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 ɸ	t d			ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k g	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		ʞ	
Tap, Flap		ⱱ	ɾ			ɽ						
Lateral fricative			ɬ ɮ			ɭ	ʎ	ʟ				
Lateral approximant			l			ɭ	ʎ	ʟ				
Lateral flap			ɺ			ɻ						

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)

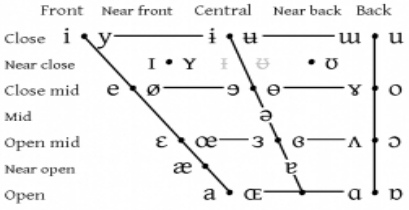
Anterior click releases (require posterior stops)	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
ʘ Bilabial fricated	ɓ Bilabial	ʼ *Examples:*
ǀ Laminal alveolar fricated ("dental")	ɗ Dental or alveolar	pʼ Bilabial
ǃ Apical (post)alveolar abrupt ("retroflex")	ʄ Palatal	tʼ Dental or alveolar
ǂ Laminal postalveolar abrupt ("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

	Front	Near front	Central	Near back	Back
Close	i • y		ɨ • ʉ		ɯ • u
Near close		ɪ • ʏ	ɨ ʉ	• ʊ	
Close mid	e • ø		ɘ • ɵ		ɤ • o
Mid			ə		
Open mid	ɛ • œ		ɜ • ɞ		ʌ • ɔ
Near open	æ		ɐ		
Open	a • ɶ				ɑ • ɒ



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

SUPRASEGMENTALS

- ˈ Primary stress
- ˌ Secondary stress
- eː Long
- e Short
- . Syllable break
- ˈˈ Extra stress
- [ˌfoʊnəˈtɪʃən]
- eˑ Half-long
- ĕ Extra-short
- ‿ Linking (no break)

INTONATION

- ǀ Minor (foot) break
- ǁ Major (intonation) break
- ↗ Global rise
- ↘ Global fall

TONE

Level tones		*Contour-tone examples:*	
ě ˥	Top	ě ˩˥	Rising
é ˦	High	ê ˥˩	Falling
ē ˧	Mid	ě ˧˥	High rising
è ˨	Low	ě ˩˧	Low rising
ȅ ˩	Bottom	ê ˥˧	High falling
Tone terracing		ȅ ˨˩	Low falling
↑	Upstep	ȅ ˦˨	Peaking
↓	Downstep	ȅ ˨˦	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: tˢ (fricative release), bʱ (breathy voice), ˀa (glottal onset), ᵊ (epenthetic schwa), oʷ (diphthongization).

SYLLABICITY & RELEASES		PHONATION		PRIMARY ARTICULATION		SECONDARY ARTICULATION			
n̩ ɹ̩	Syllabic	n̥ d̥	Voiceless *or* Slack voice	t̪ b̪	Dental	tʷ dʷ	Labialized	ɔ̞ x̞	More rounded
e̯ ʊ̯	Non-syllabic	s̬ d̬	Modal voice *or* Stiff voice	t̺ d̺	Apical	tʲ dʲ	Palatalized	ɔ̟ x̟ʷ	Less rounded
tʰ ʰt	(Pre)aspirated	n̤ a̤	Breathy voice	t̻ d̻	Laminal	tˠ dˠ	Velarized	ẽ z̃	Nasalized
dⁿ	Nasal release	n̰ a̰	Creaky voice	u̟ t̟	Advanced	tˤ dˤ	Pharyngealized	ɚ ɝ	Rhoticity
dˡ	Lateral release	n̼ a̼	Strident	i̠ t̠	Retracted	ɫ ɫ	Velarized or pharyngealized	e̞ o̞	Advanced tongue root
t̚	No audible release	n̪ d̪	Linguolabial	ä ï	Centralized	ɯ̃	Mid-centralized	e̞ o̞	Retracted tongue root
e̞ β̞	Lowered (β̞ is a bilabial approximant)			e̝ ɹ̝	Raised (ɹ̝ is a voiced alveolar non-sibilant fricative, r̝ a fricative trill)				