

Korean class week 3

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Myeng wha Kim

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1. Review

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Review - Postpositional Particles

은 / 는 [eun/neun]

1. General fact ex) 사과는 빨갛다.
2. Introducing yourself ex) 제 이름은 김명화예요.
3. Show the contrast or the opposite ex) 사과를 좋아해

Review - Postpositional Particles

이 / 가

- **subject + 이/가**

1. Observe or describe something

ex) 영화가 재밌다.

2. Emphasize the subject

ex) 사과가 맛있다.

Review - Postpositional Particles

Question 1

YERI likes swimming but not other sports

수영은[eun] 좋아한다

수영이[i] 좋아한다

Question 2

The cheetah over there is slow (watching now)

치타는[neun] 느리다

치타가[ga] 느리다

Question 3

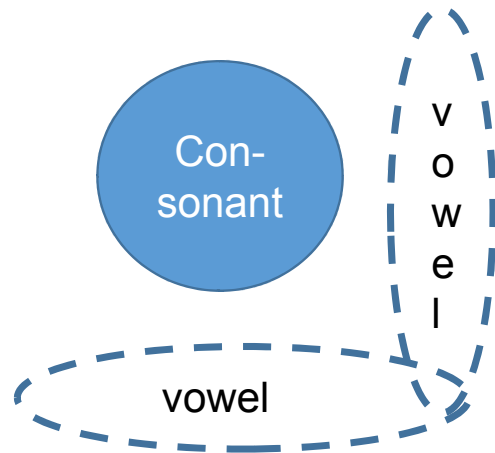
You are not an animal, you are a human

너는 동물[이/ 읍] 아니고 사람이야

1. Combination of consonant and vowel

- **Vowel and consonant**

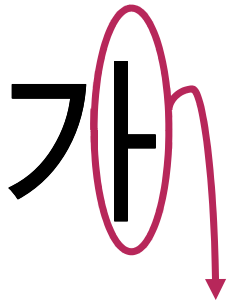
The position of the vowel symbol is either to the right of or below the initial consonant symbol



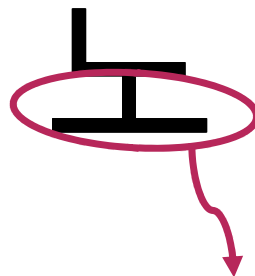
1. Combination of consonant and vowel

- **Vowel and consonant**

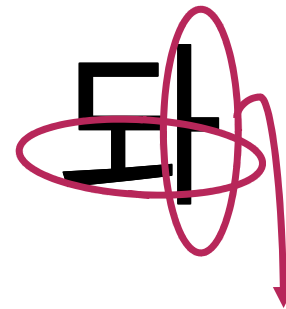
The position of the vowel symbol is either to the right of or below the initial consonant symbol



The right of the
consonant



Below of the
consonant



The right and below
of the consonant

1. Combination of consonant and vowel

- 3 rules of vowel and consonant

1) Korean syllable does not start with two consonants.

E.g. unlike the English word “clip”.

2) Each syllable should look about the same size, no matter how many symbols it may contain.

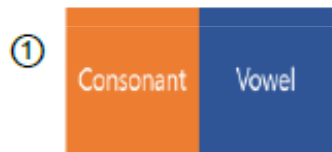
E.g. 나[Na] and 흠[Heuk]

3) Hangeul follows the spelling convention, so Korean **spellings do not change just because it reads a little differently from its symbol combination**. This is the same for English, where you cannot write just as you hear or speak.

1. Combination of consonant and vowel

- Question

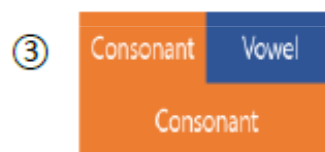
Which of the following combination of consonant and vowel symbol is NOT true?



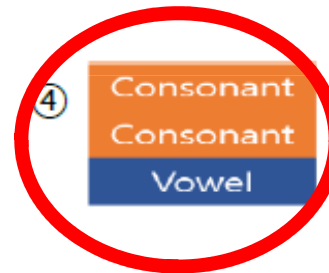
아



우



앙



호어



호우

2. Basic sentence form

- **Korean is a subject-object-verb (SOV) language**

noun

- Subject and(or) object

adverb/
number

- Clarify the meaning
of the noun

verb/
adjective

- Explanation
for the noun

2. Basic sentence form

- Korean is a subject-object-verb (SOV) language

Ex) He ate a banana. >He: S / ate: V / a banana: O

그가 바나나를 먹었다. [geuga bananaleul meog-eosdda]

➤ 바나나를 그가 먹었다. [bananaleul geuga meog-eosdda]

Korean nouns (as subjects or objects) can be freely arranged in a sentence.

2. Basic sentence form

- **Question**

Which of the following sentence of word order is NOT true?

- ① 점심을 앤드류가 집에서 먹어요 [Jeom·si·mul aen·deu·ryu·ga ji·be·seo meo·geo·yo]
- ② 점심을 집에서 앤드류가 먹어요 [Jeom·si·mul ji·be·seo aen·deu·ryu·ga meo·geo·yo]
- ③ 앤드류가 먹어요 점심을 집에서 [Aen·deu·ryu·ga meo·geo·yo jeom·si·mul ji·be·seo]
- ④ 앤드류가 집에서 점심을 먹어요 [Aen·deu·ryu·ga ji·be·seo jeom·si·mul meo·geo·yo]
- ⑤ 앤드류가 점심을 집에서 먹어요 [Aen·deu·ryu·ga jeom·si·mul ji·be·seo meo·geo·yo]

2. Basic sentence form

- **Question**

n

- **Andrew eats lunch at home**

Basic sentence : S / O / V

S- Andrew

O- lunch, at home

V- eats

① 점심

jeom·si·mul meo·geo·yo]

② 점심

jeom·si·mul meo·geo·yo]

⇒ Andrew lunch home-at eats

⇒ Andrew home-at lunch eats

③ 앤!

an·seo]

~~④~~ 앤드류가 집에서 점심을 먹어요 [Aen·deu·ryu·ga ji·be·seo jeom·si·mul meo·geo·yo]

~~⑤~~ 앤드류가 점심을 집에서 먹어요 [Aen·deu·ryu·ga jeom·si·mul ji·be·seo meo·geo·yo]

2. Basic sentence form

- **Questio**

- n- Andrew eats lunch at home**

Korean nouns (as subjects or objects) can be freely arranged in a sentence.

~~①~~ 점심을 앤드류가 집에서 먹어요 [Jeom-si-mul aen-deu-ryu-ga ji-be-seo meo-geo-yo]

~~②~~ 점심을 집에서 앤드류가 먹어요 [Jeom-si-mul ji-be-seo aen-deu-ryu-ga meo-geo-yo]

③ 앤드류가 먹어요 점심을 집에서 [Aen-deu-ryu-ga meo-geo-yo jeom-si-mul ji-be-seo]

~~④~~ 앤드류가 집에서 점심을 먹어요 [Aen-deu-ryu-ga ji-be-seo jeom-si-mul meo-geo-yo]

~~⑤~~ 앤드류가 점심을 집에서 먹어요 [Aen-deu-ryu-ga jeom-si-mul ji-be-seo meo-geo-yo]

2. Basic sentence form

But why do Koreans switch the sentence of word order?

2. Basic sentence form

- **In Korean the most important elements tend to cluster to the end of the sentence**

- **The further the word is from the end of the sentence, the less important the element is and more likely it is to be dropped.**
- **What determines the omission is the context. The Korean language is a context-oriented language, elements **may be omitted unless they are indispensable****

2. Basic sentence form

- Ex) Andrew eats lunch at home.

1. Emphasize that he is eating at **home**:

앤드류는 점심을 집에서 먹어요.

[aendeulyuneun jeomsim-eul jib-eseo meog-eoyo.]

“Andrew lunch home-at eats”

2. Emphasize that he is eating **lunch**:

앤드류는 [] 점심을 먹어요.

[Aendeulyu-neun jib-eseo jeomsim-eul meog-eoyo.]

“Andrew home-at lunch eats”

2. Basic sentence form

- **Question**

Korean sentences that have no verb or adjective but just a subject or an object are grammatically correct and natural in conversation.

(T / **F**)

3. Grammatical category of number

- Korean has the suffix **들**[Deul] (that can be attached after a countable noun) for indicating the plurality of the noun. However, its usage is not mandatory for marking plurality, thus its purpose is rather for highlighting the plurality of the noun.

Korean nouns are not specific about the number in that it does not have the grammatical category of number.

3. Grammatical category of number

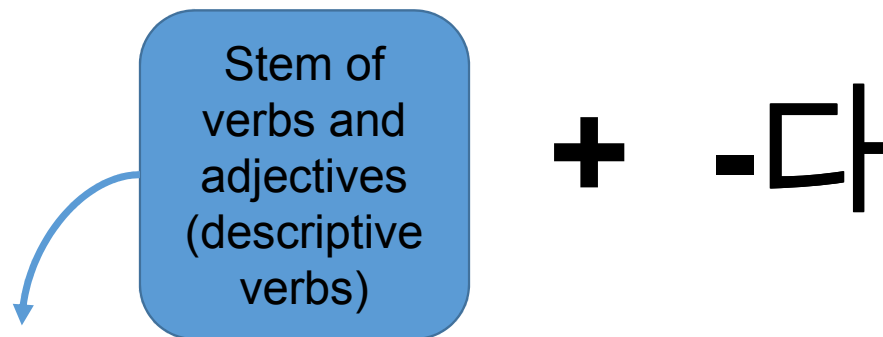
- **Question**

The noun 연필[Yeon-pil] “pencil” can be translated into at least the following: pencil, a pencil, the pencil, some pencils, the pencils, pencils.

(T / F)

4. Stems of verbs and adjectives

- The stems of verbs and adjectives do not stand alone, and they are always conjugated by various or inflectional endings.



anything being left out after you take '-ㅁ' out from the verbs and adjectives is the stem

*Verbs and adjectives resemble one another in how they inflect and how they function in the sentence. There is no obvious structural difference between verbs and adjectives.

4. Stems of verbs and adjectives

- ① 잠자~~다~~[Jam·ja·da] stem: 잠자 **Verb** / Adjective
- ② 작~~다~~[Jak·tta] stem: 작 Verb / **Adjective**
- ③ 먹~~다~~[Meok·tta] stem: 먹 **Verb** / Adjective
- ④ 입~~다~~[Ip·tta] stem: 입 **Verb** / Adjective
- ⑤ 걸~~다~~[Geot·tta] stem: 걸 **Verb** / Adjective
- ⑥ 기쁘~~다~~[Gi·ppeu·da] stem: 기쁘 Verb / **Adjective**

Today's

conversation

Yeri : Hi, Did you eat something?

안녕, 너 밥은 먹었어?

[An-nyeong, neo bab-en meog-eoss-eo?]

Jimin : No, I am hungry

아니, 나 배고파

[Ani, na bae-go-pa]

Today's

conversation

Yeri : Me, too. Let's eat dinner together.

나도. 같이 저녁 먹자

[Nado. get-i jeo-nyeog meog-ja]

Jimin : What do you want to eat?

뭐 먹고 싶어?

[mwo meog-go sip-eo?]

Yeri : I want to eat ___불고기___

나는 ___불고기___ 먹고 싶어

[Na-neun __Bulgogi__ meog-go sip-eo]

Today's expression

Thank you for the meal (=Bon appetit)

잘 먹겠습니다

[Jal meog-ges-sseub-ni-da]

I really enjoyed the meal

잘 먹었습니다

[Jal meog-eos-sseub-ni-da]

cheers

건배 / 짠

[gepnbae / jjan]

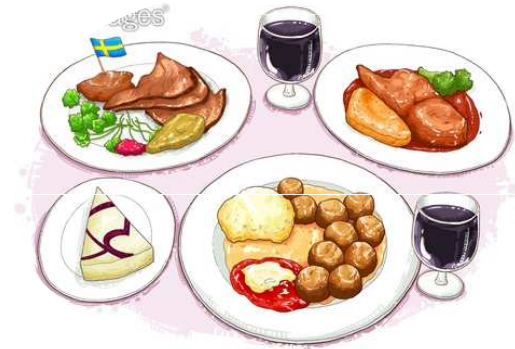
Today's word

- **Love** = 사랑 [sa-rang]
- **Movie** = 영화 [young-hwa]
- **Cooking** = 요리 [yo-ri]
- **Today** = 오늘 [o-neul]
- **Tomorrow** = 내일 [nae-il]
- **Yesterday** = 어제 [eo-jae]
- **Do not know** = 모른다 [mo-reun-da]
- **Study** = 공부하다 [gong-bu-ha-da]
- **Exercise** = 운동하다 [un-dong-ha-da]
- **Sing** = 노래하다 [no-rae-ha-da]
- **Laugh** = 웃다 [ut-da]
- **Cry** = 울다 [ul-da]

Today's word

● Food

- Water - 물 [mul]
- Rice - 밥 [bab]
- Plate - 접시 [jeobsi]
- Cup - 컵 [cub]
- Spoon - 숟가락 [sud-ga-lag]
- Chopstick - 젓가락 [jeod-ga-lag]
- Fork - 포크 [pokeu]
- Knife - 칼 / 나이프 [kal / nife]



Korean Culture

1. Relative evaluation

To enter University

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XLDqRRp_ERQ

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I5SqUAKxxQo>

- **수능**(su-neung) : university entrance examination system in Korea
- Every November 3rd 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.



National university ranking



수능 등급별 지원 가능 대학		
~ 0.7 %	~ 1.17등급	의/치/한, 카이스트, 포항공대, 서울대
~ 1.2 %	~ 1.3 등급	연세대, 고려대
~ 2.1 %	~ 1.5 등급	서강대, 한양대, 서울교대, 한국정보통신대학
~ 3 %	~ 1.8 등급	성균관대, 이화여대, 서울시립대, 한국외국어대, 경인교대, 경찰대
~ 6 %	~ 2.3 등급	경희대(서울), 중앙대(서울), 동국대, 건국대, 홍익대 숙명여대, 인하대, 아주대, 춘천교대, 육해공사
~ 8 %	~ 2.5 등급	경희대(수원), 국민대, 항공대, 성신여대
~ 10 %	~ 2.8 등급	세종대, 송실대, 상명대, 광운대, 서울산업대, 한양대(안산), 단국대(죽전)
~ 12 %	~ 3.2 등급	서울여대, 덕성여대, 동덕여대, 충신대, 삼육대, 한성대, 서경대, 경기대(서울), 명지대(서울), 가톨릭대(부천), 중앙대(안성)

Only top 12 percent of 600,000 students can enter 'In Seoul' Univ

We take a total of seven subjects in the '수능' day

Korean, math, English, two subjects from social studies or science, and

Korean history must be taken. In the case of liberal arts, a second

language can be replaced with a social studies course

second language :

French, Spanish, German, Japanese, Chinese, Korean Chinese, Russian, Arabic and Vietnamese

1. Relative evaluation

취득점수	평점	등급	학습자비율
95점 이상	4.50	A+	20%
90 ~ 94점	4.00	A	
85 ~ 89점	3.50	B+	30%
80 ~ 84점	3.00	B	
75 ~ 79점	2.50	C+	40%
70 ~ 74점	2.00	C	
65 ~ 69점	1.50	D+	6%
60 ~ 64점	1.00	D	
60점 미만	없음	F	4%

Unlike other overseas univ. which are **absolute evaluations**, Korea is a **relative evaluation**, so there is a considerable checks among friend to get good grades in the subjects

- 4.5 신 **God**
- 4.2~4.49 교수님의 사랑 **Professor's love**
- 3.5~ 4.19 현 체제의 수호자 **love**
- 2.8~3.49 일반인 **Ordinary person**
- 2.3~2.79 일탈을 꿈꾸는 소시민
- 1.75~2.29 오락문화의 선구자
- 1.0~1.74 불가촉천민 **Untouchable person**
- 0.5~0.99 자벌레 **Bug**
- 0.1~0.49 플랑크톤 **Plankton**
- 0 시대를 앞서가는 혁명의 씨앗

Guardian of present system

A small citizen dreaming of escape from daily life

Pioneer of entertainment culture
Seeds of revolution ahead of time

2. Cultural differences - 1) Politeness

성신여자대학교 Educational System - Chrome
lms.sungshin.ac.kr/ilos/message/sent_view_pop_form.acl

쪽지

받은쪽지 보낸쪽지

제목	안녕하십니까
받은사람	임우택
읽은시간	2020.09.12 오후

안녕하십니까 교수님 저는 스포츠
다름이 아니라 이 수업을 듣고있는
이야기가 있어 대표로 연락드리게
교수님께서 가능하시다면 ppt 자

전송 전송취소 삭제 목록



of 19, who is taking the

because there were
to are taking this class
es, so I wanted

u to upload the ppt

2. Cultural differences - 2) Semester & Credits

Unlike here, **spring semester** is the **first semester** in Korea, and **winter semester** is the **second semester**

Also, there is little difference between winter vacation and summer vacation (the day)

The earliest class starts at 9 o'clock, and professors usually finish the class earlier than scheduled ^_^

For most students, **19 credits** are the **maximum**, and students with more than 4.00 grades can take up to **22 credits**

Normally graduate at 130 credits

3 credits per subject is the highest credit

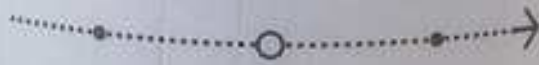
	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
9	pathophysiology	병태생리학	서양 음악의 이해	스포츠심리학	Advanced Effective English Speech
10					
11					
12					배드민턴 1 체101
1	취업 실전 전략		운동과 건강	스포츠통계	
2					
3		골프 1 프702			
4					
5					

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홍대입구

Hongik Univ.

弘益大学 ホンデイック



신촌

Sinchon
新村 シンチョン

합정

Hapjeong
合井 ハプチョン

213

구의 Guui
九宜 クイ



2

구

입구

2. Cultural differences – 4) Univ

MENU
JINGWAN KITCHEN

Fusion & Snack 양식/일식 스낵		Korean food 한식	
Menu	Price	Menu	Price
김치나베	4,800	공기밥	800
김치찌개	4,000	제육덮밥	4,500
설렁탕	4,800	돼지불고기덮밥	4,500
순두부찌개	4,000	군만두	1,000
순물찌개	4,300	양념치킨꼬치	1,500
소고기된장찌개	4,300	날치알치알밥	4,200
		매콤계육비빔밥	4,500
		김밥	4,000
		떡볶이	4,000
		떡갈비덮밥	4,500
		떡갈비야채덮밥	4,000
		떡만두국	4,500
		세우알밥	4,000
		결핵밥	5,000
		떡볶이불고기	4,800
		불닭야채비빔밥	4,500
		소불고기만두전골	4,800
		계우튀김	1,500

Additional items listed on the menu:

- 동심왕돈까스 4,500
- 고구마돈까스 4,800
- 치즈돈까스 4,800
- 함박스테이크 4,500
- 수제소세지밥 3,800
- 물냉면 3,000
- 비빔냉면 3,500
- 떡볶이냉면 4,300
- 떡볶이냉면 4,800
- 떡갈비추기 1,300
- 소고기비빔밥 4,500
- 치킨까스 4,000



You can enjoy about 50 different menus for less than 5,000 won (90czk 3.5 euro)



2. Cultural differences

4) University cafeteria and playing



Meeting (미팅)

Students from different universities are mainly composed of (three men, three women) or (four men, four women) and play games and drink together in bars,

Of course, they go out to make boyfriends or girlfriends, but they also go out simply because they want to meet new friends

2. Cultural differences



2. Cultural differences

hangover relief



Today's K-pop



BTS - DYNAMITE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nF1zZIETE5k>