

International Phonetic Association(소리들)

ʔ, ʕ, ŋ, a:, a, ai, au

		Hebrew		Arabic		Sanstrkt		Greek	
○	ʔ	,	א אב(父)	,	ابد abada to stay				*가벼운숨소리(軟氣息)
	ʕ	‘	ע עב(with)	‘	عبا ‘aba’a to prepare				*거친숨소리(強氣息)
	ŋ					ṅ	ङ काङ्धिन् desiring	γ(γ,κ,χ,ξ 앞에서): ἄγγελος, ἀνάγκη, ἄγχουσα, λάρυγξ.	
ㅏ:	a:	â	א(끝) א(끝•중간)						A(α) ἄγαν(too much)
		ā	ا	ā	باب bāb door	ā	आ आदि beginning		
ㅏ	a	a	-	a	حبر jabara to set	a	अ अधत् eye		
ㅑ	ai	ai	* ַי						αι: φαινόμενον
ㅓ	au	au	* ַי						αυ: παύω(to bring to an end)
	IPA	음역	알파벳:낱말	음역	알파벳:낱말	음역	알파벳:낱말		
		<p>장모음과단모음 종합노트 0-2 쪽을참조하라.</p> <p>1-1)모음위치 보통자음아래온다.</p> <p>1)음절 종합노트 0-3 쪽을참조하라.</p> <p>2)Accent 엑센트부호는 30 여개로대단히많다(종합노트 0-3 쪽참조)그런데엑센트가붙어강세로되는음절을억양(tone)음절이라고한다.성서히브리어엑센트는자신의위치에따라서모음에지대한영향을미친다(종합노트 0-3).짧은모음이억양의영향을받으면길어진다이것을억양장모음 (ˉ)이라고부른다(0-2)</p>	<p>국제음성알파벳(IPA)은 로마자에 근거를 두는 로마자 정서법을 사용하기 때문에, 라틴어 알파벳을 이용하여 음소를 필사한다. 그러나 라틴 알파벳은 내가 알고 있는한, 모든 세계 스크립트들 중 그 갯수가 가장 적다(21 개). 따라서 인간 소리의 가장 작은 단위(음소)를 모두[28(모음) + 56(자음) = 84] 필사하려면 어쩔 수 없이 대부분의 기호를 고안해야만 한다. 그래서 서구학자들은 15 개의 기본 라틴알파벳과 비슷한 모양으로 나머지 발음기호들을 만들었다. 유럽어 공통 음가들을 지니는 기본 라틴알파벳은 다음과 같다: a, e, i, o, u, b, d, f, h, k, m n, l, p, t</p>	<p>1)모음의 길고 짧음 α, ι, υ 는길기도하고짧기도하다. 그러나 η, ω 는항상길고 ε , ο 항상짧다.</p> <p>2)음절 2-1)음절명칭 Ultima: 낱말끝음절 Penult: 울티마바로앞음절 Antopenult: 울티마바로앞음절</p> <p>2-2)긴음절 긴음절: 긴모음이나 이중모(α ι, ε, ι, ο, αυ, ευ, ου, υι)등을 지는음절. 그러나낱말끝의 α ι, οι 는엑센트를지니지않을경우 짧은음절이된다 ἄνθρωποι.</p> <p>3)Accent (우리가엑센트라고부르는)stress 가아니라 musical pitch 이다-Acute(ˊ) circumflex(˘) grave(ˋ).</p> <p>3-1)Stress 발음시 stree 는악센트를지니는음절에온다.</p> <p>3-2)엑센트법칙에대해서는 헬라어노트 3 쪽을참조하라</p>					

b, v, b^h, g, ɣ, ɛ, g^h, d, ḏ, ḏ, dʒ, dʒ^h, ð, ḏ^h, y, ḏ^h, i, i:

		Hebrew			Arabic			Sanstrkt			Greek	
ב	b	ב	ב	ב in	ב	ب	ب bi in, at, on	ब	ब	बाला girl	B(β)	βαίνο(ɡo)
	v	ב, bh	ב	בָּבֶר word				व	व	कृषोवल farmer		
	b ^h							भ	भ	उभ both		
ג	g	ג	ג	גַּם ~ גַּם both~and				ग	ग	भाग part	Γ(γ)	γαία = γῆ(earth)
	ɣ	ג, gh	ג	גָּרָה cut							P(ρ)	ῥῆμα(word)
	ɛ				ع	ع	عَبَسَ gabaš, darkness					
	g ^h							घ	घ	घोष noise		
ד	d				ד	ד	בָּדָא bada'a to begin					
	ḏ	ד	ד	דָּבָר word,thing				द	द	दिन day	Δ(δ)	δέκα(ten)
	ḏ							ड	ड	डिगरः seravant		
	dʒ							ज	ज	जगत् wrold		
	dʒ ^h							झ	झ	झटिति instantly		
	ð	ד, dh	ד	דָּבַד go on foot	ذ, dh	ذ	بَدَل badala to give					
	ḏ ^h							ध	ध	धरणो earth		
	ḏ ^h							ढ	ढ	ढालं(लं) shield		
י	y										Υ(υ)	ὑπνος(sleep)
יו:	ju:										ΕΥ:	λευκόν(white)
י:	i:	י	י	יָמָּן, קָל								
י	i	י	י	יָמָּן strength	ي	ي	حَارِص hāriḏ bed	इ	इ	इव as, like	I(ι)	ἱερός(sacred)
								ि	ि	कपि monkey		장모음 α,η,ω 파어우러지는 ι 는 그밑에 붙으면서 자신의 음가를 잃 는다: ἱ(εἰμί의 3인칭단 수현재능동접속법), ὠδή(a song, lay) ῥῥῥ(easy, ready)
י:	i:	י	י	יָמָּן beauty	ي	ي	بَرْلِينَ barlīn Berlin	ई	ई	ईश्वर lord		
								ो	ो	कोट worm		
無音 i												

j

		Hebrew				Arabic	Sanstrkt		Greek
ス	j	j	י	יָדַע	to know		y	य	यावत् while

eɪ, e

		Hebrew		Arabic	Sanstrkt	Greek
ɛɪ :	eɪ :	ê	בין	between		H(η) ἥλιος(sun)
		ē	בן	son	ए, ऐ एवम् so, thus कपदे instruction	
ɛɪ	e	e	אבן	stone		E(ε) ἐννέα(nine)
		ē				
		ē	בת	shild, girl		

w

		Hebrew			Arabic			Sanstrkt	Greek
ד:	w	w	ל	ל(conj. לַ לַ and)	w	و	واحة oasis wāḥa		

u, ū, u, o, o, o

		Hebrew		Arabic		Sanstrkt		Greek
ט:	u:	ū	שׂוּל Saul	ū	سُوَّة šūwa stone landmark	ū	ऊ ऊष्म hot ॠ कप well	
טװ:	u					u	उ उत and, also उ ककुध् region	
ט	u	ū	נקודה point	u	فحم faḥuma to be or become			ou as oo in food: πού.
טװ:	o:	ô	תורה instruction				ो	Ω(ω): ώρα(time)
		ō	סוּף sailor				ओ	ओजस् strength
ט	o	ō	מַדְבָּר wayyāqom					O(o): όπου(when)
	o	ō						

oi, ui, h, x, χ, ħ

		Hebrew				Arabic				Sanstrkt			Greek	
	oi												OI:	μοῖρα.
기	ui												UI:	υῖος
ㅎ	h	h	ה	ח	ח	ה	א	א	האנואל Abel	h	ह	हय horse	*강기식(')	
	x	ח	ח	ח	ח									
	χ								kh, خ جاز jazz					
	ħ								ħ ح حرق to burn					

k, k^h, q, l, r, r, rh

		Hebrew		Arabic		Sanstrkt		Greek	
כ	k	כ	כָּתַב to write	ك	كَذَا ka-da, so, thus	क	किन्तु but	Κ(κ)	καρδία(heart)
	k ^h	כּ, kh	כּוֹכַב star			ख	खगम bird 'going in the sky'	Χ(χ)	χαλεπός(difficult)
	q	ק	קָדוֹשׁ holy	ق	قَبَضَ qabaḍa, to seize				
כּ									Ξ(ξ)(ks) ξύεω(이 해)
ל	l	ל	לֹא not	ل	لِ, for	ल	लोचन eye	Λ(λ)	λύπη(pain)
	r	ר	רָאָה to see			र	रण battle	Ρ(ρ)	μοῖρα(part)
	r			ر	رَادِيّ rādiyō, radio				
	rh								낫말의시작에오는 ρ 는 항상 ρ(r h)이다: ῥαϊδότης (hammer)

m, n̄, ŋ, ŋ, n̄, n, ts, ts', s, ʃ, p, f, p^h

		Hebrew			Arabic			Sanstrkt			Greek
𐤀	m	מ	מה	מה what	م	من	من min, of	म	मति	मति opinion	M(μ) μέγρι(until+2)
𐤁	n̄	נ	נא	נא I pray	ن	نبت	نابتا, to grow	न	न ... नत्रा	न ... नत्रा neither ... nor	N(ν) ναυς(ship)
	ŋ							ñ	ङ	ङ्ङ mud	
	ŋ							ñ	ण	णः Knowledge	
	n̄							ñ	त्र		
𐤂	ts	ס	סוס	סוס horse	ص	صدق	sidq, truth				
𐤃	ts'	ש	צאן	צאן sheep							
	s				س	سهولة	suhūla, easiness	s	स	सकल all	Σ(σ,ς) σιστος(darkness)
		ש	לשון	לשון lip				ś	श	धचो might	
	ʃ	ש, sh	שאל	שאל to ask	ش	شداق	šadaqa, to break				
								ʃ	ष	षष् six	
𐤄	p	פ	פה	פה mouth				p	प	पातक sin	Π(π) πολίτης(sitizen)
	f	פ	פר		ف	فرق	farq, separation				Φ(φ)ph φόβος(fear)
	p ^h							ph	फ	फल fruit	
𐤅											Ψ(ψ)ps ψηφίζομαι(vote)

t', t̄, th, t, t^h, θ, t, tʃ, tʃ^h, ʒ, z, z

		Hebrew		Arabic		Sanstrkt		Greek	
Ε	t'	t	טוב adj. good						T(τ) τέκνον(child)
	t	t	תחת under			t	त	तक् to endure	
	t̄	t(th)	לקראת towards						Θ(θ) θεά(goddess)
	th					th	थ	थः mountain	
	t			t	ت تنيس tennis	t̄	ट	टारः horse	
	t ^h					th	ठ	ठारः Hoar-frost	
	θ			th	ث تغام tagām, white				
	t			t̄	ط طعم ta'ima, to eat				
	tʃ					ch	च	चतुर् four	
	tʃ ^h					chh	छ	छाग goat	
	ʒ			j	ج جاز jāz, jazz				
	z	z	זבוב fly	z	ز زحاح zahzaha, to move				Z(ζ) Ζεύς(Zeus)
	z			z̄	ظ ظل zalla, to be				

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ŋ, a, ɑ, æ, ai, aj, æj

		Latin	Italian	Russian	German
○	ʻ				
	˘				
	ŋ				ng(약센트모음뒤날말중간): bringen, zunge, finger n: Dank
ㅏ	â	ā: Rōmānus(Roman)			a , aa: Tat, Waage, ah: nah.
	ā(a:)				
ㅓ<ㅕ	ɑ:	엑센트와모음에대해서는노트-1을참조하라(강세인음절이라고해서강모음이지는않은것같다)	강세(stress)가오는끝음절은 a : casa, grande	(stressed(+))모음은 half-long. ↓그러나강세음절바로앞모음은 ↓제외한 'un+'은아주짧다) a(+): máma(맘ә) Я(+자음뒤에강자음앞): мя≡со	순수독일어의경우약센트는날말첫음절에있다.물론비분리전철에는있지않다.그러나외래어인경우에는대부분후철에있다 (der Student). 장단은알파벳참조 a: Falstaff 영어계
ㅏ	a	ǎ: sapiéntia(wisdom)		a,O(un+, in first pretonic syllables): каза≡к, вода≡(vada≡, water)	a: all, halten, Mann.
ㅕ<ㅗ	æ			Я(연자음사이): - пять(meat)	a: Jazz 영어계
ㅏ	ã		(연이어진 모음은 둘 다 소리 남 ↓)		a([a]외鼻모음): Nuance
ㅏㅣ	ai	ae: ãēnus(made of bronze)	ae: paese		ai, ay: Kaiser, Bayern ei, ey: Reich, Mayer
	aj			ай: май(maj, may) Ой(first pretonic): война≡(vajna≡, war)	
ㅏㅓ	au	au : aura(breath)	au: paura		au: Haus
	æj			яй: яица(jæ≡jtsə, eggs)	

b, v, g, d, z, dz, y, i, u, i

		Latin	Italian	Russian	German
ㅂ	b	b: béllum(war)	b	Ḅ(hard): бок(bok, side) Ḅ(soft): бе≒лка	b: babbeln, Diebe
ㅅ	v(b)		v	V(hard): во≒дка V(sodt): ве≒ра Г(ending -ого, -его): больно≒го, рабо≒чего	W: was V: Vase, Motive U: Quelle
ㄱ	g	g: magister(schoolmaster)	g(followed by a, o, u): gamba, golf, guidare. gh(followed by e, i): spaghetti, Ghiberti.	Г(hard): гоpa≒ Г (soft): гимн	g: Geige, Berge, Flagge
ㄷ	d	d: dē(from)	d: data, idea	Д(hard): да≒ма Д(soft): дя≒дя -ЗДН-의 'д'는 복음: поз≒дно(ро≒zno, late)	d: Deich, Troddel, Grade
ㅈ	dz		g(followed by e, i): gente, gita. gi(followed by a, o, u): giallo, giorno, giusto.		g: Gin(영어계)
ㅉ			33		
	dz		Z, ZZ: zero, azzurro (↑자음이연이어질때는 그앞의모음이짧아지면 서자음의앞뒤사이순간에 멈춷: ecco, ecco; fata, fatta)		
ㅅ	y:				ü: Güte, Kühn y: lyrik
	Y				ÿ, y(y보다입연짧은소리): Glück, System
ㅅ	y(ü)	y(u을위해헬라이로부터빌림)			y: zypress
ㅣ	î(i:)	ī: amicus(frend)	ì: vino, Pisa	И(+): и≒ва(i≒və, willow)	î: Bibel, ihm, wir ie: Liebe
ㅣ	i	i: iam(now)		И(un+, 엑센트바로앞, 또는 뒤또는앞앞): мину≒та(minu≒tə, minute) хо≒дит(goes), приписа≒тъ	î: Libelle, Figur
				и (i/ji) их(ix or jix, of them)	
				е(un+, 연자음뒤): река≒(river)	
				а(ч, ш 뒤 엑센트바로앞)часы	
				я(un+, 연자음뒤): мясни≒к	
	i			И(+&un+, after ж, ш, ц): жить, щи≒рма, цили≒сать	

			Е(un+, after ж,ш,ц): жена≡, лщено≡, цена≡	
	ɪ		Ы(+&un+): вы(), ро≡зы	ĩ([i:]보다입연짧은소리): Gift, Viertel, still
	ĩ			ĩ(극히짧은[i]): Familie
ɪ ɪ	ia	ia: siamo		

j

		Latin	Italian	Russian	German
	ij, ij			ИЙ: кий(cure), си≡ний	
ɸ	j			Й(의국말의낱말처음및모음뒤): (ню)йо≡рк((new)уор к) майо≡р(majɔ≡r, ma- jor)	j: ja
				Ь(분리경음부호): 낱말속에서앞자음을뒤모음과 분리시키면서그자음을강하게 소리나게하며그리고그소리에 (j)를모음앞에서첨가발음시킨 다: абъѣм[abjóm] съезд(sjɛst, congress)	
				Б(연음부호): 앞자음이연음임을나타내며,뒤 모음이[j]로시작됨을나타내기 도한다 брать(brat', to take) брат(brat, brother) полька(pɔ≡l'kə, polka) полка(pɔ≡lkə, shelf) семья≡(sim'ja, familz) се≡мя(s≡im'ə, seed)	
ɸj	je			Е(+낱말처음또는모음과 ь,ь 뒤연자음앞): ель(jel, fir), бъе≡ние, съестъ(eat)	
	je			Е(+낱말처음또는모음과 ь,ь 뒤강자음앞): ем(jem, eat) бытие≡, съел, премя≡р	
	jə			Я(un+, 끝에서): а≡рмия(- ijə)	
	ji			ЯЙ(un+): яйцо≡(ji≡tsɔ, egg)	
				Е(un+낱말처음및모음뒤): ещѣ(yet), зна≡ет(knows)	
	ji			Я(un+낱말처음침모음과[ɸ]뒤 : язык, та≡ять, изъяви≡тъ	
ɸj	jɔ			Ѣ(only+낱말처음및모음 ь,ь 뒤그리고강자음앞과낱말끝): ѣлка, даѣт, подѣм	
ɸj	ju			Ю(+&un+짧다낱말처음및모 음과 ь 뒤): юк(south) зна≡	
ɸ	ja			Я(+그러나짧다낱말처음및모 음과 ь,ь 뒤): я≡ма(pit) мая≡к изъян≡н(defect), статья≡	

ɛ, ɛ, e, ɜ, ə, ʌ

		Latin	Italian	Russian	German
ㅍ: ㅍ	ê	ē: ex or ē(out of, from)	e: bello, vedo, tè	э(+,연자음앞): э≒ти(these)	e, ee: heben, Meer
	ē(e:)				eh: dehen
	ɛ:				ä: Mädchen
	ə:			Э(un+,연자음앞): элемент (eliment, element)	ir: Girl(영어계)
ㅍ	e	e: ecclēsia		е(+,자음뒤연자음앞): петъ	
ㅍ	ɛ			Э(+&un+,강자음앞): э≒то(Éтə)	e, ä: fett, Sänger
				е(+,자음뒤강자음앞또는낱말 끝): нет, цел(whole)	
ㅍ	ə			а(un+,엑센트뒤또는앞): ата≒ка(ата≒ка), абрико≒с	e(is unaccented): Gemä- lde, Junge e(is followed r)-약한[a]: Mutter, Maler
				о(un+엑센트뒤또는앞, 또 는 모국어끝-외국말끝은[ə]): го≒роц, огоро≒ц(əgarɔ≒t) мя≒сло(ma≒slə).	
	æ			Я(un+,끝에서): ня≒ня(па≒па)	
	ə			Я(연자음들사이에서) пять	
					e(is followed m, n, l)-사 라지기 쉬운[ə]: sagen
ㅍ>ㅍ	ʌ				u: Cutway(영어계)
	ē				in-[ɛ]의鼻모음: Sainte
ㅍ	ei	ei: deinde			ai: Claim(영어계)
	ej			ей: пей(drink), нейтро≒н	
ㅍ ㅍ	eu				eu: Prometheus(회랍계)
	əj			Ой: но≒вой(of/to the new)	
	ij			Ый: вы≒йти(to go aut)	

w

		Latin	Italian	Russian	German
ㅣ ㅍ	iu		iu: fiume		
	w	v(u): vacuus(empty)			W: Commonwealth(영어계)

u:, u, u, ui, uo, ō

		Latin	Italian	Russian	German
ㅌ:	û	ū: ūllus(any)	u: funo, cupola	y (+&un+): бу≒ду(will be) ю(+&un+, 자음뒤): лю≒- блю((i)like, love)	u: hut, Ruhe
	ū				u: Musik, Humer
ㅌ	u	u: tyrannus			u([u:]보다입연짧은소리): Kunst, Fluß
	υ				u(극히짧은[u]): Statue
	ũ				um([œ]의鼻모음): Parfum
ㅌ	ui(i)	ui as in Latin u+i, as a single syllable: huius		Ы as if 'i' in it	
	uj			уй: бу≒йвол(buffalo) юй: плой(spitl)	
ㅌㅌ	uo		uo buono		
ㅌ:	ô	ō: ōlim(at that time)	o: cosa, rosso, porta		o: Tod, Ohr
	ō				oo: Boot
ㅌ:	ø:				ö: tönnen, Höhe

ɔ:, o, œ, ɔ

		Latin	Italian	Russian	German
ㅜ:	ɔ:			o(+): том(volume)	a: Baseball
ㅛ	o	o: occidē(secretly)			o: lokal, Monent
ㅜ	ø				ö: Ökonomie
ㅜ	ɔ			O(un+의 국말끝): радио кака≡o(kaka≡o)-[ə]와비 교! Ě(강자음앞자음뒤): лёд(ice), шёлк	O([o]보다입연짧은소리): oft
	œ				O([ø]보다입연짧은소리): können
영	ɔ̃				on([ɔ]의 鼻모음): Garçon
	ö	oe as oe in oil: coepit			
ㅜ	ɔy				eu, äu: heute, träumen
	ɔj			ой(+): большо≡й(big)	
ㅜ ㅜ	oa				oi: Toilette(불어계)
ㅛ ㅜ	ou				oa: Coach(영어계)

x, z, k, t, l, r

		Latin	Italian	Russian	German
ㅎ	x	h: hīc(here)	h(initial h is not pronounced): hotel, ho.	X(hard): холм	h: Höhe, Behuf
				X(soft): хи≒мия	
ㅈ	z	z(ζ 만을위한것임): Zēno, -ōnis(ζήνων)	z(모음사이): casa (유성자음앞): sviluppo	г(к, ч 와결합하여): мя≒гкий, мя≒гче	ch(after a,o,u, au): ach, noch, Buch, Bauch
				з(hard): зал з(soft): зе≒ркало	ch: brechen, ich, Milch ig: König
ㅋ	k	c: clāus(clear)	c(followed by a, o, u): cane, cosa, cuore. ch(followed by e, i): orchestra, chilo.	к(hard): как к(soft): кирпйч	k: Keim
					g(end): Berg
	ㄱ(kh)	ch(χ 만을위한것임):chorus (χορός, a choral dance)			ch: Laches ck: Sack q: quer
ㅋㅅ	ks	x: mixtūra(mixing)			chs: Ochs, Fuchs
꾸	kw		qu(the q is always followed by u): questione.		
ㄹ	l	l: lectus(bed)	l: lira, alto	л(hard): ла≒мпа	l: lesen, fallen
	ㄴ	r(is trilled): corpus(body)	gl(i)-뤼~, figlio	р(hard): рот	r, rh: dort, Rhein, murren
	r		r(is rolled): arte		
	r				Г(사라지기쉬움): äüber, Lehrer

m, n, ñ, s, ſ, z, p, f

		Latin	Italian	Russian	German
□	m	m: mare(sea)	m: madre, amore	M(hard): мак M(soft): мир	m: machen, kommen
ㄴ	n	n: numquam(never)	n: naso, uno	И(hard): нос Н(soft): нет	n: nein, rennen
ㄴ	ñ		gn-ㄴ: bagno		gn: Avignon(불어계)
ㅅ	s	S(is always voiceless as in see): semel(once)	S: sera SS: rosso	с(hard): сад с(soft): сюда≡	S: Erbse, wachsen, Gras ß: grüßen c: Balance
	š				
	ś				
	ſ		SCI(is followed a, o,u):sc -iarpa, sciopero, sciupare	Ш(hard): шум	sch, ch: schön, Chiffre
			SC(is followed e, i): send -ere, pesce, Gramsci, sci.	Щ(soft) = -сч-, -жч-, -зч-: щека≡, сча≡стье, мужчина≡, изво≡зчик	S(날말맨앞 p, t 앞): stehen, Spiegel
	z			Ж(hard): жа≡жда -ЖЖ-may also be soft: во≡жжи(reins).	j, g(주로불어계): Journal, Loge
	z			з(hard): зал з(soft): зе≡ркало	
ㅍ	p	p: p̄rimō(at first)	p: pera, cupola	П (hard): пол П (soft): 날말처음또는모음 과 ㅂ 뒤강자음앞 пить	p: Puppe b(end): Dieb
	p(ph)	ph: philosophia			
	pf				pf: Pfeife, Kopf
	f	f: ferē(almost)	f: favore, fame	ф(hard): фа≡брика ф(soft): фильм	f, ff: fein, treffen v: Vater, Motiv ph: Philosoph

t, θ, ð, ts, tʃ

		Latin	Italian	Russian	German
ㅍㅅ	ps	bs: urbs(a walled town)			
ㅍㅌ	pt	bt: obtineō(to persist in)			
	q	q: quam(how)			
	t̥				
ㅌ	t	t(항상): tabella(writing table)	t: tempo, treno	T(hard): там	t: Tau, Bitte,
				T(soft): тюльпан	d(end): Grad
	t̥			-СТН-, -СТЛ-의 't'는 목음 лестничка, счастливый	dt: sandte
	t̥				th: these
	t̥(th)	th: thema(theme)			t̥(사라지기쉬움): Entdeckung
	θ				th: cloth(영어계)
	ð(d)				c: Cid(영어스페인어계)
ㅌㅅ	ts		Z: zucchero ZZ: ragazzo	Ц(hard): царь Ч(soft): час	Z: Zeug, Tanz, Skizze
					tz: Platz
					ts: nichts
					t: Nation
					ds: anends
					c: Cäsar
	tʃ		C(followed by e, i): certo, San Francesco. Ci(followed by a, o, u): ciao, ciò		tsch: deutsch
					c: Cicerone

ŋ, a, ɑ, ɒ, æ, ɔ̃, ai, au, aiə

I.P.A.	France	British AmericanEnglish	Chinese	Japenise
'	*남말의리듬이나뜻을종결짓는,마지막음절에주어지는stress는해당문장의남말위치에의존한다(mute e는예외)	영어에서는문법에집착하지도,문법적으로표현하러들지도말라		
ŋ	ng: parking	ng:sung(saŋ) sink,tongue, handkerchief	尤: 彳尤常chang	(語中の)ガ(行): あ(上)げる (위로)올리다
â	stress가주어질때다음의조건이 면길어진다1)바로뒤에r, z, v, vr등이오는경우 2)바로뒤에 자음이오는, *을지니는모음			
ā(a:)				
ɑ:		ɑ: father(fɑ:ðə'), calm(kɑ:m kɑ:m) bazaar,sergeant,shah, laugh,(AmE)bother, (AmE)honest, heart	Υ: ㄇㄚˊ馬(马mǎ)	ア -
a	a: patte[pat, paw] à: là[la] e+mm: femme[fam] e+nn: solennel[solane]			ア (a): あに(兄)
(e a) (단지영 국영어 (BrE)에 서만)	a: phase[pɑz] â: pâle[pal, pale]	O:pot(pɒt pat), entrée,bureaucracy, John,watch,cough, laurel,honest,		
æ	3)바로뒤에자음이오ð, ɔ, ɛ, ɛ, ɑ, o, ø. 그래서역센트가있는한모 음은길어진다그러나없어지면 half-long.	ɑ: bad(bæd), plaid,(AmE)laugh, (AmE)calf		
ã	en: en(ã, in, into) an: tant(tã,so(much)) b.p.m앞에서 em: temps(tã, time) am: lampe(lãp, lamp) aon: paon(pã, peacock) aen: Caen[kã]			
ai	igh: sunlight (scenlait)		ㄉㄞˊ: ㄉㄞˊ 來(来lai)	
ai	*)남말의글자음은일반적으로 발음되지않는다 s: anglais[ãgle, english] t: pleut[plœr, to weepover] p: beaucoup[boku] ts: nuits[nɥi, night]	i: bite(bait), eye, pie, buy, aye, try, dye, guide, sigh, height, aisle, (AmE)coyote(kɔɪəti) káiauti)(AmE)geyser		
aj	r: métier[metje, trade] 그러나 t와 s는 특정어휘에서연 음된다(#)그리고발음끝에저음 소리가오더라도그자음은발설 된다 bonne[bɔn, maid] grosse[gros, big]		ㄉㄞˊ (an): ㄉㄞˊ 看 kàn ㄉㄞˊ (ao): 去 ㄉㄞˊ 套 taò (한, 두)벌	
au	ou: clubhouse(klybaus)			
au		OW: now(nau), ounce, plough		
aiə		ire: tíre(taɪə'), buyer, dyer, higher, quiet, lion, giant, fiery, tyrant, (BrE)Isaiah.		

b, v, g, d, ʒ, dʒ, y, i, ɪ, ɪ

	France	British AmericanEnglish	Chinese	Japenise
		ower: tower (¹ taʊə), our ,Howard, sauerkraut		
	auə			
	b	b: basse (bas, base) bb: abbé [abe]	b: back (bæk), rubber , bhang	ㄅㄚˊ(ba行): 바あい (場合, 경우)
	v(b)	V: verre (ver, glass) W: wagon [vagɔ̃]	V: view (vjur), of , Stephen ,navvy	
	g	g+a (e or i이외의다른알파벳 앞): gare (gar, station) grand [grɑ̃, tall] g+o : gomme [gom] g+u : lédgume [legym] gu+e : guere [gitar] gu+i : guitare [gitar]	g: gay (geɪ), bigger , ghost , vague , guard	ㄱ(ge行): ㄱ(개)ge*
	d	d : doux (du, sweet) dd : addition [adisjɔ̃]	d: day (deɪ), ladder ,called, could (kud)	ㄉ(du): ㄉ(대)분 ㄊ(de): ㄊ(대)출 ㄊ(du): ㄊ(대)독(毒)
	ʒ	j: jazz (ʒɑ:z)-외래어 g+e : âge [ɑ:ʒ] g+î : gîte [ʒit] g+y : gymnase [ʒimnaz] ge+a : il nagea [ilnazɑ] ge+o : Georges [ʒɔ:ʒ] ge+u :		ㄱ(ji): ㄱ(개)jin
	dʒ		j: jump (dʒʌmp), edge (edʒ), soldier , age (e idʒ), exaggerate , gradua l , adjust , sandwich ,	
	dʒ	z : scherzo (skerts[dʒ]o)- 외래어		ㄱ(za): ㄱ(개)ねん (残念, 분함) ㄱ(zu): ㄱ(개)ぶん(대단히) ㄱ(ze) ㄱ(zu)
	y			
	y(ü)	u: su (sy)= sûr (syr, on)		ㄱ: ㄱ(개)去qù
	i	i: fini (fini) fille (fi:ʒ) î : gîte [ʒit] y: style [stil]		ㅣ: ㄱ(개)yi
	ɪ		eɪ: sheep (ʃi:p), field , police , team , key , people , scene , quay , amoeba , Caesar , (AmE) busy	
	ɪ		i: ship (ʃi:p), savage , women , carriage , valley , mountain , village , foreign , always , coffee , lynch , guilt , sieve , busy , appearance	

j

	France	British AmericanEnglish	Chinese	Japenise
j	i+모음 hier[ier, yesterday] ail[aj, garilc]			
ej	-y(앞뒤에모음이음): ay[ej, ay산포도주] crayon[kreʝɔ̃, pencil] asseyez-vous[asejevu] -eil: soleil[sɔlej] -eille: bouteille[butej]			
jẽ	-ien: bien[bjẽ]# 연음될때는비구강모음화되면서, n이연음된다. ancien ami[ãsjɛnami] -yen: moyen[mwajẽ]			
ij	-ill: fille[fiʝ]			
aj	-ail: corail[dkɔraj]# -aille: paille[pa:ʝ]#			
ia				ヤ(ya): や(焼)く
			ㄹ 牙(yai, 야이): ㄹ 牙崖yai ,cliff	
œj	-euil: fauteuil[fotœj] -euille: feuille[fœj] œil: œil[œj] œille: œillet[œje] -ueil: accueil[akœj]# -ueille: cueille[kœj]#			
je				
uj	-ouil: fenouil[fənuj]# -ouille: grenouille[grənuj]			
jə				
ji	*)바로뒤에모음이오거나두번째n or m이 오면콧소리(비음)화되지않는다. américaine[ameriken] américain[amerikɛ̃] une[yn] – un[ɔ̃]			
jɔ	Année[ane, year] *)la loi de position(현대불어, e+cons., è, é, ai+cons.가 [e] 또는[ɛ]로소리나는지, 또 o, ô, au, aux가[ɔ]또는[ɔ̃]로소리나는지를판가름하는법칙):열린악센트음절(자음으로끝나지않는음절est[ɛ], allait[alɛ])이면닫힌모음[e, o]로소리나는반면 닫힌음절(자음으로끝나는음절)이면열린모음[e, o]으로소리난다(예외-faute[fɔt], fausse[fos], hôte[ho:t]) 그러나이법칙은보수적이고전통적인발음법에는적용되지않는다			
				ヨ(yo): ようじん (用心, 조심)

ɜ:, ɝ, e, ɛ, æ, ə, ẽ

	France	British AmericanEhglsh	Chinese	Japenise
ju				ユ(yu): ゆめ(夢)
		ir:bird(bɜ:d bɜ:rd), burn,fern,worm,journal,earn,myrtle,err,Guernsey,connoisseur,myrrh,(AmE)chauffeur		
			ㄉ: ㄉㄛ 這(这)zhè	工: えら(選)ぶ
e	É(모든 accent aigu Ee): été(ete, summer) e(mute d, r, s앞): des[de], cahier[kaje] e: et(e) créer(kree,crate)	e: bed(bed), any,said,bread,guest, bury,leopard,leisure,fr- iends,(AmE)aesthetic	ㅅ: ㅅㅅ(공정의감탄사)	
	mute e	e(un+음절-발음안됨): allemand[almō] e(낱말의끝): une[yn] madame, dictionnaire.		
ɛ	e([e]로 발음되지 않는 대부분) : sec[sec, dry], c'est.			
	È(모든 accent grave Ee): père[per, father]			
	â: fête(fet, festival)			
	aî(a+i): aile(ɛl, wing)			
	aï: maître[metr, expert]			
	eî: seize[se:z]			
	et (끝): guet[ge]			
e+이중자음: lettre[letr]				
æ		a: cat[kæt],bad, plaid,(AmE)laugh,(A mE)calf		
ə거의 사라지 는	e: le(lə)petit(pətit,small) e(un+발음됨): mercred[mɛkrædi, wednesday]	미국(AmE)영어의 경우 'r'가바 로뒤에오면[ər]로소리난다. ar: cupboard('kʌbəd -ərd), about,fountain,clarity, (AmE)physican,bureau- ocrat,parliament,purp- ose,luncheon,dangero- us,tortoise,(AmE)mul- lein,nation,restaurant, autumn,the,sergeant, actor,theatre,bigger, surpise,furniture,beg- gar,soldier,colour, chauffeur,guerrilla,(A mE)collegiate.		
ẽ	in: pin(pẽ, pine)			
	im: simple[sẽpl]#			
	ain: pain(pẽ, bread)			
	aïm: faim (fẽ, hunger)			
	eïn: tent(tẽ, dyed)			
	eïm: Reïms[rẽ:s]#			
	ym: symphonie			
yn: syntaxe				

eə, ei, əu, eiə, əuə, | ㄚ, iə, w

	France	British AmericanEhglsh	Chinese	Japenise
eə	-- *)e(elision): 이여지는남말이모음으로시작 될때앞남말의끝e와i는다음의 경우에만필연적으로droppong 된다-그리고필연적이라는점에 서그렇지않은liaison(연음,7쪽 참조)과차이난다): le (모음, mute h) l'enfant, l'hotel. de(d'Annie), me(m'a), te(t'étris, se(s'habille), que(qu'elle), ce(c'est), sic(il/ils와티불어, s'il)	ere: there (ðeə'), hair, bare, where, bear, their, prayer, scarce, aeroplane, mayor, heir		
ei		a: make (meɪk), pay, steak, vein, weigh, straight, prey, gauge, gaol, café, matinée, train , gaelic, eh, melee	ㄷ: 为ㄷ累lei	
ej			ㄴ: ㄴㄴ很hěn	
			儿: 儿二èr	
eu				
əu		O: note (nəʊt), sew, soap, soul, grow, toe, oh, brooch, beau, yeoman, mauve, owe, though, folk.		
eiə		ayer: player (ˈpleɪə'), weigher		
əuə		wer: lower (ˈləʊə'), sewer, boa		
			ㄚ: ㄚ ㄚ下xià	
			ㄋ: 去 ㄋ天tiān	
			尤: ㄚ 尤 ㄋ香蕉 xiāng jiāo, banana	
			ㄋ: ㄚ ㄋ教jiào	
ij, ij				
ij				
			ㄴ: ㄴ ㄴ您nǐ	
			ㄴ: 去 ㄴ聽(听)tīng	
			ㄴㄴ: ㄚ ㄴㄴㄋ 兄弟xiōngdì	
iə		ere: here (hiə'), appear, idea, fierce, bear, souvenir, weir, atmosphere, theory. 미국영어에서는'r'에의해서 잇따라질때/ɪər, ɪr/d로발음된다.		
w	ou(바로뒤모음과불러발음): -e: jouer(ʒwe, day)	W: wet (wet), one, choir (=/kw/), (/kw /=) queen, when, Don Juan, patois		ㄱ(wa): わか(若)い 젊다
wa	-i: jouer(ʒwir, enjoy) -a: louange(lwɑ̃ʒ, praise)			
wa	-oi: oie(wa, goose)			
waj	-oi: croire[krwa:dtr] ^{&} -oy+모음: voyage[vwaja:ʒ] ^{&}			
wɛ	-oin: moins[mwɛ̃] ^{&}			
			ㄨ: ㄨ五wǔ	

ㄹ, ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄱ, ㅋ, ㆁ

	France	British AmericanEnglish	Chinese	Japenise
			ㄹ ㄹ: ㄹ ㄹ ㄹ*襪子(袜子)waz *	
			ㄹ ㄹ: ㄹ ㄹ 歪wāi, aslant	
			ㄹ ㄹ: ㄹ ㄹ 萬(万)wàn	
			ㄹ ㄹ: ㄹ ㄹ 王wáng	
			ㄹ ㄹ: ㄹ ㄹ 爲(为)wéi	
			ㄹ ㄹ (성모뒤-우이): ㄹ ㄹ ㄹ 回huí	
			ㄹ ㄹ: ㄹ ㄹ 問(问) wèn	
			ㄹ ㄹ (성모뒤-운) ㄹ ㄹ 噸 (吨)dùn무게단위-ton	
			ㄹ ㄹ: ㄹ ㄹ 翁wēng	
			ㄹ ㄹ (성모뒤-응): ㄹ ㄹ ㄹ ㄹ 中 文zhōngwén	
			ㄹ ㄹ: ㄹ ㄹ 我wǒ	
	u:	ou: sou(su, sou) four(fur, oven) tout[tu, any]	oo: boot(but), move,shoe,group, flew,blue,too,fruit, rude,through,rheuma- tism,manoeuvre,new(=nju:/),cwn,(tech)lee- ward,(AmE)lieutenant	ウ-
	u	ou: ou[u] [@] ou: gou[gu] [@]		ウ(u): う(植)える심다
	u		u: put(put), wood,wolf,could	
	ㄹ		u: cut(κλτ), some,does,blood,young	
	ui(i)			
	ㄱ	u(바로뒤모음에붙어읽아짐): lui(lqi, him) situation (sitqasjō, situation)		
	ㄱij	-uy모음: bruyant[brujā] ^{&}		
	uj		ㄹ ㄹ: ㄹ ㄹ ㄹ ㄹ 選手 xuānshǒu	
	ue			
	uə		oo: poor(puə ^ʰ), insure,tour,cruel, amateur	
	uo		ㄹ ㄹ: ㄹ ㄹ ㄹ ㄹ 軍人 jūnrén	
	ô	la loi de position (3쪽참조)		オ-
	ō			
	ø:			

ɔ:, o, œ, œ̃, ɔ̃, ɔɪ, h

		France	British AmericanEnglish	Chinese	Japenise
	ɔ:		augh: caught (kɔ:t), ball,board,draw,haunt ,four.floor,port,extrao- rdinary,George,(dAmE)dog		
	o	o: mot (mo, word)		ㄛ: ㄨㄛˊ我wǒ	オ(o): おとこ(男)
		ô: aussitôt (osito) [®]			
		-au: eau (o, water)			
		-eau: peau [po]			
	ø	eu: peu (pø, bit, little)			
		œu: œufs [ø]			
	ɔ	o: donne (dɔ, deal) u(외래어) : rhum [rɔm]			
	œ				
		eu: peur (pœr, fear)			
		œ: œil [œj] [Ⓢ]			
		œu: œuf [œf]			
	œ̃	-u+e: orgueil [orgœj] [Ⓢ]			
		-un: lundi [lœ̃di],un(œ̃) -um: parfum [parfœ̃]			
	ɔ̃	on: on (ɔ̃, one, they)			
		om: comte (kɔ̃t, count) pompe [pɔ̃p] [#] bombe [bɔ̃b] [#]			
	ɔy				
	ɔɪ		oy: boy (bɔɪ), poisn.lawyer.buoy		
	ɔj				
	oa			又: ㄉㄨㄛˋ後hòu	
	ɔɪə		OYɛr: employer (ɪmˈplɔɪə), lawyer.royal.		
	분리 부호	** (모음위에 붙어그모음이앞모 음과분리되어발음됨을나타냄) Noël[nɔl, christmas]			
	h	h(aspirated): le haricot [*ariko, bean]	h: hot (hɒt hət), whom	ㄉㄨㄛˋ好hǎo	ㄏ(ha): 是(生)える
		h(mute): l'hôtel[lɔtɛl]	ㅍ음h honest [ɒ ánəst], hour [aʊə], heir [eə], exhausted [ɪgzɔ́:st], rhubarb [rú:bɑ:b] yacht [jɒt jət], vehicle [ví:kəl] which [wɪtʃ], John [dʒɒn dʒɑn]		ㄏ(hé)

(x, z, k, l, r)

	France	British AmericanEnglish	Chinese	Japenise
x				(Φ)フ(hu):ふ(増)える (Ç)ヒ(hi):ひね(捻)る (손가락으로)비틀다
z	Z: zèle(zɛl, zeal) S(모음사이): oser(oze, dare) X: sixième[sizje:m] (연음될 경우-x와-s는유성화 되서[z]로변한다) dix amis(dizami)	Z: zero('ziərəu 'zi:rəu), was,scissors, xylophone,dazzle, example,(AmE)discern	ㄉ: ㄉㄨㄛˋ 做zuò	
zh			* ㄗ: 桌子zhuō z*	
k	C(a, o, u앞): cas(ka, case) coton[kɔtɔ̃] cube[kyb]	k: key(ki:), walk,lock,cool,school, biscuit,saccharine, tobacco,lough, q: qualify('kwɒlɪfai), cheque,queen,queue.	ㄎ: ㄎㄨㄞˋ 塊kuài	カ(ka行): か(書)く 글을쓰다
	cue: accueil[akœj] ch: cœur[kœ:r] q: piqûre[piky:dr] qu+a: quatre(katr) qu+e: que[ki] qu+i: qui[ki] qu+o: quoi[kwa] k: 외래어에서만쓰이는본디프 랑스어가아님 kilo(kilo, kilogram) ch: cœur[kœ:r] k,q : kiosque(kjɔsk, newsstand)			
k kh				
ks		x: box, accident,except,sticks, forks		
kw				
ł				
l	l: lit(li, bed) houle(ul, swell)-날말첫h 는발음되지않음 끝자음은보통생략된다. fusil(fyzi), gantil, outil 그러나c,f,l,r로끝나면발음 되는경우가많다. fil(fil), col, sel, sol	l: led(led), ball,battle,pedal,tunnel	ㄌ: ㄌㄧˋ 六liù	
	ll: aller[ale]			
ʀ				
r	r(혀끝을아랫이빨가까이대면 서발음): rire(rir, laugh) caractère(karakter,character) rh: rhume[rym] rrh: catarrhe[kata:dr]	r: red(red), marry,wriggle, rhubarb,diarrhoea	* ㄹ: ㄹㄨˊ 人ren	ㄹ(ra行): らいねん (来年)

m, n, ñ, s, ʃ, p, f

		France	British AmericanEnglish	Chinese	Japenise
	m	m: masse(mas, mass)	m: sum(sAM), bomb,hammer,autumn ,calm,drachm,phlegm, government	ㄇ: 忙 máng	マ(ma行): まる(丸) 등글다
		mm: gomme[ɡɔm]			
	n	n: nous(nu, we, us)	n : s u n (s A n),know,gnaw,funny,pne umonia,mnemonic,kitten ,certain,cotton,cañon	ㄴ: 你 nǐ	ナ(na行): な(嘗)める 할다
		nn: donner[dɔne]			ン(N)(n): にんしん 妊娠(임신)
뉴	ɲ	gne: signe(sɲ, sign) agneau(ɑno, lamb) 단, 아래의경우에는예외 stagnation[stagnasjɔ̃]			
	s	S: sot(so, stupid)	S: soon(su:n),city,nice,psyc holog,scene,mess,schism ,fasten,sword.		サ(sa): さ(指)す 가리키다
		ç(a, o, u앞c에cedilla가붙음): leçon(ləsɔ̃, lesson)		ㄴ: 四 sì	ス(su)
		C(e, i앞): place(plas, place)			セ(se)
		SS: lassitude(lasityd, lassitude)			ソ(so)
		sc+e,i,y: scène[sɛ:n] scie[si]			
		t+i: attention(atɔ̃sjɔ̃, att -ention)			
		X: six[sis]			
	š				
	ś			ㄷ: 寫(xiě)	
	ʃ	ch: cheval(ʃval, hor- se) mèche(mɛʃ, wick)	sh: fishing('fɪʃɪŋ), ocean,sure,chivalry, station,tissue,fascism, fuchsia,conscious, passion,tension,politic- ian,schedule(BrE), nauseous(AmE), luxury(=kʃ/)	* 尸: 尸是sh	シ(shi): しゅだん手段
	ʒ	g(e, o, r, i앞): joue(ʒu, yoke) rouge(ruʒ, red) mangeur(mɑ̃ʒœr,eater)	S: pleasure('pleʒəʃ), rouge,vision,seizure, usual,luxurious, glazier(AmE)		
	p	p: porte(pɔrt) pp: apposition[ɔpozisjɔ̃] b(ɔ앞): absent(apsɑ̃)	p: pen(pen), happen,shepherd	ㄷ: 票piào	
	pf				
	f	f: fou(fu, mad) 끝자음은보통생략된다. clef(kle), sref bœufs(bø) 그러나c,f,l,r로끝나면발음 되는경우가 많다. bref, neuf, chef, canif	f: few(fju:), coffee,cough,physics, half,often	ㄷ: 分fēn	
		ff: effet[efɛ]			
		ph: philosophie[filozofi]			

t, θ, ð, ts, tʃ

		France	British AmericanEnglish	Chinese	Japenise
	ps				
	pt				
	q			く: ㄎ 七qī	
	t̥				
	t	t: toux(tu, cough) tt: attaque[atak] th: thé(te, tea)	t: tea(tir), butter, Thomas, walked, yacht, ptarmigan, doubt .fright, (AmE) phthisic	去: 去 他 tā	夕 (ta): たお(倒)す 넘어뜨리다 テ (te) ト (to)
	t				
		*)liaison(연음): 낱말끝의보통침묵하는자음(대부분은t와 s, l쪽참조)이이어지는낱말의첫소리로나는경우-이경우이어지는낱말은보통보통모음또는h로 시작한다(vous êtes, grand homme)그러나aspirate h의 경우에는대개연음되지않는다(hameau[amo], onze[ɔ̃z])그러나이러한연음은아주빈번한일상어휘를제외하면일어나지않을수도있다. ce n'est pas impossible(연음) ce n'est pas impossible(非연음) *)linking(enchaînement): 낱말의끝자음이이어지는낱말의첫소리로나는경우(autre ami[autrami])이것은가능한한모음을지닌음절(자음+모음, 자음+모음)로되게하려는프랑스어 발음의경향때문에일어난다. *)난감한프랑스어발음에대해서는French grammer 235쪽을참조하라.			
	t̥ th				
	θ		th: thing(θiŋ),		
	ð ð		th: then(ðen),bathe		ツ (tsu): つみ(罪)
	ts	ts: tsar(ts)		ち: ㄷ 从(从)cóng	チ (chi): ちか(近)い
	tʃ	tch: tchèque(tʃɛk.,czech) -외래어	ch: cheer(tʃiə), nature, match, quesstion, cello, Czech, righteous	* 彳: 彳 无長(长)cháng	
		입안뒤쪽에서허가음직이는동안개으른입술(lezy lips, 영불사전730쪽)을지니는영어와는달리실로프랑스어소리는격결하게음직이는입술을통해입앞쪽에서발설한다.그래서아래이빨뒤쪽에혀의끝(tip, 729)이다다른동안그혀의뒤쪽은아치형으로된다.			