

ɪ	I	ʊ	u:	Iə	eɪ	ɪ:	X
e	ə	ɜ:	ɔ:	ʊə	ɔɪ	əʊ	
æ	ʌ	ɑ:	ɒ	eə	aɪ	aʊ	
P	b	t	d	tʃ	dʒ	k	g
f	v	θ	ð	s	z	ʃ	ʒ
m	n	ŋ	h	l	r	w	j

The Sound Foundations Phonemic Chart (US version)

ɪ	I	ʊ	u	eɪ	ɪ:	X	
e	ə	ɜr	ɔ	ɔɪ	oʊ		
æ	ʌ	ɑ		aɪ	aʊ		
P	b	t	d	tʃ	dʒ	k	g
f	v	θ	ð	s	z	ʃ	ʒ
m	n	ŋ	h	l	r	w	j

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Sounds which are not phonemes, just allophones/replacements of certain phonemes:

[r] = alveolar tap (flap), replacing /t/ in AmE

[ʔ] = glottal stop (=plosive), replacing [t] and sometimes even [p] and /k/ in substandard accents of British English; originated in Scotland

[ts] = affricated /t/ in initial positions in SE accents

[dz] = affricated /d/ in initial positions in SE accents

Yod dropping and Yod Coalescence - what is the difference?

These two are mutually exclusive - if you get Yod Dropping you don't get Yod Coalescence, and vice-versa.

Yod Dropping REMOVES the j after t and d before u:

tju:n becomes tu:n
dju: becomes du:

Yod Coalescence happens when the j has NOT dropped, but AFFRICATES the preceding t or d -

tju:n becomes tʃu:n
dju: becomes dʒu:

- so *dew* and *Jew* become homophones (=pronounced the same), and *Tuesday* is pronounced *Choose-day*.

Yod Dropping is common in North America, **Yod Co** in Britain.

Note that in older Cockney (up to the last third of the 20th century) Yod Dropping was common in Cockney; since then it has disappeared and Yod Coalescence has replaced it.

Source: Pétur Knútsson's page



COUNTRIES
LOVE SET

APEX OF THE TONGUE

This forms the anterior free end which, at rest lies behind the upper incisor teeth.



