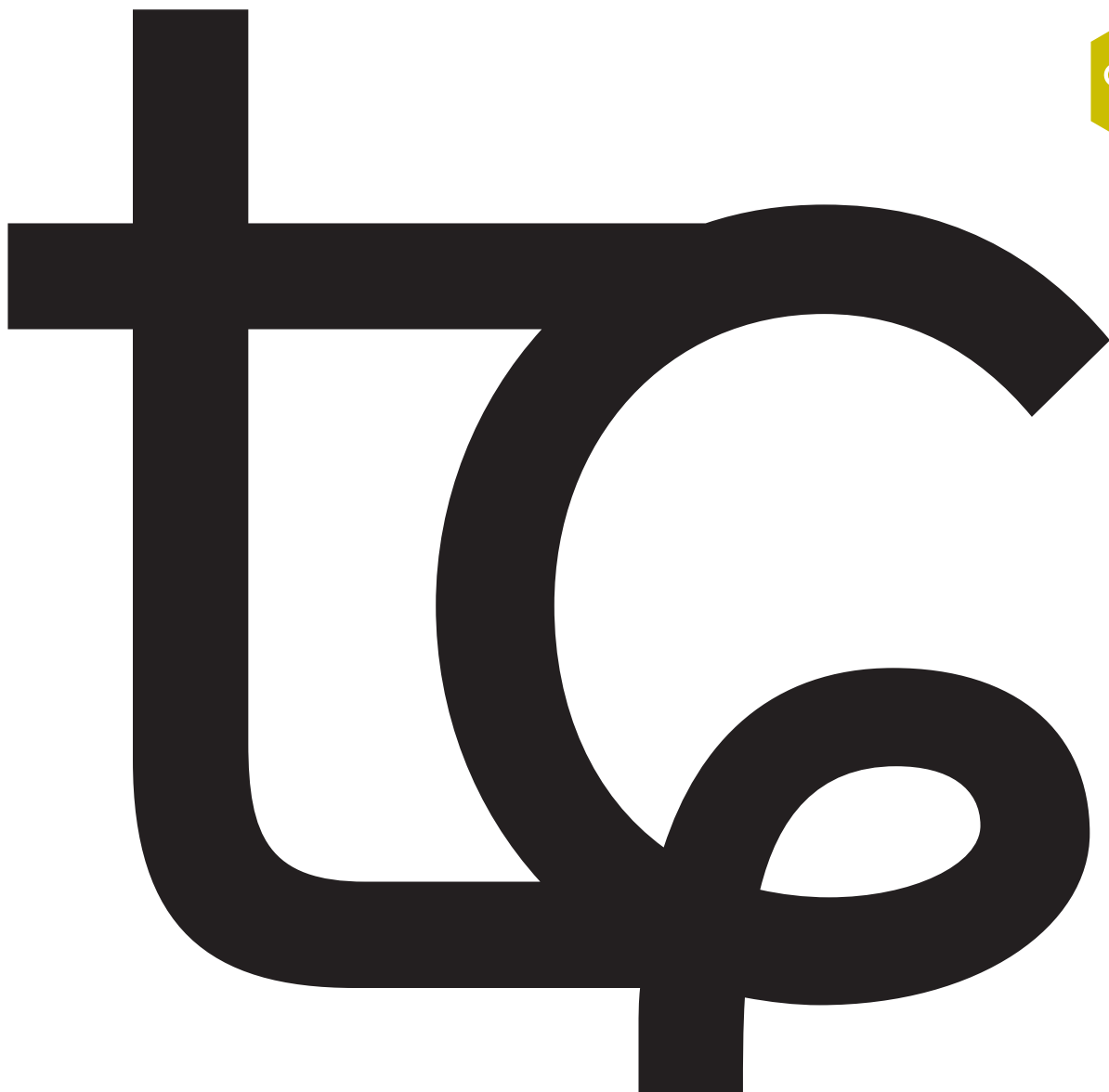


In order to further extend the possibilities of use of the *Maax* typeface, we have added an IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) phonetic version, useful for the composition of linguistic works. Like all IPA typefaces, this version of *Maax* only exists in Regular style.

This phonetic version adds to the fact that the *Maax* typeface is appreciated by

graphic designers and publishers for its great versatility. On its own, it can be used for many purposes and situations. There is no need to change the typeface or combine it with a second one when specific characters are needed. *Maax IPA* completes the *Maax* type family, which already possessed a number of different variants.



240 PTS

Intə

120 PTS

Intə(ɜ̥)'n

56 PTS

Intə(ɜ̥)'næʃənɪ ,Intə

32 PTS

Intə(ɜ̥)'næʃənɪ fəʊ'nɛtɪk 'ælfəbɪt ,

24 PTS

Intə(ɜ̥)'næʃənɪ fəʊ'nɛtɪk 'ælfəbɪt ,Intə(ɜ̥)'næʃ

16 PTS

Intə(ɜ̥)'næʃənɪ fəʊ'nɛtɪk 'ælfəbɪt ,Intə(ɜ̥)'næʃənɪ fəʊ'nɛtɪk 'ælfəbɪt ,I

INTRODUCTION

OWNERSHIP AND LICENCE

A typeface is created by a designer whose art is to transform an original typographic artwork into a computer file or files. As a consequence a typeface is – as a work – protected by laws pertaining to intellectual property rights and – as software – can not be copied and/or installed without first acquiring a nominative licence.

In no way, shape or form may a typeface be transmitted to a third party or modified. The desired modifications in the context of the development of a visual identity, can only be effected by the designer himself and only after acquisition of a written authorisation from 205TF.

The user of a 205TF typeface must first acquire of a licence that is adapted to his needs (desktop, web, application/epub, TV/film/videos web).

A licence is nominative (a physical person or business) and is non-transferable. The licensee can not transmit the typeface files to other people or organisations, including but not limited to partners and/or subcontractors who must acquire a separate and distinct licence or licences. The full text of the licence and terms of use can be downloaded here: any person or entity found in breach of one or more terms of the licence may be prosecuted.

THE OPENTYPE FORMAT

The OpenType format is compatible with both Macintosh and Windows platforms. Based on Unicode encoding it can contain up to 65,000 signs* including a number of writing systems (Latin, Greek, Cyrillic, Hebrew, etc.) and numerous signs that allow users to create accurate and sleek typographic compositions

(small capitals, aligned and oldstyle numerals, proportionals and tabulars, ligatures, alternative letters, etc.). The OpenType format is supported by a wide range of software. The dynamic functions are accessed differently depending on the software used.

*A Postscript or Truetype typeface can contain no more than 256 signs.

SUPPORTED LANGUAGES

Asu	Kinyarwanda	Nyankole	Soga
Bemba	Luo	Oromo	Somali
Bena	Luyia	Rombo	Swahili
Chiga	Machame	Rundi	Taita
Cornish	Makhuwa-Meetto	Rwa	Teso
English	Makonde	Samburu	Vunjo
Gusii	Malay	Sangu	Zulu
Indonesian	Morisyen	Shambala	
Kalenjin	North Ndebele	Shona	

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF USE

To buy ore By buying a typeface you support typeface designers who can dedicate the time necessary for the development of new typefaces (and you are of course enthusiastic at the idea of discovering and using them!)

Copy? By copying and illegally using typefaces, you jeopardise designers and kill their art. In the long term the result will be that you will only have Arial available to use in your compositions (and it would be well deserved!)

Test! 205TF makes test typefaces available. Before downloading them from www.205.tf you must first register. These test versions are not complete and can only be used in models/mock ups. Their use in a commercial context is strictly prohibited.

RESPONSIBILITY

205TF and the typeface designers represented by 205TF pay particular attention to the quality of the typographic design and the technical development of typefaces.

Each typeface has been tested on Macintosh and Windows, the most popular browsers (for webfonts) and on Adobe applications (InDesign, Illustrator, Photoshop) and Office (Word, Excel, Power point).

205TF can not guarantee their correct functioning when used with other operating system or software. 205TF can not be considered responsible for an eventual “crash” following the installation of a typeface obtained through the www.205.tf website.

REGULAR

Maax IPA Regular

CHARACTER MAP

[illegible]

OPENTYPE FEATURES

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Automatically spaced capitals. 2. Punctuation is optically repositionning 3, 4. Specific small capitals whereas optically reduced capitals. 5. Specific glyphs in several languages. 6, 7, 8, 9. Specific superior and inferior glyphs. 10, 11. Proportional figures. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12, 13. Tabular figures, practical when the user needs alignment in columns. 14. Slashed zero to distinguish with letter 0. 15. Standard ligatures automatically correct collision between two characters. 16. Smart ligatures. 17. Specific contextual glyphs. |
|---|---|

	FEATURE OFF	FEATURE ON
1. FULL CAPS	Lacassagne	LACASSAGNE
2. CASE SENSITIVE FORMS	×	×
3. SMALL CAPS	×	×
4. CAPS TO SMALL CAPS	×	×
5. LOCALIZED FORMS	×	×
6. ORDINALS	×	×
7. FRACTIONS	×	×
8. SUPERIORS	×	×
9. INFERIORS	×	×
10. PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES	×	×
11. PROPORTIONAL OLD STYLE FIG.	×	×
12. TABULAR LINING FIGURES	×	×
13. TABULAR OLD STYLE FIG.	×	×
14. SLASHED ZERO	×	×
15. LIGATURES	×	×
16. DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES	×	×
17. CONTEXTUAL ALTERNATES	×	×

OPENTYPE FEATURES

The stylistic set function allows to access to specific signs which replace glyphs in the standard set.
A typeface can contain 20 stylistic sets.

	FEATURE OFF	FEATURE ON
ARROWS (SS01)	--W --E --S --N --NW --NE --SE --SW --NS --WE	--W --E --S --N --NW --NE --SE --SW --NS --WE
(SS02)	×	×
(SS03)	×	×
(SS04)	×	×

56 PTS

In 1886 ə grup əv
frɛntʃ ənd 'brtɪʃ
'lɪŋgwədʒ 'tʃɛrɪz lɛd

32 PTS

In 1886 ə grup əv frɛntʃ ənd 'brtɪʃ
'lɪŋgwədʒ 'tʃɛrɪz lɛd baɪ ðə frɛntʃ
'lɪŋgwɪst pɔl passɪ fɔrmd wət wʊd
bi noʊn frəm 1897 'aʊnwɔrdz æz

24 PTS

In 1886 ə grup əv frɛntʃ ənd 'brtɪʃ 'lɪŋgwədʒ
'tʃɛrɪz lɛd baɪ ðə frɛntʃ 'lɪŋgwɪst pɔl passɪ
fɔrmd wət wʊd bi noʊn frəm 1897 'aʊnwɔrdz
æz ðə ,ɪhntər'nʃənəl fə'ntɪk ə,ss'eyeɪʃən
,ɪhntər,nʃə'nl ðɛr 'ɪhɪdʒənəl 'aelfə,ehet wəz
beɪst ən ə 'splɪŋ rə'fɪrm fɔr 'ɪhŋɡlɪʃ noʊn æz

16 PTS

In 1886 ə grup əv frɛntʃ ənd 'brtɪʃ 'lɪŋgwədʒ 'tʃɛrɪz lɛd baɪ ðə frɛntʃ
'lɪŋgwɪst pɔl passɪ fɔrmd wət wʊd bi noʊn frəm 1897 'aʊnwɔrdz
æz ðə ,ɪhntər'nʃənəl fə'ntɪk ə,ss'eyeɪʃən ,ɪhntər,nʃə'nl ðɛr 'ɪhɪdʒənəl
'aelfə,ehet wəz beɪst ən ə 'splɪŋ rə'fɪrm fɔr 'ɪhŋɡlɪʃ noʊn æz ðə
rɒmɪk 'aelfə,ehet bət tu meɪk ɪt 'ɪzəbəl fɔr 'aɪðər 'lɪŋgwədʒəz ðə
'vlʒuz əv ðə 'sɪmbəlɪz wɛr ə'awaʊd tu 'vri frəm 'lɪŋgwədʒ tu 'lɪŋgwədʒ.
fɔr ɪɡ'zɪmpəl ðə saʊnd ʃ ðə sh ɪn ju wəz 'ɪhɪdʒənəli ,rprə'zɪntəd wɪð
ðə 'ltər (c) ɪn 'ɪhŋɡlɪʃ bət wɪð ðə dɪɡrəf (ch) ɪn frɛntʃ ɪn 1888 ðə
'aelfə,ehet wəz rɪ'vɪd sɒv æz tu bi 'ɪnə'fɪrm ək'aʊs 'lɪŋgwədʒəz
ðəs prə'vɪŋ ðə beɪs fɔr ɔl 'fɪtʃər rɪ'vɪzənɪz ðə aɪ'ɪyɪə əv 'mɪŋ ðə ɪpə

12 PTS

In 1886 a grup æv frɛntʃ ɛnd 'brtʃɪ 'lɪŋgwɛdʒ 'tʃɛrʒ lɛd baɪ ðə frɛntʃ 'lɪŋgwɪst pɔl passy fɔrmd wɛt wʊd bi noʊn frəm 1897 'aɑnwɜrdz æz ðə ,ɪhntər'nʃənl fə'ntɪk ə,ss'ɛyɛɪʃən ,ɪhntər,nʃə'nl ðɛr 'ɪhɪdʒənəl 'ælfə,ɛhɛt waz beɪst an ə 'splɪŋ rə'fɪrm fɔr 'ɪhŋɡlɪʃ noʊn æz ðə romɪc 'ælfə,ɛhɛt bət tu meɪk ɪt 'ɥzəbəl fɔr 'ahðər 'lɪŋgwɛdʒəz ðə 'vljuːz əv ðə 'sɪmbəlz wɛr ə'awɑːd tu 'vri frəm 'lɪŋgwɛdʒ tu 'lɪŋgwɛdʒ. fɔr ɪɡ'zɪmpəl ðə saʊnd ʃ ðə sh ɪn ʃu waz 'ɪhɪdʒənəli ,rprə'zntəd wɪð ðə 'lɪtər (c) ɪn 'ɪhŋɡlɪʃ bət wɪð ðə dɪɡrəf (ch) ɪn frɛntʃ ɪn 1888 ðə 'ælfə,ɛhɛt waz rɪ'vzd soʊ æz tu bi 'ɥnə,frɪm ək'ɑːoʊs 'lɪŋgwɛdʒəz ðəs prə'vɔdn̩ ðə beɪs fɔr ɔl 'fɪʃtər rɪ'vzən̩z ðə aɪ'ɪvɪə əv 'mkiŋ ðə ɪpɑ waz fɜrst sə'ehestəd baɪ 'ɑɑ,owɔʊs 'jɪhspɜrsən ɪn ə 'lɪtər tu pɔl passy ɪt waz dɪ'vləpt baɪ ,æɪɡ'zndər dʒɑn 'ehlɪs 'hɦnri swɪt 'dn̩jəl dʒoʊnz ɛnd passy. sɪns ɪts kr'ɛyɛɪʃən ðə ɪpɑ hæz ,ɑɦndər'ɑoʊn ə 'nɪmbər əv rɪ'vzən̩z 'æftər rɪ'vzən̩z ɛnd ɪk'spɪnʃən̩z frəm ðə 1890s tu ðə 1940s ðə ɪpɑ rɪ'mɪnd prɑɪ'mrəli ə'ntʃndʒd ə'ntɪ ðə kɪl kən'vɪnʃən ɪn 1989 ə 'mnər rɪ'vzən̩ tʊk pleɪs ɪn 1993 wɪð

10 PTS

In 1886 a grup æv frɛntʃ ɛnd 'brtʃɪ 'lɪŋgwɛdʒ 'tʃɛrʒ lɛd baɪ ðə frɛntʃ 'lɪŋgwɪst pɔl passy fɔrmd wɛt wʊd bi noʊn frəm 1897 'aɑnwɜrdz æz ðə ,ɪhntər'nʃənl fə'ntɪk ə,ss'ɛyɛɪʃən ,ɪhntər,nʃə'nl ðɛr 'ɪhɪdʒənəl 'ælfə,ɛhɛt waz beɪst an ə 'splɪŋ rə'fɪrm fɔr 'ɪhŋɡlɪʃ noʊn æz ðə romɪc 'ælfə,ɛhɛt bət tu meɪk ɪt 'ɥzəbəl fɔr 'ahðər 'lɪŋgwɛdʒəz ðə 'vljuːz əv ðə 'sɪmbəlz wɛr ə'awɑːd tu 'vri frəm 'lɪŋgwɛdʒ tu 'lɪŋgwɛdʒ. fɔr ɪɡ'zɪmpəl ðə saʊnd ʃ ðə sh ɪn ʃu waz 'ɪhɪdʒənəli ,rprə'zntəd wɪð ðə 'lɪtər (c) ɪn 'ɪhŋɡlɪʃ bət wɪð ðə dɪɡrəf (ch) ɪn frɛntʃ ɪn 1888 ðə 'ælfə,ɛhɛt waz rɪ'vzd soʊ æz tu bi 'ɥnə,frɪm ək'ɑːoʊs 'lɪŋgwɛdʒəz ðəs prə'vɔdn̩ ðə beɪs fɔr ɔl 'fɪʃtər rɪ'vzən̩z ðə aɪ'ɪvɪə əv 'mkiŋ ðə ɪpɑ waz fɜrst sə'ehestəd baɪ 'ɑɑ,owɔʊs

'jɪhspɜrsən ɪn ə 'lɪtər tu pɔl passy ɪt waz dɪ'vləpt baɪ ,æɪɡ'zndər dʒɑn 'ehlɪs 'hɦnri swɪt 'dn̩jəl dʒoʊnz ɛnd passy. sɪns ɪts kr'ɛyɛɪʃən ðə ɪpɑ hæz ,ɑɦndər'ɑoʊn ə 'nɪmbər əv rɪ'vzən̩z 'æftər rɪ'vzən̩z ɛnd ɪk'spɪnʃən̩z frəm ðə 1890s tu ðə 1940s ðə ɪpɑ rɪ'mɪnd prɑɪ'mrəli ə'ntʃndʒd ə'ntɪ ðə kɪl kən'vɪnʃən ɪn 1989 ə 'mnər rɪ'vzən̩ tʊk pleɪs ɪn 1993 wɪð ðə ə'ɪhɪʃən əv fɔr 'lɪtərz fɔr mɪd 'sɪntrəl vɔwəls[2 ɛnd ðə rɪ'mvəl əv 'lɪtərz fɔr 'vsləs ɪmpɪsɪvɪs ðə 'ælfə,ɛhɛt waz læst rɪ'vzd ɪn meɪ 2005 wɪð ðə ə'ɪhɪʃən əv ə 'lɪtər fɔr ə labɪodəntəl flæp. ə'ɑɑrt frəm ðə ə'ɪhɪʃən ɛnd rɪ'mvəl əv 'sɪmbəlz 'chndʒəz tu ðə ɪpɑ hæv kən'sstəd 'lɪdʒli əv rɪ'nɦnɪ 'sɪmbəlz ɛnd 'ktə,ɑoʊrɪz ɛnd ɪn 'mdə,ɦn̩ 'tp,fsəz. ɪk'stɪnʃən̩z tu ðə ,ɪhntər'nʃənl fə'ntɪk 'ælfə,ɛhɛt fɔr

8 PTS

In 1886 a grup æv frɛntʃ ɛnd 'brtʃɪ 'lɪŋgwɛdʒ 'tʃɛrʒ lɛd baɪ ðə frɛntʃ 'lɪŋgwɪst pɔl passy fɔrmd wɛt wʊd bi noʊn frəm 1897 'aɑnwɜrdz æz ðə ,ɪhntər'nʃənl fə'ntɪk ə,ss'ɛyɛɪʃən ,ɪhntər,nʃə'nl ðɛr 'ɪhɪdʒənəl 'ælfə,ɛhɛt waz beɪst an ə 'splɪŋ rə'fɪrm fɔr 'ɪhŋɡlɪʃ noʊn æz ðə romɪc 'ælfə,ɛhɛt bət tu meɪk ɪt 'ɥzəbəl fɔr 'ahðər 'lɪŋgwɛdʒəz ðə 'vljuːz əv ðə 'sɪmbəlz wɛr ə'awɑːd tu 'vri frəm 'lɪŋgwɛdʒ tu 'lɪŋgwɛdʒ. fɔr ɪɡ'zɪmpəl ðə saʊnd ʃ ðə sh ɪn ʃu waz 'ɪhɪdʒənəli ,rprə'zntəd wɪð ðə 'lɪtər (c) ɪn 'ɪhŋɡlɪʃ bət wɪð ðə dɪɡrəf (ch) ɪn frɛntʃ ɪn 1888 ðə 'ælfə,ɛhɛt waz rɪ'vzd soʊ æz tu bi 'ɥnə,frɪm ək'ɑːoʊs 'lɪŋgwɛdʒəz ðəs prə'vɔdn̩ ðə beɪs fɔr ɔl 'fɪʃtər rɪ'vzən̩z ðə aɪ'ɪvɪə əv 'mkiŋ ðə ɪpɑ waz fɜrst sə'ehestəd baɪ 'ɑɑ,owɔʊs 'jɪhspɜrsən ɪn ə 'lɪtər tu pɔl passy ɪt waz dɪ'vləpt baɪ ,æɪɡ'zndər dʒɑn 'ehlɪs 'hɦnri swɪt 'dn̩jəl dʒoʊnz ɛnd passy. sɪns ɪts kr'ɛyɛɪʃən ðə ɪpɑ hæz ,ɑɦndər'ɑoʊn ə 'nɪmbər əv rɪ'vzən̩z 'æftər rɪ'vzən̩z ɛnd ɪk'spɪnʃən̩z frəm ðə 1890s tu ðə 1940s ðə ɪpɑ rɪ'mɪnd prɑɪ'mrəli ə'ntʃndʒd ə'ntɪ ðə kɪl kən'vɪnʃən ɪn 1989 ə 'mnər

rɪ'vzən̩ tʊk pleɪs ɪn 1993 wɪð ðə ə'ɪhɪʃən əv fɔr 'lɪtərz fɔr mɪd 'sɪntrəl vɔwəls[2 ɛnd ðə rɪ'mvəl əv 'lɪtərz fɔr 'vsləs ɪmpɪsɪvɪs ðə 'ælfə,ɛhɛt waz læst rɪ'vzd ɪn meɪ 2005 wɪð ðə ə'ɪhɪʃən əv ə 'lɪtər fɔr ə labɪodəntəl flæp. ə'ɑɑrt frəm ðə ə'ɪhɪʃən ɛnd rɪ'mvəl əv 'sɪmbəlz 'chndʒəz tu ðə ɪpɑ hæv kən'sstəd 'lɪdʒli əv rɪ'nɦnɪ 'sɪmbəlz ɛnd 'ktə,ɑoʊrɪz ɛnd ɪn 'mdə,ɦn̩ 'tp,fsəz. ɪk'stɪnʃən̩z tu ðə ,ɪhntər'nʃənl fə'ntɪk 'ælfə,ɛhɛt fɔr spɪʃ pə'tɦlɛdʒɪ ɛxɪtpɑ wɛr kr'ɛyɛɪʃəd ɪn 1990 ɛnd wɛr ə'fʃəli ə'ɑɑptəd baɪ ðə ,ɪhntər'nʃənl 'kɪnəkəl fə'ntɪks ɛnd ɪŋɡ'wɪstɪks ə,ss'ɛyɛɪʃən ɪn 1994. In 1886, a group of French and British language teachers, led by the French linguist Paul Passy, formed what would be known from 1897 onwards as the International Phonetic Association. Their original alphabet was based on a spelling reform for English known as the Romic alphabet, but to make it usable for other languages the values of the symbols were allowed to vary from language to language. For example, the sound [ʃ] (the sh in shoe) was

6 PTS

In 1886 a grup æv frɛntʃ ɛnd 'brtʃɪ 'lɪŋgwɛdʒ 'tʃɛrʒ lɛd baɪ ðə frɛntʃ 'lɪŋgwɪst pɔl passy fɔrmd wɛt wʊd bi noʊn frəm 1897 'aɑnwɜrdz æz ðə ,ɪhntər'nʃənl fə'ntɪk ə,ss'ɛyɛɪʃən ,ɪhntər,nʃə'nl ðɛr 'ɪhɪdʒənəl 'ælfə,ɛhɛt waz beɪst an ə 'splɪŋ rə'fɪrm fɔr 'ɪhŋɡlɪʃ noʊn æz ðə romɪc 'ælfə,ɛhɛt bət tu meɪk ɪt 'ɥzəbəl fɔr 'ahðər 'lɪŋgwɛdʒəz ðə 'vljuːz əv ðə 'sɪmbəlz wɛr ə'awɑːd tu 'vri frəm 'lɪŋgwɛdʒ tu 'lɪŋgwɛdʒ. fɔr ɪɡ'zɪmpəl ðə saʊnd ʃ ðə sh ɪn ʃu waz 'ɪhɪdʒənəli ,rprə'zntəd wɪð ðə 'lɪtər (c) ɪn 'ɪhŋɡlɪʃ bət wɪð ðə dɪɡrəf (ch) ɪn frɛntʃ ɪn 1888 ðə 'ælfə,ɛhɛt waz rɪ'vzd soʊ æz tu bi 'ɥnə,frɪm ək'ɑːoʊs 'lɪŋgwɛdʒəz ðəs prə'vɔdn̩ ðə beɪs fɔr ɔl 'fɪʃtər rɪ'vzən̩z ðə aɪ'ɪvɪə əv 'mkiŋ ðə ɪpɑ waz fɜrst sə'ehestəd baɪ 'ɑɑ,owɔʊs 'jɪhspɜrsən ɪn ə 'lɪtər tu pɔl passy ɪt waz dɪ'vləpt baɪ ,æɪɡ'zndər dʒɑn 'ehlɪs 'hɦnri swɪt 'dn̩jəl dʒoʊnz ɛnd passy. sɪns ɪts kr'ɛyɛɪʃən ðə ɪpɑ hæz ,ɑɦndər'ɑoʊn ə 'nɪmbər əv rɪ'vzən̩z 'æftər rɪ'vzən̩z ɛnd ɪk'spɪnʃən̩z frəm ðə 1890s tu ðə 1940s ðə ɪpɑ rɪ'mɪnd prɑɪ'mrəli ə'ntʃndʒd ə'ntɪ ðə kɪl kən'vɪnʃən ɪn 1989 ə 'mnər rɪ'vzən̩ tʊk pleɪs ɪn 1993 wɪð ðə ə'ɪhɪʃən əv fɔr 'lɪtərz fɔr mɪd 'sɪntrəl vɔwəls[2 ɛnd ðə rɪ'mvəl əv 'lɪtərz fɔr 'vsləs ɪmpɪsɪvɪs ðə 'ælfə,ɛhɛt waz læst rɪ'vzd ɪn meɪ 2005 wɪð ðə ə'ɪhɪʃən əv ə 'lɪtər fɔr ə labɪodəntəl flæp. ə'ɑɑrt frəm ðə ə'ɪhɪʃən ɛnd rɪ'mvəl əv 'sɪmbəlz 'chndʒəz tu ðə ɪpɑ hæv kən'sstəd 'lɪdʒli əv rɪ'nɦnɪ 'sɪmbəlz ɛnd 'ktə,ɑoʊrɪz ɛnd ɪn 'mdə,ɦn̩ 'tp,fsəz. ɪk'stɪnʃən̩z tu ðə ,ɪhntər'nʃənl fə'ntɪk 'ælfə,ɛhɛt fɔr spɪʃ pə'tɦlɛdʒɪ ɛxɪtpɑ wɛr kr'ɛyɛɪʃəd ɪn 1990 ɛnd wɛr ə'fʃəli ə'ɑɑptəd baɪ ðə ,ɪhntər'nʃənl 'kɪnəkəl fə'ntɪks ɛnd ɪŋɡ'wɪstɪks ə,ss'ɛyɛɪʃən ɪn 1994. In 1886, a group of French and British language teachers, led by the French linguist Paul Passy, formed what would be known from 1897 onwards as the International Phonetic Association. Their original alphabet was based on a spelling reform for English known as the Romic alphabet, but to make it usable for other languages the values of the symbols were allowed to vary from language to language. For example, the sound [ʃ] (the sh in shoe) was originally represented with the letter (c)

in English, but with the digraph (ch) in French. In 1888, the alphabet was revised so as to be uniform across languages, thus providing the base for all future revisions. The idea of making the IPA was first suggested by Otto Jespersen in a letter to Paul Passy. It was developed by Alexander John Ellis, Henry Sweet, Daniel Jones, and Passy. Since its creation, the IPA has undergone a number of revisions. After revisions and expansions from the 1890s to the 1940s, the IPA remained primarily unchanged until the Kiel Convention in 1989. A minor revision took place in 1993 with the addition of four letters for mid central vowels[2] and the removal of letters for voiceless implosives. The alphabet was last revised in May 2005 with the addition of a letter for a labiodental flap. Apart from the addition and removal of symbols, changes to the IPA have consisted largely of renaming symbols and categories and in modifying typefaces. Extensions to the International Phonetic Alphabet for speech pathology (extIPA) were created in 1990 and were officially adopted by the International Clinical Phonetics and Linguistics Association in 1994. In 1886 a grup æv frɛntʃ ɛnd 'brtʃɪ 'lɪŋgwɛdʒ 'tʃɛrʒ lɛd baɪ ðə frɛntʃ 'lɪŋgwɪst pɔl passy fɔrmd wɛt wʊd bi noʊn frəm 1897 'aɑnwɜrdz æz ðə ,ɪhntər'nʃənl fə'ntɪk ə,ss'ɛyɛɪʃən ,ɪhntər,nʃə'nl ðɛr 'ɪhɪdʒənəl 'ælfə,ɛhɛt waz beɪst an ə 'splɪŋ rə'fɪrm fɔr 'ɪhŋɡlɪʃ noʊn æz ðə romɪc 'ælfə,ɛhɛt bət tu meɪk ɪt 'ɥzəbəl fɔr 'ahðər 'lɪŋgwɛdʒəz ðə 'vljuːz əv ðə 'sɪmbəlz wɛr ə'awɑːd tu 'vri frəm 'lɪŋgwɛdʒ tu 'lɪŋgwɛdʒ. fɔr ɪɡ'zɪmpəl ðə saʊnd ʃ ðə sh ɪn ʃu waz 'ɪhɪdʒənəli ,rprə'zntəd wɪð ðə 'lɪtər (c) ɪn 'ɪhŋɡlɪʃ bət wɪð ðə dɪɡrəf (ch) ɪn frɛntʃ ɪn 1888 ðə 'ælfə,ɛhɛt waz rɪ'vzd soʊ æz tu bi 'ɥnə,frɪm ək'ɑːoʊs 'lɪŋgwɛdʒəz ðəs prə'vɔdn̩ ðə beɪs fɔr ɔl 'fɪʃtər rɪ'vzən̩z ðə aɪ'ɪvɪə əv 'mkiŋ ðə ɪpɑ waz fɜrst sə'ehestəd baɪ 'ɑɑ,owɔʊs 'jɪhspɜrsən ɪn ə 'lɪtər tu pɔl passy ɪt waz dɪ'vləpt baɪ ,æɪɡ'zndər dʒɑn 'ehlɪs 'hɦnri swɪt 'dn̩jəl dʒoʊnz ɛnd passy. sɪns ɪts kr'ɛyɛɪʃən ðə ɪpɑ hæz ,ɑɦndər'ɑoʊn ə 'nɪmbər əv rɪ'vzən̩z 'æftər rɪ'vzən̩z ɛnd

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