

Sort of Alphabetic Table of IPA Characters

(excluding the standard characters a-z, which you already know how to type)

To view this document correctly, install the Junicode font first (see [Cool free IPA fonts to download](#) from the sidebar on the IPA4Linguists wiki). For instructions on using these codes see the [How to install fonts](#) page on the wiki.

Sections in the table

The first section is just the general listing of characters. The second section, “Spacing Diacritics and Suprasegmentals,” is just what it sounds like – special characters, each of which takes a space on the line, just like an ordinary character. The third section, “Non-Spacing (Combining) Diacritics,” is more interesting. You type this character after another character and it will place the symbol onto the preceding character (sort of like overtyping on a typewriter). Note: A couple of them, like the tie bar, must be typed between two characters and then it will span them both.

Limitations and coolitudes

There are quite a few more IPA characters that are not on this table. Some may not be necessary, though. For example, using your computer’s Character Map/Palette utility, scroll through all the characters in the Junicode font. You will find that it contains a lot of characters that are rarely used. It even has capitals for the IPA characters. (Another cool thing about Junicode is that it has the f-ligatures used by professional typesetters, combi-numerals (①②③, ⒶⒷⒸ, ⓐⓑⓒ, ①②③, true small caps, etc.), and even all three types of runes!)

Ready-made characters

There are quite a few characters that save you time by combining two characters into one, e.g.:

ɶ (decimal 602, hex 25A) – combining ə and ʌ (rhotacized mark)

ɷ (decimal 605, hex 025D) – combining ɜ and ʌ (rhotacized mark)

ɖʒ (decimal 676, hex 2A4) – combining d and ʒ (affricate)*

ɧ (decimal 679, hex 2A7) – combining t and ʃ (affricate)*

and others

*Some professors prefer that you type the affricates with the individual characters and the tie bar over them, like this – ɖʒ – especially for beginning students. The reason is that they want you to be aware that the affricates are really a combination of a stop and a fricative. The tie bar is decimal 865, hex 361, so to type ɧ type t, then the tie bar (decimal 865, hex 361), then ʃ (decimal 643, hex 283). Note that the tie bar is a non-spacing (combining) diacritic. However, unlike the other non-spacing (combining) diacritics (which are typed *after* the character) the tie bar must be typed *between* the two characters you want to tie together. We’re not actually fond of the tie bar because in most IPA fonts it is too low for characters with tall ascenders like the ʃ. We’d rather use the combined characters like ɧ instead.

Tip

Go through the table below and select the characters you will need most for the course you are taking or your current linguistics interest. Using your word processor, type these into a two-column table with the character in one column and the Unicode number in the next column,

tweak the formatting a bit for the size you need, print it out, and stick it on the side of your monitor where it will make a handy personal custom cheat sheet.

Other issues

The table below is also handy to test whether a so-called IPA font is Unicode compliant and has the characters you need. You can just select the whole left column (hover your mouse over the top of the column and it will turn into an arrow pointing at the column), apply the font you want to test, and if any holes show up, then the font lacks that character.

Unicode Numbers for IPA Characters

<i>Char.</i>	<i>Decimal</i>	<i>Hex</i>	<i>Description</i>
ɑ	593	251	open back unrounded
ɐ	592	250	open-mid schwa
ɒ	594	252	open back rounded
æ	230	E6	raised open front unrounded
ɓ	595	253	voiced bilabial implosive
ɸ	665	299	voiced bilabial trill
β	547	223	voiced bilabial fricative
ɔ	596	254	open-mid back rounded
ç	597	255	voiceless alveolopalatal fricative
ç	231	E7	voiceless palatal fricative
ɖ	599	257	voiced alveolar implosive
ɖ	598	256	voiced retroflex plosive
ð	240	F0	voiced dental fricative
ɖʒ	676	2A4	voiced postalveolar affricate
ə	477	1DD	schwa
ɘ	600	258	close-mid schwa
ɶ	602	25A	rhotacized schwa
ɛ	603	25B	open-mid front unrounded
ɜ	604	25C	open-mid central
ɞ	605	25D	rhotacized open-mid central
ɞ	606	25E	open-mid central rounded
ɟ	607	25F	voiced palatal plosive
ɣ	644	284	voiced palatal implosive
ɡ	609	261	voiced velar plosive
ɠ	608	260	voiced velar implosive
ɢ	610	262	voiced uvular plosive
ɣ	667	29B	voiced uvular implosive
ɦ	614	266	voiced glottal fricative
ħ	615	267	voiceless multiple-place fricative
ħ	295	127	voiceless pharyngeal fricative
ɥ	613	265	labial-palatal approximant
ʜ	668	29C	voiceless epiglottal fricative
ɪ	616	268	close central unrounded
ɪ	618	26A	lax close front unrounded

j	669	29D	voiced palatal fricative
l̥	621	26D	voiced retroflex lateral
ɬ	620	26C	voiceless alveolar lateral fricative
ɮ	619	26B	velarized voiced alveolar lateral
ɮ̥	622	26E	voiced alveolar lateral fricative
L	671	29F	voiced velar lateral
ɱ	625	271	voiced labiodental nasal
ʊ	623	26F	close back unrounded
ɰ	624	270	velar approximant
ŋ	331	14B	voiced velar nasal
ɳ	627	273	voiced retroflex nasal
ɲ	626	272	voiced palatal nasal
N	628	274	voiced uvular nasal
ø	248	F8	front close-mid rounded
ə	629	275	rounded schwa
ɸ	632	278	voiceless bilabial fricative
θ	952	3B8	voiceless dental fricative
ð	240	F0	voiced dental fricative
œ	339	153	front open-mid rounded
œ̃	630	276	front open rounded
⊙	664	298	bilabial click
ɹ	633	279	voiced (post)alveolar approximant
ɺ	634	27A	voiced alveolar lateral flap
ɽ	638	27E	voiced alveolar tap
ɻ	635	27B	voiced retroflex approximant
R	640	280	voiced uvular trill
ʀ	641	281	voiced uvular fricative
ɽ̥	637	27D	voiced retroflex flap
ʂ	642	282	voiceless retroflex fricative
ʃ	643	283	voiceless postalveolar fricative
ɮ̥̥	648	288	voiceless retroflex plosive
ɮ̥̥̥	679	2A7	voiceless postalveolar affricate
ɸ̥	649	289	close central rounded
ʋ	651	28B	voiced labiodental approximant
ʊ̃	650	28A	lax close back rounded
ʌ	652	28C	open-mid back unrounded
ɣ	611	263	voiced velar fricative
ɤ	612	264	close-mid back unrounded
ɸ̥	653	28D	voiceless labial-velar fricative
χ	967	3C7	voiceless uvular fricative
ɮ̥̥̥̥	654	28E	voiced palatal lateral
ʏ	655	28F	lax close front rounded
z	657	291	voiced alveolopalatal fricative
z̥	656	290	voiced retroflex fricative
ʒ	658	292	voiced postalveolar fricative
ʔ	660	294	glottal plosive

ʔ	673	2A1	voiced epiglottal plosive
ʕ	661	295	voiced pharyngeal fricative
ʕ̥	674	2A2	voiced epiglottal fricative
	448	1C0	dental click
	449	1C1	alveolar lateral click
‡	450	1C2	alveolar click
!	451	1C3	retroflex click

Spacing Diacritics and Suprasegmentals

'	712	2C8	(primary) stress mark
,	716	2CC	secondary stress
:	720	2D0	length mark
·	721	2D1	half-length
’	700	2BC	ejective
ɽ	692	2B4	rhotacized
h	688	2B0	aspirated
ɦ	689	2B1	breathy-voice-aspirated
j	690	2B2	palatalized
w	695	2B7	labialized
ɣ	736	2E0	velarized
ʕ	740	2E4	pharyngealized
ɽ	734	2DE	rhotacized

Non-Spacing (Combining) Diacritics

ᵀ	805	325	voiceless
ᵶ	778	30A	voiceless (use if character has descender)
ᵇ	804	324	breathy voiced
ᵀ	810	32A	dental
ᶞ	812	32C	voiced
ᵇ	816	330	creaky voiced
ᵀ	826	33A	apical
ᵀ	828	33C	linguolabial
ᵀ	827	33B	laminal
ᵀ	794	31A	not audibly released
ᵇ	825	339	more rounded
ᵇ̃	771	303	nasalized
ᵇ	796	31C	less rounded
ᵇ	799	31F	advanced
ᵇ	800	320	retracted
ᵇ̃	776	308	centralized
ᵇ̃	820	334	velarized or pharyngealized
ᵇ	619	26B	(ready-made combination, dark l)
ᵇ̃	829	33D	mid-centralized
ᵇ̃	797	31D	raised
ᵇ̃	809	329	syllabic
ᵇ̃	798	31E	lowered
ᵇ̃	815	32F	non-syllabic
ᵇ̃	792	318	advanced tongue root

ɛ̠	793	319	retracted tongue root
ɛ̚	774	306	extra-short
ɛ̟	779	30B	extra high tone
ɛ̤	769	301	high tone
ɛ̥	772	304	mid tone
ɛ̧	768	300	low tone
ɛ̨	783	30F	extra low tone
tʃ̥	865	361	tie bar (for affricates, type the stop, then tie bar, then fricative)
Arrows			
↓	8595	2193	downstep
↑	8593	2191	upstep
→	8594	2192	(becomes, is realized as – not recognized by the IPA)
↗	8599	2197	global rise
↘	8600	2198	global fall