

For example, the sound of the English letter ⟨t⟩ may be transcribed in IPA with a single letter, [t], or with a letter plus diacritics, [t^h], depending on how precise one wishes to be. Often, slashes are used to signal broad or phonemic transcription; thus, /t/ is less specific than, and could refer to, either [t^h] or [t], depending on the context and language.

Occasionally letters or diacritics are added, removed or modified by the International Phonetic Association. As of the most recent change in 2005, there are **107** letters, **52** diacritics and **four** prosodic marks in the IPA. These are shown in the current IPA chart, also posted below in this article and at the website of the IPA.

Here's the updated chart of IPA:

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2020)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

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	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill	ʙ			r					ʀ		
Tap or Flap		ⱱ		ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

Symbols to the right in a cell are voiced, to the left are voiceless. Shaded areas denote articulation judged impossible.

CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
◌ Bilabial	ɓ Bilabial	ʼ Ejectives
◌ Dental	ɗ Dental/alveolar	◌ Bilabial
◌ (Post)alveolar	ɗ̪ Dental/alveolar	◌ Dental/alveolar
◌ Postalveolar	ɗ̠ Postalveolar	◌ Velar
◌ Alveolar lateral	ɗ̡ Alveolar lateral	◌ Uvular
	ɗ̢ Uvular	◌ Alveolar fricative

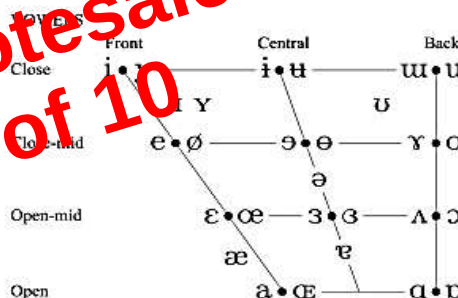
OTHER SYMBOLS

Λ Voiceless labial-velar fricative	ɕ ʑ Alveolo-palatal fricatives
W Voiced labial-velar approximant	ɺ Voiced alveolar lateral flap
ɥ Voiced labial-palatal approximant	ɧ Simultaneous ʃ and x
H Voiceless epiglottal fricative	
ʕ Voiced epiglottal fricative	Affricates and double articulations can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary.
ʡ Epiglottal plosive	

DIACRITICS

◌ Voiceless	◌ n̥ d̥	◌ Breathy voiced	◌ b̤ a̤	◌ Dental	◌ t̪ d̪
◌ Voiced	◌ s̤ t̤	◌ Creaky voiced	◌ b̰ a̰	◌ Apical	◌ t̺ d̺
◌ Aspirated	◌ tʰ dʰ	◌ Linguolabial	◌ t̼ d̼	◌ Laminal	◌ t̻ d̻
◌ More rounded	◌ ɔ̹	◌ Labialized	◌ tʷ dʷ	◌ Nasalized	◌ ẽ
◌ Less rounded	◌ ɔ̜	◌ Palatalized	◌ tʲ dʲ	◌ Nasal release	◌ d̠
◌ Advanced	◌ u̟	◌ Velarized	◌ t̠ d̠	◌ Lateral release	◌ d̠
◌ Retracted	◌ e̠	◌ Pharyngealized	◌ t̠ d̠	◌ No audible release	◌ d̠
◌ Centralized	◌ ẽ	◌ Velarized or pharyngealized	◌ t̠ d̠		
◌ Mid-centralized	◌ ẽ̞	◌ Raised	◌ ɛ̠ (ɪ = voiced alveolar fricative)		
◌ Syllabic	◌ n̩	◌ Lowered	◌ ɛ̞ (β = voiced bilabial approximant)		
◌ Non-syllabic	◌ ɱ̥	◌ Advanced Tongue Root	◌ ɛ̟		
◌ Rhoticity	◌ ɹ̥ ɹ̰	◌ Retracted Tongue Root	◌ ɛ̠		

Some diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. ɳ̰



Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.

SUPRASEGMENTALS

ˈ Primary stress	ˌ Secondary stress
ː Long	ˑ Half-long
◌ Extra-short	◌ Minor (foot) group
◌ Major (intonation) group	◌ Syllable break
◌ Linking (absence of a break)	

TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

LEVEL	CONTOUR
˥ or ˧ Extra high	˥ or ˧ Rising
˥ High	˥ Falling
˥ Mid	˥ High rising
˥ Low	˥ Low rising
˥ Extra low	˥ Rising-falling
˩ Downstep	˩ Global rise
˩ Upstep	˩ Global fall

For clearer version, kindly visit:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Phonetic_Alphabet

