

Korean speakers' perception of Japanese geminates: Evidence for the role of L1 grammar

Hyunsoon Kim (Hongik University, Seoul Korea)

Japanese voiceless geminates are borrowed into Korean as either a sequence of the unmarked coronal plosive in coda position and a fortis or aspirated plosive or fortis fricative in onset position or sometimes with the deletion of the coda consonant, as shown in (1). According to H. Kim (2008), the Korean treatment of Japanese geminates was proposed to be a case in which L1 grammar such as L1 distinctive features and syllable structure constraints shape L1 speakers' perception of L2 sounds. In the present work, the analysis is further elaborated through a recent survey of the contemporary Korean adaptation of Japanese geminates and Seoul Korean speakers' perception of Japanese geminates.

(1)	Japanese words	Korean adapted forms (H. Kim 2008)	
a.	[nip.poN]	nit.p'on ~ nit.p ^h on	'Japan'
	[sap.po.ro]	sat.p'o.lo ~ sat.p ^h o.lo	'Sapporo'
	[nat.too]	nat.t'o ~ nat.t ^h o	'fermented soy beans'
	[mat.te]	mat.t'ε ~ mat.t ^h ε	'Please wait (a second)'
	[hok.ka.i.doo]	hot.k'a.i.to ~ hot.k ^h a.i.to	'Hokkaido'
	[nik.kee]	nit.k'ε.i ~ nit.k ^h ε.i (or ni.k'ε.i)	'Nikkei (newspaper)'
b.	[is.see]	it.s'ε.i (or i.s'ε.i)	'Issey (Miyake)'
	[nis.saN]	nit.s'an	'Nissan'
	[iʃ.ʃo.kem.mee]	it.s'jo.k'en.mε.i	'with all one's might'