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***Korean class week 8***

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# Grammar - palatalization

A phenomenon in which ㄷ, ㅌ [D/T] meets 'ㅣ' [i] vowels and turns into 'ㅈ, ㅊ' [J,Z/ CH]

ㄷ + ㅣ = ㅈ  
ㅌ + ㅣ = ㅊ

ㄷ

digeut  
[D/T]

+

ㅣ [i]

=

ㅈ

Jieut  
[J/Z]

ㅌ

tieut  
[T]

+

ㅣ [i]

=

ㅊ

chieut  
[CH]

Ex )

같이 [gat-i] together – 가치 [ga-chi]

밭이 [bat-i] The field – 바치 [ba-chi]

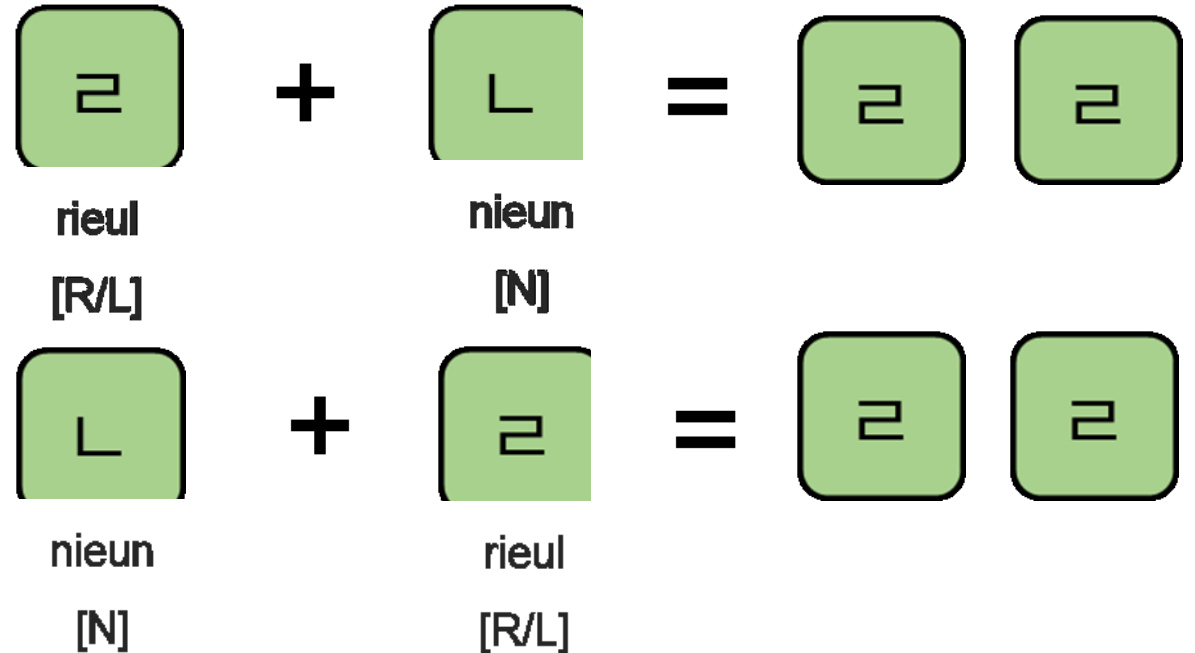
해돋이 [hae-dod-i] sunrise – 해돋이 [hae-do-ji]

# Grammar - liquidization

'L' [N] is pronounced as 'ㄹ' [R/L] in front or behind 'ㄹ'

ㄹ + L = ㄹㄹ

L + ㄹ = ㄹㄹ



## 1) ㄹ + L

칼날[kal-nal] knife – 칼랄 [kal-lal]

설날[sul-nal] New years day – 설랄 [sul-lal]

## 2) L + ㄹ

난로[nan-lo] stove – 날로[nal-lo]

온라인 [on-la-in] online – 올라인 [ol-la-in]

논리 [non-li] logic – 놀리[nol-li]

## Grammar - nasalization

A phenomenon in which consonants other than the original nasal sounds are changed to nasal sounds (ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅇ) under the influence of neighboring nasal sounds

1) 'ㅂ, ㄷ, ㄱ' + 'ㄴ' → [ㄴ, ㄴ, ㅇ]

2) 'ㄹ, ㅇ' + 'ㄴ' → [ㄴ, ㅇ] + [ㄴ]

3) 'ㅂ, ㄷ, ㄱ' + 'ㄴ' → 'ㅂ, ㄷ, ㄱ' + [ㄴ] → [ㄴ, ㄴ, ㅇ] + [ㄴ]

Ex )

1) 국물 : soup – 궁물[gung-mul] / 닫는 : close – 단는[dan-neun] / 밥물 : ricewater – 밤물 [bam-mul]

2) 대통령 : president – 대통녕[dae-tong-nyeong] / 담력 : courage – 담녁[dam-nyeok]

3) 국립 : national – 국닙 – 궁닙[gung-nip] / 섭리 : providence – 섭니- 섬니 [sum-ni]

## Caution!

When you write, you must use **original word** !  
These grammatical rules are only used when you **speak**.

같이 (0) – together  
가치 (X)

대통령 (0) – president  
대통령 (X)

국물 (0) – soup  
궁물 (X)

설날 (0) – New year's day  
설랄 (X)

온라인 (0) – On-line  
올라인 (X)

## Key sentences- In café & restaurant

### 1. 물 한 잔 주시겠어요?

“Could I have a glass of water?”

[mul han-jan ju-si-ge-sseo-yo?]

:→(what) (how many)잔 (action/verb)시겠어요?

### 2. 냅킨은 어디 있나요?

“Where is the napkin?”

[naeb-kin-eun eo-di it-na-yo?]

:→(what)은/는 어디 (action/verb)나요?

### 3. 오늘, 카페에서 과제를 했어요.

today”

[o-neul ka-pe-e-seo gwa-ge-reul hae-sseo-yo.]

:→(when), (where)에서 (what)을/를 (action/verb)

## Key sentences- In café & restaurant

### 1. 아메리카노 두 잔 이랑 초콜렛 마카롱 하나 주세요.

“(Give me) two glasses of Americano and one chocolate macaron”

[a-me-li-ka-no du-jan-i-lang cho-kol-let ma-ka-long ha-na ju-se-yo.]

:→ (what) (how many)잔 이랑 (what)(how many) (action/verb)세요.

### 2. 화장실이 어디 있는지 알 수 있을까요?

“Can I know where the toilet is?”

[hwa-jang-sil-i eo-di it-neun-ji al-su-i-sseul-kka-yo?]

:→(where)이/가 어디 (action/verb)는지 (action/verb) 수 있을까요?

### 3. 너는 뭐 주문 할래?

“What do you want to order?”

[neo-neun mwo-ju-mun-hal lae?]

:→(who)은/는 뭐 (action/verb)할래?



## Key sentences- In café & restaurant

### 1. 남은 음식 포장해주세요.

“Please pack the leftovers.”

[nam-eun eum-sik po-jang-hae-ju-se-yo.]

:→(what) (action/verb)세요

### 2. 어떤 메뉴가 제일 인기 많나요?

“Which menu is the most popular?”

[eo-tteon me-nyu-ga je-il in-gi man-na-yo?]

:→ 어떤 (what)이/가 제일 인기 (action/verb)나요?

### 3. 피클이랑 김치 더 주시겠어요?

“Would you please give more pickle and kimchi?”

[pi-keul-i-lang gim-chi deo ju-si-ge-sseo-yo?]

:→(what)(이)랑 (what) 더 (action/verb) 시겠어요?

# Key sentences- private question

## 1. 가족은 몇 분이나 됩니까?

How many people are there in your family?

[ga-jok-eun myeot bun-i-na doem-ni-kka?]

→(noun)은 몇 (counter)이나 됩니까?

## 2. 남편은 무슨 일을 하세요? (= 남편의 직업이 뭐예요?)

What does your husband do for a living? (=what is your husband's job?)

[nam-pyeon-eun mu-seun i-reul ha-se-yo?] / [nam-pyeon-ui jik-eop-i mwo-ye-yo?]

→(noun)은 무슨 (noun)을 하세요?

## 3. 아들은 둘이고 딸은 없습니다.

I have two sons, but no girls.

[a-deu-reun du-ri-go tta-reun eop-seum-ni-da.]

→(noun)은 (number)고 (noun)은 (number)입니다.

## 4. 기혼입니다. / 미혼입니다.

I'm married. / I'm single. → (noun)입니다.

[gi-hon-im-ni-da. / mi-hon-im-ni-da.]

+ 결혼 했어요. [gyeo-lon hae-sseo-yo.] : I'm married

결혼 안 했어요. [gyeo-lon an hae-sseo-yo.] : I'm not married.

결혼 [gyeo-lon] : marriage

## Key sentences- private question

### 1. 나이를 여쭙봐도 될까요?

May I ask your age?

[na-i-reul yeo-jjwo-bwa-do doel-kka-yo?]

→(noun)을 여쭙봐도 될까요?

### 2. 당신의 종교는 뭐니까?

What's your religion?

[dang-sin-ui jong-gyo-neun mwom-ni-kka?]

→당신의 (noun)은 뭐니까?

### 3. 저는 기독교 신자입니다.

I'm a Christian.

[jeo-neun gi-dok-gyo sin-ja-im-ni-da.]

→저는 (religion) 신자입니다.

## Key sentences- private question

1. 전주에서 태어나 서울에서 자랐습니다.

I was born in Jeonju and raised in Seoul.

[Jeonjueseo taeona seoureseo jaratseumnida]

→(place)에서 (verb) (place)에서 (verb).

2. 어느 학교 나오셨나요?

Which school did you graduate from?

[eoneu hakgyo naosyeonnayo]

→ 어느 (noun) (verb)?

3. 교육학을 전공하고 있습니다.

I'm majoring in education.

[gyoyukageul jeongonghago itseumnida]

1. 심리학과 - Department of psychology
2. 체육학과 (스포츠)- sports faculty
3. 언어학과 - Department of linguistics
4. 국제학과 - Department of International
5. 법학과 - Department of law
6. 경영학과 - Department of Business Administration
7. 경제학과 - Department of Economics

# Key sentences- Time & Date

## 1. 몇 시에 만날까요?

What time shall we meet?

[myeot si-e man-nal-kka-yo?]

→ 몇 시에 (verb)?

## 2. 6시 45분이에요.

It's quarter to seven.

[yeo-seot-si sa-sib-o-bun-i-e-yo.]

→ (number)시 (number)분이에요.

## 3. 오늘이 무슨 요일이죠?

What day is it today?

[o-neu-ri mu-seun yo-il-i-jyo?]

→ (noun)이 무슨 요일이죠?

## Key sentences- Time & Date

### 1. 생일이 언제십니까?

When is your birthday?

[saeng-i-ri eon-je-sim-ni-kka?]

→(noun)이 언제입(십)니까?

### 2. 다음 모임은 7월 15일 화요일입니다.

The next meeting will be on Tuesday, July 15th.

[da-eum mo-im-eun chil-wol sib-o-il hwa-yo-il-im-ni-da.]

→(noun)은 (number)월 (number)일 (day)입니다.

### 3. 우리 휴가가 언제 시작이지?

When does our vacation start?

[u-ri hyu-ga-ga eon-je si-jag-i-ji?]

→(noun)이/가 언제 (verb)?

## Key sentences- Time & Date

### 1. 언제 서울에 도착했습니까?

When did you arrive in Seoul?

[eon-je seo-u-re do-chak-haet-seum-ni-kka?]

→언제 (noun)에 (verb)?

### 2. 가장 편한 시간은 언제세요?

When is the most convenient time for you?

[ga-jang pyeon-han si-ga-neun eon-je-se-yo?]

→(adj) 시간은 언제세요?

### 3. 벌써 6시가 넘었어요.

It's already after six.

[beol-sseo yeo-seot-si-ga neom-eo-sseo-yo.]

→벌써 (time)이/가 넘었어요.

## Key sentences- In school

### 1. 전공 수업 건물을 찾아가려면 어디로 가야하나요?

“Where should I go to find the major class building?”

[jeon-gong su-eop geon-mu-reul cha-ja-ga-ryeo-myeon eo-di-ro ga-ya-ha-na-yo?]

:→(where) 을 찾아가려면 어디로 가야하나요?

### 2. 학생 식당에 가서 점심 먹자.

“Let’s have a lunch in student cafeteria”

[hak-saeng sik-dang-e ga-seo jeom-sim-meok-ja.]

:→(where)에 가서 점심 먹자.

### 3. 이번 학기에 몇학점 들어?

“How many credits do you take this semester?”

[i-beon hak-gi-e myeot hak-jeom deu-reo?]

:→(when)에 몇 학점 들어?



## Key sentences- In school

### 1. 과제 제출일이 언제까지야?

“When is the dead-line of assignment?”

[gwa-je je-chu-ril-i eon-je-kka-ji-ya?]

:→(what)이 언제까지야?

### 2. 장학금을 받으려면 어떤 기준을 충족해야 하나요?

“Which criteria should be met to get a scholarship?”

[jang-hak-geum-eul ba-deu-ryeo-myeon eo-tteon gi-jun-eul chung-jok-hae-ya-ha-na-yo?]

:→(what)을 받으려면 어떤 기준을 충족해야 하나요?

### 3. 오늘 팀풀하러 가야해.

“I have to go to the team meeting today.”

[o-neul tim-peul-ha-reo ga-ya-hae.]

:→(when) (what)하러 가야해

## Key sentences- In school

### 1. 오늘 같이 과제 할래?

“Do you want to work together today?”

[o-neul ga-chi gwa-je hal-lae?]

:→(when) 같이 (what)할래?

### 2. 수업 끝나고 아르바이트 가야해.

“I have to go for part time job after class.”

[su-eop kkeun-na-go a-reu-ba-i-teu ga-ya-hae.]

:→(what) 끝나고 (where)가야해.

### 3. 시험 끝나고 술 마시러 가자.

“Let’s go drink after the exam.”

[si-heom kkeun-na-go sul-ma-si-reo ga-ja.]

:→(what) 끝나고 술 마시러 가자.

# Korean culture – University life

## To enter University

- **수능**(su-neung) : university entrance examination system in Korea
- Every November 3<sup>rd</sup> week's Thursday is the 수능 day.
- In Korea, University level is very important to get job, meet and judge people.
- Universities in Seoul are regarded as high level.
- Every students study hard to enter the “in Seoul” university.



## *Korean culture – University life*

### **Drama**

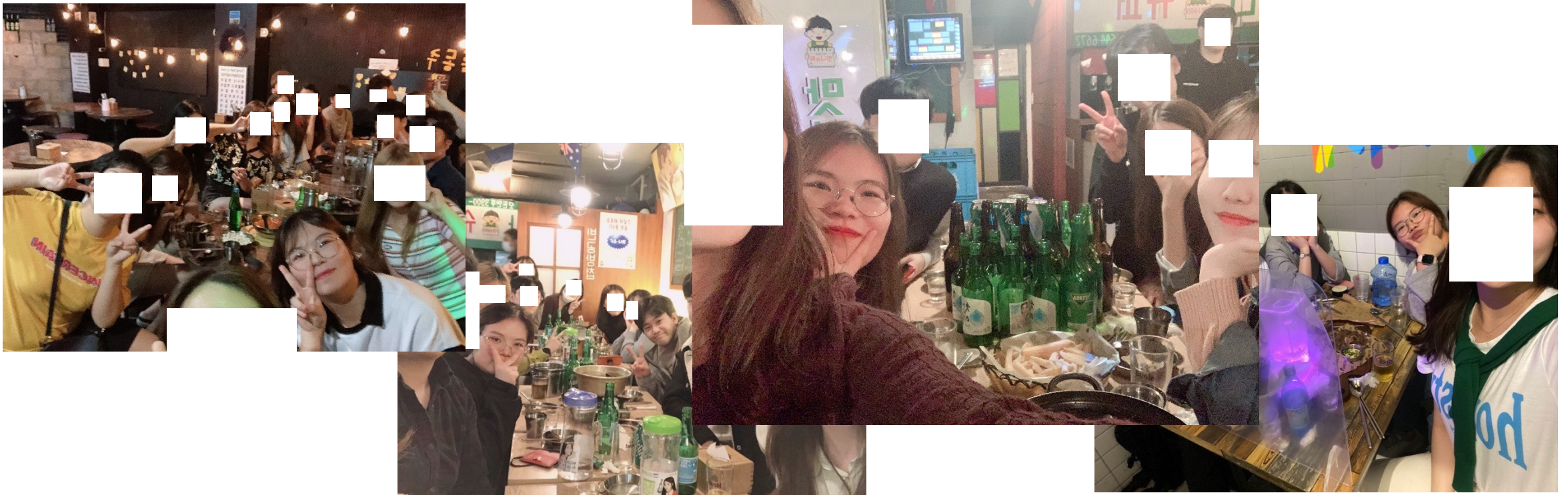
- It shows the university entrance examination system in Korea and the daily life of students.
- Exciting family history of the rich people.
- Available on Netflix.



# *Korean culture – University life*

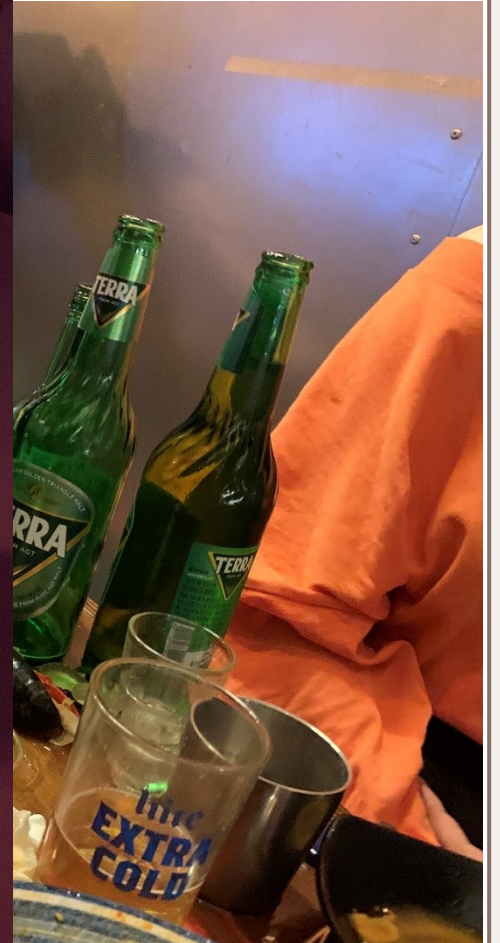
## **University life (Alcohol)**

- We drinks a lot of alcohol after entering University.
- Because the age which can drink alcohol in Korea is 20.



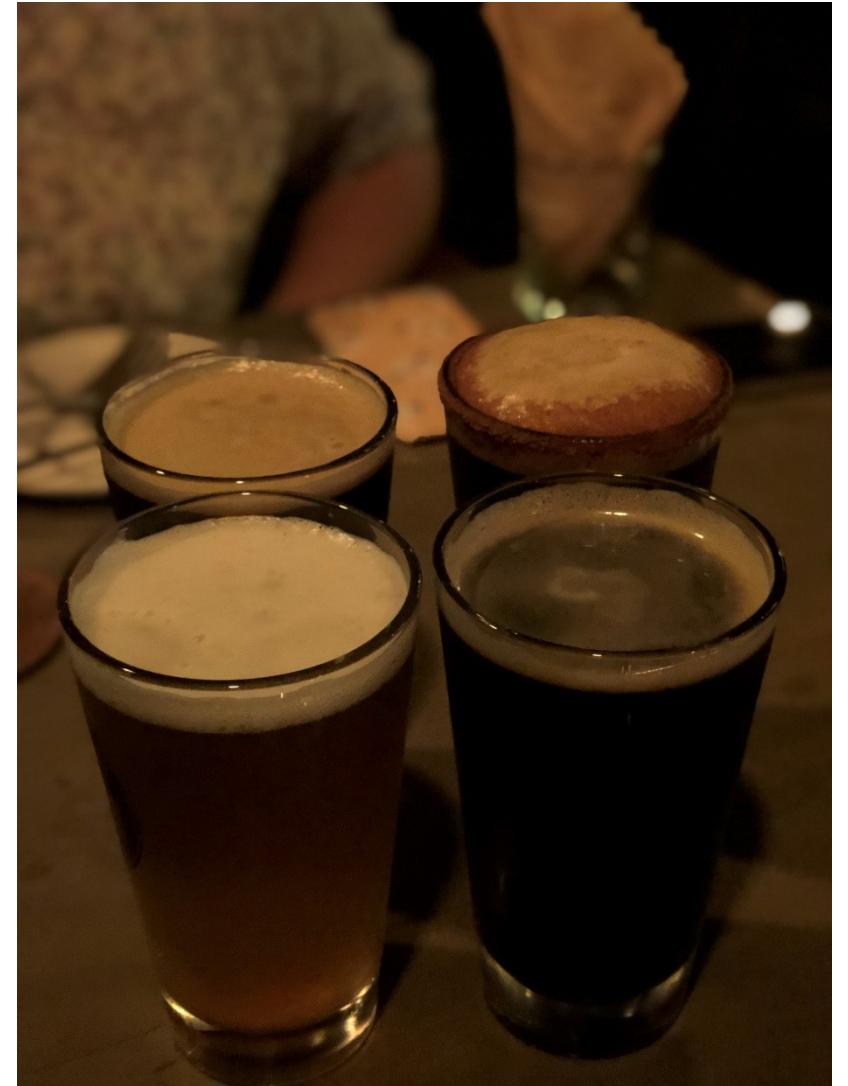
# *Korean culture – University life*

## **Soju**



# Korean culture – University life

## Beer



## *Korean culture – University life*

### **막걸리(Mak-geol-li)**





# With a lot of food : 안주(an-ju)



## Korean culture – University life



- Someone who is senior than you pour alcohol, you have to grab the glass by hands (polite)
- It's not good to pour your glass by yourselves.



- If there are elder person in front of you, it's manner to turn around your head and drink.

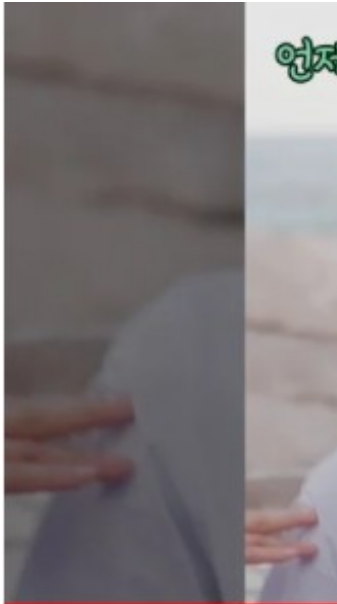
**But these manners are more important at work life**

# Korean culture – University life

## Alcohol game

- We have a lot of alcohol game.

좋아 게임 (jo-



geong ge-im)



# Korean culture

## Alcohol game

딸기 게임 (ddal-gi ge-im, strawberry game)



<https://youtu.be/ZIW6vuvTGWk?t=1021>

베스킨라빈스 31 게임



[https://youtu.be/V5grR9UR\\_qo?t=32](https://youtu.be/V5grR9UR_qo?t=32)

# Korean culture

## Alcohol game

레코드판 게임 (re-co-deu-pan ge-im)



<https://youtu.be/gIZAkLHJmJ8?t=627>

## Today's K-Pop

### 하이라이트(Highlight) – 불어온다(Blowing)



<https://youtu.be/5Kdl9uOmj34>

## *Additional information*

**Thank you guys with our Korean class 😊**

**And these are our Instagram id!**

**If you want to ask something about Korea and Korean(words, speaking, etc) just contact us!!**

**We wish that you guys all have good luck at exam!**

**Plus have a nice Christmas :D**

**I hope we can see again!**

**Yery : @yeri\_307**

**Ye-eun : @yen.speical**

Yery Kim  
Yeeun Kim

**Thank you**  
**감사합니다**