

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET.

[illegible]

(Secondary articulations are shown by symbols in brackets.)

OTHER SOUNDS.—Palatalized consonants : ʧ, ʤ, etc. Velarized or pharyngalized consonants : ɮ, ɢ, ɣ, etc. Ejective consonants (plosives with simultaneous glottal stop) : p', t', etc. Implosive voiced consonants : ɓ, ɗ, etc. ʀ fricative trill. σ, ɣ (labialized θ, ð, or s, z). ɸ, ɹ (labialized f, ʒ). ɕ, ɟ, ɖ (clicks, Zulu c, q, x). ɗ (a sound between r and l). ɱ (voiceless w). ɵ (a vowel between ø and o).

Affricates are normally represented by groups of two consonants (ts, tʃ, dʒ, etc.), but, when necessary, ligatures are used (ts, tʃ, dʒ, etc.), or the marks t^s or t^s (ts or ts, etc.). c, ɟ may occasionally be used in place of tʃ, dʒ. Aspirated plosives : ph, th, etc.

LENGTH, STRESS, PITCH.— : (full length). ˙ (half length). ˈ (stress, placed at beginning of the stressed syllable). ˌ (secondary stress). ˉ (high level pitch); ˘ (low level); ˊ (high rising); ˋ (low rising); ˋˊ (high falling); ˋˋ (low falling); ˊˋ (rise-fall); ˋˊˋ (fall-rise). See *Ecriture Phonétique Internationale*, p. 9.

MODIFIERS.— $\sim$ nasality. $\circ$ breath ($\text{[}^\circ\text{]}$ = breathed []). $\underset{\cdot}{\text{}}$ voice ($\text{[}_\cdot\text{]}$ = voiced []). '^{h} slight aspiration following p , t , etc. '^{e} specially close vowel ($\text{[}^{\text{e}}\text{]}$ = a very close e). '^{o} specially open vowel ($\text{[}^{\text{o}}\text{]}$ = a rather open e). '^{b} labialization $\text{[}^{\text{b}}\text{]}$ = labialized n). '^{d} dental articulation ($\text{[}^{\text{d}}\text{]}$ = dental t). '^{j} palatalization ($\text{[}^{\text{j}}\text{]}$ = $\text{[}^{\text{h}}\text{]}$). '^{u} tongue slightly raised. '^{l} tongue slightly lowered. '^{r} lips more rounded. '^{s} lips more spread. '^{v} (e.g. $\text{[}^{\text{v}}\text{]}$) syllabic consonant. '^{w} consonantal vowel. '^{x} variety of $\text{[}^{\text{x}}\text{]}$ resembling s , etc.