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LEVEL 4

Volume 3



Korean

Beginner

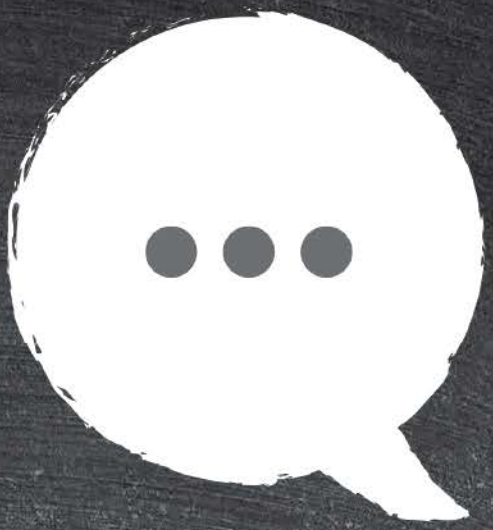


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LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #1
I Did It, I'm Doing It, And I'm Going To Do It

CONTENTS

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

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)주연: 영철 씨, 등이랑 어깨 운동 했어요?
2. (2)영철: 했어요.
3. (3)주연: 그럼 배 운동은 안 해요?
4. (4)영철: 지금 해요.
5. (5)주연: 팔 운동은 언제 할 거예요?
6. (6)영철: 곧 할 거예요.
7. (7)주연: 다리랑 허리 운동은 안 할 거예요?

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)JUYEON: Yeongcheol-ssi, deung-irang eokkae undong haesseoyo?
2. (2) YEONGCHEOL: haesseoyo.
3. (3)JUYEON: geureom bae undong-eun an haeyo?
4. (4) YEONGCHEOL: jigeum haeyo.
5. (5)JUYEON: pal undong-eun eonje hal geo-yeyo?
6. (6) YEONGCHEOL: got hal geo-yeyo.

CONT'D OVER

7. (7)JUYEON: dari-rang heori undong-eun an hal geo-yeyo?

ENGLISH

1. (1)JUYEON: Yeongcheol, did you do your back and shoulder exercises?

2. (2) YEONGCHEOL: I did.

3. (3)JUYEON: Aren't you going to do abs?

4. (4) YEONGCHEOL: I'm going to do it now.

5. (5)JUYEON: When are you going to do arm exercises?

6. (6) YEONGCHEOL: I'll do them soon.

7. (7)JUYEON: Aren't you going to do leg and waist exercises?

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog in the intimate politeness level)

2. (1)주연: 영철아, 등이랑 어깨 운동 했어?

3. (2)영철: 했어.

CONT'D OVER

4. (3)주연: 그럼 배 운동은 안 해?

5. (4)영철: 지금 해.

6. (5)주연: 팔 운동은 언제 할 거야?

7. (6)영철: 곧 할 거야.

8. (7)주연: 다리랑 허리 운동은 안 할 거야?

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
운동	undong	exercise
등	deung	back (of the body)
어깨	eokkae	shoulder
배	bae	stomach, belly
팔	pal	arm
다리	dari	leg
허리	heori	waist
언제	eonje	when
곧	got	soon; shortly

SAMPLE SENTENCES

당분간 운동하지 마세요. dang-bun-gan un-dong-ha-ji ma-se-yo "Don't exercise for the time being."	등이 가려워요. deung-i garyeowoyo. "My back is itching."

비가 오니 어깨가 뻐근해요. bi-ga oni eokkae-ga ppeogeunhaeyo. "Since it's raining my shoulders are stiff."	배가 아파요. Bae-ga apayo. "My stomach hurts."
교통 사고로 팔을 다쳤어요. Gyo-tong sa-go-ro pal-eul da-cheyot-seo-yo. "I hurt my arm in a car accident."	다리가 가려워요. dari-ga ga-ryeo-wo-yo. "My legs are itching."
교통사고로 허리를 다쳤어요. gyotongsagoro heorireul dachyeosseoyo. "I got my waist injured in a car accident."	생일 언제야? saengil eonje-ya? "When is your birthday?"
담배 언제 끊었어? dambae eonje kkeuneosseo? "When did you quit smoking?"	곧 수업 시작해요. got sueop sijakhaeyo. "The class is starting soon."

GRAMMAR

Grammar Point #1 - Simple Present - -아/어/여(요)

-어/어/여(요) (a/eo/yeo(yo)) is the basic way to conjugate Korean verbs in the simple present tense. 요 (yo) is attached to the end of a sentence to make it more polite (standard politeness level). This grammar structure can be used as is to form a question. You just need to raise the intonation at the end of the sentence.

▷ Construction

▸ㅏ - is used for verbs that have ㅏ (a) or ㅗ(o) as the last vowel in the verb stem.
▸ㅓ - is used for verbs that do not have ㅏ (a) or ㅗ(o) as the last vowel in the verb stem.
▸ㅕ - is used for 하다 (hada) verbs.

Often, there are deletions and contractions with repeating vowels (if a verb stem ends in a

consonant, there are no deletions or contractions). See the following list:

ㅗ(o)/ㅏ(a) Verb Stems
1. ㅏ(a) + ㅏ(a)

All other verbs
3. ㅓ(eo) + ㅓ(eo)

하다(*hada*) verbs
8. 하(ha) + ㅕ(yeo)

♣ Remember ♣

In Korean, the simple present tense can replace the present progressive tense. It can also express something that will happen in the near future.

▷ In This Dialog
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(3)주연: 그럼 배 운동은 안 해요?
Juyeon: geureom bae undong-eun an haeyo?
Juyeon: Aren't you going to do abs?

(4)영철: 지금 해요.
Yeongcheol: jigeum haeyo.
Yeongcheol: I am doing it now.

♣ More Examples ♣
---
1. 지금 놀아요.
Jigeum nolayo
I'm hanging out now.

2. 공부해?
Gongbuhae
Are you studying?

3. 영화 봐요.
Yeonghwa bwayo

4. 내일 친구 만나요.
Naeil chingu mannayo
I'm meeting a friend tomorrow.

5. 아직도 담배 피워요?
Ajikdo dambae piwoyo
Do you still smoke?

Grammar Point #2 - Future - ㄹ/을 것이다

-ㄹ/을 것이다 (l/eul geos-ida) is used to express a future action or an intention. This is the most common way of expressing the future, and it is stronger than the other intentionals such as -ㄹ(을)게(요) and -려고 하다, since -ㄹ(을)게(요) has the partial nuance of asking for permission or agreement and -려고 하다 expresses a plan or an intention without being absolutely resolute about it. Also, this grammar pattern can be used to ask a question; -ㄹ(을)게(요) cannot.
The latter part, 것이다 can be changed to 거야, 거예요 or 것입니다 in the present tense, depending on the politeness level.

▷ Construction

▶ Verb stems ending in a vowel + -ㄹ 것이다

[가다] (gada) - to go
= 가(다) + ㄹ 것이다 = 갈 것이다 (will go)
= 갈 거야 (intimate)
= 갈 거예요 (standard)
= 갈 것입니다 or 갈 겁니다 (formal)

[보다] (boda) - to see
= 보(다) + ㄹ 것이다 = 볼 것이다 (will see)
= 볼 거야 (intimate)
= 볼 거예요 (standard)
= 볼 것입니다 or 볼 겁니다 (formal)

▶ Verb stems ending in a consonant + -을 것이다

[잡다] (japda) - to catch
= 잡(다) + 을 것이다 = 잡을 것이다 (will cach)
= 잡을 거야 (intimate)
= 잡을 거예요 (standard)
= 잡을 것입니다 or 잡을 겁니다 (formal)

▶ Verb stems ending with -ㄹ + 것이다

[살다] (salda) - to live
= 살(다) + 것이다 = 살 것이다 (will live)
= 살 거야 (intimate)
= 살 거예요 (standard)
= 살 것입니다 or 살 겁니다 (formal)

▷ In This Dialog

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(5)주연: 팔 운동은 언제 할 거예요?
Juyeon: pal undong-eun eonje hal geo-yeoyo?
Juyeon: When are you going to do arm exercises?

(6)영철: 곧 할 거예요.
Yeongcheol: got hal geo-yeoyo.
Yeongcheol: I'll do it soon.

♣ More Examples ♣

---

1. 영화 볼 거야. [보다]
Yeonghwa bol geo-ya
I'm going to watch a movie!

2. 이거 먹을 거야? [먹다]
Igeo meogeul geo-ya?
Are you going to eat this?

3. 동생이랑 놀 거야. [놀다]
Nae dongsaeng-irang nol geo-ya!
I'm going to hang out with my younger sister!

4. 언제 잘 거예요? [자다]
Eonje jal geo-yeyo?
When are you going to sleep?

5. 오늘은 제가 요리할 거예요. [요리하다]
Oneul-eun je-ga yorihal geo-yeyo
I'm going to cook today.

Grammar Point #3 - Past - -았/었/였다

-았/었/였다 (at/eot/yeotda) is the grammar structure used to express the past tense. -았/었/였 is the verbal infix used to convey the past tense.

았 - is used for verbs that have ㅏ or ㅗ as the last vowel in the verb stem.
었 - is used for verbs that do not have ㅏ or ㅗ as the last vowel in the verb stem.
였 - is used for 하다 (hada) verbs.

Many times, deletions and contractions have repeating vowels (if a verb stem ends in a consonant, there are no deletions or contractions). These contraction and deletion rules follow the 아/어/여 conjugation.

▷ Construction

(Contraction and Deletion Rules follow the same rules as the 아/어/여 conjugation.)

[Verb Stem] + [았/었/였] + [Conjugation (politeness level/mood/etc.]

1. 먹다 (to eat)
(ㄱ) Intimate Politeness Level
먹 - verb stem
[Verb Stem] + [었] + [Intimate Politeness Level - 아/어/여]
[먹] + [었] + [어]
▸ 먹었어

(ㄴ) Standard Politeness Level
먹 - verb stem
[Verb Stem] + [었] + [Standard Politeness Level - 아/어/여 + 요]

[먹] + [었] + [어요]
▸ 먹었어요

(ㄷ) Formal Politeness Level
먹 - verb stem
[Verb Stem] + [었] + [Formal Politeness Level - 습니다]
[먹] + [었] + [습니다]
▸ 먹었습니다

2. 배우다 (to learn)
(ㄱ) Intimate Politeness Level
배우 - Verb Stem
[Verb Stem] + [었] + [Intimate Politeness Level - 아/어/여]
[배우] + [었] + [어]
▸ 배웠어

(ㄴ) Standard Politeness Level
배우 - Verb Stem
[Verb Stem] + [었] + [Standard Politeness Level - 아/어/여 + 요]
[배우] + [었] + [어요]
▸ 배웠어요

(ㄷ) Formal Politeness Level
배우 - Verb Stem
[Verb Stem] + [었] + [Formal Politeness Level - 습니다]
[배우] + [었] + [습니다]
▸ 배웠습니다

▷ In This Dialog
---
(1)주연: 영철씨, 등이랑 어깨 운동 했어요?
Yeongcheolssi, deung eokkae undong haesseoyo?
Juyeon: Yeongcheol, did you do your back and shoulder exercises?

(2)영철: 했어요.
Haesseoyo
Yeongcheol: I did.

♣ More Examples ♣

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1. 어디에 있었어요? [있다]
Eodi-e isseosseoyo
Where were you?

2. 이거 배웠어! [배우다]
Igeo baewosseo!
We learned this!

3. 밥 먹으러 갔어. [가다]
Bab meokeureo gasseo.
I went out to eat.

4. 뉴스 봤어요? [보다]
Nyuseu bwasseoyo?
Did you see the news?

5. 친구가 왔어요. [오다]
Chingu-ga wasseoyo
My friend came.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #2
I'm Going To Do It, I Will Do It

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

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)주연: 다리랑 허리 운동은 안 할 거예요?
2. (2)영철: 할 거예요, 진짜 할 거예요! 걱정하지 마세요. 저 운동 열심히 하고 있어요!
3. (3)주연: 아... 네... 죄송합니다. 그럼 계속 운동하세요. ..
4. (4)영철: 자꾸 잔소리 할 거예요?
5. (5)주연: 아... 아니요... 잔소리 안 할게요.
6. (6)영철: 그럼 이제 귀찮게 안 할 거예요?
7. (7)주연: 네... 귀찮게 안 할게요....

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)JUYEON: dari-rang heori undong-eun an hal geo-yeyo?
2. (2) YEONGCHEOL: hal geo-yeoyo, jinjja hal geo-yeyo! geokjeonghaji maseyo. jeo undong yeolsimhi hago isseoyo!
3. (3)JUYEON: a... ne... joesonghamnida. geureom gyesok undonghaseyo.
4. (4) YEONGCHEOL: jakku jansori hal geo-yeyo?
5. (5)JUYEON: a... aniyo... jansori an hal geyo.

CONT'D OVER

6. (6) YEONGCHEOL: geureom ije gwichanke an hal geo-yeyo?

7. (7)JUYEON: ne... gwichanke an hal geyo....

ENGLISH

1. (1)JUYEON: Aren't you going to do leg and waist exercises?

2. (2) YEONGCHEOL: I’m going to do them. I'm really going to do them! Don't worry. I'm working out hard!

3. (3)JUYEON: Oh... Ok... Then continue working out...

4. (4) YEONGCHEOL: Are you going to keep nagging me?

5. (5)JUYEON: No, I won't keep nagging you.

6. (6) YEONGCHEOL: So from now on, you’re not going to bother me?

7. (7)JUYEON: No... I won't bother you.

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (1)주연: 다리랑 허리 운동은 안 할 거야?

2. (2)영철: 할 거야, 진짜 할 거야! 걱정하지 마. 나 운동 열심히 하고 있어!

CONT'D OVER

3. (3)주연: 아... 응... 미안. 그럼 계속 운동해. ..

4. (4)영철: 자꾸 잔소리 할 거야?

5. (5)주연: 아... 아니... 잔소리 안 할게.

6. (6)영철: 그럼 이제 귀찮게 안 할 거야?

7. (7)주연: 응... 귀찮게 안 할게....

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
꼭	kkok	surely, certainly, absolutely
운동	undong	exercise
걱정하다	geokjeonghada	to worry, to be worried
귀찮다	gwichanta	to be annoying, to be bothering
잔소리	jansori	nagging
귀찮게 하다	gwichanke hada	to bother someone
이제	ije	from now on, now
열심히	yeolsimhi	hard
계속	gyesok	continually, continuously

SAMPLE SENTENCES

한국에서 생활할 때 꼭 필요한 물건이에요. hanguk-eseo saenghwalhal ttae kkok pilyohan mulgeon-ieyo. "It's something that you absolutely need when you're living in Korea."	꼭 제 생일 파티에 와 주세요. kkok je saengil pati-e wa juseyo. "Please come to my birthday."
당분간 운동하지 마세요. dang-bun-gan un-dong-ha-ji ma-se-yo "Don't exercise for the time being."	걱정하지 마세요. 살아서 돌아올게요. geokjeong-haji maseyo. saraseo dora-olgeyo. "Don't worry. I will come back alive."
이건 제가 걱정할 필요가 없는 문제예요. igeon je-ga geokjeong-hal piryo-ga eopneun munje-yeyo. "It's a problem that I don't have to worry about."	밥 먹는 거 귀찮아! bap meokneun geo gwichana! "It's bothersome to eat!"
잔소리 좀 그만 하세요. jansori jom geuman haseyo. "Please stop preaching to me!"	귀찮게 하지 마세요. 바빠요. gwichanke haji maseyo. bappayo. "Stop bothering me. I'm busy."
우리는 이제 가족 아닙니다. uri-neun ije gajok animnida. "We are NOT family now on."	한국어를 열심히 공부하고 있어요. hangugeo-reul yeolsimhi gongbuhago isseoyo. "I'm studying Korean hard."
열심히 공부해서 좋은 성적을 받았어요. Yeolsimhi gongbuhaeseo jo-eun seongjeok-eul badasseoyo. "I studied hard and got good grades."	계속 비가 내렸어요. gyesok bi-ga naeryeosseoyo. "It kept raining."

GRAMMAR

Grammar Point #1 - I Will - ㄹ/을게(요)

-ㄹ/을게 (l/eulge) is the grammar structure that shows intentions. It is used to indicate a person's intention or plan, but usually as a response to someone's remarks or as a reaction to something that happened. It is a sentence-final ending construction used with action verbs and the verb meaning "to exist," 있다 (itda).

▷ Construction

-ㄹ/을게요 - (-l/eulge) - Standard Politeness Level
-ㄹ/을게 - (-l/eulge) - Intimate Politeness Level

(a) -ㄹ게요 (-lgeyo) is used with verbs that end in vowels.

사다 (sada) - to buy
사 (sa) - verb stem
사 + -ㄹ게요 (sa + lgeyo)
살게요 (salgeyo) - (I) will buy (it). - Standard Politeness Level
살게 (salge) - (I) will buy (it). - Intimate Politeness Level

(b) -을게요? (-eulgeyo) is used with verbs that end in consonants.

있다 (itda) - to be
있 (it) - verb stem
있 + 을게요 (iss + eulgeyo)
있을게요 (isseulgeyo) - (I) will be (here). - Standard Politeness Level
있을게 (isseulge) - (I) will be (here). - Intimate Politeness Level

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▷ In This Dialog

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(5)주연: 아... 아니요.. 잔소리 안 할게요.
(5)Juyeon: a..aniyo..jansori an halgeyo)
(5)Juyeon: No I won't keep preaching you.

(7)주연: 네...귀찮게 안 할게요... (7)Juyeon: ne...guichanhge an halgeyo...
(7)Juyeon: No... I won't bother you.

♣ More Examples ♣

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1. 지금 거기로 갈게요.
Jigeum geogi-ro galgeoyo
I'll go there now.

2. 숙제 할게요.
Sukje halgeyo
I'll do my homework.

3. 나 이거 먹을게.
Na igeo meokeulge
I'm going to eat this.

4. 연락할게.
Yeollakhalge
I'll keep in touch.

5. 알았어. 일찍 갈게.
Arasseo. iljjik galge
Alright. I'll be there early.

Grammar Point #2 - I Am Going To - ㄹ/을 것이다

This grammar point is used to express a future action or an intention. This is stronger than the other intentionals, -ㄹ(을)게(요) and -려고 하다, since -ㄹ(을)게(요) has the partial nuance of asking for permission or agreement, and -려고 하다 is an expression of a plan or an intention without being absolutely resolute about it. It is different from -ㄹ(을)게(요) which can't be made into a question so this grammar pattern can be used to ask a question.

The latter part, 것이다 can be changed to 거야, 거예요, and 것입니다 in the present tense, depending on the politeness levels.

▷ Construction

▶ Verb stems ending in a vowel + -ㄹ 것이다

[가다] (gada) - to go

= 가(다) + ㄹ 것이다 = 갈 것이다 (will go)
= 갈 거야 (intimate)
= 갈 거예요 (standard)
= 갈 것입니다 or 갈 겁니다 (formal)

[보다] (boda) - to see
= 보(다) + ㄹ 것이다 = 볼 것이다 (will see)
= 볼 거야 (intimate)
= 볼 거예요 (standard)
= 볼 것입니다 or 볼 겁니다 (formal)

▶ Verb stems ending in a consonant + -을 것이다

[잡다] (japda) - to catch
= 잡(다) + 을 것이다 = 잡을 것이다 (will cach)
= 잡을 거야 (intimate)
= 잡을 거예요 (standard)
= 잡을 것입니다 or 잡을 겁니다 (formal)

▶ Verb stems ending with -ㄹ + 것이다

[살다] (salda) - to live
= 살(다) + 것이다 = 살 것이다 (will live)
= 살 거야 (intimate)
= 살 거예요 (standard)
= 살 것입니다 or 살 겁니다 (formal)

♣ More Examples ♣
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1. 집에 갈 거야! [가다]
Jib-e gal geoya!
I'm going to go home!

2. 뭐 먹을 거야? [먹다]
Mwo meogeul geoyo?
What are you going to eat?

3. 너랑 안 놀 거야! [놀다]
Neo-rang an nol geoya!

4. 나도 내일 영화 볼 거야. [보다]
Nado naeil yeonghwa bol geoya.
I'm going to watch a movie tomorrow, too.

5. 너만 결혼해? 나도 결혼할 거야! [결혼하다]
Neo-man gyeolhonhae? nado gyeolhonhal geoya!
You think only you can get married? I'm going to get married too!

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #3
Things You Did, Do, and Will Do

CONTENTS

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

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)영철: 에잇... 저 갈게요. 안녕히 계세요.
2. (2)사장: 어, 영철 씨. 왜 그래요?
3. (3)영철: 에휴... 저 여자 누구예요?
4. (4)사장: 누구요?
5. (5)영철: 저기 거울 앞에서 운동하는 여자요. 누구예요?
6. (6)사장: 아... 어제 일 시작한 코치예요.
7. (7)영철: 어제요? 어제 시작한 사람이, 왜 저렇게 시끄러워요?
8. (8)사장: 아... 그래요? 죄송합니다. 어, 근데 이거 뭐예요?
9. (9)영철: 아, 이거요? 여자친구 줄 iPod이에요.
10. (10)사장: 아, iPod이요? iPod이 뭐예요?
11. (11)영철: 한국어 공부하는 기계예요.
12. (12)사장: 오.....!!!

ROMANIZATION

1. (1) YEONGCHEOL: eit... je galgeyo. annyeonghi gyeseyo.
2. (2)SAJANG: eo... yeongcheol ssi. wae geuraeyo?

CONT'D OVER

3. (3) YEONGCHEOL: ehyu... jeo yeoja nugu-yeyoo?

4. (4)SAJANG: nugu-yo?

5. (5) YEONGCHEOL: jeogi geoul ap-eseo undonghaneun yeoja-yo. nugu-yeyo?

6. (6)SAJANG: a... eoje il sijakhan kochi-yeyo.

7. (7) YEONGCHEOL: eoje-yo? eoje sijakhan saram-i, wae jeoreoke sikkeureowoyo?

8. (8)SAJANG: a.... geuraeyo? jeosonghamnida. eo, geunde igeo mwo-yeyo?

9. (9) YEONGCHEOL: a, igeo-yo? yeojachingu jul aipas-ieyo.

10. (10)SAJANG: a, aipas-iyo? aipas-i mwoyeyo?

11. (11) YEONGCHEOL: hangugeo gongbuhaneun gigye-yeyo.

ENGLISH

1. (1) YEONGCHEOL: Gee... I'm going home. Bye.

2. (2)OWNER: Hey, Yeongcheol. What's wrong?

CONT'D OVER

3.	(3) YEONGCHEOL:	Phew... Who's that woman over there?
4.	(4)OWNER:	Who do you mean?
5.	(5) YEONGCHEOL:	That woman over there who's working out in front of the mirror. Who is she?
6.	(6)OWNER:	Oh, she's a coach that started working yesterday.
7.	(7) YEONGCHEOL:	Yesterday? Why is someone who started yesterday so noisy?
8.	(8)OWNER:	Oh, really? I'm sorry. Hey, by the way, what is this?
9.	(9) YEONGCHEOL:	Oh, this? It's an iPod that I'm going to give to my girlfriend.
10.	(10)OWNER:	Oh, an iPod? What's an iPod?
11.	(11) YEONGCHEOL:	It's a machine that you study Korean with.
12.	(12)OWNER:	Wow!!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1.		(the dialog in the intimate politeness level)
2.	(1)영철:	에잇... 나 갈게요. 안녕.

CONT'D OVER

3. (2)사장: 어, 영철아. 왜 그래?

4. (3)영철: 에휴... 저 여자 누구야?

5. (4)사장: 누구?

6. (5)영철: 저기 거울 앞에서 운동하는 여자. 누구야?

7. (6)사장: 아... 어제 일 시작한 코치야.

8. (7)영철: 어제? 어제 시작한 사람이, 왜 저렇게 시끄러워?

9. (8)사장: 아... 그래? 미안해. 어, 근데 이거 뭐야?

10. (9)영철: 아, 이거? 여자친구 줄 iPod이야.

11. (10)사장: 아, iPod? iPod이 뭐야?

12. (11)영철: 한국어 공부하는 기계야.

13. (12)사장: 오.....!!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
운동	undong	exercise
저기	jeogi	there, over there
기계	gigye	machine
주다	juda	to give
거울	geo-ul	mirror

누구	nugu	who
어제	eoje	yesterday
시끄럽다	sikkeureopda	to be noisy, to be loud

SAMPLE SENTENCES

당분간 운동하지 마세요. dang-bun-gan un-dong-ha-ji ma-se-yo "Don't exercise for the time being."	저기 구석에 놔 두세요. jeogi guseok-e nwa duseyo. "Please put it over there in the corner."
제 가방은 저기 있어요. je gabang-eun jeogi isseoyo. "My bag is over there."	저는 기계를 잘 못 다뤄요. jeo-neun gigye-reul jal mot darwoyo. "I'm poor at handling machines."
당신에게 특별한 선물을 주고 싶어요. dangsin-ege teukbyeolhan seonmul-eul jugo sipeoyo. "I want to give you a special gift."	시간을 주세요. sigan-eul juseyo. "Give me some time, please."
거울 있어? geoul isseo? "Do you have a mirror?"	거울을 닦아야 돼요. geo-ul-eul dakkaya dwaeyo. "I have to wipe the mirror."
이 사람은 누구예요? i saram-eun nugu-yeyo? "Who is this person?"	누구랑 같이 왔어? "Who did you come with?"
어제 길에서 오빠를 만났어. "I met my brother on the street yesterday."	어제 친구랑 영화를 봤어요. eoje chingu-rang yeonghwa-reul bwasseoyo. "I saw a movie with a friend yesterday."

이 카페는 너무 시끄러우니까 다른 데로 가요. i kape-neun neomu sikkeureo-unikka dareun de-ro gayo. "This cafe is too noisy so let's move to another place."	이 술집은 너무 시끄러워요. i suljib-eun neomu sikkeureowoyo. "This bar is too loud."

GRAMMAR

Grammar Point #1 - Adnominal Suffixes - -ㄴ/은, -는, -ㄹ/을

-ㄴ/은(eun), -는(neun), -ㄹ/을(eul) are adnominal suffixes that make a verb into an adjective. Depending on which of these suffixes is attached to the verb stem, the verb can work as an adjective expressing a state or an action of the past, the present or the future.

▷ Construction

The Past Tense : -ㄴ/은

Verb stems ending in a vowel + ㄴ
- 가다 (gada - to go) → 가(다) + ㄴ = 간
- 어제 간 곳 = the place (I/we/you/he/they/...) went to yesterday

Verb stems ending in a consonant + 은
- 심다 (simda - to plant) → 심(다) + 은 = 심은
- 내가 심은 나무 = the tree that I planted

The Present Tense : -는

Verb stem + 는
- 보다 (boda - to see) → 보(다) + 는 = 보는
- 지금 보는 책 = the book (I am/You are/...) reading now

Verb stems ending with ㄹ : ㄹ drops + -는

- 울다 (ulda - to cry) → 우(ㄹ다) + 는 = 우는
- 우는 아이 = the child who is crying

The Future Tense : -ㄹ/을

Verb stems ending in a vowel + ㄹ
- 하다 (hada - to do) → 하(다) + ㄹ = 할
- 할 말 = words (I/you/...) will say = things to say

Verb stems ending in a consonant + 을
- 읽다 (ilgda - to read) → 읽(다) + 을 = 읽을
- 내일 읽을 책 = the book (I/you/...) will read tomorrow

▷ In This Dialog

The Past Tense
(6)사장: 아... 어제 일 시작한 코치예요.
(7)영철: 어제요? 어제 시작한 사람이, 왜 저렇게 시끄러워요?

The Present Tense
(5)영철: 저기 거울 앞에서 운동하는 여자요. 누구예요?
(5)Yeongcheol: That woman over there who's working out in front of the mirror. Who is she?

(11)영철: 한국어 공부하는 기계예요.
(11)Yeongcheol: It's a machine that you study Korean with.

The Future Tense
(9)영철: 아, 이거요? 여자친구 줄 iPod이에요.
(9)Yeongcheol: Oh, this? It's an iPod that I'm going to give to my girlfriend.

♣ More Examples ♣

The Past Tense
1. 아침에 뉴스에서 본 거예요. [보다]
Achim-e nyuseu-eseo bon geo-yeyo
It's something I saw in the news this morning.

2. 어제 먹은 피자 너무 맛있었어요. [먹다]
Eoje meogeun pija neomu masisseosseoyo
The pizza we ate yesterday was really delicious.

The Present Tense
1. 요즘에 보는 책이에요. [보다]
Yeojeum-e boneun chaek-ieyo
It's a book I'm reading these days.

2. 날마나 먹는 음식이 지겨워요. [먹다]
Nalmada meokneun eumsik-i jigyeowoyo
I'm tired of the food I eat everyday.

The Future Tense
1. 내일 볼 시험이 걱정돼요. [보다]
Naeil bol siheom-i geokjeongdwaeyo
I'm worried about the exam I'll be taking.

2. 이건 내일 아침에 먹을 빵이에요. [먹다]
Igeon naeil achim-e meogeul ppang-ieyo
This is the bread that I'll eat tomorrow morning.

▶ Hanja Vocabulary

기(機) - machine
- 전화기 (electronic + talk + machine) = telephone machine
- 녹음기 (record + sound + machine) = recording machine
- 사진기 (photo + machine) = camera

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #4
Can You Count?

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6 Grammar

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)동민: 가족이 몇 명이세요?
2. (2)지수: 저희 가족은 10명이에요.
3. (3)동민: 네?? 10명이요? 아... 형제 자매가 많아요?
4. (4)지수: 음... 저희 집에는 할머니, 엄마, 아빠, 언니, 여동생, 저, 그리고 또치, 아지, 바비, 밍밍, 쫑...
5. (5)동민: 10명이 아니고 5명이랑 개 5마리 아니에요?
6. (6)지수: 5마리 아니에요!!! 또치, 아지, 바비, 밍밍, 쫑, 다 우리 집 식구예요!!!!
7. (7)동민: 아... 네... 죄송해요...

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)DONGMIN: gajogi myeot myeongiseyo?
2. (2)JISU: jeohui gajogeun yeol myeongieyo.
3. (3)DONGMIN: ne?? yeol myeongiyo? a... hyeongje jamaega manayo?
4. (4)JISU: eum... jeohui jibeneun halmeoni, eomma, appa, eonni, yeodongsaeng, jeo, geurigo ttochi, aji, babi, mingming, jjong...
5. (5)DONGMIN: yeol myeongi anigo daseot myeongirang gae daseot mari anieyo?

CONT'D OVER

6. (6)JISU: daseot mari anieyo!!! ttochi, aji, babi, mingming, jjong, da uri jip sikguyeyo!!!

7. (7)DONGMIN: a... ne... joesonghaeyo...

ENGLISH

1. (1)DONGMIN: How many people are there in your family?

2. (2)JISU: My family has ten people.

3. (3)DONGMIN: What?? Ten people? Oh... Do you have a lot of brothers and sisters?

4. (4)JISU: Well... in my family, there are my grandmother, my mother, my father, my older sister, my younger sister, me, and Ttochi, Aji, Babi, Mingming, and Jjong...

5. (5)DONGMIN: Isn't it rather five people and five dogs, not 10 people?

6. (6)JISU: They are not five dogs!!! Ttochi, Aji, Babi, Mingming, Jjong, they are all our family!!!

7. (7)DONGMIN: Oh... okay.... I'm sorry.

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog in the intimate politeness level)

2. (1)동민: 가족이 몇 명이야?

CONT'D OVER

3. (2)지수: 우리 가족은 10명이야.

4. (3)동민: 어?? 10명? 아... 형제 자매가 많아?

5. (4)지수: 음... 우리 집에는 할머니, 엄마, 아빠, 언니, 여동생, 나, 그리고 또치, 아지, 바비, 밍밍, 쫑...

6. (5)동민: 10명이 아니고 5명이랑 개 5마리 아냐?

7. (6)지수: 5마리 아니야!!! 또치, 아지, 바비, 밍밍, 쫑, 다 우리 집 식구야!!!!

8. (7)동민: 아... 그래... 미안...

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
엄마	eomma	mom	noun
식구	sikku	family member	noun
아빠	appa	dad	noun
몇	myeot	how many	pronoun
가족	gajok	family	noun
집	jip	house, home	noun
형제	hyeongje	brothers, siblings	noun
언니	eonni	older sibling (for a female)	
자매	jamae	sisters, female sibling	noun
그리고	geurigo	and, also	conjunction
여동생	yeodongsaeng	younger sister	noun

저희	jeohui	we (humbling)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

엄마! 나 배고파! eomma! na baegopa! "Mom, I'm hungry!"	우리 식구는 3대가 동거하고 있습니다. Wuri sikkunuen samdaega donggeohago isseumnida. "Three generations of my family are living together."
아빠! 어디 가세요? appa eodi gaseyo? "Dad, where are you going?"	아들이 몇 살이에요? adeureun myeot sarieyo? "How old is your son?"
왕실 가족은 중요한 집회를 할 것입니다. wangsil gajogeun jungyohan jipoereul hal geosimnida. "The Royal Family will have an important reunion."	가족이 명절 음식을 즐기고 있다. gajogi myeongjeol eumsigeul jeulgigo itta. "The family is enjoying a holiday meal."
내 방이 집에서 제일 커. nae bangi jibeseo jeil keo. "My room is the biggest in my house."	저는 형제가 없어요. jeoneun hyeongjega eopsseoyo. "I don't have brothers."
우리 언니는 간호사야. uri eonnineun ganhosaya. "My older sister is a nurse."	자매 간에 사이가 좋아요. jamae gane saiga joayo. "The sisters get along well with each other."
그리고 이건 뭐야? geurigo igeon mwoya? "And what is this?"	여동생이랑 약속이 있어요. yeodongsaengirang yakssogi isseoyo. "I have an appointment with my younger sister."

막걸리는 저희 아빠가 제일 좋아하는 술이에요. Makgeolineun jeohui appaga jeil joahaneun surieyo. "Makgeolli is my father's favorite alcohol."	저의 어머니는 선생님이십니다. jeoeui eomeonineun seonsaengnimisimnida. "My mother is a teacher."

GRAMMAR

Grammar Point #1 - Counter For People - 명

명 (*myeong*) is a word used to count people. It can come after numbers and also 몇 (*myeot*), the interrogative adjective, to ask "how many people". A noun specifying the social title or the identity of the person usually comes before the number, but it can be omitted when you're answering a question.

Ex)
A: 친구 몇 명 있어? (*chingu myeot myeong isseo?* - How many friends do you have?)
B: 두 명 있어. (*du myeong isseo* - I have two (friends).)

▷ Construction

(Nouns specifying a social status or a position) + Number + 명

Ex)
▷ 3 friends = 친구 세 명 (*chingu se myeong*)
▷ 3 teachers = 선생님 세 명 (*seonsaengnim se meyong*)
▷ 10 taxi drivers = 택시 기사 열 명 (*taekssi gisa yeol myeong*)

▷ In This Dialog

---

(1)동민: 가족이 몇 명이세요?
(1)dongmin: gajogi myeot myeongiseyo?
(1)Dongmin: How many people are there in your family?

(2)지수: 저희 가족은 10명이에요.
(2)jisu: jeohui gajogeun yeol myeongieyo.
(2)Jisu: My family has 10 people.

♣ More Examples ♣

---

1. 몇 명 정도 왔어요? *(myeot myeong jeongdo wasseoyo?)*
- About how many people came?

2. 다섯 명 앉을 자리 있어요? *(daseot myeong anjeul jari isseoyo?)*
- Are there seats for five people to sit?

3. 한 명만 오세요. *(han myeong-man oseyo)*
- One person, come over here, please.

☞ Remember ☜

명 is replaced with 분 when you want to be polite or honorific.

Ex)
- (In a restaurant) 몇 분이세요? (*myeot bbuniseyo?* - Party of how many?)
- 선생님 한 분이 안 오셨어요. (*seonsaengnim han buni an osyeosseoyo* - One teacher isn't here.)

Grammar Point #2 - Counter for Animals - 마리

마리 (*myeong*) is a word used to count animals. It can come after numbers and also 몇 (*myeot*), the interrogative adjective, to ask 'how many animals'. A noun specifying the kind of animal usually comes before the number, but it can be omitted when you're answering a question. 마리 is also used for an animal or fish that is already dead and made into food.

Ex)
A: 나 개 2마리 있어. (*na gae du mari isseo* - I have two dogs.)
B: 나는 3마리 있어. (*na se mari isseo* - I have three.)

▷ Construction

(Nouns specifying the kind of animal) + Number + 마리

Ex)

▷ 3 cats = 고양이 세 마리 (*goyangi se mari*)

▷ 5 birds = 새 다섯 마리 (*sae daseot mari*)

▷ In This Dialog

---

(5)동민: 10명이 아니고 5명이랑 개 5마리 아니에요?

(5)dongmin: yeolmyeongi anigo daseonmyeongirang gae daseonmari anieyo?

(5)Dongmin: Isn't it rather five people and five dogs, not ten people?

(6)지수: 5마리 아니에요!!!

(6) jisu: daseonmari anieyo!!!

(6)Jisu: They are not five dogs!!!

♣ More Examples ♣

---

1. 모기 한 마리가 들어왔어요.

   Mogi han mariga deureowasseoyo

   A mosquito came in.

2. 강아지 한 마리 키우고 있어요.

   Gangaji han mari kiugo isseoyo

   I'm raising a puppy.

3. 닭 한 마리 다 먹었어요.

   Dak han mari da meogeosseoyo

   I ate one whole chicken.

Animal Names in Korean

---

1. dog = 개 *(gae)*

2. puppy = 강아지 *(gangaji)*
3. cow = 소 *(so)*
4. rabbit = 토끼 *(tokki)*
5. goat = 염소 *(yeomso)*
6. sheep = 양 *(yang)*
7. mouse = 쥐 *(jwi)*
8. horse = 말 *(mal)*
9. deer = 사슴 *(saseum)*
10. monkey = *원숭이 (wonsungi)*
11. tiger = 호랑이 *(horangi)*
12. wolf = 늑대 *(neukdae)*
13. fox = 여우 *(yeou)*
14. lion = *사자 (saja)*
15. elephant = 코끼리 *(kokkiri)*
16. pig = 돼지 *(dwaeji)*
17. bear = 곰 *(gom)*
18. whale = 고래 *(gorae)*
19. chicken = 닭 *(dak)*
20. duck = 오리 *(ori)*
21. frog = 개구리 *(gaeguri)*
22. fish = 물고기 *(mulkkogi)*
23. bird = 새 *(sae)*
24. mosquito = 모기 *(mogi)*
25. fly = 파리 *(pari)*

☞ remember ☜

Sometimes the form [Number + Counter + -의(of) + Noun] (ex. 세 명의 친구) can be used. However, it is mostly used in writing and uncommon.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #5
Keep on Counting in Korean

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)지수: 자기야, 오늘 우리 100일 기념일이잖아. 뭐 없어?
2. (2)동민: 그래서 내가 김밥 한 줄 준비했어.
3. (3)지수: 겨우 김밥 한 줄? 필요 없어!!
4. (4)동민: 그럼 꽃 한 송이?
5. (5)지수: 겨우 꽃 한 송이?
6. (6)동민: 그... 그럼 자동차 한 대?
7. (7)지수: 겨우 자동차 한 대...?? 어? 자동차? 진짜? 고마워, 자기야! 사랑해!

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)JISU: jagiya, oneul uri baegil ginyeomirijana. mwo eopseo?
2. (2)DONGMIN: geuraeseo naega gimbbap han jul junbihaesseo.
3. (3)JISU: gyeou gimbap han jul? piryo eopsseo!!
4. (4)DONGMIN: geureom kkot han songi?
5. (5)JISU: gyeou kkot han songi?
6. (6)DONGMIN: geu... geureom jadongcha han dae?

CONT'D OVER

7. (7)JISU: gyeou jadongcha han dae...? eo? jadongcha? jinjja? gomawo, jagiya! saranghae!

ENGLISH

1. (1)JISU: Honey, today's our 100th day anniversary. Didn't you prepare anything?

2. (2)DONGMIN: So I've prepared a roll of gimbap.

3. (3)JISU: Only a roll of gimbap? I don't need it!!

4. (4)DONGMIN: Then a flower?

5. (5)JISU: Only a flower?

6. (6)DONGMIN: Then.... Um... a car?

7. (7)JISU: Only a c... what? A car? Really? Thank you, honey. I love you!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog in the standard politeness level)

2. (1)지수: 동민 씨, 오늘 우리 100일 기념일이잖아요. 뭐 없어요?

3. (2)동민: 그래서 제가 김밥 한 줄 준비했어요.

4. (3)지수: 겨우 김밥 한 줄이요? 필요 없어요!!

CONT'D OVER

5. (4)동민: 그럼 꽃 한 송이?

6. (5)지수: 겨우 꽃 한 송이요?

7. (6)동민: 그... 그럼 자동차 한 대?

8. (7)지수: 겨우 자동차 한 대요...?? 네? 자동차요? 진짜요? 고마워요, 동민 씨! 사랑해!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
꽃	kkot	flowers
자동차	jadongcha	car
오늘	oneul	today
우리	uri	we, us, our
필요하다	piryohada	to need, to be necessary
기념일	ginyeomil	anniversary
겨우	gyeou	narrowly, with difficulty
준비하다	junbihada	to prepare

SAMPLE SENTENCES

그 장미는 내 정원에서 가장 예쁜 꽃이다. geu jangmineun nae jeongwoneseo gajang yeoppeun kkosida. "The rose is the prettiest flower in my garden."	어떤 자동차예요? eotteon jadongcha-yeyo? "What kind of car is it?"

너 오늘도 늦게 왔어! neo oneuldo neukke wasseo! "You are late again today!"	오늘 몇 시까지 일해요? oneul myeot ssikkaji ilhaeyo? "What time are you working 'til today?"
어제 우리 형이랑 컴퓨터 게임 했어. eoje uri hyeongirang keompyuteo geim haesseo. "I played a computer game with my older brother yesterday."	우리 집에 가고 있습니다. Uri jibe gago isseumnida. "We are going home."
적절한 영양은 건강을 지키기 위해 필요하다. Jeokjjeorhan yeongyangeun geongangeul jikigi wihae piryohada. "Proper nutrition is essential to keep your health."	꼭 필요해요. kkok piryohaeyo "I need it badly."
오늘 우리 1년 기념일이에요. oneul uri ilnyeon ginyeonirieyo "It's our 1-year anniversary today."	겨우 다 끝냈어요. gyeou da kkeunnaesseoyo. "I narrowly finished it in time."
요리사는 요리를 준비하고 있습니다. Yorisaneun yorireul junbihago isseumnida. "The chef is preparing the dish."	

GRAMMAR

Grammar Point #1 - Counter for Things Aligned in a Row - 줄

줄 (*jul*) is a word used to count things that are aligned next to each other. 줄 originally means a 'rope' or a 'line' but it can also be used as a counter. A noun comes before the number to specify what is aligned in a row, but it can be omitted when you're answering a question.

▷ ***Construction***

(Nouns specifying things aligned in a row) + Number + 줄

Ex)
▷ a roll of gimbap = 김밥 한 줄 (*gimbbap han jul*)
▷ a row of desks = 책상 한 줄 (*chaeksang han jul*)

▷ *In This Dialog*

(2)동민: 그래서 내가 김밥 한 줄 준비했어.
Dongmin: geuraeseo naega gimbap han jul junbihaesseo.
Dongmin: So I've prepared a roll of gimbap.

(3)지수: 겨우 김밥 한 줄?
Jisu: gyeou gimbap han jul?
Jisu: Only a roll of gimbap?

♣ *More Examples* ♣

1. 김밥 한 줄 포장해 주세요. [포장하다]
Gimbap han jul pojanghae juseyo.
Please give me a roll of gimbap to go.
2. 의자 한 줄 더 놓아 주세요. [놓다]
Uija han jul deo noa juseyo.
Please put one more row of chairs.
3. 코멘트 세 줄 써 주세요. [쓰다]
Komenteu se jul sseo juseyo.
Please write your comment in three lines.

Grammar Point #2 - Counter for Flowers - 송이

송이 (*songi*) is a word used to count flowers. A noun comes before the number to specify what kind of flower it is, but it can be omitted when you're answering a question.

▷ *Construction*

(Flower) + Number + 송이

Ex)
▷ a flower = 꽃 한 송이 (*kkot han songi*)
▷ a rose = 장미 한 송이 (*jangmi han songi*)

▷ *In This Dialog*

(4)동민: 그럼 꽃 한 송이?
Dongmin: geureom kkot han songi?
Dongmin: Then a flower?

(5)지수: 겨우 꽃 한 송이?
Jisu: gyeou kkot han songi?
Jisu: Only a flower?

♣ *More Flower Names* ♣

Azalea	*진달래 Jindallae*
Clover	*토끼풀 Tokkipul*
Daisy	*데이지 Deiji*
Dandelion	*민들레 Mindeulle*
Forget-me-not	*물망초 Mulmangcho*
Lilac	*라일락 Lailak*
Lily	*백합 Baekab*
Lotus flower	*연꽃 Yeonkkot*
Narcissus	*수선화 Suseonhwa*
Rose	*장미 Jangmi*
Sunflower	*해바라기 Haebaragi*
Tulip	*튤립 Tyullip*

Grammar Point #3 - Counter for Cars, Planes, Bicycles, Machines, and Punches - 대

대 (*dae*) is a word used to count cars, planes, bicycles, machines, punches and some other nouns. A noun comes before the number to specify what is being talked about, but it can be

omitted when you're answering a question.

▷ *Construction*

(Noun) + Number + 대

Ex)

▷ a car = 자동차 한 대 (*jadongcha han dae*)

▷ a plane = 비행기 한 대 (*bihaenggi han dae*)

▷ *In This Dialog*

(6)*동민*: 그... 그럼 자동차 한 대?

Dongmin: geu... geureom jadongcha han dae?

Dongmin: Then.... Um... a car?

(7)지수: 겨우 자동차 한 대...??

Jisu: gyeou jadongcha han dae...?

Jisu: Only a c... what? A car? Really?

♣ *More Examples* ♣

1. 우리 집은 차가 세 대 있어. [있다]

Uri jibeun chaga se dae isseo.

My family has three cars.

2. 컴퓨터 열 대 주문했어요. [주문하다]

Keompyuteo yeol ddae jumunhasseoyo.

I ordered ten computers.

3. 지는 사람은 열 대 맞을 거야. [맞다]

Jineun sarameun yeol ddae majeul kkeoya.

The loser will get hit ten times.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #6
Make your Korean Count!

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

6

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)지수: 자기야... 우리 결혼하면 집 한 채 사자.
2. (2)동민: 어? 어... 물론이지!
3. (3)지수: 그리고 스포츠카 한 대 사자, 응?
4. (4)동민: 스... 스포츠카? 그... 그래...
5. (5)지수: 음... 또 정원에는... 나무 한 그루!!
6. (6)동민: 정원?? 나무??
7. (7)지수: 아! 그리고 거실 벽 한 쪽에는 피카소 한 점!
8. (8)동민: 됐어. 그냥 결혼 안 할래.

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)JISU: jagi-ya... uri gyeolhonhamyeon jip han chae saja.
2. (2)DONGMIN: eo? eo... mullon-iji!
3. (3)JISU: geurigo seupotseuka han dae saja, eung?
4. (4)DONGMIN: seu... seupotseuka? geu... geurae...
5. (5)JISU: eum... tto jeongwon-eneun... namu han geuru!!
6. (6)DONGMIN: jeongwon?? namu??

CONT'D OVER

7. (7)JISU: a! geurigo geosil byeok han jjogeneun pikaso han jeom!

8. (8)DONGMIN: dwaesseo. geunyang gyeolhon an hallae.

ENGLISH

1. (1)JISU: Honey... when we get married, let's buy a house.

2. (2)DONGMIN: Huh? Okay... of course!

3. (3)JISU: And let's buy a sports car, okay?

4. (4)DONGMIN: A... sports car? Oh... okay...

5. (5)JISU: Hmm... and in the garden... a tree!

6. (6)DONGMIN: A garden? A tree?

7. (7)JISU: Oh! A Picasso on one wall in the living room.

8. (8)DONGMIN: Forget it. I just won't get married.

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog in the standard politeness level)

2. (1)지수: 동민 씨... 우리 결혼하면 집 한 채 사요.

3. (2)동민: 네? 네... 물론이죠!

CONT'D OVER

4. (3)지수: 그리고 스포츠카 한 대 사요, 네?

5. (4)동민: 스… 스포츠카요? 그… 그래요…

6. (5)지수: 음… 또 정원에는… 나무 한 그루!!

7. (6)동민: 정원이요?? 나무요??

8. (7)지수: 아! 그리고요, 거실 벽 한 쪽에는 피카소 한 점!

9. (8)동민: 됐어요. 그냥 결혼 안 할래요.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
결혼하다	gyeorhonhada	to marry
집	jip	house, home
사다	sada	to buy
스포츠카	seupocheuka	sports car
정원	jeongwon	garden
나무	namu	tree
거실	geosil	living room
벽	byeok	wall

SAMPLE SENTENCES

당신과 결혼하고 싶어요. dangsingwa gyeorhonhago sipeoyo. "I want to marry you."	내 방이 집에서 제일 커. nae bangi jibeseo jeil keo. "My room is the biggest in my house."

녹색 마우스패드를 사고 싶어요. noksaek mauseupaedeureul sago sipeoyo. "I want to buy a green mouse pad."	어제 이 구두 샀어. eoje i gudu sasseo. "I bought these shoes yesterday."
스포츠카는 뭐가 좋아요? seupocheukaneun mwoga joayo? "What's good about sports cars?"	정원이 있는 집을 사고 싶어요. jeongwoni inneun jibeul sago sipeoyo. "I want to buy a house with a garden."
나무를 심었어요. namureul simeosseoyo. "I planted a tree."	거실이 너무 좁아요. geosiri neomu jobayo. "The living room is too small."
벽에 페인트를 칠했어요. beoge peinteureul chirhaesseoyo. "I painted the wall."	

GRAMMAR

▷ *Grammar Point #1 - Counter for Houses* - 채

채 (*chae*) is a word used to count houses. A noun comes before the number to specify what kind of house it is, but it can be omitted when you're answering a question.

▷ *Construction*

(House) + Number + 채

Ex) an apartment = 아파트 한 채 (*apateu han chae*)

▷ *In This Dialog*

(1)지수: 자기야... 우리 결혼하면 집 한 채 사자.

Jisu: jagiya... uri gyeolhonhamyeon jip han chae saja.

Jisu: Honey... When we get married, let's buy a house.

♣ *More Examples* ♣

1. 아파트 한 채 준비했어요. [준비하다]

Apateu han chae junbihaesseoyo.
I've prepared an apartment.
2. 그 사람은 집이 두 채나 있어요. [있다]
Geu sarameun jibi du chaena isseoyo.
He has as many as two houses.
3. 이 마을에는 집이 열 채 있어요. [있다]
I maeureneun jibi yeol chae isseoyo.
There are ten houses in this town.

▷ *Grammar Point #2 - Counter for Trees* - 그루

그루 (*geuru*) is a word used to count trees. A noun comes before the number to specify what kind of tree it is, but it can be omitted when you're answering a question.

▷ *Construction*
(Tree) + Number + 그루

Ex)
▷ a tree = 나무 한 그루 (*namu han geuru*)
▷ a pine tree = 소나무 한 그루 (*sonamu han geuru*)

▷ *In This Dialog*
(5)지수: 음... 또 정원에는... 나무 한 그루!!
Jisu: eum... tto jeongwon-eneun... namu han geuru!!
Jisu: Well... and in the garden... a tree!

♣ *More Tree Names* ♣
Pine tree= 소나무, *sonamu*
Bamboo tree = 대나무, *daenamu*
Apple tree = 사과나무, *sagwanamu*
Plum tree = 자두나무, *jadunamu*
Maple tree = 단풍나무, *danpungnamu*
Palm tree = 야자나무, *yajanamu*
Willow tree = 버드나무, *beodeunamu*
Chestnut tree = 밤나무, *bamnamu*

▷ *Grammar Point #3 - Counter for Sides and Pages*- 쪽

쪽 (*jjok*) is a word used to count sides and pages. A noun comes before the number to specify what is being talked about, but it can be omitted when you're answering a question.

▷ *Construction*

(Noun) + Number + 쪽

Ex)

▷ a page of a book = 책 한 쪽 (*chaek han jjok*)

▷ a wall = 벽 한 쪽 (*byeok han jjok*)

▷ *In This Dialog*

(7)지수: 아! 그리고 거실 벽 한 쪽에는 피카소 한 점!

Jisu: a! geurigo geosil byeok han jjogeneun pikaso han jeom!

Jisu: Oh! A Picasso on one wall in the livingroom.

♣ *More Examples* ♣

1. 몇 쪽 읽었어요? [읽다]

Myeot jjok ilgeosseoyo?

How many pages did you read?

2. 종이 한 쪽에만 프린트 해 주세요. [하다]

Jongi han jjogeman peurinteu hae juseyo.

Please print on one side of the paper only.

▷ *Grammar Point #4 - Counter for Paintings* - 점

점 (*jeom*) is a word used to count paintings. A noun comes before the number to specify what is being talked about.

▷ *Construction*

(Painting) + Number + 점

Ex)

▷ a painting = 그림 한 점 (*geurim han jeom*)

▷ *In This Dialog*

(7)지수: 아! 그리고 거실 벽 한 쪽에는 피카소 한 점!

Jisu: a! geurigo geosil byeok han jjogeneun pikaso han jeom!
Jisu: Oh! A Picasso on one wall in the livingroom.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #7
A Marathon of Korean Learning

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7

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)선생님: 자, 오늘부터 마라톤 연습을 할 거예요.
2. (2)학생들: 아... 선생님, 싫어요.
3. (3)선생님: 다음 달에 마라톤 대회가 있으니까, 오늘부터 준비할 거예요.
4. (4)학생들: 선생님... 그냥 공부해요!
5. (5)선생님: 시끄러워요! 공부? 지금은 마라톤이 중요해요!!
6. (6)학생: 선생님, 어디까지 뛰어요?
7. (7)선생님: 여기에서 공원까지 갈 거예요. 자... 준비!!
8. (8)학생들: 선생님. 너무 멀어요!!
9. (9)선생님: 그리고 연습은 월요일부터 금요일까지 일주일에 5번 할 거예요.
10. (10)학생들: 아... 선생님 싫어요!!

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)SEONSAENGNIM: ja, oneulbuteo maraton yeonseubeul hal kkeoyeyo.
2. (2)HAKSAENGDEUL: a... seonsaengnim, sireoyo.
3. (3)SEONSAENGNIM: daeum ddare maraton daehoega isseunikka, oneulbuteo junbihal kkeoyeyo.

CONT'D OVER

4. (4)HAKSAENGDEUL: seonsaengnim... geunyang gongbuhaeyo!

5. (5)SEONSAENGNIM: sikkeureowoyo! gongbu? jigeumeun maratoni jungyohaeyo!!

6. (6)HAKSAENG: seonsaengnim: seonsaengnim, eodikkaji ttwieoyo?

7. (7)SEONSAENGNIM: yeogieseo gongwonkkaji gal kkeoyeyo. ja... junbi!!

8. (8)HAKSAENGDEUL: seonsaengnim. neomu meoreoyo!!

9. (9)SEONSAENGNIM: geurigo yeonseubeun woryoilbuteo geumyoilkkaji iljjuire daseot beon hal kkeoyeyo.

10. (10)HAKSAENGDEUL: a... seonsaengnim sireoyo!!

ENGLISH

1. (1)TEACHER: So, from today until the marathon, we’re going to practice.

2. (2)STUDENTS: Argh...teacher, we don't want to.

3. (3)TEACHER: We have a marathon competition next month, so we’ll prepare for it from today.

4. (4)STUDENTS: Teacher, let's just study!

CONT'D OVER

5. (5)TEACHER: Be quiet! Study? Right now the marathon is more important!

6. (6)STUDENT: Teacher, where do we run?

7. (7)TEACHER: From here, we'll go up to the park. Now...get ready!!

8. (8)STUDENTS: Teacher, it's too far away!!

9. (9)TEACHER: And we'll do the practice five times a week, from Monday to Friday.

10. (10)STUDENTS: Argh... we hate you!!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog in the intimate politeness level - the students' parts don't change)

2. (1)선생님: 자, 오늘부터 마라톤 연습을 할 거야.

3. (2)학생들: 아... 선생님, 싫어요.

4. (3)선생님: 다음 달에 마라톤 대회가 있으니까, 오늘부터 준비할 거야.

5. (4)학생들: 선생님... 그냥 공부해요!

6. (5)선생님: 시끄러워! 공부? 지금은 마라톤이 중요해!!

7. (6)학생: 선생님, 어디까지 뛰어요?

8. (7)선생님: 여기에서 공원까지 갈 거야. 자... 준비!!

9. (8)학생들: 선생님. 너무 멀어요!!

CONT'D OVER

10. (9)선생님: 그리고 연습은 월요일부터 금요일까지 일주일에 5번 할 거야.

11. (10)학생들: 아... 선생님 싫어요!!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
일주일	iljjuil	one week	
그냥	geunyang	just	
마라톤	maraton	marathon	noun
준비하다	junbihada	to prepare	verb
멀다	meolda	to be far (away)	
오늘	oneul	today	noun
금요일	geumyoil	Friday	noun
대회	daehoe	contest, competition	
시끄럽다	sikkeureoptta	to be noisy, to be loud	
연습	yeonseup	practice	
중요하다	jungyohada	to be important	
다음 달	daeum ttal	next month	
공원	gongwon	park	noun
뛰다	ttwida	to run	
월요일	woryoil	Monday	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

일주일에 몇 번 술 마셔요? iljjuire myeot bbeon sul masyeoyo? "How many times a week do you drink?"	그냥 가자. geunyang gaja. "Let's just go."
그냥 다 버려. geunyang da beoryeo. "Just throw away everything."	마라톤에 참가하고 싶어요. maratone chamgahago sipeoyo. "I want to participate in a marathon."
마라톤에 나가려면 오랫동안 준비를 해야 돼요. maratone nagaryeomyeon oraettongan junbireul haeya dwaeyo. "In order to run a marathon, you have to prepare for a long time."	요리사는 요리를 준비하고 있습니다. Yorisaneun yorireul junbihago isseumnida. "The chef is preparing the dish."
저희 집은 여기에서 진짜 멀어요. jeohui jibeun yeogieseo jinjja meoreoyo. "My home is so far away from here."	오늘은 여름 중 정말 유별나게 더운 날이었다. oneureun yeoreum jung jeongmal yubyeollage deoun narieotta. "Today was an extraordinarily hot summer day."
그 퍼레이드는 오늘이다. geu peoreideuneun oneurida. "The parade is today."	너 오늘도 늦게 왔어! neo oneuldo neukke wasseo! "You are late again today!"
오늘 몇 시까지 일해요? oneul myeot ssikkaji ilhaeyo? "What time are you working 'til today?"	금요일에 시간 괜찮아요? geumyoire sigan gwaenchanayo? "Do you have time on Fridays?"
내일, 스케이트보드 대회에 나가요. naeil, seukeiteu bodeu daehoee nagayo. "Tomorrow, I'm entering a skateboard competition."	이 카페는 너무 시끄러우니까 다른 데로 가요. i kkapeneun neomu sikkeureounikka dareun dero gayo. "This cafe is too noisy so let's move to another place."

이 술집은 너무 시끄러워요. i suljjibeun neomu sikkeureowoyo. "This bar is too loud."	연습하면 저도 할 수 있어요? yeonseuphamyeon jeo-do hal su isseoyo? "Can I also do it if I practice?"
외국어 공부는 중요합니다. oegugeo gongbuneun jungyohamnida. "Learning foreign languages is important."	경험은 정말 중요해요. gyeongheomeun jeongmal jungyohaeyo. "Experience is really important."
저 다음 달에 결혼해요. jeo daeum ttare gyeorhonhaeyo. "I'm getting married next month."	공원에서 친구를 만났어요. gongwoneseo chingureul mannasseoyo. "I met a friend at the park."
비 온다. 뛰자! bi onda. ttwija! "It's raining. Let's run!"	월요일에 영어 수업을 들어요. woryoire yeongeo sueobeul deureoyo. "I take an English class on Monday."

GRAMMAR

Grammar Point #1 - From - -부터/에서

부터 (*buteo*) and -에서 (*eseo*) are words that mean "from", and both can be used for indicating time, range and distance. They are often paired with 까지 (*kkaji*), which means "until" or "up to". Although 부터 and 에서 are of the same meaning, 부터 is much more commonly used than 에서. Also, 에서 doesn't sound very natural with some nouns, but there is no set rule for this.

▷ ***Construction***

Noun + 부터/에서

Ex)

- 오늘 (*oneul*) - today
- 오늘 + 부터 = 오늘부터 = from today

Ex)

- 여기 (*yeogi*) - here

- 여기 + 에서 = 여기에서 = from here

☞ ***remember*** ☜

Note that -에서 can also work as a location particle, expressing the place where an action takes place.

▷ ***In This Dialog***

(1)선생님: 자, 오늘부터 마라톤 연습을 할 거예요.

Seonsaengnim: ja, oneulbuteo maraton yeonseubeul hal kkeoyeyo.

Teacher: So, from today, we're going to practice for the marathon.

(3)선생님: 다음 달에 마라톤 대회가 있으니까, 오늘부터 준비할 거예요.

Seonsaengnim: daeum dare maraton daehoega isseunikka, oneulbuteo junbihal kkeoyeyo.

Teacher: We have a marathon competition next month, so we'll prepare for it from today.

(7)선생님: 여기에서 공원까지 갈 거예요. 자... 준비!!

Seonsaengnim: yeogieseo gongwonkkaji gal kkeoyeyo. ja... junbi!!

Teacher: From here, we'll go up to the park. Now... get ready!!

(9)선생님: 그리고 연습은 월요일부터 금요일까지 일주일에 5번 할 거예요.

Seonsaengnim: geurigo yeonseubeun woryoilbuteo geumyoilkkaji iljuire daseot bbeon hal kkeoyeyo.

Teacher: And we'll do the practice five times a week, from Monday to Friday.

♣ ***More Examples*** ♣

1. 내일부터 담배 안 피울게요. [피우다]

   Naeilbuteo dambae an piulkkeyo.

   I won't smoke from tomorrow on.

2. 저부터 시작할게요. [시작하다]

   Jeobuteo sijakhalkkeyo.

   I'll start first.

3. 언제부터 한국어 공부했어요? [공부하다]

   Eonjebuteo hangugeo gongbuhaesseoyo?

   Since when did you study Korean?

4. 다음 주부터 오지 마세요. [오다]

   Daeum jjubuteo oji maseyo.

   Stop coming here, starting next week.

5. 커피부터 시키자. [시키다]

Keopibuteo sikija.

Let's start with ordering coffee.

Grammar Point #2 - To, Until, Up To - -까지

-까지 (*kkaji*) is a particle that expresses "until", "to", "up to", or sometimes "as much/many as" and "even". It has the nuance of covering a certain range or distance, and it can be applied to time to mean "until." It is often paired with -부터 or -에서.

▷ *Construction*

Noun + 까지

Ex)

지금 (*jigeum*) - now

지금 + 까지 = 지금까지 = until now

▷ *In This Dialog*

(6) *학생*: 선생님, 어디까지 뛰어요?

Haksaeng: seonsaengnim: seonsaengnim, eodikkaji ttwieoyo?

Student: Teacher, where do we run?

(7)선생님: 여기에서 공원까지 갈 거예요. 자... 준비!!

Seonsaengnim: yeogieseo gongwonkkaji gal kkeoyeyo. ja... junbi!!

Teacher: From here, we'll go up to the park. Now... get ready!!

(9)선생님: 그리고 연습은 월요일부터 금요일까지 일주일에 5번 할 거예요.

Seonsaengnim: geurigo yeonseubeun woryoilbuteo geumyoilkkaji iljjuire daseot bbeon hal kkeoyeyo.

Teacher: And we'll do the practice five times a week, from Monday to Friday.

♣ *More Examples* ♣

1. 하나부터 열까지

Hanabuteo yeolkkaji

From one to ten (= every little detail)

2. 오늘은 여기까지예요.

Oneureun yeogikkajiyeyo

Today, it's until here. (= That's it for today.)

3. 어디까지 가세요?

Eodikkaji gaseyo?

Until where do you go? (= Where are you going?)

4. 이것까지 해야 돼요?

Igeotkkaji haeya dwaeyo?

Do I even have to do this?

5. 언제까지 시간 있어요?

Eonjekkaji sigan isseoyo?

Until when do you have time?

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #8 Is Your Roommate Worse Than This?

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

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)희선: 야, 이지현! 너... 밥 먹을 때 깨끗이 먹어! 더럽잖아!
2. (2)지현: 알았어. 미안해.
3. (3)희선: 그리고 잘 때 조용히 자! 시끄럽잖아!!
4. (4)지현: 알았어... 조용히 잘게.
5. (5)희선: 집에서 쉴 때는 청소도 해. 참! 늦게 올 때는 연락해 줘!
6. (6)지현: 그래, 알았어...
7. (7)희선: 아! 또, 나갈 때는 열쇠 꼭 챙겨! 알았어? 내가 너 때문에 못 살아!

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)HUISEON: ya, ijihyeon! neo... bap meogeul ttae kkaekkeusi meogeo! deoreopjana!
2. (2)JIHYEON: arasseo. mianhae.
3. (3)HUISEON: geurigo jal ttae joyonghi ja! sikkeureopjana!!
4. (4)JIHYEON: arasseo... joyonghi jalge.
5. (5)HUISEON: jib-eseo swil ttae-neun cheongso-do hae. cham! neutge ol ttae-neun yeollakhae jwo!
6. (6)JIHYEON: geurae, arasseo...

CONT'D OVER

7. (7)HUISEON: a! tto, nagal ttae-neun yeolsoe kkok chaenggyeo! arasseo? nae-ga neo ttaemun-e mot sara!

ENGLISH

1. (1)HUISEON: Hey, Jihyeon Lee! When you eat, eat in a clean manner. It's dirty!

2. (2)JIHYEON: I got it. Sorry.

3. (3)HUISEON: And when you sleep, sleep quietly. You're noisy!

4. (4)JIHYEON: I got it... I'll sleep quietly.

5. (5)HUISEON: When you are resting at home, do some cleaning, too. Oh, and when you're going to come home late, give me a call!

6. (6)JIHYEON: OK... I got it...

7. (7)HUISEON: Oh, and, when you go out, don't forget the keys, okay? You make my life so difficult!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog in the standard politeness level)

2. (1)희선: 지현 씨! 밥 먹을 때 깨끗이 먹어요! 더럽잖아요!

3. (2)지현: 알았어요. 미안해요.

CONT'D OVER

4. (3)희선: 그리고 잘 때 조용히 자요! 시끄럽잖아요!!

5. (4)지현: 알았어요... 조용히 잘게요.

6. (5)희선: 집에서 쉴 때는 청소도 하세요. 참! 늦게 올 때는 연락해 주세요!

7. (6)지현: ...

8. (7)희선: 아! 또, 나갈 때는 열쇠 꼭 챙기세요! 알았어요? 내가 지현 씨 때문에 못 살아요!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
쉬다	swida	to rest
열쇠	yeolsoe	key
청소	cheongso	cleaning
챙기다	chaenggida	to take, to not forget, to take without forgetting
깨끗이	kkaekkeusi	cleanly, in a clean manner
더럽다	deoreoptta	to be dirty
시끄럽다	sikkeureoptta	to be noisy, to be loud
조용히	joyonghi	quietly
알다	alda	to know
늦게	neukke	late
자다	jada	to sleep
나가다	nagada	to go out
연락하다	yeollakhada	to contact, to keep in touch

SAMPLE SENTENCES

집에 가서 푹 쉬어라. jibe gaseo puk shwieora. "Go home and rest completely."	열쇠가 어디 있나요? yeolsoega eodi innayo? "Where is the key?"
방이 너무 더러워요. 청소 좀 하세요. bangi neomu deoreowoyo. cheongso jom haseyo. "Your room is too dirty. Clean it."	열쇠 챙기세요. yeolsoe chaenggiseyo. "Don't forget to take your keys."
지갑 챙겨 왔어요? jigap chaenggyeo wasseoyo? "Did you bring your wallet without forgetting?"	깨끗이 썼어요. kkaekkeusi sseosseoyo. "I used it in a clean manner."
옷이 왜 이렇게 더러워요? osi wae ireoke deoreowoyo? "Why is your clothes so dirty?"	이 카페는 너무 시끄러우니까 다른 데로 가요. i kkapeneun neomu sikkeureounikka dareun dero gayo. "This cafe is too noisy so let's move to another place."
이 술집은 너무 시끄러워요. i suljjibeun neomu sikkeureowoyo. "This bar is too loud."	조용히 일어서요. joyonghi ireoseoyo. "Please stand up quietly."
알고 싶어요. algo sipeoyo. "I want to know."	맨날 이렇게 늦게 자? maennal ireoke neukke ja? "Do you go to sleep this late every day?"
아직 자요? ajik jayo? "Are you still sleeping?"	지금 나가야 해요. jigeum nagaya haeyo. "I have to go out now."

시간 있으면 연락하세요.
sigan isseumyeon yeollakhaseyo.

"Contact me when you have time."

GRAMMAR

▷ *Grammar Point #1 - When + Subject + Verb - -ㄹ/을 때*

-ㄹ/을 때 (l/eul ttae) is the grammatical structure that expresses "when + subject + verb" in Korean. This grammatical structure is used to express the time of the verb, or the time of occurrence of the verb. This form is used in the present and the future tenses. When you want to express the past, 았/었/였 is added between the verb stem and this grammatical structure. This construction can be translated as "when (subject) (verb)" as in "When I eat..." This clause is a non-final clause, so it must have another clause to form a complete sentence.

▷ *Construction*

Verb stems ending in a vowel + -ㄹ 때
Ex)
- 가다 (*gada*) = to go
- 가(다) + ㄹ 때 = 갈 때 = when (you) go

Verb stems ending in a consonant + -을 때
Ex)
- 읽다 (*igda*) = to read
- 읽(다) + 을 때 = 읽을 때 = when (you) read

▷ *In This Dialog*

(1)희선: 밥 먹을 때 깨끗이 먹어!
Huiseon: bap meogeul ttae kkaekkeusi meogeo!
Huiseon: When you eat, eat in a clean manner.
(3)희선: 그리고 잘 때 조용히 자!
Huiseon: geurigo jal ttae joyonghi ja!
Huiseon: And when you sleep, sleep quietly.
(5)희선: 집에서 쉴 때는 청소도 해. 참! 늦게 올 때는 연락해 줘!
Huiseon: jib-eseo swil ttae-neun cheongsodo hae. cham! neutge ol ttaeneun yeollakhae jwo!
Huiseon: When you are resting at home, do some cleaning too. Oh, and when you're going to

come home late, give me a call!

(7)희선: 아! 또, 나갈 때는 열쇠 꼭 챙겨!

Huiseon: a! tto, nagal ttaeneun yeolsoe kkok chaenggyeo!

Huiseon: Oh, and, when you go out, don't forget the keys!

♣ *More Examples* ♣

1. 집에 갈 때는 자전거를 타요. [가다] [타다]

Jibe gal ttaeneun jajeongeoreul tayo.

I ride a bicycle when I go home.

2. 학교 갈 때 같이 가자. [가다]

Hakgyo gal ttae gachi gaja.

When you go to school, let's go together.

3. 일할 때 전화하지 마. [일하다] [전화하다]

Ilhal ttae jeonhwahaji ma.

Don't call me when I'm working.

4. 공부할 때 음악을 들어요. [듣다]

Gongbuhal ttae eumageul deureoyo.

I listen to music when I study.

5. 아플 때는 많이 자야 돼요. [아프다] [자다]

Apeul ttaeneun mani jayadwaeyo.

When you're sick you have to sleep a lot.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #9
The Long Goodbye

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2 Romanization
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5 Grammar

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)정태: 주연아... 나 미국 가.
2. (2)주연: 어, 정말? 여행 가? 얼마나 있을 거야?
3. (3)정태: 어... 그게...
4. (4)주연: 이틀, 삼일?
5. (5)정태: 아니...
6. (6)주연: 일주일? 보름?
7. (7)정태: 아니...
8. (8)주연: 그... 그럼 한 달? 설마 두 달?
9. (9)정태: 아니... 3년...
10. (10)주연: 뭐? 왜? 정태야! 가지 마... 흑흑...

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)JEONGTAE: juyeona... na miguk kka.
2. (2)JUYEON: eo, jeongmal? yeohaeng ga? eolmana isseul geo-ya?
3. (3)JEONGTAE: eo... geuge...
4. (4)JUYEON: iteul, samil?

CONT'D OVER

5. (5)JEONGTAE: ani...

6. (6)JUYEON: iljjuil? boreum?

7. (7)JEONGTAE: ani...

8. (8)JUYEON: geu... geureom han dal? seolma du dal?

9. (9)JEONGTAE: ani... sam nyeon...

10. (10)JUYEON: mwo? wae? jeongtaeya! gaji ma... heukheuk...

ENGLISH

1. (1)JEONGTAE: Juyeon... I'm going to America.

2. (2)JUYEON: Oh, really? Are you going on a trip? How long will you be there?

3. (3)JEONGTAE: Well, the thing is...

4. (4)JUYEON: Two days, three days?

5. (5)JEONGTAE: No...

6. (6)JUYEON: One week? Fifteen days?

7. (7)JEONGTAE: No...

8. (8)JUYEON: Then... a month? Or could it be for two months?

CONT'D OVER

9. (9)JEONGTAE: No... three years...

10. (10)JUYEON: What? Why? Jeongtae! Don't go... (sob)...

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (1)정태: 주연 씨... 저 미국 가요.

2. (2)주연: 어, 정말요? 여행 가요? 얼마나 있을 거예요?

3. (3)정태: 네... 그게..

4. (4)주연: 이틀, 삼일이요?

5. (5)정태: 아니요...

6. (6)주연: 일주일이요? 보름이요?

7. (7)정태: 아니요...

8. (8)주연: 그... 그럼 한 달이요? 설마 두 달이요?

9. (9)정태: 아니요... 3년이요...

10. (10)주연: 네? 왜요? 정태 씨! 가지 마세요... 흑흑...

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
하루	haru	day

이틀	iteul	two days
미국	miguk	the U.S.A., America
여행	yeohaeng	trip
설마	seolma	impossible, there's no way, that can't be
일주일	iljjuil	one week
한 해	han hae	one year
얼마나	eolmana	for how long, how much
그럼	geureom	then, if that is the case (contraction of 그러면)
두 해	du hae	two years

SAMPLE SENTENCES

기린은 하루에 두 시간 밖에 안 자요. girineun harue du sigan bakke an jayo. "Giraffes only sleep for two hours a day."	저 사람은 미국 사람입니다. Jeo sarameun miguk ssaramimnida. "That person is American."
여행 갈거야? 며칠 동안? yeohaeng galkkeoya? myeochil ddongan? "You are going to go on a trip? For how many days?"	설마 이거 너야? seolma igeo neoya? "By any chance, could this be you?"
일주일에 몇 번 술 마셔요? iljjuire myeot bbeon sul masyeoyo? "How many times a week do you drink?"	얼마나 자주 운동하세요? eolmana jaju undonghaseyo? "How often do you work out?"
그럼 오늘은 뭐 해요? geureom oneureun mwo haeyo? "Then what do we do today?"	그럼 언제 와요? geureom eonje wayo? "Then when are you coming?"

GRAMMAR

▷ *Vocab Focus #1 - Time Terms - Days, Months and Years*

▶ *Days (= 일, 날)*

** There are native Korean names used to express the number of days. Sino-Korean numbers + 일(*il*) is a more formal usage than the native names for the number of days.

1 day = 하루 (*haru*) = 1일 (*iril*)
2 days = 이틀 (*iteul*) = 2일 (*iil*)
3 days = 사흘 (*saheul*) = 3일 (*samil*)
4 days = 나흘 (*naheul*) = 4일 (*sail*)
5 days = 닷새 (*dassae*) = 5일 (*oil*)
6 days = 엿새 (*yeossae*) = 6일 (*yugil*)
7 days = 이레 (*ire*) = 7일 (*chiril*)
8 days = 여드레 (*yeodeure*) = 8일 (*paril*)
9 days = 아흐레 (*aheure*) = 9일 (*guil*)
10 days = 열흘 (*yeolheul*) = 10일 (*sibil*)
15 days = 보름 (*boreum*) = 15일 (*siboil*)

▶ *Months (= 달, 월)*

** 달 is combined with the native numbers, and 월 is combined with the sino-Korean numbers. When counting the months with sino-Korean numbers, the counter word 개(*gae*) is added.

1 month = 한 달 (*han dal*) = 1개월 (*ilgaewol*)
2 months = 두 달 (*du dal*) = 2개얼 (*igaewol*)
3 months = 세 달 (*se dal*) = 3개월 (*samgaewol*)
4 months = 네 달 (ne dal) = 4개월 (*sagaewol*)
5 months = 다섯 달 (*daseot ddal*) = 5개월 (*ogaewol*)
6 months = 여섯 달 (*yeoseot ddal*) = 6개월 (*yukgaewol*)
7 months = 일곱 달 (*ilgop ddal*) = 7개월 (*chilgaewol*)
8 months = 여덟 달 (*yeodeol ddal*) = 8개월 (*palgaewol*)
9 months = 아홉 달 (*ahop ddal*) = 9개월 (*gugaewol*)
10 months = 열 달 (*yeol ddal*) = 10개월 (*sipgaewol*)

When 개 is not placed between the sino-Korean numbers and 월, the words become the names of the months of the year. (1월, 2월, ...)

▶ *Years (= 해, 년)*

** 해 is combined with the native numbers, and 년 is combined with the sino-Korean numbers. For years, using the sino-Korean numbers + 년 is more common, both in formal and informal situations. In fact, native numbers are usually used in formal situations.

1 year = 한 해 (*han hae*) = 1년 (*illyeon*)
2 years = 두 해 = 2년 (*inyeon*)
3 years = 세 해 = 3년 (*samnyeon*)
4 years = 네 해 = 4년 (*sanyeon*)
5 years = 다섯 해 = 5년 (*onyeon*)
6 years = 여섯 해 = 6년 (*yuknyeon*)
7 years = 일곱 해 = 7년 (*chillyeon*)
8 years = 여덟 해 = 8년 (*pallyeon*)
9 years = 아홉 해 = 9년 (*gunyeon*)
10 years = 열 해 = 10년 (*sipnyeon*)

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #10
It's Been a Long Time Since You've Seen a Lesson Like This!

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10

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)형우 엄마: 어머! 민수 엄마! 오랜만이야!
2. (2)민수 엄마: 어머, 형우 엄마! 1년만이지? 형우는 잘 있어? 군대에서 자주 나와?
3. (3)형우 엄마: 아니. 어제 3달만에 나왔어. 민수는? 잘 지내?
4. (4)민수 엄마: 아이고... 우리 민수? 민수는 미국으로 유학 갔는데, 3달만에 돌아왔어. 에휴... 못 살아 내가...
5. (5)형우 엄마: 민수 엄마, 힘내!!

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)HYEONGU EOMMA: eomeo! minsu eomma! oraenmaniya!
2. (2)MINSU EOMMA: eomeo, hyeongu eomma! ilnyeonman-iji? minsu-neun jal isseo? gundae-eseo jaju nawa?
3. (3)HYEONGU EOMMA: ani. eoje sedalman-e nawasseo. minsu-neun? jal jinae?
4. (4)MINSU EOMMA: aigo...uri minsu? minsu-neun miguk-euro yuhak gatneunde, sedalman-e dorawasseo. ehyu... mot sara, nae-ga...
5. (5)HYENGU EOMMA: minsu eomma, himnae!

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. (1)HYEONGU'S MOTHER: Oh my! Minsu's mom! Long time no see!

2. (2)MINSU'S MOTHER: Huh? Hyeongu's mother! It's been a year, right? How is Hyeongu? Is he home from the army often?

3. (3)HYEONGU'S MOTHER: No, he came out yesterday after three months. How about Minsu? How is he?

4. (4)MINSU'S MOTHER: Whew... Minsu? Minsu went to America to study, but he came back in three months. Whew... it's so frustrating.

5. (5)HYEONGU'S MOTHER: Minsu's mother, cheer up!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (1)형우 엄마: 어머! 민수 엄마! 오랜만이에요!

2. (2)민수 엄마: 어머, 형우 엄마! 1년만이죠? 민수는 잘 있어요? 군대에서 자주 나와요?

3. (3)형우 엄마: 아니요. 어제 3달만에 나왔어요. 민수는요? 잘 지내요?

4. (4)민수 엄마: 아이고... 우리 민수요? 민수는 미국으로 유학 갔는데, 3달만에 돌아왔어요. 에휴... 못 살아요 내가...

5. (5)형우 엄마: 민수 엄마, 힘내요!!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
에휴	ehyu	phew
힘내다	himnaeda	to cheer up
어머	eomeo	oh my, oh dear
자주	jaju	frequently, often
돌아오다	doraoda	to return, to come back
나오다	naoda	to come out
군대	gundae	army, military
유학	yuhak	studying abroad

SAMPLE SENTENCES

에휴... 힘들다. ehy... himdeulda. "Phew... I'm tired."	힘내요. 잘 될 거예요. himnaeyo. jal doel kkeoyeyo. "Cheer up. It's going to be alright."
어머! 나 어떡해? eomeo! na eotteokhae? "Oh my! What am I going to do?"	그 사람 자주 만나요? geu saram jaju mannayo? "Do you meet him often?"
남자가 직장에서 집으로 돌아오다. 가족들이 그를 맞이한다. namjaga jikjjangeseo jibeuro doraoda. gajokddeuri geureul majihanda. "The man returns home from work. His family welcomes him."	주머니에서 이것이 나왔어요. jumonieseo igeosi nawasseoyo. "This came out of my pocket."
한국에서 남자들은 군대에 가야 해요. hangugeseo namjadeureun gundaee gaya haeyo. "In Korea, men have to go to the army."	제 동생은 군대에 갔어요. je dongsaengeun gundaee gasseoyo. "My younger brother is doing his military service."

유학가고 싶은데 돈이 없다. yuhakkago sipeunde doni eoptta. "I want to study abroad but I have no money."	내 동생은 영국으로 유학갔어. nae dongsaengeun yeonggugeuro yuhakkasseo. "My younger sister went to England to study abroad."

GRAMMAR

▷ *Grammar Point #1 - It Has Been + Time / In + Time - -만*

-만 (man) is a particle used to indicate how much time has passed since a previous action happened or a state began until the present moment, when another action is happening or the state is changing. There isn't a direct translation for this particle that always works, but it is usually translated as “it has been + time” or “after/in + time.” The form time + 만 is a noun, so -에 can be attached to it to modify an action.

▷ *Construction*

Time + -만 + 이다
- 1년 (1 year) + 만 + 이다
- 1년만이에요 = It's been one year.

Time + -만 + 에
- 3달 (three months, *sedal*) + 만 + 에

ex. 3달만에 한국에 왔어요.
Sedalmane hanguge wasseoyo.
I came back to Korea three months after I left.

▷ *In This Dialog*

(1)형우 엄마: 어머! 민수 엄마! 오랜만이야!
Hyeongu eomma: eomeo! minsu eomma! oraenmaniya!
Hyeongu's mother: Huh? Minsu's mother! Long time no see!
(2)민수 엄마: 어머, 형우 엄마! 1년만이지?
Minsu eomma: eomeo, hyeongu eomma! ilnyeonmaniji?
Minsu's mother: Huh? Hyeongu's mother! It's been a year, right?
(3)형우 엄마: 어제 3달만에 나왔어.
Hyeongu eomma: eoje sedalmane nawasseo.
Hyeongu's mother: He came out yesterday after three months.

(4)민수 엄마: 민수는 미국으로 유학 갔는데, 3달만에 돌아왔어.

Minsu eomma: minsuneun migugeuro yuhak gatneunde, sedalmane dorawasseo.

Minsu's mother: Minsu went to America to study, but he came back in three months.

♣ *More Examples* ♣

1. 3일만에 집에 돌아왔어요. [돌아오다]

Samilmane jibe dorawasseoyo.

He came back home after three days (of not coming home).

2. 한달만에 학교에 갔어요. [가다]

Handalmane hakkyoe gasseoyo.

I went to school after one month (of not going there).

3. 1년만에 만났어요. [만나다]

Ilnyeonmane mannasseoyo.

We hadn't met for a year.

4. 얼마만이지? [이다]

Eolmamaniji?

How long has it been?

5. 5년만에 다시 영어 공부를 시작했어요. [시작하다]

Onyeonmane dasi yeongeo gongbureul dasi sijakhaesseoyo.

I started studying English again after not studying it for 5 years.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #11
Change It

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#11

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)경미: (콜록 콜록) 나... 배고파...
2. (2)진희: 그래? 그러면 먹을 거라도 사올까? 김밥이라도 사올까?
3. (3)경미: 응. 자 여기 신용 카드. 가져가.
4. (4)진희: (갔다와서) 야, 사왔어.
5. (5)경미: 뭐가 이렇게 많아? 피자, 떡볶이, 뭐야, 햄버거까지 사왔어?
6. (6)진희: 맥주도 사왔어!
7. (7)경미: 맥주? 뭐야... 위스키까지 사왔어?
8. (8)진희: 아니야. 더 있어. 스파게티, 양고기, 달팽이 요리까지 사왔어! 자... 먹어!

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)GYEONGMI: (kollok kollok) na... baegopa...
2. (2)JINHUI: geurae? geureomyeon meogeul georado saolkka? gimbbabirado saolkka?
3. (3)GYEONGMI: eung. ja yeogi sinyong kadeu. gajyeoga.
4. (4)JINHUI: (gatdawaseo) ya, sawasseo.

CONT'D OVER

5. (5)GYEONGMI: mwoga ireoke mana? pija, tteokbokki, mwoya, haembeogeokkaji sawasseo?

6. (6)JINHUI: maekjjudo sawasseo!

7. (7)GYEONGMI: maekjju? mwoya... wiseukikkaji sawasseo?

8. (8)JINHUI: aniya. deo isseo. seupageti, yanggogi, dalpaengi yorikkaji sawasseo! ja... meogeo!

ENGLISH

1. (1)GYEONGMI: (coughing) I'm... hungry...

2. (2)JINHUI: Are you? Then shall I go buy some food? Shall I go buy some gimbap at least?

3. (3)GYEONGMI: Yeah. Here's my credit card. Take it with you.

4. (4)JINHUI: (back) Hey. I've bought some food.

5. (5)GYEONGMI: What's all this? Pizza, tteokbokki…what, you even bought a hamburger?

6. (6)JINHUI: I've bought some beer, too!

7. (7)GYEONGMI: Beer? What... you even bought whisky?

8. (8)JINHUI: No, there's more. I bought spaghetti, mutton and some escargot too! Here... eat!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

CONT'D OVER

1. (the dialog in the standard politeness level)

2. (1)경미: (콜록 콜록) 저... 배고파요...

3. (2)진희: 그래요? 그러면 먹을 거라도 사올까요? 김밥이라도 사올까요?

4. (3)경미: 네. 자 여기요, 신용 카드예요. 가져가세요.

5. (4)진희: (갔다와서) 사왔어요.

6. (5)경미: 뭐가 이렇게 많아요? 피자, 떡볶이, 뭐예요, 햄버거까지 사왔어요?

7. (6)진희: 맥주도 사왔어요!

8. (7)경미: 맥주요? 뭐예요... 위스키까지 사왔어요?

9. (8)진희: 아니요. 더 있어요. 스파게티, 양고기, 달팽이 요리까지 사왔어요! 자... 드세요!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
떡볶이	tteokbokki	spicy rice cakes
신용카드	sinyongkadeu	credit card
김밥	gimbbap	rolls
배고파	baegopa	I'm hungry
맥주	maekjju	beer
달팽이	dalpaengi	snail

SAMPLE SENTENCES

이 집 떡볶이가 진짜 맛있어. i jip tteokbokkiga jinjja masisseo. "The spicy rice cake here is really good."	떡볶이 일 인분에 삼천 원입니다. Tteokbokki il irinbune samcheon wonimnida. "One serving of tteokbokki costs 3,000 won."
저는 신용카드를 안 써요. jeoneun sinyongkadeureul an sseoyo. "I don't use a credit card."	김밥 먹고 가자. gimbbap meokko gaja. "Let's eat some gimbap and go."
나 배고파. na baegopa "I'm hungry."	한국 사람들은 술집에서 맥주를 마실 때, 김이나 마른오징어를 함께 먹습니다. hanguk saramdeureun suljjibeseo maekjjureul masil ttae, gimina mareunojingeoreul hamkke meoksseumnida. "When Korean people drink beer at a bar, they eat dried seaweed or squid together with it."
맥주 마셔. maekjju masyeo. "Drink some beer."	유리창에 달팽이가 있어요. yurichange dalpaengiga isseoyo. "There's a snail on the window."

GRAMMAR

▷ *Grammar Point #1 - At Least, Some, Even* - -라도

-(이) 라도 (*(i)lado*) is a grammatical structure that expresses "even," "even just" or "at least." It is often used along with words of suggestion.

▷ *Construction*

(명사) + (이)라도
(Noun) + *(i)rado*

▶ -라도 (*-rado*) is used with nouns that end in vowels.

쥬스 (*juseu*) - Juice
쥬스 + 라도
쥬스라도 (*juseurado*) - at least some juice

▶ -이라도 (*-irado*) is used with nouns that end in consonants.
물 (*mul*) - water
물 + 이라도
물이라도 - at least some water, even just some water

▷ *In This Dialog*

(2)*진희*: 그러면 먹을 거라도 사올까? 김밥이라도 사올까?
Jinhui: geureomyeon meogeul kkeorado saolkka? gimbabirado saolkka?
Jinhui: Then shall I go buy some food? Shall I go buy some gimbap at least?

♣ *More Examples* ♣

1. 심심하면 공부라도 해! [*하다*]
Simsimhamyeon gongburado hae.
If you are bored, at least do some studying.

2. 우리 점심이라도 같이 먹어요. [먹다]
Uuri jeonsimirado gachi meogeoyo.
Let's have lunch together or something (even though we don't have much more time to spend together).

3. 내 거라도 빌려 줄까? [빌려 주다]
Nae kkeorado billyeo julkka?
Do you want me to at least lend you mine (even though it's not a good one)?

4. 나라도 괜찮다면... [괜찮다]
Narado gwaenchantamyeon...
If it's okay even if it's me...

5. 영화라도 볼까? [보다]
Yeonghwarado bolkka?
Shall we at least watch some movies (although we don't have much to do)?

▷ *Grammar Point #2 - Even, So Far As - - 까지*

-까지 (*kkaji*) is most commonly used to express a range (paired with -부터 (*buteo*) which means “from”), and depending on the context, it can mean “even” or “so far as.”

▷ *Construction*

Noun + 까지

비(*bi*)- rain
비 + 까지 (*bikkaji*) - plus the rain

Ex)
날씨도 추운데 비까지 와.
Nalssido chuunde bikkaji wa.
The weather is cold; moreover, it’s raining, too.

▷ *In This Dialog*

(5)경미: 뭐가 이렇게 많아? 피자, 떡볶이, 뭐야, 햄버거까지 사왔어?
Gyeongmi: mwoga ireoke mana? pija, tteokbokki, mwoya, haembeogeokkaji sawasseo?
Gyeongmi: What's all this? Pizza, tteokbokki, what, you even bought a hamburger?

(7)경미: 맥주? 뭐야... 위스키까지 사왔어?
Gyeongmi: maekjju? mwoya... wiseukikkaji sawasseo?
Gyeongmi: Beer? What... you even bought whisky?

♣ *More Examples* ♣

1. 늦었는데 버스까지 놓쳤어요. [놓치다]
Neujeonneunde beoseukkaji nochyeosseoyo.
I’m late, and to make matters worse, I missed my bus, too.

2. 핸드폰도 없어졌는데 지갑까지 잃어버렸어. [없어지다, 잃어버리다]
Haendeupondo eopseojeonneunede jigapkkaji ireobeoryeosseo.
My cell phone is gone, and what's even worse, I lost my wallet, too.

3. 우리 엄마, 아빠, 그리고 오빠한테까지 전화했어? [전화하다]
Uri eomma appa geurigo oppahantekkaji jeonhwahaesseo?
You called my mom, dad and my brother, too?

4. 나까지 이걸 해야 돼? [하다]
Nakkaji igeol haeya dwae?

I have to do this, too?

5. 서울까지 꼭 갈 거야? [가다]
Seoulkkaji kkok gal kkeoya?
Are you really going as far as up to Seoul***?***

▷ ***Remember***

-마저 (*majeo*) is often used in the same context as -까지, but -*마저*(*majeo*) is more commonly used in writing than -*까지*(*kkaji*).

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #12
You Might Die

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#12

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)정수: 너 얼굴색이 안 좋아. 괜찮아?
2. (2)미희: 응. 나 피곤해.
3. (3)정수: 감기일지도 몰라. 약 먹어.
4. (4)미희: 응. 그럴지도 몰라.
5. (5)정수: 아니다. 너 설사일지도 몰라!... 너 죽을지도 몰라!!!
6. (6)미희: 야!!! 너 나가!!!!

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)JEONGSU: neo eolgulsaegi an joa. gwaenchana?
2. (2)MIHUI: eung. na pigonhae.
3. (3)JEONGSU: gamgiiljido molla. yak meogeo.
4. (4)MIHUI: eung. geureoljido molla.
5. (5)JEONGSU: anida. neo seolsailjjido molla! neo jugeuljjido molla!!
6. (8)MIHUI: ya!!! neo naga!!!

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. (1)JEONGSU: You don't look so well, are you all right?

2. (2)MIHUI: No... I'm tired.

3. (3)JEONGSU: It might be a cold. Take some medicine.

4. (4)MIHUI: Yeah, it might be.

5. (5)JEONGSU: No, you might have diarrhea! You might die!

6. (6)MIHUI: Hey!! Get out of here!!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog in the standard politeness level)

2. (1)정수: 얼굴색이 안 좋아요. 괜찮아요?

3. (2)미희: 네. 저 피곤해요.

4. (3)정수: 감기일지도 몰라요. 약 먹어요.

5. (4)미희: 네. 그럴지도 몰라요.

6. (5)정수: 아니다. 설사일지도 몰라요!... 죽을지도 몰라요!!!

7. (6)미희: 나가주세요!!!!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English

감기	gamgi	cold
약	yak	medicine, drug
피곤하다	pigonhada	to be tired
설사	seolsa	diarrhea
죽다	jukda	to die
나가다	nagada	to go out
얼굴색	eolgulsaek	complexion

SAMPLE SENTENCES

감기 때문에 머리가 아파요. gamgi ttaemune meoriga apayo. "I have a headache because I have a cold."	이 약은 조금 비싸지만 효능이 좋아요. i yageun jogeum bissajiman hyoneungi joayo. "This medicine is a bit expensive, but it has really good effects."
어제는 피곤해서 일찍 잤어. eojeneun pigonhaeseo iljjik jasseo. "I was tired yesterday, so I went to bed early."	오늘 너무 피곤해요. oneul neomu pigonhaeyo. "I'm so tired today."
온종일 설사를 했어요. onjongil seolsareul haesseoyo. "I had diarrhea all day."	꽃이 죽었어요. kkochi jugeosseoyo. "The flower died."
지금 나가야 해요. jigeum nagaya haeyo. "I have to go out now."	얼굴색이 안 좋아요. 어디 아파요? eolgulsaeki an joayo? eodi apayo? "You look pale. Are you not feeling well?"

GRAMMAR

Grammar Point #1 - Might/Maybe - -ㄹ/을지도 모르다

-ㄹ/을지도 모르다 (*-l/euljido moreuda*) is the grammatical structure used to express probability or possibility about a present state or future action. This structure literally means "I don't know either whether or not," and it is most commonly translated as "Subject + might + verb." This structure is similar in meaning to -ㄹ/을 수도 있다 (*-l/eul su-do itda*).

▷ *Construction*

▶ Verb stem ending in a vowel + -ㄹ지도 모르다

- 가다 (*gada,* - to go)
- 가 + ㄹ지도 모르다 = 갈지도 모르다

▷▷ 갈지도 몰라(요). (*galjjido mollayo*, I might go.)

▶ Verb stem ending in a consonant + -을지도 모르다

- 없다 (*eoptta,* - to not have/ to not be there)
- 없 + 을지도 모르다 = 없을지도 모르다

▷▷ 없을지도 몰라(요). (*eopsseuljjido mollayo,* It might not be there.)

▶ Verb stem ending in the consonant ㄹ + -지도 모르다

- 울다 (*ulda* - to cry)
- 울 + 지도 모르다 = 울지도 모르다

▷▷ 울지도 몰라(요). (He might cry.)

▷ *In This Dialog*

(3)정수: 감기일지도 몰라.

Jeongsu: gamgiiljido molla.

Jeongsu: It might be a cold.

(4)미희: 응. 그럴지도 몰라.

Mihui: eung. geureoljido molla.

Mihui: Yeah, it might be.

(5)정수: 너 설사일지도 몰라! ... 너 죽을지도 몰라!!!

Jeongsu: anida. neo seolsailjjido molla! neo jugeuljido molla!!

Jeongsu: No, you might have diarrhea! You might die!

☞ *remember* ☜

In colloquial situations and most commonly when the speakers are talking in casual language, 반말 (*banmal*), the latter part, *몰라*(*molla*) is often dropped when what the speaker is saying is very obvious and expected.

Ex)

그럴지도 몰라. (*geureoljjido molla.*) ▷ 그럴지도. (*geureoljjido.*)

아마 내일 비 올지도 몰라. (*ama naeil bi oljjido molla.*) ▷ 아마 내일 비 올지도. (*ama naeil bi*

oljjido.)

♣ *More Examples* ♣

1. 이쪽이 빠를지도 몰라요. [빠르다]
Ijjogi ppareuljido mollayo.
This way might be faster.
2. 내일 민경이 만날지도 몰라. [만나다]
Naeil mingyeongi mannaljjido molla.
I might meet Mingyeong tomorrow.
3. 나 일 그만둘지도 몰라. [그만두다]
Na hoesa geumanduljjido molla.
I might quit my job.

4. 오늘 늦을지도 몰라요. [늦다]
Oneul neujeuljjido mollayo.
I might be late today.

5. 그 사람이 내 결혼식에 올지도 몰라. [오다]
Geu sarami nae gyeolhonsige oljido molla.
He might come to my wedding.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #13
My Forgetful Sister

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

#13

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)미정: 미진아! 전에 빌려간 내 가방 어디 있어?
2. (2)미진: 어... 글쎄? 방금 밥 먹기 전에 있었어... 근데 지금은 없어.
3. (3)미정: 뭐? 그럼 밥 먹은 다음에는 있었어?
4. (4)미진: 응.
5. (5)미정: 그럼 밥 먹은 다음에는 뭐 했어?
6. (6)미진: 음... 티비 봤어.
7. (7)미정: 그럼... 티비 보기 전에는 있었어?
8. (8)미진: 음... 몰라...
9. (9)미정: 야! 김미진! 빨리 찾아!!!!

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)MIJEONG: mijina! jeone billyeogan nae gabang eodi isseo?
2. (2)MIJIN: eo... geulsse? banggeum bap meokki jeone isseosseo... geunde jigeumeun eopsseo.
3. (3)MIJEONG: mwo? geureom bap meogeun daeumeneun isseosseo?
4. (4)MIJIN: eung.
5. (5)MIJEONG: geureom bap meogeun daeumeneun mwo haesseo?

CONT'D OVER

6. (6)MIJIN: eum... tibi bwasseo.

7. (7)MIJEONG: geureom... tibi bogi jeoneneun isseosseo?

8. (8)MIJIN: eum... molla...

9. (9)MIJEONG: ya! gimmijin! ppalli chaja!!!

ENGLISH

1. (1)MIJEONG: Mijin! Where is my bag that you borrowed the other day?

2. (2)MIJIN: Oh... I'm not sure. I had it right before I ate. But, I don't have it now.

3. (3)MIJEONG: What? Then did you have it with you after you ate?

4. (4)MIJIN: Yeah.

5. (5)MIJEONG: Then what did you do after eating?

6. (6)MIJIN: Hmm... I watched TV.

7. (7)MIJEONG: Then... did you have it before you watched TV?

8. (8)MIJIN: Hmm... I don't know.

9. (9)MIJEONG: Hey, Mijin! Look for it quickly!!!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

CONT'D OVER

1. (1)미정: 미진 씨! 전에 빌려던 제 가방 어디 있어요?
2. (2)미진: 네... 글쎄요? 방금 밥 먹기 전에 있었어요... 근데 지금은 없어요.
3. (3)미정: 네? 그럼 밥 먹은 다음에는 있었어요?
4. (4)미진: 네.
5. (5)미정: 그럼 밥 먹은 다음에는 뭐 했어요?
6. (6)미진: 음... 티비 봤어요.
7. (7)미정: 그럼... 티비 보기 전에는 있었어요?
8. (8)미진: 음... 몰라요...
9. (9)미정: 미진 씨! 빨리 찾아요!!!!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
모르다	moreuda	to not know
빨리	ppalli	fast, quickly
글쎄	geulsse	well, let me think...
빌리다	billida	to borrow, to rent
다음	daum	next, next time
가방	gabang	bag
찾다	chatta	to search for, to look for
방금	banggeum	just now, a few minutes ago

보다	boda	to see, to look at, to watch

SAMPLE SENTENCES

제가 모르는 사람입니다. jega moreuneun saramimnida. "It's somebody I don't know."	저도 잘 몰라요. jeodo jal mollayo. "I don't know much about it either."
최대한 빨리 갈게요. choedaehan ppalli galgeyo. "I'll be there as soon as I can."	빨리 일어나! ppalli ireona. "Get up quickly!"
글쎄, 좀 더 생각해 볼게. geulsse, jom deo saenggakae bolkke. "I'm not sure. Let me think a little more."	글쎄 나도 잘 모르겠는데. geulsse nado jal moreugenneunde. "Well..I am not sure, either."
지나가는 행인에게 전화를 빌려 썼어요. jinaganeun haenginege jeonhwareul billyeo sseosseoyo. "I borrowed a cell phone from a passerby on the street."	차를 빌리고 싶어요. Chareul billigo sipeoyo. "I want to rent a car."
다음에 또 오세요. daeume tto oseyo. "Please come again next time."	오늘은 시간이 없으니까, 다음에 보자. oneureun sigani eopsseunikka, daeume boja. "I don't have time today, so let's meet next time."
새 가방을 샀어요. sae gabangeul sasseoyo. "I bought a new bag."	구석구석 찾아보았다. guseokguseok chajaboatta. "I searched everywhere."
도서관을 찾고 있어요. doseogwaneul chakko isseoyo. "I'm looking for the library."	관광객이 일몰을 보았다. Gwangwanggaegi ilmoreul boatta. "The tourists watched the sunset."

영화 봐요?
yeonghwa bwayo?

"Are you watching a movie?"

GRAMMAR

▷ *Grammar Point #1 - Before + Verb - -기 전에*

-기 전에 (*-gi jeone*) is the grammatical structure used to express "before + verb." Similar to the English "before + -ing" form, the tense of the sentence is not expressed in the structure. Instead, it is expressed through the verb that comes after it. 전 (*jeon*) means “before,” and -기 nominalizes the verb before you put *전에*(*jeone*) after it.

▷ *Construction*

Verb stem + -기 전에 *(-gi jeone)*
Ex) 자다 (*jada* - to sleep)
- 자 + 기 전에 = 자기 전에
- 자기 전에 = before going to sleep, before you go to sleep
- 자기 전에 공부해 = Study before you go to sleep.
Ex) 죽다 (*juktta,* - to die)
- 죽 + 기 전에 = 죽기 전에
- 죽기 전에 = before dying, before I die
- 죽기 전에 가 보고 싶은 곳이 100 군데 있어요. = There are 100 places I want to visit before I die.

▷ *In This Dialog*

(2)미진: 방금 밥 먹기 전에 있었어...
Mijin: banggeum bap meokki jeone isseosseo...
Mijin: I had it right before I ate.
(7)미정: 그럼... 티비 보기 전에는 있었어?
Mijeong: geureom... tibi bogi jeoneneun isseosseo?
Mijeong: Then... did you have it before you watched TV?

♣ *More Examples* ♣

1. 밥 먹기 전에 손 씻어. [먹다, 씻다]
Bap meokki jeone son ssiseo.
Before eating, wash your hands.

2. 오기 전에 전화해. [오다, 전화하다]
Ogi jeone jeonhwahae.
Call me before you come.

3. 친구 만나기 전에 선물 살 거야. [만나다, 사다]
Chingu mannagi jeone seonmul sal kkeoya.
I'll buy a present before I meet my friend.
4. 영화 보기 전에 팝콘 사자. [보다, 사다]
Yeonghwa bogi jeone papkon saja.
Let's buy some pop corn before watching the movie.
5. 미국 가기 전에 연락해. [가다, 연락하다]
Miguk gagi jeone yeollakhae.
Contact me before you go to America.

▷ *Grammar Point #2 - After + Verb - -ㄴ/은 다음에 (-n/eun daume)*

-ㄴ/은 다음에 *(-eun daeume)* is the grammatical structure that expresses "after + verb." Similar to the English "after + -ing" form, the tense of the sentence is not expressed in the structure. Instead, it is expressed through the verb that comes after it. 다음 (*daeum*) means “next,” and -ㄴ/은 changes the verb to the adjective form.

▷ *Construction*

Verb stem ending in a vowel + -ㄴ 다음에
Ex) 오다 (*oda,* - to come)
- 오 + ㄴ 다음에 = 온 다음에 (after coming, after you come)
- 너 온 다음에 비가 왔어. (After you came, it rained.)
Verb stem ending in a consonant + -은 다음에
Ex) 먹다 (*meoktta*, - to eat)
- 먹 + 은 다음에 = 먹은 다음에 (after eating, after you eat)
- 밥 먹은 다음에 어디 갈 거야? (After we finish eating, where are we going?)

▷ *In This Dialog*

(3)미정: 그럼 밥 먹은 다음에는 있었어?
Mijeong:geureom bap meogeun daeumeneun isseosseo?
Mijeong: Then did you have it with you after you ate?
(5)미정: 그럼 밥 먹은 다음에는 뭐 했어?
Mijeong: geureom bap meogeun daeumeneun mwo haesseo?

Mijeong: Then what did you do after eating?

♣ *More Examples* ♣

1. 술 마신 다음에 노래방 가자. [마시다, 가다]

Sul masin daeume noraebang gaja.

After drinking, let's go to the singing room.

2. 일어난 다음에 전화해. [일어나다, 전화해]

Ireonan daeume jeonhwahae.

Call me after you get up.

3. 집에 간 다음에 바로 잠들었어. [가다, 잠들다]

Jibe gan daeume baro jamdeureosseo.

I fell asleep right after I went home.

4. 목욕한 다음에 청소할 거야. [목욕하다, 청소하다]

Mokyokhan daeume cheongsohal kkeoya.

I will clean the room after taking a bath.

5. 시험 본 다음에 술을 마셨어요. [보다, 마시다]

Siheom bon daeume sureul masyeosseoyo.

I drank alcohol after I took the test.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #14
Turn Left, Turn Right

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2 Romanization
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4 Alternative Transcript
4 Vocabulary
5 Sample Sentences
7 Grammar

#14

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)식당 주인: 네. 감사합니다. 101 식당입니다.
2. (2)민경: 저기요... 거기 찾기 힘들어요?
3. (3)식당 주인: 아니요. 찾기 쉬워요. 제가 알기 쉽게 설명해 드릴게요.
4. (4)민경: 아. 예.
5. (5)식당 주인: 사거리에서 왼쪽으로 돌면 큰 건물이 있어요.
6. (6)민경: 아... 네. 큰 건물이요?
7. (7)식당 주인: 네. 그 건물에서, 다시 100미터 가서, 오른쪽으로 돌면 은행이 있어요. 거기서 15분 걸으면 아파트가 있어요. 그 아파트에서 왼쪽으로 200미터 걸으면 저희 식당이 있어요. 찾기 쉽죠?
8. (8)민경: 저기요... 배달은 안 돼요?

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)SIKDANG JUIN: ne. gamsahamnida. ilgongil sikdangimnida.
2. (2)MINGYEONG: jeogiyo... geogi chatgi himdeureoyo?
3. (3)SIKDANG JUIN: aniyo. chatgi swiwoyo. jega algi swipge seolmyeonghae deurilgeyo.
4. (4)MINGYEONG: a. ye.
5. (5)SIKDANG JUIN: sageorieseo oenjjogeuro dolmyeon keun geonmuri isseoyo.

CONT'D OVER

6. (6)MINGYEONG: a... ne. keun geonmuriyo?

7. (7)SIKDANG JUIN: ne. geu geonmureseo, dasi baek miteo gaseo, oreunjjogeuro dolmyeon eunhaengi isseoyo. geogiseo sibobun georeumyeon apateuga isseoyo. geu apateueseo oenjjogeuro ibaek miteo georeumyeon jeohui sikttangi isseoyo. chakki swipjyo?

8. (8)MINGYEONG: jeogiyo... baedareun an dwaeyo?

ENGLISH

1. (1)RESTAURANT OWNER: Hello, thank you for calling 101 Restaurant.

2. (2)MINGYEONG: Excuse me... is your restaurant difficult to find?

3. (3)RESTAURANT OWNER: No, it's easy to find. I'll explain it in a way that’s easy to understand.

4. (4)MINGYEONG: Oh, okay.

5. (5)RESTAURANT OWNER: If you turn left after the intersection, there's a big building.

6. (6)MINGYEONG: Oh... okay. A big building?

7. (7)RESTAURANT OWNER: Yes. From that building, go 100 meters more, turn right and you will see a bank. From there, walk for 15 minutes, there's an apartment building, and walk 200 meters to the left. From there you'll see our restaurant. It's easy to find, right?

CONT'D OVER

8. (8)MINGYEONG: Well... do you have delivery service?

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog in the intimate politeness level)

2. (1)식당 주인: 안녕. 101 식당이야.

3. (2)민경: 저기... 거기 찾기 힘들어?

4. (3)식당 주인: 아니. 찾기 쉬워. 알기 쉽게 설명해 줄게.

5. (4)민경: 아. 응.

6. (5)식당 주인: 사거리에서 왼쪽으로 돌면 큰 건물이 있어.

7. (6)민경: 아... 응. 큰 건물?

8. (7)식당 주인: 응. 그 건물에서, 다시 100미터 가서, 오른쪽으로 돌면 은행이 있어. 거기서 15분 걸으면 아파트가 있어. 그 아파트에서 왼쪽으로 200미터 걸으면 우리 식당이 있어. 찾기 쉽지?

9. (8)민경: 저기... 배달은 안 돼?

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
거기	geogi	there	noun, adverb
은행	eunhaeng	bank	noun
오른쪽	oreunjjok	right, right side	noun, adjective

왼쪽	oenjjok	left, left side	noun
건물	geonmul	building	noun
아파트	apateu	apartment	noun
설명하다	seolmyeonghada	to explain	verb
쉽다	swipda	to be easy	adjective
힘들다	himdeulda	to be difficult, to be arduous	verb
찾다	chatta	to search for, to look for	verb
식당	sikttang, sikdang	restaurant	noun
배달	baedal	delivery	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

쇼핑백은 거기에 놔주세요. syopingbaegeun geogie nwajuseyo. "Please, put the shopping bags there."	거기 네 전화기 놓아 두었어. geogi ne jeonhwagi noa dueoseo. "I left your phone over there."
거기가 어디야? geogiga eodiya? "Where is that place?"	거기에서 뭐 하세요? geogieseo mwo haseyo? "What are you doing there?"
그는 더 나은 서비스를 제공하는 은행을 찾아야 한다. geuneun deo naeun seobiseureul jegonghaneun eunhaengeul chajaya handa. "He has to find a bank that offers a better service."	은행에 돈이 많이 있어요? eunhaenge doni mani isseoyo? "Do you have a lot of money in your bank account?"

마우스의 오른쪽 버튼을 누르세요. mauseueui oreunjjok beoteuneul nureuseyo. "Please press the right button of your mouse."	왼쪽에는 아무것도 없어요. oenjjok-eneun amugeot-do eopseoyo. "There's nothing on the left."
내 사촌은 건물을 세 개 가지고 있습니다. nae sachoneun geonmureul se gae gajigo itsseumnida. "My cousin has three buildings."	이 건물은 30년 됐어요. i geonmureun samsipnyeon dwaesseoyo. "This building is thirty years old."
오늘 아파트를 청소했다. oneul apateureul cheongsohaetda. "I cleaned my apartment today."	많은 한국 사람들은 자기 아파트를 갖는 것을 꿈꾸고 있습니다. maneun hanguk saramdeureun jagi apateureul ganneun geoseul kkumkkugo itsseumnida. "Many South Korean people are dreaming of having their own apartments."
나는 시내 중심에 아파트를 임대 할 여유가 없다. naneun sinae jungsime apateureul imdae hal yeoyuga eopda. "I can't afford to rent an apartment in the city center."	그녀는 저 아파트에 12년 동안 살았다. geunyeoneun jeo apateue sibinyeon dongan saratda. "She lived in that apartment for twelve years."
아파트에서 살고 싶지 않아요. apateueseo salgo sipjji anayo. "I don't want to live in an apartment."	자세히 설명해 주세요. jasehi seolmyeonghae juseyo. "Please explain in detail."
한국어는 정말 쉬워요. hangugeoneun jeongmal swiwoyo. "Korean is really easy."	너 오늘 힘들어 보여. neo oneul himdeureo boyeo. "You look tired today."
일이 너무 많아서 힘들어요. iri neomu manaseo himdeureoyo. "I have too much work so I'm tired."	구석구석 찾아보았다. guseokguseok chajaboatta. "I searched everywhere."

도서관을 찾고 있어요. doseogwaneul chakko isseoyo. "I'm looking for the library."	식당의 분위기는 최근에 고객들을 많이 끌어들였다. sikdangui bunwigineun choegeune gogaekdeureul mani kkeureodeullyeotda. "The atmosphere of the restaurant has drawn a lot of customers lately."
이 식당 너무 맛없어. 가자! i sikttang neomu madeopsseo. gaja! "This restaurant's food tastes so bad. Let's go (somewhere else)!"	오후에 배달 될 것입니다. ohue baedal doel geosimnida. "The delivery will arrive in the afternoon."

자장면 배달시켰어?
jajangmyeon baedalsikyeosseo?

"Did you order jjajangmyeon delivery?"

GRAMMAR

▷ *Grammar Point #1 - Easy/Hard To + Verb - -기 쉽다/어렵다*

-기 쉽다/어렵다 (*-gi swipda/eoryeoptta*) is used to describe something that is “easy/hard to + verb.” Adding -기 at the end of a verb stem is one of the ways to nominalize a verb in Korean. -기 쉽다/어렵다 is sometimes used with the subject particle in it. In this case, it becomes -기가 쉽다/어렵다, but it's more common to hear -기 쉽다/어렵다.

▷ Construction

- Verb stem + -기 *쉽다/어렵다*(*-gi swipda/eoryeoptta*)

☆ Note that 쉽다 and 어렵다 take the ㅂ(b) irregular conjugation.

Ex) 졸다 (jolda) - to fall asleep
▷ 졸 + -기 쉽다 = 졸기 쉽다 (*jolgi shiptta*)
▷▷ 졸기 쉬워요. (It is easy to fall asleep.)

Ex) 읽다 (ilgda) - to read
▷ 읽 + -기 어렵다 = 읽기 어렵다 ▷▷ 읽기 어려워요. (It is hard to read.)

▷ In This Dialog

(2)민경: 저기요... 거기 찾기 힘들어요?
Mingyeong: jeogiyo... geogi chakki himdeureoyo?
Mingyeong: Excuse me... is your restaurant difficult to find?

(3)식당 주인: 찾기 쉬워요. 제가 알기 쉽게 설명해 드릴게요.
Sikdang juin: chakki swiwoyo. jega algi swipkke seolmyeonghae deurilgeyo.
Restaurant owner: No, it's easy to find. I'll explain it in a way that's easy to understand.

(7)식당 주인: 찾기 쉽죠?
Sikdang juin: chakki swipjjyo?
Restaurant owner: It's easy to find, right?

♣ More Examples ♣

1. 오늘은 추워서 감기 걸리기 쉬워요.
Oneureun chuwoseo gamgi geolligi swiwoyo.
It's cold outside today, so it's easy to catch a cold.

2. 그 수업은 너무 이해하기 어려워요.
Geu sueobeun neomu ihaehagi eoryeowoyo.
That class is too hard to understand.

3. 너는 너무 사기 당하기 쉬워.
Neoneun neomu sagi danghagi swiwo.
You'd fall for a fraud too easily.

4. 김치는 만들기 어려워요.
Gimchineun mandeulgi eoryeowoyo.
Kimchi is difficult to make.

5. 이 책은 글씨가 너무 작아서 읽기 어려워요.
I chaegeun geulssiga neomu jagaseo ilkki eoryeowoyo.
This book's print is too small, so it's difficult to read.

☞ remember ☜

-기 어렵다 (*-gi eoryeoptta*) is often interchanged with -기 힘들다 (*-gi himdeulda*).

Ex

Ex)

- 찾기 어려워요. (*-chakki eoryeowoyo.*) = - 찾기 힘들어요. (*chakki himdeureoyo.*)
- 먹기 어려워요 (*-meokki eoryeowoyo.*). = - 먹기 힘들어요. (*meokki himdeureoyo.*)

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #15
Dear Mom

CONTENTS

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

#15

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 에밀리: 사랑하는 엄마에게
2. 에밀리: 엄마, 잘 지내시죠? 저는 잘 지내요.
3. 에밀리: 어제부터 한국은 날씨가 추워지기 시작했어요.
4. 에밀리: 거기는 날씨 어때요?
5. 에밀리: 저는 요즘 한국에서 친구들이 많이 생기기 시작했어요.
6. 에밀리: 그래서 여기가 좋아지기 시작했어요.
7. 에밀리: 그럼 엄마 다음에 만날 때까지 건강하세요.
8. 에밀리: - 사랑하는 딸, 에밀리가

ROMANIZATION

1. EMILLI: saranghaneun eommaege
2. EMILLI: eomma, jal jinaesijyo? jeoneun jal jinaeyo.
3. EMILLI: eojebuteo hangugeun nalssiga chuwojigi sijakhaesseoyo.
4. EMILLI: geogineun nalssi eottaeyo?
5. EMILLI: jeoneun yojeum hangugeseo chingudeuri mani saenggigi sijakhaesseoyo.

CONT'D OVER

6. EMILLI: geuraeseo yeogiga joajigi sijakhaesseoyo.

7. EMILLI: geureom eomma daeume mannal ttaekkaji geonganghaseyo.

8. EMILLI: -saranghaneun ttal, emilli-ga

ENGLISH

1. EMILY: Dear Mom,

2. EMILY: How are you? I'm doing fine.

3. EMILY: It started getting cold here in Korea yesterday.

4. EMILY: How's the weather there?

5. EMILY: I recently started making a lot of friends here in Korea.

6. EMILY: So, I’m starting to like this place.

7. EMILY: Then Mom, until the next time we meet, please stay healthy.

8. EMILY: - I love you, from your daughter Emily

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. 사랑하는 엄마에게

2. 엄마, 잘 지내지? 나는 잘 지내.

CONT'D OVER

3. 어제부터 한국은 날씨가 추워 시작했어.

4. 거기는 아직도 더워?

5. 나는 요즘 한국에서 친구들이 많이 생기기 시작했어.

6. 그래서 여기가 좋아지기 시작했어.

7. 그럼 엄마 다음에 만날 때까지 건강해.

8. - 사랑하는 딸, 에밀리가

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
날씨	nalssi	weather	noun
엄마	eomma	mom	noun
지내다	jinaeda	to spend (time), to get along	verb
딸	ttal	daughter	noun
생기다	saenggida	to come into existence, to get, to have	verb
춥다	chuptta	to be cold	adjective
아직도	ajiktto	still	
건강하다	geonganghada	to be healthy	
시작하다	sijakhada	to start	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

날씨가 정말 안 좋다. nalssiga jeongmal an jota. "This weather is horrible."	날씨가 너무 추워. nalssiga neomu chuwo. "The weather is too cold."
엄마! 나 배고파! eomma! na baegopa! "Mom, I'm hungry!"	오랜만이에요. 잘 지내셨어요? oraenmanieyo. jal jinaesyeosseoyo? "It's been a long time. Have you been good?"
그의 딸이 조직모임을 돕고 있으니까 의자 하나를 더 가져와야 해. geuui ttari jojingmoimeul dopgo iseunikka uija hanareul deo gajyeowaya hae. "His daughter is assisting with the reunion's organization, so you should set an extra seat."	그의 딸이 조직모임을 돕고 있으니까 의자 하나를 더 가져와야 해. geuui ttari jojingmoimeul dopgo iseunikka uija hanareul deo gajyeowaya hae. "His daughter is assisting with the reunion's organization, so you should set an extra seat."
딸 보약을 지었어요. ttal boyageul jieosseoyo. "I bought an invigorant for my daughter."	제 딸은 이번에 대학교 들어가요. Je ttareun ibeone daehakkyo deureogayo. "My daughter is entering university this year."
작년에는 남자친구가 없었는데, 며칠 전에 남자친구가 생겼어요. jaknyeoneneun namjachinguga eopsseoneunde, myeochil jeone namjachinguga saenggyeosseoyo. "I didn't have a boyfriend last year, but I got a boyfriend a few days ago."	춥죠? 들어오세요. chupjjyo? deureoseyo. "It's cold, right? Please, come in."
추운 날에는 따뜻한 음식을 먹고 싶어요. chuun nareneun ttatteutan eumsigeul meokko sipeoyo. "I want to eat hot food on cold days."	저는 아직도 학생입니다. jeoneun ajikdo hakssaengimnida. "I'm still a student."

제 어머니는 아주 건강하세요. je eomeonineun aju geonganghaseyo. "My mother is very healthy."	아기와 산모는 모두 건강합니다. agiwa sanmoneun modu geonganghamnida. "The baby and the woman who delivered the baby are doing well."
그는 일주일 전부터 주유소에서 일하기 시작했다. geuneun iljjuil jeonbuteo juyusoeseo irhagi sijakaetta. "He started working at the gas station a week ago."	달리기는 1시에 시작해. daligineun hansie sijakhae. "The race starts at 1 o'clock."

저는 월요일부터 새로운 일을 시작할 것입니다.
jeoneun woryoilbuteo saero-un ireul sijakal geosimnida.

"I'll start a new job on Monday."

GRAMMAR

Grammar Point #1 - To Start + -ing - -기 시작하다

-기 시작하다 (*-gi sijakhada*) is the grammatical structure that means "to start doing something." It is often used along with the pattern -(아/어/여)지다 (*-jida*), which means "to become + adjective" and forms -(아/어/여)지기 시작하다.

▷ Construction

▶ Action verbs
- Verb stem + -기 시작하다

Ex) 달리다 (*dallida* - to run)
▷ 달리 + -기 시작하다 = 달리기 시작하다
▷▷ 달리기 시작했어요. = I started running.

▶ Descriptive verbs

- Verb stem + -아/어/여 + -지기 시작하다

Ex) 조용하다 (*joyonghada* - to be quiet)
▷ 조용하 + -여 + 지기 시작하다 = 조용해지기 시작하다
▷▷ 조용해지기 시작했어요. = It started getting quiet.

▷ In This Dialog

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(3) 어제부터 한국은 날씨가 추워지기 시작했어요.
Eojebuteo hangugeun nalssiga chuwojigi sijakhaesseoyo.
It started getting cold here in Korea yesterday.

(5) 저는 요즘 한국에서 친구들이 많이 생기기 시작했어요.
Jeoneun yojeum hangugeseo chingudeuri mani saenggigi sijakhaesseoyo.
I recently started making a lot of friends here in Korea.

(6) 그래서 여기가 좋아지기 시작했어요.
Geuraeseo yeogiga joajigi sijakhaesseoyo.
So, I'm starting to like this place.

♣ More Examples ♣

---

1. 어제부터 학교에 가기 시작했어요. [가다]
Eojeo buteo hakgyoe gagi sijakhaesseoyo
I started going to school from yesterday.

2. 이번 달부터 시험을 준비하기 시작했어. [준비하다]
Ibeyon dalbuteo siheomeul junbihagi sijakhaesseo
I started to prepare for the exam from this month.

3. Koreanclass101으로 한국어를 공부하기 시작했어요. [공부하다]
Koreanclass101euro hangukeoreul gongbuhagi sijakhaesseoyo
I started to study Korean with Koreanclass101.

4. 제 여동생이 예뻐지기 시작했어요. [예쁘다]
Je dongsaengi yeppeojigi sijakhaesseoyo
- My younger sister has started to become pretty.

5. 내일부터 바빠지기 시작할 거예요. [바쁘다]

Naeilbuteo bappajigi sijakhalgeoyeyo
I'll start to get busy from tomorrow.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #16
Don't Say This in Korean!

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2 Romanization
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6 Grammar

#16

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)민규: 어, 영미야, 여기서 뭐 해?
2. (2)영미: 어? 나 공부해. 방해하지 마.
3. (3)민규: 에이, 왜 그래? 같이 공부하자. 목 말라? 커피 마실래?
4. (4)영미: 나 목 안 말라. 정말 말 시키지 마. 나 바빠.
5. (5)민규: 에이, 거짓말 하지 마. 시험 끝났잖아.
6. (6)영미: 아니야. 아직 안 끝났어. 귀찮게 하지 마.
7. (7)민규: 쳇... 알았어. 나 간다!
8. (8)영미: 민... 민규야... 미안해. 화 내지 마.

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)MINGYU: Eo, Yeongmi. yeogiseo mwo hae?
2. (2)YEONGMI: eo? na gongbuhae. banghaehaji ma.
3. (3) MINGYU: ei, wae geurae? gachi gongbuhaja. mok malla? keopi masillae?
4. (4)YEONGMI: na mok an malla. jeongmal mal sikiji ma. na bappa.
5. (5)MINGYU: ei, geojitmal haji ma siheom kkeutnatjana.
6. (6)YEONGMI: aniya, ajik an kkeutnasseo. gwichanke haji ma.

CONT'D OVER

7. (7)MINGYU: chet... arasseo. na ganda.

8. (8)YEONGMI: min.. mingyuya... mianhae. hwa naeji ma.

ENGLISH

1. (1)MINGYU: Hey, Yeongmi. What’re you doing here?

2. (2)YEONGMI: Huh? I’m studying. Stop bothering me.

3. (3) MINGYU: Hey, come on. Let's study together. Are you thirsty? You want some coffee?

4. (4)YEONGMI: I’m not thirsty. Seriously, stop talking to me. I’m busy.

5. (5)MINGYU: Hey, come on. Stop lying. The exams are over.

6. (6)YEONGMI: No. Not yet. Stop annoying me.

7. (7)MINGYU: Fine...I’m going!

8. (8)YEONGMI: Min..Mingyu...Sorry. Don't be mad.

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (1)민규: 어, 영미씨, 여기서 뭐 해요?

2. (2)영미: 어? 저 공부해요. 방해하자 마세요.

CONT'D OVER

3. (3)민규: 에이, 왜 그래요? 같이 공부해요. 목 말라요? 커피 마실래요?

4. (4)영미: 저 목 안 말라요. 정말 말 시키지 마세요. 저 바빠요.

5. (5)민규: 에이, 거짓말 하지 마세요. 시험 끝났잖아요.

6. (6)영미: 아니예요. 아직 안 끝났어요. 귀찮게 하지 마세요.

7. (7)민규: 쳇... 알았어요. 저 가요!

8. (8)영미: 민... 민규씨... 미안해요. 화 내지 마세요.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
목 마르다	mong mareuda	to be thirsty
귀찮게 하다	gwichanke hada	to bother someone
바쁘다	bappeuda	to be busy
화내다	hwanaeda	to get mad at, to get angry at
방해하다	banghaehada	to disturb, to bother
같이	gachi	together
마시다	masida	to drink
커피	keopi	coffee
공부하다	gongbuhada	to study
거짓말	geojinmal	lie
말 시키다	mal sikida	to talk to, to speak to
끝나다	kkeunnada	to be over, to end
시험	siheom	test

SAMPLE SENTENCES

달리기를 해서 목이 말라요. dalligireul haeseo mogi mallayo. "I did some running so I'm thirsty."	귀찮게 하지 마세요. 바빠요. gwichanke haji maseyo. bappayo. "Stop bothering me. I'm busy."
제 선생님은 바쁩니다. je seonsaengnimeum bappeumnida. "My teacher is busy."	이번 주는 정말 바빠요. ibeon jjuneun jeongmal bappayo. "I'm very busy this week."
화 내지 마. 무서워. hwa naeji ma. museowo. "Don't get upset. I'm scared."	왜 저한테 화내세요? wae jeo-hante hwanaeseyo? "Why are you getting mad at me?"
방해하지 마세요. banghaehaji maseyo. "Don't disturb me."	같이 밥 먹으러 가요. gachi bam meogeureo gayo. "Let's go eat together."
저는 부모님과 같이 살고 있습니다. jeoneun bumonimgwa gachi salgo isseumnida. "I'm living with my parents."	갈비를 먹으면서 소주 마시는 것을 좋아해요. galbireul meogeumyeonseo soju masineun geoseul joahaeyo. "I like eating galbi and drinking soju."
시원한 맥주가 마시고 싶어. siwonhan maekjuga masigo sipeo. "I want to drink some cold beer."	요즘 커피를 너무 많이 마셨어. yojeum keopireul neomu mani masyeosseo. "I've had too much coffee these days."
커피 정말 좋아해요. keopi jeongmal joahaeyo. "I really like coffee."	왜 한국어를 공부하세요? wae hangugeoreul gongbuhaseyo? "Why are you studying Korean?"
일요일에는 공부하고 싶지 않아요. iryoireneun gongbuhago sipjji anayo. "I don't want to study on Sunday!"	그거 거짓말이야. geugeo geojinmariya. "That's a lie."

바쁘니까 말 시키지 마세요. bappeunikka mal sikiji maseyo. "I'm busy so don't talk to me."	학교 끝나고 놀러 가자! hakkyo kkeunnago nolleo gaja! "Let's hang out after school."
영화가 벌써 끝났어요. yeonghwaga beolsseo kkeunnasseoyo. "The movie is already over."	그 시험 어려워! geu siheom eoryeowo! "That test is hard!"

이듬해 봄에 그는 큰 시험에 합격했습니다.
ideumhae bome geuneun keun siheome hapgyeokhaetseumnida.

"He passed a big test in the spring of the following year."

GRAMMAR

Grammar Point #1 - Don't + verb - -지 마(요/세요)

-지 마(요/세요) (*-ji ma(yo/seyo)*) is the grammatical structure used to tell someone not to do something. Therefore, it can be used only with action verbs. Descriptive verbs should be changed into their action verb form to be used correctly with this structure. -지 마요 and -지 마세요 are both in the standard politeness level, but -지 마세요 is more commonly used. This structure comes from 말다 (malda), which means to stop, to give or to quit.

▷ Construction

- Verb stem + -지 마 (intimate)
- Verb stem + -지 마요/마세요 (standard)

Ex) 기다리다 (gidarida - to wait)
- 기다리 + -지 마세요 = 기다리지 마세요 (standard)
= Don't wait.

Ex) 전화하다 (jeonhwahada - to call)
- 전화하 + -지 마 = 전화하지 마 (intimate)
= Don't call.

▷ In This Dialog

(2)영미: 방해하지 마.
Yeongmi: banghaehaji ma.
Yeongmi: Stop bothering me.

(4)영미: 정말 말 시키지 마.
Yeongmi: jeonmal mal sikiji ma.
Yeongmi: Seriously, stop talking to me.

(5)민규: 거짓말 하지 마.
Mingyu: geojinmal haji ma.
Mingyu: Stop lying.

(6)영미: 귀찮게 하지 마.
Yeongmi: guichanke haji ma.
Yeongmi: Stop annoying me.

(8)영미: 화 내지 마.
Yeongmi: hwa naeji ma.
Yeongmi: Don't be mad.

♣ More Examples ♣

1. 도서관 안에서는 떠들지 마세요. [떠들다]
Doseogwan aneseoneun tteodeulji maseyo.
Don't be loud in the library.

2. 수영장 안에서는 뛰지 마세요. [뛰다]
Suyeongjang aneseoneun ttwiji maseyo.
Don't run around the pool.

3. 낮에는 술 마시지 마세요. [마시다]
Najeneun sul masiji maseyo.
Don't drink in the daytime.

4. 오늘은 지각하지 마세요. [지각하다]
Oneureun jigakhaji maseyo.
Don't be late today.

5. 너무 쉽게 약속하지 마세요. [약속하다]
Neomu swipkke yakssokhaji maseyo.

Don't make promises too easily.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #17 Princess Disease

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17

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)채리: 흐음! 나는 정말 예뻐!
2. (2)진수: 뭐...? 에휴...
3. (3)채리: 흠... 진짜야, 보면 볼수록 예뻐. 안 그래?
4. (4)진수: 나는 너 보면 볼수록 짜증 나!
5. (5)채리: 왜? 너 질투해? 진수야, 내가 예쁜 것은 내 잘못이 아니잖아.
6. (6)진수: 어휴... 됐어! 너랑 얘기하면 할수록 나만 화가 나. 너 혼자 재미있게 놀아!

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)CHAERI: heum! naneun jeongmal yeppeo!
2. (2)JINSU: mwo?... ehyu...
3. (3)CHAERI: heum... jinjjaya, bomyeon bolsurok yeppeo. an geurae?
4. (4)JINSU: naneun neo bomyeon bolsurok jjajeung na!
5. (5)CHAERI: wae? neo jiltuhae? jinsuya, naega yeppeun geoseun nae jalmosi anijana.
6. (6)JINSU: eohyu... dwaesseo! neorang yaegihamyeon halsurok naman hwaga na. neo honja jaemiitge nora!

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. (1)CHAERI: Hmm! I am gorgeous!

2. (2)JINSU: What? Whew...

3. (3)CHAERI: Hmm... really, the more I look at myself, the prettier I am.

4. (4)JINSU: Every time I see you, I get more annoyed.

5. (5)CHAERI: Why? Are you jealous? Jinsu, it's not my fault that I'm so pretty.

6. (6)JINSU: Geez... never mind! The more I talk with you the more I get mad. Have fun by yourself!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (1)채리: 흐음! 저는 정말 예뻐요!

2. (2)진수: 네...? 에휴...

3. (3)채리: 흠... 진짜예요, 보면 볼 수록 예뻐요. 안 그래요?

4. (4)진수: 저는 채리씨 보면 볼 수록 짜증 나요!

5. (5)채리: 왜요? 진수씨 질투하세요? 진수씨, 제가 예쁜 것은 제 잘못이 아니잖아요.

6. (6)진수: 어휴... 됐어요! 채리씨랑 얘기하면 할 수록 저만 화가 나요. 채리씨 혼자 재미있게 놀세요!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
놀다	nolda	to hang out, to play
보다	boda	to see, to look at, to watch
예쁘다	yeppeuda	to be pretty
짜증나다	jjajeungnada	to get annoyed
혼자	honja	alone, by oneself
질투하다	jiltuhada	to be jealous
잘못	jalmot	fault, mistake, error

SAMPLE SENTENCES

놀러 가자. nolreo gaja. "Let's go hang out"	놀지 말고 일해! nolji malgo ilhae! "Don't fool around. Get some work done!"
관광객이 일몰을 보았다. Gwangwanggaegi ilmoreul boatta. "The tourists watched the sunset."	영화 봐요? yeonghwa bwayo? "Are you watching a movie?"
어제 예쁜 가방을 샀어요. eoje yeppeun gabangeul sasseoyo. "I bought a pretty bag yesterday."	구두가 정말 예뻐요. guduga jeongmal yeppeoyo. "Your shoes are very pretty."
더워서 짜증나요. deowoseo jjajeungnayo. "It's hot so I feel so disturbed."	혼자서 살고 있어요. honjaseo salgo isseoyo. "I live by myself."
혼자 오셨어요? honja osyeosseoyo? "Did you come alone?"	지금 질투하는 거예요? jigeum jiltuhaneun geo-yeyo? "Are you being jealous now?"

모두 제 잘못입니다. modu je jalmosimnida. "It's all my fault."	이것은 제 잘못입니다. igeoseun je jalmosimnida. "This is my fault."

GRAMMAR

Grammr Point #1 - The More, The Better - -(으)면 -(으)ㄹ수록

-(으)면 -(으)ㄹ수록 [(eu)myeon (eu)lsurok] is the grammatical structure that can express the English pattern "the more A, the more B." The ending -(으)면 makes a conditional clause, and -(으)ㄹ수록 is the main part that expresses "the more A, the more B". And the tense is expressed through the clause that follows this structure.

▷ Construction

Verb stem + -(으)면 + (the same) verb stem + -(으)ㄹ수록

(** Note that the same verb is used twice in the structure. But the first half of the structure is often dropped when you want to keep the sentence short.)

Ex) 먹다 (meokda - to eat)
- 먹 + 으면 + 먹 + 을수록 = 먹으면 먹을수록 (the more I eat, the ...)

Ex) 하다 (hada - to do)
- 하 + 면 + 하 + ㄹ수록 = 하면 할수록 (the more I do it, the ...)

▷ In This Dialog

---

(3)채리: 보면 볼수록 예뻐.
Chaeri: bomyeon bolsurok yeppeo.
Chaeri: The more I look at my self, the prettier I look.

(4)진수: 나는 너 보면 볼수록 짜증 나!
Jinsu: na-neun neo bomyeon bol surok jjajeung na!

Jinsu: Every time I see you I get more annoyed.

(6)진수: 너랑 얘기하면 할수록 나만 화가 나.
Jinsu: neo-rang yaegihamyeon halsurok na-man hwa-ga na.
Jinsu: The more I talk with you the more I get mad.

♣ More Examples ♣

---

1. 이 치즈케익은 먹으면 먹을 수록 맛있다. [먹다, 맛있다]
I chijeu keik-eun meogeumyeon meogeulsurok masita
The more I eat this cheesecake, the more delicious it is.

2. 이 책은 읽으면 읽을 수록 더 재미있어. [읽다, 재미있다]
I chaek-eun ilgeumyeon ilgeulsurok deo jaemisseo
The more I read this book, the more interesting this book is.

3. 술은 마시면 마실 수록 더 마시고 싶어져. [마시다, 싶다]
Sul-eun masimyeon masilsurok deo masigo sipeojyeo
The more you drink, the more you want to drink.

4. 공부를 하면 할수록 바보가 돼. [하다, 되다]
Gongbu-reul hamyeon halsurok babo-ga dwae
The more you study, the more foolish you become.

5. 그 사람은 알면 알수록 모르겠어. [알다, 모르다]
Geu saram-eun almyeon alsurok moreugesseo
The more I get to know him, the less I know about him.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #18
Two in One

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

#18

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)명수: 안녕하세요. 미연 씨. 배 고프죠? 빨리 밥 먹으러 가요. 미연 씨는 무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요?

2. (2)미연: 피자요! 피자를 제일 좋아해요.

3. (3)명수: 그래요? 좋아요. 그럼 갑시다.

4. (4)명수: (피자집에서) 우와... 피자 종류가 너무 많아요. 이 중에서 제일 맛있는 피자가 뭐예요?

5. (5)미연: 이거요. 이게 가장 맛있어요. 제가 피자 중에서 제일 좋아하는 거예요.

6. (6)명수: 그래요? 어? 그런데 가격이... 왜 이렇게 비싸요? 저기요! 이 중에서 제일 싼 피자 주세요!

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)MYEONGSU: annyeonghaseyo. miyeonssi. bae gopeujyo? ppalli bap meogeureo gayo. miyeon ssineun museun eumsigeul gajang joahaeyo?

2. (2)MIYEON: pijayo! pijareul jeil joahaeyo.

3. (3)MYEONGSU: geuraeyo? joayo. geureom gapsida.

4. (4)MYEONGSU: uwa... pija jongryuga neomu manayo. i jungeseo jeil masinneun pijaga mwoyeyo?

CONT'D OVER

5. (5)MIYEON: igeoyo. ige gajang massisseoyo. jega pija jungeseo jeil joahaneun geoyeyo.

6. (6)MYEONSU: geureyo? eo? geureonde gagyeogi... wae ireoke bissayo? jeogiyo! i jungseo jeil ssan pija juseyo!

ENGLISH

1. (1)MYEONGSU: Hello, Miyeon. You're hungry, right? Let's go eat. What's your favorite food?

2. (2)MIYEON: Pizza! I like pizza the best.

3. (3)MYEONGSU: Yea? Good. Let's go.

4. (4)MYEONGSU: Wow... there's so many different kinds of pizza. What's the most delicious one out of these?

5. (5)MIYEON: This one. This is the most delicious one. I like this one the most of all pizzas.

6. (6)MYEONGSU: Yeah? Hey? But it costs... why is it so expensive? Excuse me! Can you give us the cheapest one of these?

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (1)명수: 안녕. 미연아. 배 고프지? 빨리 밥 먹으러 가자. 미연이는 무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해?

CONT'D OVER

2. (2)미연: 피자! 피자를 제일 좋아해.

3. (3)명수: 그래? 좋아. 그럼 가자.

4. (4)명수: (피자집에서) 우와... 피자 종류가 너무 많아. 이 중에서 제일 맛있는 피자가 뭐야?

5. (5)미연: 이거. 이게 가장 맛있어. 내가 피자 중에서 제일 좋아하는 거야.

6. (6)명수: 그래? 어? 그런데 가격이... 왜 이렇게 비싸? 저기요! 이 중에서 제일 싼 피자 주세요!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
무슨	museun	what, what kind of
음식	eumsik	food
종류	jongnyu	kind, sort, type
비싸다	bissada	to be expensive
제일	jeil	the most, the best
가장	gajang	the most, the best
맛있다	masitta	to be delicious
가격	gagyeok	price

SAMPLE SENTENCES

무슨 드라마 봐? museun deurama bwa? "What kind of drama are you watching?"	여행 가면, 그 나라의 전통 음식을 드세요. yeohang gamyeon, geu naraeui jeontong eumsigeul deuseyo. "When you go somewhere to travel, eat the traditional food of the country."
다양한 종류가 있어서 고르기 어려워요. dayanghan jongnyuga isseoseo goreugi eoryeowoyo. "There's a wide variety so it's hard to choose."	저 컴퓨터는 무척 비싸요. jeo keompyuteoneun mucheok bissayo. "That computer is very expensive."
좌석 버스가 일반 버스보다 비싸지만 더 편해요. jwaseok beoseuga ilban beoseuboda deo bissajiman deo pyeonhaeyo. "Reserved seat buses are more expensive but more comfortable than regular buses."	공부가 제일 쉬워요. gongbuga jeil swiwoyo. "Studying is the easiest thing to do."
가장 큰 문제가 해결됐어요. gajang keun munjega haegyeoldwaesseoyo. "The biggest problem has been solved."	와... 맛있겠다! wa... masikketta! "Wow...looks delicious!"
이 찌개는 맛있어요. i jjigaeneun masisseoyo. "This stew is delicious."	가격을 몰라? gagyeogeul molla? "You don't know the price?"

GRAMMAR

Grammar Point #1- The Most + Adjective/Adverb - 가장, 제일

가장 (*gajang*) and 제일 (*jeil*) both have the meaning of "most." These two words can always be used interchangably. 가장 or 제일 comes before descriptive verbs in their

adjective/adverb/verb form and also before some action verbs that work like descriptive verbs. 제일 is sometimes changed to 제일로 in colloquial situations.

▷ Construction ----------

▶ 가장/제일 + Descriptive Verb (in the adjective/adverb/verb form)
- Action verbs cannot be used alone right after 가장 or 제일.

Ex)
예쁘다 (*yeppeuda* - to be pretty) [verb]
예쁜 (*yeppeun* - pretty) [adjective]
예쁘게 (*yeppeuge* - beautifully) [adverb]

▷▷ 가장 예쁘다 / 가장 예쁜 / 가장 예쁘게

▶ 가장/제일 + Action verbs that work like descriptive verbs
- Verbs related to emotions, and verbs in the passive form can be used with 가장 or 제일 alone.

Ex) 알려지다 (to be known), 좋아하다 (to like), 싫어하다 (to hate), and etc.

▷ In This Dialog

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(1)명수: 미연 씨는 무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요?
Myeongsu: miyeon ssineun museun eumsigeul gajang joahaeyo?
Myeongsu: Hello, Miyeon. you are hungry, right? Let's go eat. What's your favorite food?

(2)미연: 피자를 제일 좋아해요.
Miyeon: pijareul jeil joahaeyo.
Miyeon: I like pizza the best.

(4)명수: 이 중에서 제일 맛있는 피자가 뭐예요?
Myeongsu: i jungeseo jeil masinneun pijaga mwoyeyo?
Myeongsu: What is the most delicious one out of these?

(5)미연: 이게 가장 맛있어요. 제가 피자 중에서 제일 좋아하는 거예요.
Miyeon: ige gajang massisseoyo. jega pija jungeseo jeil joahaneun geoyeoyo.

Miyeon: This one. This is the most delicious one. This is the one that I like the most.

(6)명수: 이 중에서 제일 싼 피자 주세요!
Myeongsu: i jungeseo jeil ssan pija juseyo!
Myeonsu: Can you give us the cheapest pizza among these?

♣ More Examples ♣

---

1. 저는 우리 학교에서 가장 공부를 잘 해요. [하다]
Jeoneun uri hakkyoeseo gajang gongbureul jal haeyo.
I am the best student in my school.

2. 이 호수는 세계에서 제일 커요. [크다]
I hosuneun segyeeseo jeil keoyo.
This lake is the biggest lake in the world.

3. 중국은 세계에서 인구가 제일 많은 나라예요. [많다]
Junggugeun segyeeseo inguga jeil maneun narayeyo.
China is the country with the biggest population in the world.

4. 저는 수학이 제일 싫어요. [싫다]
Jeoneun suhagi jeil sireoyo.
I hate Mathematics the most.

5. 제일 비싼 거 보여주세요. [보여주다]
Jeil bissan geo boyeojuseyo.
Show me the most expensive one.

Grammar Point #2 - Among/Between - 중에(서)

중에서 (*jungeseo*) means "among," "between," or "out of," and it is often used together with the word 가장 or 제일. The last letter, 서 (*seo*) is often dropped in colloquial speech, and the word becomes 중에 (*junge*). 중 comes from the Chinese character 中 (중), which means center or middle. So together with the location particle '에서,' 중에서 (center + at) has the meaning "among/between".

▷ Construction

Noun + 중에서

Ex) 이 학생들 (*i haksaengdeul* - these students)

- 이 학생들 + 중에서 = 이 학생들 중에서 (among these students)

Ex) 둘 (*dul* - two)

- 둘 + 중에서 = 둘 중에서 (between these two)

♣ Remember ♣

Often the last letter, '서' drops in colloquial situations.

▷ In This Dialog

---

(4)명수: 이 중에서 제일 맛있는 피자가 뭐예요?

Myeongsu: i jungeseo jeil masinneun pijaga mwoyeyo.

Myeongsu: What is the most delicious one out of here?

(5)미연: 제가 피자 중에서 제일 좋아하는 거예요.

Miyeon: jega pija jungeseo jeil joahaneun geoyeoyo.

Miyeon: This is the one that I like the most among all pizzas.

(6)명수: 이 중에서 제일 싼 피자 주세요!

Myeongsu: i jungeseo jeil ssan pija juseyo.

Myeonsu: Can you give us the most cheapest one from here?

♣ More Examples ♣

---

1. 영화, 책, 만화 중에 뭐를 가장 많이 봐? [보다]

Yeonghwa, chaek, manhwa junge mworeul gajang mani bwa?

Among, movies, books, and cartoons, what do you watch the most?

2. 엄마 아빠 중에 누가 더 좋아? [좋다]

Eomma appa junge nuga deo joa?

Who do you like more, mom or dad?

3. 이효리, 김태희, 이영애 중에 누가 가장 예뻐요? [예쁘다]
Ihyori, gimtaehui, iyeongae junge nuga gajang yeppyeoyo?
Out of Lee Hyori, Kim Taehui, and Lee Yeongae, who is the prettiest?

4. 친구 중에 컴퓨터 잘 하는 사람 있어요? [잘 하다]
Chingu junge keompyuteo jal haneun saram isseoyo?
Among your friends, do you have anyone who's good with computers?

5. 오늘하고 내일 중에 언제가 좋아요? [좋다]
Oneulhago naeil junge eonjega joayo?
Between today and tomorrow, when is good?

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #19 Making Smart Comparisons in Korean

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19

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)진호: 철호야... 니가 나만큼 머리 좋아?
2. (2)철호: 아니... 나보다 니가 머리 좋아.
3. (3)진호: 음... 니가 나보다 돈이 많아?
4. (4)철호: 아니... 나는 너만큼 돈 없어.
5. (5)진호: 니 차가 내 차만큼 좋아?
6. (6)철호: 아니... 나는 차 없잖아.
7. (7)진호: 근데, 왜 너는 여자친구가 있고, 나는 여자친구가 없어? 왜? 왜? 왜!!!!

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)JINHO: Cheolhoya... niga namankeum meori joa?
2. (2)CHEOLHO: ani... naboda niga meori joa.
3. (3)JINHO: eum... niga naboda doni mana?
4. (4)CHEOLHO: ani... naneun neomankeum don eopseo.
5. (5)JINHO: ni chaga nae chamankeum joa?
6. (6)CHEOLHO: ani... naneun cha eopjana.

CONT'D OVER

7. (7)JINHO: geunde, wae neoneun yeojachinguga ikko, naneun yeojachinguga eopsseo? wae? wae? wae!!!!

ENGLISH

1. (1)JINHO: Cheolho... are you as smart as I am?

2. (2)CHEOLHO: No... you are smarter than me.

3. (3)JINHO: hmm... do you have more money than I have?

4. (4)CHEOLHO: No... I'm not as rich as you are.

5. (5)JINHO: Is your car as good as mine?

6. (6)CHEOLHO: No... I don't have a car.

7. (7)JINHO: Then, why do you have a girlfriend and I don't? Why? Why? Why!!!!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. 진호: 철호씨… 저만큼 머리 좋아요?

2. 철호: 아니요… 저보다 진호씨가 머리 좋아요.

3. 진호: 음… 철호씨가 저보다 돈이 많아요?

4. 철호: 아니요… 저는 진호씨만큼 돈 없어요.

CONT'D OVER

5. 진호: 철호씨 차가 제 차만큼 좋아요?

6. 철호: 아니요... 저는 차 없잖아요.

7. 진호: 근데, 왜 철호씨는 여자친구가 있고, 저는 여자친구가 없어요? 왜? 왜? 왜!!!!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
머리가 좋다	moeriga jota	to be smart
돈	don	money
근데	geunde	but, however (colloquial version of 그런데)
차	cha	car
여자친구	yeojachingu	girlfriend

SAMPLE SENTENCES

그 사람은 머리가 좋아서 빨리 이해해요. geu sarameun meoriga joaseo ppalli ihaehaeyo. "He's smart so he understands quickly."	계산대로 가서 돈을 내자. gyesandaero gaseo doneul naeja. "Let's go to the counter and pay the bill."
돈 줘! don jwo! "Give me money!"	저는 오늘 바빠요. 근데 내일은 괜찮아요. jeoneun oneul bappayo. geunde naeireun gwaenchanayo. "I'm busy today. But tomorrow is ok."

김치찌개를 좋아해요. 근데 매워요. kimchijjigaereul joahaeyo. geunde maewoeyo. "I like kimchi stew. But it's spicy."	차에 이상이 있어요. Chae isangi isseoyo. "There's something wrong with my car."
제 여자친구는 정말 예뻐요. je yeojachinguneun jeongmal yeppeoyo. "My girlfriend is really pretty."	진호는 여자친구가 있습니다. jinhoneun yeojachinguga isseumnida. "Jinho has a girlfriend."

GRAMMAR

Grammar Point #1 'to the extent of', 'as much as' - -만큼

-만큼 is used to indicate an extent or a degree, by comparing the subject or object to something else. It comes after a noun and it means 'as much as' or 'equal to'.

▷ Construction ----------

(1) Noun + -만큼

♣ 손예진 (*Son Yejin*) - a Korean actress
▷ 손예진 + -만큼
▷ 손예진만큼 (*Son Yejinmankeum*) - as much as Son Yejin
▷▷ 저는 손예진만큼 예뻐요. *(naneun SonYejinmankeum yeppeoyo)*
= I am as pretty as Son Yejin.

♣ 그것 *(geugeot)* - that
▷ 그것 + 만큼
▷ 그것만큼 *(geugeotmankeum)* - as much as that
▷ 이것은 그것만큼 좋지 않아요. *(igeoseun geugeotmankeum jochi anayo)*
= This one is not as good as that one.

(2) Verb A + -ㄴ/는/은/ㄹ/을 + 만큼 + Verb B

♣ Verb A should be in the adnominal form to modify 만큼, and this structure can be translated

as "Verb A + so much that + Verb B" or "Verb A + enough to + Verb B".

▷ 놀라다 (Verb A - to be surprised) + 비싸다 (Verb B - to be expensive)
▷▷ 놀랄 만큼 비싸다 = to be expensive enough to be surprising

▷ 날아가다 (Verb A - to fly away) + 세다 (Verb B - to be strong)
▷▷ 날아갈 만큼 바람이 세다 = The wind is so strong that I might fly away.

▷ In This Dialog

---

(1)진호: 철호야... 니가 나만큼 머리 좋아?
Jinho: cheolhoya... niga namankeum meori joa?
Jinho: Cheolho... Are you as smart as I am?

(4)철호: 아니... 나는 너만큼 돈 없어.
Cheolho: ani... naneun neomankeum don eopsseo.
Cheolho: No... I am not as rich as you are.

(5)진호: 니 차가 내 차만큼 좋아?
Jinho: ni chaga nae chamankeum joa?
Jinho: Is your car as good as mine is?

♣ More Examples ♣

---

1. 나는 장동건만큼 멋있어. [멋있다]
Naneun jangdonggeonmankeum meosisseo.
I am as cool as Jangdonggeon is.

2. 이 케익은 스위스 쵸코렛만큼 맛있어. [맛있다]
I keikeun seuwiseu chokoretmankeun masisseo.
This cake is as delicious as Swiss chocolate is.

3. 서울은 홍콩만큼 야경이 예뻐요. [예쁘다]
Seoureun hongkongmankeum yagyeongi yeppeoyo.
Seoul has a night view as beautiful as the one that Hongkong has.

4. 제가 돈 낸 만큼 주세요. [내다, 주다]
Jega don naen mankeum juseyo.

Please give me as much as I paid for.

5. 놀랄 만큼 빨라요. [빠르다]
Nollal mankeum ppallayo.
It's fast enough to surprise you.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #20
A Podcast Called KoreanClass101

CONTENTS

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

#20

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)영진: 미리야, 너 KoreanClass101이라는 방송 알아?
2. (2)미리: 음... 아니. 몰라. 무슨 방송이야?
3. (3)영진: 응. 한국어를 가르치는 방송이야. 그런데, 거기에 Keith라는 사람이 나와.
4. (4)미리: 그래서?
5. (5)영진: 진짜 재미있어! 그리고 윤설이랑 민경이라는 사람도 나와.
6. (6)미리: 그래?
7. (7)영진: 어. 둘 다 진짜 예뻐. 너랑은 비교할 수 없어.
8. (8)미리: 뭐? 왜 갑자기 나랑 비교해?
9. (9)영진: 아무튼, KoreanClass101이라는 방송 들어 봐!
10. (10)미리: 싫어!

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)YEONGJIN: miriya, neo Koreanclass101airaneun bangsong ara?
2. (2)MIRI: eum... ani. molla. museun bangsongiya?
3. (3)YEONGJIN: eung. hangugeoreul gareuchineun bangsongiya. geureonde, geogie Keithraneun sarami nawa.

CONT'D OVER

4. (4)MIRI: geuraeseo?

5. (5)YEONGJIN: jinjja jaemisseo! geurigo yunseolirang mingyeongiraneun saramdo nawa.

6. (6)MIRI: geurae?

7. (7)YEONGJIN: eo. dul da jinjja yeoppeo. neorangeun bigyo hal su eopseo.

8. (8)MIRI: mwo? wae gapjagi narang bigyohae?

9. (9)YEONGJIN: amuteun, koreanclass101iraneun bangsong kkok deureo bwa!

10. (10)MIRI: sireo!

ENGLISH

1. (1)YEONGJIN: Miri, do you know a broadcasting called Koreanclass101?

2. (2)MIRI: Um... no. I don't know it. What kind of podcast is it?

3. (3)YEONGJIN: Yeah, it's a podcast that teaches Korean. And, it’s hosted by someone named Keith.

4. (4)MIRI: So What?

5. (5)YEONGJIN: It's a lot of fun! And, it’s also hosted by two other people whose names are Minkyong and Yunseol.

6. (6)MIRI: Really?

CONT'D OVER

7. (7)YEONGJIN: Yeah. Both of them are really pretty. Can't compare with you.

8. (8)MIRI: What? Why are you comparing them with me all of a sudden?

9. (9)YEONGJIN: Well, just listen to the broadcasting called Koreanclass101.

10. (10)MIRI: No!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

1. (the dialog in the standard politness level)

2. (1)영진: 미리 씨, KoreanClass101이라는 방송 아세요?

3. (2)미리: 음... 아니요. 몰라요. 무슨 방송이에요?

4. (3)영진: 네. 한국어를 가르치는 방송이에요. 그런데, 거기에 Keith라는 사람이 나와요.

5. (4)미리: 그래서?

6. (5)영진: 진짜 재미있어요! 그리고 윤설이랑 민경이라는 사람도 나와요.

7. (6)미리: 그래요?

8. (7)영진: 네. 둘 다 진짜 예뻐요. 미리 씨랑은 비교할 수 없어요.

9. (8)미리: 네? 왜 갑자기 저랑 비교해요?

10. (9)영진: 아무튼, KoreanClass101이라는 방송 들어 보세요!

CONT'D OVER

11. (10)미리: 싫어요!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
알다	alda	to know	verb
듣다	deutta, deutda	to hear, to listen	verb
비교하다	bigyohada	to compare	
방송	bangsong	broadcast	noun
갑자기	gapjagi	suddenly, all of a sudden	
나오다	naoda	to come out	verb
싫어	sireo	I don't want to.	
재미있다	jaemitta	to be fun, to be interesting	
그래서	geuraeseo	so, therefore	
몰라	molla	I don't know.	
둘	dul	two (Native Korean)	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

우리는 아마 이 습관의 기원에 대해 절대 알지 못할거야. urineun ama i seupgwanui giwone daehae jeoldae alji motalgeoya. "We will probably never know the origins of this habit."	알고 싶어요. algo sipeoyo. "I want to know."

그 얘기 들었어? geu yaegi deureosseo? "Did you hear about that?"	그 말을 듣고 눈물이 핑 돌았어요. geu mareul deukko nunmuri ping dorasseoyo. "Hearing that, I felt tears in my eyes."
엄마, 저를 제 친구하고 비교하지 마세요. eomma, jeoreul je chinguhago bigyohaji maseyo. "Mom, don't compare me with my friends."	어제 제 목소리가 방송에 나왔어요. eoje je mokssoriga bangsonge nawasseoyo. "Yesterday, my voice was aired in broadcasting."
갑자기 너무 추워요. gapjagi neomu chuwoyo. "It's suddenly too cold."	주머니에서 이것이 나왔어요. jumeonieseo igeosi nawasseoyo. "This came out of my pocket."
싫어. 안 가. sireo. an ga. "I don't want to go. I'm not going."	어제 영화 재미있었어요? eoje yeonghwa jaemisseosseoyo? "Was the movie you watched yesterday interesting?"
그래서 못 했어요. geuraeseo mot haesseoyo. "Therefore I couldn't do it."	나도 몰라. nado molla. "I don't know either."
여동생이 둘 있어요. yeodongsaengi dul isseoyo. "I have two younger sisters."	너희 둘 어디서 만났어? Neohui dul eodiseo mannasseo? "Where did you two meet?"

GRAMMAR

Grammar Point #1 - called - -(이)라는

-(이)라는 (*iraneun*) came from "(이)라고 하는" which is equivalent to "called as" in English. It is used to indicate or refer to something or someone by the name. -라는 is used for a noun that

ends in a vowel, and -이라는 is used for a noun that ends with a consonant.

▷ Construction

Noun ending in a vowel + 라는

- 제주도 (*jejudo*) - Jeju Island
▷ 제주도 + 라는
▷ 제주도라는 (*jejudoraneun*) = (a place) called Jeju Island
▷▷ 제주도라는 섬을 알아요? (*jejudoraneun seomeul arayo?*)
= Do you know an island called Jejudo?

Noun ending in a consonant + 이라는

- 떡국 (*ttokkuk*) - rice cake soup
▷ 떡국 + 이라는
▷ 떡국이라는 (*tteokgugiraneun*) - (something) called Tteokguk
▷▷ 떡국이라는 한국 음식을 먹었어요. (*tteokgugiraneun hanguk eumsigeul meogeosseoyo.*)
= I ate a Korean dish called Tteokguk.

▷ In This Dialog

---

(1)영진: 미리야, 너 KoreanClass101이라는 방송 알아?
Yeongjin: miriya, neo Koreanclass101iraneun bangsong ara?
Yeongjin: Miri, do you know a broadcasting called Koreanclass101?

(3)영진: 그런데, 거기에 Keith라는 사람이 나와.
Yeongjin: geureonde, geogie Keithraneun sarami nawa.
Yeongjin: And it is hosted by someone called Keith.

(5)영진: 그리고 윤설이랑 민경이라는 사람도 나와.
Yeongjin: geurigo yunseolirang mingyeongiraneun saramdo nawa.
Yeongjin: It's really funny! And it is also hosted by two other people whose names are Minkyong and Yunseol.

(9)영진: 아무튼, KoreanClass101이라는 방송 들어 봐!
Yeongjin: amuteun, koreanclass101iraneun bangsong kkok deureo bwa!
Yeongjin: Well, just listen to the broadcasting called Koreaclass101.

♣ More Examples ♣

---

1. 대구라는 도시를 아세요? [알다]
   Daeguraneun dosireul aseyo?
   Do you know a city called Daegu?

2. 저는 Koreanclass101이라는 대학교에 다녀요. [다니다]
   Jeoneun Koreanclass101iraneun daehakgyoe danyeoyo.
   I go to a university called Koreanclass101.

3. 어제 잡채라는 한국 음식을 먹었어요. [먹다]
   Eoje japchaeraneun hanguk eumsigeul meogeosseoyo.
   I ate a Korea dish called Japchae yesterday.

4. 민수라는 사람이 전화했어. [전화하다]
   Minsuraneun sarami jeonhwahaesseo.
   Someone called Minsu called.

5. '한국어 배우기'라는 책 있어요? [있다]
   Hangugeo baeugiraneun chaek isseoyo?
   Do you have the book called "Learning Korean"?

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #21
Skipping Out on School

CONTENTS

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

#21

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)학생: 선생님, 내일 소풍 가요?
2. (2)선생님: 음... 글쎄. 내일 비가 안 오면 갈 거야.
3. (3)학생: 만약 비가 오면... 학교 와야 돼요?
4. (4)선생님: 당연하지! 비 오면 소풍은 취소야! 학교 와야 돼.
5. (5)학생: 만약 학교에 안 오면 결석이에요?
6. (6)선생님: 그래. 내일 결석하면 일주일 동안 화장실 청소야!
7. (7)학생: 만약 몸이 아프면요?
8. (8)선생님: 너는 무조건 화장실 청소야!!

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)STUDENT: seonsaengnim, naeil sopung gayo?
2. (2)TEACHER: eum... geulsse. naeil biga an omyeon gal geoya.
3. (3)STUDENT: manyak biga omyeon... hakgyo waya dwaeyo?
4. (4)TEACHER: dangyeonhaji! bi omyeon sopungeun chwisoya! hakgyo waya dwae.
5. (5)STUDENT: manyak hakgyoe an omyeon gyeolseokieyo?

CONT'D OVER

6. (6)TEACHER: geurae. naeil gyeolseokhamyeon iljuil dongan hwajangsil cheongsoya!

7. (7)STUDENT: manyak momi apeumyeonyo?

8. (8)TEACHER: neoneun mujogeon hwajangsil cheongsoya!!

ENGLISH

1. (1)STUDENT: Teacher, are we going on a class trip tomorrow?

2. (2)TEACHER: Hmm... maybe. If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we're going to go.

3. (3)STUDENT: If it rains tomorrow... do I have to come to school?

4. (4)TEACHER: Of course you do. If it rains, the class trip is going to be canceled! You must come to school!

5. (5)STUDENT: So if I don't come to school, is it going to be taken as an absence?

6. (6)TEACHER: Yes. If you don't come to school tomorrow, you are going to have to clean the bathroom for a week.

7. (7)STUDENT: What if I'm sick?

8. (8)TEACHER: You are definitely going to have to clean the bathroom

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English

일주일	iljjuil	one week
몸	mom	body
화장실	hwajangsil	toilet, bathroom
소풍	sopung	picnic, class trip (school)
비	bi	rain
결석	gyeolsseok	absence
당연하지	dangyeonhaji	of course, for sure (informal)
청소	cheongso	cleaning
취소	chwiso	cancellation
무조건	mujokkeon	unconditional, absolute
아프다	apeuda	to hurt, to be in pain, to be painful

SAMPLE SENTENCES

일주일에 몇 번 술 마셔요? iljjuire myeot bbeon sul masyeoyo? "How many times a week do you drink?"	온몸이 아파요. onmomi apayo. "My whole body aches."
감자 튀김은 몸에 안 좋아요. gamja twigimeun mome an joayo. "Fried potato is not good for your health."	화장실이 참 깨끗해요. hwajangsiri cham kkaekkeuthaeyo. "The bathroom is very clean."
날씨가 좋으니까 소풍 가요. nalssiga joeunikka sopung gayo. "Since the weather is nice, let's go on a picnic."	거기는 비 와요? geogineun bi wayo? "Is it raining over there?"

또 결석하지 마! tto gyeolsseokhaji ma! "Don't be absent again!"	당연히 사랑하지! Dangyeonhi sarang-haji! "Of course, I love you!"
방이 너무 더러워요. 청소 좀 하세요. bangi neomu deoreowoyo. cheongso jom haseyo. "Your room is too dirty. Clean it."	오늘 회의는 취소되었어요. oneul hoeeuineun chwisodoeosseoyo. "Today's meeting has been cancelled."
넌 무조건 떨어질 거야. neon mujokkeon tteoreojil kkeoya. "You're going to fail no matter what."	아프면 오지 않아도 괜찮아요. apeumyeon oji anado gwaenchanayo. "If you are sick, it's all right even if you don't come."

허리가 너무 아파서 움직일 수가 없어요.
heoriga neomu apaseo umjigil ssuga eopsseoyo.

"I have such a bad backache that I can't move my body."

GRAMMAR

Gramamer Point #1 - 'if', 'when' - -(으)면

-(으)면 is used to indicate supposition, assumption as well as condition. It is equivalent to 'if' or 'when' in English. So the sentence which contains -(으)면 indicates the condition for the clause that comes after. And if 만일, 만약, is added usually in front of the sentence to indicate an advance signal of the condition, it emphasizes the suppositional condition.

▷ Construction ----------

Verb stem ending in a consonant + -으면

- 좋다 (jota) - to be good

▷ 좋 + 으면 = 좋으면
= if it's good

▷ 이거 좋으면, 가져갈래요.
Igeo joeumyeon gajjyeogallaeyo
If this is good, I am going to take it.

Verb stem ending in a vowel + -면

- 가다 (gada) - to go
▷ 가 + 면 = 가면
= if I go

▷ 만약 내가 가면 넌 어떻게 할거야?
Manyak naega gamyeon neon otteoke hal kkeoya?
If I go, what are you going to do?

▷ In This Dialog ----------

(2)선생님: 내일 비가 안 오면 갈 거야.
Seonsaengnim: naeil biga an omyeon gal kkeoya.
Teacher: If it doesn't rain tomorrow we are going to go.

(3)학생: 만약 비가 오면... 학교 와야 돼요?
Hakssaeng: manyak biga omyeon... hakkyo waya dwaeo?
Student: If it rains tomorrow... Do I have to come to school?

(4)선생님: 비 오면 소풍은 취소야!
Seonsaengnim: bi omyeon sopungeun chwisoya!
Teacher: If it rains, the class trip is going to be canceled!

(5)학생: 만약 학교에 안 오면 결석이에요?
Haksaeng: manyak hankkyoe an omyeon gyeolsseogieyo?
Student: So if I don't come to school, is it going to be taken as an absence?

(6)선생님: 내일 결석하면 일주일 동안 화장실 청소야!
Seonsaengnim: naeil gyeolseokhamyeon iljuil dongan hwajangsil cheongsoya.
Teacher: If you don't come to school tomorrow, you are going to have to clean the bathroom for a week.

(7)학생: 만약 몸이 아프면요?
Haksaeng: manyak momi apeumyeonyo?
Student: What if I am sick?

♣ More Examples ♣ ----------

1. 니가 안 가면 나도 안 갈 거야. [가다]
Niga an gamyeon nado an gal geoya.
If you are not going, I am not going to go, either.

2. 빨리 준비하지 않으면 나 혼자 갈 거야. [준비하다, 가다]
Ppalli junbihaji aneumyeon, na honja gal geo-ya.
If you don't get ready quickly, I'm going to go by myself.

3. 고장나면 나한테 말해. [고장나다, 말하다]
Gojangnamyeon nahante marhae.
If it's broken, tell me.

4. 그것이 너무 비싸면, 이것은 어때요? [비싸다, 어떻다]
Geugeosi neomu bissamyeon, igeoseun eottaeyo?
If that one is too expensive, how about this one?

5. 만약 내가 전화 안 하면, 먼저 밥 먹어. [전화하다, 먹다]
Manyak naega jeonhwa an hamyeon, meonjeo bap meogeo.
If I don't call you, go ahead and eat first.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #22
Hanging Out All Night Long

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

#22

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)지민: 제임스, 소주 마실 수 있어요?
2. (2)제임스: 네. 마실 수 있어요. 소주 좋아해요.
3. (3)지민: 그래요? 잘 됐네요. 내일 회식 해요. 소주 마실 수도 있어요.
4. (4)제임스: 진짜요? 오예!! 신난다!
5. (5)지민: 하하. 그렇게 신나요? 그리고 2차로 노래방에 갈 수도 있어요.
6. (6)제임스: 우와. 저 노래방 진짜 좋아해요! 3차도 있어요?
7. (7)지민: 3차는 있을 수도 있고, 없을 수도 있어요.
8. (8)제임스: 안 돼요. 3차도 꼭 가요! 저는 아침까지 놀 수 있어요!

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)JIMIN: jeimseu, soju masil ssu isseoyo?
2. (2)JAMES: ne. masil ssu isseoyo. soju joahaeyo.
3. (3)JIMIN: geuraeyo? jaldwaennaeyo. naeil hoesik haeyo. soju masil ssudo isseoyo?
4. (4)JAMES: jinjjayo? oye!! sinnanda!
5. (5)JIMIN: haha... geureoke sinnayo? geurigo icharo noraebang gal ssudo isseoyo.

CONT'D OVER

6. (6)JAMES: uwa. jeo noraebang jinjja joahaeyo! samchado isseoyo?

7. (7)JIMIN: samchaneun isseul sudo itgo, eopseul sudo isseoyo.

8. (8)JAMES: andwaeyo. samchado kkok gayo! jeoneun achimkkaji nol su isseoyo!

ENGLISH

1. (1)JIMIN: James, Can you drink soju?

2. (2)JAMES: Yeah, I can drink soju. I like soju.

3. (3)JIMIN: Yeah? That's good. We're going to have a company dinner tomorrow. We might drink soju.

4. (4)JAMES: Really? Yay!! That's great.

5. (5)JIMIN: Haha... are you that excited? And, we may go to a karaoke afterward.

6. (6)JAMES: Wow. I really like karaoke. Is there something after karaoke?

7. (7)JIMIN: There could be, but there might not be.

8. (8)JAMES: No. We have to go somewhere after! I can hang out until the morning!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

CONT'D OVER

1. (1)지민: 제임스, 소주 마실 수 있어?
2. (2)제임스: 응. 마실 수 있어. 소주 좋아해.
3. (3)지민: 그래? 잘 됐네. 내일 회식 해. 소주 마실 수도 있어.
4. (4)제임스: 진짜? 오예!! 신난다!
5. (5)지민: 하하. 그렇게 신나? 그리고 2차로 노래방에 갈 수도 있어.
6. (6)제임스: 우와. 나 노래방 진짜 좋아해! 3차도 있어?
7. (7)지민: 3차는 있을 수도 있고, 없을 수도 있어.
8. (8)제임스: 안 돼. 3차도 꼭 가자! 나는 아침까지 놀 수 있어!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
잘 됐다.	jal dwaetta	That's good. It turned out well.
마시다	masida	to drink
회식	hoesik	company dinner
아침	achim	morning
신나다	sinnada	to be exciting
차	cha	round, series, cycle
노래방	noraebang	karaoke (room)
꼭	kkok	surely, certainly, absolutely

소주	soju	Soju, Korean distilled beverage

SAMPLE SENTENCES

갈비를 먹으면서 소주 마시는 것을 좋아해요. galbireul meogeumyeonseo soju masineun geoseul joahaeyo. "I like eating galbi and drinking soju."	시원한 맥주가 마시고 싶어. siwonhan maekjjuga masigo sipeo. "I want to drink some cold beer."
회식 하러 갑시다. hoesik hareo gapssida. "Let's go for a company dinner."	노래방에서 노래를 불렀어요. noraebangeseo noraereul bulreotseoyo. "I sang a song at karaoke."
한국에서 생활할 때 꼭 필요한 물건이에요. hangugeseo saenghwarhal ttae kkok piryohan mulgeonieyo. "It's something that you absolutely need when you're living in Korea."	꼭 제 생일 파티에 와 주세요. kkok je saengil patie wa juseyo. "Please come to my birthday."
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."

GRAMMAR

Grammar Point #1 -Potential - ㄹ/을 수 있다

-ㄹ/을 수 있다 (*-l/eul su itta*) is a grammatical structure used to express ability, capability or possibility (i.e. whether you can or can't speak English, or you can or can't use a computer). This structure adds onto the end of both descriptive and action verbs to express the possibility, or capability of that verb. This can be translated as "can," or "able to."

The last verb 있다 (*itta*) can be conjugated to express politeness level, tense, mood. Traditionally, the verb can inflect negation as well, but in this grammatical structure, the negated form would come from the verb "없다 (*eoptta*)", which is the opposite to the verb 있다 (*itta*). The construction -ㄹ/을 수 없다 (*-l/eul ssu eoptta*) can be translated as "cannot" or "not able to."

However, when using the the construction ㄹ/을 수 없다 (*l/eul su eoptta*), this carries the notion that the speaker (or subject of the sentence) was unable to do something because they did not have the capacity to perform that activity. Using this structure implies that the subject does not posses the ability to perform that action [i.e. 먹을 수 없어 - I can't eat (I don't have the ability to eat)]. When expressing the "can't" because of other factors other than inability, the impossibility adverb 못 (*mot*) is used.

▷ Construction ----------

Verb stem ending in a vowel + -ㄹ/을 수 있다.

- 하다 (*hada*) - to do
▷ 하 + ㄹ 수 있다 = 할 수 있다 (*hal ssu itta*)
= to be able to do.

▷ 저는 한국어 할 수 있어요.
Jeoneun hangugeo hal ssu eopsseoyo.
I can speak Korean.

Verb stem ending in a consonant + -을 수 있다

- 먹다 (*meoktta*) - to eat
▷ 먹 + 을 수 있다 = 먹을 수 있다 (*meogeul ssu itta*)
= to be able to eat

▷ 김치를 먹을 수 있어요.
Gimchireul meogeul ssu isseoyo.
I can eat Kimchi.

▷ In This Dialog ----------

(1)지민: 제임스, 소주 마실 수 있어요?
Jimin: Jeimseu, soju masil ssu isseoyo?
Jimin: James, Can you drink soju?

(2)제임스: 마실 수 있어요.
Jeimseu: ne. masil ssu isseoyo.
James: Yeah, I can drink soju.

(8)제임스: 저는 아침까지 놀 수 있어요!
Jeimseu: jeonneun achimkkaji nol ssu isseoyo!
James: I can hang out until the morning!

♣ More Examples ♣

---

1. 저는 소주 6병까지 마실 수 있어요. [마시다]
Jeoneun soju yeoseobbyeongkkaji masil ssu isseyo.
I can drink up to six bottles of soju.

2. 내 남동생은 피아노를 칠 수 있어. [치다]
Nae dongsaengeun pianoreul chil ssu isseo.
My younger brother can play the piano.

3. 너 독일어 할 수 있어? [하다]
Neo dogireo hal ssu isseo?
Can you speak German?

4. 어떻게 잊을 수 있어요? [잊다]
Eotteoke ijeul ssu isseoyo?
How can you forget?

5. 그림 그릴 수 있어요. [그리다]
Geurim geuril ssu isseoyo.
I can draw a picture.

Grammar Point #2 - Might + Verb - -ㄹ/을 수도 있다.

-ㄹ/을 수도 있다 (*l/eul ssudo itta*) is a grammatical structure used to express possibility. A similar structure, -ㄹ/을 수 있다 (*l/eul ssu itta*) withtout the particle "도", means "to be able to." Therefore -ㄹ/을 수도 있다 literally means "there is also a possibility that + Verb" and it is translated in English as "might + verb".

▷ Construction ----------

Verb stem ending in a vowel + -ㄹ 수도 있다.

- **가다** (*gada*) - to go

▷ 가 + ㄹ 수도 있다 = 갈 수도 있다 (*gal ssudo itta*)
= might go
▷ 내일 병원에 갈 수도 있어요.
Naeil byeongwone gal ssudo isseoyo.
I might go to the hospital tomorrow.

- **먹다** (meoktta) - to eat

▷ 먹 + 을 수도 있다 = 먹을 수도 있다
= might eat

▷ 오늘은 밖에서 밥 먹을 수도 있어.
Oneureun bakkeseo bam meogeul ssudo isseo.
I might eat outside today.

▷ In This Dialog
---

(3)지민: 소주 마실 수도 있어요.
Jimin: soju masil ssudo isseoyo.
Jimin: We might drink soju.

(5)지민: 그리고 2차로 노래방에 갈 수도 있어요.
Jimin: geurigo icharo noraebang gal ssudo isseoyo.
Jimin: And we may go to a noraebang afterward.

(7)지민: 3차는 있을 수도 있고, 없을 수도 있어요.
Jimin: samchaneun isseul ssudo ikko, eopsseul ssudo isseoyo.
Jimin: We might have a third round and we might not.

♣ More Examples ♣

---

1. 내일 시험 볼 수도 있어요. [보다]
Naeil siheom bol ssudo isseoyo.
We might take an exam tomorrow.

2. 선생님 오늘 안 오실 수도 있어. [오다]
Seonsaengnim oneul an osil ssudo isseo.
The teacher might not come in today.

3. 저 내일 시간이 없을 수도 있어요. [없다]
Jeo naeil sigani eopsseul ssudo isseoyo.
I might not have time tomorrow.

4. 오늘 비 올 수도 있어요. [비 오다]
Oneul bi ol ssudo isseoyo.
It might rain today.

5. 그럴 수도 있어요. [그렇다]
Geureol ssudo isseoyo.
That might be the case.

▷ Remember

A similar grammatical structure to this one is "-ㄹ/을지도 모르다", which literally means "to not know if ... will happen or not".

Ex)
- 그럴 수도 *있어요*.(*Geureol seudo itseoyo*)
= 그럴지도 몰라요. (*Geureuljido mollayo*)
I am not sure if it would be or not. (but most likely it will happen.)

- 비 올 수도 있어요. (*Bi ol sseudo isseoyo*)
= 비 올지도 몰라요. (*Bi ol jjido mollayo*)

It might rain or not.(but most likely it will rain)

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #23
Winning The Lottery In Korea

CONTENTS

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

#23

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)기자: 김민성 씨, 3억 복권에 당첨되셨습니다. 축하드립니다.
2. (2)김민성: 아, 진짜요? 고맙습니다.
3. (3)기자: 이 돈으로 무엇을 하실 겁니까?
4. (4)김민성: 아... 글쎄요... 옷을 사거나, 컴퓨터를 사거나...
5. (5)기자: 네? 3억인데, 보통, 다른 사람들은 좀 더 비싼 것을 사지 않습니까?
6. (6)김민성: 아... 네... 그러면, 저도... 차를 사든지... 집을 사든지...
7. (7)기자: 에이... 서울에서 3억으로 집을 사기 힘들지 않습니까?
8. (8)김민성: 그러면... 해외 여행을 하든지...
9. (9)기자: 해외 여행이요?
10. (10)김민성: 아니요... 그러면...
11. (11)기자: 빨리 말해 주세요.
12. (12)김민성: 아, 진짜!! 왜 그래요?!!

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)GJIA: kimminseongssi, sameok bokgwone dangcheomdoesyeosseumnida. Chukhadeurimnida.

CONT'D OVER

2. (2)KIMMINSEONG: a, jinjjayo? gomapseumnida.

3. (3)GJIA: i doneuro mueoseul hasil geomnikka?

4. (4)KIMMINSEONG: a... geulsseyo... oseul sageona, keompyuteoreul sageona...

5. (5)GJIA: ne? sameokinde, botong, dareun saramdeuleun jom deo bissan geoseul saji anseumnikka?

6. (6)KIMMINSEONG: a... ne... geureomyeon, jeodo... chareul sadeunji... jibeul sadeunji...

7. (7)GIJA: ei... seouleseo sameokeuro jibeul sagi himdeulji anseumnikka?

8. (8)KIMMINSEONG: geureomyeon... haeoe yeohaengeul hadeunji...

9. (9)REPORTER: haeoe yeohaengiyo?

10. (10)KIMMINSEONG: aniyo... geureomyeon...

11. (11)GIJA: ppalli malhae juseyo.

12. (12)KIMMISEONG: a, jinjja !! wae geuraeyo?!!

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. (1)REPORTER: Mr. Kim, you won 300,000,000 in the lottery. Congratulations!

2. (2)MINSEONG KIM: Oh, really? Thank you.

3. (3)REPORTER: What are you going to do with this money?

4. (4)K MINSEONG KIM: Oh, well... buy some clothes... or a computer....

5. (5)REPORTER: Excuse me? It's 300,000,000. Usually, don’t other people buy something more expensive?

6. (6)MINSEONG KIM: Oh... Ok. Then I will buy a car... or a house, too.

7. (7)REPORTER: Come on, isn't it hard to buy a house in Seoul with 300,000,000?

8. (8)MINSEONG KIM: Then... I will maybe travel overseas or...

9. (9)REPORTER: Travel overseas?

10. (10)MINSEONG KIM: No, then...

11. (11)REPORTER: Come on, tell us quickly.

12. (12) MINSEONG KIM: Hey, seriously, why are you doing this to me?

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
옷	ot	clothes
비싸다	bissada	to be expensive
억	eok	hundred million
당첨되다	dangcheomdwaeda	to win a prize
컴퓨터	keompyuteo	computer
돈	don	money
복권	bokgwan	lottery
집	jip	home
축하하다	chukahada	to celebrate, to congratulate
보통	botong	usually
차	cha	car
해외여행	haeoeyeohaeng	overseas travel

SAMPLE SENTENCES

옷에 뭐가 묻었어요. ose mwoga mudeosseoyo. "You have something on your clothes."	청소년들의 컴퓨터 게임 중독은 한국 사회의 큰 문제입니다. cheongsonyeondeurui computer geim jungdogeun hanguk sahoeui keun munjeimnida. "Computer game addiction among teenagers is a huge problem in Korean society."
새 컴퓨터를 샀어요. sae keompyuteo-reul sasseoyo. "I bought a new computer."	제 컴퓨터는 너무 느려요. je keompyuteo-neun neomu neuryeoyo. "My computer is too slow."

계산대로 가서 돈을 내자. gyesandaero gaseo doneul naeja. "Let's go to the counter and pay the bill."	돈 줘! don jwo! "Give me money!"
저는 아직 집에 있어요. jeoneun ajik jibe isseoyo. "I am still at home."	승진 축하해! seungjin chukhahae! "Congratulations on your promotion."
게는 보통 옆으로 걸어요. geneun botong yeopeuro georeoyo. "Crabs usually walk side-ways."	보통 집에 몇 시에 가세요? botong jibe myeot ssie gaseyo? "What time do you usually go home?"
차에 이상이 있어요. Chae isangi isseoyo. "There's something wrong with my car."	해외 여행을 하려면 여권을 만들어야 해요. haeoe yeohaengeul haryeomyeon yeogwoneul mandeureoya haeyo. "In order to travel overseas, you need to obtain a passport."

GRAMMAR

Grammar Point #1 - 'either... or', 'whether... or' - -(이)든지, (-(이)거나)

-든지 (*deunji*), -거나 (*geona*) are used to express various alternatives to choose one over another. Sometimes it is used to indicate an action that might or might not happen, and sometimes to indicate a variety of actions/states that usually take place in a similar situation. It is usually translated as "whether ... or" or "either ... or". When you're talking about "whether to do an action or not", 말든지, from the verb 말다 (*matta* - to discontinue, to give up) is used as a pair.

▷ Construction ----------

Verb stem + -든지, -거나

- 놀다(*nolda*) - to hang out

▷ 놀 + -든지 = 놀든지 (*noldeunji*)
= whether you hang out or ...
= either you hang out or ...

▷ 걔랑 놀든지 말든지 나는 상관 안 해! (gyae-rang nol-deunji mal-deunji na-neun sanggwan anhae)
= Whether you hang out with her or not, I don't care!

- 가다(*gada*) - to go

▷ 가 + 든지 = 가든지 (*gaduenji*)
= whether you go or ...
= either you go or ...

▷ 노래방을 가든지 영화관을 가든지 나는 다 괜찮아. (*noraebangeul gadeunji yeonghwagwaneul gadeunji naneun da gwaenchanha*)
= Whether we go to a noraebang or to a movie theather, it's all fine by me.

▷ In This Dialog ----------

(4)김민성: 옷을 사거나, 컴퓨터를 사거나...
(4)gimminseong: a...geulsseyo... oseul sageona, keompyuteoreul sageona...
(4)Minseong Kim: I'll either buy some clothes... or a computer...

(6)김민성: 저도... 차를 사든지... 집을 사든지...
(6)gimminseong: jeodo... chareul sadeunji... jibeul sadeunji...
(6)Minseong Kim: I will also either buy a car... or a house... or...

(8)김민성: 해외 여행을 하든지...
(8)gimminseong: haeoe yeohaengeul hadeunji...
(8)Minseong: I will travel overseas or ...

♣ More Examples ♣ ----------

1. 주스를 마시든지 물을 마시든지 해. [마시다]
(juseureul masideunji mureul masideunji hae)

= Drink either some juice or water.

2. 일을 하든지 공부를 하든지, 열심히 해! [하다]
(ireul hadeunji gongbureul hadeunji yeolsimhi hae)
= Whether you work or study, do your best!

3. 결혼을 하거나 말거나, 나하고는 상관 없어. [없다]
(gyeolhoneul hageona malgeona nahagoneun sanggwan eopseo.)
= Whether you get married or not, it has nothing to do with me.

4. 잠을 자거나 말거나, 그냥 내버려 둬. [자다, 내버려 두다]
(jameul jagona malgeona, geunyang naebeoryeo dwo)
= Whether she sleeps or not, just leave her alone.

5. 내일은 그냥 집에서 쉬든지... 영화를 보든지 할 거예요. [쉬다, 보다, 하다]
(naeireun geunyang jibeseo swideunji... yeonghwareul bodeunji hal geoyeyo)
= Tomorrow, I will just take it easy at home... or watch a movie.

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #24
The Spoiled Brat

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

#24

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)엄마: 병호야. 과일 먹자.
2. (2)병호: 엄마! 텔레비전 안 보이잖아요. 옆으로 비켜요.
3. (3)엄마: 어.어. 그래. 알았어. 과일 먹자. 응?
4. (4)병호: 지금 텔레비전 보잖아요. 나중에 먹을게요.
5. (5)엄마: 그래...
6. (6)병호: 엄마, 저기 파리!! 파리 좀 잡아 주세요.
7. (7)엄마: 어? 어디? 그래! 안 잡혀...
8. (8)병호: 엄마! 텔레비전 안 보여요!
9. (9)엄마: 뭐? 텔레비전이 엄마보다 중요해?

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)EOMMA: Byeonghoya. gwail meokja.
2. (2)BYONGHO: eomma! telebiseon an boijanayo. yeopeuro bikyeoyo.
3. (3)EOMMA: eo. eo. geurae. arasseo. gwail meokja. eung?
4. (4)BYEONGHO: jigeum tellebijeon bojanayo. najunge meogeulgeyo.
5. (5)EOMMA: geurae...

CONT'D OVER

6. (6)BYEONGHO: eomma, jeogi pari!! pari jom jaba juseyo.

7. (7)EOMMA: eo? eodi? geurae! an japhyeo...

8. (8)BYEONGHO: eomma! tellebijeon an boyeoyo!

9. (9)EOMMA: mwo? tellebijeoni eommaboda jungyohae?

ENGLISH

1. (1)MOM: Byeongho, Let's eat some fruits.

2. (2)BYONGHO: Mom! I can't see the TV. Move to the side please.

3. (3)MOM: Oh... Ok, ok. Let's eat this fruit, ok?

4. (4)BYEONGHO: I am watching TV. I will eat later.

5. (5)MOM: Ok...

6. (6)BYEONGHO: Mom, there... a fly!!! Please catch it!!

7. (7)MOM: Huh? Where? Ok! I can't....

8. (8)BYEONGHO: Mom! I can't see the TV!!

9. (9)MOM: what? Is TV more important than I am?!!!

ALTERNATIVE TRANSCRIPT

CONT'D OVER

1. 엄마: 병호야. 과일 먹자.
2. 병호: 엄마! 텔레비전 안 보여. 옆으로 비켜.
3. 엄마: 어.어. 그래. 알았어. 과일 먹자. 응?
4. 병호: 지금 텔레비전 보잖아. 나중에 먹을게.
5. 엄마: 그래...
6. 병호: 엄마, 저기 파리!! 파리 좀 잡아줘.
7. 엄마: 어? 어디? 그래! (끙끙) 안 잡혀...
8. 병호: 엄마! 텔레비전 안 보여!
9. 엄마: 뭐? (한숨) 텔레비전이 엄마보다 중요해? (텔레비전 부수는 소리)

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
텔레비전	tellebijyeon	television
보다	boda	to see, to look at, to watch
옆	yeop	side, next to
보이다	boida	to be seen
중요하다	jungyohada	to be important
잡히다	japhida	to be caught
비키다	bikida	move to side, get out the way
과일	gwail	fruit

잡다	japtta	to catch
나중에	najunge	some time later, another day

SAMPLE SENTENCES

혼자 텔레비전 봐. honja tellebijeon bwa. "I'm watching TV by myself."	관광객이 일몰을 보았다. Gwangwanggaegi ilmoreul boatta. "The tourists watched the sunset."
영화 봐요? yeonghwa bwayo? "Are you watching a movie?"	은행 옆에 김밥 집이 있어요. eunghaeng yepe gimbab jibi isseoyo. "Next to the bank is a gimbap restaurant."
아무것도 안 보여요. amugeotto an boyeoyo. "I can't see anything."	외국어 공부는 중요합니다. oegugeo gongbuneun jungyohamnida. "Learning foreign languages is important."
경험은 정말 중요해요. gyeongheomeun jeongmal jungyohaeyo. "Experience is really important."	경찰에 잡혔어요. gyeongchare japyeosseoyo. "I got caught by the police."
옆으로 비켜 주세요. yeopeuro bikyeo juseyo. "Please move over to the side."	접시에 과일을 담아 주세요. jeopssie gwaireul dama juseyo. "Please put the fruits on the plate."
제 손을 잡으세요. je soneul jabeuseyo. "Please hold my hand."	나중에 말해 주세요. najunge marhae juseyo. "Tell me later."

그러시면, 나중에 다시 전화해 주세요.
geureosimyeon najunge dasi jeonhwahae juseyo.

"If that's the case, then please call me again later."

GRAMMAR

Passive Voice : -이/기/리/히-

안 보여요.

an boyeoyo.

"I can't see it/It is not seen."

In Korean, a lot of grammatical structures lie in the verb endings rather than using additional words, and it is the same for the passive voice too. Right after the verb stem, you add 이, 기, 리, or 히, depending on the word, and you have the passive. There is no set rule to this, but you can find some common patterns. The main suffixes used for changing a verb into passive voice are 이 (*i*), 기 (*gi*), 리 (*ri*) and 히 (*hi*). And a lot of phrases that would use the active voice in English with a person as the subject use the passive voice in Korean.

Construction

▷ 이

- 이 is usually used for the verb stems that end in a vowel.

보다 (*boda*) "to see"
보 + 이 + 다 = 보이다 (*boida*) "to be seen, can see, to seem"
보여요? (*boyeoyo?*) "Can you see it?" (*lit.* Is it seen?)

바꾸다 (*bakkuda*) "to change (something)"
바꾸 + 이 + 다 = 바뀌다 (*bakkwida*) "to be changed"
이름이 바뀌었어요. (*ireumi bakkwieosseoyo*) "The name has been changed. / The names have been switched."

▷ 기

-기 is usually used for the verb stems that end with ㄴ, ㅅ, ㅈ, ㅊ.

안다 (*antta*) "to hug"
안 + 기 + 다 = 안기다 (*angida*) "to be hugged / to be braced"
아기가 엄마에게 안겼어요. (*agiga eommaege angyeosseoyo*) "The baby was braced in her mother's arms."

쫓다 (*jjotda*) "to chase"

쫓 + 기 + 다 = 쫓기다 (*jjokkida*) "to be chased"
경찰에게 쫓기고 있어요. (*gyeongcharege jjokkigo isseoyo*) "I'm being chased by the police."

▷ 리

-리 *is usually used for the verb stems that end with* ㄹ.

팔다 (*palda*) "to sell"
팔 + 리 + 다 = 팔리다 (*pallida*) "to be sold"
이 책 잘 팔려요? (*i chaek jal pallyeoyo?*) "Does this book sell well?" (*lit.* Is this book sold well?)

열다 (*yeolda*) "to open"
열 + 리 + 다 = 열리다 (*yeollida*) "to be opened"
문이 안 열려요. (*muni an yeollyeoyo*) "The door doesn't open." (*lit.* The door isn't opened.)

▷ 히

-히 *is usually used for the verb stems that end with* ㄱ, ㄷ *and* ㅂ.

먹다 (*meoktta*) "to eat"
먹 + 히 + 다 = 먹히다 (*meokhida*) "to be eaten"
토끼가 사자에게 먹혔어요. (*tokkiga sajaege meokhyeosseoyo*) "The rabit was eaten by the lion."

잡다 (*japhida*) "to catch"
잡 + 히 + 다 = 잡히다 (*japhida*) "to get caught"
도둑이 잡혔어요. (*dodugi japhyeosseoyo*) "The thief got caught."

▷ Exception

-하다, the most commonly used verb type in Korean, becomes -되다 (doeda)

초대하다 (*chodaehada*) "to invite" becomes 초대되다 (*chodaedoeda*) "to be invited"
수리하다 (*surihada*) "to fix" becomes 수리되다 (*suridoeda*) "to be fixed"

In This Dialogue

병호: 엄마! 텔레비전 안 보이잖아요. 옆으로 비켜요.
Byongho: eomma! telebiseon an boijanayo. yeopeuro bikyeoyo.
Byongho: "Mom! I can't see the TV. Move to the side please."

병호: 지금 텔레비전 보잖아요. 나중에 먹을게요.
Byeongho: jigeum tellebijeon bojanayo. najunge meogeulgeyo.
Byeongho: "I am watching TV. I will eat later."
엄마: 어? 어디? 그래! 안 잡혀...
Eomma: eo? eodi? geurae! an japhyeo...
Mom: "Huh? Where? Ok! I can't...."
병호: 엄마! 텔레비전 안 보여요!
Byeongho: eomma! tellebijeon an boyeoyo!
Byeongho: "Mom! I can't see the TV!!"

☞ **Examples**☜

1. 미안, 목소리가 안 들려. (*mian, mokssoriga an deullyeo*) "Sorry, I can't hear you." (*lit.* Your voice is not heard.)

2. 아직 아무것도 안 보여요. (*ajik amugeotto an boyeoyo*) "I still can't see anything." (*lit.* Nothing is seen yet.)

3. 문이 닫혔어요. (*muni dachyeosseoyo*) "The door opened. (*lit.* The door got closed.)

4. 창문이 열렸어요. (*changmuni yeollyeosseoyo*) "The window opened." (*lit.* The window was opened.)

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #25
Korean Make-up Artist

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2 Romanization
3 English
3 Vocabulary
4 Sample Sentences
5 Grammar

#25

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. (1)정희: 오빠, 오빠, 나 어때?
2. (2)정균: 어? 뭐가?
3. (3)정희: 나 오늘 스타일 어때? 어려 보여? 성숙해 보여?
4. (4)정균: 아파 보여. 화장을 왜 그렇게 많이 했어?
5. (5)정희: 뭐? 아파 보여? (한숨) 안경 쓰면? 어때? 똑똑해 보여?
6. (6)정균: 아니... 근데 조금 착해 보여.
7. (7)정희: 나 원래 착하잖아! 아... 지금 시간이? 아... 빨리 가야 돼! (뛰어간다)
8. (8)정균: 정희야 어디 가?!

ROMANIZATION

1. (1)JEONGHUI: oppa, oppa, na eotte?
2. (2)JEONGGYUN: eo? mwoga?
3. (3)JEONGHUI: na oneul seutail eottae? eoryeo boyeo? seongsukhae boyeo?
4. (4)JEONGGYUN: apa boyeo. hwajangeul wae geureoke mani haesseo?
5. (5)JEONGHUI: mwo? apa boyeo? angyeong sseumyeon? eottae? ttokttokhae boyeo?

CONT'D OVER

6. (6)JEONGGYUN: ani... geunde jogeum chakhae boyeo.

7. (7)JEONGHUI: na wollae chakhajana! a... jigeum sigani? a...ppalli gayadwae!

8. (8)JEONGGYUN: Jeonghuiya eodi ga?!

ENGLISH

1. (1)JEONGHUI: Jeonggyun, jeonggyun, How do I look?

2. (2)JEONGGYUN: Huh? What?

3. (3)JEONGHUI: How's my style today? Do I look young? Do I look mature?

4. (4)JEONGGYUN: You look like you are sick. Why did you put on so much make-up?

5. (5)JEONGHUI: What? I look sick? What if I put on my glasses? Do I look smart?

6. (6)JEONGGYUN: No... but you look a bit kind.

7. (7)JEONGHUI: I am always kind! Ah... What's the time? Oh... I have to go quick!!!

8. (8)JEONGGYUN: Jeonghui, where are you going?

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
안경	angyeong	glasses
빨리	ppalli	fast, quickly

쓰다	sseuda	to put on
스타일	seutail	style
어리다	eorida	to be young
화장	hwajang	make up, cosmetics
성숙하다	seongsukhada	mature
착하다	chakhada	kind, nice, good
아프다	apeuda	to hurt, to be in pain, to be painful
원래	wollae	originally
시간	sigan	time

SAMPLE SENTENCES

저는 안경을 끼지 않아요. jeoneun angyeongeul kkiji anayo. "I don't wear glasses."	최대한 빨리 갈게요. choedaehan ppalli galgeyo. "I'll be there as soon as I can."
빨리 일어나! ppalli ireona. "Get up quickly!"	이 선글라스 써 봐. i seongeullaseu sseo bwa. "Try putting these sun glasses on."
오늘 스타일 멋져! oneul seutail meotjyeo! "You look very stylish today!"	넌 아직 어려. neon ajik eoryeo "You're still too young."
화장하는 거 너무 싫어. hwajanghaneun geo neomu sireo. "I hate putting make-up on."	제 동생은 빨리 성숙했어요. je dongsaeng-eun ppalli seongsukhaesseoyo. "My younger brother is young but he's already mature."

착한 내 동생이야. chakhan nae dongseang-iya. "This is my nice brother."	아프면 오지 않아도 괜찮아요. apeumyeon oji anado gwaenchanayo. "If you are sick, it's all right even if you don't come."
허리가 너무 아파서 움직일 수가 없어요. heoriga neomu apaseo umjigil ssuga eopsseoyo. "I have such a bad backache that I can't move my body."	원래 얼마예요? wollae eolma-yeyo? "What's the original price?"

결국 시간 낭비일 뿐이에요.
gyeolguk sigan nangbiil ppunieyo.

"It's nothing more than just a waste of time."

GRAMMAR

To look/to seem : -아/어/여 보이다
오늘 예뻐 보여요.
oneul yeppeo boyeoyo.
"You look pretty today."

-아/어/여 보이다 (*-a/eo/yeo boida*) is the grammatical structure that expresses "to seem" or "to look.". This structure is added at the end of the verb stem, and the tense and the mood are expressed through the verb 보이다 (*boida*). When used with nouns, the verb 같다 (*gatta*), which means "to be like," is used with this structure.

Construction

(*Descriptve Verb*) Verb Stem +아/어/여 보이다

예쁘다 (*yeppeuda*) "to be pretty"
예쁘 - verb stem
예쁘 + 어 보이다 = 예뻐 보이다 (*yeppeo boida*) "to look pretty"

너 오늘 진짜 예뻐 보여. (*neo oneul jinja yeppeo boyeo*) "You look really pretty today."

Noun + 같아 + 보이다

학생 (*hakssaeng*) "student"
학생 같다 (*hakssaeng gatta*) "to be like a student"
학생 같 - verb stem
학생 같 + 아 + 보이다 = 학생 같아 보이다 (*hakssaeng gata boida*) "to look like a student"

In This Dialogue

정희: 어려 보여? 성숙해 보여?
Jeonghui: eoryeo boyeo? seongsukhae boyeo?
Jeonghui: Do I look young? Or do I look mature?
정희: 아파 보여? (한숨) 안경 쓰면? 어때? 똑똑해 보여?
Jeonghui: apa boyeo? angyeong sseumyeon? eottae? ttokttokhae boyeo?
Jeonghui: I look sick? What if I put on my glasses? Do I look smart?
정균: 아니... 근데 조금 착해 보여.
Jeonggyun: ani... geunde jogeum chakhae boyeo.
Jeonggyun: No... but you look a bit kind.

☞ **Examples**☜

1. 피곤해 보여. *도와줄까?*(*pigonhae boyeo. dowajulkka?*) "You look tired. Do you want my help?"
2. 졸려 보여요. 어제 잠 못 잤어요? (*jollyeo boyeoyo. eoje jam mot jasseoyo?*) "You look sleepy. Couldn't you get any sleep last night?"
3. 가방이 무거워 보여요. (*gabang-i mugeowo boyeoyo*) "Your bag looks heavy."
4. 이거 너무 비싸 보여요. (*igeo neomu bissa boyeoyo*) "This looks too expensive."
5. 바보 같아 보여요. (*babo gata boyeoyo*) "You look like a fool."

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