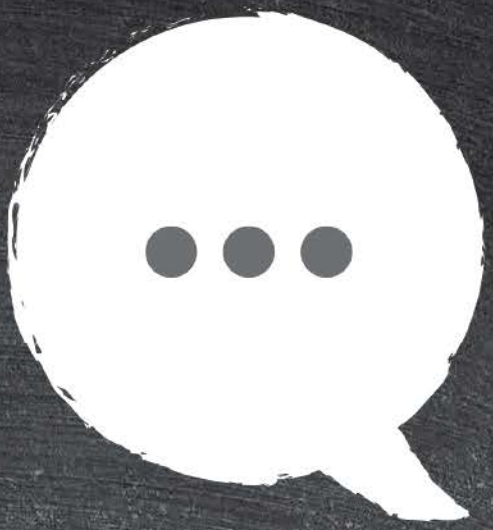
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LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #1 Surprises in Korean: Wow! I Love Surprises, Too!

CONTENTS

1 Introduction
2 Korean Hangul
2 Pronunciation
2 Romanization
2 English
3 Alternative Transcript
3 Vocabulary
4 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar

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INTRODUCTION

The conversation is between two close friends, 민수 (minsu) and 정민 (jeongmin). 민수 (minsu) is about to eat some pizza, and 정민 (jeongmin) tells him that he likes pizza, too. Since they are two close friends, they are talking in the intimate politeness level. This lesson introduces two very important exclamatory expressions and the particle -도 (-do), which means "also."

KOREAN HANGUL

1. 민수: 짜잔!! 피자.
2. 정민: 우와!! 진짜? 나도 피자 좋아해!
3. 민수: 너도? 같이 먹자!
4. 정민: 정말?

PRONUNCIATION TIPS

먹자(meokja) is pronounced with a stong ㅉ sound in the second syllable because of the ㄱ that comes right before ㅈ, so it becomes [먹짜].

ROMANIZATION

1. MINSU: jjajan! pija.
2. JEONGMIN: uwa!! jinjja? na-do pija joahae!!
3. MINSU: neo-do? gachi meokja!
4. JEONGMIN: jeongmal?

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. MINSU: Tada!! Pizza!

2. JEONGMIN: Wow! Really? I like pizza, too!

3. MINSU: You too? Let's eat together.

4. JEONGMIN: Really?

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog in standard politeness level)

2. 민수: 짜잔! 피자예요.

3. 정민: 우와!! 진짜요? 저도 피자 좋아해요!

4. 민수: 정민 씨도요? 같이 먹어요!

5. 정민: 정말요?

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
짜잔	jjajan	Tada!
좋아해	joahae	I like it.
너	neo	you (intimate)
먹자	meokja	let's eat
나	na	I, me (informal/neutral)

피자	pija	pizza
진짜	jinjja	really
같이	gachi	together

SAMPLE SENTENCES

짜잔! 맥주 마시자! jjajan! maekju masija! "Tada! Let's drink beer!"	여름을 좋아해. yeorwumeul joahae. "I like summer."
너를 싫어한다. "I dislike you."	너는 진정한 프로야. neo-neun jinjeong-han peuro-ya. "You're a true professional."
점심 먹자. "Let's have lunch."	나도 알아! "I know, too!"
나한테 시킬 일 있어? "Do you have anything you want to have me do?"	나는 지현이야. Na-neun ji-hyeon-i-ya. "I am Ji-hyeon."
피자 주문하자. pijja jumunhaja. "Let's order pizza."	진짜 배고파요. jinjja baegopayo "I'm really hungry."
같이 밥 먹으러 가요. ga-chi bab meo-geu-reo ga-yo. "Let's go eat together."	저는 부모님과 같이 살고 있습니다. jeo-neun bumonim-gwa gachi salgo isseumnida. "I'm living with my parents."

GRAMMAR

Surprise Them!

짜잔!

"Tada!"

짜잔 (*jjajan*) is a very common exclamation we use when showing something, usually between friends. We use it to surprise the other party with something unexpected. We can also use it when presenting something that may surprise the other party. We can use 짠 (*jjan*) or 짜자자잔 (*jjajajan*) to mean the same thing.

In Today's Dialogue

짜잔!! 피자!
(*jjajan!! pija!*)
"Tada! Pizza!"

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"	Explanation
짜잔! 햄버거 먹자!	*jjajan! hambeogeo meokja!*	"Tada! Let's eat hamburgers!"	showing a takeout box of hamburgers to friends
짜잔! 이거 봐!	*jjajan! igeo bwa!*	Tada! Look at this!	showing a new wrist watch or something unexpected to a friend
짜잔! 나 프로포즈 받았다!	*jjajan! na peuropojeu badatda!*	Tada! I got proposed to!	showing a ring on the fourth finger

Show Surprise or Excitement

We use 우와 (*uwa*) to show surprise or excitement.

In Today's Dialogue

우와!! 진짜? 나도 피자 좋아해!
(*uwa!! jinjja? na-do pija johahae!*)
"Wow!! Really? I like pizza too!"

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
우와! 진짜 프로포즈 받았어?	*uwa! jinjja peuropojeu badasseo?*	"Wow, you really got proposed?"
우와! 멋있어!	*uwa! meosisseo!*	"Wow, you look cool!"
우와! 싸다!	*uwa! ssada!*	"Wow, it's cheap!"

Also, Too -

Also, Too -

In Today's Dialogue

나도 피자 좋아해!
(*na-do pija johahae!*)
"I like pizza, too!"

***Notice:** The particle -도 (*-do*) is attached to the noun 나 (*na*) because the speaker believes the other person likes pizza. And because that holds true for the speaker, the particle is attached to 나 (*na*), or "I" in English.

너도?
(*neo-do?*)
"You, too?"

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	"English"
나도!	"Me, too!"
한국어도!	"Korean, too!"
한국어도 공부해요.	"I also study Korean."
이것? 이것도? 저것도?	"This? This one, too? That one, too?"

Confirm What They Say

진짜 (*jinjja*) means "really," and we can always replace it with 정말 (*jeongmal*). While both genders use진짜 (*jinjja*) and 정말 (*jeongmal*) very frequently, 진짜 (*jinjja*) is often considered more feminine. Both words have exactly the same meaning, "really." We can generally translate both of these directly into English.

In Today's Dialogue

우와!! 진짜? 나도 피자 좋아해!
(*uwa!! jinjja? na-do pija johahae!*)
"Wow! Really? I like pizza, too!"

정말?
(*jeongmal?*)
"Really?"

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	"English"
진짜 맛있어요!	"It's really delicious!"
진짜 추워요!	"It's really cold!"
진짜 비싸요!	"It's really expensive!"

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #2
Learn When to Say When in Korea!

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INTRODUCTION

진수(jinsu) and 민호(minho) are two good friends, therefore talking in 반말(intimate politeness level) and 진수 is talking about his (big) dream. This lesson introduces one of the essential question words to ask 'when' (언제 - eonje).

KOREAN HANGUL

1. 진수: 나는 부자가 될 거야.
2. 민호: 언제?
3. 진수: 몰라. 아주 큰 부자가 될 거야!
4. 민호: 그러니까, 언제?

ROMANIZATION

1. JINSU: na-neun buja-ga doel geo-ya.
2. MINHO: eonje?
3. JINSU: molla. aju keun buja-ga doel geo-ya!
4. MINHO: geureonikka, eonje?

ENGLISH

1. JINSU: I'm going to be rich.

CONT'D OVER

2. MINHO: When?

3. JINSU: I don't know. I'm going to be a very rich man!

4. MINHO: That's what I'm saying. When?

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. [the dialogue between 진수 (jinsu) and 민호 (minho) in standard politeness level]

2. 진수: 저는 부자가 될 거예요.

3. 민호: 언제요?

4. 진수: 몰라요. 아주 큰 부자가 될 거예요!

5. 민호: 그러니까, 언제요?

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
부자	buja	rich person
그러니까	geureonikka	that's what I'm saying
아주	aju	very
큰	keun	big
몰라	molla	I don't know.
언제	eonje	when

될 거야	doel geoya	will become

SAMPLE SENTENCES

저는 부자가 아니에요. "I'm not rich."	그러니까, 언제? "That's what I'm saying, when?"
여기는 아주 유명한 곳입니다. yeogi-neun aju yumyeonghan gosimnida. "This is a very famous place."	큰 가방이에요. keun gabang-ieyo "It's a big bag."
나도 몰라. nado molla. "I don't know either."	생일 언제야? saengil eonje-ya? "When is your birthday?"
담배 언제 끊었어? dambae eonje kkeuneosseo? "When did you quit smoking?"	나는 선생님이 될 거야. na-neun seonsaengnim-i doel geo-ya. "I will become a teacher."

GRAMMAR

Asking When Something Will Happen

언제 (*eonje*) has the same meaning as the English word "when." We use it in Korean just as frequently as in English.

In Today's Dialogue

In Today's Dialogue

언제 (*eonje*) can stand alone to make a question, but it can also combine with other words to form a more detailed question. Look at the examples below.

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
언제 공부 해?	*eonje gongbu hae?*	"When do you study?"
언제 일어나?	*eonje ireona?*	"When do you get up?"
언제 와?	*eonje wa?*	"When do you come?"
언제 가?	*eonje ga?*	"When do you go?"

So/Therefore
그러니까 (***geureonikka***)
"That's what I'm

So/Therefore
그러니까 (***geureonikka***)
"That's what I'm

In Today's Dialogue

In Today's Dialogue

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
그러니까, 공부 해.	*geureonikka, gongbu hae.*	"That's what I'm saying. Do some studying!"
그러니까, 괜찮아.	*geureonikka, gwenchanha.*	"I'm telling you, it's okay."
그러니까, 일어나.	*geureonikka, ireona.*	"So get up!" / "That's why you should get up."
그러니까, 가자.	*geureonikka, gaja.*	"For that reason, let's go." / "That's why we should go."

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #3 So...Do You Have a Girlfriend in Korea?

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2 Romanization
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4 Grammar

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INTRODUCTION

정호 is asking 수진 if she has sometime, but it seems like 정호 is not literally asking if she has some free time for herself. Today lesson introduces how to say that you have something or don't have something, as well as how to start a sentence to suggest an alternative.

KOREAN HANGUL

1. 정호: 시간... 있어요?
2. 수진: 시간 없어요!
3. 정호: 남자친구 있어요?
4. 수진: 있어요!
5. 정호: 여동생 있어요?

ROMANIZATION

1. JEONGHO: sigan... isseoyo?
2. SUJIN: sigan eopseoyo!
3. JEONGHO: namjachingu isseoyo?
4. SUJIN: isseoyo!
5. JEONGHO: yeodongsaeng isseoyo?

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. JEONGHO: Do you have some free time?
2. SUJIN: I don't have time!
3. JEONGHO: Do you have a boyfriend?
4. SUJIN: Yes, I do!
5. JEONGHO: Do you have a sister?

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. 정호: 시간... 있습니까?
2. 수진: 시간 없습니다!
3. 정호: 남자친구 있습니까?
4. 수진: 있습니다!
5. 정호: 여동생 있습니까?

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
시간	sigan	time
있어요	isseoyo	to exist, is, have
남자친구	namjachingu	boyfriend
여동생	yeodongsaeng	younger sibling (female)

없어요	eopseoyo	I don't have... / There isn't...

SAMPLE SENTENCES

낮잠 잘 시간이에요. najjam jal sigan-ieyo. "It's time for some nap."	내일 시간 있어요? Naeil sigan isseoyo? "Do you have some time tomorrow?"
지금 학교에 있어요? Jigeum hakgyo-e itsseoyo? "Are you at school now?"	남자친구가 없습니다. namja chingu-ga eopsseumnida. "I don't have a boyfriend."
여동생이랑 약속이 있어요. "I have an appointment with my younger sister."	오늘은 수업이 없어요. oneul-eun sueop-i eopseoyo. "I don't have any class today."

GRAMMAR

The Korean Verb있어요

The Korean Verb있어요

In Today's Dialogue

In Today's Dialogue

♣ More Examples ♣

있어요. "I have it."
있어요? "Do you have it?"
뭐 있어요? "What do you have?" / "What is there?"

없어요 means "to not have" or "to not exist" and it's the standard politeness level of the verb 없다. We can make 있어요 or 없어요 into a question simply by raising the intonation at the end.

In Today's Dialogue

♣ More Examples ♣

- 없어요. "I don't have it."
- 없어요? "Don't you have it?"
- 아직도 없어요? "You still don't have it?"

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #4 "Only" What You Need to Know in Korea!

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. A: 어서오세요!
2. B: 녹차 있어요?
3. A: 네. 있어요. 케이크는 어때요?
4. B: 녹차만 주세요.
5. A: 샌드위치는 어때요?
6. B: 녹차만 주세요!!!!

ROMANIZATION

1. A: eoseooseyo!
2. B: nokcha isseoyo?
3. A: ne. isseoyo. keikeu-neun eottaeyo?
4. B: nokcha-man juseyo.
5. A: saendeuwichi-neun eottaeyo?
6. B: nokcha-man juseyo!!!

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. A: Welcome!

2. B: Do you have green tea?

3. A: Yes, we do. How about some cake?

4. B: Please, just give me green tea.

5. A: How about some sandwiches?

6. B: Green tea only, please!!!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. A: 어서오십시오!

2. B: 녹차 있습니까?

3. A: 네. 있습니다. 케이크는 어떻습니까?

4. B: 녹차만 주십시오.

5. A: 샌드위치는 어떻습니까?

6. B: 녹차만 주십시오!!!!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
어서오세요	eoseooseyo	Welcome.

어때요?	eottaeyo	How is it? / How about...?
있어요	isseoyo	to exist, is, have
케익/케이크	keik/keiku	cake
샌드위치	saendeuwichi	sandwich
주세요	juseyo	Please give me.
녹차	nokcha	green tea

SAMPLE SENTENCES

어서오세요. 롯데리아입니다. eoseooseyo. rotderiaimnida. "Welcome to Lotteria!"	녹차는 어때요? nokcha-neun eo-ttae-yo? "How about some green tea?"
지금 학교에 있어요? Jigeum hakgyo-e itsseoyo? "Are you at school now?"	계란 샌드위치를 좋아해요. "I love egg sandwiches."
참치 김밥 주세요. chamchi gimbab juseyo. "Please give me tuna Kimbap."	녹차 한 잔 주세요. nokcha han jan juseyo. "Please give me a glass of green tea."

GRAMMAR

Two Very Important Korean Expressions

Two Very Important Korean Expressions

Making Suggestions: (-은/는) 어때요

Making Suggestions: (-은/는) 어때요

Construction

Construction

Note: The distinction between 은 and 는 as the subject marking particle is solely based on the easiness of pronunciation. When the word for the subject ends in a consonant, we attach -은, and when the word ends in a vowel, -는 is attached.

♣ Examples: ♣

1. 사과 (*sagwa*) "apple" ends in a vowel, so it becomes:
   A. 사과는 어때요? (*sagwa-neun eottaeyo?*) "How about some apples?"

2. 떡 (*tteok*) "rice cake" ends in a consonant, so it becomes:
   A. 떡은 어때요? (*tteok-eun eottaeyo?*) "How about some rice cake?"

In Today's

In Today's

A: 네. 있어요. 케이크는 어때요?
A: *ne. isseoyo. keikeu-neun eottaeyo?*
A: "Yes, we do. How about some cake?"

A: 샌드위치는 어때요?
A: *saendeuwichi-neun eottaeyo?*
A: "How about some sandwiches?"

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
감자는 어때요?	*gamja-neun eottaeyo?*	"How about some potatoes?"
라면은 어때요?	*ramyeon-eun eottaeyo?*	"How about some noodles?"
일요일은 어때요?	*iryoil-eun eottaeyo?*	"How about Sunday?"

☞ **Remember** ☜
We

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
감자 어때요?	*gamja eottaeyo?*	"How about some potatoes?"
라면 어때요?	*ramyeon eottaeyo?*	"How about some noodles?"
일요일 어때요?	*iryoil eottaeyo?*	"How about Sunday?"

Limit the Characteristics: 만 (*man*)
녹차만 주세요!!!!
"Green tea only, please!!!!"

Limit the Characteristics: 만 (*man*)
녹차만 주세요!!!!
"Green tea only, please!!!!"

In Today's

In Today's

Construction: Subject/Object + -만 (-man)

Expression Close Up

어서오세요 (***eoseooseyo***) **"Welcome"**
어서오세요 (*eoseooseyo*) is a common way of welcoming customers in most shops and restaurants in Korea. When the customer is leaving, a common phrase is 안녕히 가세요 (*annyeonghi gaseyo*).

1. 홍차 (*hongcha*) "black tea"
2. 유자차 (*yujacha*) "citron tea"

3. 매실차 (*maesilcha*) "plum tea"

만 (*-man*) "only"

While Koreans use -만 (-man) to mean "only," -도 (*do*) is used to express "also." For example:

1. 녹차만 주세요 (*nokcha-man juseyo*) "Please, give me green tea only."

2. 녹차도 주세요 (*nokcha-do juseyo*) "Please, give me green tea also."

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #5 Can You tell Them “I Quit!” in Korean?

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INTRODUCTION

철민 (Cheolmin) and 경호 (Gyeongho) are two close friends so they are talking to each other in the intimate politeness level [반말 - banmal].

KOREAN HANGUL

1. 철민: 나 담배 끊었어!
2. 경미: 에이... 진짜?
3. 철민: 진짜!!
4. 경미: 언제부터?
5. 철민: 어제부터.

PRONUNCIATION TIPS

끊었어 is pronounced is [끄너써]. The consonant ㅎ in the first letter 끊 is not pronounced.

ROMANIZATION

1. CHEOLMIN: na dambae kkeuneosseo!
2. GYEONGMI: ei... jinjja?
3. CHEOLMIN: jinjja!
4. GYEONGMI: eonjebuteo?

CONT'D OVER

5. CHEOLMIN: eojebuteo.

ENGLISH

1. CHEOLMIN: I quit smoking!
2. GYEONGMI: Come on...really?
3. CHEOLMIN: Really!
4. GYEONGMI: Since when?
5. CHEOLMIN: Since yesterday.

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog between 철민 and 경호 in standard politeness level)
2. 철민: 저 담배 끊었어요!
3. 경미: 에이... 진짜요?
4. 철민: 진짜요!!
5. 경미: 언제부터요?
6. 철민: 어제부터요.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
--담배	dambae	cigarette
끊었어	kkeuneosseo	I quit. I stopped.
에이	ei	Come on.
진짜	jinjja	really, for real, seriously
--언제	eonje	when
--부터	buteo	since, from
--어제	eoje	yesterday

SAMPLE SENTENCES

담배 끊었어? "Did you quit smoking?"	담배 언제 끊었어? dambae eonje kkeuneosseo? "When did you quit smoking?"
에이... 진짜? "Come on... Are you serious?"	진짜 담배 끊었어! jinjja dambae kkeuneosseo! "I really quit smoking!"
언제부터 일 해? "Since when do you work?"	오늘부터 일 해요. "I work from today."
어제부터 담배 끊었어. "I quit smoking since yesterday."	

GRAMMAR

Tell Them You Quit! 끊었어

Tell Them You Quit! 끊었어

In This Dialogue

In This Dialogue

Note: This sentence is literally "I, cigarette, quit." We use the noun "cigarette" to express that the speaker has quit smoking.

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"	Explanation
술 끊었어	sul kkeunheosseo	"I quit drinking (alcohol)."	Literally: Alcohol quit
여자 끊었어	yeoja kkeunheosseo	"I quit girls."	We use this phrase to express that a speaker has given up on women.

Express Disbelief! 에이 "Come

Express Disbelief! 에이 "Come

In This Dialogue

In This Dialogue

♣ More Examples ♣

ㄱ: 나 숙제 했어. (*na sukje haesseo.*)
ㄴ: 에이... 거짓말! (*ei... geojitmal.*)
ㄱ: "I did the homework."
ㄴ: "Come on...that's a lie."

ㄱ: 시험 합격했어! (*siheom habgyeokhaesseo!*)
ㄴ: 에이... 정말? (*ei... jeongmal?*)
ㄱ: "I passed the test!"
ㄴ: "Come on...really?"

Note: 정말 (*jeongmal*) means "really," just as 진짜 (*jinjja*) does (the word used in this conversation).

Discussing When it all Starts: 부터 "Since"

언제부터?
"Since when?"

Construction

Time Word + 부터 (*buteo*)
Since (time word)

In This Dialogue

경미: 언제부터? (*eonje-buteo?*) "Since when?"
철민: 어제부터. (*eoje-buteo.*) "Since yesterday."

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
오늘	*oneul*	"today"
오늘부터	*oneul-buteo*	"since today"
내일	*naeil*	"tomorrow"
내일부터	*naeil-buteo*	"since tomorrow (starting tomorrow)"
어제	*eoje*	"yesterday"
어제부터	*eoje-buteo*	"since yesterday"
3시	*se si*	"3 o'clock"
3시부터	*se si-buteo*	"since 3 o'clock (starting at 3 o'clock)"
4시	*ne si*	"4 o'clock"

4시부터	*ne si-buteo*	"since 4 o'clock (starting at 4 o'clock)"
5월	*owol*	"May"
5월부터	*owol-buteo*	"since May (starting from May)"
6월	*yuwol*	"June"
6월부터	*yuwol-buteo*	"since June (starting from June)"
2007년	*icheonchilnyeon*	"2007 (year)"
2007년부터	*icheonchilnyeon-buteo*	"since 2007 (starting from 2008)"
2008년	*icheonpalnyeon*	"2008 (year)"
2008년부터	*icheonpalnyeon*	"since 2008 (starting from 2008)"

Bonus - More Time Words

Bonus - More Time Words

Korean	***Romanized***	**"English"**
오늘	*oneul*	"today"
어제	*eoje*	"yesterday"
그제	*geuje*	"the day before yesterday"
내일	*naeil*	"tomorrow"
모레	*more*	"the day after tomorrow"
1시	*han si*	"one o'clock"

2시	*du si*	"two o'clock"
3시	*se si*	"three o'clock"
4시	*ne si*	"four o'clock"
5시	*daseot si*	"five o'clock"
6시	*yeoseot si*	"six o'clock"
7시	*ilgop si*	"seven o'clock"
8시	*yeodeol si*	"eight o'clock"
9시	*ahop si*	"nine o'clock"
10시	*yeol si*	"ten o'clock"
11시	*yeol han si*	"eleven o'clock"
12시	*yeol du si*	"twelve o'clock"
오전	*ojeon*	AM
오후	*ohu*	PM
월요일	*woryoil*	"Monday"
화요일	*hwayoil*	"Tuesday"
수요일	*suyoil*	"Wednesday"
목요일	*mogyoil*	"Thursday"
금요일	*geumyoil*	"Friday"
토요일	*toyoil*	"Saturday"
일요일	*iryoil*	"Sunday"
올해	*orae*	"this year"

작년	*jaknyeon*	"last year"
재작년	*jaejaknyeon*	"two years ago"
내년	*naenyeon*	"next year"
내후년	*naehunyeon*	"in two years"

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #6 Korean Numbers: Let's Count Everything!

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2 Korean Hangul
2 Romanization
2 English
2 Alternative Transcript
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 경진: 우와! 한라산!!
2. 민아: 사진 찍자!
3. 경진: 사진? 응! 찍자! 여기?
4. 민아: 응! 하나... 둘... 셋!

ROMANIZATION

1. GYEONGJIN: uwa! hanlasan-ida.
2. MINA: sajin jjikja!
3. GYEONGJIN: sajin? eung! jjikja! yeogi?
4. MINA: eung1 hana.... dul... set!

ENGLISH

1. GYEONGJIN: Wow! Mt. Halla!
2. MINA: Let's take a picture!
3. GYEONGJIN: A picture? Okay! Here?
4. MINA: Yeah. One...two...three!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

CONT'D OVER

1. (the dialog between 경진 (gyeongjin) and 민아 (mina) in standard politeness level)

2. 경진: 우와! 한라산이에요.

3. 민아: 사진 찍어요!

4. 경진: 사진이요? 네! 여기요?

5. 민아: 네! 하나... 둘... 셋!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
우와	uwa	Wow
하나	hana	one (Native Korean)
여기	yeo-gi	here, this place
찍자	jjikja	Let's take (photos).
사진	sajin	picture, photo
한라산	hallasan	Mt. Halla
둘	dul	two (Native Korean)
셋	set	three (Native Korean)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

우와! 정말 빠르다! uwa! jeongmal ppareuda! "Wow. That's so fast!"	소포가 하나 도착했어요. sopo-ga hana dochakhaesseoyo. "A parcel has arrived."

나 여기 있어. Na yeogi isseo. "I'm over here."	내일 사진 찍자. naeil sajin jjikja. "Let's take pictures tomorrow."
사진 찍자! "Let's take a photo!"	가족 사진입니다. gajok sajin-imnida. "This is a picture of my family."
한라산은 2007년에 유네스코의 세계자연유산으로 등재되었습니다. hallasaneun 2007nyeone yuneseukoui segyejayeonnyusaneuro deungjaedoeeotseumnida. "Mt. Halla was designated a UNESCO World Natural Heritage site in 2007."	한라산이 멋있어요. "Mt. Halla is cool."
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."	

GRAMMAR

Korean Verb 찍자 "to

The verb in today's example 찍다 (*jjikda*) means "to take," but we use it specifically for photos. Its literal meaning is "to stamp." We cannot use it as the English word "to take" and its other multiple meanings. However, we can use 찍다 (*jjikda*) for situations in which one films a movie, or 영화 (*yeonghwa*) in Korean. We used the verb in a proposative statement (see following section): 찍자 (*jjikja*).

Whatever one "stamps" (a movie, a picture), it comes in front of the verb 찍다.

♣ Examples: ♣

사진 찍자. (*sajin jjikja.*) "Let's take a picture." (literally: picture, stamp)

영화 찍자. (*yeonghwa jjikja.*) "Let's film a movie." (literally: movie, stamp)

Proposative Statements:

For most action verbs, a proposative statement can be made by adding 자 (*ja*) to the end of verb stems. We can translate it most simply as "let's...(verb)."

In This Dialogue

민아: 사진 찍자!

mina: *sajin jjikja!*

Mina: "Let's take a picture!"

경진: 사진? 응! 찍자! 여기?

gyeongjin: *sajin? eung! jjikja! yeogi?*

Gyeongjin: "A picture? Okay! Let's take it. Here?"

Note: In the second example, the proposative is simply stated and the word 사진 (*sajin,* or "picture") is not included. However, we can easily infer from context that the speaker wants to take a picture, and we can leave it out of the sentence.

♣ More Examples: ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
먹자	*meokja*	"let's eat"
햄버거 먹자.	*haembeogeo meokja*	"Let's eat hamburger."
가자	*gaja*	"let's go"
학교 가자.	*hakgyo gaja*	"Let's go to school."
보자	*boja*	"let's watch"
영화 보자.	*yeonghwa boja*	"Let's watch a movie."

하자.	*haja*	"let's do"
요리하자.	*yorihaja*	"Let's cook."

Korean Number System

하나 (hana), 둘 (dul), and 셋 (set) are the numbers 1, 2, and 3 in Korean. Korean has two number systems. We call this number system the Native Korean numbers and it is what we use when counting, as was the case in this conversation. Just like people in many other cultures, the person in this conversation counts to three before taking a picture.

In This Dialogue

민아: 응! 하나... 둘... 셋!
mina: *eung. hana....dul...set!*
Mina: "Yeah. One...two...three!"

♣ More Numbers ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	English
하나	*hana*	1
둘	*dul*	2
셋	*set*	3
넷	*net*	4
다섯	*daseot*	5
여섯	*yeoseot*	6
일곱	*ilgop*	7
여덟	*yeodeolp*	8

아홉	*ahop*	9
열	*yeol*	10

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #7 Prices in Korea: I Want This AND This AND This!

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INTRODUCTION

Lesson Points: -랑 (-rang), 얼마예요

KOREAN HANGUL

1. 점원: 어서오세요.
2. 수진: 이거랑, 이거랑, 이거 ... 얼마예요?
3. 점원: 포테이토 피자랑, 콜라랑, 샐러드... 3만5천원입니다.
4. 수진: 음... 콜라 주세요.

ROMANIZATION

1. JEOMWON: eoseooseyo.
2. SUJIN: igeo-rang, igeo-rang, igeo... eolma-yeyo?
3. JEOMWON: poteito pija-rang, colla-rang, saelleodeu... sam man o cheonwon-imnida.
4. SUJIN: eum... kolla juseyo.

ENGLISH

1. CLERK: Welcome!
2. SUJIN: This, and this, and this...how much?

CONT'D OVER

3. CLERK: Potato pizza, and coke, and salad...35,000 won.

4. SUJIN: Hmm...give me a coke, please.

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog in the formal politeness level)

2. 점원: 어서오십시오.

3. 수진: 이것과, 이것과, 이거 ... 얼마입니까?

4. 점원: 포테이토 피자와, 콜라와, 샐러드 ... 3만5천원입니다.

5. 수진: 음... 콜라를 주십시오.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
샐러드	saelleodeu	salad
얼마예요?	eol-ma-ye-yo?	How much is it?
포테이토	poteito	potato
점원	jeomwon	clerk, storekeeper
랑	rang	and
콜라	kola	Coke
천	cheon	thousand
--	--	--

어서오세요	eoseo oseyo!	Please come in!/Welcome! (in shops, etc)
이거	igeo	this (spoken)
피자	pija	pizza
주세요	juseyo	Please give me.

SAMPLE SENTENCES

샐러드는 몸에 좋아요. "Salad is good for your health."	이거 얼마예요? i-geo eol-ma-ye-yo? "How much is this?"
포테이토칩 좋아해요. "I love potato chips."	오빠랑 나는 보름달을 보기 위해 밖으로 나갔어. opparang naneun boreumdareul bogi wihae bakkeuro nagasseo. "My brother and I went out to see the full moon."
콜라 마실래요? kolla masillaeyo? "Would you like some Coke?"	제트기는 만 피트에서 수평을 잡았다. jeteugineun man piteueseo supyeong-eul jabatta. "The jet leveled off at ten thousand feet."
어서오세요. 몇 분이세요? Eoseo oseyo. Myeot buniseyo? "Please come in! How many people are with you?"	이거 주세요. igeo juseyo. "I'll take this, please."
피자 주문하자. pijja jumunhaja. "Let's order pizza."	참치 김밥 주세요. chamchi gimbab juseyo. "Please give me tuna Kimbap."

GRAMMAR

Korean Conjunction (이)랑

Korean Conjunction (이)랑

Construction

랑 (-rang) attaches to nouns that end in vowels. 이랑 (-irang) attaches to nouns that end in consonants.

In This Dialogue

In This Dialogue

포테이토 피자 + 랑 (***poteito pija + rang***) = **potato pizza and**
콜라 + 랑 (***kolla + rang***) = **cola and**
점원: 포테이토 피자랑, 콜라랑, 샐러드... 3만5천원입니다.
jeomwon: *poteito pija-rang, colla-rang, saelleodeu... sam man o cheonwon-imnida.*
Clerk: "Potato pizza, and coke, and salad...35,000 won."

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
책이랑 공책	*chaek-irang gongchaek*	"books and notebooks"
콜라랑 주스	*kolla-rang juseu*	"cola and juice"
엄마랑 아빠	*eomma-rang appa*	"mom and dad"
너랑 나	*neo-rang na*	"you and I"
이거랑 이거 주세요.	*igeo-rang igeo juseyo*	"Please give me this and this."

☞ **Remember** ☜

We also use 와 (*wa*) and 과 (*gwa*) to link nouns, and they mean the same thing as 랑/이랑 (*-rang/-irang*). But -와/과 (*-wa/-gwa*) is more formal and we usually use it in written Korean.

While we often hear -랑/이랑 (*-rang/irang*) in an everyday conversation in Korean, we use -와/과 (*-wa/gwa*) more often in the news than -랑/이랑 (*-rang/irang*) because -와/과 (*-wa/gwa*) is more formal. Usually, -와/과 (*-wa/gwa*) is too formal for colloquial situations.

Note:
-와 (*-wa*) attaches to nouns that end in vowels.
-과 (*-gwa*) attaches to nouns that end in consonants.

♣ More Examples ♣

랑/이랑 = 와/과	***-rang/-irang = -wa/-gwa***	**"English"**
책이랑 공책 = 책과 공책	*chaek-irang gongchaek = chaek-gwa gongchaek*	"books and notebooks"
콜라랑 주스 = 콜라와 주스	*kolla-rang juseu = kolla-wa juseu*	"cola and juice"
엄마랑 아빠 = 엄마와 아빠	*eomma-rang appa = eomma-wa appa*	"mom and dad"
너랑 나 = 너와 나	*neo-rang na = neo-wa na*	"you and I"
이거랑 이거 주세요 = *이것과 이것 주세요.	*igeo-rang igeo juseyo = *igeot-gwa igeot juseyo.*	"Please give me this and this."

***Note:** Since 과/와 (*gwa/wa*) is more formal, 이거 (*igeo*) changes to its non-colloquial, standard form 이것 (*igeot*).

Talk About Prices

얼마예요 (*eolmayeyo*) is composed of two parts: 얼마 (*eolma*) and 예요 (*yeyo*). -예요 (*-yeyo*) is the standard politeness level form of the verb 이다 (*ida*, or "to be"), but we almost always use it in this form/politeness level when it's used in a store.

Construction

The specific item or service that you want to ask for the price of is proceeded by 얼마예요 (*eolmayeyo*).

♣ Example: ♣

[Item A] + 얼마예요?
[Item A] + *eolmayeyo?*
"How much is [Item A]?"

In This Dialogue

수진: 이거랑, 이거랑, 이거 ... 얼마예요?
sujin: *igeo-rang, igeo-rang, igeo... eolma-yeyo?*
Sujin: "This, and this, and this...how much?"

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
사과 얼마예요?	*sagwa eolmayeyo?*	How much is an apple?
아메리카노 얼마예요?	*americano eolmayeyo?*	How much is an American?
이 책 얼마예요?	*i chaek eolmayeyo?*	How much is this book?

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #8
The Art of Persuasion in Korea: Come on! Let's Do It Now!

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 정수: 수영장 가자!
2. 소라: 싫어.
3. 정수: 야.수영장 가자!!
4. 소라: 싫어.
5. 정수: 수영장 가자고!!

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)JEONGSU: suyeongjang gaja!
2. (2)SORA: sireo.
3. (3)JEONGSU: ya... suyeongjang gaja!
4. (4)SORA: sireo.
5. (5)JEONGSU: suyeongjang gajago!!

ENGLISH

1. JEONGSU: Let's go to the swimming pool!
2. SORA: I don't want to.

CONT'D OVER

3. JEONGSU: Come on...let's go to the swimming pool!

4. SORA: I don't want to go.

5. JEONGSU: Come on! Let's go to the swimming pool!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog in the standard politeness level)

2. 정수: 수영장 가요!

3. 소라: 싫어요.

4. 정수: 수영장 가요!!

5. 소라: 싫어요.

6. 정수: 수영장 가자고요!!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
싫어	sireo	I don't want to.
야	ya	hey, you
수영장	suyeongjang	swimming pool
가자	gaja	Let's go. (intimate)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

싫어. 안 가. sireo. an ga. "I don't want to go. I'm not going."	야 오랜만이다! "Hey, long time no see."
수영장에 가면, 물에 들어가기 전에 준비 운동을 꼭 하세요. suyeongjang-e gamyeon, mure deureogagi jeone junbi undong-eul kkok haseyo. "When you go to a swimming pool, make sure you warm up before you go into the water."	집에 가자. Jib-e gaja. "Let's go home."

GRAMMAR

Persuade Them: 자

We use this sentence ending to express invitation, persuasion, or solicitation of an action. -자 (*-ja*) is in the intimate politeness form, so we only use it with people we are on intimate terms with. This grammatical structure can be translated as "let's (verb)."

Construction

Whenever we conjugate a verb or sentence ending to -자 (*-ja*), it shows it is translated as "let's (verb)."

In This Dialogue

정수: 수영장 가자!
jeongsu: suyeongjang gaja!
Jeongsu: "Let's go to the swimming pool!"

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
밥 먹자.	*bap meokja*	"Let's eat."
영화 보러 가자.	*yeonghwa boreo gaja.*	"Let's go watch a movie."
놀자!	*nolja!*	"Let's hang out!"
자자!	*jaja!*	"Let's sleep!"
만나자!	*mannaja!*	"Let's meet!"
도망가자!	*domanggaja!*	"Let's run away!"
공부하자!	*gongbuhaja!*	"Let's study!"
그렇게 하자.	*geureoke haja*	"Let's do it like that."
집에 가자.	*jib-e gaja*	"Let's go home."
잊어버리자.	*ijeobeorija.*	"Let's forget about it."

☞ **Remember** ☜

-자 (*-ja*) is intimate language. We use it frequently in everyday conversation but one must be careful in deciding whom they use it with. It is very casual language and you should only use it with family and close friends.

Tell Them You Mean What You Said! 고

We often use -고 (-go) to show emphasis on a previous statement that has been made.

In This Dialogue

정수: 수영장 가자고!!

jeongsu: suyeongjang gajago!!

Jeongsu: "Come on...let's go to the swimming pool!!"

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
밥 먹자!! (응.) 밥 먹자고!!	*bap meokja!! (eung.) bap meokjago!!*	"Let's eat!! (Okay.) I said let's eat!"
지금 빨리 가자고!!	*jigeum ppalli gajago!!*	"Hurry! I said let's go NOW!"

☞ **Remember** ☜

This is also very casual, and even adding the polite suffix -요 (*-yo*) at the end of the sentence can sound very demanding. One should use caution in deciding whom they use this phrase with.

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #9 Some Important Colors to Know in Korea!!

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INTRODUCTION

The conversation is between two friends at a crosswalk. 진규 (jingyu) is going ahead of 유진 (yujin) and has crossed the road before 유진 (yujin).

KOREAN HANGUL

1. 진규: 야, 빨리 가자. (자동차가 지나가는 소리)
2. 유진: 안 돼! 빨간 불!
3. 진규: 빨리! 빨리! (자동차가 지나가는 소리)
4. 유진: 안 돼!

ROMANIZATION

1. JINGYU: ya, ppalli gaja. (jadongchaga jinaga-neun sori)
2. YUJIN: an dwae! ppalgan bul!
3. JINGYU: ppalli! ppalli! (jadongchaga jinaga-neun sori)
4. YUJIN: an dwae!

ENGLISH

1. JINGYU: Hey, hurry up! Let's go! (cars passing by)
2. YUJIN: No! Red light!

CONT'D OVER

3. JINGYU: Quickly! Quickly! (cars passing by)

4. YUJIN: No! I can't!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog in the standard politeness level)

2. 진규: 용준 씨, 빨리 가죠.

3. 유진: 안 돼요! 빨간 불이에요.

4. 진규: 빨리 오세요! 빨리요!

5. 유진: 안 돼요!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
빨간색	ppalgansaek	red	noun
야	ya	hey, you	
불	bul	fire, light	
와	wa	come. (intimate imperative)	
가자	gaja	Let's go. (intimate)	expression
안 돼	an dwae	No. I can't. You shouldn't.	expression, verb
빨리	ppalli	fast, quickly	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

응급 시에, 빨간 버튼을 누르십시오. eunggeup ssie, ppalgan beoteuneul nureusipsio. "In case of emergency, press the red button."	빨간 불이야! ppalgan buriya! "It's a red light!"
야 오랜만이다! ya oraenmanida! "Hey, long time no see."	가스렌지 불이 너무 세요. gaseurenji buri neomu sseyo. "The fire on the stove is too strong."
집에 가자. Jibe gaja. "Let's go home."	너 여자야? 안 돼! neo yeojaya? an dwae! "You're a girl? It can't be!"
최대한 빨리 갈게요. choedaehan ppalli galgeyo. "I'll be there as soon as I can."	빨리 일어나! ppalli ireona! "Get up quickly!"

GRAMMAR

Do You Need it Done Quickly? 빨리 "Hurry Up"

야, 빨리 가자.

"Hey, hurry up!"

We often use 빨리 (ppalli) as an adverb to encourage someone to do something "quickly." In addition to using it as an adverb, we can use it by itself without a verb to encourage someone to do something quickly. When we use it by itself, we often repeat it for added emphasis.

Although this adverb does not have any politeness levels and we can use it with all levels of speech, you can add 요 at the end of this word to be more polite when you're using this word alone as in 빨리요 (*ppalliyo*).

Construction

As with any adverb we use, we use this one before verbs.
빨리 + Verb (or Verbal phrase)

♣ Examples ♣

1. 가다 (*gada*) "to go"
가 (*ga*) "go" : imperative (intimate politeness level)
빨리 + 가 (*ppalli + ga*)
빨리 가 (*ppalli ga*) "go quickly, hurry up and go"

2. 먹다 (*meokda*) " to eat"
먹어 (*meogeo*) "eat" : imperative (intimate politeness level)
빨리 + 먹어 (*ppalli + meogeo*)
빨리 먹어 (*ppalli meogeo*) "eat quickly, hurry up and eat"

In This Dialogue

진규: 야, 빨리 가자.
jingyu: ya, ppalli gaja.
Jingyu: "Hey, hurry up! Let's go!"

진규: 빨리! 빨리!
jingyu: ppalli! ppalli!
Jingyu: "Quickly! Quickly!"

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
빨리 먹고 가자.	*ppalli meok-go gaja.*	"Let's eat quickly and go."
숙제 빨리 해!	*sukje ppalli hae!*	"Do your homework quickly!"

아저씨... 저 늦었어요. 빨리 가세요!	*ajeossi... jeo neujeosseoyo. ppalli gaseyo!*	"Mister...I'm late, please go quickly!"
빨리 줘.	*ppalli jwo.*	"Give it to me quickly."
빨리 일어나!	*ppalli ireona!*	"Wake up quickly!"

Proposals

가자!

"Let's Go!"

가자 (gaja) is the verb 가다 (gada), or "to go," in its propositive form (+자, +*ja*), and is translated as "let's go." We can use it on its own to make a proposition to someone.

Because this verb is "to go," often we use the directional particle -에 (-*e*) to mark the direction in which to head. However, we often drop it in conversation and simply infer it from context. This is the case in this conversation. Often, we do not drop the particle when attaching it to single syllable words. The verbal phrase, 가자 (*gaja*), is in the intimate politeness level and we should only use it with those whom we are on intimate, and close terms.

Construction

We can use **가자** (gaja), or "let's go," on its own to present a proposition. Because it is a verb, it comes at the end of sentences after subjects and adverbs.

After a subject

우리 가자. (*uri gaja*) "Let's go."

After an adverb

빨리 가자. (*ppalli gaja*) "Let's go quickly."

When we use it with the directional particle -에 (-*e*), we attach the particle to the place that is being reached, and the phrase 가자 (*gaja*) comes afterwards. However, we often drop this particle with words (not often dropped with single syllable words).

♣ Examples ♣

1. **학교에** 가자. (*hakgyo-e gaja*). "Let's go to school."
(We often drop the directional particle in colloquial situations.)
학교 가자. (*hakgyo gaja*)

2. 집에 가자. (*jip-e gaja*) "Let's go home."
(We often drop the directional particle with this word because it is a single syllable word.)

In This Dialogue

진규: 야, 빨리 가자.
jingyu: ya, ppalli gaja.
Jingyu: "Hey, hurry up! Let's go!"

Colors in Korean 빨간 "Red"
안 돼! 빨간 불!
"No! Red Light!"

빨간 (ppalgan) means "red" and we use it to modify nouns. This word cannot stand on its own, and requires a noun immediately afterwards for it to modify.

Construction

빨간 + 명사 (*ppalgan + noun*) red + noun

♣ Examples ♣

1.집 (*jip*) "home" : noun
빨간 + 집
빨간 집 (*ppalgan jip*) "red house"

2.컴퓨터 (*keompyuteo*) "computer" : noun
빨간 + 컴퓨터

빨간 컴퓨터 (*ppalgan keompyuteo*) "red computer"

In This Dialogue

유진: 안 돼! 빨간 불!
yujin: an dwae! ppalgan bul!
Yujin: "No! Red light!"

♣ More Examples ♣
We use the following colors in the same manner described above (to modify a noun).

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
빨간	*ppalgan*	"red"
노란	*noran*	"yellow"
파란	*paran*	"blue"
하얀	*hayan*	"white"
까만	*kkaman*	"black"
빨간 사과	*ppalgan sagwa*	"red apple"
노란 티셔츠	*noral tisyeocheu*	"yellow t-shirt"
파란 하늘	*paran haneul*	"blue sky"
하얀 종이	*hayan jongi*	"white paper"
까만 가방	*kkaman gabang*	"black bag"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Korean Crosswalks

When turning onto a street, the law in Korea requires drivers to wait for pedestrians in a crosswalk. This is true even for pedestrians on the other side of the street walking toward the driver's side. This can require the driver to wait quite a long time for the pedestrian to clear the crosswalk. Because of this, the crosswalks in Korea are the safest place to cross the street in Korea.

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #10 Get Their Attention...and Get What You Want in Korea!

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

#10

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 손님: 저기요! 김치찌개 주세요.
2. 알바생: ...
3. 손님: 저기요! 저기요!
4. 알바생: 네?
5. 손님: 김치찌개 주세요.
6. 알바생: 네... (한숨)

ROMANIZATION

1. SONNIM: jeogiyo! gimchijjigae juseyo.
2. ALBASAENG: ...
3. SONNIM: jeogiyo! jeogiyo!
4. ALBASAENG: ne?
5. SONNIM: gimchijjigae juseyo.
6. ALBASAENG: ne...

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. CUSTOMER: Excuse me! Kimchi jjigae, please.

2. WAITER: ...

3. CUSTOMER: Excuse me! Excuse me!!

4. WAITER: Yes?

5. CUSTOMER: Kimchi jjigae, please.

6. WAITER: Okay... (sigh)

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
네	ne	yes
저기요	jeogiyo	Excuse me.
김치찌개	gimchijjiae	kimchi stew
네?	ne	yes?
주세요	juseyo	Please give me.

SAMPLE SENTENCES

네, 맞아요. ne, majayo. "Yes. That's right."	네. 저는 선생님입니다. ne. jeoneun seonsaengnimimnida. "Yes, I'm a teacher."

저기요. 지금 몇 시예요? Jeogiyo. jigeum myeot siyeyo? "Excuse me. What time is it now?"	김치찌개는 돼지고기를 함께 넣고 끓이면 더욱 맛있습니다. gimchijjigaeneun dwaejigogireul hamkke neoko kkeurimyeon deouk mannitseumnida. "Kimchi soup can be more delicious if you add pork and boil it together."
김치찌개 좋아해요? gimchi jjigae joahaeyo? "Do you like Kimchi stew?"	네? 뭐라구요? ne? mworaguyo? "Yes? What was that?"

참치 김밥 주세요.
chamchi gimbab juseyo.

"Please give me tuna Kimbap."

GRAMMAR

Making Requests

We use the phrase, 주세요 (*juseyo*), to request something from someone. We translate it as "please give me." While we can use it in many different circumstances, we most often use it in business establishments, for instance, when ordering food at a restaurant, buying movie tickets, or asking for something behind a counter. This phrase is polite and we can use it with strangers, superiors, and for people with whom we are on polite speaking terms.

Construction

Construction

♣ Example ♣

주스 (*juseu*) "juice" (noun)
주스 + 주세요
주스 주세요 (*juseu juseyo*) = "Please give me juice."

A number (and counter) can also follow the noun to specify the quantity of things desired:

♣ Example ♣

(noun) + (number) + (*juseyo*)
주스 + 두 잔 + 주세요
주스 두 잔 주세요 (*juseu du jan juseyo*) = "Please, give me two glasses of juice."

In This Dialogue

In This Dialogue

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
영화표 한 장 주세요.	yeonghwapyo han jang juseoyo.	"Please, give me one movie ticket."
콜라 주세요.	kolla juseyo.	"Cola, please."
엄마 밥 주세요.	eomma bab juseyo.	"Mom, give me food, please."
영어 사전 주세요.	yeongeo sajeon juseyo.	"Please, give me an English dictionary."
메뉴판 주세요.	menyupan juseyo.	"Please, give me the menu."
제일 싼 거 주세요.	jeil ssan geo juseyo.	"Please, give me the cheapest one."
제일 맛있는 거 주세요.	jeil masitneun geo juseyo.	"Please, give me the most delicious one."
이거 두 개 주세요.	igeo du gae juseyo.	"Please, give me two of these."
저거 세 개 주세요.	jeogeo se gae juseyo.	"Please, give me three of those."

시원한 물 주세요.	siwonhan mul juseyo.	"Please, give me some cold water."

Get Their

Get Their

In This Dialogue

In This Dialogue

손님: 저기요! 김치찌개 주세요.
sonnim: jeogiyo! gimchijjigae juseyo.
Customer: Excuse me! Kimchi jjigae, please.

손님: 저기요! 저기요!
sonnim: jeogiyo! jeogiyo!
Customer: Excuse me! Excuse me!!

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"	Explanation
저기요. 지금 몇 시예요?	*jeogiyeo. jigeum myeot si-yeyo?*	"Excuse me. What time is it?"	When stopping a stranger on the street to ask for the time.
저기요. 이마트 어디예요?	*jeogiyeo. emateu eodi-yeyo?*	"Excuse me. Where is e-mart?"	When stopping a stranger on the street to ask for directions.
저기요. 계산서 주세요.	*jeogiyo. gyesanseo juseyo.*	"Excuse me. Check please."	When asking a waiter for the check.

☞ Remember ☜

Although 저기요 (jeogiyo) is translated as "excuse me," we don't use it when excusing oneself (i.e. going to the bathroom, bumping into someone). We simply use it to gain the attention of someone.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Calling for a Waiter in Korean Restaurants

Depending on the restaurant, it is not typically considered rude to call out in a loud voice when in a restaurant. With the exception of first tier restaurants, most people call for waiters even when there are not any close by.

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #11
Be Careful! The Korean Food We Serve Here is HOT!

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2 Korean Hangul
2 Romanization
2 English
2 Alternative Transcript
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar

11

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 아들: 엄마! 배고파!
2. 엄마: 응... 여기... 카레...
3. 아들: 아! 뜨거워!
4. 엄마: 조심해!

ROMANIZATION

1. ADEUL: eomma! baegopa!
2. EOMMA: eung... yeogi... kare...
3. ADEUL: a! tteugeowo!
4. EOMMA: josimhae!

ENGLISH

1. SON: Mom, I'm hungry!
2. MOM: Okay...here...Curry...
3. SON: Oh! It's hot!
4. MOM: Be careful!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

CONT'D OVER

1. (the dialog in the standard politeness level)

2. 아들: 엄마! 배고파요!

3. 엄마: 네... 여기... 카레예요...

4. 아들: 아! 뜨거워요!

5. 엄마: 조심해요!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
배고파	baegopa	I'm hungry
뜨거워	tteugeowo	it's hot
조심해	josimhae	be careful
엄마	eomma	Mom, mum
카레	kare	curry
여기	yeo-gi	here, this place
응	eung	okay, all right, yeah (informal)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

나 배고파. na baegopa "I'm hungry."	아! 뜨거워! "Oh! It's hot!"

아저씨... 조심해요. "Mister, be careful."	카레 주세요. "Please give me curry."
나 여기 있어. Na yeogi isseo. "I'm over here."	응, 비가 좀 왔어. eung, biga jom wasseo. "Yes. It did rain a bit."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Saying, "Be Careful, It's Hot" in Korean

아**!** 뜨거워**!**

"Oh! It's hot!"

뜨거워 (*tteugeowo*) comes from the verb 뜨겁다 (*tteugeopda*) meaning "to be hot." We use this descriptive verb to describe things that are hot to the touch. As we use it to describe things that are hot, generally, it refers to inanimate objects (i.e., food, water, tea, a match). Therefore, we can generally translate 뜨거워 (*tteugeowo*) as "it is hot."

We cannot use it to refer to the weather or the air temperature of a certain place (i.e., an office, room, etc.). For those situations, we use the verb 덥다 (*deopda*).

In This Dialogue

---

1. 아들: 아! 뜨거워!
   adeul: a! tteugeowo!
   Son: "Oh! It's hot!"

More Examples

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
김치찌개가 너무 뜨거워요.	*gimchijjigaega neomu tteugeowoyo.*	This gimchijjigae is too hot.
접시가 뜨거워요.	*jeopsi-ga tteugeowoyo.*	This plate is hot.
이거 왜 뜨거워요?	*igeo wae tteugeowoyo?*	Why is this hot?
이마가 뜨거워요.	*ima-ga tteugeowoyo.*	Your forehead is hot!
컵이 아주 뜨거워요.	*keop-i aju tteugeowoyo.*	The cup is very hot.

조심해
“Be Careful”

조심해 (*josimhae*) comes from the verb 조심하다 (*josimhada*) meaning, "to be careful, to be prudent." When we use it as an imperative (as was the case in this dialogue), we are telling someone to be careful. Literally translated, it is "be careful," "watch out," or "use caution."

We can use it as an adverb by doing one of two things:

1. Adding -서 (*seo*) at the end
2. Replacing 해 (*hae*) with 히 (*hi*)

We could then use those two phrases as adverbs ("doing something in a careful, cautious manner").

In This Dialogue

---

1. 엄마: 조심해!
   eomma: josimhae!
   Mom: "Be careful!"

More Examples

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
조심해서 운전해.	*josimhaeseo unjeonhae.*	"Drive safely."
조심히 들어가.	*josimhi deureoga.*	"Go back home safely."
뜨거우니까 조심해.	*tteugeounikka josimhae.*	"It's hot, so be careful."
무거우니까 조심해.	*mugeounikka josimhae.*	"It's heavy, so be careful."
개 조심해.	*gae josimhae.*	"Watch out for dogs."

여기
“Here”

여기 (*yeogi*) means "here." We can use it as we would use it in English, when handing someone something. And just as the English "here," it also refers to a location in very close proximity to the speaker.

In This Dialogue

1. 엄마: 응... 여기... 카레...
   eomma: eung... yeogi... kare...
   Mom: "Okay...here...Curry..."

More Examples

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"

여기 계산서 주세요.	*yeogi gyesanseo juseoyo.*	"Check (receipt) here, please."
여기, 네 선물.	*yeogi ne seonmul.*	"Here, your present."
여기서 멀어요?	*yeogi-seo meoreoyo?*	"Is it far from here?"
저는 여기 살아요.	*jeo-neun yeogi sarayo?*	”I live here."
여기 저기.	*yeogi jeogi.*	"Here and there."

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #12
Do "You Know" Where You Are Going in Korea?

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1 Introduction
2 Korean Hangul
2 Romanization
2 English
3 Alternative Transcript
3 Vocabulary
4 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar

#12

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INTRODUCTION

The daughter plays some music for her dad to see if he knows these songs.

KOREAN HANGUL

1. 딸: 아빠, 아빠, 아빠! 이 노래 알아?
2. 아빠: 아니, 몰라.
3. 딸: 이 노래 알아?
4. 아빠: 몰라.
5. 딸: 이 노래 알아?
6. 아빠: 응! 이 노래 알아!

ROMANIZATION

1. TTAL: appa, appa, appa! i norae ara?
2. APPA: ani, molla.
3. TTAL: i norae ara?
4. APPA: molla.
5. TTAL: i norae ara?
6. APPA: eung! i norae ara!

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. DAUGHTER: Daddy, Daddy, Daddy! Do you know this song?

2. DAD: No, I don't know it.

3. DAUGHTER: Do you know another song?

4. DAD: I don't know it.

5. DAUGHTER: Do you know this song?

6. DAD: Yeah! I know this song!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog in standard politeness level)

2. 딸: 아빠, 아빠, 아빠! 이 노래 알아요?

3. 아빠: 아니요, 몰라요.

4. 딸: 이 노래 알아요?

5. 아빠: 몰라요.

6. 딸: 이 노래 알아요?

7. 아빠: 네! 이 노래 알아요!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
몰라	molla	I don't know.
응	eung	yes
아빠	appa	dad
아니	ani	No. (intimate)
알아	ara	(i) know, (do you) know?
노래	no-rae	song

SAMPLE SENTENCES

나도 몰라. nado molla. "I don't know either."	응, 비가 좀 왔어. eung, biga jom wasseo. "Yes. It did rain a bit."
아빠! 어디 가세요? appa eodi gaseyo? "Dad, where are you going?"	아니, 나 아니야. ani, na aniya. "No, it's not me."
저도 알아요. jeo-do arayo. "I know that, too."	지금 노래 듣고 있어요. ji-geum no-rae deut-go i-sseo-yo. "I'm listening to a song now."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Expressing "I (Don't) Know" (Something)

이 노래 알아**?**

"Do you know this song?"

알아 (*ara*) comes from the verb 알다 (*alda*) meaning "to know." It is casual language and we can use it with close friends, family members, and people on close terms. We can use it on its own as a statement expressing "I know (something)," with (something) coming before the word 알아 (*ara*). Or we can use it to ask if one "knows (something)," with (something) coming before the word 알아 (*ara*).

To be a bit more polite, one can add the politeness particle -요 (*-yo*) to the end of 알아 (*ara*). Then we can use this with strangers and with people whom we should respect.

In This Dialogue

In This Dialogue

1. 딸: 이 노래 알아?
   Ttal: i norae ara?
   Daughter: "Do you know another song?"

2. 아빠: 응! 이 노래 알아!
   Appa: eung! i norae ara!
   Dad: "Yeah! I know this song!"

More Examples

More Examples

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
이거 알아요?	*igeo arayo?*	"Do you know this?"
저, 이 사람 알아요.	*jeo, i saram alrayo.*	"I know this person."
서로 알아?	*seoro ara?*	"Do you guys know each other?"
제 번호 알아요?	*je beonho arayo?*	"Do you know my number?"
그거 알아?	*geugeo ara?*	"You know what?"
알아, 몰라?	*ara molla?*	"Do you know it or not?"

나도 알아!	*nado ara!*	"I know, too!"

몰라 **"I Don't Know"**

몰라 **"I Don't Know"**

To be a bit more polite, one can add the politeness particle -요 (*-yo*) to the end of 몰라 (*molla*). Then, we can use this with strangers and with people whom we should respect.

In This Dialogue

In This Dialogue

1. 아빠: 아니, 몰라.
   appa: ani, molla.
   Dad: "No, I don't know it."

2. 아빠: 몰라.
   appa: molla.
   Dad: "I don't know it."

More Examples

More Examples

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
서태지 몰라요?	*seotaeji mollayo?*	"You don't know Seotaeji?"
중국어 몰라.	*jungugeo molla.*	"I don't know Chinese."
이 사람 몰라요.	*i saram mollayo.*	"I don't know this person."
나도 몰라.	*nado molla.*	I don't know either.
어떻게 이것도 몰라?	*eotteoke igeotdo molla?*	"How come you don't even know this?"

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #13
You Don't Have to Be So Mean in Korea!

CONTENTS

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

#13

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 제인: 나... 머리 나빠.
2. 민성: 알아.
3. 제인: 아니... 나 머리 아파.
4. 민성: 뭐? 진짜? 여기, 타이레놀.

PRONUNCIATION TIPS

Korean speakers often mispronounce the words 나빠 (nappa) and 아파 (apa) as 나뻐 (nappeo) and 아퍼 (apeo).

ROMANIZATION

1. JEIN: na... meori nappa.
2. MINSEONG: ara.
3. JEIN: ani... na... meori apa.
4. MINSEONG: mwo? jinjja? yeogi, tairenol.

ENGLISH

1. JANE: I...am stupid.
2. MINSEONG: I know.

CONT'D OVER

3. JANE: No...I have a headache.

4. MINSEONG: What? Really? Here, Tylenol.

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog between 제인 and 민성 in standard politeness level)

2. 제인: 저... 머리가 나빠요.

3. 민성: 알아요.

4. 제인: 아니... 저 머리가 아파요.

5. 민성: 네? 진짜요? 여기요, 타이레놀.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
여기	yeo-gi	here, this place
아니	ani	No. (intimate)
알아	ara	(i) know, (do you) know?
아파	apa	It hurts. I'm sick. (intimate)
나	na	I, me (informal/neutral)
타이레놀	tairenol	Tylenol
나빠	nappa	It's bad. (intimate)
뭐	mwo	what

진짜	jinjja	really

SAMPLE SENTENCES

나 여기 있어. Na yeogi isseo. "I'm over here."	아니, 나 아니야. ani, na aniya. "No, it's not me."
저도 알아요. jeo-do arayo. "I know that, too."	배 아파. Bae apa "I have a stomachache."
나도 알아! "I know, too!"	나한테 시킬 일 있어? "Do you have anything you want to have me do?"
나는 지현이야. Na-neun ji-hyeon-i-ya. "I am Ji-hyeon."	약물 오남용을 방지하기 위해서 편의점에서 타이레놀과 같은 상비약은 한번에 1회분만 구입할 수 있습니다. yangmul ronamnyongeul bangjihagi wihaeseo pyeonuijeomeseo tairenolgwa gachin sangbiyageun hanbeone 1hoebunman guipal su itseumnida. "To help prevent drug abuse, household medicine like Tylenol comes in daily portion sizes at convenient stores in Korea."
머리 아파? 타이레놀 먹어. "You have a headache? Have some Tylenol."	그 사람 나빠! "He's mean!"

네 역할은 뭐야? ne yeokhal-eun mwo-ya? "What's your role?"	이건 뭐예요? igeon mwo-yeyo? "What is this?"

진짜 배고파요.
jinjja baegopayo

"I'm really hungry."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Saying Something "Hurts" or is "Bad" in Korean
나 머리 나빠**.**
"I am stupid."

나빠 (*nappa*) comes from the verb 나쁘다 (*nappeuda*) meaning, "to be bad." It is in casual language, so we can use it with close friends, family members, and between people on close terms. 나빠 comes after the noun that we describe as bad. When the noun refers to a person, it often means that the person is "mean."

In This Dialogue

In This Dialogue

1. 제인: 나... 머리 나빠.
   jein: na... meori nappa.
   Jane: "I...am stupid."

♣ Examples ♣

♣ Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
오늘 날씨 나빠.	*oneul nalssi nappa.*	"Today, the weather's bad."

저 눈 나빠요.	*jeo nun nappayo.*	"I have bad eyesight."
우리 오빠 나빠요.	*uri oppa nappayo.*	"My older brother is mean."
그게 뭐가 나빠요?	*geuge mwo-ga nappayo?*	"What's wrong with that?"
기분 나빠!	*gibun nappa!*	"I'm upset!"

☞ **Remember** ☜

☞ **Remember** ☜

II. Adding -요 (*yo*) to the end of the verb makes the sentence more polite.

- 아파

"It Hurts"

- 아파

"It Hurts"

In This Dialogue

In This Dialogue

1. 제인: 아니... 나 머리 아파.
   jein: ani... na meori apa.
   Jane: "No...I have a headache."

♣ More Examples ♣

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	***Romanized***	**"English"**
배 아파요.	*bae apayo.*	"I have a stomachache."
목 아파요.	*mok apayo.*	"I have a sore throat."
제 동생이 아파요.	*je dongsaeng-i apayo.*	"My younger brother/sister is sick."
마음이 아파요.	*maeum-i apayo.*	"I'm heartbroken."

저는 자주 아파요.	*jeo-neun jaju apayo.*	"I get sick often."

☞ **Remember** ☜

☞ **Remember** ☜

II. Adding -요 (*yo*) to the end of the verb makes the sentence more polite.

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #14
Tell Him What You Want to Eat and Drink in Korean!

CONTENTS

1 Introduction
2 Korean Hangul
2 Romanization
2 English
3 Alternative Transcript
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
7 Cultural Insight

14

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INTRODUCTION

This conversation takes place between two friends. They will using casual language (반말 - banmal).

KOREAN HANGUL

1. 지은: 콜라 마시고 싶어.
2. 동희: 콜라 마시고 싶어? 나 소주 마시고 싶어!
3. 지은: 햄버거 먹고 싶어.
4. 동희: 햄버거 먹고 싶어? 나 삼겹살 먹고 싶어!

ROMANIZATION

1. JIEUN: kolla masigo sipeo.
2. DONGHUI: kolla masigo sipeo? na soju masigo sipeo.
3. JIEUN: haembeogeo meokgo sipeo.
4. DONGHUI: haembeogeo meokgo sipeo? na samgyeopsal meokgo sipeo.

ENGLISH

1. JIEUN: I want to drink cola.
2. DONGHUI: You want to drink cola? I want to drink soju!

CONT'D OVER

3. JIEUN: I want to eat a hamburger.

4. DONGHUI: You want to eat a hamburger? I want to eat samgyeopsal!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog between 지은 and 동희 in the standard politeness level)

2. 지은: 콜라 마시고 싶어요.

3. 동희: 콜라 마시고 싶어요? 저 소주 마시고 싶어요!

4. 지은: 햄버거 먹고 싶어요.

5. 동희: 햄버거 먹고 싶어요? 저 삼겹살 먹고 싶어요!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
콜라	kolra	cola
햄버거	haembeogeo	hamburger
삼겹살	samgyupsal	samgyeopsal, grilled pork belly (3 layered fat pork - variety of Korean barbeque)
먹고 싶어	meokgo sipeo	I want to eat.
소주	soju	Soju, Korean distilled beverage
마시고 싶어	masigo sipeo	I want to eat/drink. (intimate)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

저기요! 콜라 하나 주세요! Jeogiyo! Kolra hana juseyo! "Excuse me! Give me a cola please!"	우리 점심으로 햄버거 먹을래? uri jeomsim-euro hambeogeo meokeulrae? "Shall we have some hamburger for lunch?"
대부분의 사람들은 삼겹살을 먹을 때 맥주보다 소주를 주문합니다. daebubunui saramdeureun samgyeopsareul meogeul ttae maekjuboda sojureul jumunhamnida. "Most people order soju instead of beer when eating samgyeopsal."	삼겹살 너무 맛있게 먹었어요. samgyeopsal leomu mannitge meogeoseoyo. "The samgyeopsal was so delicious."
지금 먹고 싶어. "I want to eat now."	알코올 도수가 높은 소주가 필요할 때에는 뚜껑이 빨간 소주를 주문하면 됩니다. alkool dosuga nopeun sojuga piryohal ttaeeneun ttukkeongi ppalgan sojureul jumunhamyeon doemnida. "When you need Soju with a higher alcohol percentage, you can order one with a red cap."
맥주보다 소주가 싸요. Maekju-boda soju-ga ssayo. "Soju is cheaper than beer."	갈비 먹고 싶어요. "I want to eat galbi."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Saying, "I Want to Drink/Eat" in Korean - 마시고 싶어
콜라 마시고 싶어.
"I want to drink cola."

마시고 싶어 (*masigo sipeo*) is a combination of two verbs, 마시다 (*to drink*) and 싶다 (*to want*),

and it's very handy to remember this as a set phrase. You can add whatever you want to drink (the object) right in front of this phrase. Depending on the intonation of the entire sentence, it could be either a statement (plain) or a question (rising).

In Today's Dialogue

---

1. 지은: 콜라 마시고 싶어.
   jieun: kolla masigo sipeo.
   Jieun: "I want to drink cola."

2. 동희: 콜라 마시고 싶어? 나 소주 마시고 싶어!
   donghui: kolla masigo sipeo? na soju masigo sipeo!
   Donghui: "You want to drink cola? I want to drink soju!"

☞ Remember ☜

Adding -요 (*-yo*) at the end of the sentence can make the sentence more polite.

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
술 마시고 싶어!	*sul masigo sipeo!*	"I want to drink alcohol."
물 마시고 싶어!	*mul masigo sipeo!*	"I want to drink water."
맥주 마시고 싶어요.	*maekju masigo sipeoyo.*	"I want to drink beer."
더 마시고 싶어요.	*deo masigo sipeoyo.*	"I want to drink more."
많이 마시고 싶어요.	*mani masigo sipeoyo.*	"I want to drink a lot."

- 먹고 싶어

"I Want to Eat"

Just as with 마시고 싶어 (*masigo sipeo*), 먹고 싶어 (*meokgo sipeo*) is a combination of two verbs, 먹다 ("to eat") and 싶다 ("to want"). It's very handy to remember this as a set phrase. You can add whatever you want to eat (the object) right in front of this phrase. Depending on the intonation of the entire sentence, it could be either a statement (plain) or a question (rising).

In Today's Dialogue

---

1. 지은: 햄버거 먹고 싶어.
   jieun: haembeogeo meokgo sipeo.
   Jieun: "I want to eat a hamburger."

2. 동희: 햄버거 먹고 싶어? 나 삼겹살 먹고 싶어!
   donghui: haembeogo meokgo sipeo? na samgyeopsal meokgo sipeo!
   Donghui: "You want to eat a hamburger? I want to eat samgyeopsal!"

☞ Remember ☜

Adding -요 (*-yo*) at the end of the sentence can make the sentence more polite.

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
밥 먹고 싶어.	*bap meokgo sipeo.*	"I want to eat rice."
아이스크림 먹고 싶어.	*aiseukeurim meokgo sipeo.*	"I want to eat ice cream."
더 먹고 싶어요.	*deo meokgo sipeoyo.*	"I want to eat more."

뭐 먹고 싶어요?	*mwo meokgo sipeoyo?*	"What do you want to eat?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Samgyeopsal

삼겹살 (*samgyeopsal*) is a variety of Korean barbecue. People often eaten it at 회식 (*hoesik*), which is "company dinners." Lettuce leaves, perilla leaves, and a variety of other foods often accompany it. Typically, it is grilled on the table (either for the customers or by the customers) the customers sit at. Soju often accompanies 삼겹살 (*samgyeopsal*). People eat this food during special occasions.

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #15
The Korean Sights are Prettier Than Anywhere Else!

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2 Korean Hangul
2 Romanization
2 English
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#15

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INTRODUCTION

수연 (suyeon) and 미연 (miyeon) are sisters and they are arguing over who's prettier, when their dad intervenes...

KOREAN HANGUL

1. 수연: 내가 더 예뻐.
2. 미연: 아니. 내가 더 예뻐!
3. 수연: 아니. 내가 더 예뻐!! 내가! 내가!
4. 아빠: 수연아, 미연아! 너희 쌍둥이야!!

ROMANIZATION

1. SUYEON: nae-ga deo yeppeo.
2. MIYEON: ani. nae-ga deo yeppeo.
3. SUYEON: ani. nae-ga deo yeppeo. nae-ga! nae-ga!
4. APPA: suyeon-a, miyeon-a! neohi ssangdungi-ya!!

ENGLISH

1. SUYEON: I'm prettier.
2. MIYEON: No, I'm prettier.

CONT'D OVER

3. SUYEON: No, I'm prettier! I am! I am!

4. FATHER: Suyeon, Miyeon! You're twins!!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialogue between 수연 and 미연 in the standard politeness level)

2. 수연: 제가 더 예뻐요.

3. 미연: 아니요. 제가 더 예뻐요!

4. 수연: 아니요. 제가 더 예뻐요!! 제가요! 제가요!!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
더	deo	more	adjective
아니	ani	No. (intimate)	expression
예뻐	yeppeo	It's pretty. (intimate)	
너희	neohui	you (plural - intimate)	
쌍둥이	ssandung-i	twins	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

한국이 더 비싸요. hangugi deo bissaeyo. "Korea is more expensive."	아니, 나 아니야. ani, na aniya. "No, it's not me."

우와! 진짜 예뻐! uwa! jinjja yeppeo! "Wow. It's really pretty!"	너희 이리 와. "You come here."

주희랑 수희는 쌍둥이이에요.
juhuirang suhuineun ssangdung-iiyeyo.

"Juhui and Suhui are twins."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Comparisons, "Pretty," and the Plural "You"
내가 더 예뻐.
"I'm prettier."

더 (*deo*) is the equivalent of the English word "more" and we use it to express comparison and contrast. Unlike in English where we modified some words with the word "more" and some words change their endings such as with -er or -ier, in Korean you can just put 더 (*deo*) in front of an adjective or an adverb.

In This Dialogue

---

1. 수연: 내가 더 예뻐.
   nae-ga deo yeppeo.
   Suyeon: "I'm prettier."

2. 미연: 아니. 내가 더 예뻐!
   ani. nae-ga deo yeppeo.
   Miyeon: "No. I'm prettier."

3. 수연: 아니. 내가 더 예뻐!! 내가! 내가!
   ani. nae-ga deo yeppeo. nae-ga nae-ga.
   Suyeon: "No. I'm prettier! I am! I am!"

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
딸기가 더 맛있어요.	*ttalgi-ga deo masisseoyo.*	"Strawberry is more delicious."
내 핸드폰이 더 비싸.	*nae handeupon-i deo bissa.*	"My cellular phone is more expensive."
내가 더 똑똑해.	*nae-ga deo ttokttokhae.*	"I am smarter."
내 차가 더 빨라.	*nae cha-ga deo ppalla.*	"My car is faster."
니가 더 이상해.	*ni-ga deo isanghae.*	"You're weirder."

- 예뻐
"Pretty"

예뻐 (*yeppeo*) comes from the descriptive verb 예쁘다 (*yeppeuda*) meaning, "to be pretty." 예뻐 (*yeppeo*) is in the intimate politeness level. You can add -요 (*-yo*) to the end of this verb to make it more polite.

In This Dialogue

1. 수연: 내가 더 예뻐.
   nae-ga deo yeppeo.
   Suyeon: "I'm prettier."

2. 미연: 아니. 내가 더 예뻐!
   ani. nae-ga deo yeppeo.
   Miyeon: "No, I'm prettier."

3. 수연: 아니. 내가 더 예뻐!! 내가! 내가!
ani. nae-ga deo yeppeo. nae-ga nae-ga.
Suyeon: "No, I'm prettier! I am! I am!"

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
난 이 세상에서 제일 예뻐.	*nan i sesang-eseo jeil yeppeo.*	"I am the prettiest in this world."
이효리 너무 예뻐.	*ihyori neomu yeppeo.*	"Ihyori is really pretty."
우리 언니 너무 예뻐.	*uri eonni neomu yeppeo.*	"My sister is really pretty."
방이 너무 예뻐요!	*bang-i neomu yeppeoyo!*	"The room is really pretty!"
누가 더 예뻐?	*nuga deo yeppeo?*	"Who's prettier?"

- 너희(들)
"You" (plural)

너희 (*neohui*) means "you" (plural) and is considered casual language. We often attach the plural suffix 들 (*deul*) to it. Note that it's not 너들 (*neodeul*) but 너희 (*neohui*) or 너희들 (*neohuideul*). The words 너네 (*neone*) and 너네들 (*neonedeul*) are interchangeable with 너희 (*neohui*) and 너희들 (*neohuideul*), but 너네 (*neone*) and 너네들 (*neonedeul*) are considered more conversational.

In This Dialogue

1. 아빠: 수연아, 미연아! 너희 쌍둥이야!!
   suyeon-a, miyeon-a! neohi ssangdungi-ya!
   Father: "Suyeon, Miyeon! You're twins!!"

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
너희들 어디 가?	*neohui-deul eodiga?*	"Where are you going?"
너희 방학이야?	*neohui banghak-iya?*	"Are you on summer vacation?"
너희도 올래?	*neohui-do ollae?*	"Do you want to come, too?"
너네 여기서 뭐 해?	*neone yeogiseo mwo hae?*	"What are you doing here?"
너네들 너무 시끄러워.	*neonedeul neomu sikkeureowo.*	"You are too noisy."

(1) 더
(2) 예뻐
(3) 너희
(4) 쌍둥이

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Korean Names

In many Korean families, siblings will share a common syllable, or a common trait in their names (this is not exclusive to twins). Korean names typically have three syllables, with the family name being one syllable and the given name being two syllables. Given names will

often share one syllable (with the same Chinese character behind that syllable). This is common with siblings of the same gender, but can also apply to siblings of different genders.

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #16 Does Everyone in Korea Speak too Fast for You??

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4 Grammar
8 Cultural Insight

#16

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INTRODUCTION

This conversation takes place in an elementary school English class. The teacher is showing the students some English news.

KOREAN HANGUL

1. 선생님: (영어 수업 시간) 여러분, 영어 뉴스예요.
2. 학생1: 선생님, 너무 빨라요!
3. 학생2: 선생님! 너무 느려요!
4. 학생3: 아... 너무 지루해요!!

ROMANIZATION

1. SEONSAENGNIM: yeoreobun, yeongeo nyuseo-yeyo.
2. HAKSAENG 1: seonsaengnim, neomu ppallayo!
3. HAKSAENG 2: seonsaengnim, neomu neuryeoyo!
4. HAKSAENG 3: a... neomu jiruhaeyo!!!

ENGLISH

1. TEACHER: (in an English class) Everyone, this is some English news.
2. STUDENT 1: Teacher, it's too fast!!

CONT'D OVER

3. STUDENT 2: Teacher, it's too slow!!

4. STUDENT 3: Ah...it's too boring!!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
여러분	yeoreobun	everyone, everybody	
너무	neomu	very, very much so	
지루해요	jiruhaeyo	It's boring. (standard)	
빨라요	ppallayo	It's fast. (standard)	
선생님	seonsaengnim	teacher	noun
영어	yeongeo	English	noun
뉴스	nyuseu	news	noun
느려요	neuryeoyo	It's slow. (standard)	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

여러분 저를 따라 말하세요. yereobun jeoreul ttara malgaseyo "Everybody repeat after me."	거실이 너무 좁아요. geosiri neomu jobayo. "The living room is too small."
가방이 너무 무거워요. gabangi neomu mugeowoyo. "The bag is too heavy."	학교는 지루해요. "School is boring."

노홍철은 말이 너무 빨라요. "Nohongcheol speaks fast."	그는 대학교 영어 선생님이다. geuneun daehakgyo yeongeo seonsaengnimida. "He is an English teacher at the college."
그 선생님은 훌륭해요! geu seonsaengnimeun hullyunghaeyo! "The teacher is great!"	선생님은 칠판에 글씨를 씁니다. seonsaengnimeun chilpane geulssireul sseumnida. "The teacher writes on the blackboard."
선생님이 되고 싶어요. seonsaengnim-i doego sipeoyo. "I want to be a teacher."	영어 발음이 좋아요. yeongeo bareumi joayo. "Your English pronunciation is good."
영어 몰라요. yeongeo mollayo. "I don't know English."	이 버스는 너무 느려요. i beoseuneun neomu neuryeoyo. "This bus is too slow."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Describing Something as Excessive in Korean: "Too" - 너무
선생님, 너무 빨라요!
"Teacher, it's too fast!!"

너무 (*neomu*) is an adverb we use to describe something as excessive. When this is the case, we translate it as "too" or "overly." At times, we use it as an intensifier. When that is the case, we translate it as "very," "extremely," or "so."

In This Dialogue

---

1. 학생1: 선생님, 너무 빨라요!
   seonsaengnim, neomu ppallayo!
   Student 1: "Teacher, it's too fast!!"

2. 학생2: 선생님! 너무 느려요!
   seonsaengnim, neomu neuryeoyo!
   Student 2: "Teacher, it's too slow!!"

3. 학생3: 아... 너무 지루해요!!
   a... neomu jiruhaeyo!!!
   Student 3: "Ah...it's too boring!!"

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanization*	"English"
나는 너무 예뻐요.	*na-neun neomu yeppeoyo.*	"I am so pretty."
여름은 너무 더워요.	*yeoreum-eun neomu deowoyo.*	Summer is too hot.
숙제는 너무 짜증나요.	*sukjeo-neun neomu jjajjeungnayo.*	Homework is so annoying.
안 돼. 너무 늦었어.	*an dwae. neomu neujeosseo.*	No. It's too late.
너무 걱정하지 마.	*neomu geokjeonghaji ma.*	Don't worry too much.

빨라요
"Fast"

빨라요 (*pallayo*) means "fast" and is in the standard politeness level. We can use this in

situations that call for polite language. This comes from the verb 빠르다 (*ppareuda*) meaning "to be fast."

In This Dialogue

---

1. 학생1: 선생님, 너무 빨라요!
   seonsaengnim, neomu ppallayo!
   Student 1: "Teacher, it's too fast!!"

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanization*	"English"
비행기는 빨라요.	*bihaenggi-neun ppallayo.*	"The airplane is fast."
우리 집 인터넷은 빨라요.	*uri jip inteoneos-eun ppallayo.*	"The Internet connection in my house is fast."
저는 걸음이 빨라요.	*jeo-neun georeum-i ppallayo.*	"I walk fast." (literally, "my walking is fast.")
우리 선생님은 말이 빨라요.	*uri seonsaengnim-eun mar-i ppallayo.*	"Our teacher talks fast." (literally, "our teacher's talking is fast.")
너무 빨라요. 천천히 하세요.	*neomu ppallayo. cheoncheonhi haseyo.*	"It's too fast. Please do it slowly."

느려요
"Slow"

느려요 (*neuryeoyo*) means "slow" and is in the standard politeness level. We can use this in

situations that call for polite language. This comes from the verb 느리다 (*neurida*) meaning "to be slow."

In This Dialogue

---

1. 학생2: 선생님! 너무 느려요!
   haeksaeng 2: seonsaengnim, neomu neuryeoyo!
   Student 2: "Teacher, it's too slow!!"

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanization*	"English"
이 버스는 너무 느려요.	*i buseu-neun neomu neuryeoyo.*	"This bus is too slow."
거북이는 너무 느려요.	*geobugi-neun neomu neuryeoyo.*	"The turtle is too slow."
제 컴퓨터는 느려요.	*je keopyuteo-neun neuryeoyo.*	"My computer is slow."
배달이 왜 이렇게 느려요?	*baedal-i wae ireotke neuryeoyo?*	"Why is the delivery so late?"
저는 달리기가 느려요.	*jeo-neun dalligi-ga neuryeoyo.*	"I can't run fast." (literally, "my running is slow.")

지루해요
"Boring"

지루해요 (*jiruhaeyo*) means "boring" and is in the standard politeness level. We can use this in

situations that call for polite language. This comes from the verb 지루하다 (*jiruhada*) meaning "to be boring." Note that this can also mean, "bored" when the subject is a person. You can tell from the context whether it means that the person is "boring" or "bored."

In This Dialogue

---

1. 학생3: 아... 너무 지루해요!!
   a... neomu jiruhaeyo!!!
   Student 3: "Ah...it's too boring!!"

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanization*	"English"
학교 수업은 지루해요.	*hakgyo sueop-eun jiruhaeyo.*	"School class is boring."
이 영화는 지루해요.	*i yeonghwa-neun jiruhaeyo.*	"This movie is boring."
수학 공부는 지루해요.	*suhak gongbu-neun jiruhaeyo.*	"Studying math is boring."
지루해요. 놀고 싶어요.	*jiruhaeyo. nolgo sipeoyo.*	"I'm bored. I want to play."
저는 월요일에는 항상 지루해요.	*jeo-neun wolyoil-eneun hangsang jiruhaeyo.*	"I'm always bored on Mondays."

no informal/formal for this lesson :-)

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Korean Teachers' Names

Korean students call their teachers, "Teacher" (선생님 - *seonsaengnim*) instead of by their names. In Korean society, we generally refer to people who have a title by that title. The teacher's names are not included when we speak with them. We simply refer to all teachers as "teacher" in Korea.

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #17
Why Does She Cry for No Reason in Korea?

CONTENTS

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

17

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 성은: (울음 소리) 흑흑흑
2. 경수: 성은... 왜 울어?
3. 성은: 그냥...
4. 경수: 그냥?
5. 성은: (웃음 소리) 하하하하
6. 경수: 성은... 왜 웃어?
7. 성은: 그냥...
8. 경수: 성은... 왜 그래?

ROMANIZATION

1. SEONGEUN: (sobbing)
2. GYEONGSU: seongeun... wae ureo?
3. SEONGEUN: geunyang...
4. GYEONGSU: geunyang?
5. SEONGEUN: (laughing) hahahaha!
6. GYEONGSU: seongeun... wae useo?

CONT'D OVER

7. SEONGEUN: geunyang...

8. GYEONGSU: seongeun-a... wae geurae?

ENGLISH

1. SEONGEUN: (sobbing)

2. GYEONGSU: Seongeun...why are you crying?

3. SEONGEUN: No reason...

4. GYEONGSU: No reason?

5. SEONGEUN: (laughing) Hahahaha!

6. GYEONGSU: Seongeun...why are you laughing?

7. SEONGEUN: No reason...

8. GYEONGSU: Seongeun...what's wrong with you?

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog in the standard politeness level)

2. 성은: (울음 소리) 흑흑흑

3. 경수: 성은 씨... 왜 울어요?

CONT'D OVER

4. 성은: 그냥요…

5. 경수: 그냥요?

6. 성은: (웃음 소리) 하하하하

7. 경수: 성은 씨… 왜 웃어요?

8. 성은: 그냥요…

9. 경수: 성은 씨… 왜 그래요?

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
울어	ureo	I cry. You cry. (intimate)	
그냥	geunyang	just	
웃어	useo	I laugh. You laugh. (intimate)	
왜	wae	why	expression, adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

울지 마! ulji ma! "Don't cry."	그냥 가자. geunyang gaja. "Let's just go."
그냥 다 버려. geunyang da beoryeo. "Just throw away everything."	어제 영화를 보고 울었어. "Yesterday, I cried after watching a movie."

왜 아직도 저한테 존댓말 쓰세요? wae ajiktto jeohante jondaenmal sseuseyo? "Why are you still using polite language to me?"	왜 한국어를 공부하세요? wae hangugeoreul gongbuhaseyo? "Why are you studying Korean?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Asking "Why" and Saying "No reason" in Korean:
성은... 왜 울어?
"Seongeun...why are you crying?"

왜 (*wae*) is a question word that we use to ask someone for an explanation. It is equivalent to the word "why" in English. 왜 (*wae*) is not limited to questions. We can also use it in sentences to provide clarification.

In This Dialogue

---

1. 경수: 성은... 왜 울어?
   seongeun... wae ureo?
   Gyeongsu: "Seongeun...why are you crying?"

2. 경수: 성은... 왜 웃어?
   seongeun... wae useo?
   Gyeongsu: "Seongeun...why are you laughing?"

3. 경수: 성은... 왜 그래?
   seongeun-a... wae geurae?
   Gyeongsu: "Seongeun...what's wrong with you?"

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanization*	"English"
왜 전화 안 했어?	*wae jeonhwa an haesseo?*	"Why didn't you call?"

왜 안 가?	*wae an ga?*	"Why aren't you going?"
왜 나를 미워해?	*wae na-reul miwohae?*	"Why do you hate me?"
왜 전화했어?	*wae jeonhwahaesseo?*	"Why did you call me?"
왜 또?	*wae tto?*	"What again now?"

그냥
"Just...no reason"

그냥 (*geunyang*) is a word that we often translate as "just" in English. We use it to convey, "as it is," or "no specific reason."

In This Dialogue

---

1. 성은: 그냥...
   geunyang...
   Seongeun: "No reason..."

2. 경수: 그냥?
   geunyang
   Gyeongsu: "No reason?"

3. 성은: 그냥...
   geunyang...
   Seongeun: "No reason..."

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanization*	"English"
그냥 전화했어.	*geunyang jeonhwahaesseo.*	"I just called you for no reason." ("Just checking.")

오늘 왜 학교 안 왔어? 그냥.	**Question***: oneul wae hakgyo an wasseo?* **Answer***: geunyang.*	**Question:** "Why didn't you come to school today?" **Answer:** "Just because."
그냥 싫어.	*geunyang sireo.*	"I just don't like it."
노크 하지 마. 그냥 들어와.	*nokeu haji ma. geunyang deureowa.*	"Don't knock. Just come in."
그냥 집에 가자.	*geunyang jip-e gaja.*	"Let's just go home."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Crying and Sobbing in Korean

We often express the sound of sobbing (흐느끼다 - *heuneukkida,* "to sob") in written Korean with the words 흑흑흑... (*heukheukheuk*...). We often describe the sound of crying (울다 - *ulda*, "to cry") in written Korean as 엉엉엉... (*eongeongeong*...).

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #18 What Kind of Places Do You Like to Visit in Korea?

CONTENTS

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

#18

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 영미: 책 읽어요?
2. 진호: 네. 많이 읽어요.
3. 영미: 우와... 무슨 책 읽어요?
4. 진호: 만화책 많이 읽어요.
5. 영미: (침묵) ...
6. 진호: 왜... 왜요?

ROMANIZATION

1. YEONGMI: chaek ilgeoyo?
2. JINHO: ne. mani ilgeoyo.
3. YEONGMI: uwa... museun chaek ilgeoyo?
4. JINHO: manhwachaek mani ilgeoyo.
5. YEONGMI: ...
6. JINHO: wae... wae-yo?

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. YEONGMI: Do you read books?

2. JINHO: Yes, I read a lot.

3. YEONGMI: What kinds of books do you read?

4. JINHO: I read a lot of comic books.

5. YEONGMI: (silent)...

6. JINHO: Wh...why?

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog in the formal politeness level)

2. 영미: 책 읽습니까?

3. 진호: 네. 많이 읽습니다.

4. 영미: 우와... 무슨 책 읽습니까?

5. 진호: 만화책 많이 읽습니다.

6. 영미: (침묵) ...

7. 진호: 왜... 왜 그러십니까?

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
왜	wae	why
책	chaek	book
많이	mani	very, a lot
만화책	manhwachaek	comic book
무슨	museun	what, what kind of
우와	uwa	Wow
읽어요	ilgeoyo	I read. (standard)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

왜 아직도 저한테 존댓말 쓰세요? wae ajikdo jeo-hante jondaetmal sseuseyo? "Why are you still using polite language to me?"	왜 한국어를 공부하세요? wae hangugeo-reul gongbuhaseyo? "Why are you studying Korean?"
서점에서 주로 어떤 책을 사요? seojeom-eseo juro eotteon chaegeul sayo? "What kind of books do you usually buy in a bookstore?"	고추장을 너무 많이 넣으면 매워요. go-chu-jang-eul neo-mu ma-ni neo-eu-myeon mae-wo-yo. "If you put in too much red pepper paste, it will be spicy."
많이 배웠어요. mani baewosseoyo. "I learned a lot."	만화책은 너무 재밌어. "Comic books are really fun."
무슨 드라마 봐? museun deurama bwa? "What kind of drama are you watching?"	우와! 정말 빠르다! uwa! jeongmal ppareuda! "Wow. That's so fast!"

오늘의 운세를 읽어요.

"I read my daily horoscope."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Saying "a lot," and "read," and Asking "what kind of" in Korean

네 많이 읽어요.

"I read a lot"

많이 (*mani*) is an adverb and we use it to describe actions that are done "many" times or "a lot." We also use it as an intensifier for descriptions to say that the subject is "very" (description). As with any adverb, we place this in front of verbs.

Construction

많이 **(*mani*) + Verb**

Korean	*Romanization*	"English"
많이 읽어요.	*mani ilgeoyo.*	"Read a lot."
많이 자요.	*mani jayo.*	"Sleep a lot."
많이 있어요.	*mani isseoyo.*	"There are a lot."
많이 바빠요.	*mani bappayo.*	"Very busy." (literally, "many busy")

In This Dialogue

---

1. 진호: 네. 많이 읽어요.
   ne. mani ilgeoyo.
   Jinho: "Yes, I read a lot."

2. 진호: 만화책 많이 읽어요.
   manhwachaek mani ilgeoyo.
   Jinho: "I read comic books."

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanization*	"English"
저는 밥을 많이 먹어요.	*jeo-neun bap-eul mani meogeoyo.*	"I eat a lot."
저는 여행을 많이 해요.	*jeo-neun yeohaeng-eul mani haeyo.*	"I travel a lot."
우리 아빠는 일을 많이 해요.	*uri appa-neun il-eul mani haeyo.*	"My dad works a lot."
비가 많이 와요.	*bi-ga mani wayo.*	"It's raining heavily."
많이 주세요.	*mani juseyo.*	"Please give me a lot."

읽어요
"Read"

읽어요 (*ilgeoyo*) means "read" and comes from the verb 읽다 (*ilkda*). 읽어요 (*ilgeoyo*) is conjugated in the standard politeness level and we can use it in polite situations. 읽어 (*ilgeo*) is the word in the intimate politeness level and we can use it in casual conversation with closer friends.

To ask if someone reads, we can use the word 읽어요? (*ilgeoyo*) by itself with a rising intonation. Literally, it means, "read?" but is understood as "do you read?" With a dropping intonation, we can use it as a statement. The subject of the sentence is understood.

In This Dialogue

Korean	*Romanization*	"English"
영미: 책 읽어요?	*chaek ilgeoyo?*	Yeongmi: "Do you read books?"
진호: 네. 많이 읽어요.	*ne. mani ilgeoyo.*	Jinho: "Yes, I read a lot."
영미: 우와... 무슨 책 읽어요?	*uwa... museun chaek ilgeoyo?*	Yeongmi: "What kinds of books do you read?"
진호: 만화책 많이 읽어요.	*manhwachaek mani ilgeoyo.*	Jinho: "I read comic books."

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanization*	"English"
패션 잡지 많이 읽어요.	*japji mani ilgeoyo.*	"I read a lot of fashion magazines."
아침마다 신문을 읽어요.	*achim-mada sinmun-eul ilgeoyo.*	"I read the newspaper every morning."
친구한테서 온 편지를 읽어요.	*chingu-hanteseo on pyeonji-reul ilgeoyo*	"I read the letter that came from my friend."
저는 책을 안 읽어요.	*jeo-neun chaeg-eul an ilgeoyo.*	"I don't read books."

무슨

"What Kind of..."

무슨 (*museun*) is a question word we use to specify and inquire about details. We translate it as "what kind of?" Typically, a noun follows it. The noun that follows the question word 무슨 (*museun*) is what the speaker wishes to specify.

In This Dialogue

---

1. 영미: 우와... 무슨 책 읽어요?
   uwa... museun chaek-eul ilgeoyo?
   Yeongmi: "What kinds of books do you read?"

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanization*	"English"
지연 씨는 무슨 음식 좋아해요?	*jiyeonssi-neun museun eumsik joahaeyo?*	"Jiyeon, what kind of food do you like?"
아빠는 무슨 스포츠 좋아해?	*appa-neun museun seupocheu joahae?*	"Dad, what kinds of sports do you like?"
승현아, 너는 무슨 과목이 제일 싫어?	*Seunghyon-a, neo-neun museun gwamog-i jeil sireo?*	"Seunghyeon, what kind of subjects do you hate the most?"
오늘 무슨 요일이에요?	*oneul musun yoil-ieyo?*	"What day is it today?"
이거 무슨 맛이에요?	*igeo museun mas-ieyo?*	"What flavor is this?"

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #19
Don't Sleep All Day, But Shop and Go Sightseeing in Korea!

CONTENTS

2 Korean Hangul
2 Romanization
2 English
3 Alternative Transcript
3 Vocabulary
4 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar

#19

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 민지: (옷 가게에서) 빨간색 티셔츠 주세요.
2. 점원: 여기요.
3. 민지: 노란색 말고, 빨간색 주세요.
4. 점원: 아, 여기요.
5. 민지: 아, 파란색 말고, 빨간색!!

ROMANIZATION

1. MINJI: ppalgansaek tisyeocheu juseyo.
2. JEOMWON: yeogiyo.
3. MINJI: noransaek malgo, ppalgansaek juseyo.
4. JEOMWON: a, yeogiyo.
5. MINJI: a, paransaek malgo, ppalgansaek!!

ENGLISH

1. MINJI: (at a clothing store) Please give me a red T-shirt.
2. SHOP CLERK: Here.

CONT'D OVER

3. MINJI: Not yellow; give me red.

4. SHOP CLERK: Ah, here.

5. MINJI: Ah...not blue, red!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog in the intimate politeness level)

2. 민지: 빨간색 티셔츠 줘.

3. 점원: 여기.

4. 민지: 노란색 말고, 빨간색 줘.

5. 점원: 아, 여기.

6. 민지: 아, 파란색 말고, 빨간색!!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
빨간색	ppalgansaek	red
여기	yeo-gi	here, this place
노란색	noransaek	yellow
파란색	paransaek	blue
주세요	juseyo	Please give me... (standard)

말고	malgo	not... but...
티셔츠	tisyeocheu	T-shirt

SAMPLE SENTENCES

빨간 불이야! ppalgan buriya! "It's a red light!"	나 여기 있어. Na yeogi isseo. "I'm over here."
노란색으로 칠했어요. noransaek-euro chilhaesseoyo. "I painted it in yellow."	파란색 버튼 보여요? paransaek beoteun boyeoyo? "Do you see a blue button?"
물 주세요. mul juseyo. "Please give me water."	사과 말고 딸기가 좋아요. sagwa malgo ttalgi-ga joayo "I like strawberry not apple."
티셔츠가 너무 작아요. tisyeocheu-ga neomu jagayo. "This T-shirt is too small."	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Saying "Not That One, But This One," and Color Names

노란색 말고, 빨간색 주세요.

"Not yellow; give me red."

말고 (*malgo*) is an expression that you can use to negate one thing and emphasize the other, telling another person that what you meant is different from what the other person is saying or making it clear which one to choose over the other(s). We use 말고 almost as an independent

word but it actually comes from the verb 말다 (*malda*) meaning "to stop doing something" or "to give up doing something," which we use in sentences patterns such as "Let's not go," or "Let's not do it."

Construction

Construction

I. Noun + 말고

A 말고 B = "Not A but B"

For example:

1. 이거 말고 저거
   "Not this one but that one."

2. 너 말고 나
   "Not you but me."

3. 오늘 말고 내일
   "Not today but tomorrow."

II. Verb Stem + -지 + 말고

For example:

1. 놀지 말고 공부해.
   "Don't play but study."
   놀다 ("to play") + 공부하다 ("to study")

2. 여기 오지 말고, 저기로 가.
   "Don't come here but go over there."
   - 여기 ("here") + 오다 ("to come") + 저기 ("there") + 가다 ("to go")

In This Dialogue

In This Dialogue

1. 민지: 노란색 말고, 빨간색 주세요.
   minji: noransaek malgo, ppalgansaek juseyo.
   Minji: "Not yellow, give me red."

2. 민지: 아, 파란색 말고, 빨간색!!
   minji: a, paransaek malgo, ppalgansaek!!
   Minji: "Ah...not blue, red!"

Remember

Remember

More Examples

More Examples

Korean	*Romanization*	"English"
오늘 말고 내일 오세요.	*oneul malgo naeil oseyo.*	"Please come tomorrow, not today."
야구 말고 농구 하자.	*yagu malgo nonggu haja.*	"Let's play basketball, not baseball."
아이스크림 말고, 맥주 주세요.	*aiseukeurim malgo maekju juseyo.*	"Please give me beer, not ice cream."
춤추지 말고, 노래 불러.	*chumchuji malgo, norae bulleo.*	"Don't dance, but sing."
일 얘기 말고 다른 얘기 하자.	*il yaegi malgo dareun yaegi haja.*	"Let's not talk about work, but let's talk about something different."

색깔

Colors in Korean

색깔

Colors in Korean

The first way is to use the names for the colors without using the word 색깔 (*saek kkal*) or 색 (*saek*), both of which mean "color" in Korean.

The second way is to use the adjective forms of the color names and add 색깔 or 색 at the end of them.

The two ways of saying the color names are equally common, but remember that you need to use the adjective form of the color name to modify another noun.

Color Names in Korean

Korean	*Romanization*	"English"	Adjective	Adjective + 색(깔)	Descriptive Verb
빨강	*ppalgang*	"red"	빨간	빨간 색(깔)	빨갛다
파랑	*parang*	"blue"	파란	파란 색(깔)	파랗다
노랑	*norang*	"yellow"	노란	노란 색(깔)	노랗다
검정	*geomjeong*	"black"	검은	검은 색(깔)	검다
하양	*hayang*	"white"	하얀	하얀 색(깔)	하얗다
초록	*chorok*	"green"	초록색	초록색(깔)	초록색이다
보라	*bora*	"purple"	보라색	보라색(깔)	보라색이다
갈색	*galsaek*	"brown"	갈색	갈색	갈색이다
회색	*hoesaek*	"gray"	회색	회색	회색이다

** **Note:** 초록, 보라, 갈색, and 회색 don't have a separate "adjective" form.

More Examples

More Examples

Korean	*Romanization*	"English"

하얀 티셔츠 주세요.	*hayan tisyeocheu juseyo.*	Please give me a white T-shirt.
저는 하얀색이 좋아요.	*jeo-neun hayansaeg-i joayo.*	I like the white color.
자동차를 파랑으로 칠했어요.	*jadongcha-reul parang-euro chilhaesseoyo.*	"I painted the car blue."
파란 모자를 샀어요.	*paran moja-reul sasseoyo.*	"I bought a blue cap."

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #20 Of Course! We Can Do That in Korea!

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 영희: 요리 할 수 있어?
2. 민수: 당연하지! (요리하는 소리)
3. 영희: 운전... 할 수 있어?
4. 민수: 당연하지! (자동차 달리는 소리)
5. 영희: 영어 할 수 있어?
6. 민수: .... (침묵)

PRONUNCIATION TIPS

[할 수] is often pronounced as [할 쑤].

ROMANIZATION

1. YEONGHI: yori hal su isseo?
2. MINSU: dangyeonhaji!
3. YEONGHI: unjeon... hal su isseo?
4. MINSU: dangyeonhaji!
5. YEONGHI: yeongeo hal su isseo?

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. YEONGHI: Can you cook?

2. MINSU: Of course!

3. (cooking sound)

4. YEONGHI: Can you...drive?

5. MINSU: Of course!

6. (driving sound)

7. YEONGHI: Can you speak English?

8. MINSU: ...(silent)

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog between 영희 and 민수 in the standard politeness level)

2. 영희: 민수 씨... 요리 할 수 있어요?

3. 민수: 당연하죠!

4. 영희: 운전... 할 수 있어요?

5. 민수: 당연하죠!

6. 영희: 영어 할 수 있어요?

CONT'D OVER

7. 민수: .... (침묵)

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
운전	unjeon	driving
영어	yeong-eo	English (language)
당연하지	dangyeonhaji	of course, for sure (informal)
할 수 있어	halsuisseo	I can. You can. (intimate)
너	neo	you (intimate)
요리	yori	cooking, dish, cuisine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

운전 할 줄 아세요?
unjeon hal jul aseyo?

"Do you know how to drive?"

영어는 너무 어려워요.
Yeong-eo-neun neo-mu eo-ryeo-wo-yo.

"English is too hard."

당연히 사랑하지!
Dangyeonhi sarang-haji!

"Of course, I love you!"

나 한국어 할 수 있어.
na hangugeo hal su isseo

"I can speak Korean."

너를 싫어한다.

"I dislike you."

너는 진정한 프로야.
neo-neun jinjeong-han peuro-ya.

"You're a true professional."

우리 엄마 요리가 최고야.
uri eomma yori-ga choigo-ya.

"My mom's cooking is the best."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Saying "I Can Do (something)," and "of course"

민수 씨**...** 요리 할 수 있어요**?**

"Can you cook?"

할 수 있어 (*hal su isseo*) is the intimate politeness form of 할 수 있다 (*hal su itta*). To be more polite, you can add -요 (*yo*) at the end and say 할 수 있어요 when you are talking to someone older than you or to someone whom you need to show respect. We can break 할 수 있다 down into three parts: 할 + 수 + 있다. It literally means, "do" + "possibility" + "there is," but we translate it as "can do" or "be able to do" so it is best to know it as a set phrase. The opposite of 할 수 있다 is 할 수 없다 (*hal su eopda*), with only the last verb changing from 있다 to 없다, which literally means, "there isn't" or "do not exist."

Construction

Construction

In This Dialogue

In This Dialogue

1. 영희: 요리 할 수 있어?
   yeonghi: yori hal su isseo?
   Yeonghi: "Can you cook?"

2. 영희: 운전... 할 수 있어?
   *yeonghi: unjeon... hal s*u isseo?
   Yeonghi: "Can you...drive?"

3. 영희: 영어 할 수 있어?
   *yeonghi: yeongeo hal su iss*eo?
   Yeonghi: "Can you speak English?"

More Examples

More Examples

Korean	*Romanization*	"English"
뭐 할 수 있어요?	*mwo hal su isseoyo?*	"What can you do?"

이 게임 할 수 있어요?	*i geim hal su isseoyo?*	"Can you play this game?"
오늘 데이트 할 수 있어?	*oneul deiteu hal su isseo?*	"Can we go on a date today?"
준비 할 수 있어요?	*junbi hal su isseoyo?*	"Can you prepare?"
언제 할 수 있어요?	*eonje hal su isseoyo?*	"When can you do it?"

☞ **Remember** ☜

☞ **Remember** ☜

당연하지**!**

"Of course!"

당연하지**!**

"Of course!"

☞ **Remember** ☜

☞ **Remember** ☜

1. 물론이지!
   mullon-iji!
   "Of course! Sure!"

2. 당연한 거 아냐?
   dangyeonghan geo anya?
   "Isn't that a matter of course?"

3. 그렇고 말고!
   geureoko malgo!
   "That's for sure!"

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #21 Discussing the Weather: Cool Down This summer in Korea!

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 경민: 아… 더워! 더워! 아이스크림!
2. 민정: 아… 추워…
3. 경민: 추워?
4. 민정: 추워… 커피…

ROMANIZATION

1. GYEONGMIN: a... deowo! deowo! aiseukeurim!
2. MINJEONG: a... chuwo...
3. GYEONGMIN: chuwo?
4. MINJEONG: chuwo... keopi...

ENGLISH

1. GYEONGMIN: Ah...it's hot! It's hot! Ice cream!
2. MINJEONG: I'm cold...
3. GYEONGMIN: Cold?
4. MINJEONG: It's cold...coffee.

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

CONT'D OVER

1. (the dialog between 경민 and 민정 in standard politeness level)
2. 경민: 아... 더워요! 더워요! 아이스크림!
3. 민정: 아... 추워요...
4. 경민: 추워요?
5. 민정: 추워요... 커피요...

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
더워	deowo	it's hot
아이스크림	aiseukeurim	ice cream
에어컨	e-eokeon	air conditioning, air conditioner
커피	keopi	coffee
추워	chuwo	It's cold. / I'm cold. (intimate)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

한국의 여름은 너무 더워요. "Summer in Korea is very hot."	아이스크림을 만들 수 있어요? aiseukeurimeul mandeul su isseoyo? "Can you make ice cream?"
에어컨 켤까요? e-eokeon kyeolkkayo? "Do you want me to turn on the air conditioner?"	요즘 커피를 너무 많이 마셨어. "I've had too much coffee these days."

커피 정말 좋아해요. keopi jeongmal joahaeyo. "I really like coffee."	오늘 추워. "It's cold today."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Temperature: "It's Hot" 더워 or "It's Cold" 추워
아... 더워! 더워!
"Ah...it's hot! It's hot!"

더워 (*deowo*) means, "to be hot" as in temperature or weather. 더워 is in the intimate politeness level and comes from the verb 덥다 (*deopda*), which means "to be hot." You can add -요 (*yo*) and say 더워요 to be more polite. This is different from 뜨거워 (*tteugeowo*), which also means to be "hot to the touch." So, for example, you can say 더워 about the weather and 뜨거워 about a hot bowl of rice.

You can say 더워 as is to mean that "it's hot" or that "you're feeling hot," but you can also add words to say what it is that's hot or what place it is that's hot.

For example:

1. 날씨가 더워.
   nalssi-ga deowo.
   "The weather is hot."

2. 여기 너무 더워!
   yeogi neomu deowo!
   "It's too hot here."

In This Dialogue

---

1. 경민: 아... 더워! 더워! 아이스크림!
gyeongmin: a... deowo! deowo! aiseukeurim!
Gyeongmin: "Ah...it's hot! It's hot! Ice cream!"

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanization*	"English"
하와이는 더워요.	*hawai-neun deowoyo.*	"Hawaii is hot."
더워?	*deowo?*	"Are you hot?"
안 더워. 괜찮아.	*an deowo. gwaenchana.*	"I'm not hot. It's all right."
제 방은 더워요.	*je bang-eun deowoyo.*	"My room is hot."
지금은 너무 더워요.	*jigeum-eun neomu deowoyo.*	"Now it's too hot."

아... 추워...
"I'm cold..."

추워 (*chuwo*) means, "to be cold" as in temperature or weather. 추워 is in the intimate politeness level and comes from the verb 춥다 (*chupda*), which means "to be cold." You can add -요 (*yo*) and say 추워요 to be more polite. This is different from 차가워 (*chagaowo*), which also means to be "cold to the touch." So, for example, you can say 추워 about the weather or a heavily air conditioned room and 차가워 about a cold piece of ice or a cold river after you have just jumped into it.

You can say 추워 as is to mean that "it's cold" or that "you're feeling cold," but you can also add words to say what it is that's cold or what place it is that's cold.

For example:

1. 오늘 추워요.
   oneul chuwoyo.
   "It's cold today."

2. 방이 추워요.
   bang-i chuwoyo.
   "The room is cold."

In This Dialogue

---

1. 민정: 아... 추워...
   minjeong: a... chuwo...
   Minjeong: "I'm cold..."

2. 경민: 추워?
   gyeongmin: chuwo?
   Gyeongmin: "Cold?"

3. 민정: 추워... 커피...
   minjeong: chuwo... keopi...
   Minjeong: "It's cold...coffee."

♣ More Examples ♣

---

1. 서울은 추워요?
   seoul-eun chuwoyo?
   "Is it cold in Seoul?"

2. 여기는 안 추워요.
   yeogi-neun an chuwoyo.
   "It's not cold here."

3. 우리 집은 너무 추워요.

uri jib-eun neomu chuwoyo.

"My house is too cold."

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #22
Tell Them What "This" is in Korean!

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7 Cultural Insight

#22

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 아들: (동물원에서) 엄마... 이거 뭐야?
2. 엄마: (원숭이 소리) 이거? 원숭이.
3. 아들: 엄마... 이거 뭐야?
4. 엄마: (돼지 소리) 이거? 돼지.
5. 아들: 엄마... 이거 뭐야?
6. 엄마: (코 고는 소리) 어? 여보!
7. 아들: 아빠!

ROMANIZATION

1. ADEUL: eomma... igeo mwo-ya?
2. EOMMA: igeo? wonsungi.
3. ADEUL: eomma... igeo mwo-ya?
4. EOMMA: igeo? doaeji.
5. ADEUL: eomma... igeo mwo-ya?
6. EOMMA: eo? yeobo!
7. ADEUL: appa!

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. (Mom and son, at the zoo)

2. SON: Mom, what's this?

3. MOM: (monkey sound) This? A monkey.

4. SON: Mom, what's this?

5. MOM: This? A pig.

6. SON: Mom, what's this?

7. MOM: Huh? Honey!

8. SON: Daddy!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog between 아들 and 엄마 in the standard politeness level)

2. 아들: (엄마와 아들, 동물원에서) 엄마... 이거 뭐예요?

3. 엄마: (원숭이 소리) 이거요? 원숭이.

4. 아들: 엄마... 이거 뭐예요?

5. 엄마: (돼지 소리) 이거요? 돼지.

6. 아들: 엄마... 이거 뭐예요?

7. 엄마: (코 고는 소리) 어? 여보!

CONT'D OVER

8. 아들: 아빠!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
원숭이	wonsung-i	monkey	noun
이거	igeo	this, this one	adjective
돼지	doeji	pig	noun
여보	yeobo	honey, darling (between a married couple)	
아빠	appa	dad	noun
뭐야	mwoya	What's this? (intimate)	
엄마	eomma	Mom, mum	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

원숭이들이 나뭇가지로 개미들을 먹고 있다. wonsung-i-deuli namutgajiro gaemideuleul meokko itda. "The monkeys are eating ants with a stick."	이거 뭐예요? igeo mwo-yeyo? "What is this?"
때때로 돼지처럼 살고 싶을 때도 있습니다. ttaettaero dwaejicheoreom salgo sipeul ttaedo itsseumnida. "Sometimes, I want to live like a pig."	엄마돼지가 새끼돼지들을 젖 먹이고 있다. eomma-doejiga saekki-dwaejideureul jeot meok-igo itda. "The mother pig is breastfeeding the piglets."

여보 뭐 해? yeobo mwo hae? "Honey, what are you doing?"	아빠! 어디 가세요? appa eodi gaseyo? "Dad, where are you going?"

뭐야? 거짓말!
mwo-ya? geojitmal!

"What? That's a lie!"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is "This" / "What's This" and "Honey" / "Darling"
엄마... 이거 뭐야?
"Mom, what's this?"

이거 (*igeo*) is an indicative pronoun that means "this" in English. The original form of this word is 이것 (*igeot*), which is a combination of 이 (*i*), meaning "this," and 것 (*geot*), meaning "thing." 이것 becomes 이거 to make the pronunciation smoother and easier. The same is the case with the word that means "that," 저거 (*jeogeo*), which comes from 저것 (*jeogeot*).

In This Dialogue

---

1. 아들: 이거 뭐야?
   adeul:igeo mwo-ya?
   Son: "What's this?"

2. 엄마: 이거?
   eomma: igeo?
   Mom: "This?"

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanized*	"English"
이거 얼마예요?	*igeo eolma-yeyo?*	"How much is this?"
이거 주세요.	*igeo juseyo.*	"Please give me this one."
이거 수박이에요.	*igeo subak-ieyo.*	"This is a watermelon."
이거 맛있어요!	*igeo masisseoyo.*	"This is delicious!"

뭐야?
"What's this?"

뭐야 (*mwoya*) is a direct way of asking what something is or showing surprise after hearing some news, and it's in the intimate politeness level. You can change the -야 to -예요 (*yeyo*) to make it sound a little more polite (뭐예요?), but when you use it to show surprise, it's better to say 네 (*ne*?) ?

♣ More Examples ♣

---

1. 저거 뭐야?
   jeogeo mwo-ya?
   "What's that?"

2. 오늘의 메뉴는 뭐야?
   oneul-ui menyu-neun mwo-ya?
   "What's today's menu?"

여보
"Honey, Darling"

여보 (*yeobo*) is a word used between married couples to call each other.

In This Dialogue

1. 엄마: 어? 여보!
   eomma: eo? yeobo!
   Mom: "Huh? Honey!"

♣ More Examples ♣

1. 여보 뭐 해?
   yeobo mwo hae?
   "Honey, what are you doing?"

2. 여보 일어나!
   yeobo ireona!
   "Honey, get up!"

3. 여보 이리 와 봐.
   yeobo iri wa bwa.
   "Come over here, honey."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

What Do Korean Married Couples Call Each Other?

Many married couples in Korea call each other 여보 (*yeobo*). At the same time, when they have kids, many people start using their children's name and add 아빠 (*appa*), meaning

"father," or 엄마 (*eomma*), meaning "mother," at the end to call each other. There's no set rule for this, but the general tendency is to start calling each other 자기 or 자기야, then 여보, and finally, ㅇㅇ 엄마 or ㅇㅇ 아빠.

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #23 Korean Politeness Levels: Do You Have What They Need?

CONTENTS

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

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 지민: 어... 풀... (철수에게) 풀 있어?
2. 철수: 없어요.
3. 지민: 과장님... 풀... 있어요?
4. 과장: 없어.
5. 지민: 부장님... 풀... 있어요?
6. 부장: 풀? 없어요.
7. 지민: 사장님... 풀 있어요?
8. 사장: 풀? 있어요!

ROMANIZATION

1. JIMIN: eo... pul... pul isseo?
2. CHEOLSU: eopseoyo.
3. JIMIN: gwajangnim... pul... isseoyo?
4. GWAJANG: eopseo.
5. JIMIN: bujangnim... pul... isseoyo?
6. (6)BUJANG: pul? eopseoyo.

CONT'D OVER

7. (7)JIMIN: sajangnim... pul isseoyo?

8. (8)SAJANG: pul? isseoyo!

ENGLISH

1. JIMIN: Um...glue stick...do you have a glue stick?

2. CHEOLSU: No, I don't have one.

3. JIMIN: (to the section chief) Do you have a glue stick?

4. SECTION CHIEF: No, I don't have one.

5. JIMIN: (to the department manager) Do you have a glue stick?

6. DEPARTMENT MANAGER: A glue stick? I don't have one.

7. JIMIN: (to the president) Do you have a glue stick?

8. PRESIDENT: A glue stick? I have one.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
풀	pul	glue	noun
있어	isseo	I have.../Do you have... (casual language)	

있어요	isseoyo	I have.../Do you have... (polite languate)	phrase
없어	eopseo	I don't have.../do you not have... (casual language)	
없어요	eopseoyo	I don't have.../do you not have... (polite language)	
과장님	gwajangnim	section chief (title)	
부장님	bujangnim	department chief	
사장님	sajangnim	president (title)	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

신문지를 풀로 스케치북 위에 붙였습니다. sinmunjireul pullo seukechibuk wie butyeotseumnida. "I glued a newspaper onto a sketchbook."	종이에 풀을 발랐어요. jongi-e pul-eul ballasseoyo. "I pasted glue onto the paper."
내일은 시간 많이 있어. "I have a lot of time tomorrow."	좋은 생각이 있어요. joeun saeng-gagi itseoyo. "I have a good idea."
재미 없어! jaemi eopseo! "It's not fun." ("There is no fun.")	내일은 약속 없어요. "I don't have an appointment tomorrow."
부장님이 찾으세요. bujang-nim-i chajeuseyo. "The manager is looking for you."	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Saying "I Have It" / "I Don't Have It" - 있어 / 없어

있어요!

"I have one."

있어 (*isseo*) is the present tense in the intimate politeness level of the verb 있다 (*itta*) which means "to be." It can mean both "there is/are" and "to have." You add a noun in front of this verb to mean that you have something or that there is or exists something. We usually need a subject marker after the noun, but we often drop it, too. You can add -요 at the end of this verb to make it more polite, and the sentence can be made into a question simply by saying it in a rising intonation toward the end.

Construction

Noun + 있어(요)

= "I have" + (Noun)

= "There is" + (Noun)

Noun + 있어(요)?

= "Do you have" + (Noun)?

= "Is there" + (Noun)?

In This Dialogue

Korean	*Romanization*	"English"
지민: 풀 있어?	*jimin: pul isseo?*	Jimin: "Um...do you have a glue stick?"
지민: 과장님... 풀... 있어요?	*jimin: gwajangnim... pul... isseoyo?*	Jimin: (to the section chief) "Do you have a glue stick?"

지민: 부장님... 풀... 있어요?	*jimin: bujangnim... pul... isseoyo?*	Jimin: (to the department manager) "Do you have a glue stick?"
지민: 사장님... 풀 있어요?	*jimin: sajangnim... pul isseoyo?*	Jimin: (to the president) "Do you have a glue stick?"
사장: 풀? 있어요!	*sajang: pul? isseoyo!*	President: "A glue stick? I have one."

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanization*	"English"
지금 시간 있어요?	*jigeum sigan isseoyo?*	"Do you have time now?"
시간 많이 있어요.	*sigan mani isseoyo.*	"I have a lot of time."
자동차 있어요.	*jadongcha isseoyo.*	"I have a car."
노트북 있어요.	*noteubuk isseoyo*	"I have a laptop computer."
여기 물 있어요.	*yeogi mul isseoyo*	"There's some water here."

없어
"I Don't Have It"

없어 (*eopseo*) is the present tense in the intimate politeness level of the verb 없다 (*eopda*), which means "to not be" or "to not exist." It can mean both "there isn't/aren't" and "to not have." You add a noun in front of this verb to mean that you have something or that there is or exists something. We usually need a subject marker after the noun, but we often drop it, too. You can add -요 at the end of this verb to make it more polite, and the sentence can be made into a question simply by saying it in a rising intonation toward the end.

Construction

Noun + 없어(요)
= "I don't have" + (Noun)
= "There isn't" + (Noun)

Noun + 없어(요)?
= "Don't you have" + (Noun)?
= "Isn't there" + (Noun)?

In This Dialogue

---

1. 철수: 없어요.
   cheolsu: eopseoyo.
   Cheolsu: "I don't have one."

2. 과장: 없어.
   gwajang: eopseo.
   Section chief: "I don't have one."

3. 부장: 풀? 없어요.
   bujang: pul? eopseoyo.
   Department manager: "A glue stick? I don't have one."

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanization*	"English"
오늘 시간 없어요.	*oneul sigan eopseoyo.*	"I don't have time today."
돈이 없어요.	*don-i eopseoyo.*	"I don't have money."

저는 동생이 없어요.	*jeo-neun dongsaeng-i eopseoyo.*	"I don't have any younger siblings."
이 동네에는 서점이 없어요.	*i dongne-eneun seojeom-i eopseoyo.*	"There are no bookstores in this neighborhood."
아이디어가 없어요.	*aidieo-ga eopseoyo.*	"I don't have any ideas."

PRONUNCIATION TIPS

[없어] is pronounced as [업써] (eopsseo).

★★ The reason that 부장님 and 사장님 is using 존댓말 is because they don't know 지민 very well.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The Language of the Korean Workplace

Coworkers in a workplace usually use polite language to each other, but some bosses talk to their subordinates in casual language. However, in big companies where only direct bosses talk to the employees on a daily basis, higher-ranking executives rarely get to talk to the employees or get to know them really well. Therefore, even when a section chief talks to an employee in casual language, the president of the entire company might still use polite language to the same person.

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #24
Are You Good at Cooking Korean Food...or Not?

CONTENTS

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

#24

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 정수: 아... 갈비...??
2. 윤아: 안녕? 너 요리 잘 해?
3. 정수: 나? 요리 못 해! 너 요리 잘 해?
4. 윤아: 나? 잘 해! 여기... 아...
5. 정수: 아... (입을 벌리고 갈비를 먹는다) 우엑!!!!!

ROMANIZATION

1. JEONGSU: a... galbi...??
2. YUNA: annyeong? neo yori jal hae?
3. JEONGSU: na? yori mot hae! neo yori jal hae?
4. YUNA: na? jal hae! yeogi... a...
5. JEONGSU: a... uek!!!

ENGLISH

1. JEONGSU: (sniffing) Ah...Kalbi?
2. YUNA: Hey! Are you good at cooking?

CONT'D OVER

3. JEONGSU: Me? I am not good at cooking! Are you good at cooking?

4. YUNA: Me? I am good! Here. Ah...

5. JEONGSU: Ah... (opening his mouth and eating kalbi)... (and pukes)

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
갈비	galbi	galbi (beef in marinade: variety of Korean barbeque)
요리	yori	cooking, a dish, food
안녕	annyeong	Hi, Hello.
여기	yeo-gi	here, this place
못 해	mot hae	I'm poor at it.
잘 해	jal hae	I'm good at it.

SAMPLE SENTENCES

갈비는 조금 비싸요. Galbi-neun jogeum bissayo. "Galbi is a bit expensive."	간단한 요리를 만들었어요. gandanhan yori-reul mandeureosseoyo. "I made a simple dish."
안녕하세요. 여러분. Annyeonghaseoyo. yeoryeobun. "Hello, everyone."	선우야! 안녕! Seon-u-ya! Annyeong! "Seonu! Hello!"

나 여기 있어.
Na yeogi isseo.

"I'm over here."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Saying "I Am Good/Poor At It" in Korean
너 요리 잘 해**?**
"Are you good at cooking?"

잘 해 (*jal hae*) is composed of two parts: - 잘 ("well") and 해 ("do"). 해 is in the intimate politeness level, so you can add -요 at the end to sound more polite. 잘 해 is literally translated as "do well" and it can also mean "to be good at" something. You can add a noun or a noun form of a verb in front of 잘 해, with or without the object marking particle 을/를.

Construction

[Noun] + 잘 해
[Noun] + -을/를 **+** 잘 해

In This Dialogue

---

1. 윤아: 너 요리 잘 해?
   yuna: neo yori jal hae?
   Yuna: "Are you good at cooking?"

2. 윤아: 나? 잘 해!
   yuna: na? jal hae!
   Yuna: "Me? I am good!"

♣ More Examples ♣

---

1. 저 수영 잘 해요.
   jeo suyeong jal haeyo.
   "I'm a good swimmer."

2. 컴퓨터 잘 해?
   keompyuteo jal hae?
   "Are you good with computers?"

3. 민수는 공부 잘 해요?
   minsu-neun gongbu jal haeyo?
   "Is Minsu doing well with his studies?" / "Is Minsu a good student?"

못 해
"I Am Poor At It"

못 해 (*mot hae*) can have two meanings: "I'm not good at it" and "I can't do it." Even when they want to say "I'm poor at it" or "I'm not good at it," Koreans tend to add the word 잘 in front of 못 and say 잘 못 해, which means "I'm not so good at it." This often means that the speaker can't even do it at all, but it's the more common way of saying it because it's less direct. You can add a noun or a noun form of a verb in front of 못 해, with or without the object marking particle 을/를.

Construction

[Noun] + 못 해
[Noun] + -을/를 **+** 못 해

In This Dialogue

---

1. 정수: 나? 요리 못 해!
   jeongsu: na? yori mot hae!
   Jeongsu: "Me? I am not good at cooking!"

♣ More Examples ♣

---

1. 저 운동 못 해요.
   jeo undong mot haeyo.
   "I'm not good at sports."

2. 저는 노래 못 해요.
   jeo-neun norae mot haeyo.
   "I'm not good at singing." / "I can't sing."

3. 저 이거 못 해요.
   jeo igeo mot haeyo.
   "I can't do this."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

"Say ah" in Korean!

If you are cooking and you want to give your loved one a piece of the food you have made, be it to see if the spicing is appropriate or to get compliment, you say, "아... 해" (casual), or "아... 하세요" (standard). It literally means, "Say ah" or "Do ah."

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S2 #25 Korean Comparisons: I Like Mommy Better "Than" Daddy!

CONTENTS

2 Korean Hangul
2 Romanization
2 English
3 Alternative Transcript
4 Vocabulary
4 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar

#25

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 아빠: 엄마가 좋아? 아빠가 좋아?
2. 아들: 엄마!
3. 아빠: 앗! 아빠보다 엄마가 좋아?
4. 아들: 응... 아빠보다 엄마가 좋아!
5. 엄마: (웃음 소리) 호호호
6. 아들: 아빠보다 엄마가 단순해.
7. 아빠: (웃음 소리) 하하하하하하!

ROMANIZATION

1. APPA: eomma-ga joa? appa-ga joa?
2. ADEUL: eomma!
3. APPA: at! appa-boda eomma-ga joa?
4. ADEUL: eung... appa-boda eomma-ga joa!
5. EOMMA: hohoho
6. ADEUL: appa-boda eomma-ga dansunhae.
7. APPA: hahahahaha!

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. FATHER: Do you like mommy or daddy?

2. SON: Mom!

3. FATHER: Arrgh...you like mommy more than daddy?

4. SON: Yeah...I like mommy more than daddy!

5. MOTHER: (laughing) Hohoho!

6. SON: Mommy is simpler than daddy.

7. FATHER: (laughing) Hahahahahaha!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog with the lines of the son and the daughter in the standard politeness level)

2. 아빠: 엄마가 좋아? 아빠가 좋아?

3. 아들: 엄마요!

4. 아빠: 앗! 아빠보다 엄마가 좋아?

5. 아들: 네... 아빠보다 엄마가 좋아요!

6. 엄마: (웃음 소리) 호호호

7. 아들: 아빠보다 엄마가 단순해요.

CONT'D OVER

8. 아빠: (웃음 소리) 하하하하하하!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
단순해	dansunhae	(she's/he's/it's) simple
엄마	eomma	Mom, mum
보다	boda	(more) than
좋아	joa	I like it. / It's good.
아빠	appa	dad

SAMPLE SENTENCES

개들은 정말 단순해요. gaedeureul jeongmal dansunhaeyo. "Dogs are really simple."	저는 시골보다 도시가 좋아요. Jeo-neun sigol-boda dosi-ga joayo. "I like cities better than the countryside."
맥주보다 소주가 싸요. Maekju-boda soju-ga ssayo. "Soju is cheaper than beer."	이거 좋아? 아니면 이거? igeo joa? animyeon igeo? "Do you like this...or this?"
아빠! 어디 가세요? appa eodi gaseyo? "Dad, where are you going?"	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Comparative Meaning, "Than" - 보다

앗! 아빠보다 엄마가 좋아**?**

"Arrgh...you like mommy more than daddy?"

보다 (*boda*) works like the English word "than" and we use it in comparison sentences. But whereas the English word "than" comes before the word that is being the target of comparison, the Korean word 보다 comes right after the word without any spacing. When you want to compare verbs, you need to make the verb into its noun form before combining it with 보다.

Construction

Construction

나 (*na*) - "I"
나보다 - "than I", "than me"

[Noun Form of The Verb] + 보다

생각하다 (*saenggakhada*) - "to think"
생각한 것보다 - "than I thought"
생각하는 것보다 - "than thinking"

In This Dialogue

In This Dialogue

1. 아빠: 아빠보다 엄마가 좋아?
   appa: appa-boda eomma-ga joa?
   Father: "You like mommy more than daddy?"

2. 아들: 아빠보다 엄마가 좋아!
   adeul: appa-boda eomma-ga joa!
   Son: "I like mommy more than daddy!"

3. 아들: 아빠보다 엄마가 단순해.
   adeul: appa-boda eomma-ga dansunhae.
   Son: "Mommy is simpler than daddy."

♣ More Examples ♣

♣ More Examples ♣

Korean	*Romanization*	"English"
너보다 내가 똑똑해. [똑똑하다]	*neo-boda nae-ga ttokttokhae*	"I'm smarter than you."
이것보다 싼 거 있어요? [싸다] [있다]	*igeot-boda ssan geo isseoyo?*	"Do you have anything cheaper than this?"
라면보다 밥이 맛있어요. [맛있다]	*ramyeon-boda bab-i masisseoyo.*	"Rice is more delicious than noodles."
버스보다 택시가 편해요. [편하다]	*beoseu-boda taeksi-ga pyeonhaeyo.*	"Taxis are more convenient than buses."
오늘보다 내일이 좋아요. [좋다]	*oneul-boda naeil-i joayo.*	"Tomorrow is better than today."

☞ **Remember** ☜

☞ **Remember** ☜

For example:

너보다 내가 예뻐 = 너보다 내가 더 예뻐.

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Intro
1 Surprises in Korean: Wow! I Love Surprises, Too!
2 Learn When to Say When in Korea!
3 So...Do You Have a Girlfriend in Korea?
4 "Only" What You Need to Know in Korea!
5 Can You tell Them "I Quit!" in Korean?
6 Korean Numbers: Let's Count Everything!
7 Prices in Korea: I Want This AND This AND This!
8 The Art of Persuasion in Korea: Come on! Let's Do It Now!
9 Some Important Colors to Know in Korea!!
10 Get Their Attention...and Get What You Want in Korea!
11 Be Careful! The Korean Food We Serve Here is HOT!
12 Do "You Know" Where You Are Going in Korea?
13 You Don't Have to Be So Mean in Korea!
14 Tell Him What You Want to Eat and Drink in Korean!
15 The Korean Sights are Prettier Than Anywhere Else!
16 Does Everyone in Korea Speak too Fast for You??
17 Why Does She Cry for No Reason in Korea?
18 What Kind of Places Do You Like to Visit in Korea?
19 Don't Sleep All Day, But Shop and Go Sightseeing in Korea!
20 Of Course! We Can Do That in Korea!
21 Discussing the Weather: Cool Down This summer in Korea!
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