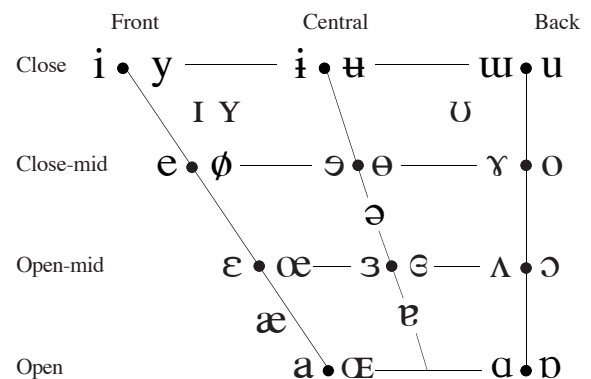


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Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

VOWELS

Clicks		Voiced implosives		Ejectives	
◌ǀ	Bilabial	◌ɓ	Bilabial	◌ʼ	Examples:
◌ǃ	Dental	◌ɗ	Dental/alveolar	◌pʼ	Bilabial
◌ǂ	(Post)alveolar	◌ɗ	Palatal	◌tʼ	Dental/alveolar
◌ǁ	Palatoalveolar	◌ɠ	Velar	◌kʼ	Velar
◌ǁ	Alveolar lateral	◌ɠ	Uvular	◌sʼ	Alveolar fricative



Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.

OTHER SYMBOLS

ʌ	Voiceless labial-velar fricative	ɕ ʑ	Alveolo-palatal fricatives
ʋ	Voiced labial-velar approximant	ɭ	Voiced alveolar lateral flap
ɥ	Voiced labial-palatal approximant	ɥ͡ɰ	Simultaneous ɥ and ɰ
ħ	Voiceless epiglottal fricative		
ʕ	Voiced epiglottal fricative		Affricates and double articulations can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary.
ʡ	Epiglottal plosive		

DIACRITICS Diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. $\dot{\eta}$

◌ [◌]	Voiceless	<u>ᵿ</u> <u>ᵿ</u>	◌ [◌]	Breathy voiced	<u>ᵿ</u> <u>ᵿ</u>	◌ [◌]	Dental	<u>ᵿ</u> <u>ᵿ</u>
◌ [◌]	Voiced	<u>ᵿ</u> <u>ᵿ</u>	◌ [◌]	Creaky voiced	<u>ᵿ</u> <u>ᵿ</u>	◌ [◌]	Apical	<u>ᵿ</u> <u>ᵿ</u>
◌ ^h	Aspirated	<u>ᵿ</u> ^h <u>ᵿ</u> ^h	◌ [◌]	Linguolabial	<u>ᵿ</u> <u>ᵿ</u>	◌ [◌]	Laminal	<u>ᵿ</u> <u>ᵿ</u>
◌ [◌]	More rounded	<u>ᵿ</u>	◌ [◌]	Labialized	<u>ᵿ</u> ^w <u>ᵿ</u> ^w	◌ [◌]	Nasalized	<u>ᵿ</u>
◌ [◌]	Less rounded	<u>ᵿ</u>	◌ [◌]	Palatalized	<u>ᵿ</u> ^j <u>ᵿ</u> ^j	◌ [◌]	Nasal release	<u>ᵿ</u> ⁿ
◌ ⁺	Advanced	<u>ᵿ</u> ⁺	◌ [◌]	Velarized	<u>ᵿ</u> ^ˠ <u>ᵿ</u> ^ˠ	◌ [◌]	Lateral release	<u>ᵿ</u> ^l
◌ [◌]	Retracted	<u>ᵿ</u> [◌]	◌ [◌]	Pharyngealized	<u>ᵿ</u> ^ˤ <u>ᵿ</u> ^ˤ	◌ [◌]	No audible release	<u>ᵿ</u> [˞]
◌ [◌]	Centralized	<u>ᵿ</u>	◌ [◌]	Velarized or pharyngealized	<u>ᵿ</u>			
◌ [◌]	Mid-centralized	<u>ᵿ</u>	◌ [◌]	Raised	<u>ᵿ</u> (<u>ᵿ</u> = voiced alveolar fricative)			
◌ [◌]	Syllabic	<u>ᵿ</u>	◌ [◌]	Lowered	<u>ᵿ</u> (<u>ᵿ</u> = voiced bilabial approximant)			
◌ [◌]	Non-syllabic	<u>ᵿ</u>	◌ [◌]	Advanced Tongue Root	<u>ᵿ</u>			
◌ [◌]	Rhoticity	<u>ᵿ</u> <u>ᵿ</u>	◌ [◌]	Retracted Tongue Root	<u>ᵿ</u>			

SUPRASEGMENTALS

	Primary stress	
	Secondary stress	
ˌ	Long	ˌfounəˈtɪʃən
ː	Half-long	eː
˘	Extra-short	ĕ
	Minor (foot) group	
	Major (intonation) group	
.	Syllable break	.i.ækt
ˌ	Linking (absence of a break)	

TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

UPSTEP		DOWNSTEP	
é _{or}	↗ Extra high	ě _{or}	↘ Rising
é	↗ High	ê	↘ Falling
ē	↗ Mid	ẽ	↗ High rising
è	↘ Low	ẽ	↘ Low rising
ě	↘ Extra low	ẽ	↗ Rising-falling
↓	Downstep	↗	Global rise
↑	Upstep	↘	Global fall

Affricates are [consonants](#) that begin as [stops](#) (most often an [alveolar](#), such as [t] or [d]) but release as a [fricative](#) (such as [s] or [z] or occasionally into a fricative [trill](#)) rather than directly into the following vowel. English has two affricates, spelled *ch* and *j*.

Notation for *affricates*

(source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Affricate_consonant)

Affricates are transcribed in the [International Phonetic Alphabet](#) by a combination of two letters, one for the stop element and the other for the fricative element.

labiodental	alveolar	palato-alveolar postalveolar	alveolo-palatal sibilant	retroflex
p̪ f b̪ v	t s d z	tʃ dʒ <small>Nota: Als exercicis del llibre estan considerades com a palatals!!!</small>	tɕ dʑ	ʈʂ ɖʣ
	alveolar-lateral	palatal	palatal-lateral	velar-lateral
	tɬ dɮ	cç ɟʝ	cç̺	kɭ

In order to show that these are parts of a single consonant, a tie bar [can also be] used. The tie bar appears most commonly above the two letters, but may be placed under them if it fits better there, or simply because this is more legible. Thus:

- ⟨p̪f, t̪s, d̪z, tʃ, dʒ, tɕ, dʑ, ʈʂ, ɖʣ, tɬ, dɮ, tɬ̺, dɮ̺, kɭ̺⟩
- or

- ⟨p̪f, t̪s, d̪z, tʃ, dʒ, tɕ, dʑ, ʈʂ, ɖʣ, tɬ̺, dɮ̺, kɭ̺⟩.