the international phonetic alphabet (2005)

consonants (pulmonic)

	LABIAL		CORONAL					DORSAL			LARYNGEAL	
	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Palato-alveolar	Retroflex	Alveolo-palatal	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ		ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ		c ɟ	k g	q ɢ	ʔ	ʔ
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ɕ ʑ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ		j	ɰ			
Tap, flap		ⱱ		ɾ		ɽ						
Trill	ʙ			r						ʀ	ʜ ʢ	
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ		ɭ̊˔ ɭ˔		ʎ̊˔	ʟ̊˔			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ		ʎ	ʟ			
Lateral flap				ɺ		ɽ						

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

consonants (non-pulmonic)

clicks	implosives	ejectives
ʘ Bilabial fricated	ɓ Bilabial	ʼ *examples:*
ǀ Laminal alveolar fricated ("dental")	ɗ Dental or alveolar	pʼ Bilabial
ǃ Apical (post)alveolar abrupt ("retroflex")	ᶑ Retroflex	tʼ Dental or alveolar
ǂ Laminal postalveolar abrupt ("palatal")	ʃ Palatal	kʼ Velar
ǁ Lateral alveolar fricated ("lateral")	ɠ Velar	t͡ɬʼ Lateral affricate
ʞ Velar (back released)	ʛ Uvular	sʼ Alveolar fricative

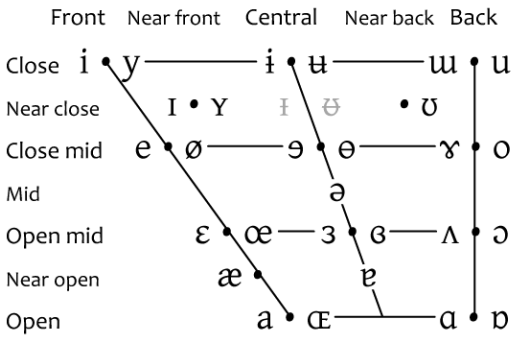
consonants (co-articulated)

ʍ	Voiceless labialized velar approximant
w	Voiced labialized velar approximant
ɥ	Voiced labialized palatal approximant
ɧ	Simultaneous x and ʃ (existence disputed)
t͡ʃ g͡b	Affricates and double articulations may be joined by a tie bar

brackets

//morphophonemic//
/phonemic/
[phonetic]
⟨orthographic⟩

vowels



Vowels at right & left of bullets are rounded & unrounded.

suprasegmentals

ˈ Primary stress
ˌ Secondary stress
ˈ[ˌfoʊnəˈtɪʃən]
eː Long
e Short
ˑ Half-long
ĕ Extra-short
. Syllable break
t‿a Linking (no break)

intonation

| Minor (foot) break
‖ Major (intonation) break
↗ Global rise
↘ Global fall

(tone)

level tones

ě˥	Top
é˦	High
ē˧	Mid
è˨	Low
ȅ˩	Bottom

tone terracing

↑	Upstep
↓	Downstep

contour tones (e.g.)

ě˩˥	Rising
ê˥˩	Falling
ě˧˥	High rising
ě˨˩	Low rising
ē˥˦	High falling
ē˧˨	Low falling
ě˧˥˧	Peaking
ě˩˨˩	Dipping

diacritics

Diacritics may be moved to fit a letter, as n̥ or ɹ̊. Other letters may be used as diacritics of phonetic detail: t^{s} (fricative release), $b^{ɦ}$ (breathy voice), $m^{ʔ}$ (glottalized), ^{ə} (epenthetic schwa), o^{w} (off-glide), $ɯ^{β}$ (compressed).

SYLLABICITY & RELEASES		PHONATION		PRIMARY ARTICULATION		SECONDARY ARTICULATION			
n̩ ɹ̩	Syllabic	n̥ d̥	Voiceless *or* Slack voice	t̪ d̪	Dental	tʷ dʷ	Labialized	ɔ̹ χ̹	More rounded
n̯ ʊ̯	Non-syllabic	s̬ d̬	Modal voice *or* Stiff voice	t̺ d̺	Apical	tʲ dʲ	Palatalized	ɔ̜ χ̜ʷ	Less rounded
tʰ ʰt	(Pre)aspirated	n̤ a̤	Breathy voice	t̻ d̻	Laminal	tˠ dˠ	Velarized	ẽ z̃	Nasalized
dⁿ	Nasal release	n̰ a̰	Creaky voice	u̟ t̟	Advanced	tˤ dˤ	Pharyngealized	ɚ ɜˤ	Rhoticity
dˡ	Lateral release	n̝ a̝	Strident	i̠ t̠	Retracted	ɫ ɮ	Velarized or pharyngealized	e̙ o̙	Advanced tongue root
t̚	No audible release	n̪ d̪	Linguolabial	ä j̈	Centralized	ŭ	Mid-centralized	e̘ o̘	Retracted tongue root
e̞ β̞	Lowered (β̞ is a bilabial approximant)			e̝ ɹ̝	Raised (ɹ̝ is a voiced alveolar non-sibilant fricative, r̝ a fricative trill)				