

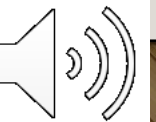
# KOREAN CLASS

WEEK 6

# INDEX

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- Grammar
- Counter
- Adverb
- Key Sentences
- Korea's Culture



# GRAMMAR - PALATALIZATION

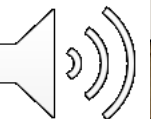
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- A phenomenon in which ㄱ, ㅋ meets 'ㅣ' [i] vowels and turns into 'ㅈ, ㅊ'.

ㄱ + ㅣ = ㅈ  
ㅋ + ㅣ = ㅊ

Example) 같이 /ga-ti/: together – 가치[gachi]

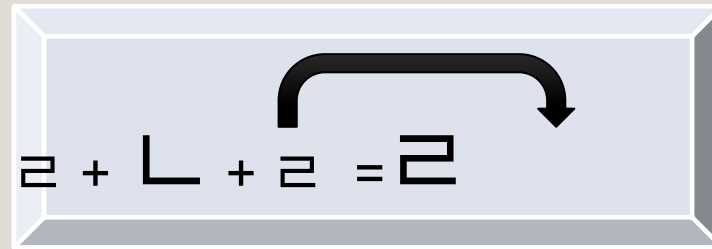
해돋이 /hae-do-di/ : sunrise – 해도지[hae-do-ji]



# GRAMMAR - LIQUIDIZATION

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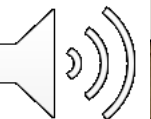
- 'L' is pronounced as [ㄹ] in front or behind 'ㄹ'



Example ) 논리 /non-li/ : **logic** – 놀리[nol-li]

온라인 : **On-line** – 올라인[Ol-line]

난로 /nan-lo/ : **Stove** – 날로[nal-lo]



# GRAMMAR - NASALIZATION

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- A phenomenon in which consonants other than the original nasal sounds are changed to nasal sounds (ㄴ, ㅁ, ㅇ) under the influence of neighboring nasal sounds.

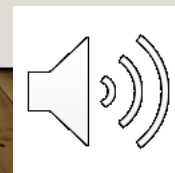
1. 'ㅂ, ㄷ, ㄱ' + 'ㄴ, ㅁ' → [ ㅁ, ㄴ, ㅇ ]
2. 'ㅁ, ㅇ' + 'ㄹ' → [ ㅁ, ㅇ ] + [ ㄴ ]
3. 'ㅂ, ㄷ, ㄱ' + 'ㄹ' → 'ㅂ, ㄷ, ㄱ' + [ ㄴ ]  
→ [ ㅁ, ㄴ, ㅇ ] + [ ㄴ ]

Example)

국물 : **soup** – 궁물[goong-mool]

대통령 : **president** – 대통녕[dae-tong-nyung]

국립 : **national** – 국닙 – 궁닙[goong-nip]



# IMPORTANT !!

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When you write, you must use original word !

These grammatical rules are only used when you speak.

같이 ( o )

가치 ( x )

대통령 ( o )

대통령 ( x )





# • counter

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



## • Question word

몇 명? [myeot myeong]	“How many people?”	몇 병? [myeot byeong]	“How many bottles?”
몇 개? [myeot gae]	“How many items?”	몇 권? [myeot gwon]	“How many books?”
몇 시? [myeot si]	“What time?”	몇 월? [myeot wol]	“What month?”
몇 살? [myeot sal]	“How old?”	몇 층? [myeot cheung]	“What floor?”

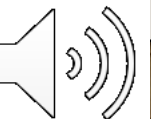




## • Adverb

그러나 [geureona]	But	또 [tto]	Also	그리고 [geurigo]	And	또한 [ttohan]	Moreover
그러니까 [geureonikka]	Therefore	또는 [ttoneun]	Or	그래서 [geuraeseo]	So	혹은 [hogeun]	Or

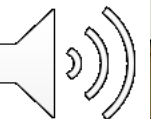
그러므로 [geureomeuro]	Since it is so	따라서 [ttaraseo]	Accordingly	그런데 [geureonde]	By the way	즉 [jeuk]	In other words
그렇지만 [geureochiman]	however	더군다나 [deogundana]	besides	그럼 [geureom]	If so	더욱이 [deougi]	moreover



- **Adverb** – note: first word in the table is [bballi] not [deougi]

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

참 [cham]	really	주로 [juro]	mainly	아주 [aju]	very	조금 [jogeum]	A bit	너무 [neomu]	So much
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# KEY SENTENCES - IN CAFÉ & RESTAURAN T

- 물 한 잔 주시겠어요?

“Could I have a glass of water?”

[mul han jan ju si ge sseo yo?]

:→(what) (how many)잔 (action/verb)시겠어요?

- 냅킨은 어디 있나요?

“Where is the napkin?”

[naeb kin eun eo di it na yo?]

:→(what)은/는 어디 (action/verb)나요?

- 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.



# KEY SENTENCES - IN CAFÉ & RESTAURAN T

- 아메리카노 두 잔 이랑 초콜렛 마카롱 하나 주세요.

“(Give me) two glasses of Americano and one chocolate macaron”

[amelikanodujanllangchokolletmakalong ha na ju se yo]

:→ (what) (how many)잔 이랑 (what)(how many) (action/verb)세요.

- 화장실이 어디 있는지 알 수 있을까요?

“Can I know where the toilet is?”

[hwa jang sil i eo di it neun ji al su i sseul kka yo?]

:→(where)이/가 어디 (action/verb)는지 (action/verb) 수 있을까요?

- 너는 뭐 주문 할래?

“What do you want to order?”

[neo neun mwo ju mun hal lae?]

:→(who)은/는 뭐 (action/verb)할래?



# KEY SENTENCES - IN CAFÉ & RESTAURAN T

- 남은 음식 포장해주세요.

“Please pack the leftovers.”

[nam eun eum sig po jang hae ju se yo] :→(what) (action/verb)세요

- 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?

- 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?



# KEY SENTENCES - PRIVATE QUESTION

- 가족은 몇 분이나 됩니까?

How many people are there in your family?

[gajogeun myeot bunina doemnikka]

→(noun)은 몇 (counter)이나 됩니까?

- 남편은 무슨 일을 하세요?

What does your husband do for a living?

[nampyeoneun museun ireul haseyo]

→(noun)은 무슨 (noun)을 하세요?

- 아들은 둘이고 딸은 없습니다.

I have two sons, but no girls.

[adeureun durigo ttareun eopseumnida]

→(noun)은 (number)고 (noun)은 (number)입니다.

- 기혼입니다. / 미혼입니다.

I'm married. / I'm single. → (noun)입니다.

[gihonimnida. / mihonimnida]



# KEY SENTENCES - PRIVATE QUESTION

- 나이를 여쭙봐도 될까요?

May I ask your age?

[naireul yeojjwobwado doelkkayo]

→(noun)을 여쭙봐도 될까요?

- 당신의 종교는 뭐니까?

What's your religion?

[dangsinui jonggyoneun mwomnikka]

→당신의 (noun)은 뭐니까?

- 저는 기독교 신자입니다.

I'm a Christian.

[jeoneun gidokgyo sinjaimnida]

→저는 (religion) 신자입니다.





# KEY SENTENCES - PRIVATE QUESTION

- 전주에서 태어나 서울에서 자랐습니다.

I was born in Jeonju and raised in Seoul.

[Jeonjueseoo taeona seoureseoo jaratseumnida]

→(place)에서 (verb) (place)에서 (verb).

- 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

- 몇 시에 만날까요?

What time shall we meet?

[myeot sie mannalkkayo]

→ 몇 시에 (verb)?

- 6시 45분이에요.

It's quarter to seven.

[6si 45bunieyo]

→ (number)시 (number)분이에요.

- 오늘이 무슨 요일이죠?

What day is it today?

[oneuri museun yoirijyo]

→ (noun)이 무슨 요일이죠?



# KEY SENTENCES - TIME & DATE

- 생일이 언제십니까?

When is your birthday?

[saengiri eonjesimnikka]

→(noun)이 언제입(십)니까?

- 다음 모임은 7월 15일 화요일입니다.

The next meeting will be on Tuesday, July 15th.

[daeum moimeun 7wol 15il hwayoirimnida.]

→(noun)은 (number)월 (number)일 (day)입니다.

- 우리 휴가가 언제 시작이지?

What date does our vacation start?

[uri hyugaga eonje sijagiji]

→(noun)이 언제 (verb)?



# KEY SENTENCES - TIME & DATE

- 언제 서울에 도착했습니까?

When did you arrive in Seoul?

[eonje seoure dochakaetseumnikka]

→언제 (noun)에 (verb)?

- 가장 편한 시간은 언제세요

When is the most convenient time for you?

[gajang pyeonhan siganeun eonjeseyo]

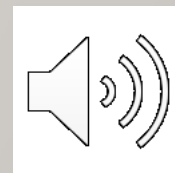
→(adj) 시간은 언제세요?

- 벌써 6시가 넘었어요.

It's already after six.

[beolsseo 6siga neomeosseoyo]

→벌써 (time)이/가 넘었어요.



# KEY SENTENCES - IN SCHOOL

- 전공 수업 건물을 찾아가려면 어디로 가야하나요?  
“Where should I go to find the major class building?”

[jeongong sueop geonmureul chajagaryeomyeon eodiro gayahanayo]

:→(where) 을 찾아가려면 어디로 가야하나요?

- 학생 식당에 가서 점심먹자.

“Let’s have a lunch in student cafeteria”

[haksaeng sikdange gaseo jeomsimmeokja.]

:→(where)에 가서 점심먹자.

- 이번학기에몇학점들어?

“How many credits do you take this semester?”

[ibeon hakgie myeot hakjeom deureo]

:→(when)에 몇 학점 들어?



# KEY SENTENCES - IN SCHOOL

- 과제 제출일이 언제까지야?

“When is the dead-line of assignment?”

[gwaje jechuriri eonjekkajiya]

:→(what)이 언제까지야?

- 장학금을 받으려면 어떤 기준을 충족해야하나요?

“Which criteria should be met to get a scholarship?”

[janghakgeumeul badeuryeomyeon eotteon gijuneul  
chungjokaeyahanayo]

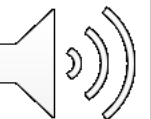
:→(what)을 받으려면 어떤 기준을 충족해야하나요?

- 오늘 팀플하러 가야해.

“I have to go to the team meeting today.”

[oneul timpeulhareo gayahae]

:→(when) (what)하러 가야해



# KEY SENTENCES - IN SCHOOL

- 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 job after class.”

[sueop kkeunnago areubaiteu gayahae]

:→(what) 끝나고 (where)가야해.

- 시험 끝나고 술마시러 가자.

“Let’s go drink after the exam.”

[siheom kkeunnago sulmasireo gaja]

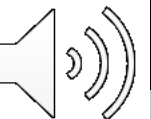
:→(what) 끝나고 술마시러 가자.







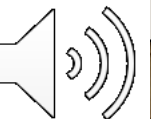
# KOREA'S CULTURE - HOLIDAY

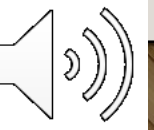


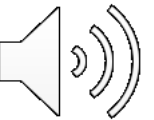
# 추석 [CHUSUK]

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- Chuseok is Korean Thanksgiving Day (August 15th in the lunar calendar)
- Eat 송편[songpyeon] - Rice cake made of rice flour mixed with boiling water and stuffed with sesame, beans, and red beans in a half-moon shape.
- 강강술래[GangGangSulRae]
- 씨름[SsiRuem]







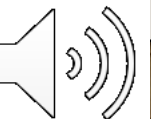


# WATCH VIDEO

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- 강강슬래 [ganggangsulrae]

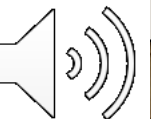
<https://youtu.be/FtXMvWOzwl4>



# 설 [SUL]

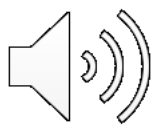
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- It is the first day of the New Year, and there is a custom of greeting and saying words of blessing as the first holiday of the year.(January 1<sup>st</sup>, in the lunar calendar)
- 윷놀이[Yutnoli]
- 떡국[ddeokguk]



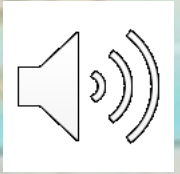






LOVING YOU  
is my favorite  
ONE BY FAN

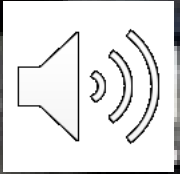
바람의 나라







아시아 뉴스  
Asia news agency





# USEFUL WEBSITES

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- King Sejong Institute

<http://www.sejonghagdang.org/sjcu/home/main.do>

- Talk to me in Korean

<https://talktomeinkorean.com/>



**Thank you**

