

Morpheme structure and co-occurrence restrictions in Korean monosyllabic stems:

Appendix

◆ Stem (K) = Korean alphabet (Hangul)

◆ Stem (I) = transcription

Consonants

ㄱ = k, ㄲ = kk, ㄴ = n, ㄷ = t, ㄸ = tt, ㄹ = l, ㅁ = m, ㅂ = p, ㅃ = pp, ㅅ = s, ㅆ = ss,

ㅇ = ` , ㅈ = c, ㅉ = cc, ㅊ = ch, ㅋ = kh, ㅌ = th, ㅍ = ph, ㅎ = h

Vowels

ㅏ = a [a], ㅑ = oa [wa], ㅓ = ai [ɛ], ㅕ = oai [wɛ], ㅗ = e [ə], ㅛ = ue [wə], ㅜ = ei [e], ㅠ = uei [we], ㅛ = o [o], ㅝ = oi [ø], ㅜ = u [u], ㅠ = ui [ü], ㅡ = y [i], ㅣ = i [i]

◆ O-1 = onset phoneme

◆ N-1 = nucleus phoneme

◆ C-1 = coda phoneme

◆ O-2, C-2 = consonant structure of onset and coda

0 = zero, C = lax, Ch = aspirated, C* = tense, CC = complex coda, C# = lenis

◆ N-2 = vowel structure

V = monophthong, GV = diphthong

◆ Syllable = syllable structure

◆ Class = word class

N = noun, V = verb

◆ Gloss (Note: some words are not well-translated. Please consult with Korean native speakers when citing particular lexical items.)