

Language Comparison

-Korean, Japanese and English

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Primary Features of Three Languages

Features	Similarities in Korean and Japanese	English
Origin (Share similar etymology)	Korean language -Altaic language? Or Language isolate? Japanese language -Korean? Or Altaic? phonetic	Indo- European language
Types of Languages	Analytic? One morpheme per word Agglutinative? (p.169) Combining many morphemes into a word	Synthetic? (p.169) Meaning of two words are combined, but used as one word.
Words order	1. Subject + Object + Verb Head (primary morpheme) final Left-branching , so it is difficult to branch out. 2. Topic-prominent language (subject is frequently omitted when the subject is assumed.) 3. It relies more on word endings because markers (particles) can signal subject, object and others. Cf. As we share many particles, we can communicate if we know words in each language.	1. Subject + Verb + Object Head initial Right-branching , so it is easy to keep extending sentences. 2. Subject-prominent language 3. It relies more on word orders , if words are moved in a sentence, the meaning changes.
Syllables counting	<input type="checkbox"/> Each letter has one syllable <input type="checkbox"/> 5 syllables スフリソク (su+pu+ri+n+gu) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 syllables 스프링 (su+phwu+ling)	Many syllable rules, but counting vowels Ex) spring 1 syllable

- **Differences of Japanese and Korean**
 - a. **Syllable structures (Phonology) – Open? Closed?**
Consonant + Vowel + Consonant/ Consonant + Vowel/ Consonant + Vowel
 - b. Politeness marking (Pragmatics) - Unconditional or conditional honorifics
 - c. Word spacing (Graphic)

- **Commonality of all languages**
Languages seem to have words that function like nouns and other words that serve as verbs. **Humans describe their world by naming objects and actions, and these categories may be part of Universal Grammar. In addition, languages have ways to modify both nouns and verbs (p175)**

Phonological Analysis

- Consonant phonemes charts

Manner of Articulation:	Place of Articulation:						
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Interdental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop							
voiceless	p			t		k	
voiced	b			d		g	
Nasal	m			n		ŋ	
Fricative							
voiceless		f	θ	s	ʃ		h
voiced		v	ð	z	ʒ		
Affricate							
voiceless					tʃ		
voiced					dʒ		
Glide							
voiceless							
voiced	ɹ w				j	ɰ w	h
Liquid				l r			

24 American English consonants

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Palato-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Labio-velar	Glottal
Stop	p p ^h p'			t t ^h t'			k k ^h k'		
Fricative				s s'					h
Affricate					tʃ tʃ ^h tʃ'				
Nasal	m			n			ŋ		
Approximant						j	ɰ	w	
Flap				ɾ					

19 Korean consonants

Manner of Articulation:	Place of Articulation:						
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Interdental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop							
voiceless	p			t		k	
voiced	b			d		g	
Nasal	m			n		ŋ	
Fricative							
voiceless	f			s	ɕ		h
voiced	v			z	ʑ		
Affricate							
voiceless					c		
voiced					ʝ		
Glide							
voiceless							
voiced	w				j	w	
Liquid				ɾ			

17 Japanese consonants

- Simplified consonant phoneme charts in three languages

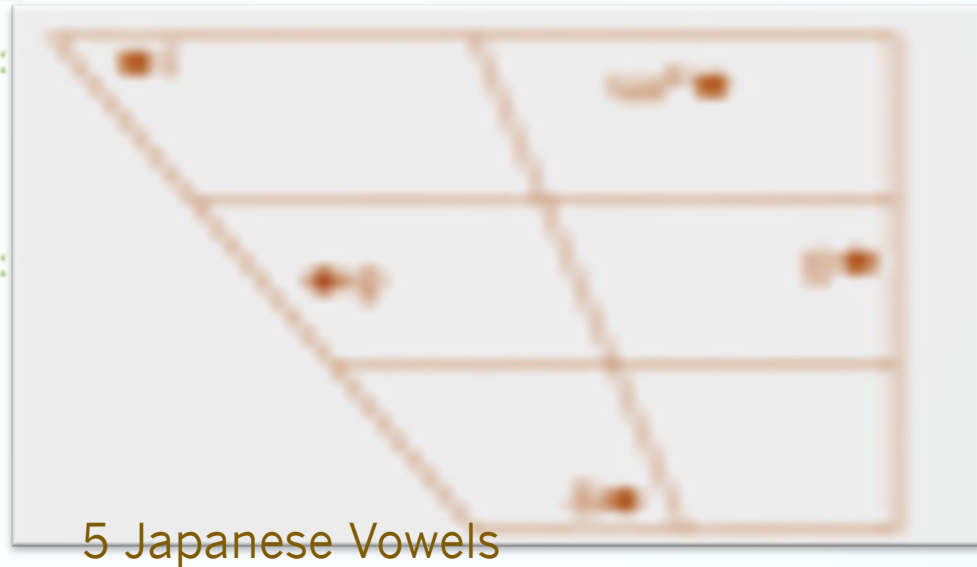
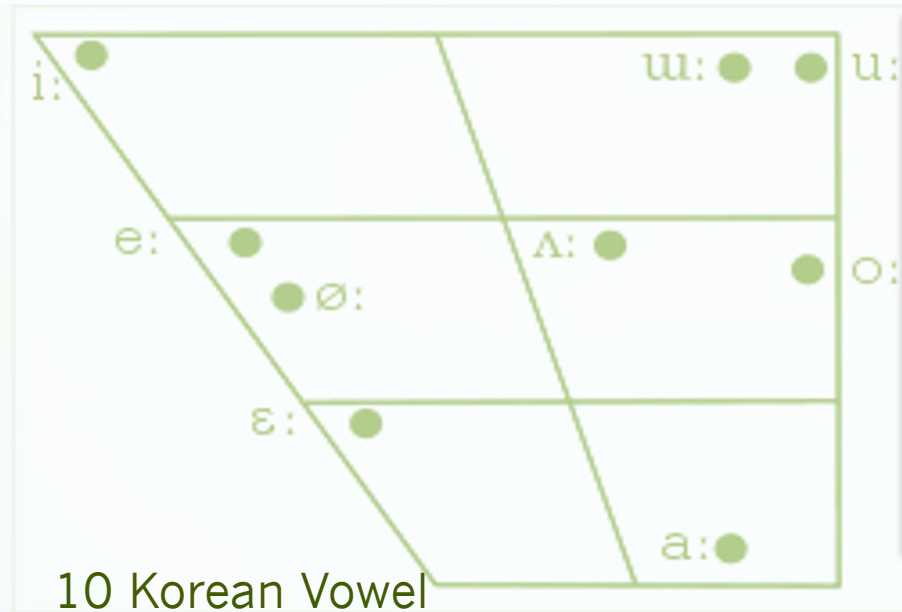
Manner of articulation	English	Korean	Japanese
Stops	p t k	p t c k p* t* c* k* p ^h t ^h c ^h k ^h	p t k
	b d g	b d g	b d g
Fricatives	f θ s ʃ h	s ʃ h s*	s h
	v ð z ʒ	z	z
Affricates	dʒ tʃ	tʃ	
Nasals	m n ŋ	m n ŋ	m n ŋ
Liquids	l/r	r/l	r
Glides	y w	w j	w j

- Korean students' pronunciation difficulties in English consonants

Stops (b/d/g/p/t/k)	<p>/b/ (ㅂ) – One of the most difficult sounds. This is a voiceless sound in Korean unlike English except the sounds between vowels.</p> <p>/d/ (ㄷ) – The manner and place of articulation are different between two languages. Korean voiceless dental sound English voiced alveolar sound</p> <p>/z/ (ㅈ)- in Korean, voiceless sound except the sounds between vowels</p>
Fricatives (f/θ/s/ʃ/v/ð/z/ʒ/h)	<p>/f/,/ð/,/θ/,/v/,/z/,/ʒ/- do not exist</p> <p>/ʒ/- one of the most difficult consonant to Korean students</p>
Affricates (dʒ /tʃ)	<p>tʃ (ㅈ, ㅊ) - more tensed and rounded sounds in Korean than English tʃ sounds</p>
Glides (y/w)	<p>/y/ (ㅇ) easy to learn, but /yi/and /yi/ sounds do not exist.</p> <p>/w/ (ㅇ) we have /w/ sounds but the place to articulate is different but /wu/, /wo/. /wɔ/ do not exist in Korean.</p>
Nasals (m/ n /ŋ)	<p>/ŋ/ (ㅇ) – need to pronounce more strongly.</p>
Liquids (l/r)	<p>ㄹ is the flap /r/ sound only between vowels, and the rest of the /ㄹ/ sound is pronounced as the /l/ sound, so it is difficult to distinguish /l/ and /r/.</p>

Pronunciation difficulties come from the differences of the manner and place of articulation in order to pronounce a same letter or word.

Vowel Phonemes Charts



- ㅏ / ㅑ / ㅓ / ㅕ / ㅗ / ㅣ / ㅜ / ㅡ / ㅜ / ㅠ / ㅛ / ㅝ / ㅟ / ㅠ
a/eo/o/u/i/ eu/ya/yeo/yo/yu

- あ/い/う/え/お
a/i/u/e/o/



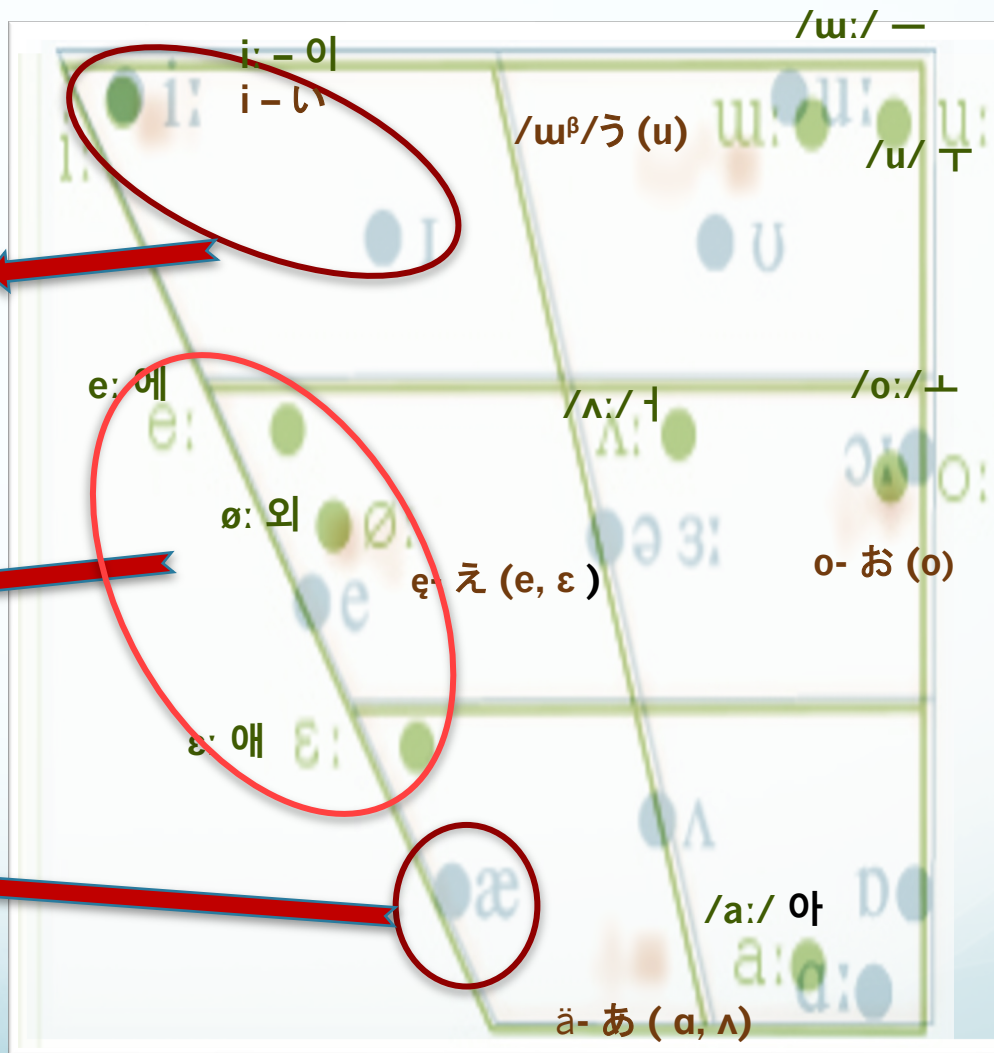
Overlapped Vowel Charts

Blue: American English Vowels

Green: Korean Vowel

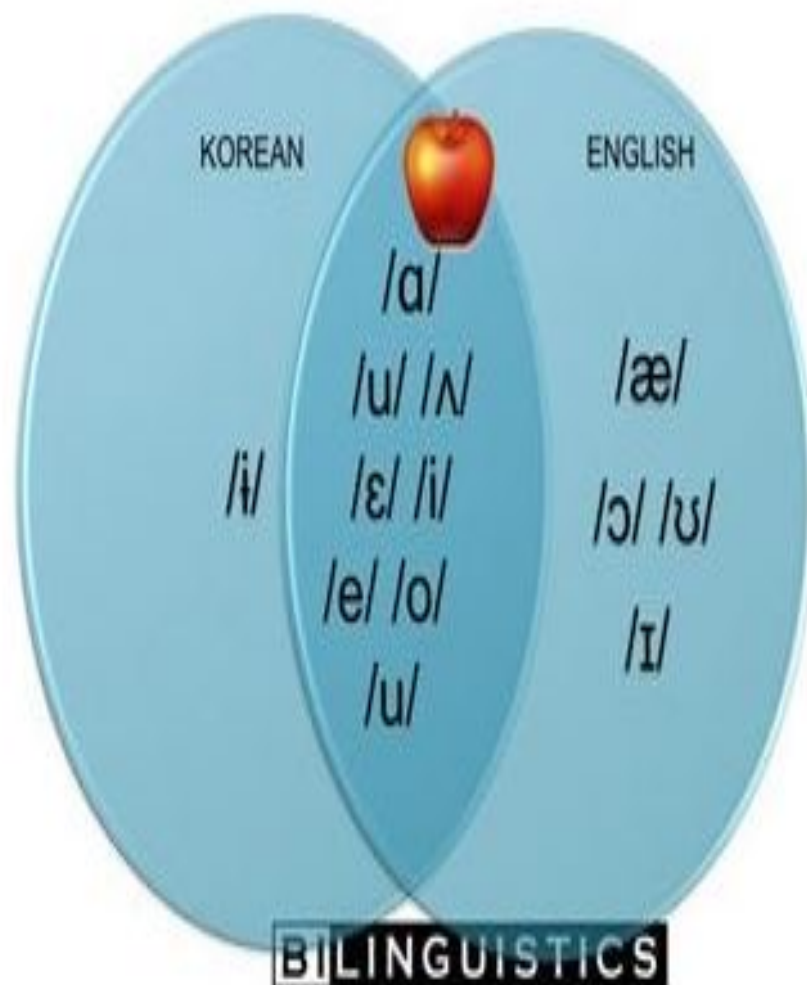
Orange :Japanese Vowels

- We all have i: sound, but do not have ɪ in Korean and Japanese. Ex) list -least-, rich-reach /ɒ|/, /ɪ|/
- Korean has a few ‘mid front’ sounds such as /e:/ (에) /ø/ (외) /ɛ:/ (애), so it is not challenging making /e/ sound. Japanese has also e (え) sounds, and it can be pronounced /e/ or /ɛ/. (set, chaotic)
- /æ/ sound does not exist in both Korean and Japanese.



- あ/い/う/え/お
a/i/u/e/o/
- ㅏ/ㅓ/ㅗ/ㅛ/ㅡ/ㅣ/ㅑ/ㅓ/ㅕ/ㅗ
a/eo/o/u/i/ eu/ya/yeo/yo/yu

- Korean students' pronunciation difficulties in English vowels



1. /i/- /ɪ/ (Japanese also do not have /ɪ/ sounds.

least- list, reach- rich, sheep- ship,

2. /æ/-/ɛ/

sat-set, had-head, sad-said, man-men vary-very, marry-merry, bag-beg, mass-mess

3. /ʊ/-/u/

full-fool, pull-pool, soot-suit, look-Luke, would-wooded, should-shoed, hood-who'd

4. /ɒ/-/ɔ/

Pronouncing /ə/ is not difficult, but when /ə/ should be used is difficult to them.

Doctor, consider, particularly

[daktə], [kənsɪdə], [pəˈtɪkjuləli]

[daktər], [kənsɪdər], [pəˈtɪkjulərli] -

Korean's mispronunciation

5. /ʌ/ - most difficult to pronounce

sun, cut, dull, son, come, done, month..

Morphological Analysis

-Topic prominent languages/word endings vs. Subject prominent languages/word orders

Yuka gave that book to Ai's child = Yuka gave Ai's child that book (171p).

Korean		Japanese	
yukha-ga Ai-uy aie-ykey ku chayk-ul cwu-ess-ta.		yuka-ga Ai-no kodomo-ni sono hon-o ageta.	
yukha-ga ku chayk-ul Ai-uy aie-ykey cwu-ess-ta.		yuka-ga sono hon-o Ai-no kodomo-ni ageta.	
ai-uy aie-ykey Yukha-ga ku chayk-ul cwu-ess-ta.		ai-no kodomo-ni Yuka-ga sono hon-o ageta.	
ai-uy aie-ykey ku chayk-ul Yukha-ga cwu-ess-ta.		ai-no kodomo-ni sono hon-o Yuka-ga ageta.	
ku chayk-ul Yuka-ga Ai-uy aie-ykey cwu-ess-ta.		sono hon-o Yuka-ga Ai-no kodomo-ni ageta.	
ku chayk-ul Ai-uy aie-ykey Yuka-ga cwu-ess-ta.		sono hon-o Ai-no kodomo-ni Yuka-ga ageta.	

1. **-ga (Korean and Japanese)** is followed by the subject of the sentence so, wherever youka is placed, the -ka shows it is the subject.
2. **-ykey (Korean) and -ni (Japanese)** marks the indirect object.
3. **-ul (Korean), -o (Japanese)** is the marker which signals the direct object.
4. **cwu-ess-ta (Korean), ageta (Japanese)** are verbs which ends the sentence.

Noun -hon = chayk = book
-aie= kodomo = child

As markers attached to the nouns show how the nouns function in the sentences, the noun can be moved around. But in English (Analytic language), meaning will change. That is because English relies on word orders to signal the subject or object, not on word endings the way Korean and Japanese does.

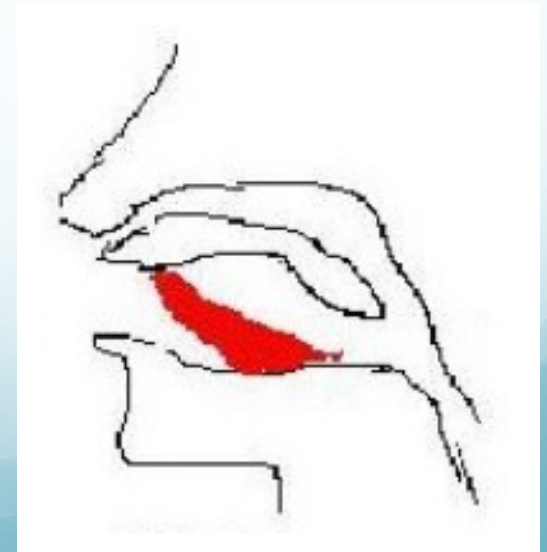
Types of Writing System

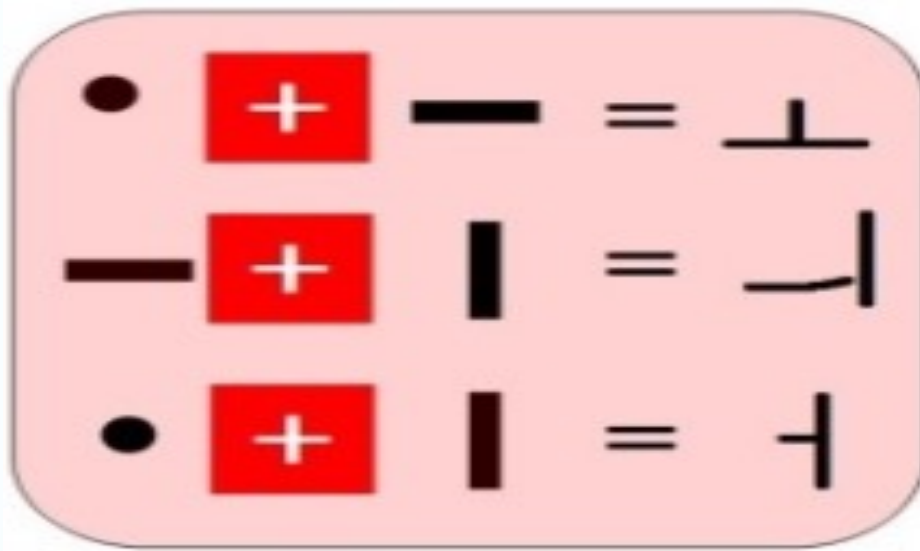
Chinese	Japanese	Korean	English
Logographic writing	Phonographic writing		
	Syllabic writing	Phonemic writing(Alphabetic writing)	
我 [wǒ] Meaning : I,ME,MYSELF	カ ga(C+V)	ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄹ ..(Consonant) ㅣ, ㅏ, ㅑ ... (Vowel)	B,C,D...(Consonant) a, i, u, e, o. (Vowel)

Korean Alphabet(Hangul) was created by King Se-jong, the Fourth King of Jo-seon Dynasty (in 1444, 15c).

The letters of Hangul were designed from the place of articulation of sounds.

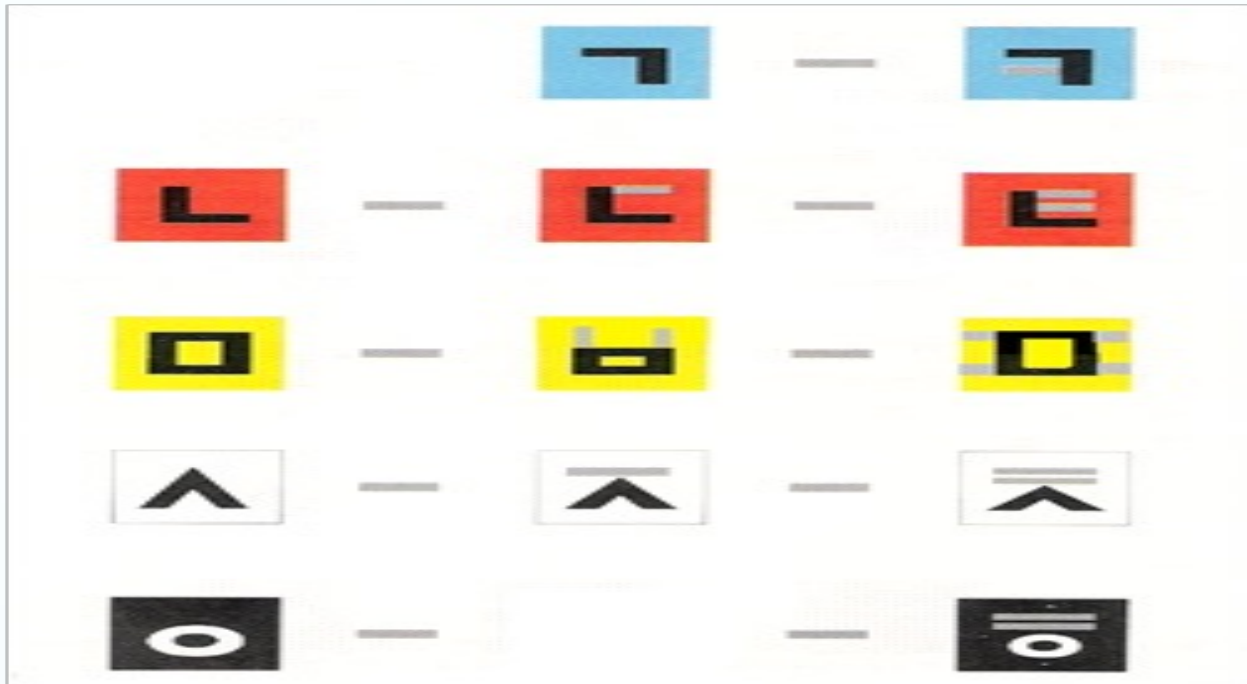
ex) when you pronounce /ㄴ/, the shape of your tongue looks like ㄴ. So he made ㄴ by coping the shape.





The vowel “ㅏ (·), —, ㅣ” use three elementary shapes representing the three powers, that is, the heaven, the earth, and the man. ‘ㅏ (·)’ is a round dot, ‘—’ is a horizontal line. ‘ㅣ’ is a vertical one.

Based on these three sounds, the rest of vowel sounds are created by mixing three basic vowels. Hangul is the featural alphabet wherein the shapes of letters are not arbitrary, but encode phonological features of the phonemes they represent.



The shapes of consonants correspond to the position of speech organ during articulation. To be specific, The six core letters ㄱ(g), ㄴ(n), ㅁ(m), ㄷ(s) and ㅂ(ng) are the basic consonants. Of the consonants, ㄲ(k), ㄴㄴ, ㅁㅁ, ㄸ(t), ㅃ(p) ㅆ(ch), ㅎ(h) which have the stronger sound than ㄱ, ㄴ, ㅁ, ㄷ, and ㅂ were made by adding an extra stroke to the basic consonants respectively.

5. Implication for teaching reading and a second language in linguistic perspectives

Phonology - The most difficult case was a situation in which one item in the native language was represented by two or more items in the second languages. However, **differences do not pose problems if students are focused on making meaning** but they do constitute **potential barriers when instruction focuses on language itself** (p95).

Morphology- Teacher can enhance students' learning by teaching general academic vocabulary and by engaging students in cognate studies. Knowledge of morphology can inform teachers as they make decisions about the best way to teach reading and to teach English language learners (p214).

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