

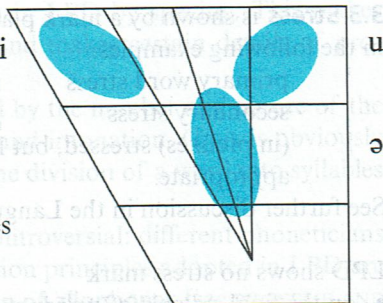
The **weak** vowels are:

- E**
- i (happ)y, (rad)i(ation), (glor)i(ous)
 ə a(bout), (comm)a, (comm)o(n)
 u (infl)u(ence), (sit)u(ation), (biv)ou(ac)

– although the weak vowel system also includes

- ɪ i(ntend), (rabb)i(t) (*if not ə*)
 ʊ (stim)u(lus), (ed)u(cate) (*if not ə or u*)
 and the syllabic consonants (see below).

See WEAK VOWELS.



3.2 Consonants The English consonants are **p, b, t, d, k, g, tʃ, dʒ, f, v, θ, ð, s, z, ʃ, ʒ, h, r, l, j, w, m, n, ŋ**. For their classification by voicing, place, and manner, see the articles on **VOICED AND VOICELESS** and **ARTICULATION**.

The symbols **p, b, t, d, k, f, v, h, r, l, w, m, n** stand for the English consonant sounds usually so spelled. Keywords for the remaining consonant sounds are as follows:

tʃ	church	dʒ	judge
θ	thin, author, path	ð	this, other, smooth
s	cease, sister	z	zone, roses
ʃ	ship, ocean	ʒ	vision
j	yet	ŋ	sing, long, thanks
g	go, give, gag		

The GenAm transcriptions also make use of the symbol **t̚**, representing the often voiced alveolar tap used for **t** in certain positions, as in **atom**, **better**: see **T-VOICING**.

In words and names from foreign languages some speakers also use **x** (Scots *ch*, voiceless velar fricative) and **ɺ** (Welsh *ll*, voiceless alveolar lateral fricative), which can thus to some extent be considered marginal members of the English consonant system.

As explained at **OPTIONAL SOUNDS**, symbols written ^{raised} denote sounds that are sometimes optionally inserted. Likely syllabic consonants are shown in this way, since a syllabic consonant always has an optional variant involving ə and a non-syllabic consonant:

- ^ɹl (midd)le, (tot)al
^ɹn (sudd)en(ly), (serv)an(t)
^ɹr *AmE* (fath)er, (stand)ar(d).

Symbols written in *italics* denote sounds sometimes omitted. See **OPTIONAL SOUNDS**.

hɪndʒ hinge