

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (2005)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Epi-glottal	Glottal
Nasal	m	ɱ	n			ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ			
Plosive	p b	ɸ β	t d			ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ			
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	ħ̥ ʕ̥	h ɦ
Approximant		ʋ	ɹ			ɻ	j	ɰ				
Trill	ʙ		r						ʀ		ʀ̺	
Tap, Flap		ⱱ	ɾ			ɽ						
Lateral fricative			ɬ ɮ			ɮ̥	ɬ̺	ɬ̺̥				
Lateral approximant			l			ɭ	ʎ	ʎ̥				
Lateral flap			ɺ			ɻ̥						

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a modally voiced consonant, except for murmured *ɦ*. Shaded areas denote articulations judged to be impossible. Light grey letters are unofficial extensions of the IPA.

CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

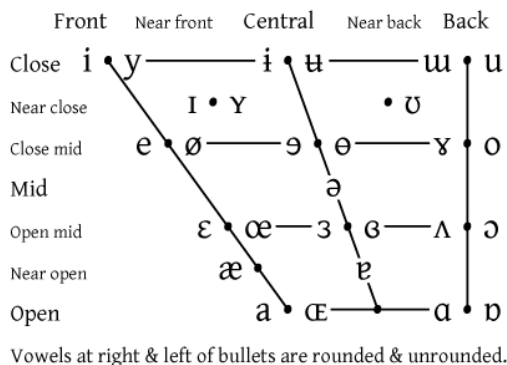
Anterior click releases (require posterior stops)	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
⦿ Bilabial fricated	ɓ Bilabial	ʼ <i>Examples:</i>
Laminal alveolar fricated ("dental")	ɗ Dental or alveolar	pʼ Bilabial
! Apical (post)alveolar abrupt ("retroflex")	ɟ Palatal	tʼ Dental or alveolar
‡ Laminal postalveolar abrupt ("palatal")	ɡ Velar	kʼ Velar
Lateral alveolar fricated ("lateral")	ɠ Uvular	sʼ Alveolar fricative

CONSONANTS (CO-ARTICULATED)

- ɱ Voiceless labialized velar approximant
- ʋ Voiced labialized velar approximant
- ɰ Voiced labialized palatal approximant
- ɕ Voiceless palatalized postalveolar (alveolo-palatal) fricative
- ʑ Voiced palatalized postalveolar (alveolo-palatal) fricative
- ɧ Simultaneous x and ʃ (disputed)

k͡p t͡s Affricates and double articulations may be joined by a tie bar

VOWELS



SUPRASEGMENTALS

- ˈ Primary stress
- ˌ Secondary stress [ˌfoʊnəˈtɪʃən]
- eː Long
- e Short
- Syllable break
- INTONATION
- | Minor (foot) break
- || Major (intonation) break
- ↗ Global rise
- ↘ Global fall

TO NE

- Level tones
- ˥ Top
- ˦ High
- ˧ Mid
- ˨ Low
- ˩ Bottom
- Tone terracing
- ↑ Upstep
- ↓ Downstep
- Contour-tone examples:
- ˥˩ Rising
- ˥˨ Falling
- ˥˧ High rising
- ˥˩˨ Low rising
- ˥˩˨˧ High falling
- ˥˩˨˧˩ Low falling
- ˥˩˨˧˩˨ Peaking
- ˥˩˨˧˩˨˧ Dipping

DIACRITICS

Diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, as ɲ̥. Other IPA symbols may appear as diacritics to represent phonetic detail: t̚ (fricative release), b̤ (breathy voice), ʔ̚ (glottal onset), ʔ̚ (epenthetic schwa), o̚ (diphthongization).

SYLLABICITY & RELEASES		PHONATION		PRIMARY ARTICULATION		SECONDARY ARTICULATION			
ɲ̥ ɲ̥̚	Syllabic	ɲ̥̚ ɲ̥̚̚	Voiceless or Slack voice	t̥ ʈ̥	Dental	tʷ dʷ	Labialized	ɔ̞ ɔ̞̚	More rounded
e̞ ɔ̞	Non-syllabic	s̚ ɖ̚	Modal voice or Stiff voice	t̚ ɖ̚	Apical	tʲ dʲ	Palatalized	ɔ̞̚ ɔ̞̚̚	Less rounded
tʰ hʰ	(Pre)aspirated	ɲ̤ ɲ̤̚	Breathy voice	t̚ ɖ̚	Laminal	tʰ dʰ	Velarized	ẽ ẽ̚	Nasalized
d̚	Nasal release	ɲ̤̚ ɲ̤̚̚	Creaky voice	ɹ̥ ɻ̥	Advanced	t̚ d̚	Pharyngealized	ɹ̥̚ ɻ̥̚	Rhoticity
d̚	Lateral release	ɲ̤̚̚ ɲ̤̚̚̚	Strident	ɹ̥̚ ɻ̥̚	Retracted	ɬ̚ ʐ̚	Velarized or pharyngealized	ɹ̥̚̚ ɻ̥̚̚	Advanced tongue root
t̚	No audible release	ɲ̤̚̚̚ ɲ̤̚̚̚̚	Linguolabial	ä̞̚ ɟ̞̚	Centralized	ũ̞̚	Mid-centralized	ɹ̥̚̚̚ ɻ̥̚̚̚	Retracted tongue root
e̞̚ β̞̚	Lowered (β̞̚ is a bilabial approximant)			e̞̚ ɹ̞̚	Raised (ɹ̞̚ is a voiced alveolar non-sibilant fricative)				