



Korean class
Week 6

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1. Number
2. Propositional particles
3. Past and future expression
4. Korean culture
5. Today's K-pop



Number	Korean	Pronunciation	숫자	한국어	Pronunciation
1	일	il	20	이십	isib
2	이	i	30	삼십	samsib
3	삼	sam	40	사십	sasib
4	사	sa	50	오십	osib
5	오	o	60	육십	yugsib
6	육	Yug	70	칠십	chilsib
7	칠	chil	80	팔십	palsib
8	팔	pal	90	구십	gusib
9	구	gu	100	백	baeg
10	십	sib	잘 했어요! GOOD!		

1. Chinese number

0 : 영 [yeong] / **공 [gong]**

22 이십이 [i-sib-i]

78 칠십팔 [chil-sib-pal]

141 백사십일 [baek-sa-sib-il]

300 삼백 [sam-baek]



1. Chinese number

0 : 공 [gong]

1000 : 천 [cheon]

10,000 : 만 [man]

100,000 : 십만 [sib-man]

1,000,000 : 백만 [baek-man]

100,000,000 : 억 [eok]

1,000,000,000 : 십억 [sib-eok]

Trillion : 조 [jo]

+

원 [won]

1. Number



2. Korean number

Number	Korean	Pronunciation
1	하나	Ha-na
2	둘	Dul
3	셋	Set
4	넷	Net
5	다섯	Da-seot
6	여섯	Yeo-seot
7	일곱	il-gob
8	여덟	Yeo-deol
9	아홉	A-hop
10	열	yeol

Number	Korean	Pronunciation
0	영	Yeong
20	스물	Seu-mul
30	서른	Seo-reun
40	마흔	Ma-heun
50	쉰	shin
60	예순	Ye-sun
70	일흔	il-heun
80	여든	Yeo-deun
90	아흔	A-heun



1. Chinese number

- **Counting number**
- **Date : day, month, year**
ex) 4th : 사일[sa-il], 12nd : 십이일[sib-i-il]
- **Phone number**
ex) 010-6372-0819 / 776-079-455

2. Korean number

- **Counting number**
- **Counting age**
- **Counting materials (paper, piece, things, etc)**

1. Number



Words related with Date

월요일	Monday	토요일	Saturday
화요일	Tuesday	일요일	Sunday
수요일	Wednesday	일주일	week
목요일	Thursday	평일	weekday
금요일	Friday	주말	weekend

Day : 일 [il]

Day of the week: 요일 [yoil]

Week : 주 [ju]



Words related with Date

- **Monday** = 월요일 [Wor-yo-il] / [Wo-ryo-il]
- **Tuesday** = 화요일 [Hwa-yo-il]
- **Wednesday** = 수요일 [Su-yo-il]
- **Thursday** = 목요일 [Mok-yo-il] / [Mo-gyo-il]
- **Friday** = 금요일 [Kum-yo-il] / [geu-myoo-il]
- **Saturday** = 토요일 [To-yo-il]
- **Sunday** = 일요일 [il-yo-il] / [i-ryo-il]



Day of week

Weekday = 평일 [Pyeong-il]

Weekend = 주말 [Ju-mal]

A Week = 일주일 [il-ju-il]



Month : 월[wol]

January = 1월 [il-wol]

February = 2월 [i-wol]

March = 3월 [sam-wol]

April = 4월 [sa-wol]

May = 5월 [o-wol]

June = 6월 [yu-wol]

July = 7월 [chil-wol]

August = 8월 [pal-wol]

September = 9월 [gu-wol]

October = 10월 [si-wol]

November = 11월 [sib-il-wol]

December = 12월 [sib-i-wol]



Number



Requires **transformation**
of Korean native
language numbers

살 [sal] : age

개 [gae] : things

장 [jang] : sheet

조각 [jo-gak] : piece



2. Korean number

Number	Korean	Pronunciation
1	한	Han
2	두	Du
3	세	Se
4	네	Ne
5	다섯	Da-seot
6	여섯	Yeo-seot
7	일곱	il-gob
8	여덟	Yeo-deol
9	아홉	A-hop
10	열	yeol

Number	Korean	Pronunciation
0	영	Yeong
20	스무	Seu-mu
30	서른	Seo-reun
40	마흔	Ma-heun
50	쉰	shin
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70	일흔	il-heun
80	여든	Yeo-deun
90	아흔	A-heun

1. Number



counter	kinds of things counted	examples of counting
명 [myeong]	persons	한 명, 두 명, 세 명, ... 열 명, ... [han myeong, du myeong, se myeong, ... yeol myeong, ...]
사람 [saram]	persons	한 사람, 두 사람, 세 사람, ... 다섯 사람, ... [han saram, du saram, se saram, ... daseon saram, ...]
마리 [mari]	animals	한 마리, 두 마리, 세 마리, ... 열 네 마리, ... [han mari, du mari, se mari, ... yeol ne mari, ...]
송이 [songi]	flowers	한 송이, 두 송이, 세 송이, ... 열 송이, ... [han songi, du songi, se songi, ... yeol songi, ...]
다발 [dabal]	bunches (of flowers)	한 다발, 두 다발, 세 다발, ... 열 다발, ... [han dabal, du dabal, se dabal, ... yeol dabal, ...]
그루 [geuru]	trees	한 그루, 두 그루, 세 그루, ... 열 네 그루, ... [han geuru, du geuru, se geuru, ... yeol ne geuru, ...]
조각 [jogak]	slices	한 조각, 두 조각, 세 조각, ... 다섯 조각, ... [han jogak, du jogak, se jogak, ... daseon jogak, ...]
개 [gae]	items, units	한 개, 두 개, 세 개, ... 열 개, ... [han gae, du gae, se gae, ... yeol gae, ...]
살 [sal]	years of age	한 살, 두 살, 세 살, ... 서른 두 살, ... [han sal, du sal, se sal, ... seoreun du sal, ...]
번 [beon]	times	한 번, 두 번, 세 번, ... 여섯 번, ... [han beon, du beon, se beon, ... yeoseon beon, ...]



1 years old : 한 살 [han-sal]

2 years old : 두 살 [du-sal]

3 years old : 세 살 [se-sal]

4 years old : 네 살 [ne-sal]

20 years old : 스무 살 [seu-mu-sal]

Q. How old are you? 너 몇 살이야? [neo myeot-sal-i-ya?]

A. I'm 22 years old. 나는 스물 두살이야. [na-neun seu-mul-du-sal-i-ya.]



1 thing : 한 개 [han-gae]

2 things : 두 개 [du-gae]

3 things : 세 개 [se-gae]

4 things : 네 개 [ne-gae]

20 things : 스무 개 [seu-mu-gae]

Two apples please : 사과 **두 개** 주세요. [sa-gwa du-gae ju-se-yo.]

How much is four chocolates? : 초콜릿 **네 개** 얼마예요? [cho-kol-lit ne-gae eol-ma-ye-yo?]



1 sheet of paper : 한 장 [han-jang]

2 sheets of paper : 두 장 [du-jang]

3 sheets of paper : 세 장 [se-jang]

4 sheets of paper : 네 장 [ne-jang]

20 sheets of paper : 스무 장 [seu-mu-jang]

I have to write a report for today's assignment.

: 오늘 과제로 보고서 한 장 써야해.

[o-neul gwa-je-ro bo-go-seo han-jang sseo-ya-hae.]



3. Count the order Number + (번)째 [(beon)-jjae]

Number	Korean	Pronunciation
1st	첫(번)째	Cheot-(beon)-jjae
2nd	두(번)째	Du-(beon)-jjae
3rd	세(번)째	Se-(beon)-jjae
4th	네(번)째	Ne-(beon)-jjae
5th	다섯(번)째	Da-seot-(beon)-jjae
6th	여섯(번)째	Yeo-seot-(beon)-jjae
7th	일곱(번)째	il-gob-(beon)-jjae
8th	여덟(번)째	Yeo-deol-(beon)-jjae
9th	아홉(번)째	A-hop-(beon)-jjae
10th	열(번)째	yeol-(beon)-jjae

2. Propositional particles



Objective making particles

을[eul] / 를[leul]



Words ending with a consonant + -을

Words ending with a vowel + -를

2. Propositional particles



Examples

✓ 거울[geo-ul] + 을[eul]

=mirror

✓ 나무[na-mu] + 를[leul]

=tree

✓ 나[na] + 를[leul]

=me

✓ 기차를 봐요 ! [gi-cha-leul bwo-yo] = **Look at the train !**

=train

3. Past and Future expression



Present

Drop the last letter ‘다[da]’

Verb stems of the verbs

가다 [ga-da] = to go → 가 [ga]

먹다 [meok-da] = to eat → 먹 [meok]

자다 [ja-da] = to sleep → 자 [ja]

때리다 [ttae-ri-da] = to hit → 때리 [ttae-ri]

웃다 [ut-da] = to laugh → 웃 [ut]

3. Past and Future expression



Past

가

Verb stem
Go/[ga]

Pre-final
ending
which
represents
tense

다

Ending of
the word
[da]



-았-[at] / -었-[eot]

1. Verb stems ending with vowels **ㅏ [o] or ㅑ [a]** + **았 [at]**

2. Verb stems ending with vowels **OTHER THAN ㅏ or ㅑ** + **었 [eot]**

3. Verb stem **하** + **였 [yeot]**

3. Past and Future expression



Past

?

Verb stem

-았- / -었-
[at] [eot]

Polite ending

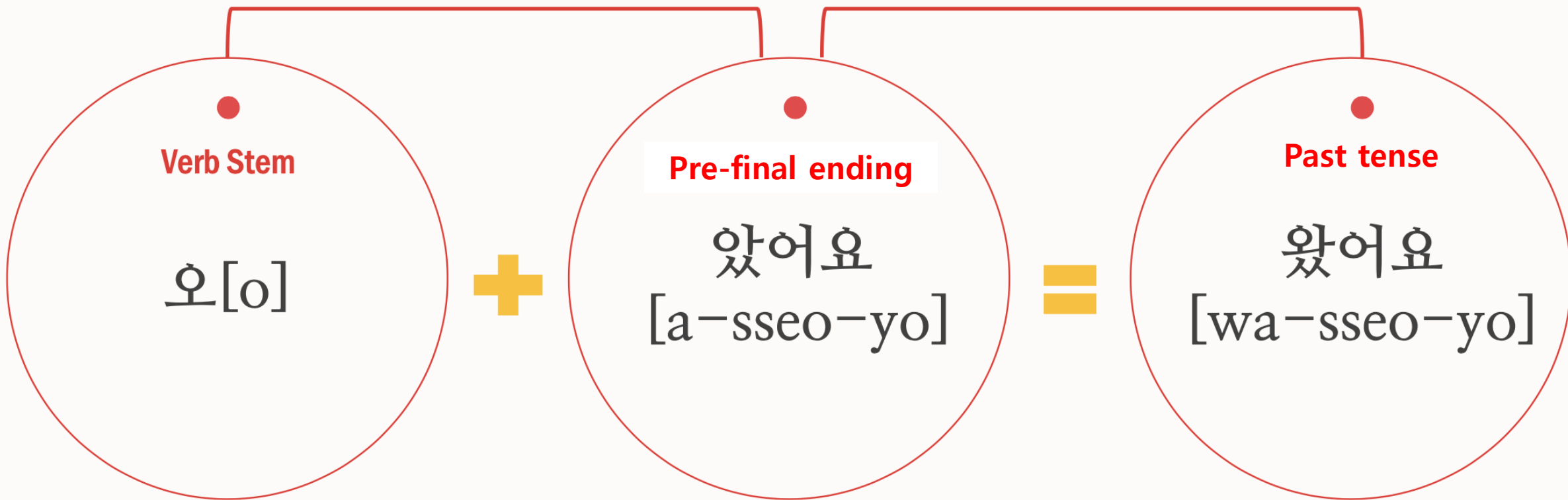
어요

Ending of
the word
[eo-yo]

3. Past and Future expression



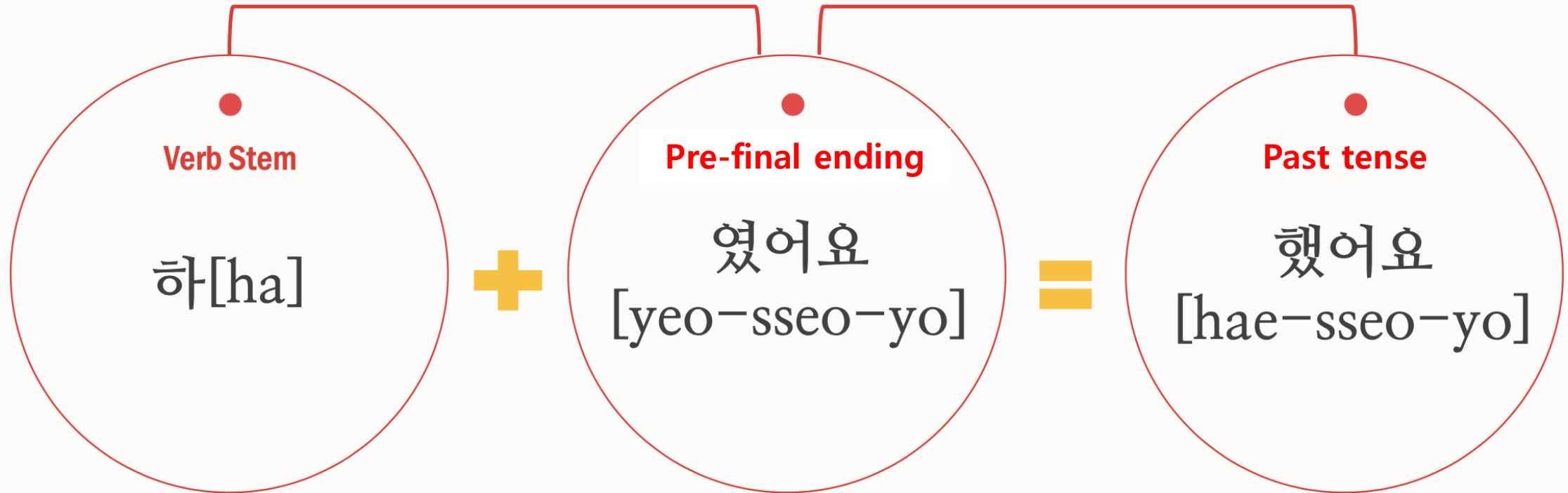
오다[o-da] = to come



3. Past and Future expression



하다[ha-da] = to do



3. Past and Future expression



먹다[meok-da] = to eat

Verb Stem

먹[meok]

Present tense

먹어요
[meo-geo-yo]

Past tense

먹었어요
[meo-geo-
-sseo-yo]

3. Past and Future expression



놀다[nol-da] = to play, to hang out

●
Verb Stem

놀[nol]

●
Present tense

놀아요
[no-ra-yo]

●
Past tense

놀았어요
[no-ra-sseo-yo]

3. Past and Future expression



기다리다[gi-da-ri-da] = to wait

Verb Stem

기다리
[gi-da-ri]

Present tense

기다려요
[gi-da-ryeo-yo]

리[ri] + 어[eo]
= 려[ryeo]

Past tense

기다렸어요
[gi-da-ryeo-
sseo-yo]

리[ri] + 었[eot]
= 렸[ryeot]

3. Past and Future expression



쓰다[sseu-da] = to write

●
Verb Stem

쓰[sseu]

●
Present tense

써요
[sseo-yo]

●
Past tense

썼어요
[sseo-sseo-yo]

3. Past and Future expression



Dialogue

Sana : **What did you do last weekend?**

= **지난 주말에 뭐했어?**

[ji-nan ju-mal-e mwo-hae-sseo?]

Jin : **I watched a movie with my friend.**

= **나 친구랑 영화 봤어.**

[na chin-gu-rang yeong-hwa-bwa-sseo]



Dialogue

Sana : **What's the title of movie?**

= 영화 제목이 뭐야?

[yeong-hwa jae-mok-I mwo-ya?]

Jin : **Parasite! Have you watched this movie?**

= 기생충! 너 이 영화 봤어?

[gi-saeng-chung! Neo I yeong-hwa bwa-sseo?]



Dialogue

Sana : **No, I haven't seen it yet.**

=아니, 아직 안 봤어.

[a-ni, a-jik an bwa-sseo]

Jin : **Really? It's really fun.**

=정말? 그거 정말 재미있어.

[jeong-mal? Geu-geo jung-mal jae-mi-i-sseo]



Future

If you want to make a future expression,
add **-ㄹ 거야/거다** to verb's ending

= will

3. Past and Future expression



Future

가다[ga-da]= go

- Verb stem

가
[ga]

+ -르거다 =
[geo-da]

- Future tense

갈 거다
[gal-geo-da]



Future

뛰다 [ddwi-da] = run

- Verb stem

뛰
[ddwi]

+ -**러**거다 =
[geo-da]

- Future tense

뛰^ㄹ 거다
[ddwil-geo-
da]



Future

하다 [ha-da] = do

- Verb stem

하
[ha]

+ -**르거다** =
[geo-da]

- Future tense

할 거다
[hal-geo-da]

3. Past and Future expression



Future

공부하다 [gong-bu-ha-da] = study

- Verb stem

공부하
[gong-bu-
ha]

+ -**러**거다 =
[geo-da]

- Future tense

공부 할 거다
[gong-bu-
hal-geo-da]

3. Past and Future expression



Future

놀다 [noI-da] = play, hang out

- Verb stem

놀
[noI]

+ -**르거다** =
[geo-da]

- Future tense

놀 거다
[noI-geo-da]

3. Past and Future expression



Future

움직이다 [um-jik-i-da] = **move**

- Verb stem

움직이
[um-jik-i]

+ **-러거다** =
[geo-da]

- Future tense

움직일 거다
[um-jik-il-
geo-da]



Future

자다 [ja-da] = sleep

- Verb stem

자
[ja]

+ -**러**거다 =
[geo-da]

- Future tense

잘 거다
[jal-geo-da]

3. Past and Future expression



Dialogue

Yoongi : 너 내일 뭐해?
[neo-nae-il mwo-hae?]
=**What will you do tomorrow?**

Jenny : 나 내일 프라하 갈 거야.
[na nae-il peu-ra-ha gal-geo-ya]
=**I will go to Prague tomorrow.**

4. Korean culture



1. A title for others

In English, “you” is used to call other people regardless of age or status, **but** there are several types of titles in Korea

	Older people	Younger people
woman	언니 [eon-ni] (younger girl to older girl) 누나 [nu-na] (younger boy to older sister)	여동생 [yeo-dong-saeng]
man	형 [hyung] (younger boy to older boy) 오빠 [o-bba] (younger sister to older brother)	남동생 [nam-dong-saeng]

But usually
call their
name



2. Dating culture

1. Koreans go on blind dates a lot
2. After a blind date, they usually in a relationship after meeting 4-5 times
3. If a stranger approaches you suddenly, they will be wary
4. It's quite rude to date someone else when you're meeting one person
5. Because they prefer clear relationships, they need clear words when starting a relationship
6. From the day they started dating, they start counting, and 100 unit days are important days for couples. (But couples who date for a long time sometimes skip them)

4. Korean culture



3. Military

- Korea is a divided country.
- Most men in South Korea have to go to the military for 18 months

곰신 [gom-sin]

"Gomsin" is a popular phrase on the internet. It means shortening rubber shoes.

Also, “꽃신“[kkot-shin] means that a girl who has been waiting for 18 months and the boyfriend will be discharged from the military

“Wearing flower shoes.”



5. Today's K-Pop



Twice (트와이스) – Cheer up

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Kg4yomNEgs>



.Thank you.