

en-US + es-CO	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
	<i>Both lips</i>	<i>Lip + teeth</i>	<i>Tongue on teeth</i>	<i>Bump behind teeth</i>	<i>Roof of mouth – front hard</i>	<i>Roof of mouth – middle hard</i>	<i>Roof of mouth – back soft</i>	<i>Deep in throat</i>
Stop	p b			.t. .d.			k g	ʔ
Fricative	β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	j	x	h
Affricate					tʃ dʒ			
Nasal	m			n		ɲ	ŋ	
Tap				ɾ				
Trill				r				
Liquid – lateral				l				
Liquid – rhotic					ɹ			
Glide	w					j		

Left is unvoiced; right is voiced.

Both: black

Spanish only: grey

English only: bold & highlighted

Gotchas (approximately from “be understood easier” to “sound more native”):

- English ʃ (sheep) ʒ (television) tʃ (cheap) dʒ (jeep) vs. Spanish j (ajer, lleja, pie, hielo, caballo)
- English s (lacy, ice, rice, sip, race) vs. English z (lazy, eyes, rise, zip, raise)
- English θ (think, three) is only in Spanish varieties with *distinción/ceceo* (not with Latino *seseo*)
- English ɾ (*always t/d & never r*: water, Adam, fatty) vs. Spanish r (*always r & never t/d*: para)
- English unvoiced stops at the beginning of words – p (pat) t (tie) k (cane) – include a little puff of air – p^h t^h k^h – else Americans always hear voiced stops – b (bat) d (die) g (gain)
- English ð (*prominent*: they, there) vs. Spanish ð (*quick & quiet*: salud, pardo)
- English b (boat, Sybil, rebel) vs. English v (vote, civil, revel) vs. Spanish β (abuela, nuevo)
- English h (hair, had) vs. Spanish j (desuello, hielo)
- English ɹ (red, very) is very hard for everyone to learn, including English-speaking children
- English ʔ (uh-oh, kitten, fitness, certain, partner) is a very common sound with no letter
- English t d n (*alveolar*: time, dog, night) vs. Spanish t d n (*dental*: tiempo, diez, nada)