

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		ʀ̤	
Tap, Flap		ⱱ	ɾ			ɽ						
Lateral fricative			ɬ ɮ			ɮ̚	ɬ̺	ɬ̺				
Lateral approximant			l			ɭ	ʎ	ʎ				
Lateral flap			ɺ			ɺ̚						

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)

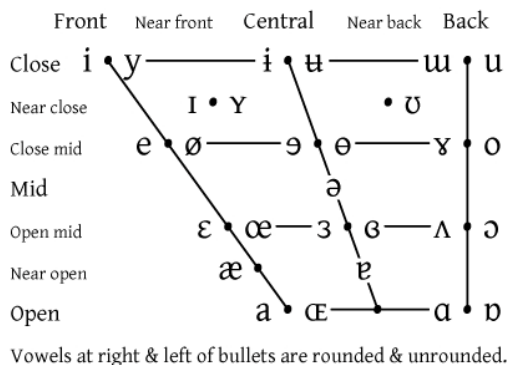
Anterior click releases (require posterior stops)	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
⦿ Bilabial fricated	ɓ Bilabial	ʼ <i>Examples:</i>
Laminal alveolar fricated ("dental")	ɗ Dental or alveolar	ɸ' Bilabial
! Apical (post)alveolar abrupt ("retroflex")	ɟ Palatal	t' Dental or alveolar
‡ Laminal postalveolar abrupt ("palatal")	ɡ Velar	k' Velar
Lateral alveolar fricated ("lateral")	ɠ Uvular	s' 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)

k̟p̟ ts 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

TONE

- ˈ Level tones
- ˉ Top
- ˊ High
- ˋ Mid
- ˌ Low
- ˎ 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), ɔ̚ (diphthongization).

SYLLABICITY & RELEASES		PHONATION		PRIMARY ARTICULATION		SECONDARY ARTICULATION			
ɲ̥ ɲ̥	Syllabic	ɲ̥ ɲ̥	Voiceless or Slack voice	t̚ b̚	Dental	t̚ w d̚ w	Labialized	ɔ̚ ɔ̚	More rounded
e̥ ʊ̥	Non-syllabic	s̚ d̚	Modal voice or Stiff voice	t̚ d̚	Apical	t̚ j d̚ j	Palatalized	ɔ̚ ɔ̚ w	Less rounded
t̚ h̚ h̚ t̚	(Pre)aspirated	ɲ̥ ɲ̥	Breathy voice	t̚ d̚	Laminal	t̚ ɣ d̚ ɣ	Velarized	ẽ ẽ	Nasalized
d̚ n̚	Nasal release	ɲ̥ ɲ̥	Creaky voice	ɰ t̚	Advanced	t̚ s̚ d̚ s̚	Pharyngealized	ɤ̚ ɤ̚	Rhoticity
d̚ l̚	Lateral release	ɲ̥ ɲ̥	Strident	ɰ t̚	Retracted	ɬ ɮ	Velarized or pharyngealized	ɛ̚ ɛ̚	Advanced tongue root
t̚	No audible release	ɲ̥ ɲ̥	Linguolabial	ä j̚	Centralized	ũ	Mid-centralized	ɛ̚ ɛ̚	Retracted tongue root
e̥ β̥	Lowered (β̥ is a bilabial approximant)			e̥ ɻ̚	Raised (ɻ̚ is a voiced alveolar non-sibilant fricative)				