

# THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2018)

## CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

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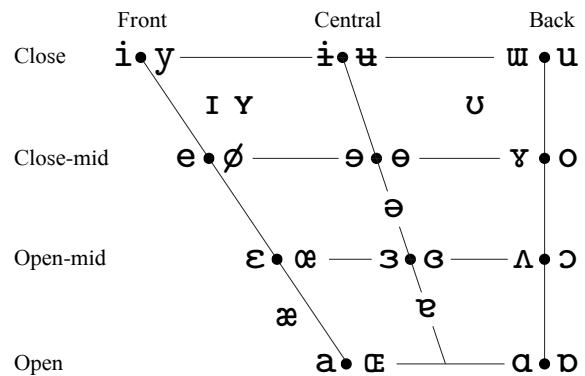
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	<b>p b</b>			<b>t d</b>		<b>ʈ ɖ</b>	<b>c ɟ</b>	<b>k ɡ</b>	<b>q ɢ</b>		<b>ʔ</b>
Nasal	<b>m</b>	<b>ɱ</b>		<b>n</b>		<b>ɳ</b>	<b>ɲ</b>	<b>ŋ</b>	<b>ɴ</b>		
Trill	<b>ʙ</b>			<b>r</b>					<b>ʀ</b>		
Tap or Flap		<b>ⱱ</b>		<b>ɾ</b>		<b>ɽ</b>					
Fricative	<b>ɸ β</b>	<b>f v</b>	<b>θ ð</b>	<b>s z</b>	<b>ʃ ʒ</b>	<b>ʂ ʐ</b>	<b>ç ʝ</b>	<b>x ɣ</b>	<b>χ ʁ</b>	<b>ħ ʕ</b>	<b>h ɦ</b>
Lateral fricative				<b>ɬ ɮ</b>							
Approximant		<b>ʋ</b>		<b>ɹ</b>		<b>ɻ</b>	<b>j</b>	<b>ɰ</b>			
Lateral approximant				<b>l</b>		<b>ɭ</b>	<b>ʎ</b>	<b>ʟ</b>			

Symbols to the right in a cell are voiced, to the left are voiceless. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

## CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
<b>ɘ</b> Bilabial	<b>ɓ</b> Bilabial	<b>ʼ</b> Examples:
<b>ǀ</b> Dental	<b>ɗ</b> Dental/alveolar	<b>pʼ</b> Bilabial
<b>ǃ</b> (Post)alveolar	<b>f</b> Palatal	<b>tʼ</b> Dental/alveolar
<b>ǂ</b> Palatoalveolar	<b>ɡ</b> Velar	<b>kʼ</b> Velar
<b>ǁ</b> Alveolar lateral	<b>ɠ</b> Uvular	<b>sʼ</b> Alveolar fricative

## VOWELS



Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.

## OTHER SYMBOLS

- ɱ** Voiceless labial-velar fricative
- ɮ** Voiced labial-velar approximant
- ɟ** Voiced labial-palatal approximant
- ħ** Voiceless epiglottal fricative
- ʕ** Voiced epiglottal fricative
- ʡ** Epiglottal plosive
- ɕ ʑ** Alveolo-palatal fricatives
- ɺ** Voiced alveolar lateral flap
- ɥ** Simultaneous **ɶ** and **x**
- Affricates and double articulations can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary.

**t͡s k͡p**

## SUPRASEGMENTALS

- ˈ** Primary stress **ˈfounəˈtɪfən**
- ˌ** Secondary stress
- ː** Long **eː**
- ˑ** Half-long **eˑ**
- ˑ̇** Extra-short **ė**
- |** Minor (foot) group
- ||** Major (intonation) group
- Syllable break **ɪi.ækt**
- ◌̥** Linking (absence of a break)

## DIACRITICS Some diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. **ɲ̥̄**

<b>◌̥</b> Voiceless	<b>◌̄</b> Breathy voiced	<b>◌̤</b> Dental
<b>◌̆</b> Voiced	<b>◌̇</b> Creaky voiced	<b>◌̦</b> Apical
<b>◌̈</b> Aspirated	<b>◌̩</b> Linguolabial	<b>◌̪</b> Laminal
<b>◌̊</b> More rounded	<b>◌̫</b> Labialized	<b>◌̬</b> Nasalized
<b>◌̋</b> Less rounded	<b>◌̭</b> Palatalized	<b>◌̮</b> Nasal release
<b>◌̌</b> Advanced	<b>◌̯</b> Velarized	<b>◌̰</b> Lateral release
<b>◌̍</b> Retracted	<b>◌̲</b> Pharyngealized	<b>◌̳</b> No audible release
<b>◌̎</b> Centralized	<b>◌̴</b> Velarized or pharyngealized	
<b>◌̏</b> Mid-centralized	<b>◌̵</b> Raised ( <b>ɹ̵</b> = voiced alveolar fricative)	
<b>◌̐</b> Syllabic	<b>◌̶</b> Lowered ( <b>β̶</b> = voiced bilabial approximant)	
<b>◌̑</b> Non-syllabic	<b>◌̷</b> Advanced Tongue Root	
<b>◌̒</b> Rhoticity	<b>◌̸</b> Retracted Tongue Root	

## TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

- | LEVEL                           | CONTOUR                          |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>ē</b> or <b>↗</b> Extra high | <b>ē</b> or <b>↗</b> Rising      |
| <b>é</b> <b>↘</b> High          | <b>ē</b> <b>↘</b> Falling        |
| <b>ē</b> <b>↗</b> Mid           | <b>é</b> <b>↗</b> High rising    |
| <b>è</b> <b>↘</b> Low           | <b>ē</b> <b>↘</b> Low rising     |
| <b>ë</b> <b>↘</b> Extra low     | <b>ē</b> <b>↘</b> Rising-falling |
| <b>↓</b> Downstep               | <b>↗</b> Global rise             |
| <b>↑</b> Upstep                 | <b>↘</b> Global fall             |