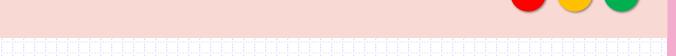


Korean 4 class

Hyosun Jang / Sarah Jang



Week 3 lecture

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]



Sentence Drill <Topic: Time and date>



Sentence Drill <Topic: Time and date>



Expressing desire

1. First person

To express your desire in Korean, you need to put -고 싶다[ko sip'ta] at the end which consisting of a connector -고[ko] and the auxiliary adjective 싶다[sip'ta].

한국어를 배우고 싶어요. [hangukeoreul baeugo sipeoyo] (I) want to learn Korean. 선생님을 만나고 싶어요. [seonsengnimeul mannago sipeoyo](I) want to meet the professor.

2. Second person

-고 싶다

is only used for the first person's desire or wish. However it can be used for second person questions.

무슨 영화를 보고 싶어요? [museun youngwhareul bogo sipeoyo] What kind of movie do (you) want to see?

어디에 가고 싶어요? [eodie gago sipeoyo] Where do (you) like to go?





3. Third person

To indicate the third person's wish in both statements and questions, -고 싶어하다 is used.

앤드류가 스파게티를 먹고 싶어해요. [endeurewga seupagetireul meoggo sipeoheyo] Andrew wants to eat spaghetti.

존이 한국 영화를 보고 싶어해요? [Joni hanguk youngwhareul bogo sipeoheyo] Does John want to see a Korean movie?

■ Past tense

To express past tense, the past tense maker 었 is added to the stem of the auxiliary adjective 싶다/싶어하다

싶다: 싶 + 었 +어요 = 싶었어요 한국에 가고 싶었어요. [hanguke gago sipeotseoyo] (I) wanted to go to Korea.

싶어하다: 싶어하 + 었 +어요 = 싶어했어요 캐티가 중국 음식을 먹고 싶어했어요. [ketiga joonguk eumsikeul meoggo sipeohetseoyo] Cathy wanted to eat Chinese food.

02

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

- 갈 거예요
- -올거예요
- -살거예요
- 만날 거예요
- 운동할 거예요
- 먹을 거예요
- 읽을 거예요
- -살거예요
- 씻을 거예요
- -들을 거예요

Examples

물건 – Objects

- 빵:Bread

- 우유 : Milk

- 쥬스/주스 : Juice

- 콜라 : Coke

- 과자 : Snack

• 마시다 (Masi-da) : Drink

• 먹다 (Meok-da): Eat

Progressive form

The progressive form is used to express an action in progress.
The English progressive form takes a copula (am, is, are) and a verb with -ing.
In Korean, progressive form takes -고 있다 나는 한국어를 배우고 있어요.
[naneun hangukeoreul baeugo itseoyo]
I am learning Korean.

수지가 피자를 먹고 있어요. [sujiga pijareul meoggo itseoyo] Suzy is eating a pizza.

To express past tense, the past tense marker 었/았 is added to the stem of 있다 있다: 있 + 었 +어요 = 있었어요

지민이가 노래를 부르고 있었어요. [jiminiga norereul bureogo itseotseoyo] Jimin was singing a song. 정국이가 자고 있었어요. [Jeongukiga jago itseotseoyo] Jungkook was sleeping.

■ Progressive form

To express respect to the subject, the verb 계시다 (-고 계세요) is used instead of 있다 (-고 있어요) 교수님이 전화를 하고 계세요. [gyosunimi jeonwhareul hago gyeseyo] The professor is making a phone call

사장님이 손님을 만나고 계세요. [sajangnimi sonnimeul mannago gyeseyo]
The president is meeting the guest.
To negate a progressive form, one can use either a short form negation or a long form negation.

short form negation: 안/ 못 + predicate 가게 문을 안 열고 있어요 [gage muneol an yeolgo itseoyo] (They) are not opening the store door

long form negation: stem + 지 않다/ 지 못 하다 가게 문을 열고 있지 않아요 [gage muneol yeolgo itzy annayo] (They) are not opening the store door

Vocabulary

Vocabulary

가다 [gada] to	먹다 [meokda] to eat	쉬다 [shida] to rest
가르치다 [gareuchida] to teach	말하다 [malhada] to speak	시키다 [sikida] to order
기다리다 [gidarida] to wait	量 [mul] water	씻다 [ssitda] to wash
교수님 [gyosunim] professor	바지 [baji] pants	얼굴 [eolgul] face
나가다 [nagada] to go out	받다 [batda] to receive	영어 [youngeo] English
노래 [nore] song	배우다 [baeuda] to learn	운동 [undong] sport/exercise
놀다 [nolda] to play	벗다 [beotda] to take off	운전하다 [unjeonhada] to drive
돈 [don] money	병원 [byeongwon] hospital	음식 [eumsik] food
돕다 [dopda] to help	빌리다 [bilida] to borrow	의견 [euigyeon] opinion
되다 [doeda] to become	사귀다 [saguida] to make friends	의사 [euisa] doctor
듣다 [deutda] to listen	사다 [sada] to buy	일 [il] work
마시다 [masida] to drink	사람 [saram] person/people	입다 [ipdda] to wear
만나다 [mannada] to meet	살다 [salda] to live	자다 [jada] to sleep
만들다 [mandeulda] to make	손 [son] hand	자동차 [jadongcha] car
책 [chek] book	친구 [chinggu] friend	집 [jip] house
타다 [tada] to ride	한국 [hangguk] Korea	하다 [hada] to do

Number - Counting



Sino - Korean

7 – 칠

9 – 구

Pure – Korean numbers

- 사과 하나 주세요
- 사과 한개 주세요
- 사과 (Sa gwa) : Apple
- 주세요 (Ju sae yo) : please

