

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	ɸ β	t d			ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ	ʔ		ʕ
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Approximant		ʋ	ɹ			ɻ	j	ɰ				
Trill	ʙ		r						ʀ			
Tap, Flap		ⱱ	ɾ			ɽ						
Lateral fricative			ɬ ɮ			ɮ̝	ɬ̝	ɮ̝				
Lateral approximant			l			ɭ	ʎ	ʟ				
Lateral flap			ɺ			ɻ̤						

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a modally voiced consonant, except for murmured *f*. Shaded areas denote articulations judged to be impossible. Light grey letters are unofficial extensions of the IPA.

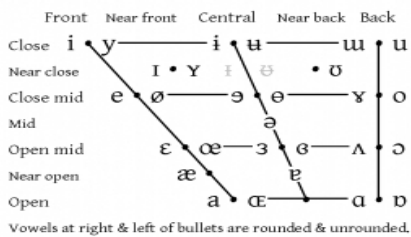
CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Anterior click releases (require posterior stops)	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
◌ ɓ Bilabial fricated	ɓ Bilabial	ʼ <i>Examples:</i>
◌ ɗ Laminal alveolar fricated ("dental")	ɗ Dental or alveolar	ɸ' Bilabial
◌ ɗ̚ Apical (post)alveolar abrupt ("retroflex")	ɗ̚ Palatal	t' Dental or alveolar
◌ ɗ̚ Laminar postalveolar abrupt ("palatal")	ɗ̚ Velar	k' Velar
◌ ɗ̚ Lateral alveolar fricated ("lateral")	ɗ̚ 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 f (disputed)
- kp ts Affricates and double articulations may be joined by a tie bar

VOWELS



SUPRASEGMENTALS

- TONES
- ˈ Primary stress
 - ˌ Extra stress
 - ː Long
 - ˑ Half-long
 - ˑˑ Short
 - ˑˑˑ Extra-short
 - ˑˑˑˑ Syllable break
 - ˑˑˑˑˑ Linking (no break)
 - ˑˑˑˑˑˑ Minor (foot) break
 - ˑˑˑˑˑˑˑ Major (intonation) break
 - ↗ Global rise
 - ↘ Global fall
- Level tones
- ˥ Top
 - ˦ High
 - ˧ Mid
 - ˨ Low
 - ˩ Bottom
- 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 ɰ̥. Other IPA symbols may appear as diacritics to represent phonetic detail: tʰ (fricative release), bʰ (breathy voice), ʔa (glottal onset), ʔ (epenthetic schwa), oʷ (diphthongization).

SYLLABICITY & RELEASES	PHONATION	PRIMARY ARTICULATION	SECONDARY ARTICULATION
ɳ̥ ɳ̥̚	Voiceless or Slack voice	t̚ b̚	Dental
ɳ̥̚ ɳ̥̚̚	Modal voice or Stiff voice	t̚̚ d̚̚	Apical
t̚ʰ h̚t̚	Breathy voice	t̚̚̚ d̚̚̚	Laminar
d̚ʰ	Creaky voice	u̚ t̚	Advanced
d̚ʰ̚	Strident	i̚ t̚	Retracted
t̚̚̚	Linguolabial	ä̚ j̚	Centralized
e̚ β̚	Lowered (β̚ is a bilabial approximant)	e̚̚ ɹ̚	Raised (ɹ̚ is a voiced alveolar non-sibilant fricative, ɹ̚ a fricative trill)