

-English consonants and vowels

				1	2							
p	pie	pea		lowercase <i>p</i>	i	i	heed	he	bead	heat	keyed	lowercase <i>i</i>
t	tie	tea		lowercase <i>t</i>	ɪ	ɪ	hid		bid	hit	kid	small capital <i>I</i>
k	kye	key		lowercase <i>k</i>	eɪ	eɪ	hayed	hay	bayed	hate	Cade	lowercase <i>e</i>
b	by	bee		lowercase <i>b</i>	ɛ	ɛ	head		bed			epsilon
d	dye	D		lowercase <i>d</i>	æ	æ	had		bad	hat	cad	ash
g	guy			lowercase <i>g</i>	ɑ	ɑ	hard		bard	heart	card	script <i>a</i>
m	my	me	ram	lowercase <i>m</i>	ɑ	ɒ	hod		bod	hot	cod	turned script <i>a</i>
n	nigh	knee	ran	lowercase <i>n</i>	ɔ	ɔ	hawed	haw	bawd		cawed	open <i>o</i>
ŋ			rang	eng (or angm)	u	u	hood				could	upsilon
f	fie	fee		lowercase <i>f</i>	θ	θ	hoed	hoe	bode		code	lowercase <i>o</i>
v	vie	V		theta	u	u	who'd	who	booed	hoot	cood	lowercase <i>u</i>
θ	thigh			eth	Λ	Λ	Hudd		bud	hut	cud	turned <i>v</i>
ð	thy	thee	listen	lowercase <i>s</i>	ʒ	ʒ	herd	her	bird	hurt	curd	reversed epsilon
s	sigh	sea	mizzen	lowercase <i>z</i>	ai	ai	hide	high	bide	height		lowercase <i>a</i> (+I)
z		Z	mission	esh (or long <i>z</i>)	au	au		how	bowed		cowed	(as noted above)
ʃ (š)	shy	she	vision	long <i>z</i> (or yog)	ɔɪ	ɔɪ		(a)hoy	Boyd			(as noted above)
ʒ (ž)				lowercase <i>l</i>	ɪr	ɪə		here	beard			(as noted above)
l	lie	lee		lowercase <i>w</i>	ɛr	ɛə		hair	bared		cared	(as noted above)
w	why	we		lowercase <i>r</i>	aɪr	aə	hired	hire				(as noted above)
r	rye			lowercase <i>j</i>								
j (y)	high	he		lowercase <i>h</i>								
h												
Note also the following:												
tʃ (tš)	chi(me)	chea(p)										
dʒ (dž)	ji(ve)	G										
				Note also:								
				ju	ju	hued	hue	Bude		cued	(as noted above)	

-Phonetics: a study on speech

1. Articulatory phonetics(from mouth): how to produce speech
2. Acoustic phonetics(through air): how to transmit speech
3. Auditory phonetics(to ear):how to hear speech

-upper vocal tract: Lip, teeth, alveolar ridge, hard palate, soft palate(velum), uvular, pharynx wall, larynx

-lower vocal tract: lip, tongue tip, blade, front, center, back, root, epiglottis(음식이 기도로 가는것을 막음)

-larynx

1. Voiced: vibration- 성대가 붙어있을 때
2. Voiceless:no vibration-성대가 떨어져 있을 때

-velum lowered: nasal, breathing

-constriction

1.Constriction location

- 1) Lips-bilabial, labiodental
- 2) tongue body- palatal, velar cf)모든 모음은 tongue body를 사용
- 3) tongue tip- (inter)dental, alveolar, retroflex, palato-alveolar

2.Constriction degree

Stops>fricative>approximants>vowel

-phonemes: individual sounds that form words