the international phonetic alphabet (2005)

consonants LABIAL		CORONAL				DORSAL			LARYNGEAL					
(pulmonic)	Bilabial	Labio- dental	Dental	IAIVANIST	Palato- alveolar	IRATTOTIAN	Alveolo palatal	Palatal	Velar	Uvı	ılar	Pharyr	ngeal	Glottal
Nasal	m	ŋ		n		η		n	ŋ		N			
Plosive	рb			t d		t d	С	j j	k g	q	G	?		?
Fricative	φβ	f v	θð	s z	∫ 3	ફ દ્ય	6 Z	çj	ху	χ	R	ħ	5	h h
Approximant		υ		J		ન		j	щ		Б		1	11 11
Tap, flap		V		ſ		r								
Trill	В			r							R	Н	3	
Lateral fricative				4 Ӄ		t ß	Х		Ł					
Lateral approximant				1		ĺ		λ	L					
Lateral flap				J		1								

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

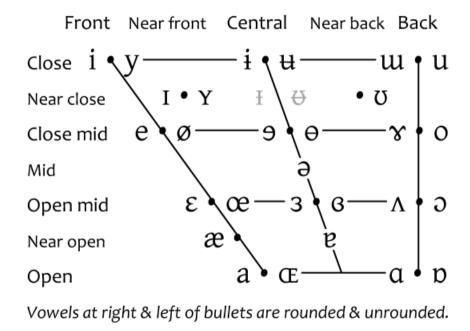
consonants (non-pulmonic)

clicks	implosives	ejectives		
O Bilabial fricated	6 Bilabial	' examples:		
Laminal alveolar fricated ("dental")	d Dental or alveolar	p' Bilabial		
! Apical (post)alveolar abrupt ("retroflex")	C Retroflex	t' Dental or alveolar		
Laminal postalveolar abrupt ("palatal")	f Palatal	k' Velar		
Lateral alveolar fricated ("lateral")	g Velar	tt' Lateral affricate		
> Velar (back released)	G Uvular	s' Alveolar fricative		

consonants (co-articulated) brackets

M	Voiceless labialized velar approximant	//morphophonemic//
W	Voiced labialized velar approximant	/phonemic/
Ч	Voiced labialized palatal approximant	[phonetic]
\mathfrak{h}	Simultaneous x and \int (existence disputed)	<pre><orthographic></orthographic></pre>
t∫ gb	Affricates and double articulations may be joined by a tie bar	

vowels



suprasegmentals

, 0			`		•
Primary stress	II E	xtra stress	lev	el t	on
Secondary stress	s [,fc	ovnəˈtɪʃən]	ű	7	T
e: Long		Half-long	é	1	Н
e Short	ĕ	Extra-short	ē	+	M
. Syllable break	tja	Linking (no break)	è	1	L
intonation		(no break)	è		В
Minor (foot) b	reak		tor	ne t	err
Major (intonat	ion) ł	oreak	1	Up	ste
🖊 Global rise	7	Global fall	1	Do	wr

(tone)

(tt	ne	·)				
lev	el t	ones	contour tones (e.g.			
ű	7	Тор	ě	1	Rising	
é	1	High	ê	V	Falling	
ē	+	Mid	ĕ	1	High rising	
è	4	Low	ĕ	Y	Low rising	
è		Bottom	ē	Y	High falling	
tor	ne t	erracing	ē	1	Low falling	
1	Up	step	ě	\triangleleft	Peaking	
1	Do	wnstep	ê	Ч	Dipping	
	iev é é ē è è	level to e d e d e d e d e d e d e d e	é † High ē † Mid è † Low	level tones e Top e Top e High e High e How e How b Bottom tone terracing upstep v	level tones contour	

diacritics Diacritics may be moved to fit a letter, as \mathring{y} or $\mathring{\chi}$. Other letters may be used as diacritics of phonetic detail: t^s (fricative release), $b^{\hat{n}}$ (breathy voice), $m^{\hat{r}}$ (glottalized), \mathring{v} (epenthetic schwa), o^w (off-glide), w^{β} (compressed).

SYLLABICITY & RELEASES		PHONATION		PRIMARY ARTICULATION		SECONDARY ARTICULATION				
ņ ļ	Syllabic	ņģ	Voiceless <i>or</i> Slack voice	ţģ	Dental	tw dw	Labialized	э <u>х</u>	More rounded	
ĕά	Non-syllabic	ş d	Modal voice <i>or</i> Stiff voice	ţd	Apical	t ^j d ^j	Palatalized	ό Ý _m	Less rounded	
th ht	(Pre)aspirated	ņа	Breathy voice	ţḍ	Laminal	t ^y d ^y	Velarized	ẽ ž	Nasalized	
dn	Nasal release	ņа	Creaky voice	џţ	Advanced	t° d°	Pharyngealized	ð. 3.	Rhoticity	
dl	Lateral release	n a	Strident	<u>i</u> ţ	Retracted	1 ₹	Velarized or pharyngealized	ę o	Advanced tongue root	
ť	No audible release	йğ	Linguolabial	äÿ	Centralized	ŭ	Mid- centralized	ęо	Retracted tongue root	
			ęą	Raised (\mathcal{A} is a voiced alveolar non-sibilant fricative, \mathcal{I} a fricative trill)						