

Figure 7.2 - The IPA as used for North German Standard German

Symbol	Example	Name of Symbol (if different from name of letter)
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The consonants

p	<u>passe</u>	
t	<u>Tasse</u>	
k	<u>Kasse</u>	
b	<u>Baß</u>	
d	<u>das</u>	
g	<u>Gasse</u>	
f	<u>fasse</u>	
v	<u>was</u>	
s	<u>lassen</u>	
z	<u>lasen</u>	
ʃ	<u>Schatz</u>	esh, elongated s
ʒ	<u>Genie</u>	yogh
ç	<u>ich</u>	c cedilla
x	<u>ach</u>	
h	<u>hasse</u>	
m	<u>Masse</u>	
n	<u>nasse</u>	
ŋ	<u>hängen</u>	eng
l	<u>lasse</u>	
r	<u>Rasse, irrt</u>	small capital R
ø	<u>der</u>	non-syllabic inverted lower-case a
j	<u>Jacke</u>	

The vowels

i	<u>bieten</u>	lower-case i
I	<u>bitten</u>	small capital i
e	<u>beten</u>	lower-case e
ɛ	<u>Bett</u>	epsilon
a	<u>Stadt</u>	lower-case a
ɑ	<u>Staat</u>	script a
u	<u>Müt</u>	lower-case u
ʊ	<u>Mütter</u>	small capital u
o	<u>rote</u>	lower-case o
ɔ	<u>Rotte</u>	open o
y	<u>Güte</u>	lower-case y
ʏ	<u>Mütter</u>	small capital y
ø	<u>Goethe, mögen</u>	slashed o
œ	<u>Götter, möchten</u>	oe ligature
ai	<u>leite</u>	ai diphthong
au	<u>Laute</u>	au diphthong
ɔɪ	<u>Leute</u>	ɔɪ diphthong
ə	<u>bitte</u>	schwa
ɐ	<u>bitter</u>	inverted lower-case a

Additional Symbols

:	[hɔ:x]	"hoch"	colon, length mark
'	[ˈhaʊs]	"Haus"	primary stress
,	[ˈrat,haus]	"Rathaus"	secondary stress
?	[?ain]	"ein"	glottal stop
[]			square brackets