

# International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

# IPA

- International Phonetic Alphabet, also called IPA, is an international alphabet used by linguists to accurately represent the wide variety of sounds (phones or phonemes) in human speech.
- A phoneme is a unit of sound that can distinguish one word from another in a given language.
- For example, the English words “sit”, “bit”, and “kit” can be distinguished by the sounds, or phonemes, that are created by each of their first letters.

# Who Uses the International Phonetic Alphabet?

- An essential function of the IPA is to provide a standard for labeling these phonemes so that linguists can discuss any sound without ambiguity.
- In 1886 a group of French and British language teachers teamed up to create a new organization for linguists. The teachers were headed by the French linguist Paul Passy. The International Phonetic Association was formed by formed in 1897 (in French, *l'Association phonétique internationale*).
- The latest version, IPA chart number 122, was published by the International Phonetic Association in 2005. Since then, IPA linguistics have played an important role in both the study and use of language worldwide.

IPA linguistics provide students with a greater understanding of language by accurately and uniquely representing the sounds of oral speech.

The IPA is used by:

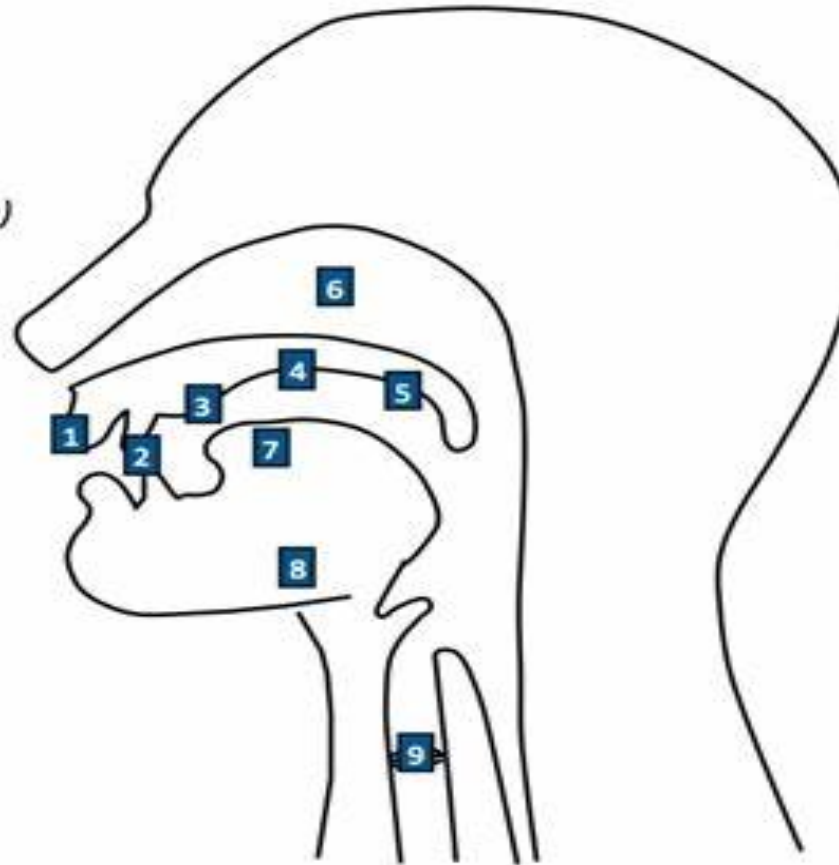
- Lexicographers
- Foreign Language Students
- Teachers
- Linguists
- Speech-Language Pathologists
- Singers
- Actors
- Constructed Language Creators
- Translators

# How to Use the IPA Chart

- The interactive IPA chart helps you identify the sounds of language.
- To use the phoneme chart, first familiarize yourself with each IPA symbol and the corresponding IPA pronunciation of the sound.
- For example, in the IPA vowel chart, click on each symbol to hear the corresponding vowel sound, and begin practicing pronouncing the sounds yourself.
- Finally, start using the IPA in your own speech and writing.

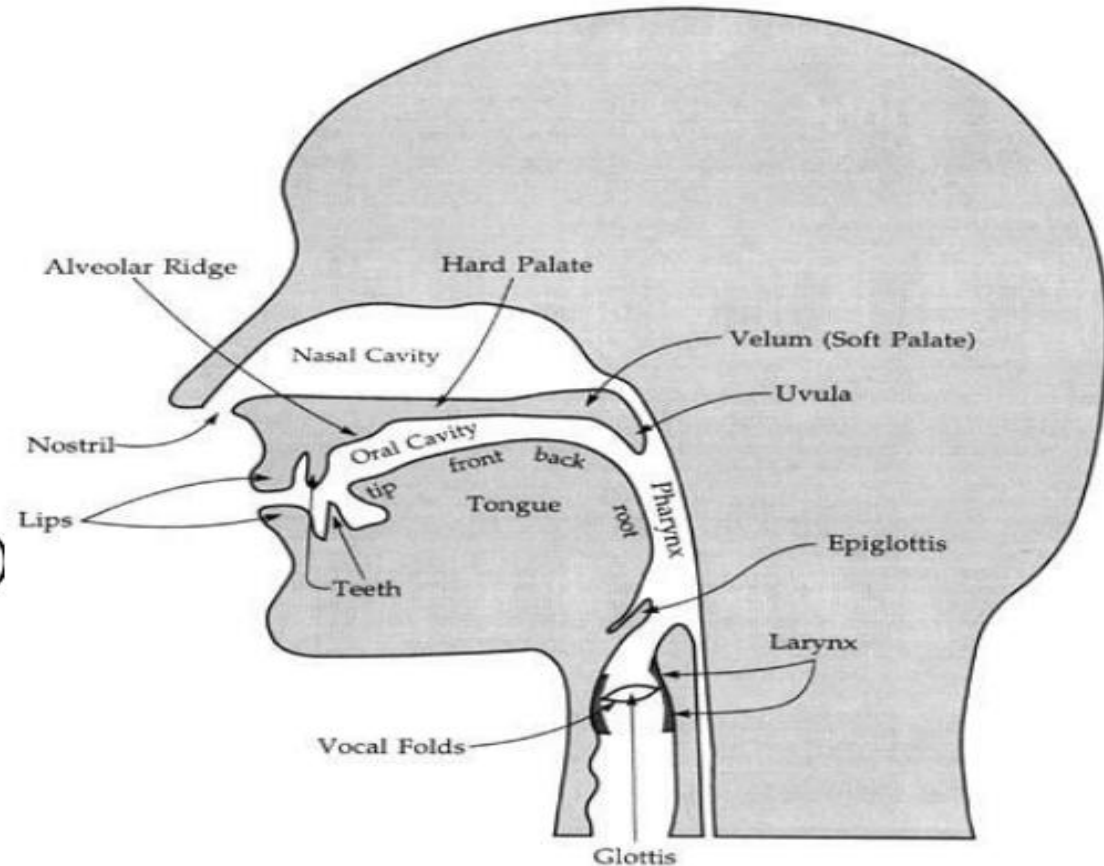
# ARTICULATORY SYSTEM

1. *Lips*
2. *Teeth*
3. *Alveolar ridge (tooth ridge)*
4. *Hard palate*
5. *Soft palate (velum)*
6. *Nasal cavity*
7. *Tongue*
8. *Jaw*
9. *Vocal cords and glottis*



# Place of articulation

1. Bilabial: by two lips
2. Labiodental: by lip + teeth
3. Dental: between teeth
4. Alveolar: by ridge
5. Postalveolar
6. Palatal: by hard palate
7. Velar: by soft palate (velum)
8. Uvular: by uvula
9. Pharyngeal: by pharynx (slokdarmhoofd)
10. Glottal: by larynx/glottis



Sources: [http://emedia.leeward.hawaii.edu/hurley/Ling102web/mod3\\_speaking/mod3docs/3\\_images/midsagittal\\_bw.jpg](http://emedia.leeward.hawaii.edu/hurley/Ling102web/mod3_speaking/mod3docs/3_images/midsagittal_bw.jpg)



# Phonetic alphabet

## Vowels and diphthongs (double vowels)

i:	seat /si:t/, feel /fi:l/	ɜ:	turn /tɜ:n/, word /wɜ:d/
ɪ	sit /sɪt/, in /ɪn/	ə	another /ə'nʌðə(r)/
e	set /set/, any /'eni/	eɪ	take /teɪk/, wait /weɪt/
æ	sat /sæt/, match /mætʃ/	aɪ	mine /maɪn/, light /laɪt/
ɑ:	march /mɑ:tʃ/, after /'ɑ:ftə(r)/	ɔɪ	oil /ɔɪl/, boy /bɔɪ/
ɒ	pot /pɒt/, gone /gɒn/	əʊ	no /nəʊ/, open /'əʊpən/
ɔ:	port /pɔ:t/, law /lɔ:/	aʊ	house /haʊs/, now /naʊ/
ʊ	good /gʊd/, could /kʊd/	ɪə	hear /hɪə(r)/, deer /dɪə(r)/
u:	food /fu:d/, group /gru:p/	eə	where /weə(r)/, air /eə(r)/
ʌ	much /mʌtʃ/, front /frʌnt/	ʊə	tour /tuə(r)/

## Consonants

p	pull /pʊl/, cup /kʌp/	tʃ	cheap /tʃi:p/, catch /kætʃ/
b	bull /bʊl/, rob /rɒb/	dʒ	jail /dʒeɪl/, bridge /brɪdʒ/
f	ferry /'feri/, cough /kɒf/	k	king /kɪŋ/, case /keɪs/
v	very /'veri/, live /lɪv/	g	go /gəʊ/, rug /rʌg/
θ	think /θɪŋk/, bath /bɑ:θ/	m	my /maɪ/, come /kʌm/
ð	though /ðəʊ/, with /wɪð/	n	no /nəʊ/, on /ɒn/
t	take /teɪk/, set /set/	ŋ	sing /sɪŋ/, finger /'fɪŋgə(r)/
d	day /deɪ/, red /red/	l	love /lʌv/, hole /həʊl/
s	sing /sɪŋ/, rice /raɪs/	r	round /raʊnd/, carry /'kæri/
z	zoo /zu:/, days /deɪz/	w	well /wel/
ʃ	show /ʃəʊ/, wish /wɪʃ/	j	young /jʌŋ/
ʒ	pleasure /'pleʒə(r)/	h	house /haʊs/

\* shows which part of a word is stressed. Example: /'lɪmɪt/.



## Vowels and Consonants

There are 26 alphabets divided into 5 vowels (a,e,i,o,u) and 21 consonants (remaining alphabets.)

A vowel is a speech sound made by allowing breath to flow out of the mouth, without closing any part of the mouth or throat.

### Vowels

A

E

I

O

U

A consonant is a speech sound made by partially or completely blocking the flow of air through the mouth.

### Consonants

B

C

D

F

G

H

J

K

L

M

N

P

Q

R

S

T

V

W

X

Y

Z

# VOWELS VERSUS CONSONANTS

Vowels are basic speech sounds articulated with an open vocal tract.

There are 5 vowel letters in the alphabet.

There are about 20 vowel sounds in English.

Vowels are the nucleus of a syllable.

Consonants are basic speech sounds articulated with a partially or completely closed vocal tract.

There are 21 consonant letters in the alphabet.

There are about 24 consonant sounds in English.

Consonants have to be linked with a vowel to form a syllable.

## Vowels

**æ** ask, bat, glad

**ă** cot, bomb, caught, paw

**ɛ** bet, fed

**ə** about, banana, collide

**ɪ** very, any, thirty

**i** eat, bead, bee

**ɪ** id, bid, pit,

**ʊ** foot, should, put

**u** boot, two, coo

**ʌ** under, putt, bud

**ə** or **ɜ:** merge, bird, further

**eɪ** eight, wade, bay

**aɪ** ice, bite, tie

**aʊ** out, gown, plow

**oɪ** oyster, coil, boy

**ou** oat, own, zone, blow

**ɑə** or **ɑ3:** car, heart, bizarre

**eə** or **e3:** bare, fair, wear

**iə** or **i3:** near, deer, mere, pier

**oə** or **o3:** boar, port, door, shore

**uə** or **u3:** boor, tour, insure

## Consonants

**b** baby, labor, cab

**d** day, kid

**dʒ** just, badger, fudge

**ð** then, either, bathe

**f** foe, tough, buff

**g** go, dagger, bag

**h** hot, ahead

**j** yes, vineyard

**k** lacquer, flock, skin

**kʰ** cat, keep, account

**l** law, hollow

**l̥** pedal, battle, final

**t** pool, boil

**m** mat, hemp, hammer, rim

**n** new, tent, tenor, run

**ŋ** button, satin, kitten

**ŋ** rung, hang, swinger

**p** lapse, top, lip, speed

**pʰ** pay, pet, appear

**r** rope, arrive

**s** sad, mist, kiss

**ʃ** shoe, mission, slush

**t** mat, stick, late

**tʰ** toe, attack

**r** later, catty, riddle

**tʃ** batch, nature

**tʃʰ** chose, chin, achieve

**θ** thin, ether, bath

**v** vat, never, cave

**w** wet, software

**z** zoo, easy, buzz

**ʒ** vision, azure, beige

**ʔ** button, kitten, satin

VOWELS	monophthongs				diphthongs		<b>Phonemic Chart</b> voiced unvoiced	
	ɪ: sheep	ɪ ship	ʊ good	u: shoot	ɪə here	eɪ wait		
	e bed	ə teacher	ɜ: bird	ɔ: door	ʊə tourist	ɔɪ boy		
	æ cat	ʌ up	ɑ: far	ɒ on	eə hair	aɪ my		
CONSONANTS	p pea	b boat	t tea	d dog	tʃ cheese	dʒ June	k car	g go
	f fly	v video	θ think	ð this	s see	z zoo	ʃ shall	ʒ television
	m man	n now	ŋ sing	h hat	l love	r red	w wet	j yes

The 44 phonemes of Received Pronunciation based on the popular Adrian Underhill layout

adapted by **EnglishClub.com**

**THANK YOU**