

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosives	p* p ^h p			t* t ^h t			k* k ^h k	
Nasal	m			n			ŋ	
Trill								
Tap or Flap								
Fricative				s* s				h
Affricate					te* te ^h te			
Glides (Approximant)								
Liquid (Lateral Approximant)				l				

Reference:

Shin, J., Cha, J., & Kiear, J. (2012). *The sounds of Korean*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Facts on Korean Phonology

- Korean obstruents (stops, fricatives, affricates) are all voiceless phrase-initially and word-initially in words produced in isolation. Word-medially, /p, t, k/ become voiced.
- There are no consonant clusters in word-initial or word-final positions.
- Only seven consonants, /p, t, k, m, n, ŋ, l/, can occur in syllable-final position, and stops are produced as lenis stops (i.e., /p, t, k/), and Korean fricatives and affricates are neutralized to a lenis stop /t/.
- The liquid /l/ is realized as a lateral in syllable-final position but as a tap or flap in syllable-initial position (e.g. [u-ri], English ‘we’).
- Phonemes in English that are not found in Korean include the following: /f/, /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /ɹ/, and /w/.