Morin Korean IPA Guide

The International Phonetic Alphabet for Korean

Vowels

Symbol	Example Words
/ a / (ㅏ)	가수, 다리
/ ɛ / (ㅐ)	내, 생선
/ e / (ㅔ)	어제, 세상
/ i / (ㅣ)	이슬, 사이
/ o / (ㅗ)	몸은, 봄, 오라
/ u / (ㅜ)	우리, 물
/ ʌ / (ㅓ)	저, 떡, 성령
/ ɯ / (ㅡ)	그, 늘, 그늘

Diphthongs

Symbol	Example Words
/ ja / (ㅑ)	약속, 향기
/ wa / (ㅘ)	화가, 과일
/ jɛ / (ㅒ)	얘기
/ wɛ / (ㅙ)	왜, 돼지
/ je / (ㅖ)	예약, 예수
/ we / (ㅞ, ㅚ)	훼방, 법궤
/ wi / (ㅟ)	가위, 휘파람
/ jo / (ㅛ)	교과서, 교회
/ ju / (ㅠ)	메뉴, 유리
/ jʌ / (ㅕ)	라면, 여자
/ wʌ / (ㅝ)	대학원, 외로워
/ ɯi / (ㅢ)	의사

Consonants

Symbol	Example Words
/ g / (ㄱ)	누구, 남강, 가방
/ $_{k}$ / (ㄱ, ㄲ, ㅋ)	녹차, 밖, 역, 자락
/ gg / (ㄲ, ㄱ)	아까, 까마귀, 색깔, 바깥
/ k^{h} / (ㅋ, ㄱ)	지키다, 칼춤
/ d / (ㄷ)	춤추다, 달, 대
/ $_{t}$ / (ㄷ, ㅅ, ㅈ, ㄸ, ㅆ, ㅉ, ㅌ, ㅊ, ㅎ)	낮, 맛, 묻
/ dd / (ㄸ, ㄷ)	때, 땅, 떡
/ t^{h} / (ㅌ, ㄷ)	마트, 봉투,
/ b / (ㅂ)	바나나, 밥, 바람, 두부, 행복
/ $_{p}$ / (ㅂ, ㅃ, ㅍ)	맵다, 굽다, 깊
/ bb /(ㅃ, ㅂ)	나쁘다, 빵, 뿔
/ p^{h} / (ㅍ, ㅂ)	푸르다, 단풍

Symbol	Example Words
/ dʒ / (ㅈ, ㄷ)	섬집, 동전, 자신, 잠
/ ddʒ / (ㅉ, ㅈ)	서쪽, 짜증
/ $tʃ^{h}$ / (ㅊ, ㅈ, ㅌ)	멈추다, 삼촌, 바깥이
/ s / (ㅅ)	버스, 상, 산
/ ss / (ㅆ, ㅅ)	말씀, 싸움
/ ʃ / (ㅅ, ㅆ)	식다, 한식
/ ɾ / (ㄹ,ㄴ)	나라, 하루
/ l / (ㄹ,ㄴ)	마을, 달밤
/ ll/ (ㄹ+ㄹ/ㄴ)	알려진, 연락
/ m / (ㅁ,ㅂ)	물, 사람, 마음
/ n / (ㄴ,ㄷ, ㄹ)	눈, 주인, 나비
/ ɲ / (ㄴ)	손님, 아니오
/ ŋ / (ㅇ,ㄱ)	동물, 콩, 항상
/ h / (ㅎ)	만화, 신호

Descriptions of Individual Sounds

Vowels

/ a /
Similar to the **a** in ‘cl<u>aw</u>’, this vowel always occurs with ㅏ in Hangul.
Examples:
‘가수’ [gasu] (singer), ‘다리’ [dari] (leg)

/ ɛ /
Similar to the **e** in ‘h<u>e</u>n’, this vowel always occurs with ㅐ in Hangul. While the distinction between [e] and [ɛ] is almost indistinguishable in Korean speech, clear differentiation is preferred for singing. [1]
Examples:
내 [nɛ] (my), 생선 [sɛŋsʌn] (fish)

/ e /
Similar to the sound of **a** in ‘<u>a</u>te’, this vowel always occurs with ㅔ in Hangul. This vowel will also occur when the syllable 의 is postpositional in a possessive word. While the distinction between [e] and [ɛ] is almost indistinguishable in Korean speech, clear differentiation is preferred for singing. [1]
Examples:
어제 [ʌdʒe] (yesterday), 세상 [sʌsaŋ] (world), 누구의 [nugue] (whose)

/ i /
Similar to the sound of **ee** in ‘scr<u>ee</u>n’, this vowel always occurs with ㅣ in Hangul. This vowel will also occur when the syllable 의 is not initial in a word. Normally this would be pronounced [ɯi], but native Koreans drop the [ɯ] sound. There is no [ɪ] in Korean, so ㅣ is always pronounced closed.
Examples:
이슬 [isɯl] (dew), 사이 [sai] (between), 구의 [gui]

/ o /
Similar to the sound of **o** in ‘al<u>o</u>ne’, this vowel always occurs with ㅗ in Hangul. There is no [ɔ] in Korean, so ㅗ is always pronounced closed.
Examples:
몸은 [momɯn] (body), 봄 [bom] (spring), 오라 [ora] (come)

/ u /
Similar to the sound of **u** in ‘cr<u>u</u>de’, this vowel always occurs with ㅜ in Hangul. There is no [ʊ] in Korean, so ㅗ is always pronounced closed.
Example:
우리 [uri] (we), 물 [mul] (water)

/ ʌ /
Similar to the sound of **o** in ‘s<u>o</u>me’, this vowel always occurs with ㅓ in Hangul. Specifically, this is the IPA symbol for a stressed schwa, [ə].
Examples:
저, [dʃʌ] (I)떡 [ddʌk] (bread), 성령 [sʌŋrjʌŋ] (holy spirit)

/ ɯ /
[ɯ] is a sound that doesn’t exist in the english language. It’s pronounced similarly to [u], but without any rounding of the lips, being produced at the back of the mouth. The tip of the tongue should touch the back of the teeth and the soft palate and any other resonance spaces in the mouth should not be open in any way. When singing, these spaces must be open for good vocal quality, so this vowel modifies much closer to [ʌ], but should still sound distinct. This vowel always occurs with ㅡ in Hangul.
Examples:
그 [gɯ] (that), 늘 [nɯl] (always), 그늘 [gɯnɯl] (shade)

Diphthongs

/ ja /
Though this diphthong doesn’t often exist in English, it is easy to imagine. Like [ju], it is a quick i glide, but is instead then followed by [a]. The closest and most common example is the ‘ya’ in the expression ‘<u>ya</u>hoo’. This diphthong always occurs with ㅑ in Hangul. However, Korean diphthongs retain the same lip shape between vowels, so make sure your lips don’t move or move minimally between each vowel.
Examples:
약속 [jakso̚k] (promise), 향기 [hjaŋgi] (scent)

/ wa /
Similar to the ‘wa’ in ‘<u>wa</u>nt’. This diphthong always occurs with ㅘ in Hangul. As with ㅑ, make sure your lips don’t move or move minimally between each vowel.
Examples:
화가 [hwaga] (painter), [gwail] 과일 (fruit)

/ jɛ /
Similar to the ‘ye’ in ‘<u>ye</u>s’. This diphthong always occurs with ㅒ in Hangul. As with previous diphthongs, make sure your lips don’t move or move minimally between each vowel.
Example:
‘얘기’ [jegi] (story)

/ wɛ /
Similar to the ‘we’ in ‘<u>we</u>nt’. This diphthong always occurs with ㅙ in Hangul. As with previous diphthongs, make sure your lips don’t move or move minimally between each vowel.
Examples:
왜 [wɛ] (why), 돼지[dwɛdʒi] (pig)

/ je /
Though this diphthong doesn't often exist in English, it is easy to imagine. Like [ju], it is a quick i glide, but is instead then followed by a closed e. The closest and most common example is the 'ya' in the word 'yay'. Note that 'yay' has an ending diphthong, making it [jei]. When practicing this diphthong, ensure to stop on the [e],without pronouncing [i] after. This diphthong always occurs with ㅖ in Hangul. As with previous diphthongs, make sure your lips don't move or move minimally between each vowel.
Examples:
예약 [jeja$_{k}$] (reservation), 예수 [jesu] (Jesus)

/ we /
Similar to the 'ue' in 'suede'. This diphthong always occurs with both ㅞ and ㅚ in Hangul. Note that ㅚ looks like it'd be pronounced [wi], but is not. As with previous diphthongs, make sure your lips don't move or move minimally between each vowel.
Examples:
훼방 [hweban] (slander), 법궤 [bʌ$_{p}$ggwe] (ark)

/ wi /
Similar to the 'wee' in 'weeds'. This diphthong always occurs with ㅟ in Hangul. As with previous diphthongs, make sure your lips don't move or move minimally between each vowel.
Examples:
가위 [gawi] (scissors), 휘파람 [hwip^{h}aram] (whistle)

/ jo /
Though this diphthong doesn't often exist in English, it is easy to imagine. Like [ju], it is a quick i glide, but is instead then followed by a closed o. The closest and most common example is the expression 'yo'. This diphthong always occurs with ㅛ in Hangul. As with previous diphthongs, make sure your lips don't move or move minimally between each vowel.
Examples:
교과서 [gjogwasʌ] (textbook), 교회 [gjohwe] (church)

/ ju /
Similar to the word 'you'. This diphthong always occurs with ㅠ in Hangul. As with previous diphthongs, make sure your lips don't move or move minimally between each vowel.
Examples:
메뉴 [menju] (menu), 유리 [juri] (glass)

/ jʌ /
Similar to the 'you' in 'young'. This diphthong always occurs with ㅝ in Hangul. As with previous diphthongs, make sure your lips don't move or move minimally between each vowel.
Examples:
라면 [ramjʌn] (ramen), 여자 [jʌdʒa] (woman)

/ wʌ /
Similar to the 'wo' in 'won'.This diphthong always occurs with ㅝ in Hangul. As with previous diphthongs, make sure your lips don't move or move minimally between each vowel.
Examples:
대학원 [dɛhagwʌn] (graduate school), 외로워 [werowʌ] (lonely)

/ ɯi /
Similar to [ɯ] alone, [ɯi] is a dipthong that doesn't exist in English. However, once you learn the pronunciation of [ɯ], it's quite simple. In this diphthong, [ɯ] is a glide that is pronounced quickly, leading quickly to [i]. This diphthong occurs when ㅢ is specifically initial in a word. As with previous diphthongs, make sure your lips don't move or move minimally between each vowel.
Examples:
의사 [ɯisa] (doctor) 의자 [ɯidʒa] (chair)

Consonants

/ g /
Similar to the 'g' in the word 'gain'. This consonant is unaspirated, as the only aspirated consonants in Korean are strong consonants. [g] is almost always pronounced without aspiration in English, so this consonant is easy to pronounce. While this consonant is technically voiced, it's very subtle, making the sound close to [k]. When spoken, this consonant is pronounced gently and for as short of a period as possible. When sung, it's pronounced for a length similar to English for clarity. This consonant almost always occurs in Hangul with ㄱ . However, if it is the final sound of a syllable block, with no ㅇ following it, it becomes [$_{k}$] instead.
Examples:
누구 [nugu] (who), 남강 [namgaŋ] (Namgang (river), 가방 [gabaŋ] (bag)

/ $_{k}$ /
Similar to the 'k' in the word 'click'. While there isn't many examples of this sound in English, this consonant is similar in formation to the other two final consonants, [$_{t}$] and [$_{p}$]. The mouth forms the shape of a 'k' and the mouth closes, cutting off the sound. This consonant occurs when ㄱ, ㄲ, or ㅋ occur at the end of a syllable block without a ㅇ or ㅎ preceding it in a following block.
Examples:
녹차 [no$_{k}$tʃʰa] (green tea), 밖 [ba$_{k}$] (outside), 역 [jʌ$_{k}$] (station)

/ gg /
Similar to the 'k' in the word "sky". Simply vocalize the 'k' to make it a 'g'. This consonant (and most of the other doubled consonants) are produced by building up air behind the tongue before pronunciation. Similar to its regular counterpart [g], it is also unaspirated. This consonant almost always occurs with ㄲ. The only exception to this rule is when ㄲ is final and not followed by ㅇ. Finally, this consonant can occur when ㄱ is tensified. This occurs when ㄱ is initial in a syllable block and precedes ㅂ,ㅈ,ㄷ,ㄱ, or ㅅ. This also occurs when ㄱ is initial and precedes ㄹ in a connective ending or ㅁ or ㄴ in a suffix.
Examples:
아까 [agga] (now), 까마귀 [ggamagwi] (crow),감기 [gamggi] (cold;flu)

/ k^{h} /
Similar to the 'c' in the pronunciation of 'car'. This consonant is identical to how hard c's and k's are pronounced in English, with a large amount of aspiration. [k^{h}] occurs with ㅋ, but it can also occur when ㄱ and ㅎ meet between syllable blocks.
Examples:
지키다 [dʃik^{h}ida] (protect), 칼춤 [k^{h}altʃ^{h}um] (sword dance), 빨갛게 [bbalgak^{h}e] (red)

/ d /
Similar to the ‘d’ in the word ‘drain’. This consonant is unaspirated, as the only aspirated consonants in Korean are strong consonants. [d] is almost always pronounced without aspiration in English, so this consonant is easy to pronounce. While this consonant is technically voiced, it’s very subtle, making the sound close to [t]. When spoken, this consonant is pronounced gently and for as short of a period as possible. When sung, it’s pronounced for a length similar to English for clarity. This consonant almost always occurs in Hangul with ㄷ. However, if it is the final sound of a syllable block, with no ㅇ following it, it becomes [$_{t}$] instead.
Examples:
춤추다 [tʃʰumtʃʰuda](dancing), 대 [dɛ] (stand), 달 [dal] (moon)

/ $_{t}$ /
Similar to the ’t’ in the colloquial pronunciation of ‘sleet’. The mouth forms the shape of a ‘t’ and the mouth closes, cutting off the sound. This consonant occurs when ㄷ, ㄸ, ㅌ, ㅅ, ㅆ, ㅈ, ㅉ, ㅊ, or ㅎ occur at the end of a syllable block without a ㅇ or ㅎ preceding it in a following block.
Examples:
낮 [na$_{t}$] (day), 맛 [ma$_{t}$] (taste), 묻 [mu$_{t}$](ask)

/ dd /
Similar to the ‘t’ in the word “star". Simply vocalize the ‘t’ to make it a ‘d’. This consonant (and most of the other double consonants) are produced by building up air behind the tongue before pronunciation. Similar to its regular counterpart [d], it is also unaspirated. This consonant almost always occurs with ㄸ. The only exception to this rule is when ㄸ is final and not followed by ㅇ. Finally, this consonant can occur when ㄷ is tensified. This occurs when ㄷ is initial in a syllable block and precedes ㅂ,ㅈ,ㄷ,ㄱ, or ㅅ. This also occurs when ㄷ is initial and precedes ㄹ in a connective ending or ㅁ or ㄴ in a suffix.
Examples:
때 [ddɛ] (time), 땅 [d̪aŋ] (earth), 떡 [ddʌ$_{k}$] (rice cake), 식당 [ʃi$_{k}$ddaŋ] (restaurant)

/ t^{h} /
Similar to the ‘t’ in the word ‘tear’. This consonant is identical to how t’s are pronounced in English, with a large amount of aspiration. [t^{h}] occurs with ㅌ, but it can also occur when ㄷ and ㅎ meet between syllable blocks. It can also occur when ㅈ, ㅊ, or ㅅ are final and meet an initial ㅎ between syllable blocks. You can think of this as these consonants becoming final [$_{t}$] and then combining with ㅎ to form an aspirated consonant.
Examples:
마트 [mat^{h}ɯ] (store), 봉투 [boŋt^{h}u] (envelope), 좋다 [dʒot^{h}a] (it’s good!), 낮하고 밤 [nat^{h}ago bam] (day and night), 꽃향기 [ggot^{h}jaŋgi] (the scent of a flower), 비슷해요 [bisɯt^{h}ɛjo] (They are similar)

/ b /
Similar to the ‘b’ in the word ‘beet’. This consonant is unaspirated, as the only aspirated consonants in Korean are strong consonants. [b] is almost always pronounced with little aspiration in English, so this consonant is easy to pronounce. While this consonant is technically voiced, it’s very subtle, making the sound close to [p]. When spoken, this consonant is pronounced gently and for as short of a period as possible. When sung, it’s pronounced for a length similar to English for clarity. This consonant almost always occurs in Hangul with ㅂ. However, if it is the final sound of a syllable block, with no ㅇ following it, it becomes [$_{p}$] instead.
Examples:
두부 [dubu] (tofu), 행복 [hɛŋbo$_{k}$] (happy), 바나나 [banana] (banana), 밥 [ba$_{p}$] (rice)

/ $_{p}$ /
Similar to the ‘p’ in the colloquial pronunciation of ‘drop’. The mouth forms the shape of a ‘p’ and the mouth closes, cutting off the sound. This consonant occurs when ㅂ, ㅃ, or ㅍ occur at the end of a syllable block without a ㅇ or ㅎ preceding it in a following block.
Examples:
맵다 [mɛ$_{p}$dda] (spicy), 굽다 [gu$_{p}$dda] (bake), 깊 [gi$_{p}$] (repay)

/ bb /
Similar to the ‘p’ in the word “spy". Simply vocalize the ‘p’ to make it a ‘b’. This consonant (and most of the other double consonants) are produced by building up air behind the tongue before pronunciation. Similar to its regular counterpart [b], it is also unaspirated. This consonant almost always occurs with ㅃ The only exception to this rule is when ㅃ is final and not followed by ㅇ. Finally, this consonant can occur when ㅂ is tensified. This occurs when ㅂ is initial in a syllable block and precedes ㅂ,ㅈ,ㄷ,ㄱ, or ㅅ. This also occurs when ㅂ is initial and precedes ㄹ in a connective ending or ㅁ or ㄴ in a suffix.
Examples:
나쁘다 [nabbɯda] (bad), 빵 [bbaŋ] (bread), 뿔 [bbul] (horns), 각보 [ga$_{k}$p͈o] (note)

/ p^{h} /
Similar to the ‘p’ in the word ‘pot’. This consonant is identical to how p’s are pronounced in English, with a large amount of aspiration. [p^{h}] occurs with ㅍ, but it can also occur when ㅂ and ㅎ meet between syllable blocks.
Examples:
푸르다 [p^{h}urɯda] (blue), 단풍 [danp^{h}uŋ] (maple), 복잡해요 [bo$_{k}$ddʒap^{h}ɛjo] (It’s complicated)

/ dʒ /
Similar to the ‘g’ in the word ‘general’. This consonant is unaspirated, as the only aspirated consonants in Korean are strong consonants. [dʒ] is almost always pronounced with little aspiration in English, so this consonant is easy to pronounce. While this consonant is technically voiced, it’s very subtle, making the sound close to [tʃ]. When spoken, this consonant is pronounced gently and for as short of a period as possible. When sung, it’s pronounced for a length similar to English for clarity. This consonant almost always occurs in Hangul with ㅈ. However, if it is the final sound of a syllable block, with no ㅇ following it, it becomes [$_{t}$] instead. This consonant can also occur when ㄷ is in a postposition or suffix. Finally, ㅎ is final and ㄷ is initial, they create [dʒ] instead.
Examples:
빵집 [paŋdʒi$_{p}$] (bakery), 동전 [doŋdʒʌn] (coins), 자신 [dʒaʃin] (yourself), 잠 [dʒam] (sleep), 해돋이 [hɛdodʒi] (sunrise)

/ ddʒ /

While there isn't a clear example of this sound in English, this consonant is similar in formation to other double consonants, specifically [gg], [bb], and [dd], which are produced by building up air behind the tongue before pronunciation. Similar to its regular counterpart [dʒ], it is also unaspirated. This consonant almost always occurs with ㅉ. The only exception to this rule is when ㅉ is final and not followed by ㅇ. Finally, this consonant can occur when ㅈ is tensified. This occurs when ㅈ is initial in a syllable block and precedes ㅂ,ㅈ,ㄷ,ㄱ, or ㅅ. This also occurs when ㅂ is initial and precedes ㄹ in a connective ending or ㅁ or ㄴ in a suffix.
Examples:
짜증 [ddʒadʒɯŋ] (annoyance), 서쪽 [sʌddʒo$_{k}$] (west), 낮잠 [na$_{t}$ddʒam]

/ tʃʰ /

Similar to the 'ch' in the word 'cheek'. This sound is identical to how ch's are pronounced in English, with a large amount of aspiration. [tʃʰ] occurs with ㅊ, but it can also occur when ㅈ is final and meets ㅎ between syllable blocks. This sound also occurs when ㅌ is combined with the vowel ㅣ in a postposition or suffix. Similarly and finally, when [$_{t}$] (final ㄷ, ㄸ, ㅌ, ㅅ, ㅆ, ㅈ, ㅉ, or ㅊ) is followed by the affix 히 or 혀, it becomes ㅊ instead of ㅌ.
Examples:
멈추다 [mʌmtʃʰuda] (stop), 삼촌 [samtʃʰon] (uncle), 바깥이 [paggatʃʰi] (sunrise is),
그렇지만 [gɯrʌtʃʰiman] (but; however), 햇볕이 [hɛ$_{t}$bjʌtʃʰi] (sunshine is), 닫히다 [datʃʰida] (to be closed)

/ s /

Similar to the 's' in the word 'snake'. When spoken, this consonant is pronounced gently and for as short of a period as possible. When sung, it's pronounced for a length similar to English for clarity. This consonant occurs when ㅅ is before any vowel but ㅣ [i].
Examples:
버스 [bʌsɯ] (bus), 상 [saŋ] (award), 산 [san] (mountain)

/ ss /

This sound is similar to the regular [s], but is distinct by its length. [s̈] is distinctively longer that regular [s], sounding much closer to regular english pronunciation. [1] This consonant almost always occurs when ㅆ is before any vowel but ㅣ [i]. The only exception to this rule is when ㅆ is final and not followed by ㅇ. Finally, this consonant can occur when ㅅ is tensified. This occurs when ㅅ is initial in a syllable block and precedes ㅂ,ㅈ,ㄷ,ㄱ, or ㅅ. This also occurs when ㅅ is initial and precedes ㄹ in a connective ending or ㅁ or ㄴ in a suffix.
Examples:
말씀 [malssɯm] (word), 싸움 [ssaum] (fight), 식사 [ʃi$_{k}$ssa] (meal)

/ ʃ /

Similar to the 'sh' in the word 'shake'. However, in Korean this sound is pronounced with flat lips instead. This consonant occurs when ㅅ or ㅆ is before the vowel ㅣ [i].
Examples:
식다 [ʃi$_{k}$da] (cool), 한식[hanʃi$_{k}$] (Korean)

/ ɾ /
Similar to the ‘r’ in colloquial British pronunciation of the word ‘repeat’. Specifically, this sound is not an american r, but a flipped r, which is a voiced alveolar tap. This consonant occurs almost always when ㄹ is initial in a syllable block. The one exception to this is when a ㄹ proceeds another ㄹ, making [ll] instead.
Examples:
나라 [naɾa] (country), 하루[haɾu] (day)

/ l /
Similar to the ‘l’ in the word ‘snail’. Korean [l] is much quicker than English [l]. The tongue moves up to the roof of the mouth and back down in fractions of the time it would in English. This consonant occurs almost always when ㄹ is final in a syllable block. However, when both when a final ㄹ and initial ㄹ meet, they create [ll] instead. Also, when a ㅁ or ㅇ proceeds a final ㄹ, they make [n] instead. Finally, when ㄴ and ㄹ meet, they also make [ll] instead.
Examples:
마을 [maɯl] (town), 달밤 [dalbbam] (moonlit night)

[ll]
Similar to the ‘l’ in the word ‘slime’. [ll] is much more similar to the English ‘l’ sound, lasting for a much longer time than Korean [l]. This consonant occurs when a final ㄹ and initial ㄹ meet. It can also occur when ㄴ and ㄹ meet.
Examples:
알려진 [alljʌdʒin] (known), 연락 [jʌlla$_k$] (contact)

/ m /
Similar to the ‘m’ in the word ‘me’. This consonant always occurs with the consonant ㅁ. It can also occur when ㅂ is nasalized. When ㅂ precedes ㅁ or ㄴ, ㅂ is pronounced [m] itself.
Examples:
물 [mul] (water), 사람 [saram] (people), 마음 [maɯm] (heart), 입맛 [imma$_t$] (appetite)

/ n /
Similar to the ‘n’ in the word ‘no’. This consonant almost always occurs with the consonant ㄴ. However, if ㄴ is next to ㄹ, it will be pronounced as [l] instead (combining with the nearby ㄹ to make [ll]. [n] can also occur when ㄷ, ㄸ, ㅌ, ㅅ, ㅆ, ㅈ, ㅉ, or ㅊ are nasalized. When ㄷ, ㄸ, ㅌ, ㅅ, ㅆ, ㅈ, ㅉ, or ㅊ ([t]) precedes ㅁ or ㄴ, they’re pronounced [n] itself. Finally, [n] can occur when ㄹ is preceded by either ㅁ or ㅇ.
Examples:
눈 [nun] (snow) , 주인 [dʒuin] (host), 나비 [nabi] (butterfly),좋네요 [dʒonnejo] (it is good), 빛나요 [binnajo] (it shines), 그것만 [gɯgʌnman], 심리학 [ʃimniha$_k$] (psychology), 장르 [dʒaŋnɯ] (genre)

/ ɲ /
Similar to the ‘n’ in the word ‘onion’. Unlike in Italian, this consonant is pronounced with the tip of the tongue between the top teeth and the gums, not on the bottom teeth. This consonant always occurs when ㄴ is followed by ㅣ or any diphthong starting with [i]/[j], such as ㅑ or ㅛ.
Examples:
아니오 [aɲio] (no), 손님 [sonɲim] (guest)

/ ŋ /
Similar to the ‘n’ in the word ‘sink’. This consonant always occurs when the consonant ㅇ is at the end of a syllable block. When it is at the front, it is silent. It can also occur when ㄱ is nasalized. When ㄱ precedes ㅇ, making ㄱ [ŋ] itself.
Examples:
동물 [doŋmul] (animal), 콩 [kʰoŋ] (bean), 항상 [haŋsaŋ] (always), 한국말 [hanguŋmal] (Korean language)

/ h /
Similar to the ‘h’ in the word ‘hi’. This consonant always occurs with the consonant ㅎ. This is the only consonant that is not ‘moved’ to the next syllable block by ㅇ. However, when ㅈ, ㅂ, ㄷ, or ㄱ are next to ㅎ in a different syllable block, this consonant is not pronounced, and aspirates that consonant instead.
Examples:
만화 [mangwa] (manga) , 신호 [ʃinho] (sign)

English	Symbol	Korean
Claw	[a]	가수 (singer)
Hen	[ɛ]	내 (my)
Ate	[e]	세상 (world)
Screen	[i]	사이 (between)
Alone	[o]	봄 (spring)
Crude	[u]	물 (water)
Among	[ʌ]	저 (I)
Want	[wa]	과일 (fruit)
Yes	[jɛ]	얘기 (story)
Went	[wɛ]	왜 (why)
Suede	[we]	?
You	[ju]	유리 (glass)
Young	[jʌ]	여자 (woman)
Won	[wʌ]	외로워 (lonely)
Gain	[g]	누구 (who)
Car	[kʰ]	지키다 (protect)
Drain	[d]	춤추다 (dancing)
Sleet	[t]	낮 (day)
Tear	[tʰ]	마트 (store)
Beet	[b]	행복 (happy)
Drop	[p]	맵다 (spicy)

English	Symbol	Korean
Pot	[pʰ]	푸르다 (blue)
General	[dʒ]	빵집 (bakery)
Cheek	[tʃʰ]	멈추다 (stop)
Snake	[s]	상 (award)
Shake	[ʃ]	한식 (Korean)
Repeat	[ɾ]	나라 (country)
Snail	[l]	마을 (town)
Slime	[ll]	알려진 (known)
Me	[m]	물 (water)
No	[n]	눈 (snow)
Sink	[ŋ]	항상 (always)
Hi	[h]	신호 (sign)

Winter 2023 Korean IPA Transcription Example:

[dʒʌɲjʌge]

저녁에

In the Evening

[dʒʌrʌkʰe	manɯn	bjʌl	dʒuŋesʌ	bjʌl	hanaga	narɯl	nɛrjʌda	bonda]
저렇게	많은	별	중에서	별	하나가	나를	내려다	본다
That	numerous	star	out of	star	one is	me	looking	down

From all the numerous stars, one of the stars look down on me

[irʌkʰe	manɯn	saram	dʒuŋesʌ	gɯ	bjʌl	hanarɯl	ʧʰjʌdabonda]
이렇게	많은	사람	중에서	그	별	하나를	쳐다본다
This	numerous	people	out of	that	star	one is	looking at

From all the numerous people, looking at that one star

[pami	gipʰɯl	ssuroₖ	bjʌrɯn	balgɯm	soge	saradʒigo]
밤이	깊을	수록	별은	밝음	속에	사라지고
Night is	growing	late	star is	bright	inside	disappear

As night grow late, the star disappear in the brightness

[nanɯn	ʌdum	soge	saradʒinda]
나는	어둠	속에	사라진다
I am	dark	inside	disappear

I disappear into the darkness

[irʌkʰe	dʒʌŋdaun	nʌ	hana	na	hananɯn	ʌdisʌ	muʌʃi	dweʌ	daʃi	mannarja]
이렇게	정다운	너	하나	나	하나는	어디서	무엇이	되어	다시	만나랴
This	friendly	you	one	me	one is	where	what	become	again	meet

This friendly one you and one me, where and what would we become and meet again

Winter 2022 Korean IPA Transcription Example:

[ɲim i o ʃi nɯn dʒi]
님 이오시 는 지

[mul maŋ tʃʰo k̟um k̟u nɯnˈ kaŋ ga ɾɯl do ɾa tal p̟in mʌn gil ni miˈ o ʃi nɯn gɑ]
물 망 초 꿈 꾸 는 강 가 를 돌 아 달 ˈ빛 먼 길 님 이 오시는 가
물망초 꿈꾸는 강가를 돌아 달빛 먼길 님이 오시는가

[kal su pʰe i nɯn ba ɾam' gɯ dɛ bal dʒa tʃʰwil k̟a ˈ hɯ ɾɯ nɯn mul so ɾi ˈ ɲi me no ɾɛ in gɑ]
갈 숲 에 이는 바 람 그 대 발 자 췰 까 흐 르 는 물 소리 님의 노래 인가
갈숲에 이는 바람 그대 발자췰까 흐르는 물소리 님의 노래인가

[nɛ ma mɯn we ɾo wʌˈhan ʌp̚ s̟i t̟ʌ dol k̟o ˈ sɛ bjʌ gi o ɾjʌ nɯn dʒi ˈ pa ɾam man tʃʰa o ne]
내 맘 은 외 로 워 한 없이 떠 돌고 새 벽 이 오려 는 지 바 람 만 차 오네
내 맘은 외로워 한없이 떠돌고 새벽이 오려는지 바람만 차오네

[pɛ kʰa pʰwa k̟um k̟u nɯn ˈ tɯl ljʌ kʰɯl dʒi na ˈ tal p̟in mʌn gil ˈ nɛ ɲi mi o ʃi nɯn gɑ]
백 합 화 꿈 꾸 는 들 녘 을 지 나 달 ˈ빛 먼 길 내님이 오시 는 가
백합화 꿈꾸는 들녘을 지나 달빛 먼길 내님이 오시는가

[pʰul mu ɾe bɛ in tʃʰi ma k̟ɯl k̟o o nɯn so ɾi ˈ k̟o tʃʰjaŋ gi he tʃʰi go ˈ ɲim i o ʃi nɯn gɑ]
풀 물 에 배 인 치 마 끌 고 오 는 소리 꽃 향 기 헤 치 고 님이 오시는 가
풀물에 배인 치마 끌고 오는 소리 꽃향기 헤치고 님이 오시는가

[nɛ ma mɯn t̟ʌl li ʌ ˈ k̟ɯ tʰʌp̚ s̟i he mɛ go ˈ sɛ bjʌ gi o ɾjʌ nɯn dʒi ˈ pa ɾa mi i nɛ]
내 맘 은 떨리어 끝 없 이 헤 매 고 새 벽이 오려 는 지 바 람 이 이네
내 맘은 떨리어 끝없이 헤매고 새벽이 오려는지 바람이 이네

Summarization Example:
How to Speak Like a Native Korean Speaker:
Notes on Pronunciation, Exceptions

Chapter 1

Put simply, Chapter 1 is all about hearing and replicating the distinctions between regular, doubled, and strong consonants. This seems like an extremely useful tool for teaching the class itself, but obviously has no implications for IPA symbols

- 1-1 Gives a very good summarization of ㄱ vs ㄲ vs ㅋ mainly how to pronounce them, with very informative videos and graphics
- 1-2 Gives many examples of the differences between the three and shows how incorrect you can speak if you confuse them
- 2-1 Gives a very good summarization of ㄷ vs ㄸ vs ㅌ mainly how to pronounce them, with very informative videos and graphics
- 2-2 Gives many examples of the differences between the three and shows how incorrect you can speak if you confuse them
- Chapter 1 Lesson 3
- 3-1 Gives a very good summarization of ㅂ vs ㅃ vs ㅍ mainly how to pronounce them, with very informative videos and graphics
- 3-2 Gives many examples of the differences between the three and shows how incorrect you can speak if you confuse them
- Chapter 1 Lesson 4
- 4-1 Gives a very good summarization of ㅅ vs ㅆ mainly how to pronounce them, with very informative videos and graphics
- 4-2 Gives many examples of the differences between the two and shows how incorrect you can speak if you confuse them
- Chapter 1 Lesson 5
- 5-1 Gives a very good summarization of ㅈ vs ㅉ vs ㅊ mainly how to pronounce them, with very informative videos and graphics
- 5-2 Gives many examples of the differences between the three and shows how incorrect you can speak if you confuse them

Chapter 2

Chapter 2 is very much like chapter 1, but distincting vowels. This seems like an extremely useful tool for teaching the class itself, but obviously has no implications for IPA symbols.

- 1-1 Gives a very good summarization of 어 vs 오 mainly how to pronounce them, with very informative videos and graphics
- 1-2 Gives many examples of the differences between the three and shows how incorrect you can speak if you confuse them
- 2-1 Gives a very good summarization of 여 vs 요 mainly how to pronounce them, with very informative videos and graphics

- 2-2 Gives many examples of the differences between the two and shows how incorrect you can speak if you confuse them
- Chapter 1 Lesson 3
- 3-1 Gives a very good summarization of 어 vs 으 mainly how to pronounce them, with very informative videos and graphics
- 3-2 Gives many examples of the differences between the two and shows how incorrect you can speak if you confuse them
- Chapter 1 Lesson 4
- 4-1 Gives a very good summarization of 우 vs 으 mainly how to pronounce them, with very informative videos and graphics
- 4-2 Gives many examples of the differences between the two and shows how incorrect you can speak if you confuse them

Chapter 3

- **1-1 (The only lesson) describes the rules behind the native pronunciation of 의. They are as follows:**
    - If 의 is initial in a word (the first block) it is pronounced [ɯi]
    - If 의 is not initial, then native speakers skip the pronunciation of ㅡ, making the pronunciation simply [i]. However, it can be pronounced [ɯi] if you'd like.
    - If ㅡ| has a consonant attached to it, whether an actual vowel or consonant displacement (ㅇ), then the ㅡ is also dropped. [ɯi] is once again optional
    - When possessive (**의 is *postpositional***), it is pronounced as 에, [ɯi] optional
- ***Is this rule present in other sources:***
    - *Online translator: If 의 is initial, the online translator converts it to [ɯy]. I believe it means [ɯi]. If not initial, the translator converts two options: either pronouncing as [i] or [e] in any situation.*
    - *Anthology: This seems to fully support these rules, with less detail mentioned*
    - *Korean Art Song: This seems to fully support these rules, with less detail mentioned*

Chapter 4

Chapter 4 goes into a lot of detail on the common exceptions from standard Hangul pronunciation rules. *A lot of these rules seem similar but more specific than ones we've seen in the past, and I suspect they will align with the abnormalities of the Online Translator*

- 1-1 Describe a consonant doubling rule: when ㄱ,ㅂ, or ㄷ are before any of the main consonants (ㅂ,ㅈ,ㄷ,ㄱ,ㅅ), they double said consonants. *This rule is more specific than ones we've seen in the past.*The book also clarifies that this rule is valid between words, or wherever no breath is taken.
    - ***Is this rule present in other sources:***
        - *Anthology, Bill Korean: These have this rule, but broader, explaining that any of the main consonants or ㄹ before a main consonant doubles said consonant. This seems to be explaining further that ㅅ and ㅈ become ㄷ when final.*
        - *Online Translator: Works with every example given in the book in 4.1.1.*

- 1-2 Describes another consonant doubling rule: ㅁ/ㄴ will double any of the main consonants (ㅂ,ㅈ,ㄷ,ㄱ,ㅅ) when ㅁ/ㄴ is a part of a *suffix*, but not in other cases.
    - 신고 Is given as an example of a word that can be pronounced differently depending on what it means. When 신 is a part of a suffix, it doubles any main consonant following it. But these two syllables together normally mean something else, report.
    - All syllables that could be apart of a single word or a suffix mentioned: 신, 안, 감, 숨, 참
    - ***Is this rule present in other sources:***
        - *Online Translator: Seems to know where these suffixes are and doubles accordingly. DOES NOT double when in a single word. This will likely still prove to be very effective.*
- 1-3 Describes yet another consonant doubling rule: ㄹ will double any of the main consonants (ㅂ,ㅈ,ㄷ,ㄱ,ㅅ) when ㄹ is a part of a connective ending ending with a ㄹ, but not in other cases.
    - ***Is this rule present in other sources:***
        - *Online Translator: The online translator doesn't seem to detect this rule.*
        - *Anthology/Billy Korean: These have a wider rule: ANY ㄹ before a main consonant is doubled.*
        - *Clearly, this one needs more investigation.*
- 1-4 Describes a rather niche rule regarding hanja based words: If a word is hanja based, and two syllables, final ㄹ will double any ㄷ,ㅅ, or ㅈthat follows it.
    - Here is the list of all examples given in the book of this phenomenon, which would need to be double checked when transcribing:
        - 출동 [출똥], 실수 [실쑤], 결정 [결쩡], 결석 [결썩], 발전 [발쩍], 열정 [얼쩡], 일정 [일쩡], 결제[결쩨], 활등[활뜽], 갈등[갈뜽], 결심[결씸], 일단[일딴], 절대[절때]
    - ***Is this rule present in other sources:***
        - *Online Translator: The online translator does not seem capable of detecting these words.*
        - *Clearly, this one needs more investigation.*
- 2-1 Explains that some syllables are always pronounced with doubled consonants when followed by other nouns. The book elaborates that *all* consonants in such words are doubled, whether initial or otherwise.
    - Here is the list of all examples given in the book of this phenomenon, which would need to be double checked when transcribing:
        - Words: 자리 [짜리], 집 [찝] 값 [갑], 밥 [빱], 병 [뼝]
        - Suffixes: 권 [꿘], 법[뻡]
    - ***Is this rule present in other sources:***
        - *Online Translator: Agrees with all in book examples I tested, including 잠자리, which is either dragonfly or bed and is pronounced differently for each. Both are represented.*

- 2-2 Gives examples of syllables with doubled consonants that are exceptions- they don't follow any of the rules above, but they simply are doubled. They are as follows
    - 인기 [인끼], 열쇠[열:쐬], 문자[문짜], 성격[성:껵], 조건[조껀],사건[사:껀], 경찰서[경찰써], 물고기[물꼬기]
    - ***Is this rule present in other sources:***
        - *Online Translator: Shows all of these consonants as doubled, and for six out of eight of them, displays the word as being pronounced either way. In general, it seems that we might want to default to doubled in general, though.*
- 3 Describes an entire consonant change, not just doublings. When final consonants ㄱ,ㄷ,ㅂ is followed by a nasal consonant (ㅁ/ㄴ), then they will become nasalized themselves, becoming ㅇ,ㄴ,ㅁ respectively (ㄷ includes any of the many consonants that become ㄷ [t̚] when final. They specifically become these consonants as they are similar to their nasal counterparts. As before, this rule applies when no breath is between words as well
    - Any final consonant that would turn into ㄷ (ㅈ/ㅅ/ㅊ) will turn into ㄴ as well.
    - ***Is this rule present in other sources:***
        - *Online Translator: Follows each of these transformations, as far as every test of an example from the book shows!*
- 4 Has two parts, both relating to initial ㄹ and its relations with final consonants before it.
    - When nasal consonants ㅁ and ㅇ proceed ㄹ, ㄹ becomes ㄴ
    - When consonants ㄱ and ㅂ proceed ㄹ, ㄹ not only becomes ㄴ, but ㄱ/ㅂ also become nasalized, becoming ㅇ/ㅁ, respectively. They become the same nasalized consonant counterpart as in lesson 3's rule
    - ***Is this rule present in other sources:***
        - *Online Translator: Follows each of these transformations, as far as every test of an example from the book shows!*
- 5 has a rather simple rule: Whenever ㄴ is next to ㄹ, ㄴ becomes ㄹ.
    - ***Is this rule present in other sources:***
        - *Online Translator: While the translator agrees in general, it disagrees across words. It's presuming a break between words, which we could obviously tell by the music. However, it is a good quirk of the online translator to be aware of.*
- 6 states that any ㅎ next to a main consonant (except for ㅅ, as it has no strong version) will not be pronounced and will instead strengthen the consonant next to it. *Keep in mind that a consonant could be final, changing it to [t̚], but have a ㅎ following it, producing ㅌ instead.*
    - Final ㅎ and initial ㅂ is not mentioned at all, and I have no idea why
    - Anecdote : This lesson casually mentions that ㅐ and ㅔ are, in theory, pronounced differently, but that in reality the difference is barely perceptible.
    - ***Is this rule present in other sources:***
        - *Online Translator: Follows each of these transformations, as far as every test of an example from the book shows!*

- 7-1 Once again provides a rather simple rule: ㄷ/ㅌ are converted to ㅈ/ㅊ when combined with ㅣ in a postposition or suffix
    - ***Is this rule present in other sources:***
        - *Online Translator: Follows each of these transformations, as far as every test of an example from the book shows!*
- 7-2 Describes a similar phenomenon: If ㅎ and ㄷ meet each other, they become ㅊ instead of ㅌ if a final ㄷ proceeds the affix 히
    - There's also a small section near the examples that explains that 쳐 is [처] in all cases. Trying to distinguish a [j] in this sound is almost indistinguishable, and considering I sang 봄쳐녀 without knowing this and good reviews when it came to diction, I'm considering this tidbit irrelevant.
    - ***Is this rule present in other sources:***
        - *Online Translator: Follows each of these transformations, as far as every test of an example from the book shows!*

Chapter 5

- **1-1 (The only lesson) describes the rules behind the native pronunciation of syllables with two final consonants, such as 젊. They are as follows:**
    - When one of these syllable blocks is followed by a vowel (and thus ㅇ), the first consonant becomes the final and the second consonant becomes the initial of the next block, as expected
        - An exception to this rule: blocks ending in ㄶ or ㅀ will have their ㅎ disappear instead of combining with the next word, allowing the first consonant to attach to the following block
    - When these syllable blocks are followed by a consonant, only one consonant of the two is pronounced as the final, and there's no pattern to which it is, they must be memorized.
        - Here are all of the ones given in the book, with the character in brackets being the one pronounced.: ㄺ[ㄱ],ㅄ[ㅂ],ㄵ[ㄴ], ㄻ[ㅁ],ㄶ[ㄴ], ㅀ[ㄹ], ㄼ[ㄹ].
            - ㄳ,ㄽ,ㅥ, and ㅦ are not specified.
        - Once again, there's an exception with ㅎ. ㄶ or ㅀ will aspirate a main consonant that follows it when applicable, as found in Chapter 4 lesson 6
        - Ok, two more exceptions. ㄺ pronounces ㄹ instead of the normal ㄱ when followed by ㄱ in a different block. Not similarly, ㄼ pronounces ㅂ instead of ㅂ in *one word*, 밟다, meaning to step on.
- ***Is this rule present in other sources:***
    - *Online translator: Follows this rule and every one of it's exceptions.*

Chapter 6 addresses complications of finals in compound words and postpositional particles, and how these complications mesh with previously discussed rules.

- 1 Addresses compound words. When a postpositional particle is added to a word, a final consonant on the original word acts as you'd expect when followed by ㅇ, being pronounced as it usually is. However, when a standalone word is added, said consonants are treated like finals and then moved to the next syllable block.

    - Anecdote: This book mentions that ㄷ,ㅌ,ㅅ,ㅆ,ㅈ,ㅊ, and ㅎ as consonants that become ㄷ when final. *Two differences between previous sources being a different list of consonants, not including ㅉ and ㄸ and including ㅎ, and the lack of distinction between ㄷ and final pronunciation as mentioned in other sources. Basically, the book describes 꽃 as [꼳], for example, showing no distinction between [t] and [ɾ]*
- 2 Further addresses compound words (as well as words with prefixes added, which follow the same rules). If the first word has a final consonant and the second word starts with ㅇ, then the final consonant will be moved, but will be pronounced ㄴ instead of as a final consonant.
    - This rule is combined with others. When a final consonant is moved and converted to ㄴ, this ㄴ can then make the final consonant of the previous word it's nasal consonant counterpart as well, as per chapter 4 lesson 3.
    - Additionally, a converted ㄴ can then further be converted to a ㄹ , as per chapter 4 lesson 5
        - A few mentioned exceptions: 맛있다 [마싣따/마딛따], 멋있다 [머싣따/머딛따], 첫인상 [처딘상]
    - ***Is this rule present in other sources:***
        - *Online translator: The online translator agrees with most of the things stated in this chapter, as this chapter represents the combination of multiple rules in chapter 4. However, there are a few discrepancies. Once again, the translator assumes words are pronounced separately, which hinders it in reference to some of these rules. It also does not show both possible pronunciations of the two exception words above, 맛있다 and 멋있다.*

Chapter 7

Chapter 7 distinguishes the difference between hangul consonants and their roman counterparts. The book does not talk about how these implications would apply to singing.

- 1 Covers g vs k for ㄱ. It describes ㄱ as being unvoiced in regular speech. However, it also describes that in many situations, due to the vocal cords being engaged in syllables around it, ㄱ can be voiced. The book says that sometimes the cords are engaged and sometimes not based on speech pattern, so it doesn't seem to matter?
- 2 Covers ㄴ and ㄷ, their similarities and their differences with their roman counterparts, n and d/t. The section, like chapters 1 and 2, is a great resources on the nuanced differences between counterparts, but once again does not affect IPA except for…
    - This section also further explains that while vocal cords might be engaged on ㄷ(like in ㄱ), there is no need to intentionally engage the vocal cords when making this sound.
- 3 Follows a similar pattern to 2, describing nasal and non-nasal counterparts ㅁ and ㅂ with their nuances. As before, a wonderful resource on nuance, but this doesn't really affect IPA

- 4 Covers ㄹ, r and l. Initial creates a flipped r, final creates an l, and final + initial forms a long l. *Surprisingly, for once, all of the information here is aligned with what we have found so far.*
- 5 covers ㅅ and it's interactions with ㅜ|, ㅣ, and all j-glides, becoming [ʃ]. *These recordings and graphics, combined with considerations for english speakers, will help decide between [ɕ] and [ʃ].*
- 6 Covers ㅈ and it's differences between english ch and j. As before, a wonderful resource on nuance, but this doesn't really affect IPA
- ***Are these rules present in other sources:***
  In general, this information is contrasting to the other sources we've seen, which all mark intervocalic consonants as voiced or do not specify. This includes Anthology and the Online Translator, which are a speaking and singing guide, respectively. The main issue here we'd have to decide on is the specification that there is <u>no</u> <u>need</u> to intentionally voice these consonants.

Chapter 8

Chapter 8 covers the logistics of Korean loan words, or words taken from english. They obviously can't be pronounced like they are in English, so these lessons cover how to pronounce them well in Korean.

- 1 Covers the logistics of added regular korean rules to english loan words
- 2 Covers the logistics of added specific korean rules to english loan words (Rules from chapter 4, 5, etc.)
- 3 Discusses the difference between the dictionary hangul and casual pronunciation of loan words, which are usually very different.
  - *Which pronunciation would we use in a song? Would it depend on song context?*
  - Here is the list of all examples given in the book of this phenomenon, which would need to be double checked when transcribing:
    - 초콜릿 [초콜렛], 바비큐[바베큐], 메시지[메쎄지], 소시지[쏘세지], 액세서리[악쎄사리], 밸런타인데이[발렌타인데이], 앙코르[앵콜], 케이크[케익]

Chapter 9

Chapter 9 covers name pronunciation as a summation test of all that has been learned so far. While most of it is review, a few offhanded notes should be documented:

- Some native korean speakers barely (if at all) pronounce ㅎ following a nasal consonant. *Dialect?*

Chapter 10

Chapter 10 covers the pronunciation differences of Korean brands to their romanized names. Other than a handy difference check for many Korean brands, this chapter gleans no new information

Chapter 11

Chapter 11 covers the pronunciation differences of Korean food loanwords. Other than a handy difference check for many Korean brands, this chapter gleans no new information.

Chapter 12

Chapter 12 covers the pronunciation of different Korean locations. Other than a handy difference check for many Korean brands, this chapter gleans no new information.

Chapter 13

Chapter 13 covers natural intonation and speech rhythm. Though this might have some high level of meaning for high levels of detail in Korean singing, I don't feel qualified to interpret the implications of this information when the rhythms and pitches are already given.

Chapter 14

Chapter 14 covers colloquial pronunciations in contrast to the dictionary pronunciations. They are as follows:

- 거 [꺼]
- 저번주 [저번쭈], 이번주 [이번쭈], 다음주 [다음쭈]
- 저번달 [저번딸], 이번달 [이번딸], 다음달 [다음딸]
    - These past two bullet points only apply to separate words, not combined words that include 쭈/딸
- 동안 [똥안]
    - If verb + 는 is in front of 동안, it is pronounced regularly.
- 열 , 여덟
    - These double sounds that follow them (specifically when they're followed by counters. It's described as 'almost always'
    - ***Is this rule present in other sources:***
        - *Online translator: Doesn't seem to follow ANY of these colloquial pronunciations*

Bonus

Bonus describes that all Korean syllables are either long or short in the length of their vowel. There is no pattern to learn, they are all arbitrary. Diphthongs are not mentioned. The few words where a distinction between long and short matters for pronunciation are listed. They are as follows:

- 별로 and 별:로, 사는곳 and 사:는곳, 주사 and 주:사, 말 and 말:, 눈 and 눈:,벌 and 벌:, 계:속, 그:림
- *Though I'd love to see if Anthology shows these distinctions, as it's the only guide we've seen to utilize : to clarify, I can't ctrl f for these words in the scans of the book*