
KOREAN CLASS

WEEK 8

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When is your ~ ?
~ 이 언제입(십)니까?

- When is the **vacation**?
휴가가 언제십니까?
[hyuga-ga eonje-simnikka?]
- When is your **Final test**?
기말고사가 언제입니까?
[gimalgosa-ga eonje-
imnikka?]

~ will be on (N: date).
~ 은 N월 N일 N요일입니다.

- **Next concert** will be on
Wednesday, November 16th.
다음 콘서트는 11월 16일
수요일입니다.
[daeum (*concert*) neun
11wol 16il suyoirimnida]
- **Mid-term test** will be
December 25th.
중간고사는 12월
25일입니다.
[junggangosa-neun 12wol
25irimnida.]

What date does (schedule) (end/start)?
(schedule)이 언제 (끝나지/시작하지)?

- What date does **mid-term test** start?
중간고사가 언제 시작하지?
[junggangosa-ga eonje-
sijakaji?]
- What date does **this trip**
end?
이 여행이 언제 끝나지?
[i yeohaeng-i eonje-
kkeunnaji?]

• Adverb

빨리 [bballi]	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 & restaurant

- 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.

하다(do)= 하+다
[ha da]
했어요(did)
[hae sseo yo]

Ex) 어제 식당에서 라면을 먹었어요 I ate ramen at a restaurant yesterday

[eoje sikdangeseo ramyeoneul meogeosseoyo]

Ex) 오늘 학교에서 숙제를 했어요 I did my homework at school today

[oneul hakgyoeseo sukjereul haesseoyo]

먹다(eat)= 먹+다
[meokda]
먹었어요(ate)
[meogeosseoyo]

KEY SENTENCES

- in café & restaurant

주문(noun: order)= 주문+하다 (verb: order)
[ju mun ha da]

- 너는 /뭐 /주문/ 할래? “What do you want to order?”

[neo neun /mwo/ ju mun/ hal lae?]

:→(who)은/는 뭐 (action/verb) 할래?

Ex) 아버지는 뭐 주문 할래? Dad, what do you want to order?

[appaneun mwo jumun hallae?]

KEY SENTENCES

- in café & restaurant

- 남은 음식 포장해주세요. “Please wrap up the leftovers.”

[nam eun eum sig po jang hae ju se yo]

:→(what) (action/verb)세요

포장해주다(wrap up)=
포장해주+다
[po jang hae ju da]

-
- 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?

많다 [adjective](a lot, most, much)=
많+다
[manh da]

KEY SENTENCES

- in café & restaurant

- 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

- 나이를 여쭙봐도 될까요?

May I ask your age?

[naireul yeojjwobwado doelkkayo]

→(noun)을 여쭙봐도 될까요?

KEY SENTENCES

- private question

- 당신의 **종교**는 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.

[Jeonjueseo taeona seoureseo jaratseumnida]

→ (place)에서 (verb) (place)에서 (verb).

태어나다 (be born) = 태어나 + 다 [tae eo na da]
자라다 (Grow up, raise) = 자라 + 다 [jarada]
나오다 (Graduate) = 나오 + 다 [na o da]
전공하다 (Major in) = 전공하다 [jeon gong ha da]

- 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

- 과제 제출일이 언제까지야?
“When is the dead-line of a
assignment?”

[gwaje jechuriri eonjekkajiya]

:→(what)이 언제까지야?

- 장학금을 받으려면 어떤
기준을 충족해야 하나요?
“Which criteria should be m
et to get a scholarship?”

[janghakgeumeul badeuryeo
myeon eotteon gijuneul
chungjokaeyahanayo]

:→(what)을 받으려면 어떤 기
준을 충족해야 하나요?

- 오늘 팀플하러 가야 해.
“I have to go to the team
meeting today.”

[oneul timpeulhareo gayahae]

:→(when) (what)하러 가야 해

Which criteria should be met to
get ~ ?
~을/를 받으려면 어떤 기준을
충족해야 하나요?

- Which criteria should be met to get **credits**?
학점을 받으려면 어떤 기준을 충족해야 하나요?
[hakjeomeul badeuryeomyeon eotteon gijuneul chungjokaeya hanayo?]
- Which criteria should be met to get **bonus point**?
추가 점수를 받으려면 어떤 기준을 충족해야 하나요?
[chuga jeomsu-reul badeuryeomyeon eotteon gijuneul chungjokaeya hanayo?]

I have to go to (**schedule**)
(**time**).
(**time**) (**schedule**)러 가야 해.

- I have to go to **eat dinner now**.
지금 저녁먹으러 가야 해
[jigeum jeonyeongmeogeuro gaya hae]
- I have to go to **take a quiz tomorrow**.
내일 퀴즈 보러 가야 해
[naeil (*Quiz*) boreo gaya hae]

KEY SENTENCES

- PRIVATE QUESTION

- 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
areubaiteru gayahae]

:→(what) 끝나고
(where)가야해.

- 시험 끝나고 술 마시러
가자.

“Let’s go drink after
the exam.”

[siheom kkeunnago
sulmasireo gaja]

:→(what) 끝나고
술 마시러 가자.

Do you want to ~ together (time)?
(time) 같이 ~ 할래?

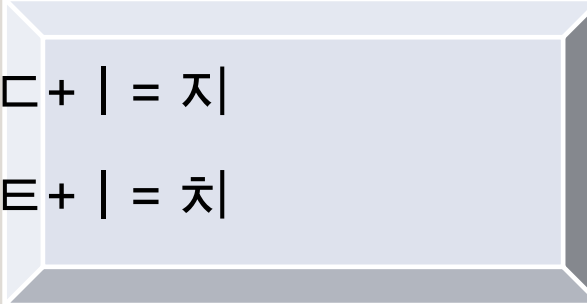
- Do you want to drink alcohol together now?
지금 같이 술 마시러 갈래?
[jigeum gachi sul masireo gallae?]
- Do you want to see a movie together next Monday?
다음 월요일에 같이 영화 볼래?
[daeum worryoire gachi yeonghwa bollae?]

I have to go for (schedule) after ~.
~ 끝나고 (schedule) 가야 해.

- I have to go for doing assignment after lunch.
저녁식사 끝나고 과제 하러 가야 해.
[jeonyeo-ksiksa kkeunnago gwaje hareo gaya hae]
- I have to go for having lunch after this class.
이 수업 끝나고 점심 먹으러 가야 해.
[i sueop kkeunnago jeomsim meogeuro gaya hae]

GRAMMAR - PALATALIZATION

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



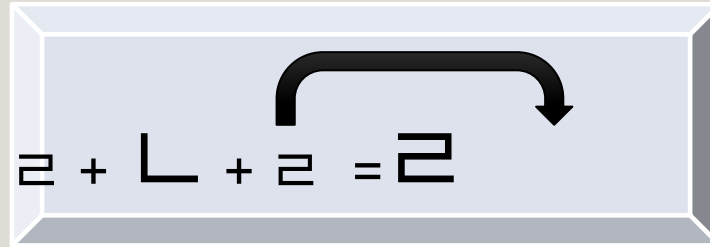
ㄱ + ㅣ = ㅈ
ㅋ + ㅣ = ㅊ

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

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

GRAMMAR - LIQUIDIZATION

- '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]

BATCHIM PRONOUNCE

Consonant base	Pronunciation	Example
ㄱ, ㅋ, ㆁ	[ㄱ]	책[책]:Book-{\Caeck}, 부엌[부엌]:Kitchen-{\Bueok}, 약[약]:Medicine-{\Yak},
ㄴ	[ㄴ]	산[산]:Mountain-{\San}
ㄷ, ㅌ, ㅍ, ㅊ, ㅌ, ㅍ, ㅎ	[ㄷ]	낮[낮]:Daytime-{\Not}, 꽃[꽃]:Flower-{\ggoat}
ㄹ	[ㄹ]	길[길]:Road-{\Gil}
ㅁ	[ㅁ]	몸[몸]:Body-{\Moam}
ㅂ, ㅃ	[ㅂ]	밥[밥]:Rice-{\Bap}, 숲[숲]:Forest-{\Soop}
ㅇ	[ㅇ]	강[강]:River-{\Gang}

GRAMMAR - NASALIZATION

- 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]

GRAMMAR – NASALIZATION EXAMPLE

First Syllable Consonant	Second Syllable Consonant	Becomes...		Examples	
ㅂ/ㄷ/ㄱ	ㄴ/ㅇ	ㅂ → ㅁ ㄷ → ㄴ ㄱ → ㅇ	No change	밥맛[밤맛] 악마[앙마] 거짓말[거진말]	[Bammat] [Angma] [Geojinmal]
ㅁ/ㅇ	ㄴ	No change	ㄴ → ㄴ	심리[심니] 승리[승니]	[Simni] [Seungni]
ㅂ/ㄷ/ㄱ	ㄴ	ㅂ → ㅁ ㄷ → ㄴ ㄱ → ㅇ	ㄴ → ㄴ	왕십리[왕심니] 덧니[던니] 폭력[퐁녁]	[wangsimni] [deonni] [pongnyeok]

With batchim pronunciation...

거짓말 → [거짚말] → [거진말]
덧니 → [덜니] → [던니]

IMPORTANT !!

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)



KOREA'S CULTURE - HOLIDAY

설 [SUL]

- 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 1st, in the lunar calendar)
- ^{Korea's Culture} 윷놀이[Yutnoli]
- 떡국[ddeokguk]





LOVING YOU
is my favorite
ONE BY FAN

바람이 불어오면
꽃이 피고
새가 울고
사람이 웃는다







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USEFUL WEBSITES

- King Sejong Institute

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

- Talk to me in Korean

<https://talktomeinkorean.com/>

Thank you

