KOREAN CLASS

WEEK 8

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When is your ~ ? ~ 이 언제입(십)니까?

~ will be on <u>(N: date)</u>. ~ 은 <u>N월 N일 N요일</u>입니다.

What date does (schedule) (end/start)? (schedule)이 언제 (끝나지/시작하지)?

- 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?]

Adverb

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

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

- 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.
[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]

- 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?]

- 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]

- in café & restaurant

• 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?

- private question

• 나이를 여쭤봐도 될까요?

May I ask your age?

[naireul yeojjwobwado doelkkayo]

→(noun)을 여쭤봐도 될까요?

- private question

• 당신의 종교는 뭡니까? What's your religion?

[dangsinui jonggyoneun mwomnikka]

→당신의 (noun)은 뭡니까?

• 저는 기독교 신자입니다. I'm a Christian.

[jeoneun gidokgyo sinjaimnida]

→저는 (religion) 신자입니다.

- private question
- 전주에서 태어나 서울에서 자랐습니다.

I was born in Jeonju and raised in Seoul.

[Jeonjueseo taeeona seoureseo jaratseumnida]

→(place)에서 (verb) (place)에서 (verb).

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]

• 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

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 m et to get a scholarship?"

[janghakgeumeul badeuryeo myeon eotteon gijuneul chungjokaeyahanayo]

:→(what)을 받으려면 어떤 기 준을 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 ~ ?
~ 을/를 받으려면 어떤 기준을 충족해야 하나요?

- 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 (schedule) (time).
(time) (schedule)러 가야 해.

- 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?
 "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 jo b after class."

[sueop kkeunnago areubaiteu gayahae]

:→(what) 끝나고 (where)가야해. 시험 끝나고 술 마시러 가자.

"Let's go drink after the exam."

[siheom kkeunnago sulmasireo gaja]

:→(what) 끝나고 술 마시러 가자.

Do you want to ~ together (time)? (time) 같이 ~ 할래?

I have to go for <u>(schedule)</u> after ~. ~ 끝나고 <u>(schedule)</u> 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]

GRAMMAR - PALATALIZATION

• A phenomenon in which □, ㅌ meets ' | ' [i] vowels and turns into 'ス, ㅊ'.

$$\Box + | = X|$$

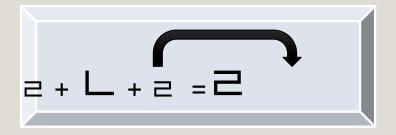
$$E + | = \overline{X}|$$

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[OI-line]

난로 /nan-lo/: Stove – 날로[nal-lo]

BATCHIM PRONOUNCE

Consonant base	Pronunciation	Example		
7,7,11	[¬]	책[책]:Book-{Caeck}, 부엌[부억]:Kitchen-{Bueok}, 약[약]:Medicine-{Yak},		
L	[L]	산[산]:Mountain-{San}		
匚,人,从,天,夫,巨,专	[二]	낮[낟]:Daytime-{Not}, 꽃[꼳]:Flower-{ggoat}		
2	[2]	길[길]:Road-{Gil}		
[□]		몸[몸]:Body-{Moam}		
ਖ , ਹ	[#]	밥[밥]:Rice-{Bap}, 숲[숩]:Forest-{Soop}		
0	[0]	강[강]:River-{Gang}		

GRAMMAR - NASALIZATION

 A phenomenon in which consonants other than the original nasal sounds are change d to nasal sounds (□, □, ○) under the influence of neighboring nasal sounds.

1.
$$^{\prime}$$
H, \Box , \Box $^{\prime}$ + $^{\prime}$ L, \Box $^{\prime}$ → [\Box , \Box , \bigcirc]

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		
⊟/⊏/□	L/ 口	H→□ □→∟ □→○	No change	밥맛[밤맏] 악마[앙마] 거짓말[거진말]	[Bammat] [Angma] [Geojinmal]	
П/О	2	No change	⊇→∟	심리[심니] 승리[승니]	[Simni] [Seungni]	
ㅂ/ □/□	2	H→□ □→∟ □→○	⊇→∟	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(ㅇ)

가치(x)

대통령(ㅇ)

대통녕(x)



설 [SUL]

• It is the first day of the New Year, and there is a custom of greeting and saying wo rds 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

