Korean consonants, IPA

	Bilabial		Alveolar		Retro- flex		Alveolo- palatal		Velar		Glottal	
Plosive	р	[b]	t	[d]					k	[g]		
Aspirated plosive	pʰ		t ^h						k٢			
Affricate			[ts]	[dz]			fc	[d͡ʑ]				
Aspirated affricate			[ts ^h]				, t¢ ^h					
Fricative	[φ]	[β]	S				[ɕ], [ç]	Ű	[x]	[γ]	h	[ĥ]
Aspirated fricative			S ^h				[¢ʰ]					
Nasal		m		n				[ɲ]		ŋ		
Тар				[٢]		[[]						
Approximant		w						j		щ		
Lateral approximant				I		[]]		[٨]				

• The aspirated plosive $[p^h]$ corresponds to two phonemes, a "lax" one with a VOT of 20-50 ms, and one with a VOT of 80 ms or more. Similarly for $[t^h,k^h]$, and the affricate $[\widehat{tc}^h]$.

- The plosive [p] corresponds to a single "tense" phoneme, with VOT of less than 20 ms. Similarly for [t,k], and affricate $\widehat{[t_{\varsigma}]}$.
- The aspirated fricative [s^h] corresponds only to one phoneme,
- a "lax" one with a VOT of 20-50 ms.

Audio and graphics created by Philip Neal Whitman for the Intercultural English Language Programs' Spoken English Program at The Ohio State University, 2022. Released under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial License. Last update: August 3, 2022 • Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant.

• Where symbols appear singly, they are placed to the left within their column if they represent a voiceless consonant, and to the right if they represent voiced.

• Symbols enclosed in brackets represent non-phonemic consonants.

• Blacked-out cells indicate phones judged to be impossible.

• The non-phonemic bilabial, palatal, velar, and glottal fricatives are all allophones of /h/.

• All taps and lateral approximants are allophones of /l/.

• The alveolo-palatal column contains two palatal phones: [ç] and [j].

• The non-phonemic alveolo-palatal fricatives are allophones of the corresponding alveolar fricatives occurring before front vowels.

• The non-phonemic alveolar affricates are allophones of the corresponding alveolo-palatal affricates occurring before back vowels.

• The voiced phones [b,d,g,dz] are allophones of the lax $/p^{h},t^{h},k^{h},tz^{h}/.$



Korean consonants, Hangul alphabet

	Bilabial		Alveolar		Retro-flex		Alveolo-palatal		Velar		Glottal	
Plosive	НH	(ㅂ)	CC	(⊏)					רר	(ר)		
Aspirated plosive	п, н		⋿,⊏						= , ר			
Affricate			(🎞)	(ㅈ)			ᅑ	(ス)				
Aspirated affricate			(大),(ㅈ)				大,天					
Fricative	(さ)	(さ)	ж				(ᄊ),(ㅎ)	(さ)	(ㅎ)	(さ)	ç	(ㅎ)
Aspirated fricative			~				(人)					
Nasal				L				(∟)		ο		
Тар				(己)		(己)						
Approximant		ø						ø		ø		
Lateral approximant				г		(⊇)		(己)				

- Symbols enclosed in parentheses represent non-phonemic consonants.
- In the rows for aspirated plosives and aspirated affricates, the two characters represent the super-aspirated phonemes with VOT of 80 ms or more, and

Audio and graphics created by Philip Neal Whitman for the Intercultural English Language Programs' Spoken English Program at The Ohio State University, 2022. Released under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial License. Last update: August 3, 2022 the lightly aspirated "lax" phones with VOT of 40-50 ms. Only one audio clip is provided for each populated cell; these audio clips have VOT of about 80 ms.



Korean vowels, IPA



- Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.
- Of the symbols appearing singly, all are unrounded except for [o].
- Symbols appearing singly are unrounded.

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Korean vowels, Hangul alphabet



- Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.
- Symbols appearing singly are unrounded.

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