



American English Vowels

Place of articulation		Labial	Interdental	Alveolar	Alveopalatal	Velar	Glottal
Manner of articulation	Glottal state	[+ anterior] LABIAL	[+ anterior] CORONAL [- strident]	[+ anterior] CORONAL (+ strident)	[- anterior] CORONAL [- high]	[+ back] + high [- low]	
STOP	[- voice]	p		t		k	ʔ [- sonorant]
[+ continuant]	[+ voice]	b		d		g	
FRICATIVE	[- voice]	f	θ	s	ʃ		h
[+ continuant]	[+ voice]	v	ð	z	ʒ		
AFFRICATE	[- voice]				tʃ		
[+ del rel]	[+ voice]				dʒ		
NASAL	[+ voice]	m		n		ŋ	[- syllabic] [+ consonantal]
[+ nasal]							
LIQUID							
lateral	[+ voice]			l			[+ sonorant]
[+ lateral]				[- strident]			
apical	[+ voice]			r			
[+ lateral]				[- strident]			
GLIDE	[+ voice]	w			j*	(w)	
[+ consonantal]	[- voice]	ɱ			[+ high] [- coronal]	(ɱ)	
[- syllabic]							

The glides [w] and [ɱ] are represented in parentheses as velars since they are both labial and velar (labiovelar). The features of labials are assigned to them.

* The glide [j] is a palatal.

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