



Korean Language Class

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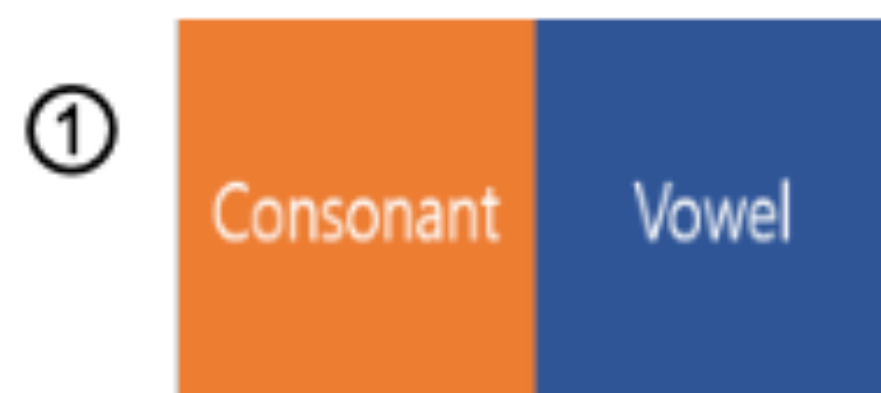
The form of Han-Gul

- When **vowel symbols** is the **right** of the **initial consonant symbol**
(1st **consonant** → 2nd **vowel**)
ex) 미 [Mi], 가 [Ga]
- When **vowel symbols** is. the **below** of the **initial consonant symbol**
(1st **consonant** → 2nd **vowel**)
ex) 노 [No], 그 [Geu], 뭉 [Mwo] 터
- If the syllable has a **consonant after a vowel symbols**, it is **always below**
(1st **consonant** → 2nd **vowel** → ((3rd **consonant** → 4th **consonant**)))
ex) 민 [Min], 녹 [Nok], 뭉 [Mwon], 흥 [Heuk]
- **Tip ! Minimum of structural symbols is 2 and maximum is 4**

The rule to make form of Han-Gul

1. Korean syllable does **not** start **with two consonant**
(1st **consonant** → 2nd **vowel** → ((3rd **consonant** → 4th **consonant**)))
ex) clip, ㄴ ㄹ (X)
2. Each syllable should look about **same size**, no matter how many symbols it contains.
ex) 나 [Na] | 흙 [Heuk] Soil
3. Han-gul follows the **spelling convention**, so Korean spelling do not change because it reads and sounds differently. SAME AS ENGLISH
ex) 여자 [Nueza] (O) 녀자 (X) Woman

Exercise 1. Which of the following combination of consonant and vowel symbol is NOT true?



The Korean grammatical structure

- **Subject-Object-Verb SOV patterns**

ex) 나는 밥을 먹는다 [na-neun bab-eul meog-neun-da]

I rice eat

- **Noun, adverbs, and number → verb and/or adjectives**

- **Order** would be change depending on **particles** (which always come after the noun)

ex) 점심을 lunch (objective particle) [eul]

민준이가 Min-jun (subjective particle) [i-ga]

식당에서 at restaurant (place particle) [e-seo]

- **Korean nouns can be freely arranged in a sentence = 100% SOV pattern (X)**

ex) 밥을 나는 먹는다. rice I eat (O) [bab-eul na-neun meog-neun-da]

나는 먹는다 밥을. I eat rice (X) [na-neun meog-neun-da bab-eul]

Exercise 2. Which of the following sentence of word order is NOT true?

- ① 점심을 앤드류가 집에서 먹어요 [Jeom·si·mul aen·deu·ryu·ga ji·be·seo meo·geo·yo] “Lunch Andrew home-at eats”
- ② 점심을 집에서 앤드류가 먹어요 [Jeom·si·mul ji·be·seo aen·deu·ryu·ga meo·geo·yo] “Lunch home-at Andrew eats”
- ③ 앤드류가 먹어요 점심을 집에서 [Aen·deu·ryu·ga meo·geo·yo jeom·si·mul ji·be·seo] “Andrew eat lunch at home”
- ④ 앤드류가 집에서 점심을 먹어요 [Aen·deu·ryu·ga ji·be·seo jeom·si·mul meo·geo·yo] “Andrew home-at lunch eats”
- ⑤ 앤드류가 점심을 집에서 먹어요 [Aen·deu·ryu·ga jeom·si·mul ji·be·seo meo·geo·yo] “Andrew lunch home-at eats”

The Korean grammatical structure

- Importance of elements
the head of the sentences < **the end** of the sentences
나는 **배고파** I am **hungry** [na-neun bae-go-pa]
- Omission happens according to the context
나는 배고파 I am hungry [na-neun bae-go-pa]
나는 (배고파) I am [na-neun] (**X**)
(나는) 배고파 hungry [bae-go-pa] (O)
- Still have a exception when they are indispensable

Exercise 3. Circle whether the following statement is True or False.

Korean sentences that have no verb or adjective but just a subject or an object are grammatically correct and natural in conversation. (T / F)

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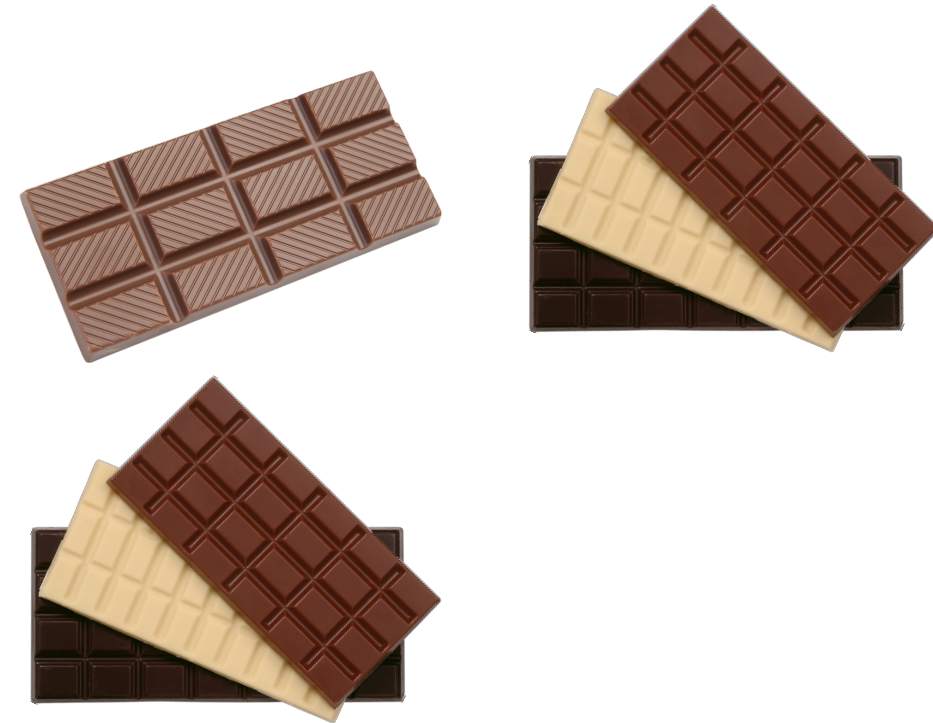
- **Noun, adverbs, and number** → **verb and/or adjectives**

The Korean Plural Expression

- Korean nouns are not specific about the number
Korean nouns do not have the grammatical category for number.
ex) chocolate, chocolates

ex) 초콜릿 [cho-kol-lit]

초콜릿**들** [cho-kol-lit-deul]



- Plurality suffix **들 [deul]**
ex) 계란**들** eggs**s** [gye-lan-**deul**]
토끼**들** rabbits**s** [to-kki-**deul**]

The Korean Plural Expression

- However **들** is not mandatory for making plurality.
Highlighting the plurality of noun.
Ex) 계란 = 계란들 eggs [gye-lan]. [gye-lan-deul]
토끼 = 토끼들 rabbits [to-kki]. [to-kki-deul]
- 저기 **토끼**가 있다 There is a rabbit, There are rabbits
[jeo-gi to-kki-ga iss-da]
저기 **토끼들**이 있다 There are rabbits
[jeo-gi to-kki-deul-i iss-da]



Exercise 4. Circle whether the following statement is True or False.

The noun 연필 [Yeon·pil] “pencil” can be translated into at least the following: pencil, a pencil, the pencil, some pencils, the pencils, pencils. (T / F)

The special ending form ㄷㅏ for verbs and adjectives

- The stems of verbs and adjectives **do not stand alone**,
always conjugated by various inflectional ending.
ex) 모으 (X) gather [mo-eu]
모으다 (O) gather [mo-eu-da]
- Special dictionary form ending **-다 [Da]**
- If you want to find the stem of a verb or an adjective → remove ㄷㅏ
ex) 잠자**다** sleep [Jam-ja-da] → 잠자 [Jam-ja]
예쁘**다** pretty [ye-ppeu-da] → 예쁘 [ye-ppeu]

The special ending form ㄷㅏ for verbs and adjectives

- 잠자다 [Jam-ja-da]
- 작다 [Jak-tta]
- 먹다 [Meok-tta]
- 입다 [Ip-tta]
- 걷다 [Geot-tta]
- 기쁘다. [Gi-ppeu-da]

Vocabulary

- 점심 [Jeom-sim] lunch
- 집 [Jip] home, house
- 먹다 [Muk-tta] eat
- 잠자다 [**Jam**·ja·da] sleep
- 작다 [**Jak**·tta] small
- 입다 [Lp-tta] wear
- 걷다 [Geot-tta] walk
- 기쁘다 [Gi-ppeu-da] happy
- 가다 [Ga-da] go
- 말고 [Mal-go] instead of
- 같이 [Ga-chi] together
- 식당 [Sik-ttang] restaurant
- 어디 [Eo-di] where
- 뭐 [Mwo] what, something
- 파스타 [Pa-seu-ta] pasta
- 쿠폰 [Ku-pon] coupon

Vocabulary

- 모으다 [Mo-eu-da] collect, gather
- 할인 [Ha-rin] discount
- 받다 [Bat-tta] get, take, revive
- ~ 수 있다 [Su-it-tta] be able to, can
- 할 수 있다 [hal su iss-da] can do

Question

“Why do you want to learn Korean?”

“What do you want me to teach for 5 mins break?”