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Korean

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The variety of Korean spoken in and around Seoul, on which the following phonetic description is based, is widely recognized as the standard language of the Korean peninsula. It differs from the speech of Pyongyang in North Korea, however, in phonetic features such as vowel and consonant qualities, vowel length, accent, rhythm and intonation.

Consonants

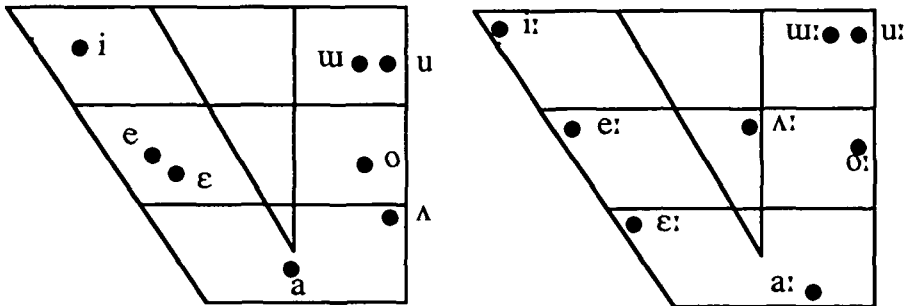
	Bilabial	Labio-dent.	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	p p ^h b			t t ^h d			k k ^h g	
Nasal	m			n			ŋ	
Fricative		f		s z				h
Affricate					c c ^h ʃ			
Lateral Approx.				l				

p	pal	'sucking'	t	tal	'daughter'	k	kal	'spreading'
p ^h	p ^h al	'arm'	t ^h	t ^h al	'riding'	k ^h	k ^h al	'knife'
b	bal	'foot'	d	dal	'moon'	g	gal	'going'
m	mal	'horse'	n	nal	'day'	ŋ	baŋ	'room'
			s	sal	'rice'	h	hal	'doing'
			z	zal	'flesh'			
			c	cal	'squeezing'			
			c ^h	c ^h al	'kicking'			
			j	jal	'well'			
			l	balam	'wind'			

Vowels

a) Monophthongs

Korean can be considered as having nine vowel qualities, which occur distinctively long or short. The vowel /ø(:)/ is usually pronounced as [we] in Seoul speech although there are also words with /we/ not derived from /ø/. In view of the overwhelming tendency of Seoul speakers to pronounce a diphthong instead of /ø/, it may be more appropriate to postulate a system of only 8 vowel qualities in modern standard Korean, and only this number are shown on the vowel charts. Vowel qualities are affected to a great extent by vowel quantity. Long vowels are pronounced with a more peripheral quality than the corresponding short ones, which are centralised or lowered. Long and short /ʌ(:)/ show the greatest quality difference: short /ʌ/ is a mid-open back unrounded vowel but long /ʌ:/ is realized as a central vowel [ə:].



Short		
i	zi:jaŋ	'hunger'
e	bu:zane	'to Busan' (Pusan)
ε	the:jaŋ	'sun'
a	'mal	'horse'
o	'ba:bo	'fool'
u	gu'li	'bronze'
ʌ	'bʌl	'punishment'
u	'ʌ:lun	'seniors'
ø	'gjo:hø	'church'
	'gjo:hwe	

Long		
i:	'zi:jaŋ	'market'
e:	'be:da	'to cut'
e:	'the:do	'attitude'
a:	'ma:l	'speech'
o:	'bo:zu	'salary'
u:	'zu:bag	'watermelon'
ʌ:	'bʌ:l	'bee'
u:	'u:mzig	'food'
ø:	'ø:t ^h u	'overcoat'
	'we:t ^h u	

b) Diphthongs

[j, w] are considered to be components of diphthongs rather than separate consonants.

/je/ je'zan	'budget'	/wi / dwi	'back'	/wi / wi'za	'doctor'
/je/ je'gi	'story'	/we/ gwe	'box'		
/ja/ ja'gu	'baseball'	/we/ we	'why'		
/jo/ gj'o'za	'teacher'	/wa/ gwa'il	'fruits'		
/ju/ ju'li	'glass'				
/jʌ/ jʌ'gi	'here'	/wʌ/ mwʌ	'what'		

Stress

Stress placement is predictable in Korean. In words of more than one syllable it is initial when the first syllable is a heavy syllable, i.e. one which either contains a long vowel or has a syllable-final consonant because of the presence of an intervocalic consonant sequence. All other words of more than one syllable are accented on the second syllable. An accented syllable is longer and louder than an unaccented one.

1) Words with accent on the first syllable:

a) long vowel in the first syllable:

/ga:jan/ 'disguise', /sha:li/ 'acting head'

b) Closed first syllable:

/ʌzanzu/ 'landscape', /cʰulgu/ 'exit'

c) long vowel and closed first syllable:

/za:nzu/ 'arithmetic', /ga:mza/ 'thanks'

2) Words with accent on the second syllable

/ga'jan/ 'most', /zɑ'li/ 'frost', /za'dali/ 'ladder'

Conventions

/b, d, g/ are voiceless unaspirated (or slightly aspirated) lenis plosives [b̥, d̥, g̥] syllable-initially but are regularly realized as voiced sounds in intervocalic position. /j/ shows the same voicing variation. /z/ is a lenis voiceless alveolar fricative. It is sometimes realized as voiced [z] intervocalically, especially when preceded by a nasal as in /ga:mza/ 'thanks' and /inza/ 'greetings' spoken in an informal style. /p, t, k, c, s/ are voiceless unaspirated fortis sounds syllable-initially, produced with a partially constricted glottis and additional subglottal pressure. /p^h t^h, k^h, c^h/ are strongly aspirated voiceless sounds syllable-initially.

In syllable-final position /b, p, p^h/ are realized as a voiceless bilabial stop without plosion, [p̚], /d, t, t^h, ʃ, c, c^h/ are realized as a voiceless alveolar stop without plosion, [t̚], and /g, k, k^h/ are realized as a voiceless velar stop without plosion, [k̚]. The four sonorants /m, n, ŋ, l/ are the only other consonants which can occur syllable-finally.

/ʃ, c, c^h/ are voiceless alveopalatal affricates syllable-initially. /z/ and /s/ are realized as alveopalatal fricatives [ç^h], [ç] when followed by /i/ or a diphthong beginning with [j]. /h/ is [ç] before /i/ and [j], [x] before /u/, [f] between voiced sounds and [h] elsewhere. /n/ is [ɲ] before /i/ and [j], and [n] elsewhere. /l/ is [r] intervocalically, but [l] or [ʎ] syllable-finally, and [ʎ] before /i/ or [j]; /ll/ is [ll] or [ʎʎ], according to the vowel context.

Transcription of recorded passage

ba'lamgwa 'hennimi zA'lo hi'mi 'dA 'ze:dago da't^hugo i'swul te, 'han na'gwnega ta'tut^han 'we:t^hulwul 'ibko 'gA:lA wa'sumnida. gur'dwulwun nu'guduw^hji na'gwnewi 'we:t^hulwul 'maŋjA 'bAdkinwun niga hi'mi 'dA 'ze:dago ha'gilo 'gjaʎcaŋhesumnida. bugp^huŋwun 'himkAd bu'laswuna 'bu:lmjan 'bu:lsulog na'gwnenwun 'we:t^hulwul 'dandanhi ja'mja'sumnida. gu 'tæe 'hennimi tw'gAun he'pic^hwul ga'manhi ne'lja 'cø:ni na'gwnenwun 'we:t^hulwul 'Alwun bA'zAsumnida. i'lihaja 'bugphuŋwun 'hennini 'du:lcuŋe hi'mi 'dA 'ze:dago 'injanhaji a'nwul su 'A:bsAsumnida.

Orthographic version

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