

## Phonetic alphabets reference

The *IPA* column contains the symbol in the International Phonetic Alphabet, as used in phonemic transcriptions in modern English dictionaries.

The *ASCII* column shows the corresponding symbol in the Antimoon ASCII Phonetic Alphabet, which can be used to type the pronunciation of words on a computer without the use of special fonts.

For a full description of the alphabets + audio recordings of the sounds, visit [www.antimoon.com/ipa](http://www.antimoon.com/ipa)

### vowels

IPA	ASCII	examples
ʌ	^	<u>cup</u> , <u>luck</u>
ɑ:	a:	<u>arm</u> , <u>father</u>
æ	@	<u>cat</u> , <u>black</u>
ə	..	<u>away</u> , <u>cinema</u>
e	e	<u>met</u> , <u>bed</u>
ɜ:ʳ	e:(r)	<u>turn</u> , <u>learn</u>
ɪ	i	<u>hit</u> , <u>sitting</u>
i:	i:	<u>see</u> , <u>heat</u>
ɒ	o	<u>hot</u> , <u>rock</u>
ɔ:	o:	<u>call</u> , <u>four</u>
ʊ	u	<u>put</u> , <u>could</u>
u:	u:	<u>blue</u> , <u>food</u>
aɪ	ai	<u>five</u> , <u>eye</u>
aʊ	au	<u>now</u> , <u>out</u>
oʊ/əʊ	Ou	<u>go</u> , <u>home</u>
eəʳ	e..(r)	<u>where</u> , <u>air</u>
eɪ	ei	<u>say</u> , <u>eight</u>
ɪəʳ	i..(r)	<u>near</u> , <u>here</u>
ɔɪ	oi	<u>boy</u> , <u>join</u>
ʊəʳ	u..(r)	<u>pure</u> , <u>tourist</u>

### consonants

IPA	ASCII	examples
b	b	<u>bad</u> , <u>lab</u>
d	d	<u>did</u> , <u>lady</u>
f	f	<u>find</u> , <u>if</u>
g	g	<u>give</u> , <u>flag</u>
h	h	<u>how</u> , <u>hello</u>
j	j	<u>yes</u> , <u>yellow</u>
k	k	<u>cat</u> , <u>back</u>
l	l	<u>leg</u> , <u>little</u>
m	m	<u>man</u> , <u>lemon</u>
n	n	<u>no</u> , <u>ten</u>
ŋ	N	<u>sing</u> , <u>finger</u>
p	p	<u>pet</u> , <u>map</u>
r	r	<u>red</u> , <u>try</u>
s	s	<u>sun</u> , <u>miss</u>
ʃ	S	<u>she</u> , <u>crash</u>
t	t	<u>tea</u> , <u>getting</u>
tʃ	tS	<u>check</u> , <u>church</u>
θ	th	<u>think</u> , <u>both</u>
ð	TH	<u>this</u> , <u>mother</u>
v	v	<u>voice</u> , <u>five</u>
w	w	<u>wet</u> , <u>window</u>
z	z	<u>zoo</u> , <u>lazy</u>
ʒ	Z	<u>pleasure</u> , <u>vision</u>
dʒ	dZ	<u>just</u> , <u>large</u>

### special symbols

IPA	ASCII	meaning
ˈ	,	ˈ is placed before the stressed syllable in a word. For example, the noun <i>contract</i> is pronounced /ˈkɒntrækt/, and the verb <i>to contract</i> is pronounced /kənˈtrækt/.
ɹ	(r)	/ka:ɹ/ means /ka:r/ in American English and /ka:/ in British English.
i	i(:)	/i/ means /i/ or /ɪ/ or something in between. Examples: <i>very</i> /ˈveri/, <i>ability</i> /əˈbɪlɪti/, <i>previous</i> /ˈpri:viəs/.
əˌ	.l	/əˌl/ shows that the consonant /l/ is pronounced as a syllable. This means that there is a short vowel (shorter than the /ə/ sound) before the consonant. Examples: <i>little</i> /ˈlɪtəˌl/, <i>uncle</i> /ˈʌŋkəˌl/.
əˌn	.n	/əˌn/ shows that the consonant /n/ is pronounced as a syllable. Examples: <i>written</i> /ˈrɪtəˌn/, <i>listen</i> /ˈlɪsəˌn/.