THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (2005)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

	LABIAL		CORONAL				DORSAL			RADICAL		LARYNGEAL
	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Palato-alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Epi-glottal	Glottal
Nasal	m	ɱ	n			ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ			
Plosive	p b	pˢ bˢ	t d			ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʡ	ʔ
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	ʜ ʢ	h ɦ
Approximant		ʋ	ɹ			ɻ	j	ɰ				
Trill	ʙ		r						ʀ		ʢ	
Tap, Flap		ⱱ	ɾ			ɽ						
Lateral fricative			ɬ ɮ									
Lateral approximant			l			ɭ	ʎ	ʟ				
Lateral flap			ɺ									

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.

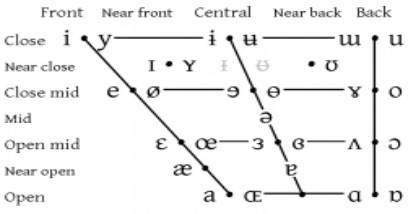
CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Anterior click releases (require posterior stops)	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
ʘ Bilabial fricated	ɓ Bilabial	ʼ *Examples:*
ǀ Laminal alveolar fricated ("dental")	ɗ Dental or alveolar	pʼ Bilabial
ǁ Apical (post)alveolar abrupt ("retroflex")	ʃ Palatal	tʼ Dental or alveolar
ǂ Laminal postalveolar abrupt ("palatal")	ɠ Velar	kʼ Velar
ǁ Lateral alveolar fricated ("lateral")	ʛ Uvular	sʼ Alveolar fricative

CONSONANTS (CO-ARTICULATED)

ʍ Voiceless labialized velar approximant
w Voiced labialized velar approximant
ɥ 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



Vowels at right & left of bullets are rounded & unrounded.

SUPRASEGMENTALS

ˈ Primary stress
ˌ Secondary stress *[ˌfoʊnəˈtɪʃən]*
eː Long
e Short
. Syllable break
‿ Linking (no break)

INTONATION

| Minor (foot) break
‖ Major (intonation) break
↗ Global rise
↘ Global fall

ˈ Extra stress
eˑ Half-long
ĕ Extra-short

TONE

Level tones		*Contour-tone examples:*	
e̋ ˥	Top	ě ˨˩˦	Rising
é ˧˥	High	ê ˥˩	Falling
ē ˧	Mid	ĕ ˧˥˧	High rising
è ˧˩	Low	ȅ ˩˧˩	Low rising
ȅ ˩	Bottom	ê ˥˧	High falling
Tone terracing		ȇ ˧˩	Low falling
↑	Upstep	ȇ ˧˥˧	Peaking
↓	Downstep	ȇ ˩˧˩	Dipping

DIACRITICS

Diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, as *ŋ̊*. Other IPA symbols may appear as diacritics to represent phonetic detail: $t^{ɹ}$ (fricative release), $b^{ɦ}$ (breathy voice), ^{ʔ}a (glottal onset), ^{ə} (epenthetic schwa), $o^{ʷ}$ (diphthongization).

SYLLABICITY & RELEASES		PHONATION		PRIMARY ARTICULATION		SECONDARY ARTICULATION			
n̩ ɹ̩	Syllabic	n̥ d̥	Voiceless *or* Slack voice	t̪ b̪	Dental	t^{w} d^{w}	Labialized	ɔ̹ x̹	More rounded
n̯ ʊ̯	Non-syllabic	s̬ d̬	Modal voice *or* Stiff voice	t̬ d̬	Apical	$t^{ʲ}$ $d^{ʲ}$	Palatalized	ɔ̜ x̜ʷ	Less rounded
t^{h} ^{h}t	(Pre)aspirated	n̤ a̤	Breathy voice	t̺ d̺	Laminal	$t^{ˠ}$ $d^{ˠ}$	Velarized	ẽ z̃	Nasalized
$d^{ⁿ}$	Nasal release	n̰ a̰	Creaky voice	u̟ t̟	Advanced	$t^{ˤ}$ $d^{ˤ}$	Pharyngealized	ɚ ɝ	Rhoticity
$d^{ˡ}$	Lateral release	n̪ a̪	Strident	i̠ t̠	Retracted	ɫ ɮ	Velarized or pharyngealized	ę ǫ	Advanced tongue root
t̚	No audible release	n̪ d̪	Linguolabial	ä j̈	Centralized	ɨ̞ ʉ̞	Mid-centralized	ę̙ ǫ̙	Retracted tongue root
ę β̞	Lowered (*β̞* is a bilabial approximant)			ę ɹ̝	Raised (*ɹ̝* is a voiced alveolar non-sibilant fricative, *r̝* a fricative trill)				