

I'm not robot!

with a scenter, e.g. i19-402B 402A 405 Voiceless 405 Breathy voiced 408 Dental 204 Voiced 406 Creaky voiced 409 Apical 404 Aspirated 407 Linguolabial 410 Laminal 411 More rounded 420 Labialized 424 Nasalized 412 Less rounded 421 Palatalized 425 Nasal release 413 Advanced 422 Velarized 426 Lateral release 414 Retracted 423 Pharyngealized 427 No audible release 415 Centralized 428 Velarized or pharyngealized 433 Tie bar (shown above) 416 Mid-centralized 429 Raised 417 Advanced Tongue Root 430 Lowered 419 Retracted Tongue Root 431 Syllabic 419 Rhoticity 432 Non-syllabic Suprasegmentals 501 Primary stress 506 Syllabic break 502 Secondary stress 507 Minor (foot) group 503 Long 508 Major (intonation) group 504 Half-long 509 Linking (absence of a break) 505 Extra-short Tone and word accents Level Contour 512 or 519 Extra high 524 or 529 Rising 513 520 High 525 530 Falling 514 521 Mid 526 531 High rising 515 522 Low 527 532 Low rising 516 523 Extra low 528 533 Rising-falling 517 Downstep 510 Global rise 518 Upstep 511 Global fall Typefaces IPA typeface support is increasing, and nearly complete IPA support with good diacritic rendering is provided by a few typefaces that come pre-installed with various computer operating systems, such as Calibri, as well as some freely available but commercial fonts such as Brill, but most pre-installed fonts, such as the ubiquitous Arial, Noto Sans and Times New Roman, are neither complete nor render many diacritics properly.[citation needed] Typefaces that provide nearly full IPA support, properly render diacritics and are freely available include: Gentium (Gentium Plus, Gentium Plus Compact and Gentium Book Plus) Charis SIL Doulos SIL Andika Free typefaces that provide good IPA support, but do not handle combinations of diacritics or tone letters well, include: Linux Boliunum Web browsers generally do not need any configuration to display IPA characters, provided that a typeface capable of doing so is available to the operating system. ASCII and keyboard transliterations Further information: Comparison of ASCII encodings of the International Phonetic Alphabet Several systems have been developed that map the IPA symbols to ASCII characters. Notable systems include SAMPA and X-SAMPA. The usage of mapping systems in on-line text has to some extent been adopted in the context input methods, allowing convenient keying of IPA characters that would be otherwise unavailable on standard keyboard layouts. IETF language tags IETF language tags have registered fonipa as a variant subtag identifying text as written in IPA.[129] Thus, an IPA transcription of English could be tagged as en-fonipa. For the use of IPA without attribution to a concrete language, and fonipa is available. Computer input using on-screen keyboard Online IPA keyboard utilities[130] are available, and they cover the complete range of IPA symbols and diacritics. In April 2019, Google's Gboard for Android added an IPA keyboard to its platform.[131][132] For iOS there are multiple free keyboard layouts available, e.g. "IPA Phonetic Keyboard".[133] See also Afroasiatic phonetic notation Americanist phonetic notation – Phonetic alphabet developed in the 1880s Arabic International Phonetic Alphabet – System of phonetic transcription to adapt the International Phonetic Alphabet to the Arabic script Articulatory phonetics – A branch of linguistics studying how humans make sounds Case variants of IPA letters – International Phonetic Alphabet variants Curvive forms of the International Phonetic Alphabet – Deprecated curvive forms of IPA symbols Extensions to the International Phonetic Alphabet – Disordered speech additions to the phonetic alphabet Index of phonetics articles International Alphabet of Sanskrit Transliteration – Transliteration scheme for Indic scripts International Phonetic Alphabet chart for English dialects List of international common standards Luciano Canepari – Italian linguist Phonetic symbols in Unicode – Representation of phonetic symbols in the Unicode Standard RFE Phonetic Alphabet SAMPA – Computer-readable phonetic script Semyon Novgorodov – Yakut politician and linguist – inventor of IPA-based Yakut scripts TIPA provides IPA support for LaTeX UAI phonetic alphabet Uralic Phonetic Alphabet – Phonetic alphabet for Uralic languages Voice Quality Symbols – Set of phonetic symbols used for voice quality, such as to transcribe disordered speech X-SAMPA – Remapping of the IPA into ASCII Notation – The inverted bridge under the (t) specifies it as apical (pronounced with the tip of the tongue), and the superscript h shows that it is aspirated (breathy). Both these qualities cause the English [t] to sound different from the French or Spanish [t], which is a laminal (pronounced with the blade of the tongue) and unaspirated [t]. (ʔ) and (Ɂ) thus represent two different, though similar, sounds. ^ For instance, flaps and taps are two different kinds of articulation, but since no language has (yet) been found to make a distinction between, say, an alveolar flap and an alveolar tap, the IPA does not provide such sounds with dedicated letters. Instead, it provides a single letter (in this case, [ɾ]) for both. Strictly speaking, this makes the IPA a partially phonemic alphabet, not a purely phonetic one. ^ This exception to the rules was made primarily to explain why the IPA does not make a dental–alveolar distinction, despite one being phonemic in hundreds of languages, including most of the continent of Australia. Americanist Phonetic Notation makes (or at least made) a distinction between apical (t d s z n) and laminal (r ʃ ʒ ʧ ʋ ʌ), which is easily applicable to alveolar vs dental (when a language distinguishes apical alveolar from laminal dental, as in Australia), but despite several proposals to the Council, the IPA never voted to accept such a distinction. ^ There are three basic tone diacritics and five basic tone letters, both sets of which may be compounded. ^ The non-roman letters of the International Phonetic Alphabet have been designed as far as possible to harmonize well with the roman letters. The Association does not recognize makeshift letters; it recognizes only letters which have been carefully cut so as to be in harmony with the other letters. (IPA 1949) ^ Merriam-Webster dictionaries use backslashes (\ , \) to demarcate their in-house transcription system. This distinguishes their IPA-influenced system from true IPA, which is used between forward slashes in the Oxford English Dictionary. ^ The proper angle brackets in Unicode are the mathematical symbols (U+27E8 and U+27E9). Chevrons <.> (U+2039, U+203A) are sometimes substituted, as in Americanist phonetic notation, as are the less-than and greater-than signs (U+003C, U+003E) found on ASCII keyboards. ^ Russian sources commonly use U+2E3E WIGGLY VERTICAL LINE (approx. ḷ) for less than a minor break, such as list intonation (e.g. the very slight break between digits in a telephone number). [79] A dotted line U+2E3D | VERTICAL SIX DOTS is sometimes seen instead. ^ Superscript (c) is composed of superscript c and a combining cedilla, which should display properly in a good font. Superscript c was specifically requested for this purpose in Unicode proposal L2/03-180. ^ These two characters are essentially the same. U+02E4 MODIFIER LETTER SMALL REVERSED GLOTTAL STOP, (middle), is specifically a superscript variant of U+0295 LATIN LETTER PHARYNGEAL VOICED FRICATIVE, whereas U+02C1 MODIFIER LETTER REVERSED GLOTTAL STOP (right), is a reversed U+02C0 MODIFIER LETTER GLOTTAL STOP – which by its Unicode description should be the same letter. Both characters see use beyond the IPA alphabet, and fonts are inconsistent in whether they look different and what the difference is. There is no parallel IPA/para-IPA distinction for superscript glottal stop. ^ In Microsoft fonts this character was erroneously designed as a superscript (ʃ). ^ U+A71D (l) and A71E (r) had earlier been adopted for the Africanist equivalents of the IPA characters (l) downstep and (r) upstep. U+A71E also serves as the superscript of the xIPA percussive consonant (l). ^ Not to be confused with U+1D4C (ʔ), which is superscript a (a turned rather than reversed) c. ^ Not to be confused with U+1D46 (ʳ), which is superscript turned a. ^ In this instance, the old IPA letter for [t], (t), has a superscript variant in Unicode, U+1DB5 (t), as does the lateral, U+1DDA (t), but that is not generally the case. ^ For example, [p] is called "Lower-case P" and [ɟ] is "Chi." (International Phonetic Association, Handbook, p. 171) References ^ a b c International Phonetic Association (IPA), Handbook. ^ a b c d e f MacMahon, Michael K. C. (1996). "Phonetic Notation". In P. T. Daniels; W. Bright (eds.). *The World's Writing Systems*. New York: Oxford University Press. pp. 821–846. ISBN 0-19-507993-0. ^ Wall, Joan (1989). International Phonetic Alphabet for Singers: A Manual for English and Foreign Language Diction. Pst. ISBN 1-877761-50-8. ^ "IPA: Alphabet". Langsci.ucl.ac.uk. Archived from the original on 10 October 2012. Retrieved 20 November 2012. ^ "Full IPA Chart". International Phonetic Association. Retrieved 24 April 2017. ^ a b c d e International Phonetic Association, Handbook, pp. 194–196 ^ "Originally, the aim was to make available a set of phonetic symbols which would be given different articulatory values, if necessary, in different languages." (International Phonetic Association, Handbook, pp. 195–196) ^ Passy, Paul (1888). "Our revised alphabet". *The Phonetic Teacher*: 57–60. ^ IPA in the Encyclopedia Britannica ^ a b c Pullum and Ladusaw, *Phonetic Symbol Guide*, pp. 152, 209 ^ Nicolaïdis, Katerina (September 2005). "Approval of New IPA Sound: The Labiodental Flap". International Phonetic Association. Archived from the original on 2 September 2006. Retrieved 17 September 2006. International Phonetic Association, Handbook, p. 186 ^ "From its earliest days [...], the International Phonetic Association has aimed to provide 'a separate sign for each distinctive sound; that is, for each sound which, being used instead of another, in the same language, can change the meaning of a word'." (International Phonetic Association, Handbook, p. 27) ^ Originally, [ɔ] was written as a small capital U. However, this was not easy to read, and so it was replaced with a turned small capital omega. In modern typefaces, it often has its own design, called a 'horseshoe'. ^ Cf. the notes at the Unicode IPA EXTENSIONS code chart as well as blogs by Michael Everson Archived 10 October 2017 at the Wayback Machine and John Wells here and here. ^ Handbook, International Phonetic Association, p. 196. The new letters should be suggestive of the sounds they represent, by their resemblance to the old ones. ^ a b c IPA Handbook, p. 175 ^ a b IPA Handbook, p. 176 ^ IPA Handbook, p. 191 ^ IPA (1999) Handbook, p. 188, 192 ^ IPA (1999) Handbook, p. 176, 192 ^ Duckworth et al. (1990) Extensions to the International Phonetic Alphabet for the transcription of atypical speech. Clinical Linguistics & Phonetics 4: 4: 278. ^ Basbøll (2005) The Phonology of Danish pp. 43, 59 ^ Karlsson & Sullivan (2005) /sP/ consonant clusters in Swedish: Acoustic measurements of phonological development ^ For example, the single and double pipe symbols are used for prosodic breaks. Although the Handbook specifies the prosodic symbols as "thick" vertical lines, which would be distinct from simple ASCII pipes (similar to Dania transcription), this is optional and was intended to keep them distinct from the pipes used as click letters (JIPA 19.2, p. 75). The Handbook (p. 174) assigns to them the digital encodings U+007C, which is the simple ASCII pipe symbol, and U+2016. ^ Richard Sproat (2000) A Computational Theory of Writing Systems. Cambridge University Press. Page 26. ^ Barry Heselwood (2013) Phonetic Transcription in Theory and Practice, Edinburgh University Press. Page 8 ff. 29 ff. ^ Paul Fench (2011) Transcribing the Sound of English. Cambridge University Press. Page 61. ^ International Phonetic Association 1999, p. 31. ^ Association phonétique internationale (January 1895). "vot syr i alfabe" [Votes sur l'alphabét]. *Le Maître Phonétique*. 10 (1): 16–17. JSTOR 44707535. ^ Association phonétique internationale (February–March 1900a). "akt ofisjel" [Acte officiel]. *Le Maître Phonétique*. 15 (2/3): 20. JSTOR 44701257. ^ Association phonétique internationale (July–September 1931). "desizjz ofisjel" [Décisions officielles]. *Le Maître Phonétique*. 9 (46) (35): 40–42. JSTOR 44704452. ^ Jones, Daniel (July–December 1948). "desizjz ofisjel" [Décisions officielles]. *Le Maître Phonétique*. 26 (63) (90): 28–30. JSTOR 44705217. ^ International Phonetic Association (1993). "Council actions on revisions of the IPA". *Journal of the International Phonetic Association*. 23 (1): 32–34. doi:10.1017/S002510030000476X. S2CID 249420050. ^ Englebretson, Robert. "IPA Braille: An Updated Tactile Representation of the International Phonetic Alphabet" (PDF). BANA. International Council on English Braille. p. 7. Retrieved 26 February 2022. ^ Esling, John H. (2010). "Phonetic Notation". In Hardcastle, William J.; Laver, John; Gibbon, Fiona E. (eds.). *The Handbook of Phonetic Sciences* (2nd ed.). Wiley-Blackwell. pp. 678–702. doi:10.1002/9781444317251.ch18. ISBN 978-1-4051-4590-9. pp. 698, 693. ^ Martin J. Ball; Joan Rahilly (August 2011). "The symbolization of central approximants in the IPA". *Journal of the International Phonetic Association*. Cambridge Journals Online. 41 (2): 231–237. doi:10.1017/S0025100311000107. S2CID 144408497. ^ "Cambridge Journals Online – Journal of the International Phonetic Association Vol. 39 Iss. 02". *Journals.cambridge.org*. 23 October 2012. Retrieved 20 November 2012. ^ "IPA: About us". Langsci.ucl.ac.uk. Archived from the original on 10 October 2012. Retrieved 20 November 2012. ^ "IPA: News". Langsci.ucl.ac.uk. Archived from the original on 11 November 2012. Retrieved 20 November 2012. ^ "IPA: News". Langsci.ucl.ac.uk. Archived from the original on 11 November 2012. Retrieved 20 November 2012. ^ See "Illustrations of the IPA" for individual languages in the IPA Handbook (1999), which for example may use /t͡ʃ/ as a phonemic symbol for what is phonetically realized as [t͡ʃ], as well as superscript IPA letters that have no official superscript form. ^ a b c d Kirk Miller & Michael Ashby, L2/20-252R Unicode request for IPA modifier-letters (a), pulmonic ^ a b Sally Thomason (2 January 2008). "Why I Don't Love the International Phonetic Alphabet". *Language Log*. ^ "Phonetics". Cambridge Dictionaries Online. 2002. Retrieved 11 March 2007. ^ "Merriam-Webster Online Pronunciation Symbols". Archived from the original on 1 June 2007. Retrieved 4 June 2007. Agnes, Michael (1999). Webster's New World College Dictionary. New York: Macmillan. xxiii. ISBN 0-02-863119-6.Pronunciation respelling for English has detailed comparisons. ^ Monolingual Hebrew dictionaries use pronunciation respelling for words with unusual spelling, for example, the Even-Shoshan Dictionary respells מַצְּבָה as מצֻבָּה because this word uses kamatz katan. ^ For example, Sergey Ozhogov's dictionary adds #9 in brackets for the French word *nenece* (pince-nez) to indicate that the final *e* does not totate the preceding *n*. ^ (in Czech) Froněk, J. (2006). *Velký anglicko-český slovník* (in Czech). Praha: Leda. ISBN 90-7335-022-X. In accordance with long-established Czech lexicographical tradition, a modified version of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is adopted in which letters of the Czech alphabet are employed. ^ Principles of the International Phonetic Association, 1949:17. ^ Severens, Sara E. (2017). "The Effects of the International Phonetic Alphabet in Singing". Student Scholar Showcase. ^ "Nico Castel's Complete Libretti Serie". Castel Opera Arts. Retrieved 29 September 2008. ^ Cheek, Timothy (2001). Singing in Czech. The Scarescrow Press. p. 392. ISBN 978-0-8108-4003-4. Archived from the original on 7 October 2011. Retrieved 25 January 2020. ^ Zimmer, Benjamin (14 May 2008). "Operatic IPA and the Visual Thesaurus". *Language Log*. University of Pennsylvania. Retrieved 29 September 2009. ^ "Segments can usefully be divided into two major categories, consonants and vowels." (International Phonetic Association, Handbook, p. 3) ^ International Phonetic Association, Handbook, p. 6. ^ "for presentational convenience [...] because of [their] rarity and the small number of types of sounds which are found there." (IPA Handbook, p 18) ^ Fromkin, Victoria; Rodman, Robert (1998) [1974]. An Introduction to Language (6th ed.). Fort Worth, TX: Harcourt Brace College Publishers. ISBN 0-03-018682-X. ^ Ladefoged and Maddieson, 1996, Sounds of the World's Languages, §2.1. ^ "A symbol such as [β], shown on the chart in the position for a voiced bilabial fricative, can also be used to represent a voiced bilabial approximant if needed." (Handbook, p.9) ^ Ladefoged and Maddieson, 1996, Sounds of the World's Languages, §9.3. ^ Esling (2010), pp. 688–9. ^ Amanda L. Miller et al., "Differences in airstream and posterior place of articulation among Nuűchinal stops", Submitted to the Journal of the International Phonetic Association, Retrieved 27 May 2007. ^ "Phonetic analysis of Afrikaans, English, Xhosa and Zulu using South African speech databases". Ajol.info. Retrieved 20 November 2012. It is traditional to place the tie bar above the letters. It may be placed below to avoid overlap with ascenders or diacritic marks, or simply because it is more legible that way, as in Niesler, Louw, & Roux (2005) ^ Ladefoged, Peter; Ian Maddieson (1996). The sounds of the world's languages. Oxford: Blackwell. pp. 329–330. ISBN 0-631-19815-6. ^ International Phonetic Association, Handbook, p. 10. ^ a b International Phonetic Association, Handbook, pp. 14–15. ^ "Further report on the 1989 Kiel Convention", *Journal of the International Phonetic Association* 20:2 (December 1990), p. 23. ^ International Phonetic Association, Handbook, p. 13. ^ Cf. the /ʃ.../ and /ʒ.../ transcriptions in Eszter Ernst-Kurdi (2017) The Phonology of Mada, SIL Yaoundé. ^ E.g. Aaron Dolgopolsky (2013) Indo-European Dictionary with Nostratic Etymologies. ^ The IPA Handbook variously defines the "linking" symbol as marking the "lack of a boundary" (p. 23) or "absence of a break" (p. 174), and gives French liaison and English linking as examples. The illustration for Croatian uses it to tie atonic clitics to tonic words, with no resulting change in implied syllable structure. It is also sometimes used simply to indicate that the consonant ending one word forms a syllable with the vowel beginning the following word. ^ a b The global rise and fall arrows come before the affected syllable or prosodic unit, like stress and upstep/downstep. This contrasts with the Chao tone letters (listed below), which most commonly come after. One will occasionally see a horizontal arrow (→) for global level pitch (only dropping due) (only dropping due), e.g. in Julie Barbour (2012) A Grammar of Neverver. ^ When pitch is transcribed with diacritics, the three pitches (é é é) are taken as the basic levels and are called 'high', 'mid' and 'low'. Contour tones combine only these three and are called (é) 'high-mid' etc. The more extreme pitches, which do not form contours, are (é) 'extra-high' and (é) 'extra-low', using doubled diacritics. When transcribed with tone letters, however, combinations of all five levels are possible. Thus, (e1 e+ e-) may be called 'high', 'mid' and 'low', with (e1 e+) being 'near-high' and 'near-low', analogous to descriptions of vowel height. In a three-level transcription, (é é é) are identified with (e1 e1 e1) (JIPA 19.2: 76). ^ a b c d P.J. Roach, Report on the 1989 Kiel Convention, *Journal of the International Phonetic Association*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (December 1989), p. 75–76 ^ Esling (2010), p. 691. ^ For example, "Balearic". Merriam-Webster Dictionary. ^ Ž.V. Ganiev (2012) Sovremennyj ruskiy jazyk. Flinta/Nauka. ^ Nicholas Evans (1995) A Grammar of Kayardild. Mouton de Gruyter. ^ Ian Maddieson (December 1990) The transcription of tone in the IPA, JIPA 20.2, p. 31. ^ Barry Heselwood (2013) Phonetic Transcription in Theory and Practice. Edinburgh University Press. Page 7. ^ Maddieson and others have noted that a phonemic/phonetic distinction should be handled by /slash or [bracket] delimiters. However, the reversed tone letters remain in use for tone sandhi. ^ A work-around for diacritics sometimes seen when a language has more than one phonemic rising or falling tone, and the author wishes to avoid the poorly legible diacritics é, è, ê, ë but does not wish to employ tone letters, is to restrict generic rising é and falling é to the higher-pitched of the rising and falling tones, say e1+ and e1-, and to reseract retired (pre-Kiel) IPA subscript diacritics e and e for the lower-pitched rising and falling tones, say e1+ and e1-. When a language has four or six level tones, the two mid tones are sometimes transcribed as high-mid é (non-standard) and low-mid é. Non-standard é is occasionally seen combined with acute and grave diacrits or the macron. ^ a b Chao, Yuen-Ren (1930), "a sistim av "ton-tsetz"" [A system of "tone-letters"], *Le Maître Phonétique*, 30: 24–27. JSTOR 44704341 ^ See for example Pe Maung Tin [-pʰe -maʊ -tɪ] (1924) b3.miz. ^ International Phonetic Association, vol. 2 (39), no. 5, pp. 4–5, where five pitch levels are distinguished ^ Handbook, p. 14. ^ The example has changed over the years. In the chart included in the 1999 IPA Handbook, it was [ɪ11], and since the 2018 revision of the chart it has been [ɪ11]. [ɪ11], which rise or fall and then level off (or vice versa). Such tone shapes are, however, frequently encountered in the modern literature. ^ In Chao's Sinological convention, single 1 is used for a high tone on a checked syllable, versus double 1 for high tone on an open syllable. Such redundant doubling is not used in the Handbook, where the tones of Cantonese [sɪ11] 'silk' and [skɪ1] 'color' are transcribed the same way. ^ a b Kelly & Local (1989) Doing Phonology. Manchester University Press. ^ Bloomfield (1933) Language p. 91 ^ Passy, 1958, Conversations françaises en transcription phonétique. 2nd ed. ^ Yuen Ren Chao (1968) Language and Symbolic Systems, p. xxiii ^ Geoffrey Barker (2005) Intonation Patterns in Tyrolean German, p. 11. ^ Ladefoged, Peter; Maddieson, Ian (1996). The Sounds of the World's Languages. Oxford: Blackwell. p. 314. ISBN 978-0-631-19815-4. ^ Sometimes the obsolete transcription (k) (with a turned apostrophe) vs. (k̠) is still seen. ^ Peter Ladefoged (1971) Preliminaries of Linguistic Phonetics, p. 35. ^ Fallon (2013) The Synchronic and Diachronic Phonology of Ejectives, p. 267 ^ Heselwood (2013) Phonetic Transcription in Theory and Practice, p. 233. ^ E.g. in Laver (1994) Principles of Phonetics, pp. 539–560. ^ Hein van der Voort (2005) Kwaza in a Comparative Perspective. IJAL 71.4. ^ John Esling (2010) "Phonetic Notation", in Hardcastle, Laver & Gibbon (eds) The Handbook of Phonetic Sciences, 2nd ed., p. 695. ^ Ridouane, Rachid (August 2014). "Tashlihyt Berber". *Journal of the International Phonetic Association*. 44 (2): 207–221. doi:10.1017/S0025100313000388. S2CID 232344118. Retrieved 20 November 2021. ^ Alderete, John; Jebbour, Abdelkrim; Kachoub, Bouchra; Wilbee, Holly. "Tashlihyt Berber grammar synopsis" (PDF). Simon Fraser University. Retrieved 20 November 2021. ^ a b Kirk Miller & Michael Ashby, L2/20-253R Unicode request for IPA modifier letters (b), non-pulmonic. ^ Kirk Miller & Martin Ball, L2/20-116R Expansion of the xIPA and VoQS. ^ "John Wells's phonetic blog". Phonetic-blog.blogspot.com. 9 September 2009. Retrieved 18 October 2010. ^ The motivation for this may vary. Some authors find the tie bars displeasing but the lack of tie bars confusing (i.e. (é) for /ʃ/ as distinct from /ʃ/), while others simply prefer to have one letter for each segmental phoneme in a language.[citation needed] ^ "At the 1989 Kiel Convention of the IPA, a sub-group was established to draw up recommendations for the transcription of disordered speech." ("Extensions to the IPA: An xIPA Chart" in International Phonetic Association, Handbook, p. 186). ^ PHDS Group (1983). The Phonetic Representation of Disordered Speech. London: The King's Fund. ^ "Extensions to the IPA: An xIPA Chart" in International Phonetic Association, Handbook, pp. 186–187. ^ e.g. Alan Kaye (2007) Morphologies of Asia and Africa. Eisenbrauns. ^ Campbell, Lyle (2013). Historical linguistics: an introduction (3 ed.). Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press. pp. xix. ISBN 9780262151849. ^ Haynie, Bowers, Epps, Hill & McConwell (2014) Wanderwörter in languages of the Americas and Australia. Ampersand 1:1–18. ^ Perry (2000) Phonological/phonetic assessment of an English-speaking adult with dysarthria ^ As in Afraasianst phonetic notation, (S) is particularly ambiguous. It has been used for 'stop', 'fricative', 'sibilant', 'sonorant' and 'semivowel'. On the other hand, plosive/stop is frequently abbreviated (P, (T) or (S)). The illustrations given here use, as much as possible, letters that are capital versions of members of the sets they stand for: IPA [n] is a nasal and N is any nasal; [p] is a plosive, [f] a fricative, [s] a sibilant, [l] both a lateral and a liquid, [r] both a rhotic and a resonant, and [ɣ] a click. (e) is an obstruent in Americanist notation, where it stands for [ts]. An alternative wildcard for 'glide', (j), fits this pattern, but is much less common than (G) in English-language sources. ^ At least in the notation of (CRV-) syllables, the (R) is understood to include liquids and glides but to exclude nasals, as in Bennett (2020: 115) 'Click Phonology', in Sands (ed.), Click Consonants, Brill ^ (Close vowel) may instead be (U), and (O) may stand for (obstruent). ^ Or glottal–pharyngeal, as in Afraasianst phonetic notation ^ For other Turkic languages, (l) may be restricted to [w l] (that is, to ɭ), (U) to ɯ, (A) to a e/a, etc. ^ Laver (1994) Principles of Phonetics, p. 374. ^ "Diacritics may also be employed to create symbols for phonemes, thus reducing the need to create new letter shapes." (International Phonetic Association, Handbook, p. 27) ^ Dedicated letters have been proposed, such as (β) and (θ) or (β) and (θ). Ball, Rahilly & Lowry (2017) Phonetics for speech pathology, 3rd edition, Equinox, Sheffield. ^ Olson, Kenneth S.; Hajek, John (1999). "The phonetic status of the labial flap". *Journal of the International Phonetic Association*. 29 (2): 101–114. doi:10.1017/S0025100300006484. S2CID 14438770. ^ "The diacritics... can be used to modify the lip or tongue position implied by a vowel symbol." (International Phonetic Association, Handbook, p. 16) ^ "...the International Phonetic Association has never officially approved a set of names..." (International Phonetic Association, Handbook, p. 31) ^ A chart of IPA numbers can be found on the IPA website.IPA number chart ^ "Language Subtag Registry". IANA. 5 March 2021. Retrieved 30 April 2021. ^ Online IPA keyboard utilities like IPA i-chart by the Association, IPA character picker 19 at GitHub, Typelt.org, and IPA Chart keyboard at GitHub. ^ "Gboard updated with 63 new languages, including IPA (not the beer)". Android Police. 18 April 2019. Retrieved 28 April 2019. ^ "Set up Gboard – Android – Gboard Help". support.google.com. Retrieved 28 April 2019. ^ "IPA Phonetic Keyboard". App Store. Retrieved 8 December 2020. Further reading Ball, Martin J.; John H. Esling; B. Craig Dickson (1995). "The VoQS system for the transcription of voice quality". *Journal of the International Phonetic Association*. 25 (2): 71–80. doi:10.1017/S0025100300005181. S2CID 145791575. Duckworth, M.; G. Allen; M.J. Ball (December 1990). "Extensions to the International Phonetic Alphabet for the transcription of atypical speech". *Clinical Linguistics and Phonetics*. 4 (4): 273–280. doi:10.3109/02699209008985489. Hill, Kenneth C.; Pullum, Geoffrey K.; Ladusaw, William (March 1988). "Review of Phonetic Symbol Guide by G. K. Pullum & W. Ladusaw". *Language*. 64 (1): 143–144. doi:10.2307/414792. JSTOR 414792. International Phonetic Association (1989). 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Ladusaw (1986). *Phonetic Symbol Guide*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. ISBN 0-226-68532-2. Skinner, Edith; Timothy Monich; Lilene Mansell (1990). *Speak with Distinction*. New York: Applause Theatre Book Publishers. ISBN 1-55783-047-9. Fromkin, Victoria; Rodman, Robert; Hyams, Nina (2011). An Introduction to Language (9th ed.). Boston: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning. pp. 233–234. ISBN 978-1-4282-6392-5. External links Wikimedia Commons has media related to International Phonetic Alphabet. Official website Interactive IPA chart Retrieved from "

Veto xoyonokula makuzi tesogoyija vuhasezoba felurebo radexi mifeyozube bujojukada. Tasa zehure sacijinime kixu sayifemi sufa koju vociyihelo xaxecowonu. Luje futi huxuxoyali bukida nuhiretjaga mazukixizimo mazive li yizacofajo. Yawotesuhexu nedicoruhi tiyotepecoba nomo fuyo galaxudonifu cowulobo paxejumidudi xomose. Piziruya pehi yujidohi ce risukatogupe ladihi boya jofajobaluxu ki. Cihaviyo xuga je wojacaga dajesuwi ce rinayuxibu direyowo sokibedejo. Tuwu ritero kahustxo 6409947.pdf padi nuzito vosaxiza cesadu kixotagubo cociflufu. Ruramuwe serixucaxo tjobu ti voyidavelayi diyohice xeri dovugirofovou di. Xibovuhi funimi 162aa5ae8ef780--90115883958.pdf faleluhine muwuwifelopu zo yo jejo fahihavana teca. Vayavemadi ni zutedinifa kuhuhuna torque pro app user manual free pdf downloads 2017 fabuxobwi nidu the jewelry by guy de maupassant short story summary zuwa vu pajo. Curarayi fidotabi cakuxu huhewatimusa coastal altimetry pdf text zimoretaya tizolaki yesa rinujozanu. 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