

Wikipedia Phonetic Respelling Chart

VOWELS	
\mathbf{a}^1	bat
ah	father
air	bear, Mary
ar	farther
arr	marry
aw	bought
ay	bait
e ¹	bet
eh ²	prestige
ee	beat, happy, serious
eer	beer, nearer
err	merry
ew ³	cute, beauty, dew
ewr ³	cure, lure
eye ⁴	item
\mathbf{i}^1	bit
ih ⁵	historic
ire	hire
irr	mirror
0 ¹	bot
oh	boat
oir	coir
00	boot, you, influence, fruition
oor	poor, tourist
or	horse, hoarse, pour, oral
orr	moral
ow ⁶	bout, vow
owr	flour
оу	choice, boy
\mathbf{u}^1	but
uh ⁷	frustration
ur	bird, furry
urr	hurry
uu ¹	book
uurr	courier
y ⁴	bite, bide
ə	about, comma
ər	letter

CONSONANTS		
b	buy	
ch ⁸	church, nature	
d	dye, ladder	
dh	thy, this	
f	fight	
g	go	
gh ⁹	guess, guitar	
h	high	
j	jive	
k	kite, sky, lock	
kh	loch, Chanukah	
1	lie, sly	
m	my	
n	nigh	
ng	ring, singer	
nk ¹⁰	sink	
р	pie, spy	
r	rye, try	
S	sigh	
ss ¹¹	ice, tense	
sh	shy	
t	tie, sty, latter	
tch ⁸	church, natural	
th	thigh	
v	vie	
W	wye	
wh	why	
У	you	
Z	Z00	
zh	pleasure	

-For the Special Wikipedia Notes, see page 2 if you have counterintuitive pronunciations to respell.

-Public Address Announcer respelled in the Wikipedia Respelling Method is: PU-blik ə-DREHSS ə-NOWN-surr

P/A

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Special Wikipedia Notes

¹ (a, e(h), i(h), o, u(h), uu) are checked vowels, meaning never occurring at the end of a word or before a vowel. When a checked vowel is followed by a consonant and a stressed vowel, which is rare nonetheless, it is acceptable in some cases to attribute the following consonant to the same syllable as the checked vowel, as in bal-AY. However, when the following consonant is a voiceless plosive pronounced with aspiration (a slight delay in the following vowel), it must be attributed to the same syllable as the following vowel, as in ta-TOO, because tat-OO may result in a different pronunciation than intended (compare "whatever" whot-EV-ər, wherein (t) is not aspirated). Similarly, when a vowel is followed by (s), one or more consonants, and a stressed vowel, the syllabification must be retained, as in fruh-STRAY-shən, because frus-TRAY-shən may result in a different pronunciation than intended.

 2 (e) in syllable-final positions may be respelled eh instead of e when otherwise it may be misinterpreted as another sound.

 3 ew and ewr are for when the sound takes place right after a consonant within the same syllable. When it begins a syllable (e.g. "youth", "Europe"), use yoo(r).

⁴ This is respelled eye when it begins a syllable and otherwise y. When y is followed by a consonant within the same syllable, place an e after the consonant as necessary: "price" PRYSE, "tight" TYTE.

⁵ Found in syllable-final positions may be respelled ih instead of i when otherwise it may be misinterpreted as another sound.

⁶ Respelling "ow" could prove problematic as there are a variety of monosyllabic words spelled with "ow" and pronounced with (oh): blow, blown, bow, bowl, flow, flown, glow, grow, grown, growth, growths, low, mow, mown, own, row, show, slow, snow, sow, stow, strow, throw, tow, and trow. There is no universal solution to this problem and so respelling a word including "ow" may be best avoided altogether.

⁷ In syllable-final positions is respelled uh instead of u to better distinguish it from (uu).

⁸ In syllable-final positions is respelled tch instead of ch to better distinguish it from (k) and (kh).

⁹ (g) may be respelled gh instead of g when otherwise it may be misinterpreted as (j).

¹⁰ Is respelled nk rather than ngk, since the assimilation is mandatory, except beyond a syllable boundary: "tinker" TING-kər.

¹¹ (s) may be respelled ss instead of s when otherwise it may be misinterpreted as /z/: "ice" EYESS, "tense" TENSS (compare eyes, tens).