A Correspondence Analysis on Hiatus Resolution in Korean*

Ongmi Kang
(Chosun University)

Kang, Ongmi. 1999. **A Correspondence Analysis on Hiatus Resolution in Korean.** *Studies in Phonetics, Phonology and Morphology 5.* A vowel hiatus context is resolved by vowel coalescence, vowel elision, glide formation, or glide insertion. These are all onset-driven phenomena. The formal speech form, which may show a vowel hiatus, is derived by IO-correspondence. A vowel hiatus is eliminated by deleting a V in a V+V sequence or by obligatory glide formation of the first vowel. On the other hand, the casual speech form, where vowel coalescence, optional glide formation and glide insertion occur, is derived by OO-correspondence. The difference between the formal speech form and the casual speech form is the constraint ranking between Onset and other constraints.**(Chosun University)**

Key word: Vowel Coalescence, Vowel Elision, Glide Formation, Glide Insertion, IO-correspondence, OO-correspondence.

1. Introduction

There are four ways to avoid a vowel hiatus context in Korean; (i) glide formation, if V_1 is *o/u, y*, it becomes a glide *w, y*; (ii) vowel coalescence, a V + V sequence fuses into V:; (iii) vowel elision, V_2 is deleted when V_1 + V_2 are same vowels or one of them is *i*; (iv) glide insertion, a glide *y, w* is inserted between V_1 + V_2.

In this paper I argue that the formal speech form, which has a vowel hiatus context, is mediated by IO-correspondence and the casual speech form, where optional glide formation, vowel coalescence, and glide

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Kang, Ongmi. 1999. **A Correspondence Analysis on Hiatus Resolution in Korean.** *Studies in Phonetics, Phonology and Morphology* 5. A vowel hiatus context is resolved by vowel coalescence, vowel elision, glide formation, or glide insertion. Formal speech forms are explained by IO-correspondence. A sequence or by obligatory glide formation. On the other hand, the casual speech forms are explained by optional vowel coalescence, vowel elision, glide formation and glide insertion. The difference between the formal speech forms and the casual speech forms is explained by the constraint ranking of IO-correspondence and OO-correspondence. (Chosun University)

Key words: Vowel hiatus resolution, Vowel coalescence, Vowel elision, Glide formation, Glide insertion, IO-correspondence, OO-correspondence

1. Introduction

There are four ways to avoid a vowel hiatus context in Korean: (i) glide formation, if V_1 is /o, u, ɨ, i/, it becomes a glide *w, y*; (ii) vowel coalescence, a VV sequence fuses into a long vowel; (iii) vowel elision, V_2 is deleted when V_1 and V_2 are same vowels or one of them is /ɨ/; (iv) glide insertion, a glide *y, w* is inserted between V_1 + V_2.

In this paper I argue that the formal speech form, which has a vowel hiatus, is motivated by IO-correspondence and the casual speech form, where optional glide formation, vowel coalescence, and glide

(1)	① Glide Formation with Compensatory Lengthening	② Vowel Coalescence	③ Vowel Elision	④ Glide Insertion
① Glide Formation with CL	wə:	ü:	u	uwə
		wa:	ö:	o	
	yə:		i	iyə/e
② VC	e:	e:	e:	e	eyə
	ɛ:	ɛ:	ɛ:	ɛ	
③Vowel Elision		a	ɛ:	a	
	ə		e:	ə	
	ə		i:	ɨ	

This paper is organized as follows. First, I introduce a distinction between IO-correspondence and OO-correspondence to explain formal speech forms and casual speech forms. Second, I will show how a vowel hiatus is resolved by glide formation, vowel coalescence, vowel elision or glide insertion. Third, *ɨ*-deletion shows an asymmetry between root + derivational suffix and stem + inflectional suffix. To explain this, I adopt a distinction between a prosodic stem (PS) and a (prosodic word (PW).

2. Correspondence Theory

Vowel hiatus strategies will be analyzed under Correspondence Theory, which restricts correspondence mapping between two given strings.

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A Correspondence Analysis on Hiatus Resolution in Korean

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(Chosun University)

This paper is concerned with the correspondence between S_1 and S_2. It was originally proposed to relate the identity between the input and the output, which is called IO-correspondence. Recently McCarthy and Prince (1995) and Benua (1995) extended it to explain the relation between the base and the reduplicant and between the full form and the truncated form(Benua 1995), which is called OO-correspondence. Correspondence identity is regulated by faithfulness constraints, as shown in (3).

(3) Faithfulness Constraints

MAX: every segment in S_1 has a correspondent in S_2.

DEP: every segment in S_1 has a correspondent in S_2.

MAX(μ): every mora in S_1 has a correspondent in S_2.

IDENT(μ): mora associations in S_1 should be the same as those in S_2.

where S_1 is the input(I), the base, the formal speech form(F), and S_2 is the output(O), the reduplicant, the casual speech form(C).

There are four ways to avoid a vowel hiatus context in Korean: (i) glide formation, (ii) vowel coalescence, (iii) vowel elision or glide insertion. Third, i-deletion shows an asymmetry between formal and casual speech forms. Identity of the pairs of IO-correspondence and OO-correspondence is regulated by parallel but distinct sets of faithfulness constraints (MAX-IO, MAX-FC, DEP-IO, DEP-FC, IDENT-IO(μ), IDENT-FC(μ), MAX-IO(μ), MAX-FC(μ), etc.), which will be referred to as IO-Faith and FC-Identity.

In this paper I argue that the formal speech form, which has a vowel coalescence, is derived by IO-correspondence and the casual speech form, where optional glide formation, vowel coalescence, and glide deletion apply, is derived by OO-correspondence. The lines in (4) represent each correspondence mapping between two given strings.

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1. Introduction

This paper is organized as follows. First, I introduce a distinction between IO-correspondence and OO-correspondence to explain formal speech forms and casual speech forms. Second, I will show how a vowel hiatus is resolved by glide formation, vowel coalescence, vowel elision or glide insertion. Third, i-deletion shows an asymmetry between formal and casual speech forms. Identity of the pairs of IO-correspondence and OO-correspondence is regulated by parallel but distinct sets of faithfulness constraints (MAX-IO, MAX-FC, DEP-IO, DEP-FC, IDENT-IO(μ), IDENT-FC(μ), MAX-IO(μ), MAX-FC(μ), etc.), which will be referred to as IO-Faith and FC-Identity.

In this paper I argue that the formal speech form, which has a vowel coalescence, is derived by IO-correspondence and the casual speech form, where optional glide formation, vowel coalescence, and glide deletion apply, is derived by OO-correspondence. The lines in (4) represent each correspondence mapping between two given strings.

2. Correspondence Theory

I assume that the formal speech form in Korean is an output derived by IO-correspondence while the casual speech form is another output by OO-correspondence(FC=Identity). The lines in (4) represent each correspondence mapping between two given strings.

(4)

Input	① Glide Formation with Compensatory Lengthening	② Vowel Coalescence	③ Vowel Elision	④ Glide Insertion
/ku-i/	kuː	kʊi	kʊ	kuyə
/ku-ə/	kuː	kʊə	kʊ	kuyə
/ku-e/	kuː	kʊe	kʊ	kuyə/e
/ku-ɛ/	kuː	kʊɛ	kʊ	kuyə
/ku-a/	kuː	kʊɛː	kʊ	kuyə
/ku-ə/	kuː	kʊəː	kʊ	kuyə
/ku-i/	kuː	kʊiː	kʊ	kuyi

Vowel hiatus strategies will be analyzed under Correspondence Theory, which restricts correspondence mapping between two, given strings.

At the later part of this paper MAX-IO will be divided into two classes, MAX-V and MAX-C according to each segment (vowel or consonant).

A Correspondence Analysis on Hiatus Resolution in Korean

Ongmi Kang
(Chosun University)

1. Introduction

2. Correspondence Theory

3. Vowel Coalescence and Compensatory Lengthening

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A Correspondence Analysis on Hiatus Resolution in Korean

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(Chosun University)

1. Introduction

2. Correspondence Theory

3. Vowel Coalescence and Compensatory Lengthening

A Correspondence Analysis of Hiatus Resolution in Korean

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Abstract

This paper examines how hiatus is resolved in Korean within the framework of Correspondence Theory (McCarthy and Prince 1995). Korean employs various hiatus resolution strategies, such as glide formation, vowel deletion, and consonant insertion. I argue that the choice of a particular strategy is determined by the ranking of relevant faithfulness constraints. Specifically, I show that the formal speech form and the casual speech form of a word are related by IO-correspondence, which is called OO-correspondence. Correspondence identity implies that the first and the second segments in the input correspond to the first and the second segments in the output, respectively. Correspondence identity is violated when the first segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output, or vice versa. I also show that vowel coalescence, which is observed in casual speech forms, is a result of the ranking of MAX(μ) above IDENT(μ). MAX(μ) requires that every mora in the input have a correspondent in the output. IDENT(μ) requires that moraic associations in the input be preserved in the output. Violation of MAX(μ) occurs when two moras are linked to one segment in the output. Violation of IDENT(μ) occurs when a segment in the input is linked to a mora that is not linked to its correspondent in the output. Finally, I show that compensatory lengthening is a result of the ranking of MAX(μ) above DEP-IO(μ). DEP-IO(μ) requires that moraic associations in the output be present in the input. Violation of DEP-IO(μ) occurs when a segment is linked to more than one mora in the output.

1. Introduction

Before we discuss vowel coalescence and compensatory lengthening, let us see how a vowel hiatus is resolved in Korean. Consider the following data, which show that a vowel hiatus can be resolved in four ways: by a glide formation, by vowel deletion, by consonant insertion, and by vowel coalescence, as shown in (1).

(1) a. /ki+ta/ → [kida] 'to walk'
b. /ka+a/ → [ka:] 'to go and'
c. /ne+ə/ → [nə:] 'you (sg.)'
d. /ka+ə/ → [kə:] 'to go and'

In this paper, I argue that the formal speech form in Korean is an output derived by IO-correspondence and the casual speech form is another output derived by IO-correspondence while the casual speech form is also related to the formal speech form by OO-correspondence. Identity between corresponding segments is represented by the subscript index. The input string /ki+ta/ in (1a) is mapped to the output [kida] under IO-correspondence. The first segment in the input corresponds to the first segment in the output, and the second segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output. Correspondence identity is violated when the first segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output, or vice versa. The input string /ka+a/ in (1b) is mapped to the output [ka:] under IO-correspondence. The first segment in the input corresponds to the first segment in the output, and the second segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output. Correspondence identity is violated when the first segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output, or vice versa. The input string /ne+ə/ in (1c) is mapped to the output [nə:] under IO-correspondence. The first segment in the input corresponds to the first segment in the output, and the second segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output. Correspondence identity is violated when the first segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output, or vice versa. The input string /ka+ə/ in (1d) is mapped to the output [kə:] under IO-correspondence. The first segment in the input corresponds to the first segment in the output, and the second segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output. Correspondence identity is violated when the first segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output, or vice versa.

2. Correspondence Theory

Correspondence Theory (McCarthy and Prince 1995) is a theory of faithfulness constraints. It is assumed that the formal speech form in Korean is an output derived by IO-correspondence and the casual speech form is another output derived by IO-correspondence while the casual speech form is also related to the formal speech form by OO-correspondence. Identity between corresponding segments is represented by the subscript index. The input string /ki+ta/ in (1a) is mapped to the output [kida] under IO-correspondence. The first segment in the input corresponds to the first segment in the output, and the second segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output. Correspondence identity is violated when the first segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output, or vice versa. The input string /ka+a/ in (1b) is mapped to the output [ka:] under IO-correspondence. The first segment in the input corresponds to the first segment in the output, and the second segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output. Correspondence identity is violated when the first segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output, or vice versa. The input string /ne+ə/ in (1c) is mapped to the output [nə:] under IO-correspondence. The first segment in the input corresponds to the first segment in the output, and the second segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output. Correspondence identity is violated when the first segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output, or vice versa. The input string /ka+ə/ in (1d) is mapped to the output [kə:] under IO-correspondence. The first segment in the input corresponds to the first segment in the output, and the second segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output. Correspondence identity is violated when the first segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output, or vice versa.

3. Vowel Coalescence and Compensatory Lengthening

In this paper, I organized as follows. First, I introduce a distinction between IO-correspondence and OO-correspondence to explain formal speech forms and casual speech forms. Second, I will show how a vowel hiatus can be resolved in four ways by a vowel coalescence, vowel deletion, glide formation, and consonant insertion. Third, I will show how the casual speech form is related to the formal speech form by OO-correspondence. Finally, I will show how vowel coalescence and compensatory lengthening are a result of the ranking of relevant faithfulness constraints.

3.1. Introduction

Before we discuss vowel coalescence and OO-correspondence to explain formal speech forms and casual speech forms, let us see how a vowel hiatus can be resolved in four ways by a vowel coalescence, vowel deletion, glide formation, and consonant insertion, as shown in (1).

(1) a. /ki+ta/ → [kida] 'to walk'
b. /ka+a/ → [ka:] 'to go and'
c. /ne+ə/ → [nə:] 'you (sg.)'
d. /ka+ə/ → [kə:] 'to go and'

In this paper, I argue that the formal speech form in Korean is an output derived by IO-correspondence and the casual speech form is another output derived by IO-correspondence while the casual speech form is also related to the formal speech form by OO-correspondence. Identity between corresponding segments is represented by the subscript index. The input string /ki+ta/ in (1a) is mapped to the output [kida] under IO-correspondence. The first segment in the input corresponds to the first segment in the output, and the second segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output. Correspondence identity is violated when the first segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output, or vice versa. The input string /ka+a/ in (1b) is mapped to the output [ka:] under IO-correspondence. The first segment in the input corresponds to the first segment in the output, and the second segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output. Correspondence identity is violated when the first segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output, or vice versa. The input string /ne+ə/ in (1c) is mapped to the output [nə:] under IO-correspondence. The first segment in the input corresponds to the first segment in the output, and the second segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output. Correspondence identity is violated when the first segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output, or vice versa. The input string /ka+ə/ in (1d) is mapped to the output [kə:] under IO-correspondence. The first segment in the input corresponds to the first segment in the output, and the second segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output. Correspondence identity is violated when the first segment in the input corresponds to the second segment in the output, or vice versa.

Optimality Theoretic Analysis of Hiatus Resolution in Korean

Ongmi Kang

This paper investigates hiatus resolution in Korean, which is called O-Correspondence. Base-Reduplicant Correspondence Theory (McCarthy & Prince 1995), which is called O-Correspondence. Correspondence Theory (McCarthy & Prince 1995), which is called O-Correspondence.

1. Introduction

2. Correspondence Theory

3. Vowel Coalescence and Compensatory Lengthening

Optimality Analysis of Hiatus Resolution in Korean

Author Name
Author Affiliation

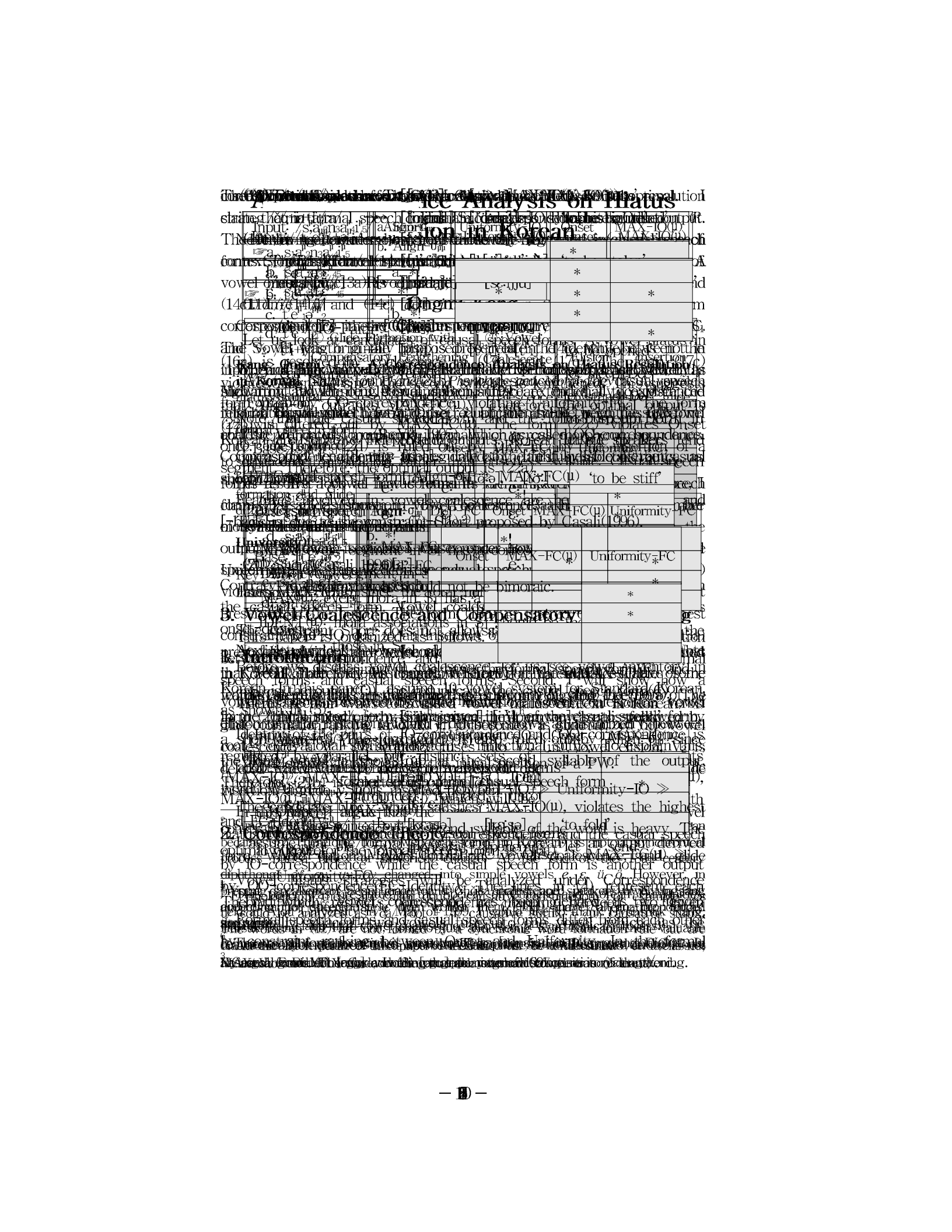
Abstract text

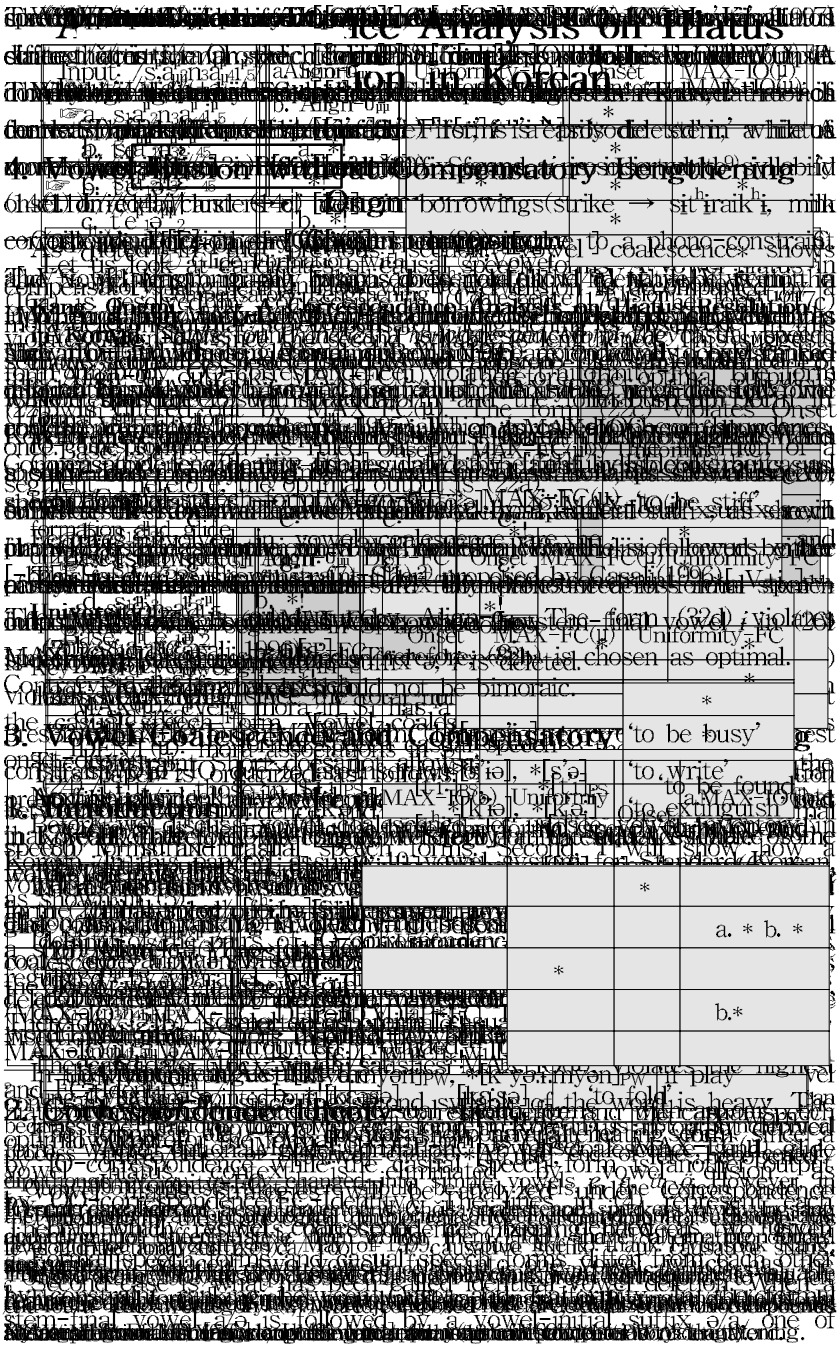
1. Introduction

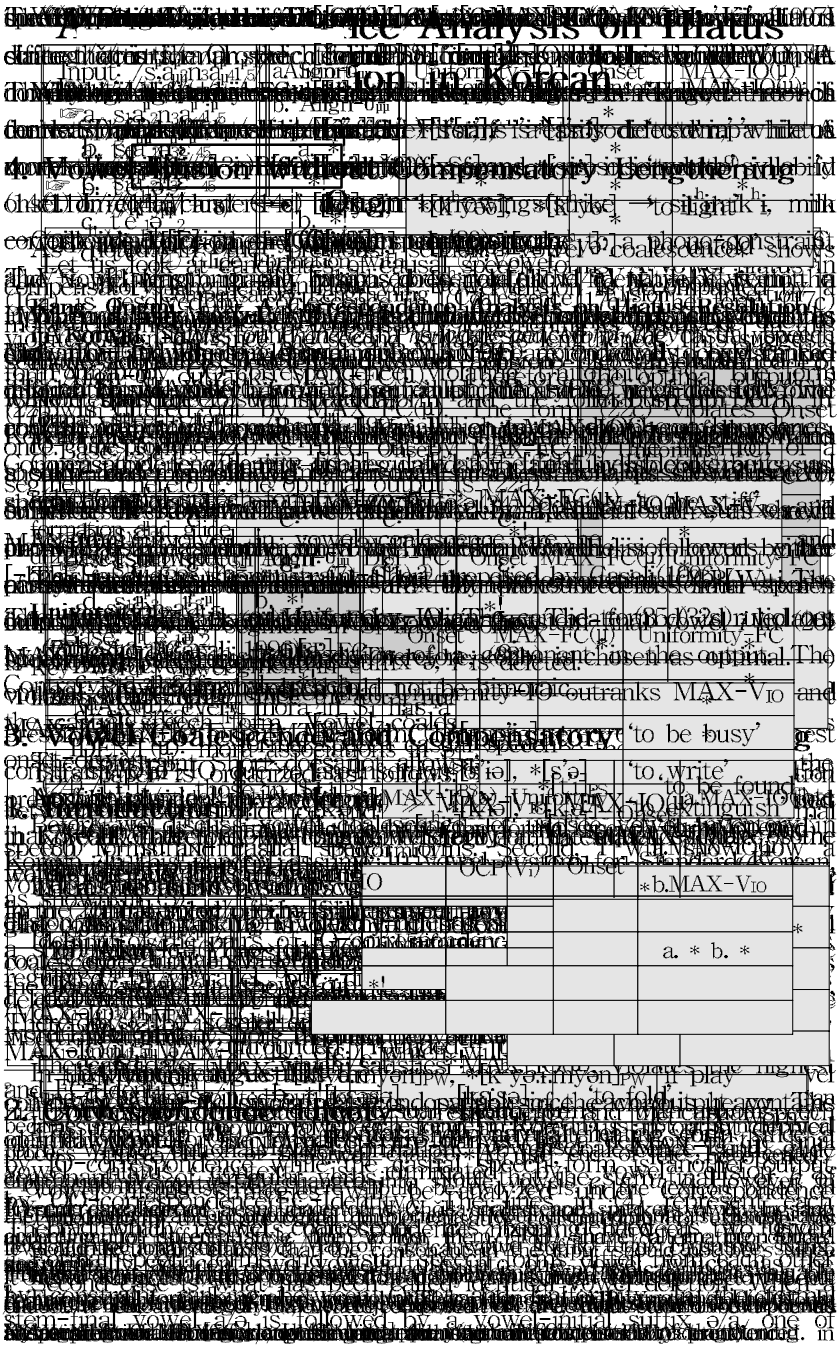
2. Correspondence Theory

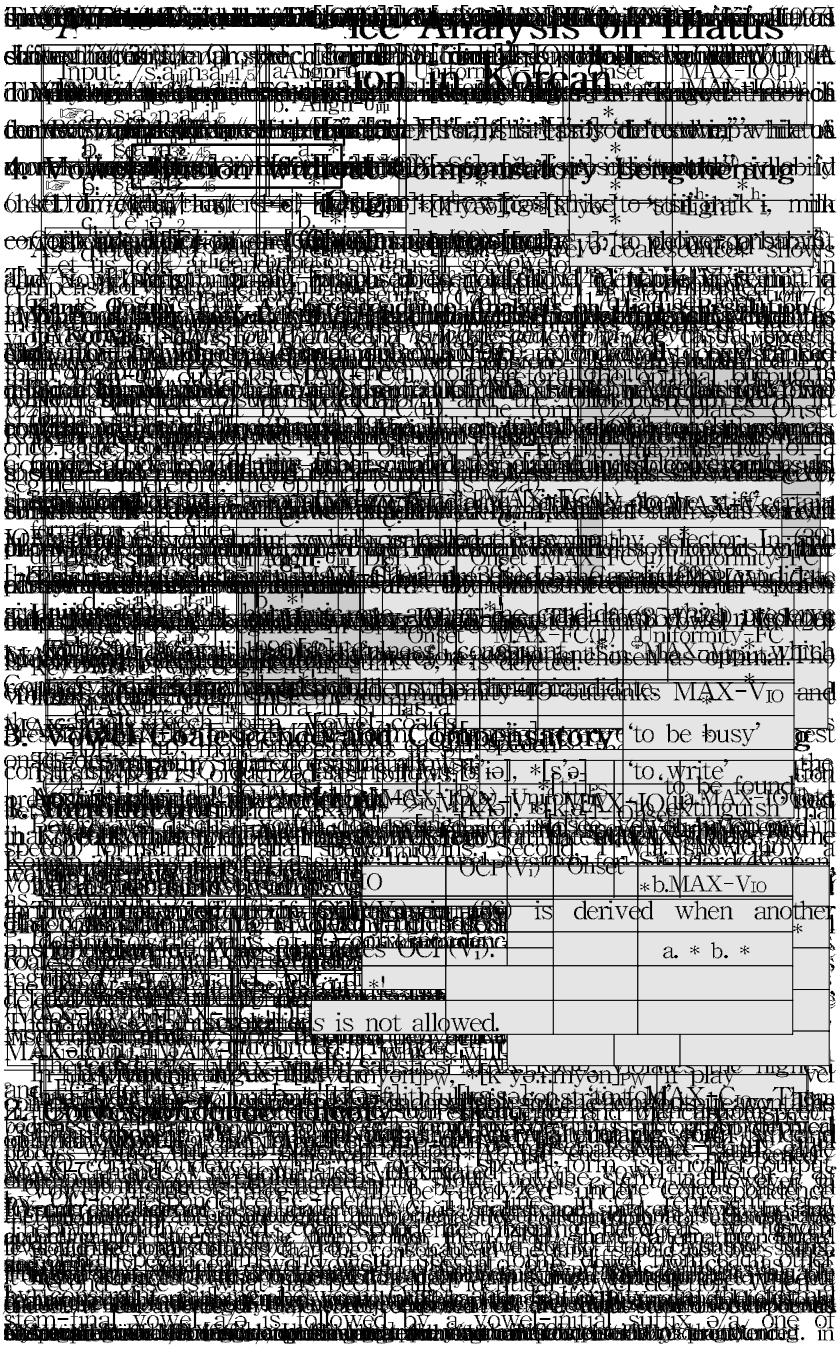
3. Vowel Coalescence and Compensatory Lengthening

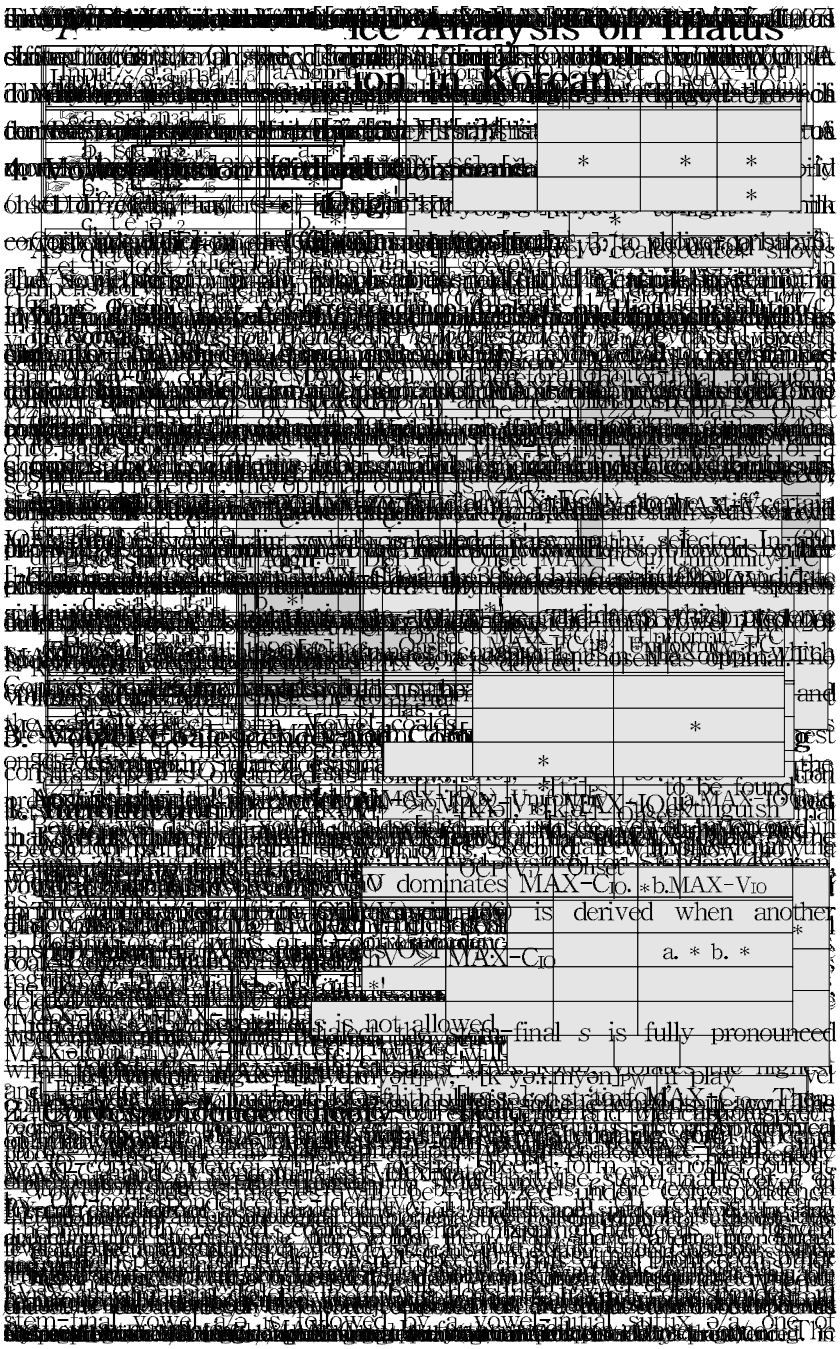
Optimality Analysis of Hiatus Resolution in Korean

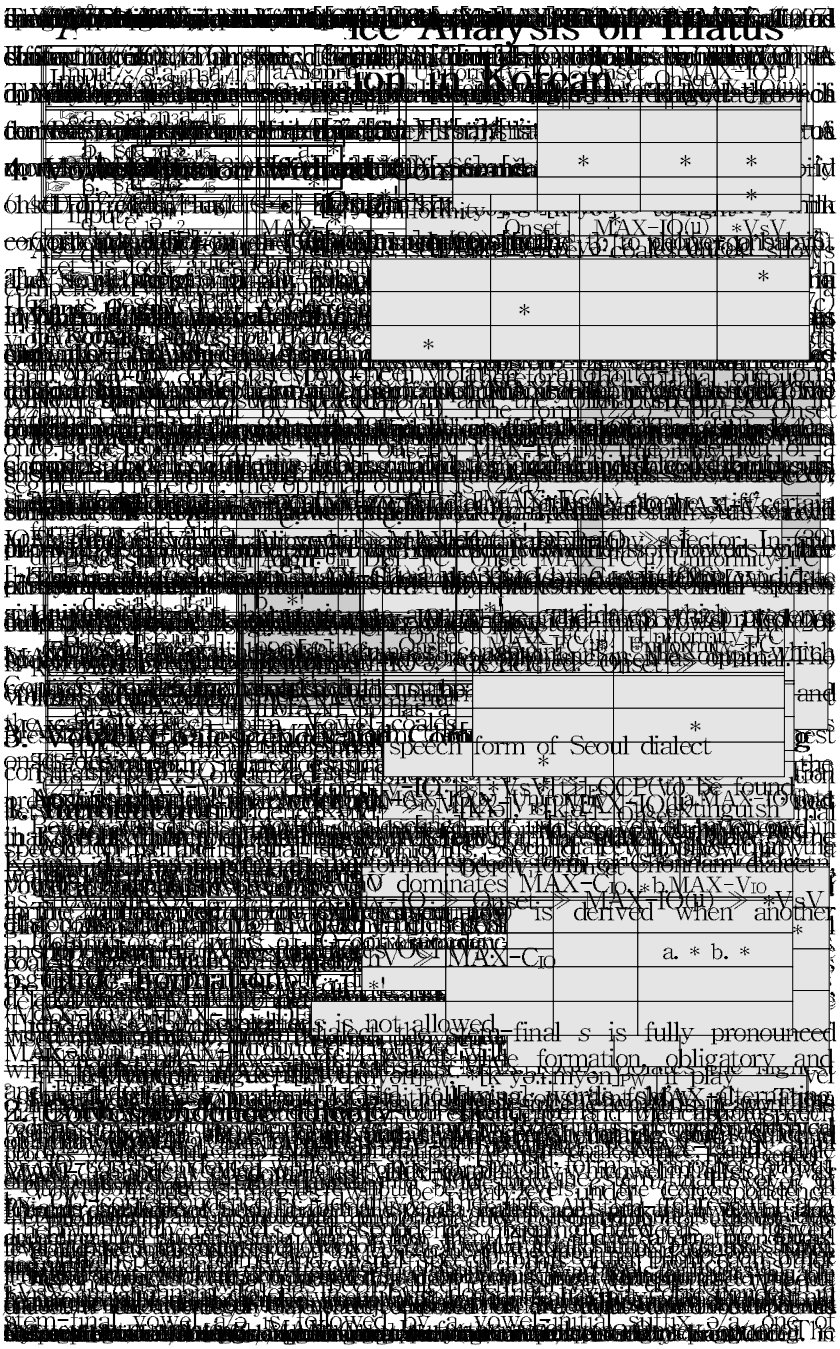


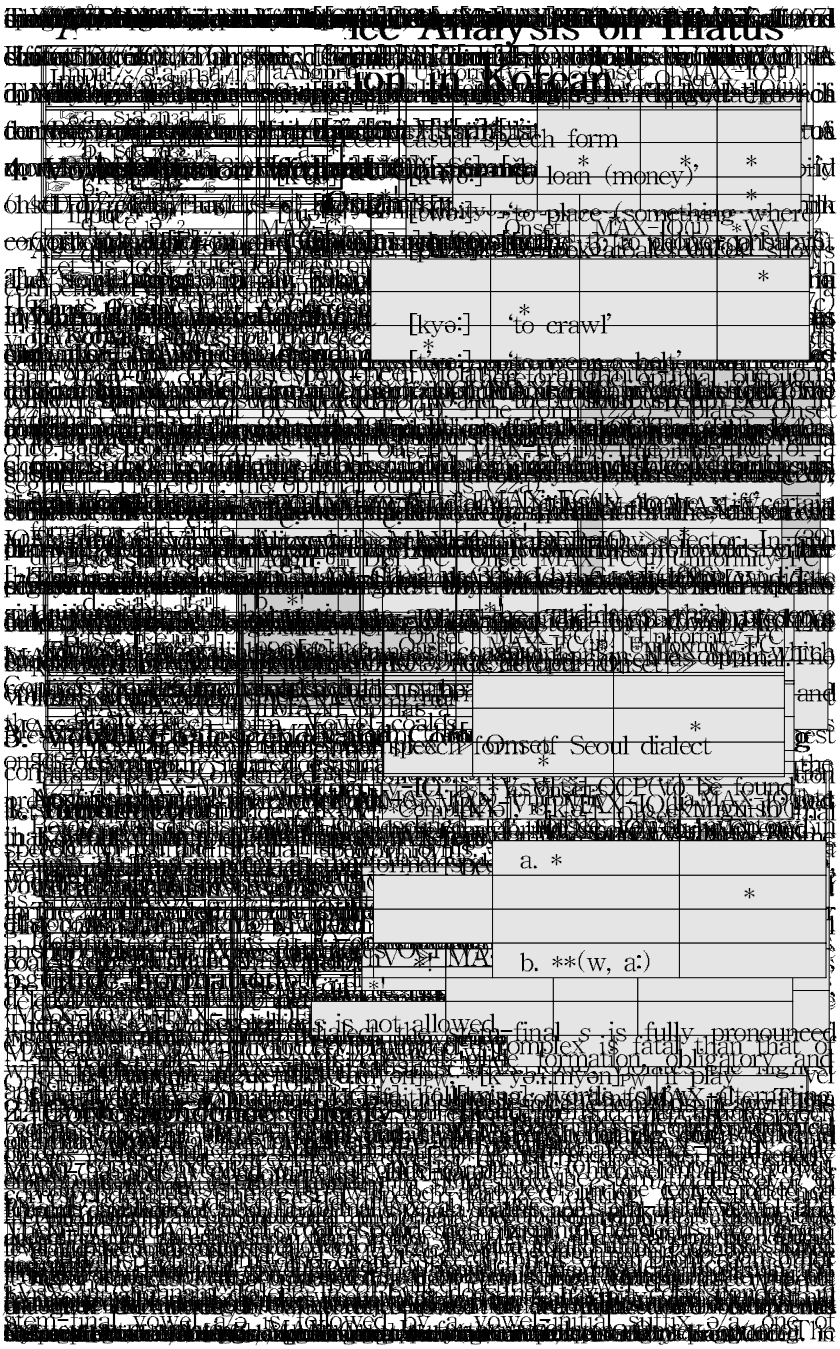


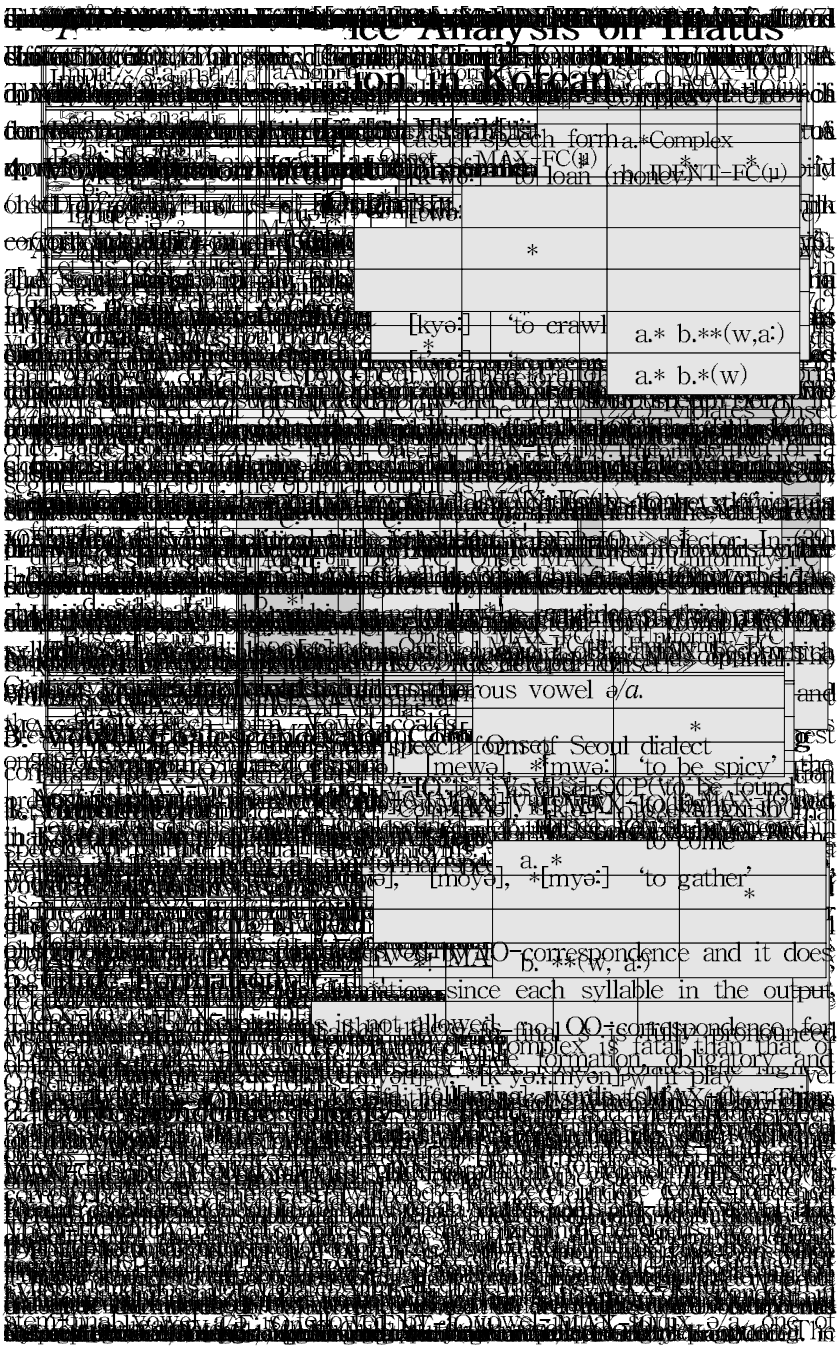









to loan (money)
[kyɔ:]
'to crawl'
Seoul dialect
a. *
b. **(w, a:)


a.*Complex
*
*
[kyə:] 'to crawl'
a.* b.**(w,a:)
a.* b.*(w)
vowel ə/a.
Seoul dialect
[mwə], *[mwə:] 'to be spicy'
to come
a. *
[moyə], *[myə:] 'to gather'
*
b. **(w, a:)