

Here is a list of common phonetic symbols and the sounds they represent using the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA):

Consonant Sounds:

1. /p/ – as in **pen**
2. /b/ – as in **bat**
3. /t/ – as in **top**
4. /d/ – as in **dog**
5. /k/ – as in **kid**
6. /g/ – as in **go**
7. /f/ – as in **fun**
8. /v/ – as in **van**
9. /θ/ – as in **thin** (voiceless "th")
10. /ð/ – as in **then** (voiced "th")
11. /s/ – as in **sun**
12. /z/ – as in **zoo**
13. /ʃ/ – as in **ship**
14. /ʒ/ – as in **measure**
15. /h/ – as in **hat**
16. /tʃ/ – as in **chip**
17. /dʒ/ – as in **jam**
18. /m/ – as in **map**
19. /n/ – as in **net**
20. /ŋ/ – as in **sing**
21. /l/ – as in **leg**
22. /r/ – as in **red**
23. /j/ – as in **yes**
24. /w/ – as in **win**

Vowel Sounds:

1. /i:/ – as in **see**
2. /ɪ/ – as in **sit**
3. /e/ – as in **set**
4. /æ/ – as in **cat**
5. /ɑ:/ – as in **car**
6. /ɒ/ – as in **hot** (British)
7. /ɔ:/ – as in **born**
8. /ʊ/ – as in **put**
9. /u:/ – as in **moon**
10. /ʌ/ – as in **cup**
11. /ə/ – as in **about** (schwa sound)

12. /ɜ:/ – as in **bird** (British)
13. /eɪ/ – as in **face**
14. /aɪ/ – as in **my**
15. /ɔɪ/ – as in **boy**
16. /aʊ/ – as in **now**
17. /əʊ/ – as in **go** (British)
18. /ɪə/ – as in **hear** (British)
19. /eə/ – as in **care** (British)
20. /ʊə/ – as in **pure** (British)
21. /ə/- as in **doctor** [Found in unstressed syllables ending in "-er," "-or," "-ar," "-ur," etc.]

The colon symbol (:) after a vowel in phonetic transcription represents a **long vowel** sound. It indicates that the vowel is held or pronounced for a longer duration compared to its short counterpart.

For example:

- /i:/ in "see" has a long vowel sound, where the /i:/ is held longer than the /ɪ/ in "sit".

The presence of the colon simply means that the vowel sound is lengthened during pronunciation. This distinction between long and short vowels can change the meaning of words in English.