Fluent Forever Bug Reports for Korean Pronunciation Trainer

Bugs Reviewed Prior to Version 3.0

Bugs Reported	Date Reported	Fixed/Not Fixed	Reason	Gabe's Comments
On card #265, I think the IPA for the sound is incorrect. The IPA is [0], which doesn't appear in the IPA for the word at all. Same bug for card #266. (Incorrect sound IPA [0]) On card #303, the question asks about a combination of two letters (ㅂ,ㄷ), but the answer only covers one of the two sounds. Same bug for card #304 (ㄱ,ㅅ). Questions asks about combination of two letters; answer only covers 2nd of two sounds. Card #305: IPA for sound [c'] seems incorrect. It does not appear in IPA for the entire word. #332: IPA for word doesn't follow rule 안개 [ange]. Not sure if mistake in IPA for word, or bad example? I think the IPA is wrong. #325: I found a pretty big pronunciation bug. (ㄴ+ㅁ in 순무) Sound and rule say one thing, example word does not follow it!	2017 or earlier	Fixed	N/A	N/A
ㄴ+ㅁ IPA: [mm] 순무 IPA: [sunmu] (Rule: ㄴ before a lip consonant (ㅍ,ㅂ,ㅃ,ㅁ) turns into [m])	2017 or earlier	Not Fixed	Trainer was checked regarding this feedback, but the user feedback was deemed to be was mistaken, irrelevant, not worth fixing or already fixed.	N/A
Bug? On card #147, the IPA for ㅚ is [we/we] Were there supposed to be two different IPA alternatives?	2017 or earlier	Fixed	N/A	N/A
Add pronunciation diagrams to flashcards - Potential Anki issue with Korean writing: https://fluent-forever.com/forums/topic/cant-view-korean-characters-on-flashcard/	2017 or earlier	Not Fixed	Trainer was checked regarding this feedback, but the user feedback was deemed to be was mistaken, irrelevant, not worth fixing or already fixed.	N/A
I've noticed a small error in the IPA for two cards, 67 and 71. The IPA for "option 1" (the Korean) reads: sʰɯmini It should actually read sʰɯnimi (The audio is correct, it's just the IPA that's off.)	2017 or earlier	Fixed	N/A	N/A
I just downloaded the Korean trainer and saw a comment while looking through the read-me. He is right. Some Koreans distinguish between initial and non-initial nasal ㄴ and ㅁ comparably to how they distinguish between initial and non-initial stops ㄷ and ㅂ (and ㄱ and ㅈ). They pronounce the initial sounds stronger, which involves devoicing the stops and turning the nasals into prenasalized voiced stops (and the prenasalization can disappear). Just as 누구 'who?' can sound like *두구, 뭐 'what?' can sound like 뭐.Another place where you can hear a stop that isn't written is in double ㅆwhich can sound before a vowel like ㅆㄷ (not directly writable in Korean) i.e. strong Korean sibilant ㅆ plus stop ㄷ. A common example 있어요 'is' can sound like *있더요. Choo and O'Grady, Sounds of Korean is great for high-and mid-level pronunciation matters but tends to gloss over low-level ones. BTW I don't think learners have to imitate these pronunciations but they do need be ready for them when listening to a native Korean speaker. Another user who made the following comment: "Can you please clarify this, as it's not mentioned in your video nor anything I've read on Korean pronunciation: In many instances I've heard of a Korean saying "n" ㄴ at the beginning of a word, it almost sounds like an unaspirated "d". A common word that turns up in many Korean TV shows is 누구 = "who", which often sounds like "dugu", or at least that the speaker has a blocked nose."	2017 or earlier	Not Fixed	N/A	OK, regarding the two comments on Richard England's thing, I think it's super interesting but not something that has a place in the trainer or really in the videos (which are super complex already).

I'm running the latest version of Anki and I have installed both the Korean and Japanese pronunciation trainer decks. I installed the Korean deck first and customized the minimal pairs card template so that, on the card back (as the corresponding audio was played), "pronunciation 1" was highlighted in blue and "pronunciation 2" in red.* I later installed the Japanese deck and tweaked it so that "pronunciation 1" was highlighted in green and "pronunciation 2" in red. I then returned to the Korean deck and noted the following: - The Korean cards now showed a green left-hand pronunciation. - The note types shown for these cards in the browse view were now "Japanese Pronunciation - 1. Minimal Pairs-First Word" and "Japanese Pronunciation - 1. Minimal Pairs-Second Word" - (Note that the "Korean Pronunciation - 2. Picture Words" note type was still fine, and didn't change to "Japanese Pronunciation - 2. Picture Words". None of the other Korean types were affected either.) Subsequently I tried exporting my decks and deleting them along with the associated note types, then importing a clean copy of both trainers: - After I'd imported just the Korean deck, I saw the note types for the minimal pair cards as "Korean Pronunciation - 1. ..." as expected. - After I imported the Japanese deck, the "Korean Pronunciation - 1." note types vanished and all the Korean minimal pairs were labeled as "Japanese Pronunciation - 1. ..." even with no configuration changes to either deck. - After I deleted and reimported the Korean deck, the "Japanese Pronunciation - 1. ..." type had vanished and all the Japanese minimal pairs converted to "Korean Pronunciation - 1. ..." cards. Thankfully, there's a workaround: - If I add an unused, empty field (mine is called "Korean") to these note types before importing another pronunciation trainer, there's no collision and the Korean words continue to sit happily in their own note types. This seems like an Anki bug, frankly, but since I have no idea if Damien is planning to fix it or even whether he's aware of it,** you might want to work around it for your trainers by adding unused, empty fields named per language to each note template. Once more people experience the joy of learning a language ala Fluent Forever they'll doubtless come back for seconds, so I think you should plan for this scenario becoming more common. :-) P.S.: if you're curious, I found the workaround by looking through the .apkg file and noting that the only difference between the (broken) minimal pairs models and the (fine) Picture Words models was that the latter had an extra (kanji) field in Japanese. If you're *really* curious, you can poke around yourself - Anki's .apkg format is a zip bundle of card media plus a sqlite3 DB named collection.anki2, so if you unzip it into a folder you can actually browse through the data model in detail. Unfortunately the closest thing I found to documentation was here and here, so I'm a little fuzzy on what this stuff does. However, it does appear that the note types for each deck are specified as JSON in col.models.		Not Fixed	Trainer was checked regarding this feedback, but the user feedback was deemed to be was mistaken, irrelevant, not worth fixing or already fixed.	N/A