

On the Accent of Non-Mandarin Loanwords in Yanbian Korean

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As illustrated in previous studies, Yanbian Korean (hereafter YBK), which is spoken in Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture in Jilin Province in Northeast China, has a pitch accent system in which one syllable in every lexical item is the locus of a pitch peak (Ramsey 1977, Umeda 1993, Park 2001, Miyashita 2007, Ito 2007). Likewise, when foreign words are borrowed into YBK, they are unexceptionally assigned a pitch peak. Compared to intensive studies of loanword accent in peninsular Korean (Kenstowicz and Sohn 2001, Kubozono 2008), to the best of the author's knowledge, there has been little study made so far on the accent of loanwords other than that of Mandarin loanwords in YBK. In this study, we document non-Mandarin loanwords of YBK and try to present the principles that govern the location of accent in them.

The corpus is comprised of 480 nominal items which are mainly of English origin (e.g. *héntir* 'handle') including some that are directly adapted from Japanese (e.g. *pént*o* 'lunch box') and Russian (e.g. *t*irákt*ori* 'tractor'). Our major findings can be summarized as follows. First, different from native YBK where every syllable can be the locus of accent, in loanwords accent is assigned to one of three locations: the antepenult, penult, or final. Our results show that the majority of loanwords have penultimate accent while the remaining loanwords mostly have ultimate accent. When there is variation in the accentuation, one variant is usually penult-accented (e.g. *mes*éci~mes*ecí* 'message'). Second, unlike native YBK vocabulary, the location of accent in non-Mandarin loanwords can be predicted from the syllable structure: an accented non-penultimate syllable is heavy. An epenthetic vowel that lacks in the original form does not generally receive the accent unless located in the penult (e.g. *pirokíram* 'program'). The segmental environment for the occurrence of epenthetic vowels is also discussed. Lastly, a socio-linguistic parameter also comes into play in this issue: loanwords that are considered to be fully integrated into daily life (e.g. *theks*í* 'taxi') usually receive accent on the ultimate.

Furthermore, two different forms of loanword adaptations in YBK are discussed. North Korean loanwords were originally used in YBK, but the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and South Korea in 1992 resulted in the absorption of a large quantity of South Korean loanwords into YBK vocabulary, giving rise to two different forms of adaptations in use in YBK.

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