A PREFERENCE OPERATIONAL GRAMMAR APPROACH TO STANDARDIZING KONGLISH PHONOLOGICAL CORPORA FOR PEDAGOGICAL PURPOSES

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Abstract

This study is an investigation into the phonology of Korean-accented English, Konglish. The objective is to propose a means to extracting preferred phonological features, which would constitute a two-way standard: inner and outer standards or formal and informal standards. This research is grounded on the workings of the Preference Operational Grammar approach to the standardization of the phonological corpora of New Englishes. It is a framework that adopts ranked but violable parameters that are parallel to 'constraints' in the Optimality Theory mechanism to categorize variations in spoken forms into members of a bi-normative inventory. This schema is paramount in studies relating to New Englishes regarding the formalization of phonological norms. Methodological considerations involve a descriptive and non-numerical analysis of phonological choices, and cross-linguistic evidence. Konglish lexical items are gleaned from the discourse contexts of selected K-dramas on Netflix, using an Infinix Smart 5 mobile device. Several vocabularies and sound sequences are selected, isolated, and presented for illustrative purposes in tables. Results establish a prototypical phonological inventory of Korean-style English as a non-native variety of English. These findings confirm the preference for certain phonological elements or outputs which would constitute the inner standard norms or formal standard while the next in rank, the non-preferred elements would form part of the atypical category which may be considered as allophones of the accepted components and described as the outer standard norm, informal standard. The non-standard patterns are categorized under the developmental circle, reflecting the regional and sociolinguistic aspects of Konglish.

Keywords: Konglish, preference operational grammar, bi-normative, new Englishes

1.   Introduction

This study proposes a two-way standard (formal and informal) for the formalization of Konglish (Korean versions of the English lexicon) as an indigenised variety of English within the linguistic landscape of South Korea, using Ugorji's (2013) framework and parameters for the standardization of phonological corpora. Adopting this framework assumes the "provision of uniformity" regarding Konglish pedagogy and automatically "specifies learning targets" vis-à-vis segmental constituents and prosodic elements (Ugorji, 2013, p. 93). The idea that Konglish is a means of communication

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which is simply spoken not codified, and lacks uniformity concerning usage necessitates this scholarship because it employs a tool for spoken data analysis that "investigates the development, codification and promotion of "accents" represented by New Englishes worldwide" (Ugorji, 2013, p. 99). Also, we are motivated by the fact that since Konglish has become nativised and institutionalised, with its own unique sounds and prosodic patterns, there is the need to establish its very own phonological corpora which will debunk the claims made by Park (2021) that it should not be described as a 'new English' or a variety of English, but should be considered as a cultural practice. Thus, all forms "national norm for intra/international communication, and the sub-normative variety for lower socially/region-based norms" are retained and form part of the Konglish phonological corpora (Ugorji, 2010, p. 73).

1.1   *Konglish*

The word 'Konglish' denotes a variety of English that is unique to South Korea. Several researchers have acknowledged that languages like Chinese, Hindi, Korean, and Spanish have hybrid forms established on English namely, Chinglish, Hinglish, Konglish and Spanglish (Lambert, 2017). Specifically, Konglish is also referred to as Korlish, Korenglish, Korglish, and Kinglish and is not easily understood by English native speakers (see Hyejeong, 2017). However, the term 'Konglish' is selected in this study because it is the more popularly used term in South Korea. In Korea, when the meaning of a word changes from its meaning in English, such words are called Konglish words. Such words are difficult to understand by a native speaker of English. For instance, the Konglish word 'obaiteu' means 'vomit' in Korean. Here, pronunciation is significant, as some Konglish words may sound atypical to the English pronunciation. This is opposed to Korean loanwords where meaning is retained and are easier to understand; for instance, the English phrase 'ice cream' is Korean loan word 'aiseukeurim'.

Shortened English words and phrases account for a reasonable number of Konglish words, including the combination of morphemes of English words to create new words. Konglish follows a few strict rules and not all terms copy English exactly, encompassing mistranslations and newly constructed English words not easily understood by native English speakers (Rhodes, 2016). Looking at these distinguishing features, Lawrence (2012) explained that Konglish is a difficult term to define. Notwithstanding, Ow (2021) described it as a means of communication in South Korea that is made up of loan words (abbreviated words and phrases) that have been borrowed from English but possess Korean colourations in terms of orthography and pronunciation but lacking the same meaning with their English counterparts. In this study, the English referents have been provided alongside the different Konglish forms for clearness.

During the US military occupation of South Korea between 1945 and 1948, which saw the end of Japanese colonial rule, the English language was already deeply rooted as a language of power and privilege (Park, 2009). Lawrence (2012) explained that a country like Korea falls within Kachru's

(1985) 'Expanding Circle' of the three concentric circles of the English-speaking world and suggests that its citizens have a mixed attitude (negative, positive, and neutral) towards English. However, Park (2021) submitted that several attempts by researchers to classify Konglish as a variety and typology of world English have failed to identify salient systematic features that are unique to its linguistic structures. To this extent, it should not be considered a formal and distinct variety as Lawrence posits that "the tenuous relationship between English and Korean has thus, produced an offspring; Konglish... [that] entails a mixture of English and Korean... and has undergone too much transmutation to be simply labelled as loanwords" (Lawrence, 2012, p. 72). Konglish contains two different languages (English and Korean) and should therefore be described as a creatively dynamic contact vernacular that changes and recombines elements of both languages vis-à-vis the various aspects of linguistics (Lawrence, 2012).

Just like Lawrence, Baratta (2019) explained that the term Konglish is unique to Korea and is often seen as a variety of English obtainable beyond the margins of Kachru's inner circle Englishes. Since this variety does not meet up to an established variety of English, Baratta submits that it is often frowned upon. However, she explained that notwithstanding, its significance lies in the fact that it reflects the Korean cultural identity and is being widely used as a means of communication within the country. Based on the notion that it is often frowned upon, as observed by Baratta (2019), Park submitted "Konglish presents a problem for understanding English in Korea [because] ... it has been difficult to specifically point to what Konglish exactly is or to define it in terms of regular structural features" (p.139). On the contrary, Kim (2012) saw Konglish as a unique variety of English that incorporates selected word items from the English word list into an already established Korean lexicon and the term 'Konglish' as a 'light-headed' term that gives the false impression that "Anglicisms in Korean are not to be considered seriously" (p. 13-17). Considering the perspectives of Lawrence (2012), Park (2021), and Kim (2012), the status of Konglish in Korea is captured by McPhail (2017) who suggested that its "disparity reflects the complicated status as neither an Anglicised version of Korean nor a Korean dialect of English, and thus languishes in a linguistic no-man's land" (p. 2).

This present study leans towards Kim's (2012) claim that the Korean English creative lexicon, Konglish, is a variety of English that meets the unique linguistic (semantic and morphological), cultural, and social needs of Korean speakers, and echoes the flexibility of the new varieties of English. To this extent, she proposes that because the vocabulary is stabilized, Konglish can be considered as a component of the Korean lexicon (Kim, 2012).

1.2   *English vs. Konglish Phonology*

According to Rhodes (2016), Konglish follows rules concerning the phonemic and syllabic features of the highly phonetic Korean alphabet called 'Hangul'. The differences between Korean and English phoneme typology/inventory and dissimilarities in phonotactic constraints result in inaccuracies.

Transferring Korean phonological processes during spoken English and the inability of speakers to acquire certain phonological processes in English often results in pronunciation errors (Cho & Park, 2006). Comparing the vowel phoneme inventories of Korean and English shows an apparent dissimilarity between both inventories. The English phoneme inventory has twelve monophthongs, eight diphthongs, and twenty-four consonants (Awonusi et al., 2015). Konglish has twenty consonants without voicing contrasts in the description of stops, fricatives, and affricates. Contrasts are observed in aspiration and glottal constrictions (Cho & Park, 2006, p. 237). As regards the vowel inventory, it has seven monophthongs or simple vowels, some of which are not available in English or lack the tense/lax contrast, and ten diphthongs (see Table 1).

Table 1: Korean Monopthongs - (adopted from Kabak & Idsardi, 2007)

	-Back		**+ Back**	
	- Round	**+ Round**	**- Round**	**+ Round**
High	i	y	ɯ	u
Mid	e	ø	ə	o
Low	ɛ		a	

Cho & Park (2006) observed that English diphthongs pose problems for Korean speakers of English because while Korean diphthongs are a combination of a glide and a vowel, English diphthongs combine two vowel qualities. To this extent, Cho & Park opined that diphthongs are complicated to perceive for a Korean speaker of English (2006).

Cheung et al. (2014) submitted that since Konglish is pronounced with Korean sounds, it differs from Standard English in terms of the phonetic and phonological structures by the substitution of certain marked English phonemes for Korean ones. For instance, the English voiceless labio-dental fricative /f/ is often substituted for either the voiceless bilabial plosive /p/ or the labialised glottal fricative [hw], and the lack of tense vs. lax distinction results in the substitution of the lax near high-front unrounded monophthong /ɪ/ for the tense high-front unrounded monophthong /i/.

Finally, the major difference between Korean and English is in terms of the permissible combination of consonant clusters at the syllable margins (Cho & Park, 2006). The maximal syllable structure for both languages is structured thus: CVC (C) that is C 0-1V C 0-1 (C) for Korean and CCCVCCCC that is C 0-3 V C 0-4 for English.

Table 2: Korean Diphthongs – (adopted from Kabak & Idsardi, 2007)

−back	+back		−back	+back		−back	+back
		ju	wi				ij
jɛ	jʌ	jo	wɛ	wʌ			
	ja			wa			

Table 3: Korean Consonant Inventory – (adopted from Hyouk-Keun Kim, 1999)

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Palato-Alveolar	Velar	Glottal
Stop	p p* pʰ ㅂ ㅃ ㅍ	t t* tʰ ㄷ ㄸ ㅌ		k k* kʰ ㄱ ㄲ ㅋ	
Affricate			ʧ ʧ* ʧʰ ㅈ ㅉ ㅊ		
Fricative		s s* ㅅ ㅆ			
Nasal	m ㅁ	n ㄴ		ŋ ㅇ	
Approximant		l ~ r ㄹ			h ㅎ

Table 4: English monophthongs, diphthongs, and consonants

| 1	iː	uː	ɜː	ɔː	ɑː			
2	ɪ	ʊ	e	ɒ	ʌ	æ		
3	i	u	ə					
4	aɪ	eɪ	ɔɪ	aʊ	əʊ	eɪ	eə	ʊə
5	p	t	ʧ	k	f	θ	s	ʃ
6	b	d	dʒ	g	v	ð	z	ʒ
7	m	n	ŋ	h	l	r	w	j

2.   Theoretical Background

In phonological studies, the primary concern of phonologists is to provide evidence that justifies a speaker's knowledge of the rules of a particular language and variations observable in a speaker's performance. Hence, Awonusi et al. (2015) submitted that the major goal of phonology is the exploration of underlying and surface realizations that is, what a speaker knows and a speaker's performance. Therefore, in this study, accounting for how a speaker derives surface representations (output) from the mental

representation (input) requires adopting a phonological framework such as Preference Operational Grammar (henceforth, POG). POG borrows the idea of 'constraints' from Optimality Theory (henceforth, OT) mechanism and jettisons the notion of 'rules'. This is a clear departure from several derivational frameworks that are operational within the theory of generative phonology.

POG can be described as an apparatus that has been carefully crafted for the standardization of phonological databases. It detaches from the comparative and contrastive model of ESL/EFL, giving the impression that such a framework is for all forms that exist in the English speech behaviour of Korean speakers of English; in this case, Konglish. It involves engaging in eliciting speech forms (output or surface realizations from an input or mental representation) that would constitute the normative inventory that characterises a model for pedagogical activities (Ugorji, 2013). Adopting the Optimality tenet, this tool evaluates phonetic and phonological elements (inputs) through the ranking of constraints (parameters) to determine which output (surface form) is the most optimal or ideal (Ugorji, 2013; Awonusi et al, 2015). POG implements six (6) parameters or constraints that are not inviolable to determine segmental and prosodic elements derived from spoken forms that will eventually form constituents of the normative inventory; in this instance, the normative phonological inventory of Konglish. The parameters which are analogous to constraints in OT are ranked according to the degree of importance but are violable. They include International Acceptance (I-Ac); Contrastiveness (ContR); Frequency (FreQ); Disambiguity (DisaM); Phonetic Simplicity (Pho-S) and Pedagogical Convenience (Ped-C). They all parallel as 'constraints' within the OT mechanism. They are violable (to a minimal degree) and are ranked strictly and faithfully concerning a higher parameter; interpretable in the Optimality paradigm as negative statements and permit parametric variations about dialect diversity (Ugorji, 2013).

Figure 1: Preference Operational Grammar (POG) (Ugorji, 2013)
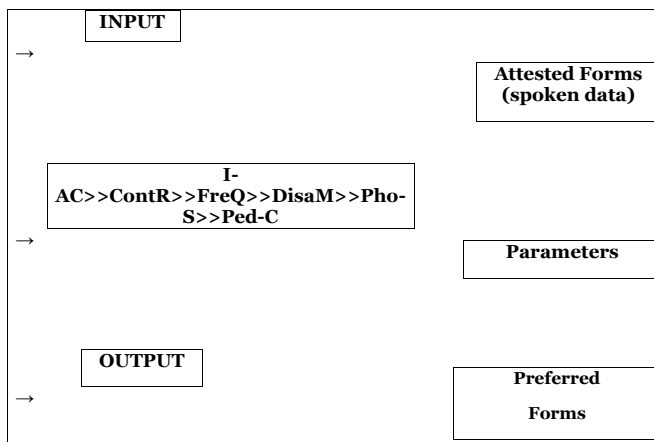
From Figure 1, attested forms refer to actual speech data in the appearance of phonetic segments that make up components of a family of units expected to exist within a phonological stock list. Ugorji, (2013) explained that this is the entire possible assortment of phonological realizations or variants. The output materials include materials in the competition that emerge as optimal or preferred units belonging to the formal standard. The informal form comprising of allophones is not selected rather, it is included within the non-standard or developmental group (Ugorji, 2013). The parameter of International Acceptance (I-Ac) is ranked highest because of its global preference and near approximation to international standards and because it is the scholar's consensus. Second in ranking is Contrastiveness (ContR) which represents elements which may be phonologically and socio-linguistically significant and which restrain the grammar from choosing all other allophones and alternants (Ugorji, 2013). This parameter "reduces the possibilities of the occurrence of ambiguities. Reversing the order where FreQ dominates ContR, might yield a large range of phonetic forms not desirable for grammar and literacy" (Ugorji, 2013, p. 79). While Pho-S and Ped-C (which are both perceived as pedagogically convenient) are ranked lowest, DisaM is ranked higher than both of them to reduce the possibilities of the incidence of phonetic structures. Just like in the Optimality practice, all parameters can be interpreted as negative statements e.g. *No I-Ac* (non-international acceptance is prohibited). Within the PG schema, the asterisk symbol is indicative of the violation of a parameter by an input candidate.

2.1 *Previous Studies*

In describing the idiosyncratic syntactic features of Konglish, Seong & Lee (2008) made use of corpus data derived from the Cross-Cultural Distant Learning (CCDL) program founded by Korea and Waseda universities. Discussions are based on the Kachruvian model that proposes the recognition of world Englishes based on the inner, outer and expanding circles. Their study is however hinged on the fact that Englishes within the outer and expanding circles should "have a legitimate right to be equally shared internationally and globally" (p. 82). Findings reveal that several syntactic aspects like prepositions, articles, passives, word order, and ellipses reflect Konglish being in contact with the Korean language. That is, there is evidence of syntactic and semantic interference by Korean students leading to the nativisation of English (Seong & Lee, 2008). Olariu (2021) in a similar study on the morphology of Konglish submitted that the English lexicon is borrowed and embedded into the Korean language. She investigates specific morphosyntactic processes employed by Koreans and looks at how such speakers combine English and Korean expressions to create Konglish. She asserted that the morphological process of borrowing authenticates the validity of the existence of Koreanized English.

In a comparative analysis of Korean and English phonological structures and phonological processes, Cho & Park (2006) proffered some pedagogical suggestions and justify the rationale for providing pronunciation training to

Korean student interpreters. The comparative analysis is based on Lado's (1957) and Wardhaugh's (1970) Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis (CAH). They concluded that there are dissimilarities between Korean and English phoneme inventories result in pronunciation challenges and that being knowledgeable in both languages will enhance speech delivery and interpretation (Cho & Park, 2006). In a related paper, Cheun et al. (2014) revealed the reasons for Konglish being described as a rising variety of English, explaining its development and its growing popularity within the context of 21st-century Korean Popular culture. Cheun et al. (2014) suggested that focusing on the linguistic features of Konglish provides a general understanding of the role of Konglish globally. They submitted that with reference to pedagogy, Korean English is already codified with a recognised endonormative standard and that there is the existence of a Konglish dictionary notwithstanding the fact that Konglish is unpopular (Cheun et al, 2014).

On the globalization of speakers of the English language in China, Japan, and South Korea, Kent (1999) looked at the effective utilisation of loanwords in the modern EFL classroom and native language interference such as Chinglish, Japlish, and Konglish (which he designated as inter-languages). He aimed to present a "functional communicative competence rather than exact linguistic and grammatical competence through the positive use of sociolinguistic interference" (Kent, 1999, p. 207). He proposed a method, the socio-cultural communicative pedagogical theory that underlies Chinglish, Japlish, and Konglish for assisting the EFL students in the process of language learning.

Park (2021) in an investigation of Konglish as a cultural practice argued that to achieve a better understanding of the functionality of English in South Korea, there is a need to avoid variety-based approaches like ESL and EFL, inner/outer/expanding circles. He suggested that such language should be reconsidered as a cultural practice by a speaker within a social context rather than a variety. Borrowing from the views of Makoni & Pennycook (2007), Park submitted that Konglish is often regarded as containing a high degree of ideological underpinnings, signifying that languages are generally outcomes of sociocultural perceptions (Park, 2021).

This present study fills the gap observed in previous studies by proffering practical steps to the standardization of the phonological corpora of Konglish as a category of New Englishes, through the mechanism of Ugorji's (2013) Preference Grammar approach. Consequently, the research objectives for this study are to first, demonstrate that at the phonological level, the application of the POG framework successfully elicits sounds from spoken data (output materials) which may constitute the normative inventory that pedagogical engagements should aim for. Secondly, the study aims to show that POG successfully accounts for Konglish phonological corpora in terms of parametric variations (formal and informal standards).

3.   Methodology

This study takes a qualitative approach and therefore seeks to generate descriptive non-numerical data that comprise patterns of spoken data derived from pronunciations of Konglish words from selected online blogs. Konglish lexical items are also derived from speech production in discourse contexts extracted from arbitrarily selected Korean dramas or what is popularly known as K-dramas. The selected dramas were produced between 2010 and 2020 and streamed on Netflix (a streaming service that provides movies on internet-based devices). K-dramas are produced in South Korea and are presented in the Korean language; and subtitled in English because they have an international appeal. Data for this study are gathered using an Infinix Smart 5 mobile device.

Following the cataloguing of seventy Konglish words, segments are isolated from the corpus and are transcribed. Symbols used in transcription have IPA values which is that of Wells and Colson. The phonetic and phonological structures of Korean English; phonemic inventories are adapted from Cho &Park (2006). Several lexicons and sound sequences are selected isolated and presented for illustrative purposes in tables. Descriptions and phonetic explications of the researcher's insights and impressions vis-à-vis Konglish definitions (widely occurring or otherwise) are guided by certain aspects of Markedness Theory, Optimality Theory and Natural Phonology which are all effective in the interpretation of the principles of Preference Operational Grammar (Ugorji, 2010).

All the analyses are descriptive in nature and as a consequence, signal the qualitative aspect of this study.

4.   Data Analysis, Results, and Discussions

This section engages POG as a practical tool to select phonological elements discoverable within the Konglish spoken corpora. It is however expedient that we reiterate, by way of clarifications, some keywords that will resonate throughout this analysis. Consider the highlighted words below:

Attested forms: Input units of all phonetic and phonological realizations or variants

Output Units: Elements that are preferred or are optimal belonging to the formal standard

Formal Standard/Inner Circle: Forms that are less distinguishable from international norms and are desirable for pedagogy.

Informal Standard/Outer Circle: These are allophones of the formal standard, more distinguishable from international norms but are less desirable for pedagogic engagement.

Non-Standard/Developmental Circle: These are forms which can be described as regional variants/alternants.

Superfluous or Non-Competing Elements: These are forms that have sociolinguistic details and should not be considered inconsequential.

A unit may earn a violation mark in the form of an asterisk ✳. Such a unit is eliminated.

➔ The bold arrow sign indicates the preferred candidate

The following procedure which addresses the sounds, and prosodies (syllable patterning) of Konglish captures the feeding of Korean phonological elements or properties into the POG program for evaluation. Thereafter, input candidates competing for preference are awarded their status within the Konglish phonological corpora. At this instance, it is necessary to state that the intelligibility of the standard Konglish forms presented in this study's analysis vis-à-vis pronunciation is challenging. That is, all attested standards of the Konglish spoken form may be difficult to relate to their Standard English referent. However, the English referents have been provided for clearness. Consider the table below:

Table 5: <hompi> 'homepage'

<hompi>	*No I-Ac	*No ContR	*No FreQ	DisaM	*Pho-S	*Ped-C
➔ /ho**mpi**/						
/hə**u**mpi/			*		*	
/h**ɒ**mpi/	*	*		*		

Table 5 above has three vowel forms /o əu ɒ/ as inputs competing for preference, having the distinctive feature definable as sonorants. They are spelt within the context of <o> in Konglish lexical items such as:

1. <**oto**bai> 'Motorcycle'
2. <**no**teu buk> - 'Lap Top'
3. <k**o**ting> - 'Lamination'

The winning or preferred candidate is /o/, which automatically becomes a member of the standard/formal inventory or inner circle because it does not violate any of the parameters. From Table 5, the English diphthong /əu/ is categorized as an allophone (still within the formal inventory) of the winning candidate /o/ because it does not violate the two highest ranked parameters, namely *No I-Ac and *No ContR. International Acceptance is the minimum exponent of intra- and international intelligibility while the parameter of Contrastiveness prioritizes phonologically and sociolinguistically significant units (Ugorji, 2010). The input /ɒ/ violates these two highest-ranked parameters, giving /əu/ an advantage over it. It therefore falls within the informal standard or the outer circle.

Table 6: <selca> 'selfie'

< **selca** >	*No I-Ac	*No ContR	*No FreQ	DisaM	*Pho-S	*Ped-C
/sɛlk**a**/			*			
➔ /sɛlk**æ**/						

Table 6 has two vowel forms /a æ/ as inputs competing for preference, having the distinctive feature definable as sonorants. They are spelt within the context of <a> in Konglish lexical items such as:

4.   <p**a**seu> - 'Patch'
5.   <r**ae**p> - 'Plastic Wrap'
6.   <p**a**m**a**> - 'Perm'

In this instance, the preferred candidate is [æ], which automatically becomes a member of the standard/formal inventory or inner circle because it does not violate any of the parameters. The candidate [a] is categorized as an allophone (still within the formal inventory) of the winning candidate, [æ], because it does not violate any of the highest ranked parameters but rather just one parameter, infrequency is prohibited (No FreQ).

Table 7: <miting> 'a three-group-date/meeting'

<**miting**>	*No I-Ac	*No ContR	*No FreQ	DisaM	*Pho-S	*Ped-C
/mitɪŋ/			*			
➔ /mit**i**ŋ/				*		

In Table 7, the lax high vowel /ɪ/ is the variant of the tense counterpart /i/. It appears to be the winning candidate and is preferred because of the frequency of use. Thus, /ɪ/ becomes an allophone of /i/ within the formal inventory of inner circle standard. Observe that it is the tense high vowel /i/ that occurs in Konglish which is clear evidence for the infrequent occurrence of the lax high vowel, /ɪ/. This is a clear illustration of the fact that where candidates compete, "frequently occurring units are preferred, which corroborates the idea that it is logical to rank ContR higher than FreQ since candidates would not violate ContR, but proceed to FreQ where the infrequent unit may earn a violation mark (*) and be subsequently eliminated" (Ugorji, 2010, p. 79). The long (tense) high vowel definable within the phonological space of sonorant

occurs in the context of <i> in Konglish lexical items such as:

7. <seu-k**i**n-sh**i**p> - 'Public Display of Affection'
8. <mo-n**i**ng-kol> - 'Wake-up Call in the Morning'
9. <moel-**t**i-taeb> - 'Multi-Tab' (extension cord)

Table 8: <pa-it-ting> 'good luck/all the best'

<**pa-it-ting**>	*No I-Ac	*No ContR	*No FreQ	DisaM	*Pho-S	*Ped-C
➔ /f_ʌɪtɪŋ/			*		*	
/**p**aitiŋ/	*	*		*		

Table 8 shows the result indicating a preference for the voiceless labio-dental fricative /f/ within the phonological space of an obstruent, represented by /p/ in Konglish words like:

10. <sel peu> - self-service
11. <pa-it-ting> - Good Luck/All the Best
12. <peu-rang-seu> - France

In the Korean consonant inventory, the voiceless and voiced labio-dental fricatives /f v/ belong to the category of sounds not found in the Korean vowel inventory. Thus, /f/ becomes a member of the formal standard inventory even though it violates two non-essential low-ranking parameters. The voiceless bilabial plosive /p/ falls within the non-standard regional form or developmental circle norm, since it violates two highest-ranked constraints, *No I-AC (International Acceptance) and *No ContR (Non-Contrastiveness).

Table 9: <aeesyoping> or <aisyoping> - 'window eye/shopping'

<**aisyoping**>	*No I-Ac	*No ContR	*No FreQ	DisaM	*Pho-S	*Ped-C
➔ aisjopiŋ				*		
aiʃopiŋ			*		*	

Table 9 has two consonant forms /s ʃ/ as inputs competing for preference, having the distinctive feature definable as obstruents. They are spelt within the context of <sh-> in Konglish lexical items, namely:

13. <i-**s**ya-wo> - 'Shower'
14. <won-**s**yat> - 'One Shot' (drink your alcohol in one shot)
15. <**s**ya-peu> - 'Mechanical Pencil'

The winning or the preferred candidate is the voiceless alveolar fricative, /s/, which inevitably becomes a member of the standard/formal inventory or inner circle because it does not violate any of the crucial parameters. The voiceless palatal-alveolar fricative /ʃ/ is categorized as an allophone of the winning candidate /s/ in the context of the above words because it does not violate the two highest-ranked parameters. DisaM is ranked higher than Pho-S because it diminishes the chances of the occurrence of several phonetic forms within the Konglish inventory and the latter immediately discriminates against them.

Table 10: <po-ket-bol> - 'pool/billiards game'

<po-ket-bol>	*No I-Ac	*No ContR	*No FreQ	DisaM	*Pho-S	*Ped-C
Poketbol						
Foketbol	*	*	*	*		

Table 10 above is an indication that there is a tendency for Korean speakers of English to make substitutions between the voiceless bilabial plosive /p/ and the voiceless palatal-alveolar fricative /f/ because/f/ is one of the phonemes in English not found in Korean phoneme inventory. However, Table 6 above indicates the preference of /p/ in the context of Konglish words like:

16. <**p**aseu> 'Plaster'
17. <keulli**p**> - 'Paper Clip'
18. <**p**eongkeu> - 'Puncture

The above Konglish words have the distinctive feature definable as +anterior, /p/; they are spelt within the context of <p>. The second form /f/ has violated high ranking constraints and belongs to the non-standard regional minority forms or the outer standard.

Table 11: <tellebi> 'television'

<tellebi>	*No I-Ac	*No ContR	*No FreQ	DisaM	*Pho-S	*Ped-C
Televi			*		*	
Telebi				*		

Table 11 is also a case of Korean speakers of English substituting the voiced labiodental fricative /v/ for the voiced bilabial plosive /b/, with both being absent in Korean phoneme inventory. This selection could probably be because the voiced bilabial plosive /b/ is less complicated to articulate when compared with the voiced labio-dental fricative /v/, which has a higher degree of stridency. Thus, selecting the voiced bilabial plosive /b/ over the more common counterpart /p/ is to retain the feature of voicing. Both /b v/ fall within the phonological space of anterior and are often found within the context of <b> in Konglish words. We see a preference for /b/ in Konglish lexical items like <tellebi> 'television' and <bi-nil back> 'vinyl' or 'plastic bag' because it violates a lower constraint and belongs to the standard regional form. Both candidates do not violate the constraint of ContR, but the more widely occurring unit is preferable while the infrequent unit /v/ earns a violation sign. It is therefore eliminated and categorized within the outer circle for having a higher violation mark when compared with the preferred candidate.

Table 12: <helseu> 'health Service'

<helseu>	*No I-Ac	*No ContR	*No FreQ	DisaM	*Pho-S	*Ped-C
hel**s**ə	*			*		
hel**θ**ə			*		*	*

The sound represented by <th>, the voiceless dental fricative /θ/ in the Konglish lexical item <helseu> 'health service' is evaluated above in Table 12. As indicated, though infrequent, the voiceless interdental fricative /θ/ is preferred because the voiceless alveolar fricative /s/ has violated the crucial constraint, I-Ac (International Acceptance). Thus, within the context of such <th> words, /s/ becomes an allophone of /θ/.

So far, in all given cases, during the evaluation processes, it is not vital that all phonological units, be exhausted, especially if higher ranked parameters have been violated by a given candidate in the competition and a winning candidate has emerged (Ugorji, 2010). Using POG, candidates that are preferred for inclusion into the Konglish phonological inventory are demonstrated in the above table. The following tables are an indication of the preferred phonetic and phonological features, which would constitute a two-way standard: inner standard and outer standard, or a formal and an informal standard. This is an indication that Konglish fits into 'New English' category. The inventory of such preferred candidates can be summarised below:

Table 13: Vowels

Inner/Allophone	Outer	Developmental
I	-	-
æ/a	-	-
o/əu	ɒ	-

Other vowels which would constitute part of the inner inventory include the monophthongs /ɘ ɛ ʌ ɯ y ə u/ and the diphthongs /je jʌ ja ju Jo wi wɛ wʌ wa ɨj/. The preceding vowels, monophthongs, and diphthongs include those that are products of the peculiarities of the Korean sociocultural context. Thus, we see the formalisation of the normative inventory of sounds for Konglish.

Table 14: Consonants

Inner/Allophone	Outer	Developmental
f	-	p
s/ʃ	ʃ	-
v	-	b
θ/s	s	s

In addition to the above, other consonants which would constitute part of the inner or formal inventory include **t k s m n** ŋ **l r h/.** Thus, all consonants of the inventory include even those which are a result of the Korean sociocultural system.

Finally, in terms of prosody, this study focuses solely on the syllable patterning of selected Konglish items such as <keureyong> crayon, <deuraibeo> screwdriver, <keu-lip> paper clip, <pa-seu-ta> pasta, <seu-taen-deu> desk lamp or stand, <peu-rang-seu> France, and <hel-seu-keul-reob> health club Notice that the illustrations above seem to indicate a preference for vowel insertion to break up initial double consonant clusters. Defining the status appropriate to the selected forms is demonstrated below:

Table 15: <keu-lip > - 'Paper Clip'

<keu-lip>	*No I-Ac	*No ContR	*No FreQ	DisaM	*Pho-S	*Ped-C
➔ kəlip				*		
Klip			*		*	*

The above schema indicates a preference for /kəlip/, which suggests that pronouncing forms with double consonant clusters at word-initial positions may result in weak vowel insertion and will ultimately be categorized within the formal standard of Konglish words. As indicated earlier, the maximal syllable structure for the Korean language is structured as CVC(C) that is, C 0-1 V C 0-1 (C) hence, the lack of preference for an initial cluster. Such forms belong to the formal standard because there has been a violation of only one lower-ranked parameter. Thus, a CV structure is preferred rather than a CCV structure, making the latter a variant of the formal standard grammar.

5.   Conclusion

This study proposes that all variations and attested elements of spoken forms within a New English nation (in this instance, South Korea) are permitted to and have equal chances of contributing to the proposed normative phonological inventory (Ugorji, 2013, p. 93). This proposition repudiates the claims by several scholars as observed by Kim (2012), that Konglish is 'broken' English, that needs standard linguistic properties that disqualify it from being accorded formal identity and an official status.

Consequently, the paper demonstrates a two-way standard (formal and informal) to the formalization of Konglish as an indigenised variety of English within the linguistic landscape of South Korea. Using Ugorji's (2013) framework and parameters for the standardization of phonological corpora, this study promotes the "provision of uniformity" regarding Konglish pedagogy and automatically "specifies learning targets" vis-à-vis segmental constituents and prosodic elements (Ugorji, 2013, p. 93). Thus, we see the practicability of employing a tool for spoken data analysis that "investigates the development, codification and promotion of "accents" represented by New Englishes worldwide" (Ugorji, 2013, p. 99). This study establishes the formalisation of Konglish phonological corpora for pedagogical purposes by way of description and definition of salient phonological features through the POG structural framework. Besides the fact that Konglish has become nativised (adoption of its linguistic features – sounds and intonational patterns), extracting preferred phonetic and phonological features, which would constitute a two-way standard, inner standard and outer standard or formal and informal standards, is an indication that Konglish fits into 'New English' category.

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