

A. Consonants¹

1. Stops

[p]	bilabial, voiceless, non-nasal:	“sp <u>am</u> ”
[b]	bilabial, voiced, non-nasal:	“ba <u>n</u> ”
[m]	bilabial, voiced, nasal:	“ma <u>n</u> ”
[t]	alveolar, voiceless, non-nasal:	“sta <u>nd</u> ”
[d]	alveolar, voiced, non-nasal:	“Da <u>n</u> ”
[n]	alveolar, voiced, nasal:	“ta <u>n</u> ”
[ɾ]	alveolar, voiced, non-nasal, flap:	“bo <u>tt</u> le”
[k]	velar, voiceless, non-nasal:	“sca <u>n</u> ”
[g]	velar, voiced, non-nasal:	“ge <u>t</u> ”
[ŋ]	velar, voiced, nasal:	“si <u>ng</u> ”
[ʔ]	glottal, voiceless, non-nasal:	“bo <u>tt</u> le” (in Cockney)

2. Fricatives

[ɸ]	bilabial, voiceless, non-nasal:	“Fu <u>ji</u> ” (in Japanese)
[β]	bilabial, voiced, non-nasal:	“de <u>b</u> er” (in Spanish)
[f]	labiodental, voiceless, non-nasal:	“fi <u>x</u> ”
[v]	labiodental, voiced, non-nasal:	“ve <u>x</u> ”
[θ]	dental, voiceless, non-nasal:	“thi <u>gh</u> ”
[ð]	dental, voiced, non-nasal:	“the <u> </u> ”
[s]	alveolar, voiceless, non-nasal:	“si <u>t</u> ”
[z]	alveolar, voiced, non-nasal:	“zi <u>t</u> ”
[ʃ]	postalveolar, voiceless, non-nasal:	“mi <u>ss</u> ion”
[ʒ]	postalveolar, voiced, non-nasal:	“vi <u>si</u> on”
[ç]	palatal, voiceless, non-nasal:	“i <u>ch</u> ” (in German)
[j]	palatal, voiced, non-nasal:	
[x]	velar, voiceless, non-nasal:	“Ba <u>ch</u> ” (in German)
[ɣ]	velar, voiced, non-nasal:	
[h]	glottal, voiceless, non-nasal:	“he <u>l</u> ”

¹ In English, all stops are **plosives**, which means they are made with a pulmonic egressive airstream mechanism.

3. Affricates²

[pf]	bilabial, voiceless, non-nasal:	“p <u>fer</u> d” (in German)
[bv]	bilabial, voiced, non-nasal	
[ts]	alveolar, voiceless, non-nasal:	“t <u>ime</u> ” (in Yiddishy English)
[dz]	alveolar, voiced, non-nasal:	“d <u>ime</u> ” (in Yiddishy English)
[tʃ]	alveo-palatal, voiceless, non-nasal:	“ch <u>ime</u> ”
[dʒ]	alveo-palatal, voiced, non-nasal:	“j <u>ive</u> ”

3. Semi-Vowels or Approximates

[l]	alveolar, voiced, lateral:	“l <u>iquid</u> ”
[ɹ]	alveolar, voiced, retroflex:	“r <u>ed</u> ”
[j]	palatal, voiced, approximate:	“y <u>es</u> ”
[w]	labio-velar, ³ voiced, approximate:	“w <u>ad</u> ”
[ʍ]	labio-velar, voiceless, approximate:	“wh <u>en</u> ”

B. Vowels

1. Lax

[ɪ]	high, front, unrounded:	“r <u>id</u> ”
[ɛ]	mid, front, unrounded:	“r <u>ed</u> ”
[æ]	low, front, unrounded:	“r <u>ad</u> ”
[ʊ]	high, back, rounded:	“p <u>ut</u> ”
[ɔ]	mid, back, rounded:	“c <u>aught</u> , ” if different from “c <u>ot</u> ”
[ɨ]	high, central, unrounded:	“r <u>oses</u> ”
[ə]	mid, central, unrounded:	“R <u>osa</u> ’s”
[ʌ]	low, central, unrounded:	“c <u>ut</u> ”

2. Tense

[i]	high, front, unrounded:	“b <u>ee</u> t” (in European English)
[y]	high, front, rounded:	“B <u>ü</u> cher” (in German)
[e]	mid, front, unrounded:	“b <u>ai</u> t” (in European English)
[ø]	mid, front, rounded:	“sch <u>ö</u> n” (in German)
[u]	high, back, rounded:	“f <u>oo</u> d” (in European English)
[o]	mid, back, round:	“b <u>oa</u> t” (in European English)
[ɑ]	low, back, unrounded:	“c <u>o</u> t”
[ɑ]	low, central, unrounded:	“c <u>a</u> r” (in Bostonian)

3. Diphthongs

[ij]	high, front, unrounded:	“b <u>ee</u> t” (in American English)
[eɪ]	mid, front, unrounded:	“b <u>ai</u> t” (in American English)
[uɪ]	high, back, rounded:	“f <u>oo</u> d” (in American English)
[oʊ]	mid, back, rounded:	“b <u>oa</u> t” (in American English)
[aɪ]	low, central, unrounded:	“i <u>c</u> e”
[aʊ]	low, central, rounded:	“bl <u>ou</u> se”
[ɔɪ]	mid, back, rounded:	“b <u>oy</u> ”

² These are actually stops followed by fricatives.

³ [w] and [ʍ] are produced with articulations in two places: the primary one at the lips and a secondary articulation at the velum.