KOREAN CLASS

WEEK 6

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- Korea's Culture

• Korean Numbers

• **Sino-Korean Numbers**

• **Native-Korean Numbers**

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!	

**Things With Counters
(5 flowers) ➜**

*==**How about Time??**==
➜ (**Native Number**) 시 **[si]**
   (**Sino Number**) 분 **[bun]**

Ex. 11:55
• **10+1+si,**
  열(yeol)+한(han) 시(si)
• **50+5+bun**
  오십(osib)+오(o) 분(bun)

1	하나(한)	Hana(Han)
2	둘(두)	Dul(Du)
3	셋(세)	Set(Se)
4	넷(네)	Net(Ne)
5	다섯	Daseot
6	여섯	Yeoseot
7	일곱	Ilgob
8	여덟	Yeodeol
9	아홉	Ahop
10	열	Yeol
20	스물	Seumul
30	서른	Seoreun
40	마흔	Maheun
50	쉰	Swin
60	예순	Yesun
70	일흔	Ilheun
80	여든	Yeodeun
90	아흔	Ahuen

- **counter**

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, . . .]

English (number + word)

- **Two** students
- **One** person
- **Five** roses
- **Three** times
- **Six** pinetrees
- **Fourty-seven** slices
- **Fifty-three** chocolates
- **86** years old

[Changing with Counters]
1) 하나(hana) + (Counter) ➔ 한 (Han)
2) 둘(dul) + (Counter) ➔ 두 (Du)
3) 셋(set) + (Counter) ➔ 세 (Se)
4) 넷(net) + (Counter) ➔ 네 (Ne)

[Combination]
Ex. 17 = 10+7 ➔ 열(yeol) + 일곱(ilgop)
Ex. 89 = 80+9 ➔
여든(yeodeun)+아홉(ahop)

Korean (*word* + number + counter)

- 학생 두 명 [hak-saeng du myeong]
- 한 사람 [han sa-ram]
- 장미 다섯 송이 [jang-mi daseot song-i]
- 세 번 [se beon]
- 소나무 여섯 그루 [so-na-mu yeoseot geuru]
- 마흔일곱 조각 [ma-heun il-gop jo-gak]
- 초콜릿 쉰세 개 [(chocolate) swin se gae]
- 여든여섯 살 [yeo-deun yeo-seot sal]

*BE CAREFUL! Counters are not in English.

Native-Korean Numbers

1	하나(한)	Hana(Han)
2	둘(두)	Dul(Du)
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- **Question word**

몇 명? [myeot myeong]	"How many people?"	몇 병? [myeot byeong]	"How many bottles?"
몇 개? [myeot gae]	"How many items?"	몇 권? [myeot gwon]	"How many books?"
몇 시? [myeot si]	"What time?"	몇 월? [myeot wol]	"What month?"
몇 살? [myeot sal]	"How old?"	몇 층? [myeot cheung]	"What floor?"

• Question word [몇]

Basic Form: 몇 [myeot] + (Counter)

몇 [myeot]

- When we do not know the number of persons or objects, we use '몇' to ask the number.
- Related to numbers
- Similar to 'How Many'

- Counters are always behind it
- It doesn't always have to be in front of the sentences.

- **What time** shall we meet?
  ➔ 몇 시에 만날까요?
  [myeot sie mannalkkayo?]

- **What time** shall we eat dinner?
  ➔ 몇 시에 저녁 먹을까?
  [myeot sie jeonyeok meogeulkka?]

- **How many** credits do you take this semester?
  이번 학기에 몇 학점 들어?
  [ibeon hakgie myeot hakjeom deureo?]

몇 명?	"How many people?"	몇 병?	"How many bottles?"
[myeot myeong]		[myeot byeong]	
몇 개?	"How many items?"	몇 권?	"How many books?"
[myeot gae]		[myeot gwon]	
몇 시?	"What time?"	몇 월?	"What month?"
[myeot si]		[myeot wol]	
몇 살?	"How old?"	몇 층?	"What floor?"
[myeot sal]		[myeot cheung]	

- **Adverb**

그러나 [geureona]	But	또 [tto]	Also	그리고 [geurigo]	And	또한 [ttohan]	Moreover
그러니까 [geureonikka]	Therefore	또는 [ttoneun]	Or	그래서 [geuraeseo]	So	혹은 [hogeun]	Or

그러므로 [geureomeuro]	Since it is so	따라서 [ttaraseo]	Accordingly	그런데 [geureonde]	By the way	즉 [jeuk]	In other words
그렇지만 [geureochiman]	however	더군다나 [deogundana]	besides	그럼 [geureom]	If so	더욱이 [deougi]	moreover

• Adverb

빨리 [bballi]	fast/ early/soon	너무 [neomu]	too much	천천히 [cheoncheonhi]	slowly	잘 [jal]	well/often
멀리 [meolli]	far	혼자서 [honjaseo]	alone	가까이 [gakkai]	shortly/nearly	함께 [hamkke]	together
매우 [maeu]	very/ exceedingly	많이 [mani]	much	제일 [jeil]	the first	열심히 [yeolsimhi]	diligently
가장 [gajang]	most	안녕히 [annyeonghi	at peace	아주 [aju]	quite/very (much)		

참 [cham]	really	주로 [juro]	mainly	아주 [aju]	very	조금 [jogeum]	A bit	너무 [neomu]	So much

KEY SENTENCES
- in café & restaurant

- 물/한/잔/주시겠어요? <mark>"Could I have a glass of water?"</mark>

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

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

주다(give)= 주+다
[ju da]

Ex) 콜라 한 잔 주시겠어요? Can I have a coke, please? [kolla han jan jusigesseoyo?]

Ex) 물 세 잔 주시겠어요? Can I have three glasses of water? [mul se jan jusigesseoyo?]

- 냅킨은 /어디 /있나요? <mark>"Where is the napkin?"</mark>

[naeb kin eun eo di it na yo?]

:→(what)은/는 어디 (action/verb)나요?

있다(is)= 있+다
[it da]

Ex) 필릭스는 어디 있나요? Where is Felix? [Felix neun eodi it na yo?]

Ex) 필릭스는 어디 가나요? Where is Felix going? [Felix neun eodi ganayo?]

가다(go)= 가+다
[ga da]

KEY SENTENCES
- in café & restaurant

- 오늘/ 카페에서/ 숙제를/ 했어요. " today"

[o neul ka pe e seo sug je leul hae sseo yo]
:→(when), (where)에서 (what)을/를 (action/verb)어요.

하다(do)= 하+다
[ha da]
했어요(did)
[hae sseo yo]

Ex) 어제 식당에서 라면을 먹었어요 I ate ramen at a restaurant yesterday

[eoje sikdangeseo ramyeoneul meogeosseoyo]

Ex) 오늘 학교에서 숙제를 했어요 I did my homework at school today

[oneul hakgyoeseo sukjereul haesseoyo]

먹다(eat)= 먹+다
[meokda]
먹었어요(ate)
[meogeosseoyo]

KEY SENTENCES
- in café & restaurant

주다(give)= 주+다
[ju da]

- 아메리카노/ 두/ 잔 /이랑 /초콜렛 마카롱 /하나/ 주세요.

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

[Americano/du/jan/Ilang/chocolate macaron/ha na/ju se yo]

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

- 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?

있다(is)= 있+다
[it da]

알다(know)= 알+다
[al da]

KEY SENTENCES
- in café & restaurant

주문(noun: order)= 주문+하다 (verb: order) [ju mun ha da]

- 너는 /뭐 /주문/ 할래? "What do you want to order?"

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

:→(who)은/는 뭐 (action/verb) 할래?

Ex) 아빠는 뭐 주문 할래? Dad, what do you want to order?

[appaneun mwo jumun hallae?]

KEY SENTENCES
- in café & restaurant

• 남은 음식 포장해주세요. "Please wrap up the leftovers."

[nam eun eum sig po jang hae ju se yo]

:→(what) (action/verb)세요

포장해주다(wrap up)=
포장해주+다
[po jang hae ju da]

• 어떤 메뉴가 제일 인기 많나요? "Which menu is the most popular?"

[eo tteon me nyu ga je il in gi manh na yo?]
:→ 어떤 (what)이/가 제일 인기 (action/verb)나요?

많다 [adjective](a lot, most, much)=
많+다
[manh da]

- 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

- 가족은 /몇 /분/이나 /됩니까? How many people are there in your family?

[gajogeun/ myeot/ bun/ina /doemnikka]

→(noun)은 /몇 /(counter)/이나 /됩니까?

Ex) 꽃은 몇 송이나 됩니까? How many flowers are there?

[kkocceun myeot songina doepnikka?]

- 남편은 무슨 일을 하세요? What does your husband do for a living?

[nampyeoneun museun ireul haseyo]

→(noun)은 무슨 (noun)을 하세요?

KEY SENTENCES
- private question

- 아들은 둘이고 딸은 없습니다. I have two sons, but no girls.

[adeureun durigo ttareun eopseumnida]
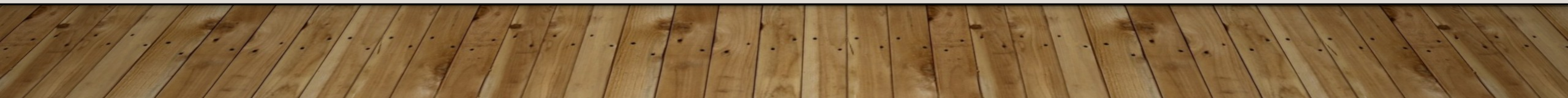
→(noun)은 (number)고 (noun)은 (number)입니다.

없다 [adjective](no, not exist)= 없+다
[eop da]
없습니다(polite)
[eop seum ni da]

- 기혼입니다. / 미혼입니다. I'm married. / I'm single.

[gihonimnida. / mihonimnida]

→ (noun)입니다.

- 나이를 여쭤봐도 될까요?

May I ask your age?

[naireul yeojjwobwado doelkkayo]

→(noun)을 여쭤봐도 될까요?

- 당신의 종교는 뭡니까? <mark>What's your religion</mark>?

[dangsinui jonggyoneun mwomnikka]

→당신의 (noun)은 뭡니까?

- 저는 기독교 신자입니다. <mark>I'm a Christian.</mark>

[jeoneun gidokgyo sinjaimnida]
→저는 (religion) 신자입니다.

KEY SENTENCES
- private question

• 전주에서 태어나 서울에서 자랐습니다.

태어나다(be born)= 태어나+다 [tae eo na da]
자라다(Grow up, raise)= 자라+다[jarada]
나오다(Graduate)= 나오+다[na o da]
전공하다(Major in)=전공하다 [jeon gong ha da]

I was born in Jeonju and raised in Seoul.

[Jeonjueseo taeeona seoureseo jaratseumnida]

→(place)에서 (verb) (place)에서 (verb).

....

• 어느 학교 나오셨나요? Which school did you graduate from?

[eoneu hakgyo naosyeonnayo]

→ 어느 (noun) (verb)?

....

• 교육학을 전공하고 있습니다. I'm majoring in education.

[gyoyukageul jeongonghago itseumnida]

KEY SENTENCES
- PRIVATE QUESTION

- 몇 시에 만날까요?
What time shall we meet?
[myeot sie mannalkkayo]
→몇 시에 (verb)?

- 6시 45분이에요.
It's quarter to seven.
[6si 45bunieyo]
→(number)시
(number)분이에요.

- 오늘이 무슨 요일이죠?
What day is it today?
[oneuri museun yoirijyo]
→(noun)이
무슨 요일이죠?

What day is ~?
~이/가 무슨 요일이죠?

- What day is it tomorrow?
  내일이 무슨 요일이죠?
  [naeiri museum yoirijyo?]

- What day is Christmas?
  크리스마스가 무슨 요일이죠?
  [(*Christmas*) ga museun yoirijyo?]

*내일 - tomorrow

KEY SENTENCES
- PRIVATE QUESTION

- 생일이 언제십니까?

When is your birthday?

[saengiri eonjesimnikka]

→(noun)이 언제입(십)니까?

- 다음 모임은 7월 15일 화요일입니다.

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

[daeum moimeun 7wol 15il hwayoirimnida.]

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

- 우리 휴가가 언제 시작이지?

What date does our vacation start?

[uri hyugaga eonje sijagiji]

→(noun)이 언제 (verb)?

When is your ~ ? ~ 이 언제입(십)니까?	~ will be on (N: date). ~ 은 N월 N일 N요일입니다.	What date does (schedule) (end/start)? (schedule)이 언제 (끝나지/시작하지)?
• When is the vacation? 휴가가 언제십니까? [hyuga-ga eonje-simnikka?] • When is your Final test? 기말고사가 언제입니까? [gimalgosa-ga eonje-imnikka?]	• Next concert will be on Wednesday, November 16th. 다음 콘서트는 11월 16일 수요일입니다. [daeum (concert) neun 11wol 16il suyoirimnida] • Mid-term test will be December 25th. 중간고사는 12월 25일입니다. [junggangosa-neun 12wol 25irimnida.]	• What date does mid-term test start? 중간고사가 언제 시작하지? [junggangosa-ga eonje- sijakaji?] • What date does this trip end? 이 여행이 언제 끝나지? [i yeohaeng-i eonje-kkeunnaji?]

*휴가 – vacation / 기말고사 – final test / 중간고사 – midterm test / 여행 – trip

KEY SENTENCES
- PRIVATE QUESTION

- 언제 서울에 도착했습니까?

When did you arrive in Seoul?

[eonje seoure dochakaetseumnikka]

→언제 (noun)에 (verb)?

- 가장 편한 시간은 언제세요

When is the most convenient time for you?
[gajang pyeonhan siganeun eonjeseyo]
→(adj) 시간은 언제세요?

- 벌써 6시가 넘었어요.
It's already after six.
[beolsseo yeoseot siga neomeosseoyo]
→벌써 (time)이/가 넘었어요.

When did you (verb) (place)? 언제 (place)에 (verb)?	When is (adj.) time for you? 당신에게 (adj.) 시간은 언제세요?	It's already after (time). 벌써 (time)이/가 넘었어요.

- When did you arrive in Brno? 언제 브루노에 도착했습니까? [eonje (*Brno)* eh dochakaetseumnikka]

- When did you visit NewYork? 언제 뉴욕에 방문했나요? [eonje (*NewYork)* eh bangmun-haennayo?]

- When is the best time for you? 당신에게 최고인 시간은 언제세요? [dangsin-ege choego-in sigan-eun eonje-seyo?]

- It's already after seven. 벌써 일곱 시가 넘었어요. [beolsseo ilgop siga neomeosseo-yo.]

*방문하다 – visit, 최고 – the best

KEY SENTENCES
- PRIVATE QUESTION

- 전공 수업 건물을 찾아가려면 어디로 가야하나요?
"Where should I go to find the major class building?"
[jeongong sueop geonmureul chajagaryeomyeon eodiro ga yahanayo]

:→(where) 을 찾아가려면 어디로 가야하나요?

- 학생 식당에 가서 점심먹자.
"Let's have a lunch in student cafeteria"
[haksaeng sikdange gaseo jeomsimmeokja.]
:→(where)에 가서 점심먹자.

- 이번 학기에 몇 학점 들어?
"How many credits do you take this semester?"
[ibeon hakgie myeot hakjeom deureo]
:→(when)에 몇 학점 들어?

When is your ~ ? ~ 이 언제입(십)니까?	~ will be on (N: date). ~ 은 N월 N일 N요일입니다.	What date does (schedule) (end/start)? (schedule)이 언제 (끝나지/시작하지)?
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*휴가 – vacation / 기말고사 – final test / 중간고사 – midterm test / 여행 – trip

- 과제 제출일이 언제까지야?
  "When is the dead-line of a ssignment?"

  [gwaje jechuriri eonjekkajiya]

  :→(what)이 언제까지야?

- 장학금을 받으려면 어떤 기준을 충족해야 하나요?
  "Which criteria should be met to get a scholarship?"

  [janghakgeumeul badeuryeo myeon eotteon gijuneul chungjokaeyahanayo]

  :→(what)을 받으려면 어떤 기준을 충족해야 하나요?

- 오늘 팀플하러 가야 해.
  "I have to go to the team meeting today."

  [oneul timpeulhareo gayahae]

  :→(when) (what)하러 가야 해

- Which criteria should be met to get credits?
  학점을 받으려면 어떤 기준을 충족해야 하나요?
  [hakjeomeul badeuryeomyeon eotteon gijuneul chungjokaeya hanayo?]

- Which criteria should be met to get bonus point?
  추가 점수를 받으려면 어떤 기준을 충족해야 하나요?
  [chuga jeomsu-reul badeuryeomyeon eotteon gijuneul chungjokaeya hanayo?]

- I have to go to eat dinner now.
  지금 저녁먹으러 가야 해
  [jigeum jeonyeongmeogeuro gaya hae]

- I have to go to take a quiz tomorrow.
  내일 퀴즈 보러 가야 해
  [naeil (Quiz) boreo gaya hae]

*추가 점수 – bonus point / 지금 – now / 퀴즈 - quiz

KEY SENTENCES
- PRIVATE QUESTION

- 오늘 같이 과제 할래?

  <mark>"Do you want to work together today?"</mark>

  [oneul gachi gwaje hallae]

  :→(when) 같이 (what)할래?

- 수업 끝나고 아르바이트 가야해.

  <mark>"I have to go for part time job after class."</mark>

  [sueop kkeunnago areubaiteu gayahae]

  :→(what) 끝나고 (where)가야해.

- 시험 끝나고 술 마시러 가자.

  <mark>"Let's go drink after the exam."</mark>

  [siheom kkeunnago sulmasireo gaja]

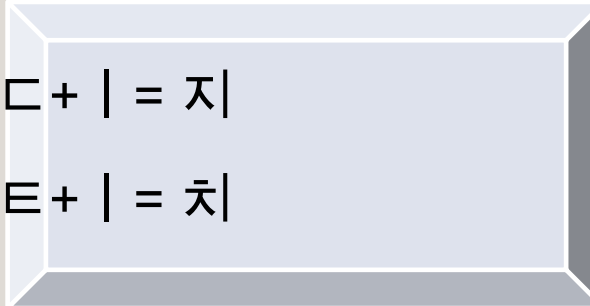 :→**(what)** 끝나고 술 마시러 가자.

Do you want to ~ together (time)? (time) 같이 ~ 할래?	I have to go for (schedule) after ~. ~ 끝나고 (schedule) 가야 해.
• Do you want to drink alcohol together now? 지금 같이 술 마시러 갈래? [jigeum gachi sul masireo gallae?] • Do you want to see a movie together next Monday? 다음 월요일에 같이 영화 볼래? [daeum woryoire gachi yeonghwa bollae?]	• I have to go for doing assignment after lunch. 저녁식사 끝나고 과제 하러 가야 해. [jeonyeo-ksiksa kkeunnago gwaje hareo gaya hae] • I have to go for having lunch after this class. 이 수업 끝나고 점심 먹으러 가야 해. [i sueop kkeunnago jeomsim meogeuro gaya hae]

*영화 – movie / 과제 – assignment / lunch – 점심(식사) / 수업 - class

GRAMMAR - PALATALIZATION

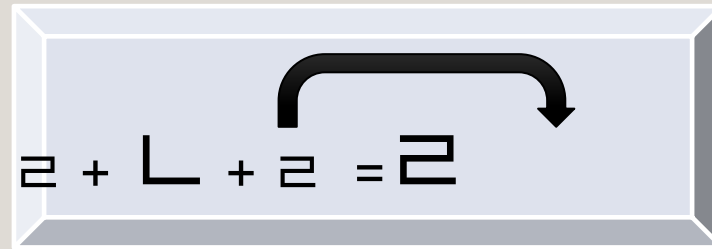- A phenomenon in which ㄷ, ㅌ meets 'ㅣ' [i] vowels and turns into'ㅈ, ㅊ'.

ㄷ + ㅣ = 지

ㅌ + ㅣ = 치

Example)   같이 /ga-ti/: together – 가치[gachi]

해돋이 /hae-do-di/ : sunrise – 해도지[hae-do-ji]

GRAMMAR - LIQUIDIZATION

- 'ㄴ' is pronounced as [ㄹ] in front or behind ' ㄹ'

ㄹ + ㄴ + ㄹ = ㄹ

Example) 논리 /non-li/ : logic – 놀리[nol-li]

온라인 :On-line – 올라인[Ol-line]

난로 /nan-lo/: Stove – 날로[nal-lo]

BATCHIM PRONOUNCE

Consonant base	Pronunciation	Example
ㄱ,ㅋ,ㄲ	[ㄱ]	책[책]:Book-{Caeck}, 부엌[부억]:Kitchen-{Bueok}, 약[약]:Medicine-{Yak},
ㄴ	[ㄴ]	산[산]:Mountain-{San}
ㄷ,ㅅ,ㅆ,ㅈ,ㅊ,ㅌ,ㅎ	[ㄷ]	낮[낟]:Daytime-{Not}, 꽃[꼳]:Flower-{ggoat}
ㄹ	[ㄹ]	길[길]:Road-{Gil}
ㅁ	[ㅁ]	몸[몸]:Body-{Moam}
ㅂ,ㅍ	[ㅂ]	밥[밥]:Rice-{Bap}, 숲[숩]:Forest-{Soop}
ㅇ	[ㅇ]	강[강]:River-{Gang}

GRAMMAR - NASALIZATION

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

1. 'ㅂ, ㄷ, ㄱ' + 'ㄴ, ㅁ' → [ㅁ, ㄴ, ㅇ]

2. 'ㅁ, ㅇ' + 'ㄹ' → [ㅁ, ㅇ] + [ㄴ]

3. 'ㅂ, ㄷ, ㄱ' + 'ㄹ' → 'ㅂ, ㄷ, ㄱ' + [ㄴ]
   → [ㅁ, ㄴ, ㅇ] + [ㄴ]

Example)

국물 : soup – 궁물[goong-mool]

대통령 : president – 대통녕[dae-tong-nyung]

국립 : national – 국닙 – 궁닙[goong-nip]

GRAMMAR – NASALIZATION EXAMPLE

First Syllable Consonant	Second Syllable Consonant	Becomes…		Examples	
ㅂ/ㄷ/ㄱ	ㄴ/ㅁ	ㅂ➔ㅁ ㄷ➔ㄴ ㄱ➔ㅇ	No change	밥맛[밤맏] 악마[앙마] 거짓말[거진말]	[Bammat] [Angma] [Geojinmal]
ㅁ/ㅇ	ㄹ	No change	ㄹ➔ㄴ	심리[심니] 승리[승니]	[Simni] [Seungni]
ㅂ/ㄷ/ㄱ	ㄹ	ㅂ➔ㅁ ㄷ➔ㄴ ㄱ➔ㅇ	ㄹ➔ㄴ	왕십리[왕심니] 덧니[던니] 폭력[퐁녁]	[wangsimni] [deonni] [pongnyeok]

With batchim pronounciation…

거짓말 ➔ [거짇말] ➔ [거진말]
덧니➔[덛니]➔[던니]

IMPORTANT !!

When you write, you must use original word !

These grammatical rules are only used when you speak.
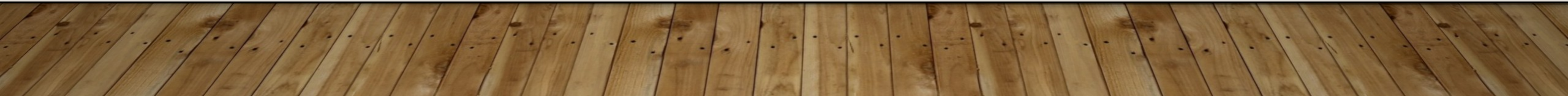
같이 (○)

가치 (x)

대통령 (○)

대통녕 (x)

KOREA'S CULTURE - HOLIDAY

추석 [CHUSUK]

- Chuseok is Korean Thanksgiving Day (August 15th in the lunar calendar)

- Eat 송편[songpyeon] - Rice cake made of rice flour mixed with boiling water and stuffed with sesame, beans, and red beans in a half-moon shape.

- 강강술래[GangGangSulRae]

- 씨름[SsiRuem]

Video: https://youtu.be/_8SBM-aZoTI

WATCH VIDEO

- 강강술래 [ganggangsulrae]

https://youtu.be/FtXMvWOzwI4

설 [SUL]

- It is the first day of the New Year, and there is a custom of greeting and saying words of blessing as the first holiday of the year.(January 1st, in the lunar calendar)

- 윷놀이[Yutnoli]

- 떡국[ddeokguk]

USEFUL WEBSITES

- King Sejong Institute

http://www.sejonghakdang.org/sjcu/home/main.do

- Talk to me in Korean

https://talktomeinkorean.com/

Thank you