English consonants, IPA
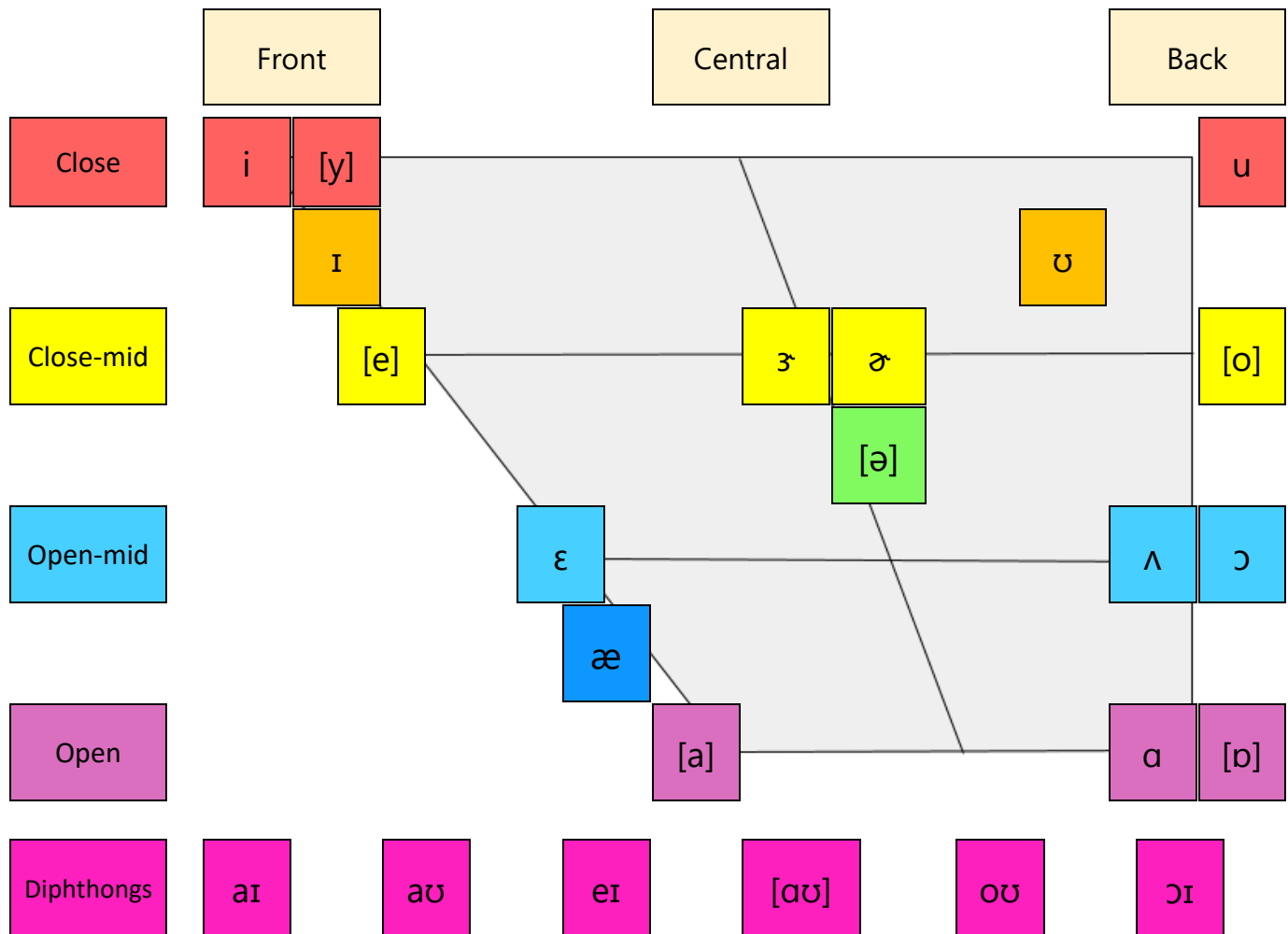
	Bilabial		Labio-dental		Dental		Alveolar		Post-alveolar		Retroflex		Palatal		Velar		Uvular		Glottal	
Plosive	p	b			[t̪]	[d̪]	t	d							k	g			[ʔ]	
Aspirated plosive	[pʰ]						[tʰ]								[kʰ]					
Affricate									t͡ʃ	d͡ʒ										
Fricative			f	v	θ	ð	s	z	ʃ	ʒ					[x]				h	[ɦ]
Nasal		m				[n̪]		n								ŋ		[ɴ]		
Tap								[ɾ]												
Approximant		w						ɹ				[ɻ]	j							
Lateral approximant						[l̪]	l, [ɫ]													

- Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant.
- Where symbols appear singly, they are placed to the left within their column if they represent a voiceless consonant, and to the right if they represent voiced.
- Symbols enclosed in brackets represent non-phonemic consonants.
- Blacked-out cells indicate sounds judged to be impossible.
- The uvular nasal [ɴ] is a variant pronunciation of the phoneme /l/.

- The dental/alveolar/postalveolar "super-column" indicates that unless otherwise specified (i.e. the fricatives row), a language's phonetic inventory will include sounds in only one of the subcolumns. The phonemes will be written using the alveolar symbols, and further specified as dental or postalveolar using appropriate diacritics.
- The alveolar ("bunched") [ɹ] and the retroflex [ɻ] are both in use, and neither has a greater claim to be considered the default allophone. I have chosen to mark the retroflex [ɻ] as phonemic.

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English vowels, IPA

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i [y]		u
	ɪ		ʊ
Close-mid	[e]	ɜ ɚ	[o]
		[ə]	
Open-mid	ɛ		ʌ ɔ
	æ		
Open	[a]		ɑ [ɒ]
Diphthongs	aɪ aʊ eɪ [ɑʊ] oʊ ɔɪ		

- Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.
- Where symbols appear singly, the front vowels and [ɑ] are unrounded; the close and close-mid back vowels are open.
- Traditional analysis have /e/ and /o/ a phonemes, with [eɪ] and [oʊ] as their primary realization. I have chosen to show the diphthongs as phonemic, and the monophthongs to be dialectal variants.

- Special note on /ɔ/ and /ɑ/: Dialects with the "low-back merger" have only /ɑ/, or possibly /a/. Dialects without it have one of [a,ɑ], and one of [ɒ,ɔ].
- Special note on front [a] and back [ɑ]: Both pronunciations are in use, but the dialects I'm familiar with have only one phoneme in this space. The choice of marking [a] as non-phonemic is arbitrary.
- A similar situation holds with the diphthongs [aʊ] and [ɑʊ], but here I've chosen to mark [ɑʊ] as non-phonemic.

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