

Korean 4 class

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Counters (Counting months and years)

January : 일 월 [il wol]

February : 이 월 [i wol]

March : 삼 월 [sam wol]

April : 사 월 [sa wol]

May : 오 월 [o wol]

June : 육 월 [yu wol]

July : 칠 월 [chil wol] August : 팔 월 [pal wol] September : 구 월 [gu wol] October : 십 월 [si wol] November : 십일 월[sibil wol]

December : 십이 월[sibi wol]



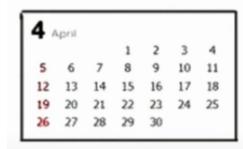
1. 오늘은 몇월 며칠입니까? / 며칠이에요? – What date is it today?

- 2. 내일은 몇월 며칠입니까? / 며칠이에요? What date is it tomorrow?
- 3. 생일은 몇월 며칠입니까? / 며칠이에요? What date is your birthday?
- 4. 생일이 언제입니까? / 언제에요? When is your birthday?



Sentence Drill <Topic: Time and date>





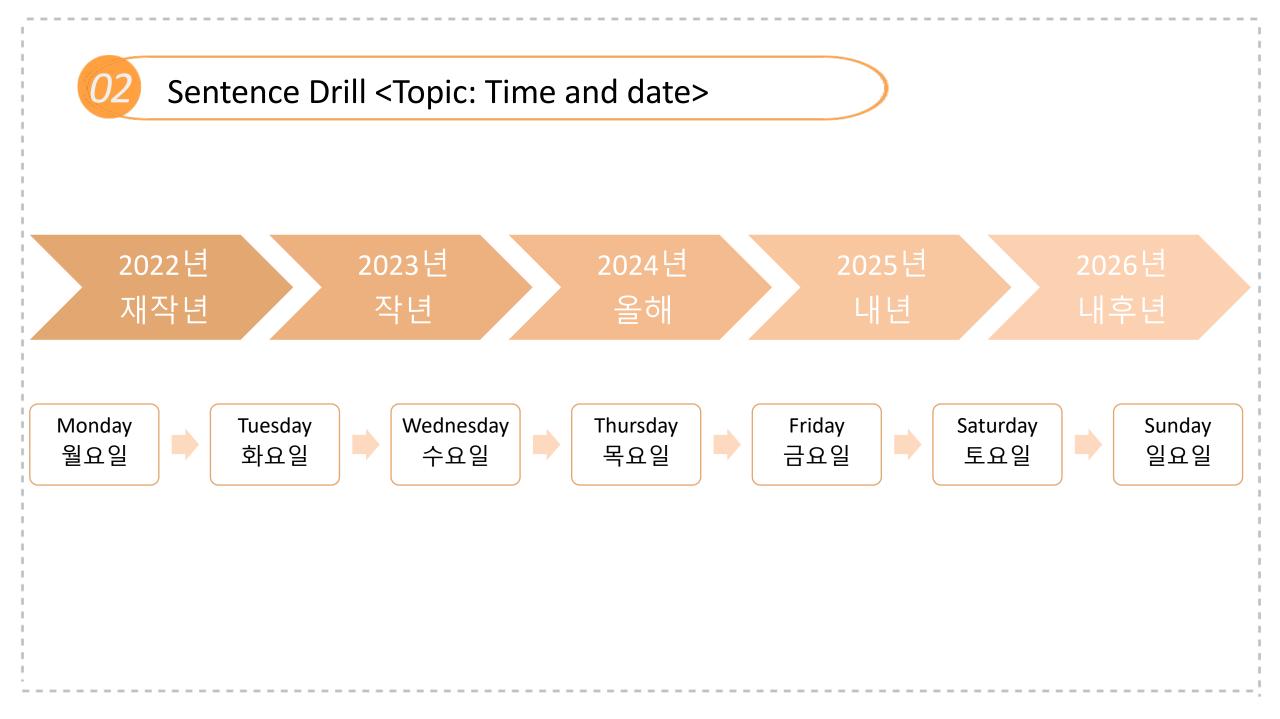
지난달

last month



이번 달

this month





1. 오늘은 무슨 요일입니까? / 요일이에요? – What day is it today?

2. 내일은 무슨 요일입니까? / 요일이에요? – What day is it tomorrow?





As a counter classifies nouns according to common attributes for numbering purposes, it provides more information about the object you count.

The Korean language has an extensive list of counters. Some counters are used only with the native Korean numbers, whereas some counters are used only with the Sino-Korean numbers.

Counters

- Some major Korean counters used with native Korean numbers.

| counter | kinds of things counted | examples of counting |
|----------|-------------------------|--|
| 명 | persons | 한 명, 두 명, 세 명,열 명, |
| [myeong] | | [han myeong, du myeong, se myeong, yeol myeong,] |
| 사람 | persons | 한 사람, 두 사람, 세 사람, 다섯 사람, |
| [saram] | | [han saram, du saram, se saram, daseon saram,] |
| 마리 | animals | 한 마리, 두 마리, 세 마리, 열 네 마리, |
| [mari] | | [han mari, du mari, se mari, yeol ne mari,] |
| 송이 | flowers | 한 송이, 두 송이, 세 송이, 열 송이, |
| [songi] | | [han songi, du songi, se songi, yeol songi,] |
| 다발 | bunches (of flowers) | 한 다발, 두 다발, 세 다발, 열 다발, |
| [dabal] | | [han dabal, du dabal, se dabal, yeol dabal,] |
| 그루 | trees | 한 그루, 두 그루, 세 그루, 열 네 그루, |
| [geuru] | | [han geuru, du geuru, se geuru, yeol ne geuru,] |
| 조각 | slices | 한 조각, 두 조각, 세 조각, 다섯 조각, |
| [jogak] | | [han jogak, du jogak, se jogak, daseon jogak,] |
| 개 | items, units | 한 개, 두 개, 세 개,열 개, |
| [gae] | | [han gae, du gae, se gae, yeol gae,] |
| 살 | years of age | 한 살, 두 살, 세 살, 서른 두 살, |
| [sal] | | [han sal, du sal, se sal, seoreun du sal,] |
| 번 | times | 한 번, 두 번, 세 번, 여섯 번, |
| [beon] | | [han beon, du beon, se beon, yeoseon beon,] |

■ Question word [몇]

Korean has a question word 몇[myeot] "how many." The word cannot be used on its own but must precede a counter. For example, a specific question expression such as "how many people" would be 몇 명[myeot myeong], "how many months" would be 몇 달[myeot dal], and so on.

We can form various question expressions using the aforementioned counters, such as:

| 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] | |



Exercise 1. Translate the following into English:

| Example: 두 명 | [du myeong] \Rightarrow Two people | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | |
| (1) 세 마리 [se mari] | (1) Three animals | |
| (2) 다섯 조각 [daseot jogak] | (2) Five slices | |
| (3) 열 번 [yeol beon] | (3) Ten times | |
| (4) 스무 살 [seumu sal] | (4) Twenty years of age | |
| (5) 아흔 여덟 명 [aheun yeodeol myeong] | (5) Ninety-eight people | |

Korean slang



치맥 (Chi-maek) — Chicken and beer

This Korean slang phrase is a bit weird, as it means 'chicken and beer.' How ever, since chicken and beer is one of the most popular food combinations ordered in South Korea, it makes sense that there's Korean slang for it



Korean slang



맛점 (Mat-jeom) — Delicious lunch

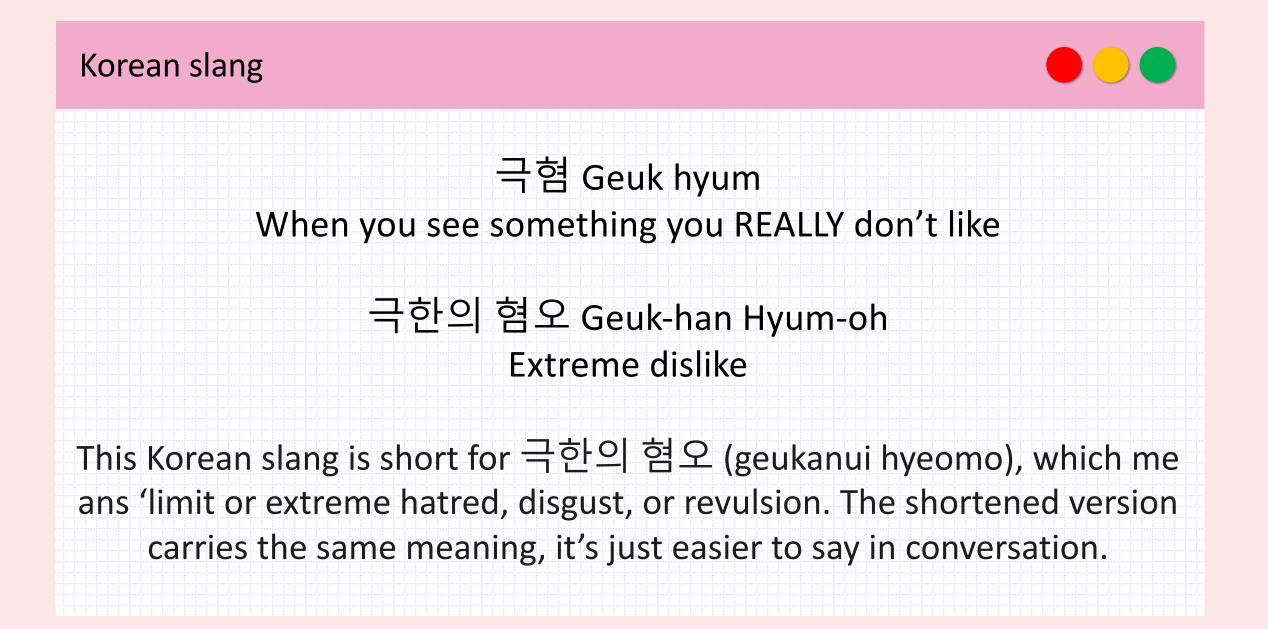
The first Korean slang word on our list may seem a bit weird, but it's as st raightforward as it sounds. It's a shortened version of the word 맛있는 점심(masinneun jeomsim)

> 맛저 (Mat-jeo) — Delicious dineer 맛있는 저녁 (masinneun jeonyeok),

아침 Ah Chim – Morning, Breakfast 점심 Jeom Sim – Lunch 저녁 Joe Neok – Dinner







Future tense (미래형) : (으)ㄹ 거예요

- 1. 가다:Go
- 2. 오다 : Come
- 3. 사다 : Buy
- 4. 만나다 : Meet
- 5. 운동하다 : Do an exercise
- 6. 먹다:Eat
- 7. 읽다:Read
- 8. 살다 : Live
- 9. 씻다 : Wash
- 10.듣다 : Hear

- -갈거예요
- 올 거예요
- 살 거예요
- 만날 거예요
- 운동할 거예요
- 먹을 거예요
- 읽을 거예요
- 살 거예요
- 씻을 거예요

- 들을 거예요

