# Double Final Consonants (겹받침 gyeobbatchim]) II

### Class objective:

To know the sounds of the final consonants when used along with Korean alphabets.

# Concept A: Rules to be followed while using final consonants

Basically, each final consonant is pronounced in one of 7 different ways  $(\neg, \neg, \neg, \neg, \neg, \neg, \neg, \neg, \neg, \neg)$ , as I explain below. When you pronounce them, always keep in mind that they are not released.

For example, '밖 [bak] (outside)' is pronounced as [박], not [바ㄲ] or [바ㄲ]. Also, '끝 [kkeut] (end)' sounds like [끋], not [끠트] or [끠트].

- 1. If the letter is followed by a silent  $\circ$ , the last consonant carries over. i.e. 낡은 →/날근/; 앉은 →/안즌/; 삶이 →/살미/
- 2. The final ㅎ (i.e. ಡ, ು) turns the following ¬,ㄷ,ㅂ,ㅈ (regular) to ¬,ㅌ,ㅍ,ㅊ (aspirated), respectively (ㅎ+¬ = ¬, ㅎ+ㄷ = ㅌ, etc.) i.e. 않고 → /안코/; 싫다 → /실타/
- 3. Other than those two cases, one of the two consonants becomes silent.

3-2) 리, 리, 리: The first letter is silent (Second letter pronounced) i.e. 닭 
$$\rightarrow$$
 /닥/; 삶  $\rightarrow$  /삼/

4) If ¬, ⊏, ㅂ, ᄉ, ㅈ follows a consonant cluster, they are pronounced with double sounds. i.e. 앉고 → /안꼬/; 읽다 → /익따/

#### Practice A: Read it aloud

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