



Korean Language Class Week 4

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Vocabulary

- 안경 [an gyeong] glasses
- 깨끗하다 [kkae kkeu ta da] clean
- 보름달 [bo leum dal] full moon
- 뜨다 [tteu da] rise
- 냉장고 [naeng jang go] refrigerator
- 싸다 [ssa da] cheap, inexpensive
- 비싸다 [bi ssa da] expensive
- 팔다 [pal da] sell

- 또 [tto] again, and
- 군대 [gun dae] military, army
- 휴가 [hyu ga] vacation, holiday
- 앞 [ap] front
- 카페 [ka pe] cafe
- 수다 [su da] chat
- 얘기 [yae gi] story, conversation
- 때 [ttae] time, the moment

Vocabulary

- 참 [cham] really, truly, very
- 힘들다 [him deul da] hard, difficult
- 인테리어 [in te li eo] interior (design)
- 예쁘다 [ye-ppeu-da] pretty
- 디저트 [di jeo teu] dessert
- 내일 [nae il] tomorrow
- 과제 [gwa je] assignment

Conversation 4

- 민준 : 하윤아 ! 나 몇일 전에 호준이 만났어.

[ha yup a! Na myeo chia jean e ho jun I man na sseo]

Minjun : Hayun ! I met Hojun few days ago.

- 하윤 : 진짜? 또 군대 휴가 나왔나 보네. 뭐 했어?

[jjin jja? tto gun day hyun ga na was na bo ne. Mwo hae sseo]

Hayun : Really? Maybe he was on an army vacation. again. What did you do?

Conversation 4

- 민준 : 집 앞 카페 가서 수다 떨었어. 군대 얘기 들으니까 예전 생각나더라. 나 때는 참 힘들었었는데...

[jib ap ka pe ga seo su da tteol eo sseo. Gun dae yae gi deul eu ni kka ye jeon saeng gag na deo la. na ttae neun cham him deul eo sseot neun de]

Minjun : I went to a cafe in front of my house and chatted. When I heard about About the military, I remember it before. It was very difficult at that time...

- 하운 : 요즘 많이 바뀌긴 했어. 그나저나 그 카페 얼마전에 생겼었던 곳 말하는 거야?

[Yo jeum manh i ba kkwi gin hae sseo. Geu na jeo na geu ka pe eol ma jeon e saeng gyeo sseot deon got mal ha neun geo ya?]

Hayun : It has changed a lot lately. By the way, are you talking about the cafe that just started?

Conversation 4

- **민준 : 맞아. 카페 인테리어도 되게 예쁘고, 디저트도 진짜 맛있었어. 꼭 가봐.**

[maj a ka pe in te li eo do doe ge ye ppeu go, di jeo teu do jin jja ma si sseo sseo. kkog ga bwa]

Minjun : Right. The cafe interior was very pretty, and the dessert was also really good. Be sure to go.

- **하윤 : 그렇지 않아도 내일 과제하러 카페 가려 했는데! 고마워.**

[geu leo chi an a do nae il gwa je ha leo ka pe ga lyeo haet neun de! Go ma wo]

Hayun : I was just thinking about to go to the cafe for an assignment tomorrow ! Thanks.

The Special particle 은/는

- 은/는 is a topic particle
- 은 after consonants (with 받침) / 는 after vowels (without 받침)
- Topic + 은/는 + Predicate
- Ex) 채경은 한국 사람이예요 [Chae gyeong eun han guk sa ra mi eyo]
As for Chae-Kyung, (she) is a Korean
- 메디는 프랑스 사람이예요 [Me di neun peu rang seu sa ra mi eyo]
As for Mehdi, (he) is a French

The Special particle 은/는

- **미카엘은 프랑스 사람이예요** [Mikaer eun peu rang seu sa ra mi eyo]

“As for Mickael, (he) is a French”

대학생이예요 [Dae hak saeng ieyo]

“(He) is an university student”

21살이예요 [21 sar ieyo]

“(He) is 21 years old”

교카이는 터키 사람이예요 [Gyo kai neun teo ki sa ra mi eyo]

“As for Gokay, (he) is a Turkish”

The Special particle 은/는

- The noun marked by 은/는 appears to be the subject of the sentence
- **은/는 is not a subject particle**
- **it does not mark the noun as the subject**
- 햄버거는 파이프 가이즈 햄버거가 맛있어요
[Haem beog eo neun pai beu gai jeu haem beog eo ga mas iss eoyo]
“As for hamburgers, Five Guys Hamburger is tasty.”

The Special particle 은/는

1. Compare and Contrast
2. Switching topics
3. Interplay between the subject and the topic particles
4. Appearing at the beginning of the sentence

1) Compare and Contrast

- Compare and contrast the two topics of the sentences

- Ex) 교카이는 터키 사람이예요

[Gyokai neun teak salami eyo]

“As for Gokay, (he) is a Turkish.”

그렇지만 메디는 프랑스 사람이예요

[Geureo china media neun peu rang seu sara mi eyo]

“However, as for Mehdi, (he) is a French.”

2) Switching topics

- 은/는 when they switch the topic from one thing to another
- A: 실례합니다. 이 바지 얼마예요? [Sil lye ha mni da. i baji eol ma ye yo?]
“Excuse me, how much is this pair of pants?”
B: 네. 30,000원입니다. [ne. Sam man won innida]
“Yes, (it) is 30,000 won.”
A: 그럼, 이 치마는 얼마예요? [Geureom I chima neun eolma yeyo?]
“Then, as for the skirt, how much is (it) ?”
B: 네. 50,000원입니다. [ne. oman won innida]
“Yes, (it) is 50,000 won.”
A: 이 청바지는요?? [I cheong baji neun yo?]
“How about this pair of jeans?”

3) Interplay between the subject and the topic particles

- When asking a question in Korean, the question word is usually marked by the subject particle **이/가** [I/ga]
- When answering the question, it is used by the topic particle **은/는**
- **the word** is new information which was just brought up in the conversation when asking the question → **이/가** for asking question
- after question, **the word** becomes the topic → **은/는** for answering the question
- Elma: 전공이 뭐예요? [jeon gong i mwo ye yo?] “What is (your) major?”
Nina: 전공은 한국어예요 [jeon gong eun han gug eo ye yo] “As for (my) major, (it) is Korean.”

3) Interplay between the subject and the topic particles

- Su: 이름이 뭐예요? [I reu mi mwo ye yo?]
“What is (your) name?”
Mehdi: 제 이름은 메디예요 [je I reu m eun me di ye yo]
“As for my name, (it) is Mehdi.”
- Su: 고향이 어디예요? [gohyangi eodiyeyo?]
“Where is (your) hometown?”
Mehdi: 제 고향은 파리에요 [je gohyangeun pariyeyo]
“As for my hometown, (it) is Paris.”

4) Appearing at the beginning of the sentence

- You can make **any element of the sentence** the topic by **adding the topic particle** to it and placing it **at the beginning of the sentence**, except the verb/adjective that appears at the end of the sentence

4) Appearing at the beginning of the sentence

- 베녹은 오전 10 시에 엘마하고 도서관에서 한국어를 공부해요.
[be nog eun oj eon 10si e el ma ha go do seo gwan e se o han gu geo reul gong bu hae yo.]
“As for Vinok, (he) studies Korean with Elma at the library at 10:00 a.m.”
- 오전 10 시에는 베녹이 엘마하고 도서관에서 한국어를 공부해요.
[oj eon 10 si e neun be no gi el ma ha go do seo gwan e seo han gu geo reul gong bu hae yo.] “At 10:00 a.m, Vinok studies Korean with Elma at the library.”
- 엘마하고는 베녹이 오전 10 시에 도서관에서 한국어를 공부해요.
[el ma ha go neun be no gi oj eon 10si e do seo gwan e seo han gu geo reul gong bu hae yo.] “With Elma, Vinok studies Korean at the library at 10:00 a.m.”
- 도서관에서는 베녹이 오전 10 시에 엘마하고 한국어를 공부해요.
[do seo gwan e seo neun be no gi o jeon 10 si e el ma ha go han gu geo reul gong bu hae yo.] “At the library, Vinok studies Korean with Elma at 10:00 a.m.”

Difference with 이/가 and 은/는

- The subject particle 이/가 is used to mark a subject (which happens to be new information or has not been mentioned previously in the context)
- Ex) 어느 식당 음식은 맛있어요? (X) [eoneu sigdang eumsig-eun mas-iss-eoyo?]
어느 식당 음식이 맛있어요? (O) [eoneu sigdang eumsig-i mas-iss-eoyo?]
“Which restaurant food is delicious?”
- 누구는 슬로베니아 사람이예요? (X) [nuguneun seullobenia salam-ieyo?]
누가 슬로베니아 사람이예요? (O) [nuga seullobenia salam-ieyo?]
“Who is a Slovenian?”

<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/TtgO4S3UEcA>
<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/XFgVp1hMUZI>