

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET.

(Revised to 1938.)

				<i>Bi-labial</i>	<i>Labio-dental</i>	<i>Dental and Alveolar</i>			<i>Retroflex</i>	<i>Palato-alveolar</i>	<i>Alveolo-palatal</i>	<i>Palatal</i>		<i>Velar</i>		<i>Uvular</i>	<i>Pharyngeal</i>	<i>Glottal</i>			
CONSONANTS	<i>Plosive</i>				p b		t d			ʈ ɖ			c ɟ		k ɡ		q ɢ		ʔ		
	<i>Nasal</i>				m	ɱ	n			ɳ			ɲ		ŋ		ɴ				
	<i>Lateral Fricative</i> . .						ɬ ɮ														
	<i>Lateral Non-fricative</i> .						l			ɭ			ʎ								
	<i>Rolled</i>						r										ʀ				
	<i>Flapped</i>						ɾ			ɽ							ɽ				
	<i>Fricative</i>				ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ɬ ɮ	ʧ ʤ	ɕ ʑ	ç ʝ	x ɣ		χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ			
	<i>Frictionless Continuants and Semi-vowels</i>				w	ɥ	ʋ	ɹ						j (ɥ)		(w)		ʁ			
VOWELS													<i>Front</i>		<i>Central</i>		<i>Back</i>				
	<i>Close</i>				(y ɯ u)								i y		ɨ ʉ		ɯ u				
	<i>Half-close</i>				(ø ɔ)								e ø				ɤ ɒ				
	<i>Half-open</i>				(œ ɔ̃)								ɛ œ		ə		ʌ ɔ̃				
	<i>Open</i>				(ɒ)								æ		ɐ		ɑ ɒ				

(Secondary articulations are shown by symbols in brackets.)

OTHER SOUNDS.—Palatalized consonants : ʈ, ɖ, 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). ʃ, ʒ (labialized f, ʒ). ɰ, ɠ, ɣ (clicks, Zulu c, q, x). ɮ (a sound between r and l). ɰ (voiceless w). ɰ, ɣ, ɣ (lowered varieties of i, y, u). ɰ (a variety of ə). ɰ (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 $\frown$ or $\smile$ (ts or ts̄, etc.). $\frown \smile$ also denote synchronic articulation ($\widehat{m\eta}$ = simultaneous m and η). c, j 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).

MODIFIERS.— $\tilde{\hspace{0.5em}}$ nasality. $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ breath ($\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ = breathed l). $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ voice ($\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ = z). $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ slight aspiration following p, t, etc. $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ specially close vowel ($\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ = a very close e). $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ specially open vowel ($\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ = a rather open e). $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ labialization ($\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ = labialized n). $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ dental articulation ($\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ = dental t). $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ palatalization ($\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ = $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$). $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ tongue slightly raised. $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ tongue slightly lowered. $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ lips more rounded. $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ lips more spread. Central vowels $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ (= i), $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ (= u), $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ (= ə), $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ (= ø), $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$, $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$. (e.g. $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$) syllabic consonant. $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ consonantal vowel. $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ variety of $\textcircled{\hspace{0.5em}}$ resembling s, etc.