

Mandatory Four Korean for Educators' Pre-starter Sessions


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Hangŭl, the Korean Alphabet

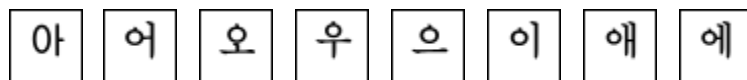
KfE Pre-starter Session 3: Combining consonant/s and a vowel

Time Duration: 1 hour

IV. Combining vowels and consonants

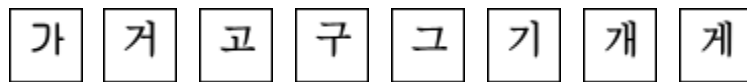
-  Please watch 'Hangul 5 Syllable Block Building'
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BmmjlzfBqzk>
- Study, practice, and memorize the sound values of vowels and consonants. You will be asked to read Korean words (of Consonant and Vowel combination) during actual class.

Recall that in Hangŭl, each syllable starts with a consonant. So, to write a syllable that has only a vowel sound, you must add the zero consonant ㅇ before the vowel as in the following example.



a ǎ o u ŭ i ae e

To write *ka*, *kǎ*, *ko*, *ku*, *kŭ*, *ki*, *kae*, *ke*, replace ㅇ with ㄱ.



ka kǎ ko ku kŭ ki kae ke

Here are more examples of vowel-consonant combinations.

(1)

ㄴ	+	ㅏ	□	나
---	---	---	---	---

n a na

(2)

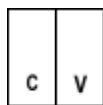
ㅁ	+	ㅣ	□	머
---	---	---	---	---

- (3) $\begin{array}{c} m \\ \boxed{\text{ㄹ}} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \ddot{o} \\ \boxed{\text{ㅓ}} \end{array} \square \begin{array}{c} m\ddot{o} \\ \boxed{\text{쿨}} \end{array}$
- (4) $\begin{array}{c} k' \\ \boxed{\text{ㅎ}} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} u \\ \boxed{\text{ㅣ}} \end{array} \square \begin{array}{c} k'u \\ \boxed{\text{히}} \end{array}$
- $\begin{array}{ccc} h & i & hi \end{array}$

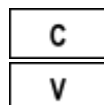
Now let's examine the patterns of vowel-consonant combination in more details in the following section.

1. Syllable building I (Consonant + Vowel)

Vowels with a vertical main stroke such as ㅣ , ㅓ , ㅕ , ㅗ , ㅛ are attached to the right side of a consonant. Vowels with a horizontal main stroke such as ㅜ , ㅠ , ㅡ , ㅝ , ㅞ are written under a consonant.

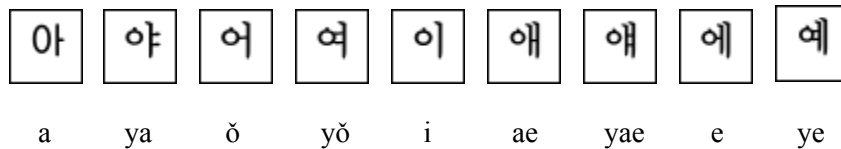


side-by-side

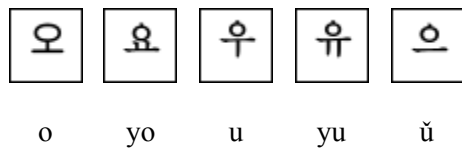


top-to-bottom (C: consonant; V: vowel)

Side-by-side arrangement:



Top-to-bottom arrangement:



Now let's look at more examples of consonant-vowel combination.

- (1) $\text{ㄴ} + \text{ㅏ} \square \text{나}$ (2) $\text{ㅈ} + \text{ㅓ} \square \text{저}$
 n a na ch \ddot{o} ch \ddot{o}
- (3) $\text{ㄹ} + \text{ㅓ} \square \text{르}$ (4) $\text{ㅁ} + \text{ㅛ} \square \text{매}$
 r \ddot{u} r \ddot{u} m ae mae

- (5) $\begin{matrix} \text{ㅍ} + \text{요} & \square & \text{표} \\ \text{p'} & \text{yo} & \text{p'yo} \end{matrix}$ (6) $\begin{matrix} \text{ㅎ} + \text{ㅠ} & \square & \text{휴} \\ & \text{h} & \text{yu} & \text{hyu} \end{matrix}$
- (7) $\begin{matrix} \text{ㅅ} + \text{ㅕ} & \square & \text{소} \\ \text{s} & \text{o} & \text{so} \end{matrix}$ (8) $\begin{matrix} \text{ㅋ} + \text{ㅣ} & \square & \text{키} \\ \text{k'} & \text{i} & \text{k'i} \end{matrix}$


Practice pronunciation at:

<https://pathwaytokorean.osu.edu/unit-3/stage-2/blocking-i-syllable/word-chart-1>

<https://pathwaytokorean.osu.edu/unit-3/stage-2/blocking-i-syllable/word-chart-2>

<https://pathwaytokorean.osu.edu/unit-3/stage-1/syllable-blocking-ii/single-syllable>

<https://pathwaytokorean.osu.edu/unit-3/stage-1/syllable-blocking-ii/two-syllables-once>

-  Please watch 'Hangul 6 Syllable Final Consonants'
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OfPnO376MOA>
- Study, practice, and memorize the sound values of vowels and consonants. You will be asked to read Korean words (of CVC combination)

2. Syllable blocking II (Consonant + Vowel + Consonant)

In syllable blocking I, syllables that end in a vowel were introduced. However, not all syllables end in a vowel in Korean. There are many words that end in a consonant, and some syllables have multiple consonants. When final consonants are added, syllable blocks are formed in the following patterns. (C: consonant; V: vowel)

C V
C

C
V
C

ex) 간, 정, 임, 책
kan, jǒng, im, ch'aek

ex) 중, 곤, 숙, ном
chung, kon, suk, nom

Take a look at the following syllables containing final consonants.

악	안	안	알	암	압	앗	앙
ak	an	at	al	am	ap	at	ang

옥	온	온	올	옴	옳	웃	웅
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ok on ot ol om op ot ong

Pronunciation of the final consonants

Some consonants change pronunciation slightly when they occur at the end of a syllable. As final consonants, ㄱ, ㅋ, ㆁ are pronounced [k], ㅍ, ㅂ are pronounced [p], and ㄷ, ㅌ, ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅈ, ㅊ, ㅎ are pronounced [t]. This pronunciation change is summarized below:

syllable-final position		pronunciation	example
ㄱ, ㅋ, ㆁ	□	k	낙 nak
ㅍ, ㅂ	□	p	돕 dop
ㄷ, ㅌ, ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅈ, ㅊ, ㅎ	□	t	있 it

These consonants in syllable-final position (ㄱ, ㅋ, ㆁ, ㅍ, ㅂ, ㄷ, ㅌ, ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅈ, ㅊ, or ㅎ) are unreleased stops. Pronounce them without releasing air; stop the sound in the middle of the pronunciation. You can do this by shortening or tightening its sound.

Pronunciation Practice

Visit the following websites and repeat after the speaker. Practice reading Korean syllables with a final consonant. During the session with your instructor, you will be asked to read the syllables/words in the following websites.

-Syllable Blocking II: <https://pathwaytokorean.osu.edu/unit-3/stage-2/syllable-blocking-ii>

Click Formation I, Formation II, and Formation III

-Patch'im (or final consonant) pronunciation:

<https://pathwaytokorean.osu.edu/unit-3/stage-2/pat-ch-im-pronunciation>

Click Categories I & II, Category III, Categories IV-VII

- Go to the following website and click 'Basic vowels':

<https://koreanrs.sitehost.iu.edu/hangul.html>

Repeat after the speaker for all the words under 'Basic vowels' (아, 야, 어, 여, 오, 요, 우, 유, 으, 이) which starts with 자동차, 하나, 책가방..... You will be asked to read Korean words from this section (i.e., words under 'Basic vowels').

3. Syllable blocking III (C + V + C + C)

There are syllables with two final consonants, as shown in the two figures below.

C V
C C

C
V
C C

ex) 일, 젊, 값
il, chŏm, kap

ex) 굴, 몫, 움
kum, mok, om

Pronunciation of two final consonants

When there are two final consonants in a syllable, one of the two final consonants is silenced. Which one of the two consonants becomes silent? It depends on the word; thus, you'll just need

to learn the pronunciation of such words as you encounter them. Syllables with two final consonants are not too common, so there are not too many to memorize.

- | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|---------|
| a. 값 | kap | [갑] | price |
| b. 닭 | tak | [닥] | chicken |
| c. 앉 | an | [안] | to sit |

Note: When stacking vowels and consonants to syllabic blocks, try to balance the size and shape of vowels and consonants so that each consonant and vowel fits proportionately into a syllabic box. Each syllabic block should appear to be of the same size. Thus, as the number of vowels and consonants increase, you'll need to write them smaller.

가

ka

값

kap