

Erklärung der Internationalen Lautschriftzeichen

Nr.	Buchst.	IPA	Wort	Lautschrift	Umschreibung für Deutschsprachige
1	a	a	<i>kalt</i>	[kalt]	a (kurz)
2	a	a:	<i>malen</i>	['ma:lŋ]	a (lang)
3	ä	æ	<i>hätte</i>	[hætə]	ä in <i>hätte</i> ; mit weiter geöffnetem Mund gebildet
4	b	b	<i>Ball</i>	[bal]	b
5	ch	ç	<i>ich</i>	[ɪç]	ch, nach hellen Vokalen
6	ch	x	<i>Dach</i>	[dax]	ch nach a, o, u, aber nicht bei <i>-chen</i>
7	ch	χ	<i>Buch</i>	[bu:χ]	weiter hinten im Rachen gesprochenes ch
8	d	d	<i>dann</i>	[dan]	d
9	e	e:	<i>Beet</i>	[be:t]	e (lang, geschlossenes e)
10	e	ə	<i>Falle</i>	['falə]	e (unbetontes e)
11	e/ä	ɛ	<i>kess</i>	[kɛs]	e (offenes e)
12	-er	ɐ	<i>Bauer</i>	['bauɐ]	dumpfes a; mögliche Aussprache von er am Silbenende
13	f	f	<i>Heft</i>	[hɛft]	f
14	g	g	<i>Geld</i>	[gɛlt]	g
15	h	h	<i>hell</i>	[hɛl]	h
16	i	i:	<i>Miete</i>	['mi:tə]	i (lang)
17	i	ɪ	<i>Mitte</i>	['mitə]	i (kurz)
18	j	j	<i>jäh</i>	[jɛ:]	j
19	k	k	<i>kalt</i>	[kalt]	k
20	l	l	<i>Latte</i>	['latə]	l
21	m	m	<i>Matte</i>	['matə]	m
22	n	n	<i>nass</i>	[nas]	n
23	ng	ŋ	<i>Hang</i>	[han]	ng
24	o	o:	<i>Boot</i>	[bo:t]	o (lang, geschlossenes o)
25	o	ɔ	<i>toll</i>	[tɔl]	o (kurz, offenes o)
26	o	ɒ	<i>Pott</i>	[pɒt]	mit weiter hinten im Mund liegender Zunge gebildetes a
27	ö	ø:	<i>Möhre</i>	[mø:rə]	ö
28	ö	ø	<i>Bö</i>	[bø:]	ö (lang, geschlossenes ö)
29	ö	œ	<i>Hölle</i>	['hœlə]	ö (kurz, offenes ö)
30	p	p	<i>Pass</i>	[pas]	p
31	r	ʀ	<i>Ratte</i>	['ʁatə]	r
32	s	s	<i>Hass</i>	[has]	stimmloses s
33	s	z	<i>Sahne</i>	['za:nə]	stimmhaftes s
34	sch	ʃ	<i>schnell</i>	[ʃnɛl]	sch
35	sch	ʒ	<i>Genie</i>	[ʒe'ni:]	stimmhaftes sch
36	t	t	<i>alt</i>	[alt]	t
37	u	u:	<i>Stuhl</i>	[ftu:l]	u (lang)
38	u	ʊ	<i>und</i>	[ʊnt]	u (kurz)
39	ü	y:	<i>Güte</i>	['gy:tə]	ü (lang)
40	ü	ʏ	<i>Nüsse</i>	['ny:sə]	ü (kurz)
41	w	v	<i>Welt</i>	[vɛlt]	w
42	-	ʔ	<i>beachten</i>	[bɛ'ʔaxtən]	sog. Knacklaut vor anlautenden Vokalen

Quelle: <http://www.rechtschreibwerkstatt.de/GrafOrtho/LB/html/g-laut7a.html>

the international phonetic alphabet (2005)

consonants (pulmonic)

	LABIAL		CORONAL				DORSAL				RADICAL		LARYNGEAL
	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Palato-alveolar	Retroflex	Alveolo-palatal	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Epi-glottal	Glottal
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ				
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ	ʕ	
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ	
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ					
Tap, flap		ⱱ		ɾ		ɽ							
Trill	ʙ			ʀ								ʀ	
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ		ɭ	ɬ	ɮ					
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ					
Lateral flap				ɭ		ɻ							

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a modally voiced consonant, except for murmured *ɦ*. Shaded areas denote articulations judged to be impossible. Light grey letters are unofficial extensions of the IPA.

consonants (non-pulmonic)

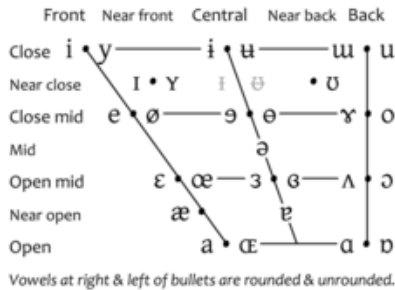
clicks	implosives	ejectives
⊙ Bilabial fricated	ɓ Bilabial	ʼ examples:
Laminal alveolar fricated ("dental")	ɗ Dental or alveolar	p' Bilabial
! Apical (post)alveolar abrupt ("retroflex")	ɟ Retroflex	t' Dental or alveolar
!! Subapical retroflex	ɥ Palatal	k' Velar
† Laminal postalveolar abrupt ("palatal")	ɠ Velar	tɬ' Lateral affricate
Lateral alveolar fricated ("lateral")	ɣ Uvular	s' Alveolar fricative

consonants (co-articulated)

- M** Voiceless labialized velar approximant //morphophonemic//
- W** Voiced labialized velar approximant /phonemic/
- ɥ** Voiced labialized palatal approximant [phonetic]
- ɧ** Simultaneous x and ʃ (existence disputed) <orthographic>
- tʃ** Affricates and double articulations
- ɡb** may be joined by a tie bar

brackets

vowels



suprasegmentals

- ¹ Primary stress ² Extra stress
- ^ˌ Secondary stress [ˌfoʊnəˈtʃən]
- eː** Long **eˑ** Half-long
- e** Short **e̘** Extra-short
- ˌ** Syllable break **t̚a** Linking (no break)
- ˈ** Intonation
- ˌ** Minor (foot) break
- ˈˌ** Major (intonation) break
- ↗** Global rise **↘** Global fall

(tone)

- level tones**
- contour tones (e.g.)**
- é** ˩ Top
- é** ˨ High
- ē** ˩ Mid
- è** ˩ Low
- è** ˩ Bottom
- tone terracing**
- ˩** Upstep
- ˩** Downstep
- é** ˩ Rising
- é** ˩ Falling
- é** ˩ High rising
- é** ˩ Low rising
- é** ˩ High falling
- é** ˩ Low falling
- ˩** Peaking
- ˩** Dipping

diacritics

Diacritics may be moved to fit a letter, as *ɸ* or *ɟ*. Other letters may be used as diacritics of phonetic detail: *ɾ* (fricative release), *bʰ* (breathy voice), *m̥* (glottalized), *ʷ* (epenthetic schwa), *o̯* (off-glide), *u̯* (compressed).

SYLLABICITY & RELEASES	PHONATION	PRIMARY ARTICULATION	SECONDARY ARTICULATION
ɳ ɳ̥	Syllabic	Voiceless or Slack voice	t̪ ɸ d̪ ɸ
ɸ ɸ̥	Non-syllabic	Modal voice or Stiff voice	t̪ ɸ̥ d̪ ɸ̥
tʰ ɸt	(Pre)aspirated	Breathy voice	t̪ ɸ̥ d̪ ɸ̥
d̪ ɸ̥	Nasal release	Creaky voice	ɸ̥ ɸ̥ d̪ ɸ̥
d̪ ɸ̥	Lateral release	Strident	ɸ̥ ɸ̥ d̪ ɸ̥
t̪ ɸ̥	No audible release	Linguolabial	ä ɸ̥
ɸ̥ ɸ̥	Lowered (β is a bilabial approximant)	Raised (ɹ is a voiced alveolar non-sibilant fricative, ʀ a fricative trill)	

Quelle: http://wikipedia.org/wiki/Internationales_Phonetisches_Alphabet