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GRAMMAR - PALATALIZATION

• A phenomenon in which ⊏, ⋿ meets ' | ' [i] vowels and turns into'ㅈ, ㅊ'.



Example) 같이 /ga-ti/: together – 가치[gachi] 해돋이 /hae-do-di/ : sunrise – 해도지[hae-do-ji]

GRAMMAR - LIQUIDIZATION

'∟' is pronounced as [⊇] in front or behind ' ⊇'



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

온라인 :On-line – 올라인[Ol-line]

난로 /nan-lo/: Stove – 날로[nal-lo]

GRAMMAR - NASALIZATION

 A phenomenon in which consonants other than the original nasal sounds are changed to nasal sounds (レ, ロ, 〇) under the influence of neighboring nasal sounds.

Example)

국물 : soup – 궁물[goong-mool] 잡는다 : to catch - 잠는다[jam-neun-da] 닫는 : closing - 단는 [dan-neun]

GRAMMAR - NASALIZATION

 A phenomenon in which consonants other than the original nasal sounds are changed to nasal sounds (レ, ロ, 〇) under the influence of neighboring nasal sounds.

Example)

2.'□, 0'+'2' → [□, 0] + [∟]

침략 : invasion - 침냑[chim-nyak] 대통령 : president – 대통녕[dae-tong-nyung]

GRAMMAR - NASALIZATION

 A phenomenon in which consonants other than the original nasal sounds are changed to nasal sounds (レ, ロ, 〇) under the influence of neighboring nasal sounds.

3. 'ㅂ, ㄷ, ㄱ' + 'ㄹ' → 'ㅂ, ㄷ, ㄱ' + [∟] → [□, ∟, ㅇ] + [∟] Example)

협력: cooperate - 협녁 - 혐녁[hyeon-nyeok] 국립 : national – 국닙 – 궁닙[goong-nip]

IMPORTANT !!

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



KEY SENTENCES - IN CAFÉ & RESTAURAN T

• 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?

• 냅킨은 어디 있나요?

"Where is the napkin?" [naeb kin eun eo di it na yo?] :→(what)은/는 어디 (action/verb)나요?

• 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. KEY SENTENCES - IN CAFÉ & RESTAURAN T • 아메리카노 두 잔 이랑 초콜렛 마카롱 하나 주세요.

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

• 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 & RESTAURAN T

• 남은 음식 포장해주세요.

"Please pack the leftovers."

[nam eun eum sig po jang hae ju se yo] :→(what) (action/verb)세요

• 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?

• 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? • 전공 수업 건물을 찾아가려면 어디로 가야하나요? "Where should I go to find the major class building?"

[jeongong sueop geonmureul chajagaryeomyeon eodiro gayahanayo] :→(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.

> > • 이번학기에몇학점들어?

"How many credits do you take this semester?"

[ibeon hakgie myeot hakjeom deureo]

:→(when)에 몇 학점 들어?

KEY SENTENCES - IN SCHOOL

• 과제 제출일이 언제까지야? "When is the dead-line of assignment?"

[gwaje jechuriri eonjekkajiya] :→(what)이 언제까지야?

 장학금을 받으려면 어떤 기준을 충족해야하나요? "Which criteria should be met to get a scholarship?"
 [janghakgeumeul badeuryeomyeon eotteon gijuneul chungjokaeyahanayo]

:→(what)을 받으려면 어떤 기준을 충족해야하나요?

• 오늘 팀플하러 가야해. "I have to go to the team meeting today." [oneul timpeulhareo gayahae] :→(when) (what)하러 가야해

KEY SENTENCES - IN SCHOOL

KEY SENTENCES - IN SCHOOL

• 오늘 같이 과제 할래?

"Do you want to work together today?"

[oneul gachi gwaje hallae] :→(when) 같이 (what)할래?

수업 끝나고 아르바이트 가야해.
"I have to go for part time job after class."
[sueop kkeunnago areubaiteu gayahae]
:→(what) 끝나고 (where)가야해.

• 시험 끝나고 술마시러 가자.

"Let's go drink after the exam." [siheom kkeunnago sulmasireo gaja] :→(what) 끝나고 술마시러 가자.



