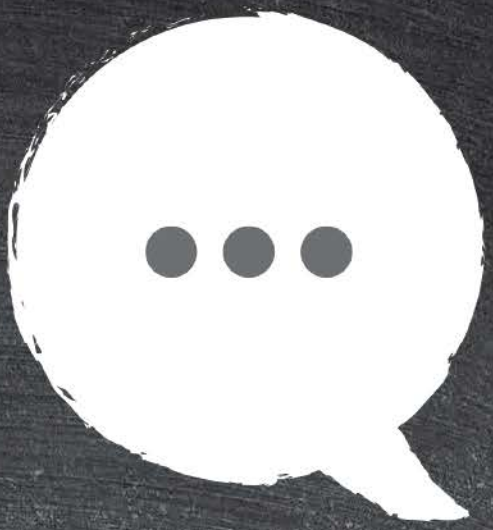
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LESSON NOTES

Basic Bootcamp #1
Korean Self Introduction and Basic Greetings

CONTENTS

2 Korean Hangul
2 Romanization
2 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
7 Cultural Insight

1

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (“Formal” greeting)
2. 진석: 안녕하세요. 반갑습니다. 저는 진석입니다.
3. 지수: 안녕하세요. 저는 지수입니다. 만나서 반갑습니다.
4. (“Informal” greeting)
5. 진석: 안녕. 난 진석이야. 넌?
6. 지수: 안녕. 난 지수야. 만나서 반가워.

ROMANIZATION

1. (“Formal” greeting)
2. JIN-SEOK: An-nyeong-ha-se-yo. Ban-gap-seum-ni-da. Jeo-neun jin-seok-im-ni-da.
3. JI-SU: An-nyeong-ha-se-yo. Jeo-neun ji-su-im-ni-da. Man-na-seo ban-gap-seum-ni-da.
4. (“Informal” greeting)
5. JIN-SEOK: An-nyeong. Nan jin-seok-i-ya. Neon?
6. JI-SU: An-nyeong. Nan ji-su-ya. Man-na-seo ban-ga-wo.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. ("Formal" greeting)

2. JIN-SEOK: Hello. Nice to meet you. I am Jin-seok.

3. JI-SU: Hello. I am Ji-su. Nice to meet you.

4. ("Informal" greeting)

5. JIN-SEOK: Hello. I am Jin-seok. And your name is...? (lit. Hi I'm Jin-seok. And you?)

6. JI-SU: Hello. I am Ji-su. Nice to meet you.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
안녕하세요	annyeonghaseyo	Hello.	expression
반갑습니다.	bangapseumnida.	Pleasure to meet you, Pleasure to see you.	expression
저는 (name)입니다.	jeoneun (name)imnida.	I am (name).	expression
만나서 반갑습니다	mannaseo bangapsseumnida	nice to meet you	expression
반갑다	bangapda	to be glad (to meet)	adjective
만나다	mannada	to meet	verb
안녕	annyeong	Hi, Hello.	expression
나는 (name)야.	na-neun (name)ya	I am (name).	noun
만나서 반가워.	Man-na-seo ban-ga-wo.	Nice to meet you.	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

안녕하세요. 여러분. Annyeonghaseoyo. yeoryeobun. "Hello, everyone."	처음 뵙겠습니다. 만나서 반갑습니다. cheoeum boepgesseumnida. mannaseo bangapsseumnida. "How do you do? Nice to meet you."
저는 이경우입니다. Jeoneun ikyeongwooibnida. "I am Kyungwoo Lee."	처음 뵙겠습니다. 만나서 반갑습니다. cheoeum boepgesseumnida. mannaseo bangapsseumnida. "How do you do? Nice to meet you."
주헌씨... 반가워요. juheonssi... ban-gawoyo. "Juheon...It's good to see you."	우리 그 역에서 만나면 돼. uri geu yeogeseo mannamyeon dwae. "We can meet at the station."
네 부모님을 만나고 싶어. ne bumonimeul mannago sipeo. "I would love to meet your parents."	밤 열시에 역 앞에서 만나자. bam yeolsie yeo gapeseo mannaja. "I will meet you at 10 PM in front of the station."
지난번에 우리 한국에서 만났어. jinanbeone uri hangugeseo mannasseo "Last time, we met in Korea."	세 시에 만나자! se sie mannaja! "Let's meet at three o'clock!"
선우야! 안녕! Seon-u-ya! Annyeong! "Seonu! Hello!"	나는 지현이야. Na-neun ji-hyeon-i-ya. "I am Ji-hyeon."
다시 만나서 반가워요. dasi mannaseo bangawoyo. "It's good to meet you again."	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is to Learn about Two Ways of Greeting in Korea: In a Formal Setting and in an Informal Setting.

1. In a Formal Setting (between Two Adults Who Are Strangers to Each Other)

---

1. (Formal greeting at a Korean restaurant)
   진석: 안녕하세요. 반갑습니다. 저는 진석 입니다.
   Jin-Seok: An-nyeong-ha-se-yo. Ban-gap-seum-ni-da. Jeo-neun jin-seok-im-ni-da.
   Jin-Seok: "Hello. Nice to meet you. I am Jin-seok."

2. 지수: 안녕하세요, 저는 지수 입니다. 만나서 반갑습니다.
   Ji-Su: An-nyeong-ha-se-yo. Jeo-neun ji-su-im-ni-da. Man-na-seo ban-gap-seum-ni-da.
   Ji-Su: "Hello. I am Ji-su. Nice to meet you."

Vocabulary and Lesson Notes

---

1. 안녕하세요.
   An-nyeong-ha-se-yo.
   "Hello."

2. (만나서) 반갑습니다.
   (Man-na-seo) Ban-gap-seum-ni-da.
   "Nice to meet you."

3. 저는 진석(지수) 입니다.
   Jeo-neun Jin-Seok(Ji-Su)im-ni-da.
   "I am Jin-Seok(Ji-Su)."
   * 저는 (*Jeo-nuen*) "I" + 진석(지수) (*Jin-Seok(Ji-Su)*) "Name" + 입니다 (*im-ni-da*) "am"
   Therefore, 저는 [name] 입니다 (*Jeo-neun [name] im-ni-da*) = "I am (name)."

2. In an Informal Setting (between Two Adults Who Are Acquaintances)

---

1. ("Informal" greeting at a Korean cafe)
   진석: 안녕. 난 진석이야.
   Jin-Seok: An-nyeong. Nan jin-seok-i-ya.
   Jin-Seok: "Hello. I am Jin-seok."

2. 지수: 안녕. 난 지수야. 만나서 반가워.
   Ji-Su: An-nyeong. Nan ji-su-ya. Man-na-seo ban-ga-wo.
   Ji-Su: "Hello. I am Ji-su. Nice to meet you."

Vocabulary and Lesson Notes

1. 안녕.
   An-nyeong.
   "Hello."

2. 만나서 반가워.
   Man-na-seo ban-ga-wo.
   "Nice to meet you."

3. 난 진석이야./난 지수야.
   Nan Jin-Seok-i-ya./Nan Ji-Su-ya.
   "I am Jin-seok."/"I am Ji-su."

* 난 (*nan*) informal "I" is a shortened form of 나는 (*na-neun*) formal "I"
* (이)야 (*(i)ya*) informal "am" is a shortened form of 입니다 (*iminda*) formal "am"

Therefore, 난 [name] (이)야 (*Nan [name] (i)ya*) = "I am [name]."

3. In a Casual Setting (between Best Friends)

1. (Casual greeting at a coffee shop)
   A: 야~~ 방가 방가, 잘 지냈어?
   A: Ya~~ bang-ga bang-ga. Jal ji-nae-sseo?
   A: "Yeah~~ Hello, hello, how have you been?"

2. B: 응. 잘 지냈어! 넌?
   B: Eung. Jal ji-nae-sseo! Neon?
   B: "Yes, I've been well! And you?"

3. A: 나도 잘 지냈지~~
   A: Na-do jal ji-nae-jji~~
   A: "I've also been well~~!"

Vocabulary and Lesson Notes

1. 방가 방가
   Bang-ga bang-ga
   "Hello, hello."

2. 잘 지냈어? (with the intonation going up)
   Jal ji-nae-sseo?
   "How have you been?"

3. 잘 지냈지. (with the intonation going down)
   Jal ji-nae-jji.
   "I have been well."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Bow, Bow, Bow

Keep in mind that bowing is a big part of Korean culture!

Korean people bow in almost every situation; wherever they would be, whatever they would do, and whoever they would meet, bowing is considered basic good manners toward each other.

Therefore, if you plan to visit Korea, the first thing you have to learn is how to bow well in any situation.

2. Family Name (Last Name) + Given Name

Korean people normally say and call their "given name" to each other. If somebody demands your full name, the order for saying one's name is "Family name (last name) + Given name," which is opposite of the Western way of saying it. For example, if your full name is Chris (given name) Kim (family name), you have to say "저는 킴 크리스 입니다." (*Jeo-neun Kim Chris-imnida*.) "My name is Kim Chris" in Korea.

LESSON NOTES

Basic Bootcamp #2
Basic Korean Sentence Structure

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Korean
  - Main
  - English
  - Romanization
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#2

DIALOGUE - KOREAN

MAIN

1. 팀 : 안녕하세요. 저는 팀입니다. 저는 한국사람입니다.
2. 데비 : 안녕하세요. 저는 데비입니다. 저는 미국사람입니다.
3. 팀 : 나는 밥을 먹는다. 나는 한국어를 공부한다.
4. 데비 : 나는 빵을 먹는다. 나는 영어를 공부한다.

ENGLISH

1. Tim : Hello. I am Tim. I am Korean.
2. Debbie : Hello. I am Debbie. I am American.
3. Tim : I eat a meal. I study Korean.
4. Debbie : I eat bread. I study English.

ROMANIZATION

1. Tim : An-nyeong-ha-se-yo. Jeo-neun Tim-im-ni-da. Jeo-neun han-guk-sa-ram-im-ni-da.
2. De-bi : An-nyeong-ha-se-yo. Jeo-neun De-bi-im-ni-da. Jeo-neun mi-guk-sa-ram-im-ni-da.
3. Tim : Na-neun bab-eul meok-neun-da. Na-neun han-gu-geo-reul gong-bu-han-da.
4. Debi : Na-neun ppang-eul meok-neun-da. Na-neun yeong-eo-reul gong-bu-han-da.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
미국사람	migukssaram	American	noun
나	na	I, me (informal/neutral)	noun
공부하다	gongbuhada	to study	verb
안녕하세요	annyeonghaseyo	Hello.	expression
밥	bap	meal, rice	noun
한국사람	hangukssaram	Korean (people)	noun
저는 (name)입니다.	jeoneun (name)imnida.	I am (name).	expression
먹다	meoktta, meokda	to eat	verb
영어	yeongeo	English (language)	noun
한국어	hangugeo	Korean (language)	noun
빵	ppang	bread	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

저 사람은 미국 사람입니다. *Jeo sarameun miguk ssaramimnida.* "That person is American."	그 남자는 나만큼 똑똑해요. *geu namjaneun namankeum ttokttokhaeyo.* “He is as smart as me.”
나는 지현이야. *Na-neun ji-hyeon-i-ya.* "I am Ji-hyeon."	나한테 시킬 일 있어? *nahantae sikil il isseo?* "Do you have anything you want to have me do?"
나도 알아! *nado ara!* "I know, too!"	나는 항상 학교에서 열심히 공부한다. *naneun hangsang hakgyoeseo yeolsimhi gongbuhanda.* "I always study hard at school."
일요일에는 공부하고 싶지 않아요. *iryoireneun gongbuhago sipjji anayo.* "I don't want to study on Sunday!"	왜 한국어를 공부하세요? *wae hangugeoreul gongbuhaseyo?* "Why are you studying Korean?"
안녕하세요. 여러분. *Annyeonghaseoyo. yeoryeobun.* "Hello, everyone."	밥 먹어도 될까요? *Bap meogeodo doelkkayo?* “May I eat?”

밥이 없는 아침 식사는 아침 식사가 아닙니다. *babi eomneun achim siksaneun achim siksaga animnida.* "A breakfast without rice is not breakfast."	샤워하고 저녁 밥 먹어. *shawoehago jeoneyok bap meogeo.* "Take a shower and eat dinner."
밥 먹었어요? *bab meogeosseoyo?* "Did you eat?"	저는 한국 사람입니다. *jeoneun hanguk saramimnida.* "I am Korean."
저는 이경우입니다. *Jeoneun ikyeongwooibnida.* "I am Kyungwoo Lee."	우리는 하루에 적어도 세 번 먹어야 한다. *urineun harue jeogeodo se beon meogeoya handa.* "We are supposed to eat at least three times a day."
갈비 먹고 싶어요. *galbi meokko sippeoyo.* "I want to eat galbi."	같이 밥 먹으러 가요. *gachi bam meogeureo gayo.* "Let's go eat together."
영어는 너무 어려워요. *Yeong-eo-neun neo-mu eo-ryeo-wo-yo.* "English is too hard."	한국어 공부가 너무 재미있어요. *hangukeo gongbu-ga neomu jaemiisseoyo.* "Studying Korean is so much fun."
나 한국어 할 수 있어. *na hangugeo hal su isseo.* "I can speak Korean."	빵 같이 먹어요. *Ppang gachi meogeoyo.* “Let's have bread.”
흰 빵은 건강에 좋지 않습니다. *huin ppangeun geongange jochi ansseumnida.* "White bread is not healthy for you."	빵하고 수프는 있어요. *ppang-hago supeu-neun isseoyo.* "I have at least bread and soup."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Understanding the Basic Structures of Korean Sentences.

In this lesson, we'll help you learn more about the basic structures of Korean sentences by comparing them to basic English sentences: S + V, S + V + C, and S + V + O.

Note: Don't worry about general verbs and nouns that we use in this lesson. ONLY focus on distinguishing the subject, verb, complement, and object.

1. Subject + Verb: "Subject do/does Verb" = S + 은 (*eun*)/는 (*neun*) or 이 (*i*)/가 (*ga*) V한다 (*handa*).

For Example:

1. 팀**은** 먹는다.
   *Tim-**eun** meok-neun-da.*
   "Tim eats."
2. 데비**는** 공부한다.
   *Debi-**neun** gong-bu-han-da.*
   "Debbie studies."
3. 팀**이** 먹는다.
   *Tim-**i** meok-neun-da.*
   "Tim eats."
4. 데비**가** 공부한다.
   *Debi-**ga** gong-bu-han-da.*
   "Debbie studies."

As you can see from the above, in a basic S + V Korean sentence, to make and distinguish the subject from other parts of sentence elements, you have to look for the particles 은 (*eun*)/는 (*neun*) or 이 *(i)*/가 (*ga*).

For Example:

1. 나**는** 먹는다.
   *Na-**neun** meok-neun-da.*
   "I eat."
2. 학생**은** 공부한다.
   *Haksaeng-**eun** gong-bu-han-da.*
   "A student studies."
3. 그**가** 먹는다.
   *Geu-**ga** meok-neun-da.*
   "He eats."
4. 학생**이** 공부한다.
   *Hak-saeng-**i** gong-bu-han-da.*
   "A student studies."

POINT #1: The subject in a basic Korean sentence requires the particles 은 (*eun*)/는 (*neun*)/이 *(i)*/가 (*ga*) right after the subject.

2. Subject + "Be" Verb + Complement: "Subject is Complement" = S + 은 (*eun*)/는 (*neun*) Complement 입니다 (*imnida*) "to be"

1. 나**는** 팀입니다.
   *Na-**neun** Tim-im-ni-da.*
   "I am Tim."
2. 그**는** 한국사람입니다.
   *Geu-**neun** han-guk-sa-ram im-ni-da.*

"He is Korean."

3. 그녀**는** 데비입니다.
   *Geu-nyeo-**neun** De-bi-im-ni-da.*
   "She is Debbie."
4. 그녀**는** 미국사람입니다.
   *Geu-nyeo-**neun** mi-guk-sa-ram-im-ni-da.*
   "She is American."

As you can see from the above, in a basic S + "Be" Verb + C English sentence, we can simply translate into **"Subject 은 (*eun*)/는 (*neun*) Complement 입니다 (*imnida*) i**n Korean.

For Example:

1. 그녀**는** 선생님입니다.
   *Geu-nyeo-**neun** seon-saeng-nim-im-ni-da.*
   "She is a teacher."
2. 그**는** 학생 입니다.
3. *Geu-**neun** hak-saengim-ni-da.*

"He is a student."
POINT #2: The basic English sentence "A is B" translates as A은 (*eun*)/는 (*neun*) B입니다 (*imnida*) in Korean.

3. Subject + Verb + Object: "Subject verb object" = "Subject" +이 (*i*)/가 (*ga*) or 은 (*eun*)/는 (*neun*) "Object" +을 (*eul*)/를 (*reul*) Verb 한다 (*handa*)

---

1. 팀**이** 밥**을** 먹는다.
   *Tim-**i** bab-**eul** meok-neun-da.*
   "Tim eats a meal."
2. "Debbie studies Korean."
   데비**가** 한국어**를** 공부한다.
   *De-bi-**ga** han-gu-geo-**reul** gong-bu-han-da.*
   "Debbie studies Korean."
3. 나**는** 밥**을** 먹는다.
   *Na-**neun** bab-**eul** meok-neun-da.*
   "I eat dinner."
4. 학생**이** 한국어**를** 공부한다.
   *Hak-saeng-**i** han-gu-geo-**reul** gong-bu-han-da.*
   "A student studies Korean."

As you can see from the above, in a basic S + V + O Korean sentence, to make and distinguish the object from other parts of sentence elements, you have to look for these particles 을 (*eul*)/를 (*reul*).

For Example:

1. 데비**가** 점심**을** 먹는다.
   *Debbie-**ga** jeomsim-**eul** meokneunda).*
   "Debbie eats lunch."

2. 팀**이** 영어**를** 공부한다.
   *Tim-**i** yeong-eo-**reul** gong-bu-han-da).*
   "Tim studies English."

POINT #3: The object in a basic Korean sentence requires the particles 을 (*eul*)/를 (*reul*) right after the object.

LESSON NOTES

Basic Bootcamp #3 Useful Phrases for Learning Korean

CONTENTS

2 Korean Hangul
2 Romanization
3 English
4 Vocabulary
5 Sample Sentences
7 Grammar

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (at a Korean Restaurant)

2. 외국인(팀): 저기요. 이것은 뭐예요?

3. 여종업원(데비): 그것은 "인스턴트 누들" 입니다.

4. 외국인: 한국말로 뭐예요?

5. 여종업원 (보통): 한국말로 "라면" 입니다.

6. 외국인: 예? 뭐라고요? 한번 더 말해 주세요...

7. 여종업원 (천천히): "라-면" 이요.

8. 외국인: 음... 정말 미안합니다, 천천히 말해 주세요...

9. 여종업원 (천천히): "라---면--"이요.

10. 외국인: 아~~ "라..면.." - "Instant noodles". 고맙습니다!

ROMANIZATION

1. (at a Korean Restaurant)

2. OE-GU-GIN (TIM): Jeo-gi-yo.I-geo-seun mwo-ye-yo?

3. YEO-JONG-EOP-WON (DEBI): Geu-geo-seun inseutanteu-nudeul-im-ni-da.

CONT'D OVER

4. OE-GU-GIN: Han-guk-mal-ro mwo-ye-yo?

5. YEO-JONG-EOP-WON (BO-TONG): Han-guk-mal-ro "la-myeon"im-ni-da.

6. OE-GU-GIN: Ye? mwo-ra-go-yo? han-beon deo mal-hae ju-se-yo...

7. YEO-JONG-EOP-WON (CHEON-CHEON-HI): "la-myeon"i-yo.

8. OE-GU-GIN: Eum... Jeong-mal mi-an-ham-ni-da. Cheon-cheon-hi mal-hae ju-se-yo...

9. yeo-jong-eop-won (hwol-ssin cheon-cheon-hi): "la---myeon--"i-yo.

10. OE-GU-GIN: A~~ "la..myeon.." - "inseutanteu-nudeulseu". Go-map-seum-ni-da!

ENGLISH

1. (at a Korean restaurant)

2. FOREIGNER (TIM): Excuse me, what is this?

3. WAITRESS (DEBBIE): Those are instant noodles.

4. FOREIGNER: What is (it) in Korean?

5. WAITRESS (NORMAL SPEED): That's "ramyeon" in Korean.

CONT'D OVER

6. FOREIGNER: What did you say? Could you say (that) one more time, please...?

7. WAITRESS (A BIT SLOWLY): (It's called) "ra-myeon."

8. FOREIGNER: Hmm...(I'm) really sorry, but could you say (that) slower please...?

9. WAITRESS (A LOT SLOWER): (it's called) "Ra---myeon."

10. FOREIGNER: Ah~~ "Ra...myeon"..."instant noodles." Thank you!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
저기요	jeogiyo	excuse me	expression
천천히	cheoncheonhi	slowly	adverb
미안합니다.	miyanhamnida.	I'm sorry.	expression
정말	jeongmal	really, for real	adverb
주세요	juseyo	Please give me (standard politeness level)	expression
말하다	malhada	to say, to speak, to talk	verb
더	deo	more	adjective
한번	hanbeon	one time, once	adverb
뭐라고요?	mwo-ra-go-yo?	What did you say?	expression
라면	ra-myeon	instant noodles	noun

한국말	hangukmal	Korean (language)	noun
입니다	imnida	is, am, are	verb,copula
그것	geugeot	that [proper, written form (close to the listener)]	noun
뭐예요?	mwo-yeyo	What is it? What?	expression
이것	igeot	this (proper, written form)	noun
고맙습니다	gomapseumnida	Thank you (standard).	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

저기요, 영어 하세요? jeogiyo, yeongeo haseyo? "Excuse me. Do you speak English?"	저기요. 지금 몇 시예요? Jeogiyo. jigeum myeot siyeyo? "Excuse me. What time is it now?"
천천히 한국어 공부할 거예요. Cheoncheonhi hangugeo gongbuhal geoyeyo. “I will study Korean slowly.”	천천히 말해 주세요. cheoncheonhi malhae juseyo. "Please say it slowly."
미안합니다. mianhamnida. "I'm sorry."	저는 초콜렛을 정말 좋아합니다. jeoneun chokolleseul jeongmal joahamnida. "I really like chocolates."
그거 정말이야? geugeo jeongmariya? "Is that for real?"	우와! 정말 빠르다! uwa! jeongmal ppareuda! "Wow! That's so fast!"

많이 주세요!
mani juseyo

"Please give me a lot!"

"그는 그의 새로운 프로젝트에 대해 이야기 했다.
"
geuneun geuui saeroun peurojekteue daehae iyagihaetta.

"He talked about his new project."

여러분 저를 따라 말하세요.
yereobun jeoreul ttara malgaseyo

"Everybody repeat after me."

중국어로 말하자.
junggugeoro malhaja.

"Let's speak in Chinese."

한국이 더 비싸요.
hangugi deo bissaeyo.

"Korea is more expensive."

한번 봤어요.
hanbeon bwasseoyo.

"I've looked at it once."

뭐라고요? 다시 한번 말해줘요.
Mwo-ra-go-yo? Da-si han-beon mal-hae-jwo-yo.

"What did you say? Please tell me one more time."

어느 편의점에서나 라면을 앉아서 먹을 수 있는 공간이 있습니다.
eoneu pyeonuijeomeseona ramyeoneul anjaseo meogeul su inneun gonggani itseumnida.

"At any convenience store, there's a place where you can sit and eat spicy noodles."

1주일 동안 매일 라면을 먹었어요.
il-juil dong-an maeil ramyeoneul meogeosseoyo.

"I ate Ramyeon (instant noodles) every day for one week."

한국말 안 어려워요.
hangukmal an eoryeowoyo.

"Korean is not difficult."

저 사람은 미국 사람입니다.
Jeo sarameun miguk ssaramimnida.

"That person is American."

외국 사람입니다.
oeguk saramimnida.

"I'm a foreigner."

그것은 무엇입니까? geugeoseun mueosimnikka? "What is that?"	이거 뭐예요? igeo mwo-yeyo? "What is this?"
이것은 제 책입니다. igeoseun je chaegimnida. "This is my book."	선물 고맙습니다. Seonmul gomapsseumnida. "Thank you for the present."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is to Learn Some Korean Phrases That Come in Handy When Learning More Korean.

Here are some Korean phrases you'll likely use at a Korean restaurant.

For Example:

1. 외국인: 저기요. 이것은 *뭐예요?*
   oe-gu-gin: Jeo-gi-yo. I-geo-seun mwo-ye-yo?
   Foreigner: "Excuse me. What is this?"

2. 여종업원: 그것은 "누들"입니다.
   yeo-jong-eop-won: Geu-geo-seun "nu-deul" im-ni-da.
   Waitress: "Those are instant noodles."

3. 외국인: 한국말로 *뭐예요?*
   oe-gu-gin: Han-guk-mal-ro mwo-ye-yo?
   Foreigner: "What is (it) in Korean?"

4. 여종업원 (보통): 한국말로 "라면" 입니다.
   yeo-jong-eop-won (bo-tong): Han-guk-mal-ro "ra-myeon"im-ni-da.
   Waitress (normal speed): "That's 'ramyeon' in Korean."

5. 외국인: 뭐라고요? 한번 더 말해 *주세요...*
oe-gu-gin: Mwo-ra-go-yo? Han-beon deo mal-hae ju-se-yo...
Foreigner: "What did you say?" Could you say (that) one more time, please...?"

6. 여종업원 (천천히): "라-면" *이요.*
yeo-jong-eop-won (cheon-cheon-hi): "ra-Myeon" i-yo.
Waitress (a bit slowly): "(It's called) 'ra-myeon.'"

7. 외국인: 흠... 정말 미안합니다. 천천히 말해 *주세요...*
oe-gu-gin: Heum... Jeong-mal mi-an-ham-ni-da. Cheon-cheon-hi mal-hae ju-se-yo...
Foreigner: "Hmm...(I'm) really sorry, but could you say (that) slower please..."

8. 여종업원 (훨씬 천천히): "*라---면--*" *이요.*
yeo-jong-eop-won (hwol-ssin cheon-cheon-hi): "Ra---myeon-" i-yo.
Waitress (a lot slower): "(It's called) 'Ra---myeon.'"

9. 9. 외국인: 아~~ "라...면"..."noodle." *고맙습니다!*
oe-gu-gin: A~~"Ra..myeon"..."noodles." Go-map-seum-ni-da!
Foreigner: "Ah~~'Ra..myeon'...'instant noodles.' Thank you!"

Vocabulary and Lesson Notes

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1. 저기요. (*Jeo-gi-yo.*) "Excuse me."
저기요 (*jeo-gi-yo*) translates to "excuse me" in English. We use it when trying to get someone's attention before saying something or asking a question.

2. 한국말로 뭐예요? (*Han-guk-mal-ro mwo-ye-yo?*) "What is [noun] in Korean?"
We often use the phrase 한국말로 뭐예요? (*Han-guk-mal-ro mwo-ye-yo?* when we don't know what something is called in Korean.

Let's break the phrase down. 한국말로 (*Han-guk-mal-ro*) means "in Korean," and 뭐예요? (*mwo-ye-yo?*) means "What is the (noun)?" The simple way to use this phrase is to say "this" or "that" while pointing to the subject that you are referring to. For example, "What is this in Korean?" or "What is that in Korean?"

Note: To say "What is (noun) in English?" you can use the same structure. Say 영어로 (*yeong-eo-ro*), meaning "in English," instead of saying 한국말로 (*Han-guk-mal-ro*), meaning "in Korean." "What's this in English?" = 영어로 뭐예요? (*Yeong-eo-lo mwo-ye-yo?*)

3. 한번 더 말해 주세요... (*Han-beon deo mal-hae ju-se-yo?*) "Could you say (that) one more time, please?"

We often use this phrase 한번더 말해 주세요... (*Han-beon deo mal-hae ju-se-yo...*) when asking someone to repeat something.

Let's break the phrase down. 한번 더 (*Han-beon deo*) means "one more time," and 말해 주세요... (*mal-hae ju-se-yo...*) means "could you say (it), please..." Therefore, all together, 한번 더 말해 주세요... (*Han-beon deo mal-hae ju-se-yo?*) means "Could you say that one more time, please?"

4. 천천히 말해 주세요... (*cheon-cheon-hi mal-hae ju-se-yo?*) "Could you say (that) slower please?"

We often use this phrase 천천히 말해 주세요... (*cheon-cheon-hi mal-hae ju-se-yo...*) when asking someone to say something more slowly.

Let's break the phrase down. 천천히 (*cheon-cheon-hi*) means "slowly," and 말해 주세요 (*mal-hae ju-se-yo*)... means "could you say (it), please..." Therefore, all together 천천히 말해 주세요? (*cheon-cheon-hi mal-hae ju-se-yo?)* means "Could you say (that) slower, please?"

LESSON NOTES

Basic Bootcamp #4 Counting Part I: Sino-Korean Numbers

CONTENTS

2 Korean Hangul
2 Romanization
3 English
4 Vocabulary
4 Sample Sentences
5 Grammar

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. "일"
2. "이"
3. "삼"
4. "사"
5. "오"
6. "육"
7. "칠"
8. "팔"
9. "구"
10. "십"

ROMANIZATION

1. "il"
2. "i"
3. "sam"
4. "sa"

CONT'D OVER

5. "o"
6. "yuk"
7. "chil"
8. "pal"
9. "gu"
10. "sip"

ENGLISH

1. one
2. two
3. three
4. four
5. five
6. six
7. seven
8. eight

CONT'D OVER

9. nine

10. ten

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
공	gong	zero (Chinese character-based Korean)
육	yuk	six (Chinese character-based Korean)
일	il	one (Chinese character-based Korean)
이	i	two (Chinese character-based Korean)
삼	sam	three (Chinese character-based Korean)
사	sa	four (Chinese character-based Korean)
오	o	five (Chinese character-based Korean)
칠	chil	seven (Chinese character-based Korean)
팔	pal	eight (Chinese character-based Korean)
구	gu	nine (Chinese character-based Korean)
십	sip	ten (Chinese character-based Korean)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

내 차 번호는 "공 구 이 오"야. Nae cha beon-ho-neun "gong-gu-i-o"ya. "The license plate number of my car is 0925."	그는 육 남매 중 막내입니다. geuneun yuk namae jung mangnaeimnida. "He is the youngest of six children."
1주일 동안 매일 라면을 먹었어요. il-juil dong-an maeil ramyeoneul meogeosseoyo. "I ate Ramyeon (instant noodles) every day for one week."	2주 후면 방학이에요. i-ju humyeon banghagieyo. "It's school vacation in two weeks."
난 삼시 세끼를 다 먹어도 배고파. nan samsi sekki-reul da meokeodo baegopa. "Even after I eat all three meals of the day, I still feel hungry ."	2 곱하기 4는 8입니다. i gopagi saneun parimnida. "Two multiplied by four equals eight."
5개국어 할 줄 아는 사람은 많지 않아요. ogaegugeo hal jul aneun saram-eun manchi anayo. "There aren't many people who can speak five languages."	칠은 행운의 숫자로 알려져 있다. chireun haeng-unui sutjaro alryeojyeo itda. "Seven is known to be a lucky number."
8월의 더위는 정말 참기 힘들다. pareol-ui deowineun jeongmal chamkki himdeulda. "The heat in August is intolerable."	이 정보를 다시 듣고 싶으시면 9번을 누르십시오. i jeongboreul dasi deutkko sipeusimyeon gubeoneul nureusio. "To repeat this information, press nine."

10년동안 하루도 빠짐없이 달렸어요.
sip-nyeondongan haru-do ppajimeopsi dalryeosseoyo.

"I ran for ten years without skipping a day."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Teaching the Sino-Korean Numbers from 1 to 100 in Korean.

Korean has two sets of numbers: Sino-Korean Numbers and Pure Korean Numbers. The Sino-Korean number system is a number system that is derived from Chinese numerals. We typically use these numbers for reciting phone numbers, time (minutes), months, years, counting money, and a number of other things. In this lesson, we simply practice with the numbers one through ten, ten through twenty, and multiples of ten up to one hundred.

1. Numbers from 1 to 10:

Numeral	*Sino Korean Number*	*Romanization*
0	공, 영	*gong, yeong*
1	일	*il*
2	이	*i*
3	삼	*sam*
4	사	*sa*
5	오	*o*
6	육	*yuk*
7	칠	*chil*
8	팔	*pal*
9	구	*gu*
10	십	*sip*

2. Numbers from 10 to 20:

Numeral	*Sino Korean Number*	*Romanization*
11 = (10 + 1)	십일 = (십 + 일)	*sibil (sib + il)*

12 = (10 + 2)	십이 = (십 + 이)	*sibi (sib + i)*
13 = (10 + 3)	십삼 = (십 + 삼)	*sibsam (sib + sam)*
14 = (10 + 4)	십사 = (십 + 사)	*sibsa (sib + sa)*
15 = (10 + 5)	십오 = (십 + 오)	*sibo (sib + o)*
16 = (10 + 6)	십육 = (십 + 육)	*sibyuk (sib + yuk)*
17 = (10 + 7)	십칠 = (십 + 칠)	*sibchil (sib + chil)*
18 = (10 + 8)	십팔 = (십 + 팔)	*sipal (sib + pal)*
19 = (10 + 9)	십구 = (십 + 구)	*sibgu (sib + gu)*
20 = (2 * 10)	이십 = (이 + 십)	*i-sib (i + sib)*

* Note: 11 to 19: 십 (*sip*) "10" + 1 to 9
20 to 29: 이십 (*i-sib*) "20" + 1 to 9
... 90 to 99: 구십 (*gu-sib*) "90" + 1 to 9

3. Multiples of 10 up to 100:

Numeral	***Sino-Korean Number***	***Romanization***
10	십	*sib*
20 = (2 * 10)	이십 = (이 + 십)	*i-sib (i + sib)*
30 = (3 * 10)	삼십 = (삼 + 십)	*samsib (sam + sib)*
40 = (4 * 10)	사십 = (사+십)	*sasib (sa + sib)*
50 = (5 * 10)	오십 = (오 + 십)	*o-sib (o - sib)*
60 = (6 * 10)	육십 = (육 + 십)	*yuksib (yuk - sib)*
70 = (7 * 10)	칠십 = (칠 + 십)	*chilsib (chil + sib)*

80 = (8 * 10)	팔십 = (팔 + 십)	*palsib (pal + sib)*
90 = (9 * 10)	구십 = (구 + 십)	*gusib (gu + sib)*
100	백	*baek*

4. Some others:

Numeral	*Sino Korean Number*	*Romanization*
100	백	*baek*
1,000	천	*cheon*
10,000	만	*man*

Here are some examples we discuss in this lesson.

For Example:

1. 8, "eight" is *팔* (*pal*)
2. 23, "twenty-three" is..."two" 이 (*i*) + "ten" 십 (*sib*), 이십 (*i-sib*) + "three" *삼* (*sam*); therefore, 이십 삼 (*i-sib sam*)
3. 56, "fifty-six" is..."five" 오 (*o*) + "ten" 십 (*sib*), 오십 (*o-sib*) + "six" 육 (*yuk*); therefore, 오십 육 (*o-sib yuk*)
4. 94, "ninety-four" is..."nine" 구 (*gu*) + "ten" 십 (*sib*), 구십 (*gusib*) + "four" 사 (*sa*); therefore, 구십 사 (*gusib sa*)

LESSON NOTES

Basic Bootcamp #5 Counting Part II: Pure-Korean Numbers

CONTENTS

2 Korean Hangul
2 Romanization
3 English
4 Vocabulary
4 Sample Sentences
5 Grammar

5

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. "하나"
2. "둘"
3. "셋"
4. "넷"
5. "다섯"
6. "여섯"
7. "일곱"
8. "여덟"
9. "아홉"
10. "열"
11. "스물"

ROMANIZATION

1. "ha-na"
2. "dul"
3. "set"

CONT'D OVER

4. "net"
5. "da-seot"
6. "yeo-seot"
7. "il-gob"
8. "yeo-deol"
9. "a-hob"
10. "yeol"
11. "seu-mul"

ENGLISH

1. one
2. two
3. three
4. four
5. five
6. six

CONT'D OVER

7. seven

8. eight

9. nine

10. ten

11. twenty

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
하나	hana	one (Native Korean)
일곱	ilgop	seven (Native Korean)
스물	seumul	twenty (Native Korean)
둘	dul	two (Native Korean)
셋	set	three (Native Korean)
넷	net	four (Native Korean)
다섯	daseot	five (Native Korean)
여섯	yeoseot	six (Native Korean)
여덟	yeodeolp	eight (Native Korean)
아홉	ahop	nine (Native Korean)
열	yeol	ten (Native Korean)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

소포가 하나 도착했어요. sopo-ga hana dochakhaesseoyo. "A parcel has arrived."	그들은 일곱 시까지는 사무실로 돌아올 것입니다. geudeureun ilgopsigankkajineun samusilro doraol geosimnida. "They're expected back at the office by seven."
저는 스물일곱 살입니다. Jeo-neun seu-mul-il-gop sal-im-ni-da. "I am twenty seven years old."	여동생이 둘 있어요. yeodongsaeng-i dul isseoyo. "I have two younger sisters."
너희 둘 어디서 만났어? Neohui dul eodiseo mannasseo? "Where did you two meet?"	사과가 셋 있어요. sagwaga set isseoyo. "I have three apples."
우리 네 명이서 놀았어. uri ne myeong-iseo norasseo. "The four of us hung out."	다섯 시까지 그것을 끝내야 해. daseot sikkaji geugeoseul kkeunnaeya hae. "I need to finish it by five o'clock."
여행은 여섯 시간 걸렸다. yeohaeng-eun yeoseot sigan geolryeotta. "The travel took six hours."	그녀는 여덟 개의 소설을 남겼다. Geu-nyeo-neun yeo-deol gae-ui so-seol-eul nam-gyeot-ta. "She left us with eight novels."
그녀는 벌써 아홉 살의 나이에 신문을 읽는다. geu-nyeo-neun beol-sseo a-hop ssal-ui na-i-e sin-mun-eul ik-neun-da. "She reads newspapers already at age nine."	제 아들은 열 살이에요. je a-deul-eun yeol sal-i-e-yo. "My son is ten years old."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Teaching Pure Korean Numbers from 1 to 100 in

Korean.

Korean has two sets of numbers: Sino-Korean Numbers and Pure Korean Numbers. 순수 한국어 숫자 (*Sun-su Han-guk-eo sut-ja*) means "Pure Korean numbers." We use these numbers for reciting people, items, time, hours, and so on.

In this lesson, we simply practice with the numbers one through ten, ten through twenty, and multiples of ten up to one hundred.

1. Numbers from 1 to 10

Numeral	*Pure Korean Numbers*	*Romanization*
1	하나	*hana*
2	둘	*dul*
3	셋	*set*
4	넷	*net*
5	다섯	*daseot*
6	여섯	*yeoseot*
7	일곱	*ilgob*
8	여덟	*yeodeol*
9	아홉	*ahop*
10	열	*yeol*

2. Numbers from 11 to 20

Numeral	*Pure Korean Numbers*	*Romanization*

11	열하나 (열 "ten" + 하나 "one")	*yeol-hana*
12	열둘 (열 "ten" + 둘 "two")	*yeol-dul*
13	열셋 (열 "ten" + 셋 "three")	*yeol-set*
14	열넷 (열 "ten" + 넷 "four")	*yeol-net*
15	열다섯 (열 "ten" + 다섯 "five")	*yeol-da-seot*
16	열여섯 (열 "ten" + 여섯 "six")	*yeol-yeo-seot*
17	열일곱 (열 "ten" + 일곱 "seven")	*yeol-il-gob*
18	열여덟 (열 "ten" + 여덟 "eight")	*yeol-yeo-deol*
19	열아홉 (열 "ten" + 아홉 "nine")	*yeol-a-hop*
20	스물	*seu-mul*

*Note: 11 to 19: 열 (*yeol*) "10" + 1 to 9
20 to 29: 스물 (*seu-mul*) "20" + 1 to 9
... 90 to 99: 아흔 (*a-heun*) "90" + 1 to 9

3. Multiples of 10 up to 100

Numeral	Pure Korean Numbers	*Romanization*
10	열	*yeol*
20	스물	*seu-mul*
30	서른	*seo-reun*
40	마흔	*ma-heun*

50	쉰	*shwin*
60	예순	*ye-sun*
70	일흔	*il-heun*
80	여든	*yeo-deun*
90	아흔	*a-heun*
100	does not exist*	--

*Please note that there are no Pure Korean numbers for numbers from 100. Instead, Sino Korean numbers are used.

4. Some Others

Here are some examples we discuss in this lesson.

For Example:

1. 9, "nine" is *아홉* (*a-hob*)
2. 12, "twelve" is..."ten" 열 (*yeol*) + "two" 둘 (*dul*); therefore, 열둘 (*yeol-dul*)
3. *15,* "fifteen" is..."ten" 열 (*yeol*) + "five" 다섯 (*da-seot*); therefore, 열다섯 (*yeol-da-seot*)
4. 18, "eighteen" is..."ten" 열 (*yeol*) + "eight" 여덟 (*yeo-deol*); therefore, 열여덟 (*yeol-yeo-deol*)
5. 11, "eleven" is..."ten" *열* (*yeol*) + "one" 하나 (*ha-na*); therefore, 열하나 (*yeol-ha-na*)

* **NOTE** (you don't need to remember this for now): When they precede a "classifier" (such as the word for 시 (*si*) "o'clock" when telling time), numbers ending in the digits 1 through 4 and the number 20 change as follows:

Numeral Letter + "o'clock"	**Pure Korean Numbers**	***Romanization***

"1 o'clock"	**한 시**: **하나 "one"** becomes **한 "one"** + **시** "o'clock"	***han*** *si* (*hana* beomes *han*)
"2 o'clock"	**두 시**: **둘 "two"** becomes **두 "two"** + **시** "o'clock"	***du*** *si* (*dul* becomes *du*)
"3 o'clock"	**세 시**: **셋 "three"** becomes **세 "three"** + **시** "o'clock"	***se*** *si* (*set* becomes *se*)
4 o'clock	**네 시**: **넷 "four"** becomes **네 "four"** + **시** "o'clock"	***ne*** *si* (*net* becomes *ne*)
20 years old	**스무 살**: **스물 "twenty"** becomes **스무 "twenty"** + **살** "year old"	***seu-mu*** *sal* (*seu-mul* becomes *seu-mu*)

LESSON NOTES

All About #1 Introduction Lesson: Korean

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Top Five Reasons to Learn Korean.

Linguistics

There are many different theories as to what language family Korean comes from. The most widely believed theory is that Korean came from the Altaic language group, which means Korean is related to Mongolian, Turkish, and Japanese. Although Korean shares its origin in language family with these languages, it has a unique, independent writing system called *Hangeul*.

The history of spoken Korean goes back a long time. The Korean peninsula has seen the rise and fall of many dynasties over the course of time, but people believe the oldest version of the Korean language that is similar to its current form is approximately two thousand years old.

The writing system of the Korean language is called 한글 (*Hangeul*). King 세종 (*Sejong*), who was the fourth king of the 조선 (*Joseon*) dynasty, invented this writing system and announced it to the public in 1446. Before King *Sejong* invented the writing system, Korean speakers used the letters from Chinese to express the sounds of Korean by adapting letters that sounded similar in Korean. Now, people consider 한글 (*Hangeul*) to be one of the most scientific writing systems in the world because it can express the widest range of sounds.

Korean has approximately seventy-eight million speakers, mostly located in Korea, but the population of Korean speakers outside Korea is also continuing to grow.

About Korea

Korea is a country of rich culture and long history. The first kingdom in the Korean peninsula, 고조선 (*Gojoseon*), was established over four thousand years ago.

The Korean peninsula is situated between China, Russia, and Japan, and due to its location, Korea has interacted with different cultures throughout many millennia. While interacting with many different countries, however, Korea has developed its unique culture in many aspects. The unique characteristics of the Korean culture are reflected in many Korean TV dramas and movies, which are also very popular outside Korea, setting the trend called "The Korean Wave" (*Hallyu*).

Korea is also well known for having one of the fastest-growing economies in the world. Since the 1960s, the Korean economy has grown more than four-hundred-fold. The population of South Korea now is about forty-eight million, and there are one million non-Korean people living in Korea.

Why is it Important?

So why should you learn Korean? Here are some of the top reasons...

1. Korea is a great place to live, travel, and work. You can enjoy the rich culture, the beautiful nature, the convenient facilities of the cities, and all the great Korean dishes in Korea even without speaking any Korean, but your experiences in Korea will get so much richer if you know the Korean language.

2. A lot of Korean companies are expanding and operating overseas, so you can find career opportunities using your Korean language skills. Knowledge of Korean will be a great asset throughout your entire career.

3. Do you enjoy watching Korean movies and TV dramas? You can enjoy your favorite Korean movies and TV shows by reading the subtitles, but after learning Korean, you will be able to understand the movies and dramas on a different level and in greater depth.

4. Korean is easy to read and write. You can master how to read and write in Korean within days. While traveling or living in Korea, you will be able to understand a lot of written words just by knowing how to read Korean.

5. If you know Korean, it becomes much easier to learn Japanese because Japanese grammar is almost identical to Korean grammar. The same is true of Chinese because Chinese and Korean share so many similar words.

LESSON NOTES

All About #2 Korean Writing System

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2 Grammar

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is the Korean Writing System

Korean uses 한글 (*Hangeul*) as its writing system. King 세종 (*Sejong*) invented 한글 (*Hangeul*) and announced it to the public in 1446, and it has been the official writing system ever since. King 세종 (*Sejong*) invented this system, which was one of the many great things that he did for the country and the people, because he felt that it was not right for Korea not to have its own writing system. Before the invention of 한글 (*Hangeul*), people used the borrowed characters from Chinese that had the closest sounds to the Korean sounds, but this was not an ideal system for writing Korean.

Now, people consider 한글 (*Hangeul*) to be one of the most scientific writing systems in the world because it can express more sounds more accurately than any other writing system can. The biggest strength of 한글 (*Hangeul*) is that it is very easy to learn to read and write. You can learn it within a few days or even hours, so there is no reason not to learn it if you're planning a visit to Korea. There are many loan words in the Korean language that come from English, such as "taxi," "bus," "camera," and so forth, so you will find yourself understanding the words in the signs or menus just by knowing how to read 한글 (*Hangeul*).

The Korean Alphabet

There are fourteen basic consonants and ten basic vowels in Korean. There are compound consonants and vowels too, but we form them by combining the basic consonants and vowels. Therefore, if you understand the basic consonants and vowels, of which there are just twenty-four, you can basically read everything in Korean.

In Korean, you form words by combining consonants and vowels. Unlike in English, in which you just write one letter after another in a straight line to form words, in Korean you form a square for each syllable. For example, if you want to write the English name "Sam," it's three letters written one after another in a line, but in Korean, it's 샘, one letter, composed of three parts, written in a square.

Consonants

The following is the list of the basic consonants in Korean, with their similar sounds in English in the brackets.

Korean	Romanization

ㄱ	[-*g*]
ㄴ	[-*n*]
ㄷ	[-*d*]
ㄹ	[-*r*/-*l*]
ㅁ	[-*m*]
ㅂ	[-*b*]
ㅅ	[-*s*]
ㅇ	[no sound/-*ng*]
ㅈ	[-*j*/-*z*]
ㅊ	[-*ch*]
ㅋ	[-*k*]
ㅌ	[-*t*]
ㅍ	[-*p*]
ㅎ	[-*h*]

Vowels

The following is the list of the basic vowels in Korean, with the romanization written in the brackets.

Korean	*Romanization*
ㅏ	[-*a*]
ㅑ	[-*ya*]
ㅓ	[-*eo*]

ㅕ	[-*yeo*]
ㅗ	[-*o*]
ㅛ	[-*yo*]
ㅜ	[-*u*]
ㅠ	[-*yu*]
ㅡ	[-*eu*]
ㅣ	[-*i*]

Forming a Letter

Forming a letter using the consonants and the vowels from above is very easy. As mentioned above, you form letters by putting them into a square shape.

1) If the vowel has a long vertical line, like ㅏ, ㅑ, ㅓ, ㅕ, or ㅣ, the consonant comes in on the left half, and the vowel comes in on the right half.

For Example:

1. ㅇ + ㅏ = 아 [-a]
2. ㄱ + ㅓ = 거 [-geo]
3. ㅂ + ㅣ = 비 [-bi]

2) If the vowel has a long horizontal line, like ㅗ, ㅛ, ㅜ, ㅠ, or ㅡ, the consonant comes in on the upper half, and the vowel comes in on the lower half.

For Example:

1. ㅇ + ㅗ = 오 [-o]
2. ㅈ + ㅜ = 주 [-ju/-zu]

3. ㅋ + ㅠ = 큐 [-kyu]

3) After a combination of a consonant and a vowel, if there is one more consonant attached at the end, the consonant comes in at the very bottom of the already existing square, and the other parts get squeezed a little toward the top to make the entire shape a square again.

For Example:

1. 아 + ㄴ = 안 [-an]
2. 조 + ㅇ = 종 [-jong]
3. 부 + ㄹ = 불 [-bul]

LESSON NOTES

All About #3
Basic Korean Grammar

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2 Grammar

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Basic Korean Grammar

Probably the most dreaded word when you learn a new language is "grammar." Sometimes the term "grammar" just sounds like a lot of rules to memorize. But in reality, when you learn to speak a new language, understanding the grammatical rules and characteristics of the language is like fastening a safety belt because you will know that you're saying things correctly. Therefore, you will feel much more safe and comfortable when saying something. But even if you are not planning to have a complete understanding of Korean grammar right away, knowing how it basically works will help you understand that Korean is not so difficult to learn. After all, for over forty-eight million Koreans, Korean is the easiest language to learn in the world.

Sentence Structure

The biggest difference between English and Korean in terms of grammar is the order in which you place words to form a sentence. In English, in most sentences, you use a subject ("I," "you," "he," "they," "my house," "your car," etc.) first and then use a verb or a verb group ("am," "are," "eat," "was stolen by," "will be," etc.), and when it's necessary, there will be an object noun after that ("ice cream," "a book," "me," etc.).

And if you can call this a SVO structure (subject-verb-object), in Korean, you use the SOV structure. So in English, you say "I eat ice cream," but in Korean, the order of the words will be different, and that sentence becomes "I ice cream eat." And like this example, most Korean sentences have their final and central verb at the very end. Thus, there's a saying in Korean that goes "When someone's speaking Korean to you, you have to listen until the end of the sentence." This means that the entire meaning of the sentence can change depending on what the last verb in the sentence is.

Tenses

Korean has three main tenses: future, present, and past. We express the other tenses in English, such as present progressive (e.g., "I am reading a book.") and present perfect (e.g., "I have read this book."), through certain sentence endings. Therefore, it is easier in Korean to form different tenses since there is less conjugation that the speaker has to do.

Gender and Plural

We rarely change Korean words to reflect gender or plurals. To make a noun plural, you can simply add one letter, which is 들 (*deul*) at the end of the noun, but you can omit this too.

Measure Words and Articles

Korean uses measure words. Each noun has a unique measure word or counter that goes along with it. For example, when you say "an apple" in English, you don't need a particular measure word apart from the indefinite article, but in Korean, you use measure words that go with the specific words. So instead of saying "an apple," in Korean you would say literally "apple + one + item counter," or instead of "a dog," you would say "dog + one + animal counter."

Pronouns

Pronouns are words that you use instead of repeating the same exact nouns over and over again, such as "I," "you," "he," "this," and so forth. And in Korean, we use pronouns just as commonly as in English, but we often omit them. This is because it is often very obvious what or whom you are talking about, so there is no need to use pronouns or subject words in every Korean sentence.

Conjugation

In Korean, not only do we conjugate verbs, but we also conjugate adjectives. Therefore, we also call adjectives "descriptive verbs" as opposed to "active verbs." Korean verbs do not change depending the first, second, or third person, but they do change in relation to the politeness levels. But don't worry: conjugating Korean words to make them polite follows very regular rules.

LESSON NOTES

All About #4
Basic Korean Pronunciation

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2 Grammar

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Basic Korean Pronunciation

Comparatively speaking, Korean is a relatively easy language to learn. This is because once you master how to read and write in Korean, which is easier than in most other languages, the learning process gets much easier. Korean has some exceptions in its pronunciation rules, but in general, it is easy to learn to pronounce Korean fluently.

The Korean alphabet consists of twenty-four basic characters: fourteen consonants and ten vowels. These basic syllables can form more compound consonants and vowels, and we can divide them into independent syllables that we recognize as "letters" in Korean.

We're not going to go over the pronunciation of all the consonants and vowels here, but if you're interested, you can listen to our pronunciation series designed to help you master Korean pronunciation. Rather, now we're going to discuss some of the more interesting aspects of pronunciation.

1. In Korean, no consonant can stand alone to make a sound. Therefore, Korean people always add a vowel to complete the syllable so that they can pronounce it. For example, the consonant that is equivalent to the sound of the English alphabet "-s" is ㅅ in Korean. While in English you can pronounce "-s" on its own as in "sky," "ski," or "school," in Korean you have to add the vowel ㅡ (*eu*) to make it 스 (*seu*). This explains one of the reasons that Korean people pronounce words that come from English using a different pronunciation.

2. Out of the fourteen basic consonants, five of them, which are ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅅ, and ㅈ, can form double consonants. ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅅ, and ㅈ respectively have the sounds of [-g], [-d], [-b], [-s], and [-j/-z], and when you double them and write ㄲ, ㄸ, ㅃ, ㅆ, and ㅉ, they have the sounds of [-kk], [-tt], [-pp], [-ss], and [-jj/-zz]. The easiest way to differentiate these double-consonant sounds from single-consonant sounds is to remember that the double-consonant sounds are a little more high pitched than the other sounds.

3. Along with the double consonants, there are aspirated consonants, which are very easy to pronounce because English has the same sounds. They are ㅋ [-k], which is an aspirated version of ㄱ [-g], and ㅌ [-t], the aspirated version of ㄷ [-d], and ㅍ [-p], the aspirated version of ㅂ [-b], and ㅊ [-ch], the aspirated version of ㅈ [-j/-z].

4. In Korean, the consonant ㄹ looks a bit like a curl and implies that it sounds like [-r] or [-l], for which we have to curl our tongue. But the English pronunciation of [-r] doesn't exist in Korean, and the Korean ㄹ is more like the Spanish [-r] when it's at the beginning of a syllable. And it sounds a little less strong and "curly" than the English [-l] when it's at the end of a syllable.

LESSON NOTES

All About #5
Top 5 Must Know Korean Phrases

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2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
2 Grammar

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VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
안녕히 가세요	annyeonghi gaseyo	Goodbye.
죄송합니다	joesonghamnida	I'm sorry. (polite)
괜찮아요	gwaenchanayo	It's okay
감사합니다	gamsahamnida	Thank you. (formal)
안녕하세요	annyeonghaseyo	Hello.
저기요	jeogiyo	Excuse me.
안녕히 계세요	annyeonghi gyeseyo	Goodbye (stay peacefully).
잘 먹겠습니다	jal meokgesseumnida	I will eat well (phrase: used to thank someone for a meal)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

반가웠어요. 안녕히 가세요. bangawosseoyo. annyeonghi gaseyo. "It was good seeing you. Goodbye."	죄송합니다. 지금 수업 중이에요. joesonghamnida. jigeum sueop jung-ieyo. "Sorry, I'm in a class now."
현금이 없는데, 수표도 괜찮아요? hyeongeum-i eomneunde, supyo-do gwaenchanayo? “I don't have any cash. Are checks okay?”	정말 감사합니다 jeongmal gamsahamnida. "Thank you so much."
안녕하세요. 여러분. Annyeonghaseyo. yeoryeobun. "Hello, everyone."	저기요. 지금 몇 시예요? Jeogiyo. jigeum myeot siyeyo? "Excuse me. What time is it now?"
안녕히 계세요 주원 씨. annyeonghi gyeseyo juwon ssi. "Goodbye Joowon."	잘 먹겠습니다. jal meokgesseumnida "Thank you for the food."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is the Top Five Must-Know Korean Phrases.

The following are five essential phrases that you will be able to use wherever you go in Korea.

1. 안녕하세요/안녕히 가세요/안녕히 계세요.

In any language, the word you will hear and use most commonly when greeting people is "hello." In Korean, "hello" is 안녕하세요 (*annyeong-haseyo*). 안녕 (*annyeong*) means "peace" or "well-being," and this phrase literally comes from the question 안녕하세요? (*annyeong-haseyo?*), which means "Are you in peace?" but we just use it as a greeting. You can say this wherever you go, but remember that this is a polite expression. You wouldn't say this to your family or close friends of your age; in those circumstances, just say the noun, 안녕 (*annyeong*).

You can use this phrase whenever you want to greet someone, regardless of whether you are meeting the person for the first time, whether you meet the person again the next day, or whether you're meeting the person several times a day. One occasion when this phrase does not translate as "hello" is when you're answering a phone. You say 여보세요 (*yeoboseyo*) instead of 안녕하세요 (*annyeong-haseyo*) only when you answer a phone call.

Now that you've learned how to greet someone, which is 안녕하세요 (*annyeong-haseyo*), you might also want to know how to say good-bye in Korean. In Korean, there are two expressions for good-bye, and you can choose one of them depending on whether you're leaving or staying. If you are the one who's leaving, you say 안녕히 계세요 (*annyeong-hi gyeseyo*) to the person staying because that means "Please stay in peace." And if you are the one who's staying, you say 안녕히 가세요 (*annyeong-hi gaseyo*) to the person leaving because that means "Please go in peace."

2. 저기요

Imagine you want to talk to someone, to ask for help, or to order something in a restaurant. Of course you can go up to the person and start talking in fluent Korean right away, or you can start talking in English without knowing whether or not this person knows any English. It's all up to you, but whatever you do, it would be nice to catch the attention of the person that you want to talk to. A perfect phrase for this purpose in Korean is 저기요 (*jeogiyo*). We can translate 저기요 (*jeogiyo*) as "excuse me," "hello," or "hey," and it has a very wide range of

usage. You can say 저기요 (*jeogiyo*) before asking for directions, to tell someone that he or she dropped something, or to call a waiter or waitress in a restaurant.

3. 괜찮아요.

With the phrase 괜찮아요 (*gwaenchanayo*), you can tell someone that something is "all right," tell someone not to worry, or refuse something politely. This phrase literally means "it does not matter," but it can have a very wide range of translations, and we can translate 괜찮아요 (*gwaenchanayo*) in English as "It's all right," "Don't worry," or "No, thank you." When you mean "No, thank you" in saying 괜찮아요 (*gwaenchanayo*), you are saying that you will be fine without it.

4. 죄송합니다.

You can show off your manners with this extremely polite expression when you want to apologize for something. While you're walking down the busy downtown 명동 (*Myeong-dong*) street in Seoul, you might step on someone's shoes accidentally or gently bump into someone. Or, after ordering something in a restaurant, you might want to quickly change your order before the chef starts making it. In all of these cases and many more, you can show that you are being polite by saying 죄송합니다 (*joe-song-hamnida*). This phrase is a much more polite way of apologizing than 미안합니다 (*mianhamnida*), but when you really want to apologize, people will always appreciate that you are using the most polite form.

5. 감사합니다.

Now that you've learned the other essential phrases, the last but probably the most important phrase of all is "thank you." You can say this to people you know to show your appreciation for their hospitality, kindness, or thoughtfulness, or to the people working at a restaurant or a shop as you're leaving the place. The Korean phrase for "thank you" is 감사합니다 (*gamsahamnida*), and this literally means "appreciation + I do." This is one of the most common phrases you will hear in Korea too.

LESSON NOTES

All About #6
All About Quiz – All About Korea

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2 Grammar

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is the Top Five Things You Have to Know about Korea.

Test your knowledge about Korea!
This lesson will build your basic knowledge of Korea by quizzing you on five areas of knowledge about Korea: geography, pop culture, travel, economics, and myth busting.

1) Geography Question

South Korea has the following number of provinces:

A) 9

B) 20

C) 30

South Korea consists of nine provinces, including Jeju Island, the biggest island on the far south end of the Korean peninsula. Since Korea is not very big in area, the climate is generally very similar throughout the country, with the exception of Jeju Island, where it is much warmer due to the oceanic climate. There are, however, many different dialects depending on the region, which makes the language more colorful.

2) Pop Culture Question

We are going to give you the names of four famous groups. Name the one that is NOT an actual group!

A) 2PM

B 소녀시대 ("Girls' Generation")

C) 빅뱅 ("Big Bang")

D) 빅벤 ("Big Ben")

The answer is E) 빅벤 ("Big Ben."). The other three groups - 2PM, 소녀시대 ("Girls' Generation"), and 빅뱅 ("Big Bang") are famous pop groups in Korea today.

3) Travel Question

Name the capital of Korea.

A) Jejudo

B) Gyeongju

C) Seoul

D) Busan
The answer is C) Seoul.

However, all the destinations above are equally popular, and they all have their own unique characteristics.

A) Jejudo is the biggest island and also the southernmost province of Korea, and it is famous for its warm oceanic climate and beautiful nature. Jejudo is also the most popular honeymoon spot within Korea for Korean newlywed couples.

B) Gyeongju is famous for its historic relics, since it was the capital city of the Shilla dynasty for about one thousand years.

C) Seoul is by far the number one destination for people coming to Korea, since it's the capital city of South Korea, and there are a lot of downtown areas that you can go to.

D) Busan is the second largest city that is often compared with Seoul. Busan is located in the most southeastern part of Seoul, and it's famous for fresh seafood and beautiful beaches.

4) Korean Economics Question

Korea has shown rapid economic growth since the 1960s. How much bigger in terms of gross national income (GNI) has the Korean economy grown since 1960s?
A) Ten times bigger

B) Fifty times bigger

C) One hundred times bigger

D) Two hundred times bigger
The GNI of Korea in 1962 was eighty-seven US dollars, and forty years later, it became over 20,000 US dollars. Therefore, the Korean economy has grown by more than two hundred times, so the answer is D).

5) Debunk a Myth about Korea. Tell the Whole Story.

Before visiting or learning more about Korea, a lot of people think that South Korea is under an immediate threat from North Korea. But this is a myth. Since the cease-fire treaty in 1953,

the two governments have existed on independent terms, and although there were periods of tension, South Korea is very safe to travel or live in.

LESSON NOTES

All About #7
Top 5 Korean Foods

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2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar

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VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
불고기	bulgogi	Bulgogi, grilled marinated meat
잘 먹겠습니다	jal meokgesseumnida	I will eat well (phrase: used to thank someone for a meal)
냉면	naeng-myeon	Korean cold noodles
비빔밥	bibimbap	rice with assorted mixtures
떡국	tteokguk	rice-cake soup
김치	gimchi	Kimchi

SAMPLE SENTENCES

많은 외국인들이 고추장으로 양념이 된 불고기를 좋아합니다.
maneun oegugindeuri gochujangeuro yangnyeomi doen bulgogireul joahamnida.

"Many foreigners like bulgogi seasoned with hot red pepper sauce."

불고기 먹고 싶어요!
bulgogi meokgo sipeoyo!

"I want to eat Korean barbecue!"

잘 먹겠습니다.
jal meokgesseumnida

"Thank you for the food."

냉면에는 어떤 재료가 필요해요?
naengmyeon-eneun eotteon jaeryo-ga piryohaeyo.

"What kind of ingredients are necessary for naengmyeon?"

비빔밥은 조금 매워요.
bibimbap-eun jogeum maewoyo.

"Bibimbap is a bit spicy."

한국에서는 설날에 떡국을 먹어요.
hangugeseoneun seolnare tteokgeugeul meokeoyo.

"In Korea, we eat rice-cake soup on New Year's Day."

최근에는 포장 김치를 사는 사람들이 많아졌습니다. choegeuneneun pojang gimchireul saneun saramdeuri manajyeotseumnida. "More people are buying packaged Kimchi these days."	저는 안 매운 김치가 좋아요. jeoneun an maeun gimchiga joayo. "I like Kimchi that's not very spicy."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Top Five Korean Foods

Korean Cuisine Basics

Most people are already familiar with Kimchi. However this is just the starting point. The Koreans have a rich food culture. In fact, we could do a 50-part series on the topic, but let's go with an overview. The Korean diet is rice-based, and the rice is served with a lot of side dishes, containing various foods—vegetables, meats, and fish. The Korean diet is considered to be very healthy because it consists of a wide variety of ingredients and nutrients, but the only concern among Korean people these days is that the food can be too salty, so a lot of people are trying to make their dishes less salty than before.

Regional Dishes

You can find all types of dishes almost anywhere you go in Korea, but there are also many regions that are more famous for one dish than other regions, and even the same type of dish can taste differently from region to region. Typically, the most famous dishes are 비빔밥 (*Bibimbap*) in the city of 전주 (*Jeonju*) and 닭갈비 (*dakgalbi*) in the city of 춘천 (*Chuncheon*).

Popular Dishes

Popular dishes in Korea among non-Koreans and Koreans can often be different, and one example is 불고기 (*bulgogi*), roasted beef with seasoning, and 김치 (*kimchi*). This is mostly because some of the dishes popular among non-Koreans are often not really considered to be independent dishes but rather just side dishes that Koreans have very often at home and in restaurants. Regardless of which dishes are more popular among Koreans or non-Koreans, however, just about anything you can get in a decent restaurant in Korea is very

good and moderate in price, so it's recommended to give as many dishes as possible a try.

Seasonal Dishes

In the Korean age system, everybody gets one year older on New Year's each year, so on New Year's, Korean people eat 떡국 (*tteokguk*), rice-cake soup, to celebrate getting one year older. A very popular dish in summer is 냉면 (*naeng-myeong*), which is cold noodles served in iced broth with some meat and egg.

Table Etiquette

It is common sense to thank the person if someone made some food for you, but even when eating at a restaurant, Korean people say the phrase 잘 먹겠습니다. (*jal meokgesseumnida*), which literally means "I'm going to eat (this food) well." to thank for the food. This phrase is said before every meal, even when there is no need to, like when each person is buying food for oneself so there's no person to show direct appreciation to.

And another important thing to remember is that when Korean people eat with someone who is older or higher in social status, they have to be polite to them, so they wait until the other person starts eating.

There are not many things that will be frowned upon during a meal in Korea, but one thing that Korean people do not feel very comfortable about is blowing your nose during a meal. While this is perfectly okay in many other cultures, it is considered to be very rude to blow one's nose in front of other people, so if they absolutely have to, Korean people turn around to blow their nose or just use the washroom.

The Top 5 Korean Dishes Presented by Tim

Number Five: 김밥 (*Gimbap*)

It is a food made with steamed rice and various other ingredients including meat, ham, spinach, pickled radish, and egg, rolled in 김 (*gim*), which is dried seaweed. Gimbap is very cheap but very filling, so a lot of people like to have gimbap to replace a regular meal. Gimbap restaurants are one of the easiest kinds of restaurants to find on the street as well.

Number Four: 김치찌개 (*Gimchijjigae*)

This is *Kimchi* stew. It is a soup made with *kimchi* and other ingredients like pork, tofu and green onions. It is usually served boiling hot in a pot, and it is one of the most commonly eaten dishes both at home and in restaurants.

Number Three: 불고기 (*Bulgogi*)

This is a dish that usually consists of marinated beef, and it is often pan-cooked although the traditional way of cooking is to grill it.

Number Two: 삼겹살 (*Samgyeopsal)*

This is a dish that consists of thick, fatty slices of pork belly meat. The meat is cooked with no seasoning or marinating and grilled at the table as you eat it. You eat samgyeopsal with a special dipping paste, which is made with chili paste and soybean paste. Some people like to eat it as is, but most people like to eat it by wrapping it with lettuce and adding a piece of grilled onion or garlic. Samgyeopsal is not consumed on a daily basis for regular meals, but it is the most common choice for dinner when a group of people get together for some *soju,* which is Korean-style distilled liquor.

Number One: 비빔밥 (*Bibimbap*)

Bibimbap literally means "mixed rice" or "mixed meal" in Korean. It is usually served in a big bowl of warm rice topped with boiled and seasoned vegetables, and meat, and you add some pepper sauce and sesame oil before stirring it thoroughly to eat it. *Bibimbap* is popular because it's tasty, but also because people can make it very easily out of what's in the refrigerator.

LESSON NOTES

All About #8
All About Korean Society

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
2 Grammar

8

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VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
부산	Busan	Busan
서울	Seoul	Seoul

SAMPLE SENTENCES

매년 열리는 부산 국제 영화제는 부산의 대표적인 축제입니다. maenyeon nyeollineun busan gukje yeonghwajeneun busanui daepyojeogin chukjeimnida. "The Busan International Film Festival is the representative annual event in Busan."	여기 부산이에요? Yeogi busan-ieyo? "Is it Busan here?"
서울은 조선시대부터 지금까지 600년간 한국의 수도였습니다. seoureun joseonsidaebuteo jigeumkkaji 600nyeongan hangugui sudoyeotseumnida. "Seoul has been the capital of Korea for about 600 years since the Joseon Dynasty period."	저는 서울에서 태어났어요. jeo-neun seoul-eseo taeeonasseoyo. "I was born in Seoul."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Top Five Things You Need to Know About Korean Society!

Society is a very broad topic, and can't be summarized in a single lesson. That's why we're narrowing it down to the top five most important aspects of Korean society!

1. Major Cities and How they Work

서울(Seoul)

Seoul is the capital city of South Korea, with the largest population for a single city in Korea, and it is located in the northwestern part of South Korea, about one hour away from the east coast by car. About ten million people are living in Seoul, and there are many satellite cities around Seoul, and a lot of people commute to Seoul from there because Seoul is the center of commerce, business and entertainment. The bus and subway systems are very well-developed, so it is very convenient to move around within Seoul using public transportation. The living expenses in Seoul are a bit higher than in other cities, but a lot of people choose to live in Seoul for these benefits. While in Seoul, you can visit Namsan Tower, Insadong, Myeongdong, and many other interesting venues.

부산(Busan)

Busan is the second largest city in Korea with a population of about 4 million people, and it is located in the far southern eastern part of South Korea. Busan is famous among even Korean people for the strong dialect, which is often considered to be cute and interesting, and also for its fresh seafood and beautiful beaches. Busan is about three hundred miles away from Seoul, and it takes five hours by express bus or two-and-a-half hours by express train to go from Seoul to Busan. The most popular travel destinations in Busan are the Hae-undae Beach, the Jagalchi seafood market, and Yongdusan Park.

With that said, one thing you should know about Korean society is that Seoul is the center of commerce in Korea, therefore you are likely to find Seoul the most convenient city of all in Korea, but different cities also have different characteristics and uniqueness including dialects, so it is recommended you go visit as many different cities as possible while you are in Korea. And don't be surprised even if you don't understand much spoken Korean because of the heavy dialect of the region when you're in cities other than Seoul. Don't panic and keep speaking Korean. People will start talking back to you in more standard Korean soon.

2. Family Life

Families in Korea are both traditional and liberal. Korean society used to be much more traditional and conservative, but it has adopted many changes in the way of living and the way of thinking. Some common things you may hear about Korean families are that the parents are much more supportive of their children than in other countries. While in many other countries children are expected to become financially and socially independent at a fairly early age, in Korea, parents expect to support their children financially until they finish university and get a job, and also when they get married. This trend can be explained by looking at both the traditional aspects and also the fact that Korea has gone through a period of rapid economic development. Everybody's hard work in the 1960s and 1970s resulted in great economic leaps years later, but this also meant that the main aim of the majority of people who were in their twenties and thirties back then was to escape poverty and become financially more stable. Therefore it is natural that a lot of parents place a huge importance on

their children's education.

With that said, the number two thing you should know about Korean society is that even if you see people in their late twenties or early thirties still living with their parents, this is not because they are particularly dependent on their parents, but rather because it's naturally expected from the cultural background.

Getting married at a not-too-old age used to be considered a must but nowadays, more and more people choose to get married much later, so there are more people living with their parents until much later, unless they get a job in a different city from the one their parents are living in.

3. Work Culture and Economy

Korea's economy is ranked thirteenth in the world and is strong in shipbuilding, semiconductors and digital electronics. Some well known companies in Korea are Samsung, LG, and Hyundai. In these major companies, there is a work culture. The general work culture in Korea can be explained through two key words: family and life.

Family: In a lot of companies, employees treat each other like family members. A new employee entering a company is usually followed by a big welcoming party, and the new employee, being the youngest in most cases, is treated like the youngest member of the family. Everybody knows with whom they should use polite language and with whom they can use intimate language. Coworkers not only share the workplace, but a lot of things in their lives as well. Because of this fact, it is not easy for a lot of Korean people to separate work completely from personal life.

Life: It was only very recently that people started thinking of a career as something that they can change easily. The traditional notion of work used to be a lifetime job, and not many people changed jobs many times. And this idea about work still remains to this day, and naturally a lot of people think of work as the biggest part of their life. But more recently, due to globalization, the ideas that people have about jobs have started to be more varied.

In Korea, the average weekly working hours is 40 hours. Saturdays and Sundays are usually off-duty days for most people, but depending on the job, there are still a lot of people that work six days a week. While bonuses and employee benefits are relatively good, extra hours of work are not always strictly acknowledged, because there is this idea that employees are 'expected' to work hard, even by sacrificing their own free time. This is again linked to the fact that a lot of people think of their job as the biggest part of their life, and take working hard for granted.

On the one hand, this is beneficial for the company because this is not something that the company can force out of people, and on the other hand, people might end up not having enough time for their family. Once the workplace culture or atmosphere has been formed in a way that this is also taken for granted, people find it hard to speak for their personal interests.

4. Politics

Korea has a democratic capitalist system. The head of the country is President and people have the right to vote for members of the Congress and the President too. The presidential election is done by a direct vote by each individual citizen of the country, and the presidential tenure is five years, whereas the tenure for congressmen is four years. Korea is not famous for having a very high level of political culture, but things are gradually getting better, since more and more younger and more open-minded people are running for the congress. People are giving their honest opinions about politics more actively than before.

5. Generational Trends

Generally, the older generation and the younger generation tend to do things differently. The older generation tends to work with loyalty to their company, whereas the younger generation tends to be more flexible with their jobs. Traditionally, the average number of kids in a family used to be 3 to 7 or even 9, but nowadays the number of kids in each family has dropped to 1 to 3. The norm used to be that everybody in the family got together for breakfast in the morning, but more and more families don't all live together anymore, and many people have adopted different lifestyles, so it's more difficult to find family members doing a lot of things together.

LESSON NOTES

All About #9
Top 5 Korean Holidays

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar

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VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
세배	sebae	new year's bow	noun
세뱃돈	sebaetdon	cash gifts after traditional greeting	noun
어버이	eobeoi	parent	noun
새해 복 많이 받으세요.	saehae bok manhi badeuseyo.	Happy New Year (lit: Please receive a lot of luck in the New Year)	
어린이날	eorininal	Children's Day	noun
차례	charye	a ceremony done on the morning of 추석 to show respect to and remember the ancestors	
새해	saehae	new year	noun
추석	chuseok	Chuseok (Korean Thanksgiving Day)	noun
어린이	eorini	child, kid	noun
크리스마스	keuriseumaseu	Christmas	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

할아버지에게 세배를 하고 용돈을 받았습니다. Harabeojiege sebaereul hago yongdoneul badatsseumnida. "I gave the New Year's bow to my grandfather and received gift money."	새해에 저는 할아버지댁에 세배를 하기 위해 갔습니다. saehaee jeoneun harabeojidaege sebaereul hagi wihae gatseumnida. "I went to my grandfather's house to bow to him on New Year's."

어른들께 세배하고 세뱃돈을 받습니다. Eoreundeulkke sebaehago sebaettoneul basseumnida. "We receive cash gifts after traditionally greeting our elders."	오늘 어버이날 이잖아! Oneul reobeoinal rijana. "Today is Parent's Day!"
새해 복 많이 받으세요. saehae bok manhibadeuseyo. "Happy New Year."	추석에는 사람들이 보름달을 보며 소원을 빕니다. chuseogeneun saramdeuri boreumttareul bomyeo sowoneul bimnida. "On Thanksgiving day, people make wishes while watching the full moon."
추석 때 어디 갔어요? chuseok ttae eodi gasseoyo? "Where did you go during Chuseok?"	저는 어린이였을 때 매일 자전거를 타고 학교에 가곤 했습니다. jeoneun eoriniyeoseul ttae maeil jajeongeoreul tago hakgyoe gagon haetseumnida. "When I was a child I used to ride my bike to school every day."
어린이날에 갖고 싶은 선물을 받았어. Eorininare gatgo sipeun seonmureul badaseo. "I got what I wanted on Children's Day."	크리스마스 전에 누군가 사귀어야지. Keuriseumaseu jeone nugunga sagwieoyaji. "You have to date someone before Christmas Day."
크리스마스 혼자 보낼 거예요? Keuriseumaseu honja bonael geoyeyo? "Are you going to spend Christmas Day alone?"	크리스마스에 뭐 할 거예요? Keuriseumaseue mwo hal geoyeyo? "What are you going to do on Christmas Day?"
크리스마스 선물 안 받았어. "I didn't receive a Christmas gift."	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Korean Holidays

Top five important dates during the calendar year, reverse order, are...

5. Parents' Day, 어버이날(eobeoinal), which is on the 8th of May. The month of May is called the month of family in Korea because the 5th of May is Children's Day, the 8th is Parents' Day and the 15th of May is Teacher's Day. Out of these three special days, only Children's Day, the 5th of May, is a public holiday, but Parents' Day is usually considered to be more important because a lot of people take this day as an opportunity to think more deeply about their parents' love and care.

Regardless of age, people try to show their love and gratitude to their parents on this day, either through visiting them, buying them some presents, or giving them carnation flowers. While children are always looked after by their parents, children don't usually get to openly thank their parents for everything, so schools encourage children to write to their parents on this day.

4. Christmas Eve, or 크리스마스 이브(Keuriseutmaseu Ibeu). The reason that Christmas Eve is more important than Christmas itself is because in Korea, Christmas is not only a religious day but also a festive holiday. In Korea, non-Christian people also celebrate Christmas as a holiday at the end of the year, and most people hang out together on Christmas Eve. Christmas presents are bought mostly before the 23rd, but there's still a lot of shopping done on the Eve of and on Christmas day. For most people in Korea, Christmas is a day typically spent with friends or dates rather than with their family. Christian people still go to church on the 25th, and the 26th is usually not a public holiday, so most people hang out on the 24th, which makes the prices go up high. Most restaurants tend not to charge anything extra on Christmas Eve, but hotels become at least twice as expensive as usual.

3. New Year's Day, 새해(saehae). This is the day when people turn the page of the calendar to the new year, and get one year older, according to the Korean age system. People exchange new year's greetings on this day, but since this is not the traditional lunar new year, people don't really feel the need to celebrate this day with their family. The new year's greeting exchanged on this day is 새해 복 많이 받으세요 (*saehae bok mani badeuseyo*), and this literally means "Please receive a lot of luck and happiness of the new year." People exchange these greetings from this day until the lunar new year's day, which usually comes around one-and-a-half months later.

2. Chuseok (추석) which is is like Korean Thanksgiving, and is celebrated to give thanks for the harvest of the year. Chuseok is one of the two biggest occasions on which a lot of Korean people go back to their hometowns. The day before and after Chuseok are also

made to be public holidays, so that people can travel to other cities with ease, but since there are so many people moving within such a short period of time, there's always heavy traffic on the highways. Some companies give their employees a couple of more days off so that they can enjoy the holidays and come back with less traffic.

On the morning of Chuseok, family members get together to carry out a little ritual through which everybody expresses gratitude for the fresh new harvest of the year toward their ancestors. On the morning of Chuseok, a table full of fresh fruits and a bowl of cooked rice made with fresh rice harvested that year, along with a lot of other traditional dishes is prepared. Families perform a ceremony, offering the food and performing a bowing ritual to their ancestors. This is a long standing cultural tradition of Korea which came from Korea's long-standing Confucian tradition. It is not considered to be a religious ceremony, but some of Korea's Christian population refuses to bow during the ritual because they think it's against the rules in Christianity, while others still do.

1. The most important day in Korea is Lunar New Year's Day. This day is called 설날 (*Seollal*) in Korean. Korean people traditionally celebrated only the lunar new year's day for thousands of years, and the current solar new year's day started being celebrated quite recently, so a bigger importance is placed on the lunar new year. The lunar new year's day falls somewhere between the beginning of February and the end of February, and like Chuseok, people have at least three days off. During this period, those who are living far away from their family travel to spend the holidays with them, and since the entire nation is on the move, this causes a nationwide traffic jam. This can be even more serious than the one around Chuseok, because even those who decide not to go back to their hometowns on Chuseok feel obliged to go on Seollal.

On Seollal, which is January 1 in the lunar calendar, most Korean people get up early in the morning for a ritual, which is similar to the one that's done on Chuseok, but this time, it's not to give thanks for the harvest, but to wish for a happy year. After the ritual, children give a big bow to their parents, grandparents and relatives, which is called 세배 (*sebae*), and they receive some pocket money from them, which is called 세뱃돈 (*sebaetdon*) in Korean.

And on Seollal, Korean people eat 떡국 (*tteokguk*), or rice cake soup. Having a bowl of rice cake soup signifies that one gets a year older. Think of it as one big birthday party for everyone.

LESSON NOTES

All About #10 Korean Pop Culture

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

10

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Korean Pop Culture

As popular culture changes quickly and drastically, this lesson is focused on the most recent pop culture. Please keep in mind that this lesson was written in late 2010.

Popular Music

The history of modern Korean popular music is very short, but Korea has developed its pop music culture very quickly and has produced a lot of influential singers and groups. Here are 5 music artists/groups that are currently very popular.

1. 빅뱅 [*bikbaeng*] "Big Bang"

2. 슈퍼주니어 [*su-peojunieo*] "Super Junior"

3. 원더걸스 [*wondeogeolseu*] "Wondergirls"

4. 소녀시대 [*sonyeosidae*] "Girl's Generation"

5. 비 [*bi*] "Rain"

The Korean music scene can be compared to any other major scene with a mix of hip hop, rock, ballad and bubblegum pop. A trend that has been popular in Korea for quite some time is the concept of a group. Early forms of Korean boy and girl groups were relatively small in number and in production value. However, in recent years, the amount of time spent grooming and training young singers and dancers has increased. Many of the "finished products" are quite remarkable. Korean music entertainment has branched out to create a theme for each group. For example, the largest group has 13 members, each with their own specialty.

Popular Movies

In 1999, a film called "Shiri" changed the Korean film industry. It proved that a domestic, high budget film could be not only internationally successful but also profitable. Up until that point, most big budget movies were imports from Japan and America. However, this film proved that a market existed for high quality Korean-made films. In an effort to secure Korean domestic film presence, a screen quota was enacted. This government-led program quota limits the amount of limits the amount of films imported into Korea so as to secure interest in domestic movies. The idea is to promote Korean movies while also exposing Korean audiences to international films. However, Korea also houses the BIFF (Busan International Film Festival), an annual independent film festival that gives young and unknown filmmakers a showcase for

their work. These films generally come from other Asian countries as well as Korea. Many prominent works have debuted there.

Some popular recent movies include 맨발의 *기봉이*[*maenbal-eu gibongi*], *괴물*[*goemul*], *태극기*[*taegeukgi*], *실미도*[*silmido*], *친구*[*chingu*], *올드보이*[*ol-deuboi*], 왕의 *남자*[*wang-eu namja*], *봄여름 가을겨울*[*bom-yeoreum-gaeul-gyeoul*], 좋은 놈 나쁜 놈 그리고 이상한 *놈*[*joeun nom nabbeun nom i-sanghan nom*]. Some famous and easily recognizable Korean actors include *송강호*[*Song Gangho*], *최민식*[*Choe Minsik*], *설경구*[*Seol Gyeonggu*], *전도연*[*Jeon Doyeon*], *장동건*[*Jang Dong-geon*].

Popular Television

Korean television is fairly stylized but generally includes dramas, comedy and variety shows, and reality shows. Some of these shows can trace their roots to Japan but of course they all now have a uniquely Korean spin to them. By far, the most popular genre is the drama. Korean dramas are big budget operations that are sometimes to exported to other countries. It is understandable why many people's first exposure to Korea is through these dramas. Dramafever provides legal, English subtitled, high-quality streams of Korean dramas to those living in America.

Some popular Korean TV shows include:

무한도전[*muhandojeon*], 꽃보다 *남자*[*ggot-boda namja*], 풀 *하우스*[*pul hauseu*], 100분 *토론*[*baekbun toron*], *커피프린스*[*keopipeurinseu*],

Popular Foreigners

미녀들의 수다 [*Minyeodeuleu suda*] is a talk show that features women from foreign countries who speak Korean. It is fairly popular with both the young and older generation.

Famous Koreans

Although Koreans are not regularly featured in international news, a few have crossed over into international success. Daniel Henney is a half-Korean model-turned-actor who has gained popularity recently, Andre Kim is a world-reknowned fashion designer, Rain is an international model/dancer/singer, and Ban Ki-Moon is the current Secretary-General of the United Nations.

When most people think of Korean international sports stars, they instantly think of 박지성 (Park Jisung). The international soccer sensation currently plays for Manchester United and is held in high regard in both Korea and England. His "predecessor", 차범근 - (nicknamed "Cha Boom") is a retired soccer player who played for Germany. However, currently 김연아 (Kim Yeona) has captivated Korean with her figure skating abilities. Her athletic career is quite promising as she embodies the Korean spirit as well as represents national pride.

LESSON NOTES

All About #11 Top 5 Useful Tools for Learning Korean

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

#11

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Top Five Useful Tools for Learning Korean

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1. English-Korean/Korean-English dictionary by Naver.com (http://endic.naver.com) - You can type in any Korean or English word to see the equivalent word in the other language, along with some sample sentences. If you sign up and make an ID, you can store the words that you have looked up in your private word bank folder.

2. Lang-8 (http://lang-8.com) - Lang-8.com is a social networking website based on mutual writing correction. When you have written a passage or some sentences in Korean, people can either randomly find your posts and offer to help you by correcting it, or your registered friends can help you make your sentences more natural.

3. Hanlingo (http://hanlingo.com) - Hanlingo.com is a community/language exchange website that is run by Korean people. It is similar to other language exchange websites, but since it is based in Korea, you can make a lot more Korean friends than on other sites and join a lot of events that take place in Korea through this site.

4. Korea.net (http://www.korea.net) - Korea.net is a site run by the Korean Culture and Information Service (KOCIS). It features articles on culture, economics, art, life, and much more! You'll find content not only in Korean (great for Korean reading practice!), but also in English, Spanish, Arabic, Japanese, and Chinese as well.

5. Youtube (http://youtube.com) - With just a few search keywords, you can find a lot of Korean TV shows, music videos, movie clips and etc. Watching these videos will really help improve your understanding of spoken Korean.

LESSON NOTES

All About #12
Top 5 Don'ts When Using Korean

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Top Five 'Don'ts' when Speaking Korean

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Here are some things that you should be careful NOT to do when speaking Korean!

1. Don't speak using the intimate politeness level without consent from the other person.
2. Don't use the word, "Ya" to mean yes when speaking in Korean. It means "Hey, you!" and is used in a very casual manner. You can say 'Ne' or 'Ye' to say 'yes' politely.
3. Don't call people only by their first names unless you are close friends or acquaintances. Be sure to add -ssi at the end of the person's name.
4. Don't literally translate sentences into Korean. For example, "Juseyo." does NOT always mean "Please." - It means "Please give me."
5. Don't say "I" or "jeo-neun" all the time in Korean. While it is not entirely wrong to use it, native Korean speakers often omit the subject when they speak.

LESSON NOTES

All About #13
Top 5 Phrases You Won't Learn in the Korean Classroom

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2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
2 Grammar

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VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
아니다	anida	to not be
장난	jangnan	practical joke, teasing
안습이다	anseup-ida	to be a pity, to be pitiful

SAMPLE SENTENCES

저는 배우가 아닙니다. jeoneun baeuga gnimnida "I'm not an actor."	장난 하지 마! "Don't fool around."

생일날 혼자 밥 먹어? 안습이다.
saeng-ilnal honja bap meogeo? anseup-ida.

"You're eating alone on your birthday? It's a pity."

GRAMMAR

THe Focus of This Lesson is the Top Five Phrases You Won't Learn in the Classroom

---

The focus of this lesson is teaching you some very common Korean expressions you might not learn from a Korean teacher.

1. 짱이야! [*Jjang-i-ya*] - "It's the best!" It's so cool. It's awesome.
2. 장난 아니다! [*Jang-nan anida*] - "It's no joke!" It's seriously bad. It's seriously awesome.
3. 안습이다! [*Anseup-ida*] - "That's a shame!" It brings tears to my eyes.
4. 강추 [*Gang-chu*] - "It's highly recommendable" or **강추야!** [*Gan-chu-ya*] means "I highly recommend it!".
5. 뻥이야! [*Bbeong-i-ya*] - "It's a joke", "I am kidding".

LESSON NOTES

All About #14
Top 5 Phrases You Will Hear in a Korean Classroom

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar

14

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VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
대답하다	daedaphada	to answer
읽다	iktta	to read
말하다	malhada	to say, to speak
듣다	deutda	to hear/to listen
있다	ittda	to exist
질문	jilmun	question

SAMPLE SENTENCES

대답해 주세요. daedaphae juseyo "Please, answer me."	의자에 앉아서 책을 읽고 있어요. uija-e anjaseo chaegeul ilgo isseoyo. "I'm sitting on a chair and reading a book."
저는 커피를 마시면서 책 읽는 것을 좋아해요. jeoneun keopireul masimyeonseo chaek ing-neun geoseul joahaeyo. "I like to read while drinking coffee."	여러분 저를 따라 말하세요. yereobun jeoreul ttara malgaseyo "Everybody repeat after me."
중국어로 말하자. junggugeo-ro malhaja "Let's speak in Chinese."	그 얘기 들었어? "Did you hear about that?"
그 말을 듣고 눈물이 핑 돌았어요. geu mal-eul deukko nunmuri ping dorasseoyo. "Hearing that, I felt tears in my eyes."	친구가 있습니다. chinguga ittseumnida. "I have a friend."

혹시 질문이 있으면 하세요.
hoksi jilmun-i isseumyeon haseyo.

"If you have any questions, please ask."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Top Five Phrases you Will Hear in a Classroom

In this lesson, we'll teach you the top five useful classroom phrases in Korean!

1. "Please listen and repeat." - **듣고 따라해 보세요** *(Deutgo ttarahae boseyo)*
2. "Please answer me." - **대답해 보세요** *(Daedaphae boseyo)*
3. "Do you have a question?" - **질문 있어요?** *(Jilmun itseoyo)*
4. "Please say it." - **말해 보세요** *(Malhae boseyo)*
5. "Please read it." - **읽어 보세요** *(Ilgeo boseyo)*

LESSON NOTES

All About #15
Top 5 Favorite Phrases from Your KoreanClass101 Hosts

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
2 Grammar

#15

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VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
당연하지	dangyeonhaji	of course, for sure (informal)
좋아	joa	I like it. / It's good.
지내다	jinaeda	to spend (time), to get along
고맙습니다	gomapseumnida	Thank you (standard).
네 장	ne jang	four tickets
걱정마.	geok-jeong-ma.	Don't worry.
천만에요.	cheonmaneyo	You're welcome. It's nothing.

SAMPLE SENTENCES

당연히 사랑하지!
Dangyeonhi sarang-haji!

"Of course, I love you!"

이거 좋아? 아니면 이거?
igeo joa? animyeon igeo?

"Do you like this...or this?"

오랜만이에요. 잘 지내셨어요?
oraenmanieyo. jal jinaesyeosseoyo?

"It's been a long time. Have you been good?"

선물 고맙습니다.
Seon-mul go-map-seum-ni-da.

"Thank you for the present."

어제 친구가 네 장의 콘서트 티켓을 샀어요.
Eoje chinguga ne jang-ui konseoteu tikeseul satseoyo.

"My friend bought four concert tickets yesterday."

걱정마. 내가 같이 있어 줄게.
geo-jeong-ma. nae-ga ga-chi it-seo jul-ge.

"Don't worry. I will be with you."

천만에요. 언제든지요.
cheonmaneyo. eonjedeunjiyo.

"You're welcome. Anytime."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Top Five Favorite Phrases from Each Host

---

From Tim

1. 당연하지 *(Dang-yeon-haji)* - "Of course"
2. 천만에요 *(Cheon-man-e-yo)* - "You're (very) welcome."
3. 잘 먹겠습니다 *(Jal meok-get-seumnida)* - "Thanks for this meal."
4. 방가 방가 *(Bang-ga bang-ga)* - "Hello Hello"
5. 화이팅 *(Hwaiting)* - "Good luck. Keep it up. Keep up the good work."

From Debbie

1. 맞아요 *(Majayo)* - "That's right."
2. 걱정마세요 *(Geok-jeong-maseyo)* - "Don't worry."
3. 잘 지냈어? *(Jal ji-naet-seo?)* - "How have you been?"
4. 좋아 좋아 *(Jo-a jo-a)* - "It's good.", "I like it!"
5. 고맙습니다 *(Gomapseumnida)* - "Thank you." "I appreciate it."

LESSON NOTES

Pronunciation Series #1 Comparing English and Korean Consonants

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar

1

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VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
라디오	ladio	radio	noun
내일	naeil	tomorrow	noun
누나	nuna	older sister (for a male)	noun
대학교	daehakgyo	university, college	noun
둘	dul	two (Native Korean)	noun
다시	dasi	again, once again	adverb
도시	dosi	city	noun
돌	dol	stone	noun
누구	nugu	who	noun
오타	ota	typing error, typo	noun
나이	nai	age	noun
외투	oetu	coat, overcoat	noun
태양	taeyang	sun	noun
토지	toji	land	noun
타다	tada	to ride, to take (transportation)	verb
미래	mirae	future	noun
우리	uri, wuri	we, us, our	pronoun
콜라	kolra	cola	noun
나	na	I, me (informal/ neutral)	noun
파랑	parang	blue	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

라디오에서 들은 음악이에요. ladio-eseo deureun eumak-ieyo. "It's some music I heard on the radio."	내일 시간 있어요? Naeil sigan isseoyo? "Do you have some time tomorrow?"
우리 누나는 다음 달에 결혼해. uri nunaneun daeum ddare gyeorhonhae. "My older sister is getting married next month."	저는 대학교 안 다녀요. Jeo-neun daehakgyo an danyeoyo. "I don't go to the university."
여동생이 둘 있어요. yeodongsaengi dul isseoyo. "I have two younger sisters."	너희 둘 어디서 만났어? Neohui dul eodiseo mannasseo? "Where did you two meet?"
나중에 다시 올게요. Najunge dasi olkkeyo. "I'll come back later."	저는 시골보다 도시가 좋아요. Jeo-neun sigol-boda dosi-ga joayo. "I like cities better than the countryside."
가방이 돌처럼 무거워요! Gabang-i dol-cheoreom mugeowoyo! "Your bag is as heavy as a stone!"	이 사람은 누구예요? i sarameun nuguyeyo? "Who is this person?"
누구랑 같이 왔어? nugurang gachi wasseo? "Who did you come with?"	미안해요. 오타였어요. Mianhaeyo. Ota-yeosseoyo. "I'm sorry. It was a typo."
나이를 많이 먹었어. Naireul mani meogeosseo. "I've grown old."	이 외투는 너무 무거워요. I oetu-neun neomu mugeowoyo. "This coat is too heavy."
태양이 너무 눈부셔요! Taeyang-i neomu nunbusyeoyo! "The sun is too bright."	그 사람은 부자예요. 토지를 많이 갖고 있어요. Geu saram-eun buja-yeyo. toji-reul mani gatgo isseoyo. "He's rich. He's got a lot of land."

승합차이니까 8명까지 탈 수 있어요. Seunghapchainikka yeodeolmyeongkkaji tal ssu isseoyo. "Since it's a van, up to eight people can ride it."	미래는 아무도 알 수 없어요. Mirae-neun amudo al su eopseoyo. "Nobody can know the future."
어제 우리 형이랑 컴퓨터 게임 했어. eoje uri hyeongirang keompyuteo geim hesseo. "I played a computer game with my older brother yesterday."	우리 집에 가고 있습니다. Uri jibe gago isseumnida. "We are going home."
저기요! 콜라 하나 주세요! Jeogiyo! Kolra hana juseyo! "Excuse me! Give me a cola please!"	나도 알아! nado ara! "I know, too!"
나한테 시킬 일 있어? nahantae sikil il isseo? "Do you have anything you want to have me do?"	나는 지현이야. Na-neun ji-hyeon-i-ya. "I am Ji-hyeon."

저는 빨강보다 파랑이 좋아요.
Jeo-neun ppalgang-boda parang-i joayo.

"I like blue better than red."

GRAMMAR

There are many important factors in learning a foreign language, but correct and natural pronunciation makes it easier for you to communicate more effectively with other speakers of the language. Even if you know a lot of expressions, if your pronunciation isn't exactly what a native or a fluent speaker of the language is expecting to hear, it not only makes it harder for you to be understood, but it also makes it more difficult for you to understand what the others are saying. This is the reason that romanization can't express the sounds of *한글*[*hangeul*] very accurately.

** Since this lesson focuses on pronunciation, it's advised to listen to the audio track of this lesson while/after reading this Lesson Notes.

Sounds that seem similar but are actually different in Korean and English.

It's convenient to compare one sound in Korean to another in English when first starting to learn Korean, but not all the sounds can be matched identically between the two languages. The following list has some sounds that seem similar but are actually different in Korean and English. The reason they are different is because the sounds are made at different locations in the mouth, although they sound similar.

Pronunciation Focus #1 - "ㄴ" and "N"

▶ Words containing "ㄴ"

1. 나 (I - intimate)
2. 내일 (tomorrow)
3. 누나 (older sister for a male)
4. 나이 (age)
5. 누구 (who)

When "N" is pronounced, the tongue touches the ridge immediately behind the upper teeth, called the alveolar ridge. But when "ㄴ" is pronounced, the tongue goes between the upper and lower teeth (like when 'th' is pronounced in English). This difference makes the Korean "ㄴ" sometimes sound like "ㄷ" when it comes at the beginning of a word. (Ex: 누구 ▷ 두구)

▶ Comparing "ㄴ" and "N"

Pronouncing the romanized version of the five Korean words above will help compare the sounds and show the subtle differences between them. Please listen to the audio track of this lesson to hear the differences in these sounds.

1. 나 - [*na*]
2. 내일 - [*nae-il*]
3. 누나 - [*nu-na*]
4. 나이 - [*na-i*]
5. 누구 - [*nu-gu*]

▶ An example sentence containing multiple sounds of "ㄴ"

- 나는 내일 누나하고 놀 거야. [*Na-neun nae-il nu-na-ha-go nol goe-ya*]
(= I'm going to hang out with my older sister tomorrow.)

Pronunciation Focus #2 - "ㄷ" and "D"

▶ Words containing "ㄷ"

1. 돌 (stone)
2. 둘 (two - native Korean number)
3. 다시 (again)
4. 대학교 (university)

5. 도시 (city)

When "D" is pronounced, the tongue touches the ridge immediately behind the upper teeth, called the alveolar ridge. But when "ㄷ" is pronounced, the tongue goes between the upper and lower teeth (like when 'th' is pronounced in English). This difference is one of the reasons that even a very fluent speaker of Korean can sound very obviously like a foreigner.

▶ Comparing "ㄷ" and "D"

Pronouncing the romanized version of the five Korean words above will help compare the sounds and show the subtle differences between them. Please listen to the audio track of this lesson to hear the differences in these sounds.

1. 돌 - [*dol*]
2. 둘 - [*dul*]
3. 다시 - [*da-si*]
4. 대학교 - [*dae-hak-gyo*]
5. 도시 - [*do-si*]

▶ An example sentence containing multiple sounds of "ㄷ"

- 이 도시에는 대학교가 두 개 있어요. [*I do-si-e-neun dae-hak-gyo-ga du-gae it-seo-yo.*]
(= There are two univerisities in this city.)

Pronunciation Focus #3 - "ㅌ" and "T"

▶ Words containing "ㅌ"

1. 태양 (sun)
2. 토지 (land)
3. 오타 (typing error)
4. 외투 (coat)
5. 타다 (to ride)

The same difference as the one between "ㄷ" and "D" can be found between "ㅌ" and "T". When "T" is pronounced, the tongue touches the ridge immediately behind the upper teeth, called the alveolar ridge. But when "ㅌ" is pronounced, the tongue goes between the upper and lower teeth (like when 'th' is pronounced in English).

▶ Comparing "ㅌ" and "T"

Pronouncing the romanized version of the five Korean words above will help compare the sounds and show the subtle differences between them. Please listen to the audio track of this lesson to hear the differences in these sounds.

1. 태양 - [*tae-yang*]
2. 토지 - [*to-ji*]
3. 오타 - [*o-ta*]
4. 외투 - [*oe-tu*]

5. 타다 - [*ta-da*]

▶ An example sentence containing multiple sounds of "ㅌ"
- 태양이가 외투를 입고 오토바이를 타고 있어요. [*Tae-yang-i-ga oe-tu-reul ip-go o-to-ba-i-reul ta-go it-seo-yo.*]
(= Taeyang is wearing a coat and is riding a motorcycle.)

Pronunciation Focus #4 - "ㄹ" and "R" and "L"

In Korean, the sounds [r] and [l] are considered to come from the same underlying sound, which is represented by the Hangeul letter ㄹ. The sound [r] mainly appears if ㄹ between any two vowels, while [l] appears in the beginning of the word, preceding a consonant, and at the end of the word. Also, when we pronounce [l] at the end of words in English, there is some tension in the back of the mouth, making the [l] "dark". However, in Korean, the [l] should not be pronounced with any of this tension in the back of the mouth - this makes the [l] "light".

▶ Words containing "ㄹ"
1. 라디오 (radio)
2. 미래 (future)
3. 우리 (we, our, us)
4. 콜라 (cola)
5. 파랑 (blue)

▶ Comparing "ㄹ" and "R/L"
Pronouncing the romanized version of the five Korean words above will help compare the sounds and show the subtle differences between them. Please listen to the audio track of this lesson to hear the differences in these sounds.
1. 라디오 - [*la-di-o*]
2. 미래 - [*mi-rae*]
3. 우리 - [*u-ri*]
4. 콜라 - [*kol-ra*]
5. 파랑 - [*pa-rang*]

▶ An example sentence containing multiple sounds of "ㄹ"
- 우리는 라디오를 들으면서 콜라를 마셔요. [*U-ri-neun la-di-o-reul deul-eu-myeon-seo kol-ra-reul ma-syeo-yo.*]
(= We are drinking cola while listening to the radio.)

LESSON NOTES

Pronunciation Series #2 These Korean Sounds Might Be Difficult For English Speakers To Distinguish

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
6 Grammar
8 Cultural Insight

2

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VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
굴	gul	oyster	noun
굴	gul	cave	noun
콩	kong	bean	noun
끼	kki	talent	noun
공	gong	ball	noun
달	dal	month, the Moon	noun
키	ki	height (person)	noun
기	gi	spirit, energy	noun
탈	tal	mask	noun
꿀	kkul	honey	noun
또	tto	again	adverb
도	do	too, also	particle
딸	ttal	daughter	noun
대	dae	counter for cars	noun
시	si	hour	counter
아빠	appa	dad, daddy	noun
자	ja	ruler	noun
차	cha	car	noun
종	jong	bell	noun
총	chong	gun	noun
가자	gaja	Let's go. (intimate)	expression
싸다	ssada	to be cheap, to be inexpensive	adjective
아파	apa	It hurts. I'm sick. (intimate)	expression
가짜	gajja	fake, not real	noun

발	bal	foot	noun
팔	pal	arm	noun
배	bae	stomach, belly	noun
씨	ssi	seed	noun
사다	sada	to buy	verb
때	ttae	time	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

굴 먹어 봤어요? Gul meogeo bwasseoyo? "Have you eaten oyster before?"	굴 안에서는 핸드폰이 안 돼요. gul an-eseoneun haendeupon-i an dwaeyo. "In the cave, the cellphone doesn't work."
곰은 굴 속에서 산다. "A bear lives in a cave."	콩으로 만든 음료수예요. Kong-eureo mandeun eumryosu-yeyo "It's a beverage made from beans."
그는 정말 끼가 많아요. Geuneun jeongmal kkiga manayo. "He's really got many talents."	공을 이쪽으로 던져 주세요. Gong-eul ijjok-euro deonjyeo juseyo. "Please throw the ball over here."
둥근 달을 보는 것은 상서로운 일이다. Dunggeun daleul boneun geoteun sangseoroun ilida. "Looking at the full moon is an auspicious event."	다음 달에 면회 갈게요. Daeum dal-e myeonhoe galgeyo. "I'll go visit you next month."
키가 작아요. Kiga jagayo. "I'm short." ("My height is small.")	기를 모으세요. Gi-reul moeuseyo. "Gather up your energy."
그는 사자의 탈을 쓰고 있어요. Geuneun saja-ui tareul sseugo itseoyo. "He is wearing a lion mask."	설탕 대신 꿀을 넣어서 비싸요. Seoltang daesin kkureul neo-eoseo bissayo. "It's expensive because it has honey in it instead of sugar."

너를 또 만나고 싶어. neoreul tto mannago sipeo. "I want to meet you again."	고맙습니다. 또 올게요. Gomapsseumnida. tto olkkeyo. "Thank you. I will come again."
나도 몰라. nado molla. "I don't know either."	부러우면 너도 열심히 일 해. Bureoumyeon neodo yeolssimhi il hae. "If you're jealous, you need to work hard, too."
우리 아버지는 딸바보입니다. Uri abeojineun ttalbaboimnida. "My father is crazy about his daughter."	딸바보 ttalbabo "a father who adores his daughter"
그의 딸이 조직모임을 돕고 있으니까 의자 하나를 더 가져와야 해. geuui ttari jojingmoimeul dopgo iseunikka uija hanareul deo gajyeowaya hae. "His daughter is assisting with the reunion's organization, so you should set an extra seat."	그의 딸이 조직모임을 돕고 있으니까 의자 하나를 더 가져와야 해. geuui ttari jojingmoimeul dopgo iseunikka uija hanareul deo gajyeowaya hae. "His daughter is assisting with the reunion's organization, so you should set an extra seat."
딸 보약을 지었어요. ttal boyageul jieosseoyo. "I bought an invigorant for my daughter."	제 딸은 이번에 대학교 들어가요. Je ttareun ibeone daehakkyo deureogayo. "My daughter is entering university this year."
자동차가 세 대 있어요. jadongcha-ga se dae isseoyo "I have three cars."	1시에 오세요. han sie oseyo. "Please come at one o'clock."
아빠는 일하시느라 바빠요. Appaneun ilhasineura bappayo. "My dad is busy working."	어렸을 때 학교에 갈 때에는 필통에 10센티 자를 넣고 다녔습니다. eoryeoseul ttae hakgyoe gal ttaeeneun piltonge sipsenti jareul neoko danyeotseumnida. "When I was little, I carried a 10cm ruler inside my pencil case to school."

자를 대고 줄을 그어라. Jareul daego jureul geu-eora. "Draw a line with a ruler."	이거 누구 차예요? Igeo nugu chayeyo? “Whose car is this?”
차에 이상이 있어요. Chae isangi isseoyo. "There's something wrong with my car."	종이 울리고 있어요. Jong-i ulligo isseoyo. "The bell is ringing."
총이 너무 무거워요. Chong-i neomu mugeowoyo. "The gun is too heavy."	집에 가자. Jibe gaja. "Let's go home."
현금으로 사면 더 싸요. hyeongeumeuro samyeon deo ssayo. "If you buy it with cash, it is cheaper."	맥주보다 소주가 싸요. Maekjjuboda sojuga ssayo. "Soju is cheaper than beer."
배 아파. Bae apa "I have a stomachache."	이 문신 가짜예요. I munsin gajja-yeyo. "This tattoo is fake."
너무 많이 걸어서 발이 아파요. Neomu mani georeoseo bari apayo. "I've walked too much, so my feet hurt."	그 선수는 어제 팔이 부러졌어요. geu seonsu-neun eoje pari bureojeotsseoyo. "The athlete broke his arm yesterday."
교통 사고로 팔을 다쳤어요. gyotong sagoro pareul dacheyosseoyo. "I hurt my arm in a car accident."	배가 아파요. baega apayo. "My stomach hurts."
저는 수박을 먹을 때 씨도 먹습니다. jeoneun subageul meogeul ttae ssido meokseumnida. "When I eat watermelons, I also eat seeds."	나는 수박 씨를 발라내었다. Naneun subak ssireul balranae-eotda. "I removed the seeds from a watermelon."

그는 애완견을 위해 강 옆에 집을 살 것이다. geuneun aewangyeoneul wihae gang yeope jibeul sal geosida. "He will buy a house next to the river for his dog."	다음에는 식료품을 더 사는게 어때요? daeumeneun singnyopumeul deo saneunge eottaeyo? "Why don't you buy more groceries next time?"
새로운 차를 사고 싶다. saeroun chareul sago sipda. "I want to buy a new car."	난 항상 배가 고플 때 장을 너무 많이 본다. nan hangsang baega gopeul ttae jangeul neomu mani bonda. "I always buy too many groceries when I am hungry."
녹색 마우스패드를 사고 싶어요. noksaek mauseupaedeureul sago sipeoyo. "I want to buy a green mouse pad."	어제 이 구두 샀어. eoje i gudu sasseo. "I bought these shoes yesterday."

바닷가에 갈 때는 선크림을 바르세요.
Badatga-e gal ttae-neun seonkeurim-eul bareuseyo.

"When you go to the beach, please put on sunblock."

GRAMMAR

Lesson #1 of this Pronunciation Series introduced some sounds that seem similar but are actually pronounced differently. And this lesson will cover the sounds that a lot of non-Korean people find hard to distinguish one from another. Being able to distinguish and correctly pronounce these sounds is a very important part in speaking and understanding natural Korean.

**Since this lesson focuses on pronunciation, it's advised to listen to the audio track of this lesson while/after reading this Lesson Notes.

Sounds that non-Korean people find hard to distinguish.

The following is groups of words/letters that sound very similar to each other to many non-native speakers of Korean in the early stages of learning, but sound very different from each other to most Korean people.

As you may already know, Korean has three different types of stop consonants: "unaspirated" stops, aspirated stops, and tense stops (which are symbolized by the "ssang" or "doubled consonants". The sound [s] comes in two types as well: plain [s] and tense [s].

ㄱ[*g*]	ㅋ[*k*]	ㄲ[*kk*]
ㄷ[*d*]	ㅌ[*t*]	ㄸ[*tt*]
ㅈ[*j*]	ㅊ[*ch*]	ㅉ[*jj*]
ㅂ[*b*]	ㅍ[*p*]	ㅃ[*pp*]
ㅅ[*s*]	ㅆ[*ss*]	

When you pronounce the "ssang" or "doubled" consonants, you should notice some tension in your throat, right around where your vocal cords are. Also, you should not notice any aspiration coming from these consonants. In contrast, many foreign speakers have a difficult time distinguishing between the unaspirated and aspirated stops when they occur in the beginnings of words, since they both may sound aspirated. One good tip is to listen to the vowel that comes after the stops. You should notice that vowels that follow aspirated stops appear to have higher pitch than the same vowels that occur after unaspirated stops.

▷ *Pronunciation Focus #1 - ㄱ, ㅋ, ㄲ*

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1. *굴[gul] - 쿨[kul] - 꿀[kkul]*
2. *기[gi] - 키[ki] - 끼[kki]*
3. *공[gong] - 콩[kong] - 꽁[kkong]*

▷ *Pronunciation Focus #2 - ㄷ ㅌ ㄸ*

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1. *달[dal] - 탈[tal] - 딸[ttal]*
2. *도[do] - 토[to] - 또[tto]*
3. *대[dae] - 태[tae] - 때[ttae]*

▷ *Pronunciation Focus #3 - ㅈ ㅊ ㅉ*

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1. *자[ja] - 차[cha] - 짜[jja]*
2. *종[jong] - 총[chong] - 쫑[jjong]*
3. *가자[ga-ja] - 가짜[ga-jja] - 가차[ga-cha]*

▷ *Pronunciation Focus #4 - ㅂ ㅍ ㅃ*

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1. 발[*bal*] - 팔[*pal*] - 빨[*ppal*]
2. 배[*bae*] - 패[*pae*] - 빼[*ppae*]
3. 아바[*a-ba*] - 아파[*a-pa*] - 아빠[*a-ppa*]

[For ㅅ vs. ㅆ, the former is pronounced with a little bit of aspiration before the following vowel. The double consonant has no such aspiration, and should be pronounced with some tension in the area where the vocal cords are.]

▷ *Pronunciation Focus #5 - ㅅ ㅆ*

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1. 사다[*sa-da*] - 싸다[*ssa-da*]
2. 살[*sal*] - 쌀[*ssal*]
3. 시[*si*] - 씨[*ssi*]

CULTURAL INSIGHT

살[sal] : flesh / 쌀[ssal] : rice

Most 경상도 (Gyeongsang Province) people are known to be poor at distinguishing the sounds ㅅ and ㅆ, therefore sometimes it's difficult for them to pronounce 살(flesh) and 쌀(rice) differently. However, it is not so much of an insult to talk about it with people from the Gyeongsang Province because it's very commonly talked about in a humorous manner when Korean people talk about dialects.

LESSON NOTES

Pronunciation Series #3 Combination Sounds in Korean

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar

3

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VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
연락	yeollak	contact	noun
북한	bukhan	North Korea	noun
급하다	geupada	to be urgent, to be hasty	verb
만 명	Mam-myeong	ten thousand people	phrase
그렇게	geureoke	like that, so	adverb
착하다	chakada	to be nice, to be gentle	verb
안마	amma	massage	noun
좋다	jota	to like, to be good	verb
생각하다	saenggakhada	to think	verb
관리	gwal-li	administration	noun
따뜻한	ttatteutan	warm, hot	adjective
단락	dal-lak	paragraph	noun
신라	sil-la	the Silla Dynasty	noun
신문	simmun	newspaper	noun
난리	nalli	disturbance, confusion, chaos	noun
달나라	dal-la-la	the lunar world	noun
전라도	Jeol-lado	Jeolla province	noun
천리	cheolri	a long distance	noun
칼날	kal-lal	the blade of a knife	noun
진리	Jilri	truth	noun
비슷하다	biseuthada	to be similar	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

기획사에서 연락이 없어요. Gihoeksa-eseo yeollak-i eopseoyo. "There is no contact from the agency."	북한으로 갑시다. bukhaneuro gapsida. "Let's go to North Korea."
별로 급하지 않아요. byeollo geupaji anayo. "I'm not particularly in a hurry."	적어도 만 명은 저기에 있는 것 같어! Jeogeogo man myeong-eun jeogi-e inneun geot gateo! "It seems that at least ten thousand people are over there!"
그렇지. 그렇게 해야 해. geureochi. geureoke haeya hae. “Right, that's the way you should do it.”	아이들이 참 착해요. Aideur-i cham chakhaeyo. "The kids are really nice."
등 안마해 줘. deung ammahae jwo. "Give me a massage on the back."	나 좋아해? na joahae? "Do you like me?"
정답에 대해서 너무 많이 생각하지 마. jeongdabe daehaeseo neomu mani saenggakaji ma. "Do not think about the answer too much."	그들은 우리가 그들의 계획을 모르고 있다고 생각한다. geudeureun uriga geudeurui gyehoegeul moreugo itdago saenggakanda. "They think that we don't know their plans."
글쎄, 좀 더 생각해 볼게. geulsse, jom deo saengghakae bolkke. "I'm not sure. Let me think a little more."	나는 판매 관리 부서에서 일하곤 했다. Naneun panmae gwal-li buseo-eseo ilhagon haetda. "I used to work in the Sales Administration department."
추운 날에는 따뜻한 음식을 먹고 싶어요. chuun nareneun ttatteutan eumsigeul meokko sipeoyo. "I want to eat hot food on cold days."	저는 이 단락이 이해가 안 돼요. Jeoneun i dal-lagi ihaega an doeyo. "I don't understand this paragraph."

신라 시대에 불국사는 지어졌다. Silla sidae-e bulguksaneun jieojyeotda. "During the Silla dynasty, Bulguksa was built."	영어 신문 주세요. Yeong-eo simmun juseyo. "Please give me an English newspaper."
난리 치지 마세요. Nal-li chiji maseyo. "Please don't make such a fuss."	토끼가 달나라에 산다는 루머가 있다. Tokkiga dal-lala-e sandaneun lumeoga itda. "There is a rumor that a rabbit lives on the lunar world."
그는 전라도에서 태어났다. Geuneun jeollado-eseo tae-eonatda. "He was born in the Jeolla province."	천리 길도 한걸음부터. Cheolri gildo han-georeum-buteo. "A journey of a thousand miles begins with one step."
칼날이 무디다. kal-lari mudida. "The blade of a knife is blunt."	진리를 찾는 것은 어렵다. Jilrireul channeun geoseun eoryeopda. "It is difficult to seek the truth."
색깔이 비슷해요. Saekkal-i biseutaeyo. "The colors are similar."	

GRAMMAR

Lesson #1 of this Pronunciation Series introduced some similar sounds that are actually different between English and Korean, and Lesson #2 introduced some sounds that are hard to distinguish for non-native Korean speakers. And in the remaining lessons of this series, we will have a look at sounds that are pronounced differently than they look.

In this lesson, we will look at some sounds that combine together to make different sounds.

Since this lesson focuses on pronunciation, it's advised to listen to the audio track of this lesson while/after reading this Lesson Notes.

▷ ***Combination #1*** **- ㄴ + ㄹ / ㄹ + ㄴ ▶ ㄹ + ㄹ**

When the two consonants "ㄴ" and "ㄹ" are next to each other, regardless of which one come before the other, they become two "ㄹ" sounds. This is for the ease of pronunciation, because the sounds ㄴ and ㄹ in Korean are made at different positions from each other, (ㄴ between the upper/lower teeth and ㄹ behind the upper teeth) therefore it's difficult to pronounce them together smoothly.

▶ *Examples*

1. 진리(truth) : 지/ㄴ + ㄹ/ㅣ ▷▷ 지/ㄹ + ㄹ/ㅣ ▷▷ *질리*[*jil-li*]
2. 칼날(knife blade : 카/ㄹ + ㄴ/ㅏ ㄹ ▷▷ 카/ㄹ + ㄹ/ㅏ ㄹ ▷▷ *칼랄*[*kal-lal*]

▶ *More Examples*

- 천리 (400km) ▷▷ *철리*[*cheol-li*]
- 전라도 (a province name) ▷▷ *절라도*[*jeol-la-do*]
- 달나라 (moon world) ▷▷ *달라라*[*dal-la-la*]
- 신라 (a dynasty in Korean history) ▷▷ *실라*[*sil-la*]
- 연락 (contact) ▷▷ *열락*[*yeol-lak*]
- 단락 (paragraph) ▷▷ *달락*[*dal-lak*]
- 난리 (chaos) ▷▷ *날리*[*nal-li*]
- 관리 (management) ▷▷ *괄리*[*gwal-li*]
- 틀니 (denture) ▷▷ *틀리*[*teul-li*]
- 편리 (convenience) ▷▷ *펼리*[*pyeol-li*]

▷ *Combination #2* - ㄴ + ㅁ / ㅂ + ㅁ ▶ ㅁ + ㅁ

When the consonant "ㄴ[n]" is followed by "ㅁ[m]" the sounds becomes two "ㅁ" sounds. This is for the ease of pronunciation, because the sound "ㄴ" is weakened by the following "ㅁ" sound since the mouth is closing and the upper/lower lips are being put together. So naturally the two sounds become one and ㄴ is almost not pronounced and instead the sound ㅁ is strengthened. But in the opposite case, when "ㅁ" is followed by "ㄴ", they are pronounced respectively. The rule is applied to ㅂ + ㅁ when ㅂ is followed directly by ㅁ.

▶ *Examples*

1. 신문 (newspaper) : **ㅅ**/ㄴ + ㅁ/ㅜㄴ ▷▷ *심문*[*sim-mun*]
2. 십만 (100,000) : **ㅅ**/ㅂ + ㅁ/ㅏㄴ ▷▷ *심만*[*sim-man*]

▶ *More Examples*

- 건망증 (forgetfulness) : 거/ㄴ + ㅁ/ㅏ ㅇ증 ▷▷ *검망증*[*geom-mang-jeung*]
- 안마 (massage) : 아/ㄴ + ㅁ/ㅏ ▷▷ *암마*[*am-ma*]
- 현미 (brown rice) : 혀/ㄴ + ㅁ/ㅕ ▷▷ *혐미*[*hyeom-mi*]
- 만명 (10,000 people) : 마/ㄴ + ㅁ/ㅕㅇ ▷▷ *맘명*[*mam-myeong*]
- 안무 (choreography) : 아/ㄴ + ㅁ/ㅜ ▷▷ *암무*[*am-mu*]
- 답문(reply message) : 다/ㅂ + ㅁ/ㅜㄴ ▷▷ *담문*[*dam-mun*]
- 입문(introduction to the study) : 이/ㅂ + ㅁ/문 ▷▷ *임문*[*im-mun*]

▷ *Combination #3* - Unaspirated Consonants + ㅎ ▶ Aspirated Consonants

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A lot of words in Korean have the consonant ㅎ[h] in them. ㅎ (Glottal Fricative) usually sounds the same as the English consonant 'H' but it can combine with unaspirated stops to make them aspirated. This is regardess of whether ㅎ comes before or after the other consonant. The consonants that are affected by this are ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅈ, and they become ㅋ, ㅌ, ㅍ, ㅊ respectively.

Words that have a final ㅅ are interesting cases, especially when it comes to this spreading aspiration process. As you may recall, any ㅅ that occurs at the end of the word becomes an unreleased [ㄷ]. When a word final ㅅ precedes a syllable that begins with ㅎ, the resulting consonant becomes [ㅌ].

There aren't too many words in Korean that have 'ㅎ' as the last consonant of a syllable, but since the verb 하다 (to do) starts with a 'ㅎ' sound and the 'causative' is made sometimes by adding '히', this forced aspiration occurs very often in Korean.

▶ *Examples*

1. 좋지요. (It sure is good.) : 조/ㅎ + ㅈ/ㅣ 요 ▷▷ *조치요*[*jo-chi-yo*]
2. 그렇게 (like that, in such a way) : 그러/ㅎ + ㄱ/ㅔ ▷▷ *그러케*[*geu-reo-ke*]

▶ *More Examples with 'ㄱ'*

- 착하다 (to be nice(personality)) : 차/ㄱ + ㅎ/ㅏ 다 ▷▷ *차카다*[*cha-ka-da*]
- 생각하다 (to think) : 생가/ㄱ + ㅎ/ㅏ 다 ▷▷ *생가카다*[*saeng-ga-ka-da*]
- 북한 (North Korea) : 부/ㄱ + ㅎ/ㅏ ㄴ ▷▷ *부칸*[*bu-kan*]
- 좋게 (nicely) : 조/ㅎ + ㄱ/ㅔ ▷▷ *조케*[*jo-ke*]

▶ *More Examples with 'ㄷ'*

- 좋다 (to be good) : 조/ㅎ + ㄷ/ㅏ ▷▷ *조타*[*jo-da*]
- 쌓다 (to pile up) : 싸/ㅎ + ㄷ/ㅏ ▷▷ *싸타*[*ssa-ta*]
- 않다 (negative verb ending) : 안/ㅎ + ㄷ/ㅏ ▷▷ *안타*[*an-ta*]

** When ㄷ is used as the last consonant (받침) of a syllable, it works like 'ㅈ' so when it's followed by ㅎ (갇히다 - to be confined), it becomes 'ㅊ' (see below).
-갇히다(to be confined) : 가/ㄷ + ㅎ/ㅣ + 다 ▷▷ *가치다*[*ga-chi-da*]

▶ *More Examples with 'ㅂ'*

- 급하다 (to be urgent) : 그/ㅂ + ㅎ/ㅏ 다 ▷▷*그파다*[*geu-pa-da*]
- 좁히다* (to make narrow) : 조/ㅂ + ㅎ/ㅣ 다 ▷▷*조피다*[*jo-pi-da*](*causative form of the verb 좁다)
- 법학 (study of law) : 버/ㅂ + ㅎ/ㅏ ㄱ ▷▷*버팍*[*beo-pak*]

▶ *More Examples with 'ㅈ'*

- 그렇지만 (but) : 그러/ㅎ + ㅈ/ㅣ + 만 ▷▷ *그러치만*[*geu-reo-chi-man*]
- 좋지 않아요. (It's not good.) : 조/ㅎ + ㅈ/ㅣ + 않아요 ▷▷조치 *아나요*[*jo-chi a-na-yo*]

- 놓지 마세요. (Don't put it down.) : 노/ㅎ + ㅈ/ㅣ + 마세요 ▷▷노치 *마세요*[*no-chi ma-se-yo*]

▶ *More examples with 'ㅅ'*

- 비슷하다 (to be similar): 비스/ㅅ + ㅎ/ㅏ + 다 ▷▷*비스타다*[*bi-seu-ta-da*]
- 못 하다 (not be able): 모/ㅅ + ㅎ/ㅏ + 다 ▷▷모 *타다*[*mo ta-da*]
- 따뜻한 (warm): 따뜨/ㅅ + ㅎ/안 ▷▷ *따뜨탄*[*tta-tteu-tan*]
- 깨끗한 (clean): 깨끄/ㅅ + ㅎ/안 ▷▷ *깨끄탄*[*kkae-kkeu-tan*]

LESSON NOTES

Pronunciation Series #4 Korean Vowel Sounds You Won't Find in English

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2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar

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VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
엄마	eomma	mom	noun
무늬	munui	pattern	noun
밥	bap	meal, rice	noun
무슨	museun	what, which, what kind of	determiner
먹다	meoktta, meokda	to eat	verb
뜻	tteut	meaning	noun
의사	uisa	doctor	noun
의미	uimi	meaning	noun
가르치다	gareuchida	to teach	verb
크다	keuda	big	verb, adjective
하늘	haneul	sky	noun
눈	nun	snow	noun
예쁘다	yeppeuda	to be pretty	verb
여기	yeogi	here, this place	noun
저	jeo	I (humble)	noun
어디	eodi	where	adverb
흰색	hwinsaek	white	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

엄마! 나 배고파! eomma! na baegopa! "Mom, I'm hungry!"	이 가방은 얼룩말 무늬예요. i gabang-eun eollukmal munui-yeyo. "This bag is zebra-patterned."

밥이 없는 아침 식사는 아침 식사가 아닙니다. babi eomneun achim siksaneun achim siksaga animnida. "A breakfast without rice is not breakfast."	샤워하고 저녁 밥 먹어. shawoehago jeoneyok bap meogeo. "Take a shower and eat dinner."
밥 먹었어요? bab meogeosseoyo? "Did you eat?"	무슨 드라마 봐? museun deurama bwa? "What kind of drama are you watching?"
우리는 하루에 적어도 세 번 먹어야 한다. urineun harue jeogeodo se beon meogeoya handa. "We are supposed to eat at least three times a day."	갈비 먹고 싶어요. galbi meokko sippeoyo. "I want to eat galbi."
같이 밥 먹으러 가요. gachi bam meogeureo gayo. "Let's go eat together."	무슨 뜻이에요? museun tteus-ieyo? "What does that mean?"
나는 의사에게 진찰을 받으러 가다 "I go to see the doctors."	제 남편은 의사예요. je nampyeon-eun uisa-yeyo. "My husband is a doctor."
이 책은 저한테 특별한 의미가 있어요. i chaek-eun jeohante teukbyeolhan euimiga isseoyo. "This book has a special meaning to me."	여자가 아이들을 가르치고 있습니다. yeojaga aideureul gareuchigo itseumnida. "The woman is teaching the children."
그 사람은 정말 키가 커서 거인 같아요. geu saram-eun jeongmal ki-ga keoseo geo-in gatayo. "He's really tall so he's like a giant."	밥 그릇이 아주 큰데요? bab geureusi aju keundeyo? "I think your rice bowl is very big."
하늘이 참 파랗네요. Haneuri cham paratneyo. "The sky is so blue."	눈이 올 것 같아요. nun-i ol geot gatayo. "It seems like it's going to snow."

어제 예쁜 가방을 샀어요. eoje yeppeun gabangeul sasseoyo. "I bought a pretty bag yesterday."	구두가 정말 예뻐요. guduga jeongmal yeppeoyo. "Your shoes are very pretty."
나 여기 있어. Na yeogi isseo. "I'm over here."	저는 김경미입니다. jeoneun gimgyeongmiimnida. "I am Kyoungmi Kim."
내일 저녁에 어디 갈거야? naeil jeonyeoge eodi galgeoya? "Where are you going tomorrow night?"	지금 어디 가세요? jigeum eodi gaseyo? "Where are you going now?"
흰색은 이제까지 가장 좋아하는 색깔이다. huinsaegeun ijekkaji gajang joahaneun saekkkarida. "White is by far my favorite color."	난 흰색 물감이 필요해. nan hwinsaek mulkkami piryohae. "I need some white paint."

GRAMMAR

The first three lessons of this Pronunciation Series introduced some pronunciation rules

Since this lesson focuses on pronunciation, it's advised to listen to the audio track of this lesson while/after reading this Lesson Notes.

Vowels that are not found in English.

Basic vowels are pronounced almost in the same way in many languages, but every language has a few vowels that are not usually found or used in other languages. Comparing the Korean vowels with the English ones, the three vowels "어", "으", and "의" do not have equivalents in English, therefore they can be difficult to distinguish. Please listen carefully to the pronunciations of the native speakers in the audio lesson to completely understand how the vowels are pronounced.

▷ ***Vowel Focus #1 -*** *어*

The sound of the vowel "어" is similar to [u] in the English word 'BUT', [ea] in 'EARTH', or [i] in 'SIR'. The vowel "어" is pronounced between "오" and "아" so if you say "o" and gradually open your mouth more widely and go to "a", the middle sound is "어". And the same thing is applied to the sound "여", which is a combination of "이" and "어".

오 ▶ [어] ▶ *아*

♣ *Words Containing "어"* ♣

1. *엄마*[*eom-ma*] - mother, mom
▷ Common Mistake: *옴마*[*om-ma*] (x), *암마*[*am-ma*] (x)

2. *어디*[*eo-di*] - where
▷ Common Mistake : *오디*[*o-di*] (x), *아디*[*a-di*] (x)

3. *저*[*jeo*] - I, me (polite)
▷ Common Mistake : *조*[*jo*] (x)

4. *여기*[*yeo-gi*] - here
▷ Common Mistake : *요기*[*yogi*] (x)

▶ Bad Example (Please listen to the audio file)
- 요기는 *오디예요*?[*Yo-gi-neun o-di-ye-do?*] (x)

▶ Correct Pronunciation
- 여기는 *어디예요*?[*Yeo-gi-neun eo-di-ye-yo?*] (o)
= Where is this place?

▶ Bad Example (Please listen to the audio file)
- 조는 *예뽀요*.[*Jo-neun ye-ppo-yo.*] (x)

▶ Correct Pronunciation
- 저는 *예뻐요*.[*Jeo-neun ye-ppeo-yo.*] (o)
= I am pretty.

▷ *Vowel Focus #2 - 으*

The sound that is the closest to '으' in English can be found in the 2nd [e] in "EATEN", [e] in "BROKEN", or [o] in "BUTTON". Another thing you can think of is the "Californian surfer" pronunciation of expressing disgust or disdain: "eughhhh". This sound is made with the side edges of your lips pulled wide to the sides. It's even better if you can expose your lower teeth - it may sound a bit silly at first, but this actually works.

♣ *Words Containing "으"* ♣

1. 는[*neun*] - subject marking particle
▷ Common Mistake: 눈[*nun*] (x)

2. 하늘[*ha-neul*] - sky
▷ Common Mistake: 하늘[*hanul*] (x)

3. 크다[*keu-da*] - to be big
▷ Common Mistake: 쿠다[*kuda*] (x)

4. 가르치다[*ga-reu-chi-da*] - to teach
▷ Common Mistake: 가루치다[*ga-ru-chi-da*] (x)

▶ Bad Example (Please listen to the audio file)
- 조눈 밥울 목오요.[*Jo-neun ba-ul mok-o-yo.*] (x)

▶ Correct Pronunciation
- 저는 밥을 먹어요.[*Jeo-neun ba-beul meo-geo-yo*] (o)
= I am eating.

▶ Bad Example (Please listen to the audio file)
- 무순 뜻이에요.[*mu-sun tteu-si-e-yo?*] (x)

▶ Correct Pronunciation
- 무슨 뜻이에요.[*mu-seun tteu-si-e-yo?*] (o)
= What does it mean?

▷ *Vowel Focus #3 - 의*

The sound "의" is not found in any English word. It is similar to "위" which sounds the same as the English word "we", but it has a different starting point when it's pronounced. Whereas "위" is pronounced by making the sound of 우 and going to 이 (우▷이 = 위), the sound "의" is pronounced by going from 으 (see above) to 이, and 의 is the middle sound. It is not natural, however, to pronounce the two parts separately and say '으이'. This sound is sometimes difficult to pronounce clearly even for native Korean people, so it is often pronounced as '이' or '으', and when '의' is used as a possession marking particle, it tends to be pronounced as '에' sometimes.

으 ▶ [의] ▶ *이*

♣ *Words Containing "의"* ♣

1. 의사[*ui-sa*] - doctor
▷ Common Mistake: 으이사[*eu-i-sa*](x) / 으사[*eu-sa*] (x) / 이사[*i-sa*] (x)

2. 의미[ui-mi] - meaning

▷ Common Mistake: *이미*[*i-mi*] (x) / *으미*[*eu-mi*] (x)

3. *무늬*[*mu-nui*] - pattern
▷ Common Mistake: *무느이*[*mu-neu-i*] (x)

▶ Bad Example (Please listen to the audio file)
- 이자에 *앉으세요*.[*I-ja-e an-jeu-se-yo*]

▶ Correct Pronunciation
- 의자에 *앉으세요*.[*Ui-ja-e an-jeu-se-yo*]
= Please sit on the chair.

✱ Exception: 흰색 (white color) is always pronounced as *힌색*[*hin-saek*]

LESSON NOTES

Pronunciation Series #5 Tips to Make Your Korean Sound More Natural

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2 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar

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VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
읽다	iktta	to read	verb
값	gap	price	noun
먹다	meoktta, meokda	to eat	verb
학문	hang-mun	studies	noun
하다	hada	to do	verb
국물	gungmul	soup, broth, sauce, juice	noun
닮다	damtta	to resemble, to look like	verb
인터넷	inteonet	Internet	noun
곡물	gong-mul	grain, cereal	noun
이다	ida	to be	verb
그것	geugeot	that [proper, written form (close to the listener)]	noun
아니다	anida	to not be	verb
줍다	jupda	to pick up	verb
했다	hatda	did	verb
작년	jagnyeon	last year	noun
색시	saekssi	bride	noun
넓다	neoptta	to be wide, to be spacious	verb
감사합니다	gamsahamnida	Thank you (formal)	expression
고맙습니다	gomapseumnida	Thank you (standard).	expression
낮잠	najjam	nap	
좁다	jopda	to be narrow, to be small	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

한국어를 잘 하고 싶으면 어린이책을 읽어 보세요. hangugeoreul jal hago sipeumyeon eorinichaegeul ilgeoboseyo. "If you want to be fluent in Korean, try to read children's books. "	의자에 앉아서 책을 읽고 있어요. uijae anjaseo chaegeul ilkko isseoyo. "I'm sitting on a chair and reading a book."
저는 커피를 마시면서 책 읽는 것을 좋아해요. jeoneun keopireul masimyeonseo chaek ingneun geoseul joahaeyo. "I like to read while drinking coffee."	약값이 아주 싸네요. yakgabsi aju ssaneyo. "The price of medicine is very cheap."
한 달에 밥 값으로 얼마 정도 쓰세요? Han dare bap gapseuro eolma jeong-do sseuseyo? "About how much money do you spend on meals in per month?"	우리는 하루에 적어도 세 번 먹어야 한다. urineun harue jeogeodo se beon meogeoya handa. "We are supposed to eat at least three times a day."
갈비 먹고 싶어요. galbi meokko sippeoyo. "I want to eat galbi."	같이 밥 먹으러 가요. gachi bam meogeureo gayo. "Let's go eat together."
그녀는 학문을 닦고 있다. Geu-nyeoneun hang-muneul dakko itda. "She is putting her efforts into a field of study."	멸치를 넣으면 국물이 맛있어요. myeolchi-reul neo-eumyeon gukmul-i masisseoyo. "If you put in some anchovies, the soup is delicious."
개는 때때로 주인을 닮는다. gaeneun ttaettaero juineul damneunda. "Dogs sometimes resemble their owners."	나와 내 사촌은 닮았다. nawa nae sachoneun dalmatda. "My cousin and I look alike."
저는 아빠랑 닮았어요. jeo-neun appa-rang dalmasseoyo. "I look like my father."	인터넷으로 검색하면 나와요. inteoneseuro geomsaek-hamyeon nawayo. "It will show up if you search on the Internet."

걱정하지 마세요. 살아서 돌아올게요. geokjjeonghaji maseyo. saraseo doraolkkeyo. "Don't worry. I will come back alive."	인터넷 쓸 수 있어요? inteonet sseul su isseoyo? "Can I use the Internet here?"
농부는 곡물을 창고에 저장하였다. Nong-buneun gong-mureul chang-go-e jeojang-hayeotda. "A farmer stored grain in a barn."	우와! 한국이다! uwa! hangugida. "Wow! It's Korea!"
그것은 무엇입니까? geugeoseun mueosimnikka? "What is that?"	저는 배우가 아닙니다. jeoneun baeuga animnida "I'm not an actor."
길에서 돈을 주웠어요. Gireseo doneul juwotsseoyo. "I picked up some money on the street."	몸을 풀기 위해서 체조를 했어요. mom-eul pulgi wihaeseo chejo-reul haesseoyo. "I did some exercise to warm up."
이 일은 작년에 시작했어요. i il-eun jaknyeon-e sijakhaesseoyo. "I started this job last year."	그녀는 참한 색시이다. Geunyeoneun chamhan saekssi-ida. "She is a nice bride."
생각보다 넓어요. saenggakboda neolbeoyo. "It's more spacious than I thought."	정말 감사합니다 jeongmal gamsahamnida. "Thank you so much."
선물 고맙습니다. Seonmul gomapsseumnida. "Thank you for the present."	낮잠 잘 시간이에요. najjam jal siganieyo. "It's time for a nap."

GRAMMAR

This is the last part in this Pronunciation Series. In the previous lessons, we have looked at the characteristics of some unique sounds in Korean, compared them with similar sounds in English, and also looked at some combinations of different sounds. In this 5th lesson of the Pronunciation Series, we will look at some liaisons and tensing rules that can make your pronunciation sound much more natural.

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Pronunciation Focus #1 - 받침 (the last consonant in a syllable) + ㅇ

The last consonant in a syllable is called 받침, and when the 받침 is followed directly by ㅇ in the next syllable, ㅇ has no sound value so the 받침 is pronounced with the vowel after ㅇ.

(1) 먹어요 (I eat)
▶ Correct Pronunciation: *머거요*[*meo-geo-yo*]
▶ Unnatural Pronunciation: 먹 / 어 / *요*[*meok/eo/yo*]

** Note that most of these pronunciation rules really exist for the ease of pronunciation, so trying to understand why these changes have to happen helps a lot in improving your pronunciation.

(2) 읽어요 (I read)
▶ Correct Pronunciation: *일거요*[*il-geo-yo*]
▶ Unnatural Pronunciation: 일 / 어 / *요*[*il-eo-yo*]

(3) 인터넷에서 (on the Internet)
▶ Correct Pronunciation: *인터네세서*[*in-teo-ne-se-seo*]
▶ Unnatural Pronunciation: 인터넷 + *에서*[*in-teo-net-e-seo*]

♣ More Examples ♣

- 그것은 (that is) : 그것 / *은*[*geu-geot / eun*] (x) - *그거슨*[*geu-geo-seun*] (o)
- 닮은 (resembling) : 달 / *은*[*dalm / eun*] (x) - *달믄*[*dal-meun*] (o)
- 값이 (the price is) : 갑 / *이*[*gap / i*] (x) - *갑시*[*gap-si*] (o)

Pronunciation Focus #2 - ㅂ + ㄴ ▶ ㅁ + ㄴ

When ㅂ is followed directly by ㄴ, it is pronounced as ㅁ because the lips are put together when pronouncing ㅂ and when you say ㄴ as you're opening your mouth again, there isn't time to let out the ㅂ sound. (Or if you try to sound 'ㅂ' too hard, it will become 브 + ㄴ rather than just ㅂ + ㄴ.)

This change is also found in the three most common verb endings in the Formal Politeness Level.

- 하다 (to do) ▶ 합니다 ▶ *함니다*[*ham-ni-da*]
- 이다 (to be) ▶ 입니다 ▶*임니다*[*im-ni-da*]
- 했다 (did) ▶ 했습니다 ▶ *슴니다*[*suem-ni-da*]

♣ More Examples ♣

- 감사합니다 (Thank you) : [감사합 / 니다] (x) - *감사함니다*[*gam-sa-ham-ni-da*] (o)
- 고맙습니다 (Thank you) : [고맙습 / 니다] (x) - *고맙슴니다*[*go-map-seum-ni-da*] (o)

Pronunciation Focus #3 - ㄱ + ㄴ/ㅁ ▶ ㅇ + ㄴ/ㅁ

When followed directly by ㄴ or ㅁ, the consonant ㄱ is pronounced as "ㅇ". It is hard and tiring to have to stop exactly after pronouncing "ㄱ" and say "ㄴ" or "ㅁ" after that, so the sound "ㄱ" changes to the round sound of "ㅇ". Whereas the sound "G" in English can be pronounced on its own at the end of a word ((ex) flag, bag, and etc.), in Korean the last sound "ㄱ" should always be attached to a vowel (at least "—" to make the sound of "그"), therefore it combine more easily with the sounds "ㄴ" and "ㅁ" than in English.

(1) ㄱ+ㄴ

- 먹는 (eating) ▶ *멍는*[*meong-neun*]
- 작년 (last year) ▶ *장년*[*jang-nyeon*]

(2) ㄱ+ㅁ

- 국물 (soup) ▶ *궁물*[*gung-mul*]
- 학문 (studies) ▶ *항문*[*hang-mun*]
- 곡물 (grains) ▶ *공물*[*gong-mul*]

Pronunciation Focus #4 - Tensing - ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅅ, ㅈ

In Korean when any two of the consonants "ㄱ", "ㄷ", "ㅂ", "ㅅ" and "ㅈ" are put together, they the latter consonant becomes tensed and stronger.

줍다 (to pick up) ▶ 주/ㅂ + ㄷ/ㅏ = *줍따*[*jup-tta*]
색시 (new bride) ▶ 새/ㄱ + ㅅ/ㅣ = *색씨*[*saek-ssi*]
낮잠 (nap) ▶ 나/ㅈ + ㅈ/ㅏ ㅁ = *낫쨈*[*nat-jjam*]

♣ More Examples ♣

- 넓다 (to be wide) = *널따[neol-tta]*
- 좁다 (to be narrow) = *좁따[jop-tta]*
- 넓게 (widely) = *널께[neol-kke]*
- 좁게 (narrowly) = *좁께[jop-kke]*

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