic family, Language Sciences 9(1): 17-20, page 18 (1987) L. Villafañe, Gramática Yuki. Lengua Tupí-Guaraní de Bolivia (Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, Ediciones del Rectorado, 2004), page 302 Zia edit Etymology edit From Proto-Trans-New Guinea *inda. Noun edit i Zou edit Etymology 1 edit Pronunciation edit Particle edit i Etymology 2 edit Pronunciation edit Particle edit i References edit Lukram Himmat Singh (2013) A Descriptive Grammar of Zou, Canchipur: Manipur University, page 62 Zulu edit Letter edit i (lower case, upper case I) The ninth letter of the Zulu alphabet, written in the Latin script. See also edit (Latin-script letters) A a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z I with accent mark, like Í, Ì, Î, Ï, Ĩ or í, ì, î, ï, ĩ is commonly used in French, Portuguese, Spanish, and German languages. "I" is a fundamental letter in various languages, and in some cases, it requires accent marks to represent unique pronunciations. In this post, we will explore the different "I accent mark" and provide comprehensive instructions on how to type "I accent" on different devices, operating systems, and software. Acute Accent (Í): Frequently used in Spanish, Portuguese, and other languages, the acute accent modifies the pronunciation of "I" to create a more open sound. Grave Accent (Ì): Found in Italian and other languages, the grave accent changes the pronunciation of "I" to a more closed sound. Circumflex Accent (Î): I with arrow above it is used in French and other languages, the circumflex accent adds a distinctive touch to the pronunciation of "I." Tilde (Ĩ): A prevalent accent in Portuguese, the tilde indicates nasalization of the letter "I." Umlaut (Ï): The umlaut (Ï) transforms the German "I" into a rounded and distinctive form. In Windows PC, we can use the Character map and Alt code to type I with accent mark- For Í (Acute Accent): Press and hold the "Alt" key and type "0205" using the numeric keypad. For Ì (Grave Accent): Press and hold the "Alt" key and type "0204" using the numeric keypad. For Î (Circumflex Accent): Press and hold the "Alt" key and type "0206" using the numeric keypad. For Ĩ (Tilde): Press and hold the "Alt" key and type "0296" using the numeric keypad. For Ï (Umlaut): Press and hold the "Alt" key and type "0207" using the numeric keypad. Capital I with accentAccentAlt CodeÍI with Acute AccentAlt + 0205Î with Circumflex AccentAlt + 0206Ĩ with TildeAlt + 0296Ï with UmlautAlt + 0207Ì with Grave AccentAlt + 0204List of Capital I with Accent mark Lowercase i with accentAccentAlt codeìgraveAlt+0236íacuteAlt+0237îcircumflexAlt+0238ïi with tildeAlt+0297idiaeresisAlt+0239List of lowercase i with accent To access the Character Map and find all the I accent mark follow these steps- Press the "Windows" key on your keyboard to open the start menu. Type "Character Map" in the search bar and press "Enter" to open the Character Map application. In the Character Map window, use the search box to find the accented "I" characters. To find capital "I" with accents, type "I" in the search box and browse through the list of characters with accents. To find small "i" with accents, type "i" in the search box and explore the available characters. Click on any accented "I" character to select it, and you'll see the character details at the bottom of the window. Click the "Copy" button to copy-paste the selected accented "I" character to your clipboard. Now, you can paste the accented "I" character into any text field or document using "Ctrl + V" or right-clicking and selecting "Paste." You can type I with accent mark on Mac with the help of the "Option" key- For Í (Acute Accent): Press and hold the "Option" key, then press "E" followed by "I". For Ì (Grave Accent): Press and hold the "Option" key, then press "` " (backtick) followed by "I". For Î (Circumflex Accent): Press and hold the "Option" key, then press "I" followed by "I". For Ĩ (Tilde): Press and hold the "Option" key, then press "N" followed by "I". For Ï (Umlaut): Press and hold the "Option" key, then press "U" followed by "I". I AccentKeyboard ShortcutíOption + e, then iíOption + i, then iìOption + n, then iïOption + u, then iìOption + `, then iI accent Mac shortcut In Google Docs, you can type I accent characters by using the "Special Characters" feature. Open your Google Docs document. Click on the place in the document where you want to insert the accented "I". Go to the "Insert" option in the top menu bar. From the drop-down menu, select "Special Characters." In the "Special Characters" dialog box that appears, type "i" in the search box at the top. The search results will display various "I" characters, including accented versions. Scroll through the list or use the search box to find the specific accented "I" character you want. Click on the desired accented "I" character to insert it into your Google Docs document. The accented "I" character will now appear at the selected location in your document. In Microsoft Word, you can type accented "I" characters using keyboard shortcuts or the Symbol function. Place your cursor where you want to insert I with accent mark in Word. For Í (Acute Accent): Press and hold the "Ctrl" key and type the apostrophe key (') once. Release both keys and then type "I". For Ì (Grave Accent): Press and hold the "Ctrl" key and type the backtick key (`) once. Release both keys and then type "I". For Î (Circumflex Accent): Press and hold the "Ctrl" key and the Shift key, then type the caret key (^) once. Release all keys and then type "I". For Ĩ (Tilde): Press and hold the "Ctrl" key and type the tilde key (~) once. Release the Ctrl key and then type "I". For Ï (Umlaut): Press and hold the "Ctrl" key and the Shift key, then type the colon key (:) once. Release all keys and then type "I". Place your cursor where you want to insert the accented "I" in your Word document. Go to the "Insert" tab in the top menu. Click on "Symbol" in the "Symbols" section. From the drop-down menu, select "More Symbols". In the "Symbol" dialog box, choose "Latin-1 Supplement" from the "Subset" dropdown menu. Scroll down and type the letter "I", you will see all I with accent mark associated with it. Click on the accented "I" character to select it, then click the "Insert" button to add it to your Word document. The Alt code for Î (uppercase I with circumflex accent) is "Alt + 0206". The letter "I" is commonly accented in languages like Spanish, French, Portuguese, and German. Each accent serves different purposes, such as indicating word stress, denoting historical pronunciation changes, distinguishing homographs, or representing nasalization. Tags# Google Docs# utility# windows 10 Trying to type an "i" with an accent mark on a standard US keyboard is bound to lead to at least some minor frustration. The result you're looking for is so close and yet so far away! Those accent marks are also called "diacritics." While your readers will, in many cases, be able to understand what you were aiming for (even if you neglect to insert the correct diacritic), accent marks represent much more than a cosmetic change. Diacritics can indicate a change in pitch, differentiate between homophones, or signal the need for a different pronunciation. The most common accent marks you'll see on the letter "i" are the acute accent (í), the grave accent (ì), the circumflex accent (î), and the diaeresis or umlaut (ï). However, less common accents added to the "I" include the caron (î) and the tilde (ĩ). The languages these diacritics are commonly used in include Spanish, Portuguese, Catalan, Italian, Vietnamese, and Turkish. If you're trying to type an "i" with one of these accent marks, you may be determined to spell someone's name correctly or get a term right. However, you may also need to type a letter "i" with accent marks if you are transliterating words from one script to another. Diacritics play a critical role in the International Phonetics Alphabet, which ensures that pronunciation can accurately be conveyed even in a different writing system. How do you get the result you're after and correctly type an "i" with the relevant diacritic? You could choose the "i" with the accent mark you're looking for from the list above, copy and paste it, and call it a day. That won't work if you'll need to type "i" with accent marks on a regular basis, though! This guide explores the best ways to generate these special characters on your keyboard, no matter what operating system you use! For Windows PC and laptop users, typing letters with diacritics can be done using a combination of keystrokes or what we call keyboard shortcuts. Sometimes called alt codes, these shortcuts involve pressing the Alt key and then a series of numbers on the numeric keypad to produce the desired result. For example, to type ì (i with grave), you will have to use the alt code Alt + 0236. Check out the table below for the various accented "i" characters along with their corresponding keyboard shortcuts or alt codes. Character Name Alt Code ì Small i with grave Alt + 0236 Ì Capital I with grave Alt + 0204 í Small i with acute Alt + 0237 Í Capital I with acute Alt + 0205 î Small i with circumflex Alt + 0238 Î Capital I with circumflex Alt + 0206 ï Small i with umlaut or diaeresis Alt + 0239 Ï Capital I with umlaut or diaeresis Alt + 0207 Follow these steps to quickly type or insert the letter "i" with an accent mark using your Windows keyboard: On your document or application, place the cursor or insertion point where you want the letter to appear. Activate the numeric keypad by tapping the Num Lock key. The numeric keypad is usually located on the right portion of the Windows keyboard. Press and hold the Alt key. While pressing the Alt key, tap the alt code on the numeric keypad. For example, to type í (i with acute), tap 0237. Release the Alt key and check that the correct letter has been inserted into your document. That's basically how keyboard shortcuts work for characters with diacritics. Make sure that the numeric keypad (or number pad) was activated before attempting the aforementioned steps. Most Windows keyboards have a LED indicator that shows whether the numeric keypad is active or inactive. If your keyboard doesn't have a numeric keypad, don't worry because you can still type letters with diacritical marks. You can either use your word processor's symbol insertion tool, or you can open Character Map to copy and paste your desired symbol or character. Since Mac is totally different from Windows, the Mac keyboard shortcuts for letters with diacritical marks are also different. Instead of alt codes with numbers, the keyboard shortcuts for Mac are comprised of the Option key along with another key (such as "e" or "u"), plus the "i" key. Here's a table of Mac keyboard shortcuts for the letter "i" with diacritical marks: Character Name Keyboard Shortcut ì Small i with grave Option + ` then i Ì Capital I with grave Option + ` then I í Small i with acute Option + e then i Í Capital I with acute Option + E then I î Small i with circumflex Option + i then i Î Capital I with circumflex Option + I then I ï Small i with umlaut or diaeresis Option + u then i Ï Capital I with umlaut or diaeresis Option + U then I Follow these steps to type "i" with an accent mark using your Mac keyboard: On your document or application, place the insertion point where you want the letter to appear. On your Mac keyboard, press and hold the Option key and then tap any of these keys that correspond to your preferred diacritical mark: ` (backtick) to type ì (i with grave) E to type í (i with acute) I to type î (i with circumflex) U to type ï (i with umlaut or diaeresis) Release the Option key and tap the letter i key. Check that the correct character has been inserted. Note: To type the uppercase or capital Ì, Í, Î, and Ï, just press the Caps Lock key before performing the aforementioned steps. Typing letters with diacritics on a Linux keyboard is pretty much the same as that on Windows or Mac – using keyboard shortcuts. Linux and Ubuntu users can type Ctrl + Shift + U and then the code point number for the particular character. Here's a table of accented "i" characters with their corresponding keyboard shortcuts based on the code point number: Character Name Keyboard Shortcut ì Small i with grave Ctrl + Shift + U, 00EC Ì Capital I with grave Ctrl + Shift + U, 00CC í Small i with acute Ctrl + Shift + U, 00ED Í Capital I with acute Ctrl + Shift + U, 00CD î Small i with circumflex Ctrl + Shift + U, 00EE Î Capital I with circumflex Ctrl + Shift + U, 00CE ï Small i with umlaut or diaeresis Ctrl + Shift + U, 00EF Ï Capital I with umlaut or diaeresis Ctrl + Shift + U, 00CF Follow these steps to type the letter "i" with diacritical marks on a Linux or Ubuntu keyboard: Open the document you'd like to insert the character. Press the Ctrl, Shift and U keys at the same time. Release those keys and then type the code point number (refer to the table above). For example, type 00CD to get the capital I with acute (Í). Check that the correct character has been inserted. One of the most powerful features of Microsoft Word is its symbol insertion tool, which allows you to find and insert any symbol and special character supported by your computer. With this tool, you don't have to memorize keyboard shortcuts; simply choose your preferred character and insert it quickly into your document. Inserting "i" with diacritical marks in Microsoft Word is so quick and easy. First, click Insert on the menu bar (refer to the screenshot image below for its exact location). Click the Insert tab in Microsoft Word Afterwards, click Symbol on the right side of the toolbar. A dropdown menu will then appear. Click More Symbols. Click Symbol in Microsoft Word You can now select the special character that you want to insert into your document. If you have a hard time locating the letter "i" with an accent mark, simply click the "Subset" dropdown field and select "Latin-1 Supplement." Once you've found the letter or character that you want to insert, click it to highlight it, and then click the Insert button. Check that the correct symbol or character has been inserted into your document. Insert the special character in Microsoft Word After inserting a symbol or character this way, it will be added to your list of recently used symbols. So the next time you want to type the letter "i" with diacritics in Word, just click Insert and then Symbols. Your recently used symbols will be shown, ready for insertion into your document. You can also assign a custom shortcut key that works only in Microsoft Word. For example, the default shortcut key for î (i with circumflex) in Word is Ctrl + ^, I. You can change this shortcut by clicking Shortcut Key and then assigning a new shortcut key that you can remember better. Pretty useful if you use a particular symbol or character a lot. Many people are starting to use Google Docs to create documents because it's free and runs on any browser. Although not as powerful and versatile as Microsoft Word, Google Docs still does a pretty decent job particularly when it comes to inserting symbols and characters. To type the letter "i" with diacritics in Google Docs, start by clicking the Insert on the menu bar. On the subsequent dropdown menu, click Special characters. Click the Insert tab in Google Docs You will now see the "Insert special characters" dialog box with all the symbols and characters that you can insert in Google Docs. To find the letter "i" with an accent mark, click the "Symbol" dropdown field and then select "Latin." Finally, click the character (ì, í, î, ï) that you want to type in Google Docs. Be sure to check that correct letter has been inserted into your document. Select I with diacritical mark in Google Docs If you have a hard time finding your preferred symbol or character, just type its name in the "Search by keyword" field. For example, to search for ì, just type "i with grave" (don't type "i with accent" because Google Docs doesn't recognize it). What if your keyboard doesn't have a numeric keypad or your application doesn't have a symbol insertion tool? No worries because you can still insert characters with diacritical marks using the Character Map, a small utility that lets you copy and paste any symbol or character in Windows. This software comes bundled with every Windows computer so you don't need to download and install it. To open the Character Map, start by clicking the Windows Start button (it's the Windows logo at the bottom-left corner of the screen). On the Windows Start menu, scroll down the list of applications and click Windows Accessories. From there, click Character Map. Tip: You can quickly launch the Character Map by typing "Character Map" in the Windows search box on the taskbar. Open Character Map in Windows On the Character Map, click the character that you want to copy. Click Select and then click Copy to copy it to your clipboard. Go back to your document and then paste the copied character by right-clicking with your mouse and selecting Paste, or by typing Ctrl + V. Copy special characters and symbols using Character Map By the way, if you can't find the symbol or character that you want to copy, just check "Advanced view" and type the name of the character (e.g. "i with acute") in the "Search for" field. Click Search and the correct character will be shown for you to copy. You don't have to use keyboard shortcuts on your smartphone because most Android keyboards, such as Gboard, support characters with accent marks. There's no need to install a third-party application either. To type the letter "i" with diacritical marks on your smartphone, activate the Android keyboard and then long-press the "i" or "I" key. A floating bubble will pop up, showing the available accented "i" characters. Move your finger or stylus over your chosen character (ì, í, î, or ï), and then stop pressing to finally insert it into your document or application. How to type ì, í, î, ï on Android Just like Android phones, iOS devices like the iPhone and iPad have native support for accented characters. To type ì, í, î, or ï on your iPhone or iPad, simply long-press the "i" or "I" key. Choose your letter by moving your finger over it, and then stop pressing to insert the character into your document or application. How to type ì, í, î, ï on the iPhone Web designers, developers and programmers can incorporate accented characters into their websites and software. Below are the HTML codes for the various "i" with diacritical marks. Character Name HTML Code ì Small i with grave ì Ì Capital I with grave Ì í Small i with acute í Í Capital I with acute Í î Small i with circumflex î Î Capital I with circumflex Î ï Small i with umlaut or diaeresis ï Ï Capital I with umlaut or diaeresis Ï If you're just here to copy and paste the letter "i" with an accent mark, I've provided an easy and convenient way for you to do so. Just click the appropriate box and the character will be instantly copied to your clipboard. Go back to your document and paste your copied character by right-clicking with your mouse and selecting Paste, or by typing Ctrl + V. I with Grave: I with Acute: I with Circumflex: I with Umlaut or Diaeresis: Thanks to keyboard shortcuts, it's easy to type characters with diacritical marks despite their absence from standard computer keyboards. The only drawback is that these shortcuts are difficult to memorize. Nevertheless, there are alternative methods for typing these characters that don't rely on rote memory, such as using the Character Map. And if you don't want to mess around with these methods, you can simply copy the character from this page. often capitalized, often attributive 1 a : the 9th letter of the English alphabet b : a graphic representation of this letter c : a speech counterpart of orthographic i 3 : a graphic device for reproducing the letter i 4 : one designated i especially as the ninth in order or class 5 : something shaped like the letter I 6 : a unit vector parallel to the x-axis 7 [abbreviation for incomplete] a : a grade rating a student's work as incomplete b : one graded or rated with an I me or I?: Usage Guide Me is used in many constructions where strict grammarians prescribe I. This usage is not so much ungrammatical as indicative of the shrinking range of the nominative form: me began to replace I sometime around the 16th century largely because of the pressure of word order. I is now chiefly used as the subject of an immediately following verb. Me occurs in every other position: absolutely , and after prepositions, conjunctions, and verbs, including be. Almost all usage books recognize the legitimacy of me in these positions, especially in speech; some recommend I in formal and especially written contexts after be and after as and than when the first term of the comparison is the subject of a verb. Examples of i in a Sentence Noun (1) The word "ice" begins with an i. The word "ice" begins with i. Word History Etymology Pronoun Middle English, from Old English ic; akin to Old High German ih I, Latin ego, Greek egō Affix Latin, thematic vowel of most nouns and adjectives in combination First Known Use Noun (1) before the 12th century, in the meaning defined at sense 1a Pronoun before the 12th century, in the meaning defined above Noun (2) 1539, in the meaning defined above Time Traveler The first known use of i was before the 12th century See more words from the same century Browse Nearby Words Cite this Entry Style MLA Chicago APA Merriam-Webster "I." Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, Merriam-Webster, . Accessed 25 Jun. 2025.