

INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET AND ORTHOGRAPHIC EQUIVALENTS*

IPA Symbol	Orthographic Equivalents	Example
b	b	box
d	d	do
f	f	fast
g	g	gone
h	h	hat
k	k	book
l	l	lit
m	m	me
n	n	now
ŋ	ng	ring
p	p	pit
r	r	red
s	s	sit
ʃ	sh	shed
t	t	tack
θ	th	think
ð	th	they
v	v	vast
w	w	west
y	y	yet
z	z, s	zoo, rise
ʒ	s	treasure
tʃ	ch	cheat
dʒ	dg	fudge

VOWELS

ɒ	o	hot
æ	a	hat
ɑː	ā	ate
ɛ	e	met
ɛː	ē	each
ɪ	i	fit
ɔː	aw	saw
oː	ō	hold

IPA Symbol	Orthographic Equivalents	Example
u	oo	soon
U	oo	foot
ʊ	u	but
ə	a, e, i, o, u	about

DIPHTHONGS

aɪ	I	tie
aʊ	ow	cow
ɔɪ	oi, oy	boy

* The ESL Teacher's Book of Lists by John Wiley & Sons, pages 152 & 153

Consonants in English

I. Unvoiced vs. Voiced (no vibration vs. vibration)

p, b

t, d

k, g

f, v

s, z

think, this

sh, zh

ch, dge

II. Place of Articulation

- Bilabial (p, b, m, w)
- Labiodental (f, v)
- Interdental (thought, the)
- Alveolar (t, d, s, z, n, l, r)
- Palatal (sh, zh, ch, dge, y)
- Velar (k, g, ng)
- Glottal (h, uh oh)

III. Manner of Articulation

- Stops (p, b, t, d, k, g, uh oh)
- Fricatives (f, v, th, s, z, sh, zh)
- Affricates (ch, dge)
- Nasals (m, n, ng)
- Liquids (l, r)
- Glides (w, y)

Vowel Sounds

Monophthongs

[i] beat

[ɪ] bit

[e] bait

[ɛ] bet

[æ] bat

[u] boot

[ʊ] book

[o] boat

[ɔ] bought

[ɑ] bottle

[ʌ] but

[ə] above

Diphthongs

[aɪ] bite

[aʊ] brown

[ɔɪ] boy

[oʊ] boat

[eɪ] bay

Vowels are described by...

Tongue position (horizontal)

Front (i, I, e, ε, æ)

Central (ə, ʌ)

Back (u, ʊ, o, ɔ a)

Tongue Height (vertical)

High (i, I, ʊ, u)

Mid (e, ε, ə, ʌ, ɔ, o)

Low (æ, a)

Match the symbol

the

ɒ

think

ʃ

she

ʃeɪ

judge

θ

choose

dʒ

vision

ʃ

uh – oh

ʊ

sing

ɪ

you

j

Phonographical Features

Diagraphs – Two letters representing one sound (ch, sh, th)

**Phonetic spelling – Spelling that matches the sounds in a word.
(wuz for was)**

**Semi-phonetic spelling – Spelling that matches some of the sounds, or substitutes a phoneme.
(wif for with)**

Consonant Chart for English

** Note that the content of this chart is identical to the content of the chart on page 111 in your text book - the only difference is in the formatting, which is easier to read here than in the text (I think, anyway).

place→ ↓ manner	Bilabial	Labiodental	Inter-Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal	Examples
Stops [-voice]	/p/			/t/		/k/		p <u>i</u> n t <u>i</u> n k <u>i</u> n
Stops [+voice]	/b/			/d/		/g/		b <u>u</u> st d <u>u</u> st g <u>u</u> st
Fricatives [-voice]		/f/	/θ/	/s/	/ʃ/		/h/	f <u>i</u> n th <u>i</u> n s <u>i</u> n sh <u>i</u> n h <u>i</u> t
Fricatives [+voice]		/v/	/ð/	/z/	/ʒ/			v <u>a</u> n th <u>e</u> z <u>oo</u> tr <u>e</u> asure
Affricates [-voice]					/tʃ/			ch <u>e</u> ap
Affricates [+voice]					/dʒ/			J <u>e</u> ep
Nasals [+voice]	/m/			/n/		/ŋ/		s <u>c</u> en <u>e</u> s <u>c</u> en <u>e</u> s <u>i</u> ng
Liquids [+voice]				/l/	/r/			l <u>a</u> te r <u>a</u> te
Glides [+voice]	/w/				/j/			w <u>e</u> ll y <u>e</u> ll

Note that when there are voiced and voiceless pairs, the voiceless sound is on top, and the voiced sound is on bottom.