

# The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA):

## Some important sounds

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*Ling 20: Introduction to Linguistic Analysis*

### A. Consonants

#### 1. Stops

[p]	bilabial, voiceless, oral:	“ <u>p</u> an”
[b]	bilabial, voiced, oral:	“ <u>b</u> an”
[m]	bilabial, voiced, nasal:	“ <u>m</u> an”
[t]	alveolar, voiceless, oral:	“ <u>t</u> an”
[d]	alveolar, voiced, oral:	“ <u>D</u> an”
[n]	alveolar, voiced, nasal:	“ <u>D</u> an”
[ɾ]	alveolar, voiced, oral, flap:	“ <u>l</u> etter”
[r]	alveolar, voiced, oral, trill:	“ <u>p</u> er <u>r</u> o” (in Spanish)
[k]	velar, voiceless, oral:	“ <u>c</u> an”
[g]	velar, voiced, oral:	“ <u>g</u> et”
[ŋ]	velar, voiced, nasal:	“ <u>s</u> ing”
[ʔ]	glottal, voiceless, oral:	“_uh-_oh”

#### 2. Fricatives

[ɸ]	bilabial, voiceless, oral:	“ <u>F</u> uji” (in Japanese)
[β]	bilabial, voiced, oral:	“ <u>d</u> e <u>b</u> er” (in Spanish)
[f]	labiodental, voiceless, oral:	“ <u>f</u> an”
[v]	labiodental, voiced, oral:	“ <u>v</u> an”
[θ]	dental, voiceless, oral:	“ <u>t</u> h <u>i</u> gh”
[ð]	dental, voiced, oral:	“ <u>t</u> h <u>e</u> ”
[s]	alveolar, voiceless, oral:	“ <u>s</u> ip”
[z]	alveolar, voiced, oral:	“ <u>z</u> ip”
[ʃ]	postalveolar, voiceless, oral:	“ <u>m</u> iss <u>i</u> on”
[ʒ]	postalveolar, voiced, oral:	“ <u>v</u> is <u>i</u> on”
[h]	glottal, voiceless, oral:	“ <u>h</u> ea <u>p</u> ”

#### 3. Approximants (or semi-vowels)

[l]	alveolar, voiced, lateral:	“ <u>l</u> ed”
[ɹ]	alveolar, voiced:	“ <u>r</u> ed”
[j]	palatal, voiced, approximate:	“ <u>y</u> es”
[w]	labio-velar, voiced, approximate:	“ <u>w</u> in”

## B. Vowels

### 1. Front

[i]	high, unrounded, tense:	“be <u>e</u> t”
[ɪ]	high, unrounded, lax:	“b <u>i</u> t”
[e]	mid, unrounded, tense:	“de <u>e</u> ber” ( <i>in Spanish</i> )
[ɛ]	mid, unrounded, lax:	“r <u>e</u> d”
[æ]	low, unrounded, lax:	“r <u>a</u> d”
[a]	low, unrounded, tense:	“c <u>a</u> r” ( <i>in Boston English</i> )

### 2. Central

[ɪ]	high, unrounded, lax:	“ros <u>e</u> s”
[ə]	mid, unrounded, lax:	“Ros <u>a</u> ’s”

### 3. Back

[u]	high, rounded, tense:	“f <u>oo</u> d”
[ʊ]	high, rounded, lax:	“p <u>u</u> t”
[o]	mid, round, tense:	“perro <u>o</u> ” ( <i>in Spanish</i> )
[ɔ]	mid, rounded, lax:	“ <u>o</u> r <u>a</u> nge”
[ʌ]	mid, unrounded, lax:	“c <u>u</u> t”
[ɑ]	low, unrounded, tense:	“c <u>o</u> t”

### 4. Diphthongs

[ej]	mid, front, unrounded:	“b <u>a</u> i <u>t</u> ”
[aj]	low, front, unrounded:	“i <u>c</u> e”
[aw]	low, front, rounded:	“bl <u>o</u> u <u>s</u> e”
[ow]	mid, back, rounded:	“b <u>o</u> a <u>t</u> ”
[ɔj]	mid, back, rounded:	“b <u>o</u> y”