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LESSON NOTES

Korean Vocab Builder S1 #104 Jobs / Work

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

#104

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VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
매니저	maenijeo	manager	noun
엔지니어	enjinieo	engineer	noun
의사	uisa	doctor	noun
비서	biseo	secretary	noun
간호사	ganhosa	nurse	noun
농부	nongbu	farmer	noun
회장	hoejang	president	noun
승무원	seungmuwon	flight attendant	noun
책임자	chaegimja	director	noun
경찰관	gyeongchalgwan	police officer	noun
회사원	hoesawon	office worker	noun
요리사	yorisa	cook	noun
주부	jubu	housewife	noun
변호사	byeonhosa	lawyer	noun
회사원	hoesawon	company worker	noun
기업인	gieobin	businessman	noun
교수	gyosu	professor	noun
회계사	hoegyesa	accountant	noun
프로 선수	peuro seonsu	professional athlete	noun
직원	jigwon	clerk	noun
공장 노동자	gongjang nodongja	factory worker	phrase
소방관	sobanggwan	firefighter	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

최근 여러 매니저들이 나쁜 평판을 받고 있다. choegeun yeoreo maenijeodeuri nappeun pyeongpaneul batgo itda. "Recently many managers have been getting a bad reputation."	매니저는 아무나 할 수 있는 일이 아니에요. maenijeo-neun amuna hal su itneun il-i anieyo. "Being a manager isn't easy for everybody."
엔지니어처럼 안 보여요. enjinieo-cheoreom an boyeoyo. "You don't look like an engineer."	나는 의사에게 진찰을 받으러 가다 "I go to see the doctors."
제 남편은 의사예요. je nampyeon-eun uisa-yeyo. "My husband is a doctor."	비서가 되려면 정리를 잘 해야 합니다. biseoga doeryeomyeon jeongnireul jal haeya hamnida. "In order to be a secretary, you have to be good at organizing."
저는 비서로 일하고 있어요. jeo-neun biseo-ro ilhago isseoyo. "I'm working as a secretary."	이 병원에는 예쁜 간호사가 많이 있습니다. i byeong-woneneun yeppeun ganhosaga mani isseumnida. "At this hospital, there are many beautiful nurses."
우리 언니는 간호사야. uri eonnineun ganhosaya. "My older sister is a nurse."	서울에는 농부가 없습니다. seoureneun nong-buga eosseumnida. "In Seoul, there are no farmers."
농부가 거름을 주고 있습니다. nong-bu-ga geo-reum-eul ju-go itseumnida. "A farmer is covering a field with fertilizer."	경찰관에게 잡혔습니다. gyeongchanl-gwandege japyesseumnida. "I got caught by a police officer."
경찰관에게 도움을 청할게요. gyeongchalgwanege doumeul cheong-halgeyo. "I'll ask a police officer for help."	회사원입니다. heosawon-imnida. "I'm an office worker."
요리사랑 같이 살고 싶어요. yorisa-rang gachi salgo sipeoyo. "I want to live with a cook."	저는 변호사입니다. jeoneun byeonhosa-imnida. "I'm a lawyer."

내가 가장 좋아하는 교수님이야.
naega gajang joahaneun gyosunimiya.

"He is my favorite professor."

LESSON NOTES

Korean Vocab Builder S1 #117 Meetings

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2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

#117

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VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
협상	hyeopsang	negotiation	noun
중요한	jungyohan	important	adverb
회장	hoejang	chairman	noun
통역사	tongyeoksa	interpreter	noun
농담하다	nongdamhada	joke	verb
인상	insang	impression	noun
사고 방식	sago bangsik	way of thinking	phrase
이의	iui	objection	noun
변호사	byeonhosa	lawyer	noun
회계사	hoegyesa	accountant	noun
회계	hoegye	accounting	noun
번역사	bunyeoksa	translator	noun
중역 회의실	jungyeok hoeuisil	boardroom	noun
토론	toron	discussion	noun
재미있는	jaemiinneun	humorous	adjective
활기찬	hwalgichan	energetic	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

이년간의 협상 후, 두 나라는 드디어 합의 할 수 있었다. inyeonganui hyeopsang hu, du naraneun deudieo habuihal su iseotda. "After two years of negotiation, the two countries were finally able to come to an agreement."	오늘 중요한 회의가 있어요. oneul jungyohan heoiga isseoyo. "I have an important meeting today."

LESSON NOTES

Korean Vocab Builder S1 #122 Workplace

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2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

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VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
초과 근무	chogwa geunmu	overtime	noun
회사	hoesa	company	noun
급여	geubyeo	salary	noun
은퇴하다	euntoehada	retire	verb
상사	sang-sa	superior	noun
동료	dongnyo	colleague	noun
일을 끝내다	ireul kkeutnaeda	finish work	phrase
기업체	gieopche	enterprise	noun
사무실	samusil	office	noun
임금	imgeum	salary	noun
부하 직원	buha jigwon	subordinate	noun
감독하다	gamdokhada	supervise	verb
교대 근무	gyodae geunmu	shift	phrase
보너스	boneoseu	bonus	noun
통근하다	tonggeunhada	commute	verb
맡기다	matkkida	assign	verb
부서	buseo	department	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

내 회사의 크리스마스 파티에 내 부모님을 초대했다.
nae hoesaui keuriseumaseu patie nae bumonimeul chodaehaetta.

"I invited my parents to my company Christmas party."

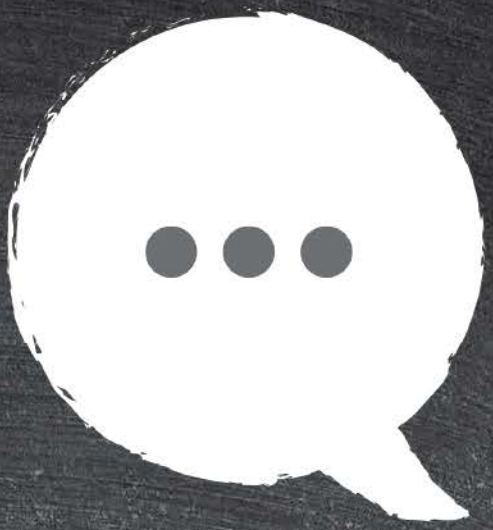
너의 회사는 어디 있어?
neoeui hoesaneun eodi isseo?

"Where is your company located?"

변호사는 급여가 높습니다. byeonghosaneun geubyeoga nopsseumnida. "lawyers have high salaries."	제 상사는 성격이 안 좋습니다. je sangsa-neun seong-gyeogi an josseumnida. "My superior is mean."
제 사무실은 2층에 있습니다. je samusireun icheunge itseumnida. "My office is on the second floor."	우리 사무실은 서울에 있습니다. uri samusireun seoure isseumnida. "My office is in Seoul."
나는 사무실 근처에 산다. naneun samusil geuncheoe sanda. "I live near my office. "	그의 사무실은 빌딩 3층에 있다. geui samusireun bilding samcheung-e itda. "His office is on the third floor of the building."
이번 달에는 보너스 없나요? ibeon dal-eneun boneoseu eopnayo? "Is there no bonus for this month?"	

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LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #1 Introducing Yourself in a Korean Business Meeting

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2 Korean Hangul
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2 English
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5 Grammar
6 Cultural Insight

1

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. LINDA: 안녕하세요. 처음 뵙겠습니다. ABC사에 다니는 베이커 린다라고 합니다.
2. 잘 부탁드립니다.
3. KIM: 처음 뵙겠습니다.
4. 한국상사의 김 학수라고 합니다.
5. 잘 부탁드립니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. LINDA: annyeonghaseyo. cheoeum beopgesseumnida. ei-bi-si-sae danineun bei-keo rindarago hamnida.
2. jal butakdeurimnida.
3. KIM: cheoeum beopgesseumnida.
4. hanguksangsa-ui gim haksurago hamnida.
5. jal butakdeurimnida.

ENGLISH

1. LINDA: Hello. Nice to meet you. I'm Linda Baker from ABC Corporation.

CONT'D OVER

2. Pleased to meet you.

3. KIM: Nice to meet you.

4. I'm Haksu Kim of Hanguk Trading Company.

5. Pleased to meet you too.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
처음 뵙겠습니다	cheoeum boepgetseubnida	It's nice to meet you.	expression
다니다	danida	to go to and from	
라고	rago	to be called	particle
뵙다	beopda	to see, to meet (humble)	verb
상사	sangsa	company, firm	noun
부탁	butak	favor	noun
드리다	deurida	to give (humble)	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

처음 뵙겠습니다. 만나서 반갑습니다. cheoeum boepgesseumnida. mannaseo bangapsseumnida. "How do you do? Nice to meet you."	학교는 잘 다니니? hakkyoneun jal danini? "Do you go to school everyday?"

그런 옷 입고 다니지 마. geureon ot ipkko daniji ma. "Don't walk around wearing such clothes."	그건 죄라고 할 수 없어. geugeon joe-rago hal su eopseo "You can't call that a crime."
내일 뵙겠습니다. naeil boepgetseumnida. "I'll see you tomorrow."	오늘은 새 상사를 설립하는 날이다. oneureun sae sangsa-reul geolriphaneun narida. "Today is the day we set up a new company."
부탁 좀 들어줘. 이번 주말에 내 집 좀 봐줄래? butank jom deureojwo. ibeon jumare nae jip jom bwajullae? "Could you do me a favor and watch over my house this weekend?"	제 부탁 하나만 들어주세요. Je butak hanaman deureojuseyo. "Please do me a favor."
부탁이 있어요. butak-i isseoyo. "I have a favor to ask of you."	이 목걸이는 여왕님께 드리는 선물입니다. i mokgeori-neun yeowang-nim-kke deurineun seonmul-imnida. "This necklace is a present for the queen."
선생님께 선물을 드렸다. seonsaengnimkkae seonmuleul deuryeotda. "I gave a present to my teacher."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

라고 합니다 "to be called"

라고 합니다 (*rago hamnida*) is a phrase meaning "to be called."

When you want to introduce yourself in a very polite way, you say *[your name] to 라고* 합니다 (*rago hamnida*.) This is a very formal way of saying "I'm [name]." This phrase, 라고 합니다 (*rago hamnida)* is only used to introduce your name. You can't use it when you introduce someone to another person.

If your name ends in a consonant, use 이라고 (*irago,* "to be called") before saying 합니다. (*hamnida*, "to be.")

If your name ends in a vowel, use 라고 (*rago,* "to be called") before saying 합니다. (*hamnida*, "to be.")

For example:

1. 김철수라고 *합니다*.
   gim-cheolsu-rago hamnida.
   "I'm Cheol-Su Kim."

베이커 린다 "Linda Baker"

베이커 (*beikeo)* is a family name and 린다 (*rinda*) is a given name. In the Western order, it would be 린다 베이커 (*rinda beikeo*) The Korean name order is reversed. So, a family name comes first and a given name comes later, as in 베이커 린다 (*beikeo rinda.)*

Non-Korean people can put their name in whichever order they like, whether Western or Korean.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Introducing Yourself at a Business Meeting
안녕하세요. 처음 뵙겠습니다. ABC사에 다니는 베이커 린다라고 합니다.잘 부탁드립니다.
annyeonghaseyo. cheoeum beopgesseumnida. ei-bi-si-sae danineun bei-keo rindarago hamnida. jal butakdeurimnida.
"Hello. Nice to meet you. I'm Linda Baker from ABC Corporation. Pleased to meet you."

Self Introduction in a Business Setting:

1. **[Your company name]에 다니는 [Your name] 이/라고 합니다.**
   [Your company name]e danineun [Your name] i/rago hamnida.
   "I am [Your full name] from [Your comapny name]"

In Korea, when you introduce yourself in business situations, it is quite common to mention the company you're working for. Here is the sentence structure.

1. [Your company name]에 다니는 [Your name] 이/라고 *합니다*.
   [Your company name]e danineun [Your name] i/rago hamnida.
   "I am [Your full name] from [Your comapny name]"

This sentence structure is translated as "I'm called [company name] no [your name]." Naturally, it means "I'm [your name] of [company name]."

For example:

1. 한국상사에 다니는 김계진이라고 *합니다*.
   hanguksangsa-e danineun kim-kye-jin-irago hamnida.
   "I am Kyejin Kim from Hanguk Trading Company."

1. **잘 부탁드립니다.**
   jal butakdeurimnida.
   "literally, please be good on me," "It's a pleasure to meet you."

잘 (*jal)* means "well" and 부탁드립니다 *(butakdeurimnida)* means "please take care of well." So 잘 부탁드립니다 (*jal butakdeurimnida)* means "Please take care of me well," or it can be used to mean "Pleased to meet you."

For example:

1. 처음 뵙겠습니다. 한국 화장품의 김송희라고 합니다. 잘 *부탁드립니다*.
   cheoeum beopgesseumnida. hanguk hwajangpumui gim-song-hirago hamnida. jal butakdeurimnida.
   "Nice to meet you. I'm Songhee Kim from Hanguk cosmetics."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Exchanging Business Cards

When you meet someone for the first time in a business setting, you are supposed to exchange your business card with them.

When you hand out your business card, you can say the set phrase you learned in this lesson, which is:

처음 뵙겠습니다. [your company name] 의 [your name] 라고 합니다.

cheoum beopgesseumnida. [your company name] ui [your name] rago hamnida.

Make sure to hand out your card with both hands, and have the card facing towards the recipient.

Useful expression:

1. 명함
   myeongham
   "business card"

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #2
Asking Someone to Repeat Their Name in Korean

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. LINDA: 죄송하지만, 성함을 다시 한 번 말씀해 주시겠어요?
2. KIM: 김 학 수 입니다.
3. LINDA: 아, 감사합니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. LINDA: jeosonghajiman, seonghameul dasi han beon malsseumhae jusigesseoyo?
2. KIM: gim hak su imnida.
3. LINDA: a, gamsahamnida.

ENGLISH

1. LINDA: I'm sorry, but could you please tell me your name again?
2. KIM: It's Hak Su Kim.
3. LINDA: Thank you very much.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
죄송하다	joesonghada	to be sorry	adjective

하지만	hajiman	but, however	
성함	seongham	name (honorific)	noun
감사합니다	gamsahamnida	Thank you (formal)	expression
말씀하다	malsseumhada	to speak, to say (honorific)	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

봉투에 안 담아서 죄송해요. bonbtue an damaseo joeseonghaeyo. "Sorry for not giving it to you in an envelope."	죄송합니다. 지금 수업 중이에요. joesonghamnida. jigeum sueop jungieyo. "Sorry, I'm in a class now."
성함을 다시 말씀해 주시겠어요? seonghameul dasi malsseumhae jusigetseoyo? "Could you tell me your name again please?"	정말 감사합니다 jeongmal gamsahamnida. "Thank you so much."
선생님이 어제 말씀하셨어요. seonsaengnim-i eoje malsseumhasyeosseoyo. "The teacher said it yesterday."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

성함 "name (honorific)"

In general, you can use the noun 이름 (*ireum*) to mean "name." But in business situations or other formal situations, it's better to refer someone else's name with the other noun 성함 (*seongham*), which is the honorific way to say "name." When you want to ask someone's name, for example, you can say:

1. 성함이 어떻게 *되세요*?
   seonghami eoteoke deoseyo?
   "What's your name (honorific)?" or literally "how is your name?"

Here, we have the phrase 어떻게 되세요? (*eoteoke deoseyo*) It's a polite way to say "What is something?" So when you ask someone's name politely, use this and say 성함이 어떻게 되세요? (*seonghami eoteoke deoseyo*?) instead of saying 성함이 무엇이에요? (*seonghami mueosieyo*?)

But this noun 성함 (*seongham*) can be used only when you refer to someone else's name. You cannot use it to refer your own name. When you want to say, for example, "My name is Kyejin Kim.," you need to use the word 이름 (*ireum*) instead. 제 이름은 김계진입니다. (*je ireumeun gimgyejin-imnida.)*

For example:

1. 성함이 기억하기 쉽네요.
   seonghami gieokhagi swimneyo.
   "Your name is easy to remember."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking Someone to Repeat their Name When You Didn't Catch It
죄송하지만, 성함을 다시 한 번 말씀해 주시겠어요?
jeosonghajiman, seonghameul dasi han beon malsseumhae jusigesseoyo?
"I'm sorry, but could you please tell me your name again?"

You can ask someone to repeat her/his names again politely with starting with *죄송하지만 (jeosonghajiman),* meaning "I'm sorry" when you did not catch your client's name. It's common to start with an apology phrase, such as *jeosonghajiman*, when you make a request politely.

1. 죄송하지만 (*jeosonghajiman)*

When you ask someone to do something politely in the business setting. It is better to start with saying *죄송하지만 (jeosonghajiman)*, and then say what you want to ask.

With the same meaning, we have 실례하지만 (*syellehajiman)* which means "excuse me but." You can also start your request with this phrase.

For example:

1. 죄송하지만, 직함이 어떻게 되세요?
   jeosonghajiman, jikami eotteoke deoseyo?
   "I'm sorry, but what is your job title?"

2. 죄송하지만, 잠시만 기다려주세요.
   jeosonghajiman, jamsiman gidaryeojuseyo.
   "I'm sorry, but please wait for a moment."

2. 성함을 다시 한 번 말씀해 주시겠어요? *(seonghameul dasi han beon malsseumhae jusigesseoyo?)*

You can use this expression to ask someone to repeat their name again when you didn't catch it.

What you'd like them to repeat comes first. In this case, Linda wanted to ask Mr. Kim to repeat his name. So, the honorific noun for "name," *성함 (seongham),* comes first. And it's followed by an object marking particle, *을 (eul).* The next is a phrase meaning "once again," *다시 한 번 (dasi han beon)* The last is a phrase meaning "말씀해 주시겠어요?," *malsseumhae jusigesseoyo* which means "could you please say?" Altogether, the expression literally meaning "could you please say your name once again?"

성함 (seongham) = name (honorific)

을 (*eul*) = a particle marking an object

다시 한 번 (dasi han beon) = once again

말씀해주시겠어요? (*malsseumhae jusigesseoyo)* = could you please say..?

Language

Tip

When you want to ask someone to repeat information other than their name, you can ask by replacing 성함 *(seongham)* part into the information you want to ask them to repeat. For example, if you can't catch someone's telephone number, you just need to replace 성함 *(seongham)* with *전화번호 (jeonhwabeonho.)* In that case, make sure to use the object-marking particle *를(reul)* because the noun *전화번호 (jeonhwabeonho)* ends in a vowel.

For example:

1. 죄송하지만 전화번호를 다시 한 번 말씀해 주시겠어요?
   jeosonghajiman, jeonhwabeonhoreul dasi han beon malsseumhae jusigesseoyo?
   "I am sorry but could you please tell me your phone number again?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Reading Korean Business Cards

Nowadays, most Korean business cards also have English versions. The English is either on the back of the card, or under the Korean information on the same side.

Note that, however, there are some family names that are pronounced differently in English and Korean, for example, the surname "Lee." In Korean, 이 (*i*) is one of the most common family names, and its pronunciation is 이 (*i*) But in English, people with the family name write it as L-E-E. This is because the South Korean government changed the way to read the Chinese character representing the family name 이 (*i*). In the past, the Chinese character was read as 리 (*ri*), so people abroad wrote it down as "Lee." Then the government announced the new rule and people had to start reading the character as Yi. So make sure that you check the other person's name in Korean or ask them to say their name again if you're not sure how to read it. That would be better than reading someone's name in the English way.

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #3 Introducing Your Boss to a Client in Korean

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. LINDA: 김 부장님. 이쪽은 저희 회사 박순호 과장입니다.
2. 과장님, 이 쪽은 한국 상사 김부장님이십니다.
3. PARK: 처음 뵙겠습니다. ABC 사의 박순호라고 합니다.
4. 이렇게 시간내주셔서 감사합니다.
5. KIM: 한국상사의 김학수라고 합니다.
6. 이렇게 와주셔서 감사합니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. LINDA: gim bujangnim. i jjogeun jeohui heosa baksunho gwajangimnida.
2. gwajangnim, i jjogeun hanguksangsa gim busangnimisimnida.
3. PARK: cheoeum beopgesseumnida. ei-bi-si sa-ui baksunhorago hamnida.
4. ireoke sigannaejusyeoseo gamsahamnida.
5. KIM: hanguk sangsaui gimhaksurago hamnida.
6. ireoke wajusyeoseo gamsahanmida.

ENGLISH

1. LINDA: Mr Kim, this is the manager, Mr. Sunho Park.

CONT'D OVER

2. Mr.Park, this is Mr.Kim of Hanguk Trading Company.

3. PARK: It's very nice to meet you. I'm Sunho Park of ABC Corporation.

4. Thank you for your time.

5. KIM: I'm Haksu Kim of Hanguk Trading Company.

6. Thank you for coming here.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
시간 내다	sigan naeda	to make time	verb
회사	hoesa	company	noun
처음 뵙겠습니다	cheoeum boepgetseubnida	It’s nice to meet you.	expression
과장님	gwajangnim	section chief (title)	noun
부장님	bujangnim	department chief	
쪽	jjok	side, way	
시간	sigan	time	noun
이렇게	ireoke	like this	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

시간 내주실 수 있으세요? sigan naejusil su isseuseyo? "Could you make time, please?"	내 회사의 크리스마스 파티에 내 부모님을 초대했다. nae hoesaui keuriseumaseu patie nae bumonimeul chodaehaetta. "I invited my parents to my company Christmas party."
너의 회사는 어디 있어? neoeui hoesaneun eodi isseo? "Where is your company located?"	처음 뵙겠습니다. 만나서 반갑습니다. cheoeum boepgesseumnida. mannaseo bangapsseumnida. "How do you do? Nice to meet you."
부장님이 찾으세요. bujang-nim-i chajeuseyo. "The manager is looking for you."	이 쪽이에요. i jjok-ieyo. "It's this way."
몇 시가 네 공연이야? myeot siga ne gongyeoniya? "What time is your play?"	낮잠 잘 시간이에요. najjam jal siganieyo. "It's time for a nap."
내일 시간 있어요? Naeil sigan isseoyo? "Do you have some time tomorrow?"	이렇게 많이 사요? ireoke mani sayo? "You are going to buy this much?"

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

이 쪽 *(i jjok)* "this," "this person," "this way (polite)"

이 쪽 (*i jjok*) is a polite demonstrative, meaning "this,""this person," or "this way."

When you introduce someone to someone else in formal and business occasions, you can use this demonstrative to mean "this person" politely.

This demonstrative can be also used to mean "this place," "this way" or "this one" politely. For example, when you show your visitor to a meeting room and want to say "please come this way," you can say 이 쪽으로 *오세요. (i jjogeuro oseyo.)*

For example:

1. 이 쪽은 주식회사 삼송의 이미호 부장입니다.
i jjogeun jusikheosa sam-sonui i-mi-ho bujang-imnida.
"This is the department manager Miho Lee from Samsong Inc."

시간 내주셔서 감사합니다. (*sigan naejusyeoseo gamsahamnida)* "Thank you for your time."

시간내다 (*sigan-naeda)* is the verb meaning "to make time." Its verb-stem is 시간내- (*sigannae)* and you can add 주셔서 감사합니다 *(jusyeoseo gamsahamnida)* to say "Thank you for something." All together we have 시간 내주셔서 감사합니다. (*sigan naejusyeoseo gamsahamnida*), "Thank you for your time." or literally "Thank you for making time."

주셔서 감사합니다 *(jusyeoseo gamsahamnida)* can be used with other verbs too, For example:

1. 오다 "to come" + 아 + 주셔서 감사합니다.
oda + a + jusyeoseo gamsahamnida

2. 와주셔서 감사합니다.
wajusyeoseo gamsahamnida.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Introducing your Senior to a Client
이 쪽은 저희 회사 박순호 과장입니다.
i jjogeun jeohui heosa bak-sun-ho gwajang-imnidal.
"This is my manager, Sunho Park." (literally, "This is the manager of my company, Sunho Park.")

When you introduce your senior or colleague to your client, you shouldn't add an honorific suffix such as 님 *(nim)* or business title to her/his name.

1. 이 쪽은 저희 회사 [full name], [title] 입니다.

(i jjogeun jeohui heosa [full name], [title] imnida.)
"This is my [title name], [full name]."

When you introduce someone for the very first time, it's better to introduce them by their full name, as Linda did. 박순호 (*bak sunho*.) After that, you can add the job title, 과장 (*gwajang)*, which is "department manager." Also, when you introduce someone from your company, it's better to say 저희 회사 *(jeohui heosa)* which means "my company," or literally "our company."

Here, we have the humbe pronoun 저희 (*jeohui*) which means "our." Instead of using 우리 (*uri)*, the pronoun meaning, "we" or "our," you can use 저희 (*jeohui)*, the humble pronoun meaning "we" or "our." Therefore, "my company" in the humble way will be... 저희 회사 *(jeohui heosa)*

Also, you use a polite demonstrative meaning "this," *kochira*, to mean "this person" when you introduce someone.

For example:

1. 이 쪽은 저희 회사 김국주 사원입니다.
   i jjogeun jeohui heosa gim-gukju sawon-imnida.
   "This is our staff member, Gukju Kim."

The following chart shows titles used in many Korean companies.

Titles Generally Used in Korean Companies

사장	*sajang*	president
전무	*jeonmu*	executive managing director
상무	*sangmu*	managing director
부장	*bujang*	general manager
차장	*chajang*	assistant general manager
과장	*gwajang*	section manager
계장	*gyejang*	assistant manager
주임	*juim*	chief

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Referring to In-Group and Out-Group People

In a business situation, when you refer to your colleagues or bosses in your conversation with

someone from another company, you are not supposed to put any polite name suffixes 님 (*nim)* after the name and the title of your colleagues or bosses.

The people who you work with at the same company are considered people in your group, so to show respect to someone outside of the in-group (a client, in this case), you should omit the polite name suffix when you refer to people in your group in conversation with people outside of your group.

But some companies have different rules, and ask you to add 님 (*nim)* whenever you introduce someone who is your senior, so if you're not sure about the company's culture ask someone.

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #4 Greeting Your Korean Boss in the Morning

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

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. LINDA: 과장님. 안녕하세요.
2. PARK: 아, 린다 씨. 좋은 아침!
3. LINDA: 오늘 날이 덥네요.
4. PARK: 정말 아침부터 많이 덥네.

ROMANIZATION

1. LINDA: gwajangnim. annyeonghaseyo.
2. PARK: a, rinda ssi. joeun achim!
3. LINDA: oneul nari deomneyo.
4. PARK: jeongmal achim-buteo mani deomne.

ENGLISH

1. LINDA: Good morning, sir.
2. PARK: Hi, Linda. Good morning.
3. LINDA: Isn't it hot today?
4. PARK: Yes it is, it's hot even though it's still morning.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
과장님	gwajangnim	section chief (title)	
안녕하세요	annyeonghaseyo	Hello.	expression
좋은	joeun	good	adjective
아침	achim	morning	noun
오늘	oneul	today	noun
날	nal	day	noun
덥다	deopda	to be hot	adjective
정말	jeongmal	really, for real	adverb
부터	buteo	from	particle, preposition
많이	mani	a lot, too much, very	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

안녕하세요. 여러분. Annyeonghaseoyo. yeoryeobun. "Hello, everyone."	좋은 레스토랑 알아요? joeun reseutorang arayo? "Do you know a good restaurant?"
그들은 아침마다 산책하러 간다. geudeureun achimmada sanchaekareo ganda. "They go for a walk every morning."	저희 가게는 내일 아침에 다시 문을 엽니다. jeohui gageneun naeil rachime dasi muneul ryeomnida. "Our stores will open again tomorrow morning."
내일 아침에 시험이 있는데 그냥 잘 거야. naeil achime siheomi inneunde geunyang jalkkeoya. "I have a test tomorrow morning, but I'm just going to go to bed."	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?"	여기 너무 더워요! yeogi neomu dowoyo! "It's too hot here!"
저는 초콜렛을 정말 좋아합니다. jeoneun chokolleseul jeongmal joahamnida. "I really like chocolates."	그거 정말이야? geugeo jeongmariya? "Is that for real?"
우와! 정말 빠르다! uwa! jeongmal ppareuda! "Wow! That's so fast!"	그 가게는 오전 9시부터 연다. geu gageneun ojeon ahopsibuteo yeonda. "The store is open from 9 AM."
오늘부터 수영 배워요. oneulbuteo suyeong baewoyo. "I'm going to learn swimming from today."	고추장을 너무 많이 넣으면 매워요. gochujangeul neomu mani neoeumyeon maewoyo. "If you put in too much red pepper paste, it will be spicy."
많이 배웠어요. mani baewosseoyo. "I learned a lot."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

좋은 아침! "Good morning! (informal)"

This is the informal expression meaning "Good morning."

You can use this in casual occasions, such as with your friends, family, and your close co-workers. You can use this with your colleagues, but you have to avoid it with your seniors and

bosses since it's an informal expression. Your bosses would use this to you since you're their subordinate. In a formal situation, you can add 입니다 (*imnida*) and say 좋은 아침입니다! (*joeun achiminmida*!) or in that case, it's better to use a more general greeting such as 안녕하세요 (*annyeonghaseyo*) intead.

씨 (ssi) "the honorific suffix meaning "Mr." or Mrs.")

Korean people use the honorific suffix 씨 (*ssi*) with first names, not last names like you do in English. When someone doesn't have a job title yet, you can simply say their given name, and add 씨 (*ssi*) formally, for example, 린다 씨 (*rinda ssi*) as it's used in the dialog.

Usually it takes about two or three years to get the title 대리 (*daeri*), which is "junior manager." Until then, people usually don't have the official job title. In that case, you can refer to them using the suffix 씨 (*ssi*.)

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How to Greet Your Boss in the Morning
과장님, 좋은 아침입니다.
gwajang-nim, joeun achim-imnida.
"Good morning Sir."

You can greet your boss simply by saying 좋은 아침입니다 (*joeun achim-imnida*), meaning "Good morning." When you want to refer to your boss to get his/her attention, you can say only his/her job title with the suffix 님 (*nim)*, such as, *과장님 (gwajang-nim)* as in the dialog. After greeting, people commonly continue with a brief chat about the weather.

1. 좋은 아침입니다. *(joeun achim-imnida)*

Korean	Romanization	"English"
좋은 아침입니다.	*joeun achim-imnida*	"Good morning!"

For sure, you can use the formal greeting 안녕하세요 (*annyeonghaseyo*) or 안녕하십니까 (*annyeonghasimnikka*) to say "hello" to your boss, depending on the company's culture.

안녕하십니까 (*annyeonghasimnikka*) sounds very formal, so you can use it to your CEO of the company.

2. 오늘 날이 덥네요 *(oneul nari doepneyo.)*

The weather and the temperature are always the safest topics for making small talk. You can tell what you think about today's weather, like "it's hot today, isn't it?" which is, 오늘 날이 *덥네요 (oeneul nari doepneyo.)*

First say 오늘 날이 (*oneul nari.)* 오늘 (*oneul)* means "today," 날 (*nal)* means "day." 이 (*i*) is the subject-marking particle. After that, you can add a word describing the weather or temperature. For example, "hot" in Korean is... 덥다 (*doepda*.) In the expression, you can take out only the verb-stem, which is 덥 (*doep*.) Then add the copula 네요 (*neyo*) which means "is" and it works as a tag question like "isn't it?"

For example:

1. 오늘 날이 시원하네요.
   oeneul nari siwon-haneyo.
   "Isn't it cool today?"

2. 오늘 날이 춥네요.
   oeneul nari chumneyo.
   "Isn't it cold today?"

Adjectives Describing Air Temperature with the copula 네요 (*neyo*.)

Korean	Romanization	"English"
덥네요	*deoneyo*	"hot"
춥네요	*chumneyo*	"cold"
따뜻하네요	*ttatteuthaneyo*	"warm"
시원하네요	*siwon-haneyo*	"cool"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

What to Call Your Boss

People usually use family names to refer to their co-workers including their boss. When you talk inside the company, you can add job titles to their names and the polite suffix 님 (*nim*) when you say their names. For example, let's say your boss is a manager, 과장 (*gwajang*), and his family name is 박 (*bak*, "Park"); you can call him 박 과장님 (*bak gwajang-nim*), "Mr. Park." This is also applied to foreign family names, such as 스미스 사장님 (seumiseu sajang-nim) meaning "our president, Mr. Smith."

You can also address them with just their job titles, as Linda addressed Mr. Park by 과장님 (*gwajang-nim)* in the dialog. This is often used to get his/her attention in the office, as long as there is one person who has that title around. You probably need to add the family name if you have a couple people who have the same job title.

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #5 Talking About Your Long Weekend in Korean

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

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. LINDA: 연희씨 좋은 아침이에요.
2. CHOI: 린다씨, 안녕하세요.
3. LINDA: 연휴는 어땠어요?
4. CHOI: 제주도에 다녀왔어요.
5. LINDA: 와, 제주도요? 제주도는 어땠어요?

ROMANIZATION

1. LINDA: yeonghui-ssi, joeun achimieyo.
2. CHOI: rinda-ssi, annyeonghaseyo.
3. LINDA: yeonghyuneun eottaesseoyo?
4. CHOI: jejudo-e danyeowasseoyo.
5. LIN: wa, jejudoyo? jejudoneun eottaeosseoyo?

ENGLISH

1. LINDA: Yeonhui, good morning.
2. CHOI: Hi, Linda.

CONT'D OVER

3. LINDA: How was your long weekend?

4. CHOI: I went to Jeju island.

5. LINDA: Oh Jeju island! How was it?

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
연휴	yeonhyu	consecutive holidays	
어땠어요?	eottaesseoyo?	how was (something)?	expression
와!	wa!	wow	expression
제주도	jejudo	Jeju Island	proper noun
좋은	joeun	good	adjective
아침	achim	morning	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

연휴 때 뭐 할 거예요? yeonhyu ttae mwo hal geo-yeyo? "What are you going to do over the holidays?"	보고서는 어땠어요? bogoseoneun eottaesseoyo? How was the report?
와... 맛있겠다! wa... masikketta! "Wow...looks delicious!"	한국에서 가장 인기 있는 신혼여행 장소는 제주도입니다. hangugeseo gajang ingi inneun sinhonnyeohaeng jangsoneun jejudoimnida. "A favorite honeymoon spot in South Korea is Jeju Island."

2박 3일동안 제주도로 여행갈 거예요. ibak sam-il-dong-an jejudo-ro yeohaenggak geo-yeyo. "I'm going to go on a trip to Jeju Island for three days."	좋은 레스토랑 알아요? joeun reseutorang arayo? "Do you know a good restaurant?"
그들은 아침마다 산책하러 간다. geudeureun achimmada sanchaekareo ganda. "They go for a walk every morning."	저희 가게는 내일 아침에 다시 문을 엽니다. jeohui gageneun naeil rachime dasi muneul ryeomnida. "Our stores will open again tomorrow morning."

내일 아침에 시험이 있는데 그냥 잘 거야.
naeil achime siheomi inneunde geunyang jalkkeoya.

"I have a test tomorrow morning, but I'm just going to go to bed."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

연휴 (*yeonhyu*) "consecutive holidays"

The first character 연 (*yeon*) means "consecutive" and the second one 휴 (*hyu)* means "rest" or "day off." Altogether, they mean "consecutive holidays."

If you take Saturdays and Sundays off every week, you don't refer to regular weekends as 연휴 (*yeonhyu)*. But, for example, if a national holiday falls on a Monday or Friday, and you have a long weekend, you would call it 연휴 (*yeonhyu)*.

If you want to say how many holidays in a row, you can add the number of holidays to 연휴 (*yeonhyu)*. For example, you can call a "three-day holiday" 삼일 연휴 (*sam-il yeonhyu*.) 삼일 (*samil*) means "three days." You can say 사일 연휴 (*sa-il yeonhyu*), meaning "four days off."

For example:

1. 연휴에 제주도에 다녀왔어요.
   yeonhyu-e jejudo-e danyeowasseoyo.
   "On this long holiday, I went traveling to Jeju Island."

GRAMMAR

The Focus Of This Lesson is How to Greet Your Co-worker on Monday Morning After a Long Weekend

연휴는 어땠어요?

yeonhyuneun eottaesseoyo?

"How was the long weekend?"

After a long holiday or a weekend, a good opportunity for small talk is to ask your co-workers how it was. In this lesson, you'll learn how to ask your co-workers how their holidays were.

1. [Holiday]은/는 어땠어요?/ [Holiday] *eun/neun eottaesseoyo?*

In the dialogue, when Linda asked Ms. Choi how the long weekend was, she said 연휴는 *어땠어요*? *(yeonhyuneun eottaesseoyo?)* Let's break it down. She wanted to talk about "consecutive holidays," so first up is the word for consecutive holidays, 연휴 (*yeonhyu*) and it's marked with a topic marking particle, 는 (*neun*.) The next is an interrogative word for "how was" , 어땠어요? (*eottaesseoyo?)*

The sentence pattern asking "how was [something]?" is [something]은 어땠어요? (*eun eottaesseoyo)* when the noun for [something] ends in a consonant, or [something]는 어땠어요? (*neun eottaesseoyo?)* if the noun ends in a vowel.

When you ask someone how their holiday was, you can just replace [something] with a word for the holiday you are talking about, such as a weekend, 주말 (*jumal*) or summer vacation, 여름 휴가 (*yeoreum hyuga*.)

For example:

1. 주말은 *어땠어요*?
   jumareun eottaesseoyo?
   "How was your weekend?"

Formation:

1. [Holiday]은/는 어땠어요?
   [Holiday] *eun/neun eottaesseoyo?*
   "How was [Holiday]?"

NOTE: Please note that you don't have to add *당신의 (dangshinui) no* meaning "your" before [Holiday] part since it's obvious in the context.

For example,

"How was your weekend?"

GOOD: 주말은 어땠어요?

jumareun eottaesseoyo?

NOT GOOD: 당신의 주말은 어땠어요?

dangshinui jumareun eottaesseoyo?

Major Holiday Seasons in South Korea

연휴 (*yeonhyu*): weekend

여름휴가 (*yeoreum hyuga*): summer vacation

추석 연휴 (*chuseok yeonhyu*): Korean Thanksgiving holidays

설 연휴 (*seol yeonhyu*): New year holidays

Language Tip: Expanding the Target Phrase to Daily Conversation

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You can use the sentence pattern asking "how was [something]," when you ask someone about events or things they did, or places where they visited.

For example:

Your boss went to Busan, and you'd like to know how it was.

1. 부산은 어땠어요?
   busaneun eottaesseoyo?
   "How was Busan?"

Your colleague saw a movie, and you'd like to ask how it was.

1. 영화는 어땠어요?
   yeonhwaneun eottaesseoyo?
   "How was the movie?"

Formation:

1. [Event/Place/Things]은/는 어땠어요?
   [Event/Place/Things] *eun/neun eottaesseoyo?*
   "How was [Event/Place/Things]?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Korean Holidays

South Korea has two big holiday season. The first one is New Year holidays (설연휴, *seol yeonhyu*). The next one is the 추석 연휴 (*chuseok yeonhyu*) which is in the middle of August in the lunar calendar. Korean people usually get four- or five-day-weekends during these holidays. This holiday is originally supposed to be spent returning to your home town and visiting your ancestors' graves. Many companies are closed during this period, and some people enjoy this period as a break too.

Useful expression:

1. 연휴
   yeonhyu
   "long holiday season, long consecutive holiday"

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #6 Going Out to Meet With a Client in South Korea

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2 Korean Hangul
2 Romanization
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KOREAN HANGUL

1. CHOI: 린다 씨, 외출하는 거에요?
2. LINDA: 네. 과장 님이랑 한국상사에 다녀오려고요.
3. CHOI: 잘 다녀와요.
4. LINDA: 네, 다녀오겠습니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. CHOI: linda ssi, eochulhaneun geoeyo?
2. LINDA: ne. gwajang nimirang hanguksangsa-e danyeo-oryeogoyo.
3. CHOI: jal danyeowayo.
4. LINDA: ne, danyeo-ogetsseumnida.

ENGLISH

1. CHOI: Linda, are you going out?
2. LINDA: Yes, I'm going to Hanguk Trading Company with the manager.
3. CHOI: OK, see you later.
4. LINDA: See you later.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
다녀오겠습니다	danyeogesseumnida	See you later (lit. I'll go and come back.)	expression
잘 다녀와요	jal danyeowayo	have a good day, take care	expression
씨	ssi	Mr., Ms., Mrs.	suffix
외출하다	oechulhada	to go out	verb
다녀오다	danyeooda	to visit, to go to and come back from	verb
잘	jal	well	adverb
에	e	at, in, on (place marking particle)	preposition

SAMPLE SENTENCES

1박2일로 다녀오겠습니다. ilbakiilro danyeoogesseumnida. "I'll be coming back after one night and two days."	잘 다녀와요. 내일 봐요. jal danyeowayo. naeil bwayo. "Take care and see you tomorrow!"
수한 씨, 안녕하세요! suhan ssi, annyeonghaseyo! "Hi, Suhan."	1박2일로 다녀오겠습니다. ilbakiilro danyeoogesseumnida. "I'll be coming back after one night and two days."
작년에 하와이에 다녀왔어요. jaknyeone hawai-e daneyowasseoyo. "I went to Hawaii last year."	일본어 잘 해요. ilboneo jal haeyo. "I can speak Japanese well."

국 그릇은 오른쪽에 놓으세요. guk geureuseun oreunjjoge no-heu-seyo. "Please put the soup bowl on the right side."	저는 나중에 산골에 살고 싶어요. jeo-neun najung-e sangol-e salgo sipeoyo. "I want to live in a mountain village later in life."

지금 학교에 있어요?
Jigeum hakgyoe isseoyo?

"Are you at school now?"

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

잘 다녀와요. (*jal danyeowayo)* "Have a good day," "Take care," "See you"

It's a set phrase you can say to someone who is leaving but is expected to return in the future. It could be used in the same meaning as "see you later" or "have a good day" depending on the situation.

It lireally means "Please go and come back well."

People who stay say 잘 다녀와요 (*jal danyeowayo*) to see someone off. You can also use this as a response to 다녀오겠습니다 (*danyeoogesseumnida.)* You can use this phrase basically to people in your group, because it implies that the person leaving is expected to return in the future. So, you cannot use this phrase to your clients, when see them off after a meeting.

다녀오겠습니다. (*danyeo-ogesseumnida*) "See you later."

It literally means "I'll go and come back," since it has the verb 다녀오다 (*danyeo-oda)* meaning “to come back.” Its rough English translation is "I'll be back."

The person who is leaving a place says 다녀오겠습니다. (*danyeo-ogesseumnida*). People often say this phrase when they leave home, because they are supposed to come back home. Office workers also use this as a greeting to their co-workers when they leave an office to visit another company and will come back later. You cannot use this when you leave shops and restaurants. You can use this phrase to your in-group, such as your family and your co-workers including your boss. Even in the office, you cannot use this when you leave the office to go back home, because you are not coming back to the office on that day.

For example:

1. A: 잠시 회의에 가겠습니다.
   B: 잘 다녀와요.
   A: 다녀오겠습니다.
   A: jamsi heoui-e gagesseumnida.
   B: jal danyeo-wayo.
   A: danyeo-ogesseumnida.
   A: "I'm going to the meeting shortly."
   B: "See you later."
   A: "Thanks./ See you later."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is What to Say When You Leave the Office for a Meeting with a Client
한국 상사에 다녀오겠습니다.
hanguk-sangsa-e danyeo-ogesseumnida.
"I'm going to Hanguk Trading Company."

When you leave the office for a meeting outside, you are supposed to tell your co-workers where you are going.

1. 한국 상사에 다녀오겠습니다. *(hanguk-sangsa-e danyeo-ogesseumnida.)*

In the dialog, Linda tells her co-worker that she is going to 한국 *상사,* which is 한국 상사에 다녀오겠습니다. (*hanguk-sangsa-e danyeo-ogesseumnida*.) Let's break it down. The first part is the company name she is going to, 한국 상사 (*hanguk sang-sa*, "Hanguk Traiding Company",) and it's followed by a destination marking particle, 에 (*e*.) Next is the conjugated verb 다녀오겠습니다 (danyeogesseumnida) meaning "to go and come back." Altogether, the sentence meaning "I'm going to Hanguk Trading Company and coming back" is, 한국 상사에 다녀오겠습니다. (*hanguk-sangsa-e danyeo-ogesseumnida*.)

The sentence pattern is, [your destination] plus 에 다녀오겠습니다. (*e danyeo-ogesseumnida*.)

For example:

1. 이노베이티브 랭기지에 다녀오겠습니다.
   ino-beitibeu raenggiji-e danyeo-ogesseumnida
   "I'm going to Innovative Language Learning."

Formation:

1. [Destination: company name]에 다녀오겠습니다.
   [Destination: company name]*e danyeo-ogesseumnida.*
   "I'm going to [Destination: company name]"

2. 점심 먹으러 다녀오겠습니다. *(jeomsim meogeureo danneyogesseumnida)*

In addition to your destination, you can also state your purpose, but in that case you need to use a different particle.

For example:

1. 점심 먹으러 다녀오겠습니다.
   jeomsim meogeureo danyeo-ogesseumnida.
   "I'm going for lunch."

Simply make a sentence showing the purpose, for example, 점심 먹다 (*jeomsim meokda* "to have lunch".) Then, take out 다 (*da)* and add the particle 으러 *(eureo)* which indicates the purpose.

Example..

고객을 만나러 다녀오겠습니다.
gogaegeul mannareo danyeo-ogesseumnida.
"I'm going to meet a client."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

How to Record The Time Employees Spend in and out of the Office

In South Korea, the punch card system was commonly used in the past, but you don't see it in offices nowadays. Instead, most companies give their staff an ID card, which has an IC chip inside that keeps track of when they come in and out of the office. The employees just have to tap their ID card on a card reader. They do this each time they enter or leave the office.
Kyejin: When Korean people take vacation time off from work, they usually send out an email to let everyone in the office know that they'll be gone. If they're out of the office for other reasons, often times people put up a sign at the desk stating the reason they are away.
For example..

1. 출장 (*chuljang*) "on a business trip"

2. 휴가 (*hyuga*) "on holiday"

3. 부재중 (*bujaejung*) "away from one's des for a short period of time"

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #7 How was Your South Korean Meeting?

CONTENTS

2 Korean Hangul
2 Romanization
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
4 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. LINDA: 다녀왔습니다.
2. CHOI: 고생 했어요. 회의는 어땠어요?
3. LINDA: 덕분에 잘 끝났어요.

ROMANIZATION

1. LINDA: danyeowasseumnida.
2. CHOI: gosaeng hasseoyo. heouineun eottasseoyo?
3. LINDA: deokbune jal keunnasseoyo.

ENGLISH

1. LINDA: Hi, we're back.
2. CHOI: Welcome back. How was your meeting?
3. LINDA: It went well thanks to you.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
다녀왔습니다	danyeowasseumnida	I just came back.	expression

고생했어요	gosaenghasseoyo	You made a lot of effort.	expression
덕분에	deokbune	thanks to	phrase
회의	hoeui	meeting, conference	noun
어땠어요?	eottaesseoyo?	how was (something)?	expression
끝나다(끝내다)	kkeunnada (kkeunnaeda)	to finish	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

회의 준비하느라 고생했어요. heoui junbihaneura gosaeng-hasseoyo. "You made a lot of effort to prepare the meeting."	덕분에 즐거웠어요. deokbun-e jeulgeowosseoyo. "Thanks to you, I had a great time."
그들은 회의에 참석하고 있다. geudeureun hoei-e chamseokago itda. "They are attending a conference."	보고서는 어땠어요? bogoseoneun eottaesseoyo? How was the report?

일을 마치고 난 후에 이야기해주세요.
ireul machigo nan hue iyagihaejuseyo.

"Please let me know when you have finished the task."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

다녀왔습니다 (*danyeowasseumnida)* "I just came back."

You can also use this word as a greeting phrase when you come back home. Just say 다녀왔습니다 (*danyeowasseumnida)* to your family.
The phrase that we learned in the previous lesson, 다녀오겠습니다 *(danyeo-ogesseumnida)* or

“I will go out and come back,” is set in the future tense. Using the same verb, you can make a past-tense verb to say 다녀왔습니다 (*danyeowasseumnida*), or “I just came back.” Whenever someone is leaving and coming back to the office, someone greets them using this verb, sometimes in the past tense, other times in the future tense, sometimes formally, and at other times informally.

When you see someone coming back from the meeting, you can say 다녀오셨어요? (*danyeo-osyeosseyo?)* to mean “Oh, did you come back?” formally. It literally means “You went out and came back?”

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is What to Say When You Come Back to the Office After Going out for a Meeting Outside
다녀왔습니다
danyeowasseumnida
"I’ve just come back."

When you come back to the office, it's best to greet your co-workers. Just say *다녀왔습니다 (danyeowasseumnida)* and they will respond to you with *고생했어요 (gosaenghasseoyo.)*

1. 다녀왔습니다 *(danyeowasseumnida)*

When you come back to the office, you greet your co-workers with *다녀왔습니다 (danyeowasseumnida)*. It literally means “I went out and came back.” 다녀왔습니다 (*danyeowasseumnida)* is a formal expression and is polite. You can also use the same phrase when you return home.

There is also a similar expression, 갔다 왔습니다 (*gatta wasseumnida.)* This phrase has the verb 갔다 오다 (*gatta oda)* which means “to go out and come back." 갔다 왔습니다 (*gatta wasseumnida.)* sounds more natural when you are providing specific information. For example, you’d use it to say 회의에 갔다 왔습니다 (*heoui-e gatta wasseumnida)*, meaning “I went out for a meeting and came back.” If you simply want to say “I’ve just come back,” then 다녀왔습니다 (*danyeowasseumnida)* or 다녀왔어 (*danyeowasseo)* sounds more natural.

2. 고생했어요 *(gosaenghasseoyo)*

When you come back to the office, your co-workers also say the greeting phrase, 고생했어요 (*gosaenghasseoyo*). It can be translated as “welcome back” in certain situations. Literally, it means “you made a lot of effort.” You’ll often hear this from your colleagues as an answer to *다녀왔습니다 (danyeowasseumnida)*. We recommend that you memorize 다녀왔습니다 and 고생했어요 as a set.

고생했어요 (*gosaenghasseoyo)* ends with the particle 요 (*yo)*, which makes it sound polite but also a bit casual, so you wouldn’t say it to a boss. Instead, you can say *고생하셨습니다 (gosaenghassyeot-seumnida)* because it ends with the particle 다 (*da,)* it sounds more formal.

There's another simillar expression - *수고하셨습니다 (sugohasseosseumnida.) 수고했어요* (*sugohasseoyo*), or 수고하셨습니다 (*sugohasseosseumnida)* means the same thing. But you cannot say 수고하셨습니다 (*sugohasseosseumnida)* to someone older or of a higher rank than you, becuase the verb 수고하다 (sugohada "to do a great effort") can be used only to those who younger than you. To a boss, it’s better to say 고생하셨습니다 (*gosaenghassyeot-seumnida)* to your boss, instead of 수고하셨습니다 (*sugohasseoyo.)*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Greetings in a Korean Office

In Korean companies, workers often work in a group. Workers in the same section or department, which is called 과 (*gwa)* in Korean or 팀 (*tim, "*Team"), usually form a group of desks like an island and sit close together. So it's common to greet your co-workers sitting near you, when you are going out of the office or when you are coming back. Then your co-workers can cover phone calls or sudden visitors while you are away.

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #8
Leaving Your South Korean Office At the End of the Day

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2 Romanization
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4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
5 Grammar
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KOREAN HANGUL

1. LINDA: 벌써 6 시네요. 송 대리님 오늘 늦게까지 일하세요?
2. SONG: 네. 일이 많네요. 린다 씨는요?
3. LINDA: 저는 오늘은 일찍 들어가려고요. 먼저 들어가 보겠습니다.
4. SONG: 고생 했어요.

ROMANIZATION

1. LINDA: beolsseo yeoseot sineyo. song daerinim oneul neugekkaji ilhaseyo?
2. SONG: ne. iri manneyo. rinda ssineunyo?
3. LINDA: jeoneun oneureun iljjik deureogaryeogoyo. meonjeo deurega bogesseumnida.
4. SONG: gosaeng hasseoyo.

ENGLISH

1. LINDA: Oh, it’s six o’clock already. Are you going to work late today Mr. Song?
2. SONG: Yes, I have a lot to do. How about you, Linda?
3. LINDA: I’m going to leave early for today. See you tomorrow.

CONT'D OVER

4. SONG: See you tomorrow.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
벌써	beolsseo	already	adverb
늦게	neukke	late	
까지	kkaji	until, even, up to	postposition
일하다	ilhada	to do work	verb
일	il	work	noun
많다	manta	many	
먼저	meonjeo	first, ahead	noun
들어가다	deureogada	to enter, to go into	verb
오늘	oneul	today	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

현우는 벌써 잠들었어. Hyeonu-neun beolsseo jamdeuleosseo. "Hyunwoo already fell asleep."	맨날 이렇게 늦게 자? maennal ireoke neukke ja? "Do you go to sleep this late every day?"
승합차이니까 8명까지 탈 수 있어요. Seunghapchainikka yeodeolmyeongkkaji tal ssu isseoyo. "Since it's a van, up to eight people can ride it."	한 주동안 일했어. han judongan ilhaesseo. "I worked one week."

여자가 사무실에서 일하고 있다. yeojaga samusireseo ilhago itda. "The woman is working at the office."	여자가 사무실에서 일하고 있다. yeojaga samusireseo ilhago itda. "The woman is working at the office."
놀지 말고 일해! nolji malgo ilhae! "Don't fool around. Get some work done!"	기다리지 말고 먼저 가세요. Gidariji malgo meonjeo gaseyo. "Don't wait for me. Please go first."
먼저 밥을 먹자. neonjeo bab-eul meokja. “Let's eat first.”	먼저 들어가세요. meonjeo deureogaseyo. "I'll go in after you."
먼저 들어가세요. meonjeo deureogaseyo. "I'll go in after you."	들어가도 괜찮아요? deureogado gwaenchanayo? "Can I go in?"
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?"

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

린다 씨는요? (*rinda ssi-neunyo?*) "How about you Linda?"

The name Linda is followed by the honoriffic suffix 씨 (*ssi*, "Mr., Mrs.") and the phrase 는요 (*neunyo*) meaning "what about?" or "how about?"
This a part of the sentence and the whole sentence would be 린다 씨는 늦게까지 일 할 거에요?

(*rinda ssineun neugekkaji il hal geo-eyo?)* meaning "Are you going to work late, Linda?"

When you ask someone the same question as that s/he ask you, you can just say her/his name followed by the phrase 씨는요? (*ssineunyo?)* Even if you don't say the whole sentence, the other person will understand your question. It's better not to use 당신 (*dangshin)*, meaning "you" in Korean. It can be rude to say 당신 (*dangshin)* as the literal translation of "you." You can use names or job titles as Ms. Song uses in the dialogue instead.

You can use this pattern for items and places. For example, imagine someone says he went to the US and enjoyed Boston. You can say 뉴욕은요? (*nyuyogeunyo?*) to ask him "How about New York?" or "Did you go to New York as well?"

For example:

1. A: 커피로 주세요. 상호 씨는요?
   B: 저는 녹차로 주세요.
   A: keopiro juseyo. sangho ssineunyo?
   B: jeoneun nok-charo juseyo.
   A: "Coffee, please. How about you, Sangho?"
   B: "Green Tea, please."

먼저 (*meonjeo*) "before," "ahead"

먼저 (meonjeo) is a noun meaning "ahead" or "before someone else."

When you say "you are doing something before someone," you can use this phrase, *먼저 (meonjeo.)* In the dialogue, it showed up as 먼저 들어가보겠습니다. (*meonjeo deureoga-bogesseumnida.)* It means “I’ll leave before others.”

When you have a meal with others, you can also say.. 먼저 식사 하세요. (*meonjeo siksa haseyo.)* which means “Please eat first,” or literally “Please eat before I start." Or you can use it in the phrase 먼저 가세요. (*meonjeo gaseyo)* meaning “Please go first,” or literally “Please go before me.”

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is What to Say When you Leave the Office after Work
먼저 들어가보겠습니다.
meonjeo deurega bogesseumnida.

"See you tomorrow."

Just as you farewell your co-workers when you leave the office to go to another company, so you should do when you go home. When you leave earlier than someone, you say 먼저 들어가보겠습니다. (*meonjeo deurega bogesseumnida.)*

1. 먼저 들어가보겠습니다. *(meonjeo deurega bogesseumnida.)*

If you leave the office without saying 먼저 들어가보겠습니다. (*meonjeo deurega bogesseumnida*,) it comes off as rude to the others still there. Also, in Korean culture, people often feel guilty about leaving an office while others are still working. Because of this, Korean people say 먼저 들어가보겠습니다. (*meonjeo deurega bogesseumnida*) to the people remaining in the office when we leave.

2. 고생했어요 *(gosaeng-hasseoyo)*

You would remember that Ms. Choi said *고생했어요 (gosaeng-hasseoyo)* to appreciate Linda's hard work when she comes back from the meeting outside in the last lesson. You can also use this phrase as a Goodbye expression. So if someone leaving the office says 먼저 들어가보겠습니다. (*meonjeo deurega bogesseumnida*)to you, you can reply with. *고생했어요 (gosaeng-hasseoyo)* And some people will say 수고했어요 (*sugohasseoyo*,) which means the same thing.

In daily conversation, you can use a different expression. For example, if you're parting from your friends, you can say 다음에 만나. (*daume manna*) meaning "See you next time." Or for a formal situation, you can say 다음에 뵈요. (*daume beoyo*) using the verb 뵙다 *(beopda)*, the humble verb meaning "to meet." However, if you're in a business situation, it's more natural to say 고생하셨습니다 (*gosaeng-hasseosseumnida)* or 고생했어요 (*gosaeng-hasseoyo)* than to say "Bye."

If you meet someone from another company, and you have to say Goodbye to their staff, you can say 다음에 뵙겠습니다. (*daume beopgesseumnida)* meaning "I'll see you next time." It's better to use the sentence-ending particle 다 (*da)* instead of 요 *(yo)* because 다 *(da)* sounds more formal.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

야근 (*yageun*, "working at night")

Working overtime is quite common in South Korea and some overtime is even done without pay. The overtime work is commonly called as 야근 (*yageun*.) 야 (*ya*) means "night" and 근 (*geun*) means "to work" so it literally means "to work at night."

Useful expression:

1. 오늘도 야근했어.
   oneuldo yageuhasseo.
   "I did extra work at night again."

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #9 Catching Up with a Korean Coworker

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. LINDA: 도 차장님, 오랜만에 뵙네요.
2. DO: 린다 씨, 정말 오랜만이네요.
3. LINDA: 건강하셨어요?
4. DO: 네. 덕분에요. 린다 씨는요?
5. LINDA: 네. 저도 잘 지냈어요.

ROMANIZATION

1. LINDA: do chajang-nim, oraenmane beomneyo.
2. DO: rinda ssi, jeongmal oraenmanineyo.
3. LINDA: geon-gang-hasyeosseoyo?
4. DO: ne. deokbuneyo. rinda ssineunyo?
5. LINDA: ne. jeodo jal jinaesseoyo.

ENGLISH

1. LINDA: Hi Mr. Do. Long time, no see.
2. DO: Hi Linda. Yes indeed, it's been awhile.

CONT'D OVER

3. LINDA: How have you been doing?

4. DO: I've been doing well, thank you. How about you, Linda?

5. LINDA: Yes, I've been doing great too.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

덕분에 (*doekbune)* "thanks to all of you"

It literally means "help from other people." But you can translate it as "thanks to your help" or "thanks to all of you." You can say 덕분에 (*deokbune*) to express your gratitude and respect for other people. 덕분에 (*deokbune*) might be similar to "Thank you for caring" or "Thank you for asking" in English.

If you want to address someone's name as in "Thanks to you, Linda," you can use the phrase 덕분에 (*deokbune*) too.

For example:

1. 린다 씨 *덕분에*
   rinda ssi deokbune
   "Thanks to you, Linda" or "Thanks to Linda."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Greeting Someone in the Office When You Haven't Seen Them in a Long Time
도 차장님, 오랜만에 뵙네요.
do chajangnim oraenmane beomneyo.
"Hi Mr. Do. Long time, no see."

To greet a co-worker you have not seen in a long time, you can say *오랜만에* 뵙네요 (*oraenmane beomneyo*) which means "Long time no see" or "It's been awhile." The same

phrase is used as the reply to 오랜만에 뵙네요 (*oraenmane beomneyo.)* The conversation usually continues to ask your co-worker "How are you?" and then you talk about how you have been recently.

1. 오랜만에 뵙네요. *(oraenmane beomneyo.)*

This is a humble phrase meaning "It's been a while" or literally "I see you after a long period of time." In the dialogue, Mr. Do replied using the same phrase, but slightly differently: 정말 오랜만이네요. (*jeongmal oraemanineyo*.) It means "Yes indeed, it's been awhile." As Mr. Do did, you can add the adverb 정말 (*jeongmal*) meaning "really" to emphasize that it's been a long time.
If you are older than the other person, it will sound more natural if you say 오랜만이네요. (*oraemanineyo*) instead of 오랜만에 뵙네요 (*oraenmane beomneyo*) which has the humble verb.
오랜만이네요. (*oraemanineyo*) means "It's been a long time."
In casual conversation, you can just say 오랜만. (*oraenman*) or 오랜만이야 (*oraenmaniya*.) You can use these with close friends, colleagues, and family members.

2. 건강하셨어요? *(geonganghassyeosseoyo?)*

건강하셨어요? (*geonganghassyeosseoyo*) is a very polite way to ask how someone is doing. It is translated as "How have you been doing?" in English. It literally means "Have you been healthy?" If you haven't seen someone for a long time and you want to know how he or she has been doing, you can say... 건강하셨어요? (*geonganghassyeosseoyo*) We recommend you to use this phrase especially when the other person is older than you.

Or you can say 잘 지내셨어요? (*jal jinaessyeosseoyo?*) It means "How have you been doing?" or literally "Have you been well?"
To reply to these phrases 잘 지냈어요 (*jal jinaesseoyo*) meaning "How have you been doing?" use this lesson's key phrase and say... 네, 덕분에요. (*ne, deobuneyo*.) "Yes, thanks to you."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

What to Call Each Other at the Office in South Korea

At the office in South Korea, people use someone's family name with their job title. For example, when you are talking to the "Deputy Manager" whose family name is 도 (*Do*), you

need to say 도 차장님 (*Do chajangnim*.) If you have two managers with the same family name, you can refer to them by using their full name, but in general, Korean people just use someone's family name.

There are also some people who don't have a job title yet. In that case, people will just call them by their first name with the honorific suffix 씨 (*ssi*), as in 린다 씨 (*rinda ssi*.) Later, if the new staff get the title 대리 (*daeri*, "junior manager") people will use the title and the last name to address them.

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #10
The Last Day of the Year in a Korean Office

CONTENTS

2 Korean Hangul
2 Romanization
2 English
3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
3 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

#10

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. LINDA: 박 과장님. 올해에도 여러가지로 도와주셔서 감사합니다.
2. 새해에도 잘 부탁드립니다.
3. PARK: 저야말로 잘 부탁드립니다. 새해 복 많이 받으세요.
4. LINDA: 과장님도 새해 복 많이 받으세요.

ROMANIZATION

1. LINDA: bak gwajang nim. orae-edo yeoreogajiro gowajusyeoseo gamsahamnida.
2. saehae-edo jal butakhamnida.
3. PARK: jeoyamallo jal butakdeurimnida. saehae bok mani badeuseyo.
4. LINDA: gwajangnimdo saehae bok mani badeuseyo.

ENGLISH

1. LINDA: Mr. Park, thank you for all your help this year.
2. Please give me your continuous support next year.
3. PARK: Thank you for your hard work this year. I hope you have a happy new year.

CONT'D OVER

4. LINDA: Happy new year to you, Mr. Park.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

여러가지 (*yeoreogaji*) "in various ways."

This phrase has two words. 여러 (*yeoreo*) means "many, various" and 가지 (*gaji*) means "things." You can use this word when you have various things on your mind, but you don't want to or can't name them specifically.
It's often used in the expression 여러가지로 감사드립니다. (*yeoreogajiro gamsadeurimnida*.) which means "Thank you for everything." You can use 여러가지 with the particle 로 (*ro*) as in 여러가지로 (*yeoreogajiro*) "In various ways."

You can also put 여러가지 (*yeoreogaji*) right before a noun to say "various something."

For example:

1. 여러가지 책
   yeoreogaji chaek
   "various books"

2. 올해에는 여러가지 좋은 일들이 있었다.
   olhae-eneun yeoreogaji joeun ildeuri isseotta.
   "Various good things happened to me this year."

올해 (*olhae*) "this year"

올 (*ol*) is the noun meaning "this." This word is used mostly with the nouns about seasons. For example: 올 겨울 (*ol gyeoul*, "this winter") or 올해 (*olhae*) means "this year."

In this lesson's dialogue, Linda said to Mr. Park, 올해에도 여러가지로 도와주셔서 감사합니다. (*olhae-edo yeoreogajiro dowajusyeoseo gamsahamnida*) which means "Thank you for all your help this year." Or, if the New Year has already started, and you want to mention something about the past year, you can use the word 작년 (*jaknyeon*) to mean "last year." Or, you can say 지난 해 (*jinan hae*) "the past year." 지난 (*jinan*) means "past" or "something already passed" and 해 (*hae*) means "year."

GRAMMAR

The Focus Of This Lesson Is Expressions You Can Use At The End Of The Year

박 과장님. 올해에도 여러가지로 도와주셔서 감사합니다.
bak gwajang nim. orae-edo yeoreogajiro gowajusyeoseo gamsahamnida.
"Mr. Park, thank you for all your help this year."

Korean people usually thank clients and customers for their help and support on the last business day of the year. And you definitely need to show appreciation for the help of your boss and colleagues too.

1. 올해에도 여러가지로 도와주셔서 감사합니다. (*olhae-edo yeoreogajiro dowajusyeoseo gamsahamnida.*)

This phrase means "Thank you for all your help this year."

올해 (*olhae*) "this year," "the year you are looking back on."
에도 (*edo*) "as well as"
여러가지로 (*yeoreogajiro*) "in various ways."
도와주셔서 감사합니다. (*dowajusyeoseo gamsahamnida*) "Thank you for the help."

This phrase is used quite often at the end of the year, so remember it as a set.

2. 신세 많이 졌습니다. (*sinse mani jyeosseumnida)*

It means "Thank you for all your help." or literally "I was taken care by you."

At the end of the year, you can say.. 올해에도 신세 많이 졌습니다. (*olhae-edo sinse mani jyeosseumnida*) to mean "Thank you for everything you've done for me in the past year." This literally means "This year, I was taken care by you in many ways."

3. 새해에도 잘 부탁드립니다. *(saehae-edo jal budakdeurimnida.)*

This phrase means "Please give me your continuous support next year." or "I'm looking forward to your continued good will in the coming year."

새해 (*saehae*) "next year" or literally "New year."
에도 (*edo*) "as well."
잘 (*jal*) "well"
부탁드립니다. (*budakdeurimnida*) "Please treat me well" or "Please give me your support."

In a formal situation, you can also use the general greeting 새해 복 많이 받으세요. (*saehae bok mani badeuseyo*.) which means "Happy New Year." or literally "Please receive a lot of good luck in the New Year."
You can say this to anyone if it's in a formal situation. If you want to say this in a casual way, for example, to your friends, you can say...

1. 새해에도 잘 부탁해. (*saehae-edo jal butakhae*.)
   "I'm looking forward to your continued good will in the coming year." or literally "Treat me well next year."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Exchanging Year-end Messages in South Korea

You don't have to meet someone or go to someone's office to say Happy New Year. But when you meet your client around the year-end season or at the beginning of the new year, it's best to start the meeting with the phrase 새해 복 많이 받으세요. (*saehae bok mani badeuseyo*.) This is the most common phrase used to say "Happy New Year."

Or if it's at the beginning of the year, you can say 올해에도 잘 부탁드립니다. (*olhae-edo jail butakdeurimnida*.) which means "Please give me your continuous support next year."

If you cannot meet your clients in person, you can send a New Year's message over the 카카오톡 or an email as many Korean people do. In the past, people made a phone call or sent a letter to the client's office but this is not common anymore. As long as it doesn't sound like the messages were sent to a big group, exchanging the New Year's message over the phone is fine. So make sure to write the person's name in the message.

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #11
Greeting Your Boss on the First Day of the Korean New Year

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2 Romanization
2 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
7 Grammar
9 Cultural Insight

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. LINDA: 과장님. 설 연휴는 잘 보내셨어요?
2. PARK: 차가 많이 막혀서 혼났어. 린다 씨는?
3. LINDA: 저는 이번 설은 서울에 있었어요. 신정 때 고향에 다녀왔어요.
4. PARK: 그렇구나. 새해 복 많이 받아.
5. LINDA: 네. 과장님도 새해 복 많이 받으세요.

ROMANIZATION

1. LINDA: gwajangnim. seol yeonhyuneun jal bonaesyeosseoyo?
2. PARK: chaga mani makhyeoseo hannasseo. rinda ssineun?
3. LINDA: jeoneun ibeon seoreun seure isseosseoyo. sinjeong ttae gohyang-e danyeowasseoyo.
4. PARK: geurokuna. saehae bok mani bada.
5. LINDA: ne. gwajangnimdo saehae bok mani badeuseyo.

ENGLISH

1. LINDA: Mr. Park, how was your new year holiday?

CONT'D OVER

2. PARK: I had a hard time because of the heavy traffic jams. What about you, Linda?

3. LINDA: I stayed in Seoul for the lunar new year. I went to my hometown during the solar calendar new year holiday.

4. PARK: I see. Happy new year!

5. LINDA: Thank you. Happy new year to you too, Mr. Park.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
연휴	yeonhyu	consecutive holidays	
설	seol	New Year's Day (shorten form of 설날)	noun
보내다	bonaeda	to spend	
막히다	makida	to be clogged, to be blocked (with traffic)	verb
혼나다	honnada	to be scolded, to have a hard time (an idiom)	verb
신정	sinjeong	New Year's Day (the solar calendar)	noun
고향	gohyang	hometown	
다녀오다	danyeooda	to visit, to go to and come back from	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

연휴 때 뭐 할 거예요? yeonhyu ttae mwo hal geo-yeyo? "What are you going to do over the holidays?"	이번 설에는 뭘 할 거에요? ibeon seoreneun mwol hal geoeyo? "What are you going to do on this coming New Year's day?"
선물을 보내고 싶어요. seonmureul bonaego sipeoyo. "I want to send you a present."	팩스로 보낼게요. paeksseuro bonaelkkeyo. "I'll send it by fax."
늦어서 죄송합니다. 차가 막혀서요. neujeoseo joesonghamnida. chaga makhyeoseoyo. "Sorry for being late. I was caught up in traffic."	차가 많이 막히네요. cha-ga mani makineyo. "The traffic is heavily jammed."
늦어서 선생님한테 혼났어요. neujeoseo seonsaengnim-hante honnasseoyo "I got a scolding from my teacher for being late."	신정을 신경 안 써요. sinjeoneul singyeong an sseyo. "I don't pay attention to the solar new year."
저는 명절 때마다 고향에 갑니다. jeo-neun myeongjeol ttae-mada gohyang-e gamnida. "I go back to my hometown every holiday season."	1박2일로 다녀오겠습니다. ilbakiilro danyeoogesseumnida. "I'll be coming back after one night and two days."
작년에 하와이에 다녀왔어요. jaknyeone hawai-e daneyowasseoyo. "I went to Hawaii last year."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

혼났어 (*honnasseo*) "I was in trouble" (lit. "I was scolded.")

You can use 혼났어 (*honnasseo*), which is the present form of the verb 혼나다 (*honnada*) to mean "I was scolded." For example:

1. 유리창을 깨서 *혼났어*.
   yurichang-eul kkaeseo honnasseo.
   "I was scolded because I broke the window."

You can use this verb idiomatically to mean "I was in big trouble." or "I had a hard time." In the dialogue, Mr. Park used the verb to mean "I had a hard time because of the heavy traffic jams." He said 차가 많이 막혀서 혼났어 (*chaga makhyeoseo honnasseo*.) Here, 차가 많이 막히다 (*chaga makhida*) means "to have a heavy traffic jam" or literally "cars are blocked a lot."

For example:

1. 일이 너무 많아서 *혼났어*.
   iri neomu manaseo hannasseo.
   "I had a hard time because I had too much work to do."

2. 긴장해서 *혼났어요*.
   ginjang-haeseo hannasseoyo.
   "I had a hard time because I was nervous."

고향 (*gohyang*) "hometown"

You can use this word when you're asking someone where he or she is from. For example, Korean people ask 고향이 어디에요? (*gohyang-i eodieyo*) using this word. It means "where are you from?" or literally means "Where is your hometown?" You can answer the question with the name of the city or country where you were born.

For example:

1. Q. 고향이 *어디에요*?
   gohyang-i eodieyo?
   "Where is your hometown?"
   A. *신시내티입니다*.
   sinsinaeti-imnida.
   "It's Cincinnati" or "My hometown is Cincinnati."

If you spent most of your time in a different city, you can say the name of the city where you were born, and add extra lines. For example:

1. 고향은 신시내티인데, 뉴욕에서 *자랐습니다*.
   gohyang-eun sinsinaeti-inde nyuyogeseo jarasseumnida.
   "My hometown is Cincinnati, but I grew up in New York."

혼났어 (*honnasseo*) "I was in trouble (lit. I was scolded.)"

You can use 혼났어 (*honnasseo*) which is the present-form of this verb 혼나다 (*honnada*) to mean "I was scolded." For example:

유리창을 깨서 혼났어.
yurichang-eul kkaeseo honnasseo.
"I was scolded because I broke the window."

You can use this verb idiomatically to mean "I was in big trouble." or "I had a hard time." In the dialogue, Mr.Park used the verb to mean "I had a hard time because of the heavy traffic jams." He said 차가 많이 막혀서 혼났어 (*chaga makhyeoseo honnasseo*.) Here, 차가 많이 막히다 (*chaga makhida*) means "to have a heavy traffic jam" or literally "cars are blocked a lot."

For example:

1. 일이 너무 많아서 *혼났어*.
   iri neomu manaseo hannasseo.
   "I had a hard time because I had too much work to do."

2. 긴장해서 *혼났어요.*
ginjang-haeseo hannasseoyo.
"I had a hard time because I was nervous."

고향 (*gohyang*) "hometown"

You can use this word when you're asking someone where he or she is from. For example, Korean people ask 고향이 어디에요? (*gohyang-i eodieyo*) using this word. It means "where are you from?" or literally means "Where is your hometown?" You can answer the question with the name of the city or country where you were born.

For example:

1. Q. 고향이 *어디에요*?
gohyang-i eodieyo?
"Where is your hometown?"
A. *신시내티입니다.*
sinsinaeti-imnida.
"It's Cincinnati" or "My hometown is Cincinnati."

If you spent most of your time in a different city, you can say the name of the city where you were born, and add extra lines. For example:

1. 고향은 신시내티인데, 뉴욕에서 *자랐습니다.*
gohyang-eun sinsinaeti-inde nyuyogeseo jarasseumnida.
"My hometown is Cincinnati, but I grew up in New York."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of the Lesson is How to Greet Someone When You See Them At the Beginning of the Work Year
새해 복 많이 받으세요.
saehae bok mani badeuseyo.
"Happy New Year."

You'll learn some special phrases you should say to someone at the beginning of the year in this lesson. People usually greet each other with 1) "Happy new year" and 2) asking the favor of support for the new year.

In South Korea, most companies are closed on the first of January. You need the following phrases on your first working day after the New Year's holiday.

1. 새해 복 많이 받으세요. (*saehae bok mani badeuseyo.*)

Firstly you say "Happy new year" as you would also say in English. It's 새해 복 많이 받으세요. (*saehae bok mani badeuseyo.*)

When you see someone on the first working day after the New Year's holidays, you can say this expression instead of saying "Hello." You can even end an email with this expression. But for a very formal situation, we need to use a different sentence ending. Instead of saying 새해 복 받으세요 (*saehae bok mani badeuseyo*) with 요 (*yo*) at the end, it's better to say 새해 복 많이 받으십시오 (*saehae bok mani badeusipsio*) with the 십시오 (*sipsio*) at the end. The sentence-ending particle 오 (*o*) is used mostly in written Korean, because it sounds so formal.

2. 새해엔 부자 되세요. (*saehae-en buja deoseyo.*)

It means "Be rich in the new year." People started to say the phrase 부자 되세요 (*buja deoseyo*) after it was used in a popular TV commercial. Traditionally, people didn't say this kind of direct expression, but these days, 부자 되세요 (*buja deoseyo*) is used a lot when exchanging New Year's messages.

3. 고향에 다녀 왔어요. (*gohyang-e danyeo wasseoyo.*)

This means "I went to my hometown." After 구정 (*gujeong*), the traditional New Year celebration, people will ask you what you did during the holiday. The holiday usually lasts for three or four days, so most people go to their hometown to see their parents. In that case, you can say 고향에 다녀 왔어요. (*gohyang-e danyeo wasseoyo*.) Or you can make it specific by saying 부모님 댁에 다녀 왔어요. (*bumonim daege danyeo wasseoyo*) "I went to my parents' house."

Here, you can use the verb 다녀오다 (*danyeo oda*) which means "to go and come back." That's because it sounds softer than the verb 갔다 오다 (*gatta oda*) which also means "to go and come back."

Or if you don't have any family in South Korea, you might spend the holiday alone. In that case, you can say 집에 있었어요. (*jibe isseosseoyo*) "I stayed at home."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The New Year's Holidays in South Korea

There are two New Year's Days in Korea; one is 구정 (*gujeong*) and 신정 (*sinjeong*.) 구 정 (*gujeong*) is the New Year holiday based on the lunar calendar. It's considered more traditional than the other one, 신정 (*sinjeong*), which is based on the solar calendar.

During the traditional new year holiday, family get-togethers take place. However, recently fewer and fewer people are visiting their hometown during 구정 (*gujeong*), because of the heavy traffic jams from Seoul to other cities. Instead, more and more people are visiting their family on 신정 (*sinjeong*), the New Year holiday on the solar calendar, or other weekends. Moreover, sometimes parents visit their sons' or daughters' houses instead. In Korean, this trend is called 역귀성 (*yeok-gwiseong*) which means "Reversed homecoming." As it takes too much time to go from Seoul to other cities, the parents take a trip to Seoul instead.

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #12 Bidding farewell Your Korean Co-worker When They are Being Transferred

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5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
6 Grammar
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KOREAN HANGUL

1. LINDA: 송 대리님. 그동안 고생 많으셨어요.
2. 여러가지로 정말 감사했어요.
3. SONG: 저야 말로 신세 많이 졌어요.
4. 다음에 출장이나 여행 오면 연락줘요.
5. LINDA: 네. 기대하고 있을게요.
6. 사무실은 다르지만, 앞으로도 잘 부탁드려요.
7. SONG: 도와드릴 게 있으면 언제든지 연락줘요.

ROMANIZATION

1. LINDA: song daeri-nim. geudong-an gosaeng maneusyeosseoyo.
2. yeorogajiro jeongmal gamsahaesseoyo.
3. SONG: jeoyamallo sinse mani jeyosseoyo.
4. daeume chuljang-ina yeohaeng omyeon yeonrakjwoyo.
5. LINDA: ne. gidaehago isseulgeyo.
6. samusireun dareujiman, apeurodo jal butakdeuryeoyo.
7. SONG: dowadeuril ge isseomyeon eonjeodeunji yeonrakjwoyo.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. LINDA: Mr Song, you've been doing a great job.

2. I really appreciate everything.

3. SONG: Thanks to you!

4. Let me know when you get a chance to come for a business trip or vacation.

5. LINDA: OK! Looking forward to it.

6. Please give me your continuous support, even though we work in different offices.

7. SONG: Let me know anytime if there is anything that I can help you with.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
그동안	geudongan	all the while, (in the) meantime, during that time	adverb
고생 많았다	gosaeng manatta	to have a hard time, to make a lot of effort	expression
여러가지	yeoreogaji	many types of, a variety of	noun
신세를 지다		to be indebted to, to owe	expression
출장	chuljang	business trip	noun
여행	yeohaeng	trip	noun

연락	yeollak	contact	noun
기대하다	gidaehada	to look forward to	verb
사무실	samusil	office	noun
언제든지	eonjedeunji	anytime	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

우리 팀은 그동안 많은 발전이 있었어요. uri timeun geudongan maneun baljjeoni isseosseoyo. "Our team has achieved a lot of development so far."	회의 준비하느라 고생 많았어요. heoui junbihaneura gosaeng mannasseoyo. "You made a lot of effort to prepare the meeting."
여러 가지 문제가 있어요. "There are many kinds of problems."	나는 목사님께 큰 신세를 지었다. "I'm greatly indebted to my pastor."
다음 주에 출장이 있어요. daeum ju-e chuljang-i isseoyo. "I have a business trip planned for next week."	난 아프리카를 다음 세계여행에서 방문할 것이다. nan apeurikareul daeum segyeyeohaengeseo bangmunhal geosida. "I will visit Africa during my next trip around the world."
여행 갈거야? 며칠 동안? yeohaeng galkkeoya? myeochil ddongan? "You are going to go on a trip? For how many days?"	기획사에서 연락이 없어요. Gihoeksa-eseo yeollak-i eopseoyo. "There is no contact from the agency."
토요일에 만나는 거 기대하고 있을게요. toyoil-e mannaneun geo gidaehago isseulgeyo. "I'll be looking forward to meeting you this Saturday."	제 사무실은 2층에 있습니다. je samusireun icheunge itseumnida. "My office is on the second floor."

우리 사무실은 서울에 있습니다. uri samusireun seoure isseumnida. "My office is in Seoul."	나는 사무실 근처에 산다. naneun samusil geuncheoe sanda. "I live near my office. "

그의 사무실은 빌딩 3층에 있다.
geui samusireun bilding samcheung-e itda.

"His office is on the third floor of the building."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

기대하다 (*gidaehada*, "Looking forward to it.")

In the dialogue, Linda said 기대하고 있을게요 (*gidaehago isseulgeyo*.) 기대하다 (*gidaehada*) means "to look forward" and 있을게요 (*isseulgeyo*) means "to do something for a while." You can use this phrase to talk about a fun and enjoyable plan, such as a party, game, travel, date, and so on.

For example:

이번 파티, 기대하고 있을게요.
ibon pati, gidaehago isseulgeyo.
"I'm looking forward to the upcoming party."

출장 (*chuljang*, "business trip")

The word 출장 (*chuljang*) means "business trip." To say "to go on a business trip" using this word, you need to use the verb 가다 (*gada*) to say 출장을 가다 (*chuljang-eul gada*) "to go on a business trip."

There are several words related to business trips in Korean. For example, 당일출장 (*dangil-chuljang*, "the same day business trip." 당일 (*dangil*) means "the same day," so 당일출장

(*dangil-chuljang*) means a business trip where you go and come back on the same day. In Korea, it's common to see people doing a same-day business trip even between Seoul and Tokyo. Both cities have airports close to the downtown areas, so you can take a morning flight from Seoul to Tokyo and take an evening flight back.

For example:

1. 내일, 출장을 *갑니다.*
   naeil chuljang-eul gamnida.
   "I'll go for the business trip tomorrow."

2. *국내출장*
   gungnae chuljang
   "a domestic busienss trip"

3. *해외출장*
   haeoe chuljang
   "an international business trip"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Some Basic Farewell Phrases for the Office
여러가지로 감사했어요.
yeoreogajiro gamsahasseoyo.
"Thank you for everything."

You'll learn some basic farewell phrases in this lesson. When someone leaves your office, you might want to to say thanks to that person, and ask for continuing support in the future.

1. 신세 많이 졌어요. (*sinse mani jyeosseoyo.*, "I was taken care of by you a lot.")

This phrase literally means "I was taken care of by you a lot." It corresponds to "It's been a pleasure to work with you" or "Thank you for everything" in English. You can add the adverb

여러가지 (*yeoreogaji*) meaning "in various ways" to this phrase and say 여러가지로 신세 많이 졌어요 (*yeoreogajiro sinse mani jyeosseoyo*) as a set phrase. If you use 여러가지로 (*yeoreogajiro*) which means "in various ways" or "for everything," you can make it sound more polite.

2. 감사했습니다. (*gamsahasseumnida*., "Thank you.")

감 사했습니다. (*gamsahasseumnida*) means "Thank you" but in the past tense. That's because you're thanking the person for the support they've already given. For example, you can say...

1. 올 한해 여러가지로 *감사했습니다*.
   ol hanhae yeoreogajiro gamsahasseumnida.
   "Thank you for everything that you've done for me this year."

With this phrase, you're thanking someone for all the things they've done for you up until now.

3. 앞으로도 잘 부탁드려요. (*apeurodo jal butakdeuryeoyo*)

This expression can be broken down as the following.

앞으로 (*apeuro*) "from now"
도 (*do*) "too," "also"
잘 부탁드려요. (*jal butakdeuryeoyo*) "please treat me well."

This expression means "please treat me well from now too," "Please give me continuing support," or "Thank you for your continuing support in advance." You can use it to ask for support from now on.
In this lesson's dialogue, Linda said 앞으로도 잘 부탁드려요 (*apeurodo jal butakdeuryeoyo*) to Mr. Song. It's because she wants to keep in touch with her even though they'll be working in different offices. And if you want to use this expression with your boss or a client, please

change 드려요 (*deuryeoyo*) to 드립니다 (*deurimnida*) and say 앞으로도 잘 부탁드립니다. (*apeurodo jal butakdeurimnida*.) Casually, you can say 앞으로도 잘 부탁해 (*apeurodo jal butakae)*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

What is 기러기가족 (*gireogi gajok* "goose-family")?

전근 (*jeon-geun*) "transfer in a company" is common in big companies. At some companies with branches across the country, they send employees to a different branch every three or five years. But employees don't like being transferred in general, especially if they have to move from Seoul to other cities.

It's usually because of their kids. It's thought that kids are more likely to get a better education when they are in big cities, especially in Seoul. So when the father is asked to transfer to a different branch outside Seoul, the family sometimes becomes a 기러기 가족 (*gireogi gajok*.) This term means "goose-family." When a father is transferred to another city, the mother and kids might stay in Seoul, so that the kids can continue their supposedly better education.

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #13
Asking for Someone on the Phone

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3 Sample Sentences
4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
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KOREAN HANGUL

1. WOMAN: 네, 한국상사입니다.
2. LINDA: ABC사의 린다 베이커라고 합니다. 바쁘신데 죄송합니다.
3. 김학수 부장님 자리에 계신가요?
4. WOMAN: 네, 잠시만 기다려주세요.

ROMANIZATION

1. WOMAN: ne, hanguk-sangsa-imnida.
2. LINDA: eibisi-saeui rinda beikeorago hamnida. bappeusinde jeosonghamnida.
3. gimhaksu bujangnim jari-e gyesingayo?
4. WOMAN: ne, jamsiman gidaryeojuseyo.

ENGLISH

1. WOMAN: This is Hanguk Trading Company.
2. LINDA: Hello. I'm Linda Baker from ABC Corporation. I'm sorry for interrupting you. Is Mr Kim there?
3. WOMAN: Yes, he is. Please wait for a moment.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
바쁘다	bappeuda	busy	adjective
죄송합니다	joesonghamnida	I'm sorry (polite)	expression
자리	jari	seat	
계시다	gyesida	to be (honorific)	verb
잠시만	jamsiman	just a moment	expression
기다리다	gidarida	to wait	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

너 토요일에 바빠? neo toyoire bappa? "Are you busy on Saturday?"	죄송합니다. 지금 수업 중이에요. joesonghamnida. jigeum sueop jungieyo. "Sorry, I'm in a class now."
지금 부장님은 자리에 안 계세요. jigeum bujangnimeun jarie an gyeseyo. "The manager (department chief) is not in his seat now."	김 선생님 계세요? gim seonsaengnim gyeseyo? "Is Mr. Kim there?"
잠시만요, 이 것을 먼저 끝내야 해서요. jamsimannyo, i geoseul meonjeo kkeunnaeya haeseoyo. "Just a moment please, I need to finish this one first."	청구서 이틀만 더 기다려주실 수 있을까요? 거의 다 준비되어 갑니다. cheongguseo iteulman deo gidaryeojusil su iseulkkayo? geoui da junbidoeeo gamnida. "Can you wait two more days for your invoice? I almost have it ready (for you)."
나는 몇 시간씩 너 기다리는 거 싫어! naneun myeot siganssik neo gidarineun geo sireo! "I hate waiting for you for hours!"	나는 기다리는 것을 좋아하지 않는다. naneun gidarineun geoseul joahaji anneunda. "I don't like waiting."

기다리지 말고 먼저 가세요.
Gidariji malgo meonjeo gaseyo.

"Don't wait for me. Please go first."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

잠시만 (*jamsiman*, "for a moment.")

In the dialogue, the female staff member used 잠시만 (*jamsiman* "for a moment") as in 잠시만 기다려주세요. (*jamsiman gidaryeojuseyo*. meaning "Please wait a moment." 잠시만 (*jamsiman*) can mean a few seconds in this sentence. Using this word, you can also say "Wait." Say 잠시만 (*jamsiman*) or 잠시만요 (*jamsimanyo*) when you want to get someone's attention.

For example, if you see your co-worker has something on his or her face, you can say 잠시만요 (*jamsimanyo*) to mean "Just a moment" or "Excuse me" in this context. Then the other person will stop and look at you. When someone is busy, he or she might say 잠시만요 (*jamsimanyo*) instead of 잠시만 기다려주세요 (*jamsiman gidaryeojuseyo*) to mean "Please wait a moment."

For example:

1. 잠시만 시간 좀 *내주세요*.
   jamsiman sigan jom maejuseyo.
   "Please give me time for a moment."

2. 잠시만 시간 좀 내주실 수 *있으세요*?
   jamsiman sigan jom naejusil su isseuseyo?
   "Could you give me a moment?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Making a Call to a Client and Asking for a Certain Person
ABC사의 린다 베이커라고 합니다.
eibisi-saui rinda beikeorago hamnida.
"Hello. I am Linda Baker from ABC Corporation."

When you make a phone call to your client, you will need to ask the receptionist to put you through to the person you want to talk to. To do this, first you need to introduce your company name and your name and make a greeting, and second, ask for the person you want to talk to. Let's learn how to do that in Korean.

1. [Company name] 의 [Your full name]라고 합니다.

[Company name] ui [Your full name]rago hamnida.
"Hello. I am Linda Baker from ABC Corporation."

When you introduce yourself in a business phone call, you need to introduce your company name and your own name with this pattern. Make sure you use your full name.

2. 바쁘신데 죄송합니다. (*bappeusinde jeosonghamnida*.)

After you say our company name and our name, you should say 바쁘신데 죄송합니다. (*bappeusinde jeosonghamnida*) which means "Thank you for your business" in English. It literally means "I'm sorry to interrupt you although you are busy." In the dialogue, the phrase indicates the speaker's appreciation of their business relationship. This small expression shows that you're a polite, humble person.

1. ABC사의 린다 베이커라고 합니다. 바쁘신데 *죄송합니다*.
   eibisi-saui rinda beikeorago hamnida. bappeusinde jeosonghamnida.
   "Hello. I am Linda Baker from ABC Corporation. Thank you for your business."

Instead of 바쁘신데 죄송합니다 (*bappeusinde jeosonghamnida*), you can also say 수고 많으십니다 (*sugo maneusimnida*.) It literally means "You are doing a lot of hard work." This doesn't sound humble, but it's more friendly.

3. [Family name], [Job title], 님 + 자리에 계신가요?
[Family name], [Job title], nim + jarie gyesingayo?
"Is Mr./Ms.[Name] there?"

In the dialogue, we had 김학수 부장님 자리에 계신가요? (*gimhaksu bujangnim jari-e gyesingayo*?) which means "Is Mr. Kim there?" or literally "Is Mr. Kim at his desk?" In this sentence, the honorific verb 계시다 (*gyesida*) is used. It means the same as 있다 (*itta*) meaning "there is." Even if the other person's job title is lower than yours, it's always better to use the suffix 님 (*nim*) and the honorific verb 계시다 (*gyesida*) to ask if someone is at the office.

For example:

1. 사장님 자리에 *계신가요*?
   sajangnim jari-e gyesingayo?
   "Is the CEO there?"/"Is the CEO at the desk?"

Note that 자리 (*jari*) is the honorific noun meaning "at someone's place" and 에 (e) is the location-marking particle. You can simply say 사장님 계신가요? (*sajangnim gyesingayo*?) but it sounds more polite to say 사장님 자리에 계신가요? (*sajangnim jari-e gyesingay*o) as it has one extra honorific word, 자리 (*jari*), in it.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Not Using 여보세요 (*yeoboseyo*) in Business Calls

Korean people often use 여보세요 (*yeoboseyo*) to answer the phone, but note that 여보세요 (*yeoboseyo*) is too casual for answering business calls. It's not so casual, but in a business situation, it's more common to hear the name of the company, like in the dialogue. In the dialogue, the woman who answered the phone said 네, 한국상사입니다. (*ne, hanguk sangsaimnida*) which means "This is Hanguk trading company." If someone made a phone call to a business establishment and you answered the phone saying 여보세요 (*yeoboseyo*)

the other person would be very surprised, because she or he would have no clue if it was the right number or not.

If you answer the phone in a business situation, first, say 네 (*ne*) which means "yes," then say, for example, ABC 사 영업부의 김계진입니다. (*ei-bi-si sa yeongeopbu-ui gimgyejin-imnida*) which means "This is Kim Kyejin of the sales department at ABC corporation." You can also say 전화바꿨습니다. (*jeonghwa-bakwosseumnida*) which means "I'm answering."

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #14 Switching to English

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#14

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. WOMAN: 네, 모두은행입니다.
2. LINDA: ABC사의 린다 베이커라고 합니다. 바쁘신데 죄송합니다.
3. WOMAN: 아닙니다, 고객님. 무엇을 도와드릴까요?
4. LINDA: 죄송하지만 아직 한국어가 서툴러서요. 영어로 말해도 괜찮을까요?
5. WOMAN: 네 괜찮습니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. WOMAN: ne, modu eunhaeng-imnida.
2. LINDA: eibisi-saeui rinda beikeorago hamnida. bappeusinde jeosonghamnida.
3. WOMAN: animnida, gogangnim. muwoseul dowadeurilkkayo?
4. LINDA: jeosonghajiman ajik hangugeoga seotulleoseoyo. yeongeoro malhaedo gwaenchaneulkkayo?
5. WOMAN: ne gwaenchanseumnida.

ENGLISH

1. WOMAN: This is Modu Bank.

CONT'D OVER

2. LINDA: Hello. I'm Linda Baker of ABC corporation. Thank you for your business.

3. WOMAN: Not at all, ma'am. How may I help you?

4. LINDA: I'm sorry, but I'm not good at Korean yet. Can I speak in English?

5. WOMAN: Yes, of course.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
은행	eunhaeng	bank	noun
고객	gogaek	customer	noun
도와드리다	dowa-deurida	to give help (honorific)	verb
아직	ajik	not yet, still	adverb
서투르다	seotureuda	not familiar with, poor at	verb
괜찮다	gwaenchanhta	to be okay, to be all right (to deny an offer)	adjective
영어	yeongeo	English (language)	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

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?"
고객들이 만족하였습니다 gogaekdeureun manjokhayeot-seumnida. "The customers are satisfied."	선생님, 제가 도와드릴게요. seonsaeng-nim, jega dowa-deurilkkeyo. "Teacher, I'll help you."
아직 자요? ajik jayo? "Are you still sleeping?"	제 그림인데, 괜찮아요? je geurimindae gwenchanayo? "This is my drawing, but is it ok?"
창문 열어도 괜찮아요? changmun yeoreodo gwaenchanayo? "May I open the window?"	괜찮아. 어렵지 않아. gwaenchana. eoryeopjji ana. "It's okay. It's not hard."
영어는 너무 어려워요. Yeong-eo-neun neo-mu eo-ryeo-wo-yo. "English is too hard."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

네 괜찮습니다. (*ne*, *gwaenchanseumnida*.) "Yes, it's okay."

네 (*ne*) means "yes" and 괜찮습니다 (*gwaenchanseumnida*) basically means "it's okay." This can be translated as "please go ahead." So altogether, 네 괜찮습니다 means "Yes, please go ahead." In this lesson's dialogue, Linda asked if it was okay to use English. The woman responded 네 괜찮습니다. (*ne*, *gwaenchanseumnida*) which mean "It's okay, please go ahead and speak in English." So when someone asks you if it's OK to do something, you can respond with this phrase if it's not a problem.

The expression 네 괜찮습니다. (*ne*, *gwaenchanseumnida*) can also be translated as "Yes, you

can" in English.

For example:

1. are."

아직 (*ajik*) "still," "yet"

When it's used in an affirmative sentence, it's translated as "still," and when used in a negative sentence, it's translated as "yet."

For example:

세 시입니다.
se si-imnida.
"It's 3 o'clock.""

VS

아직 세 시입니다.
ajik se si-imnida.
"It's still 3 o'clock."

아직 세 시가 아닙니다.
ajik se siga animnida.
"It's not 3 o'clock yet."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How To Say That You Don't Speak Korean Well, And Ask If It's Okay To Speak in English
죄송하지만 아직 한국어가 서툴러서요. 영어로 말해도 괜찮을까요?
jeosonghajiman ajik hangugeoga seotulleoseoyo. yeongeoro malhaedo gwaenchaneulkkayo?
"I'm sorry, but I'm not good at Korean yet. Can I speak in English?"

You can speak some Korean, but you may still need help in English, so in this lesson you'll learn how to say that you don't speak Korean well and ask if it's okay to speak in English. When you ask a favor of someone or make a request in polite conversation, it's best to start with the phrase 죄송하지만 (*jeosonghajiman*.)

1. *seotulleoseoyo.*

A. 죄송하지만 (*jeosonghajiman*) means "I'm sorry" or "excuse me." When you make a request, you should start with this phrase.
B. 아직 (*ajik*) "yet, still"
C. 한국어 (*hangugeo*) "Korean language"
D. 가 (*ga*) "subject-marking particle"
E. 서툴러서요. (*seotulleoseoyo*) "because I'm not good at."

You can use the verb 잘 모르다 *(jal moreuda*) which means "to not know well" instead of the verb 서투르다 (*seotureuda*) which means "not good at something." They're interchangeable, but we recommend that you use 서투르다 (*seotureuda*) when you're talking about a language, because it sounds like you are trying to be good at it instead of simply not knowing it.

2. 영어로 말해도 괜찮을까요? (*yeongeoro malhaedo gwaenchaneulkkayo*) "Is it fine with English?" "Is it okay to talk in English?"

A. 영어 (*yeongeo*) "English"
B. 로 (*ro*) "in"
C. 말해도 괜찮을까요? (*malhaedo gwaenchaneulkkayo*) "Is it okay to speak..?"

You can use this phrase 말해도 괜찮을까요? (*malhaedo gwaenchaneulkkayo*) to ask someone's permission politely.

Sample Sentences

---

1. later?"

2. friend?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Business Calls in English

Most Korean people speak at least a basic level of English, so they can at least connect you to someone else who speaks English well. Since speaking English well may be required in order to get a job, most of the staff at Korean companies seems to speak pretty good English. Even if you speak Korean well, it's always nice to have someone who speaks your native language, especially in a complicated business situation or in an emergency situation.

For example:

1. English?"

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #15 Calling in Sick

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#15

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. LINDA: 저기, 과장님. 드릴 말씀이 있는데요.
2. PARK: 어, 린다 씨. 무슨 일이야?
3. LINDA: 죄송하지만, 몸 상태가 좋지 않아서요. 오늘 쉬어도 괜찮을까요?
4. PARK: 알았어. 괜찮겠어? 몸 잘 챙기고.
5. LINDA: 감사합니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. LINDA: jeogi, gwajangnim. deuril malsseumi inneundeyo.
2. PARK: eo, rinda ssi. museun iriya?
3. LINDA: jeosonghajiman, mom sangtaega jochi anaseoyo. oneul swieodo gwaenchaneulkkayo?
4. PARK: arasseo. gwaenchankesseo? mom jal chaeng-gigo.
5. LINDA: gamsahamnida.

ENGLISH

1. LINDA: Excuse me, Mr. Park. I have something to tell you.
2. PARK: Hi Linda. What's happening?

CONT'D OVER

3. LINDA: I'm sorry but I'm not feeling well. Would it be okay to take a day off?

4. PARK: Oh, sure. Are you okay? Please take care.

5. LINDA: Thank you.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
저기…	jeogi	Excuse me!	phrase
말씀	malsseum	speak, talk (honorific)	noun
드리다	deurida	to give (humble)	verb
죄송하지만	joesonghajiman	I'm sorry but	verb
몸 상태	mom sang-tae	health condition	Noun
쉬다	swida	to take a rest, to take a break	verb
괜찮다	gwanchanta	to be okay, to be alright	
챙기다	chaenggida	to take, to not forget, to take without forgetting	
몸	mom	body	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

저기…제 강아지 보셨나요? jeogi...je gangaji bosyeonnayo? "Excuse me, have you seen my dog?"	지금 무슨 말씀이세요? jigeum museun malsseumiseyo? "What are you talking about right now?"

이 목걸이는 여왕님께 드리는 선물입니다. i mokgeori-neun yeowang-nim-kke deurineun seonmul-imnida. "This necklace is a present for the queen."	선생님께 선물을 드렸다. seonsaengnimkkae seonmuleul deuryeotda. "I gave a present to my teacher."
몸상태가 좋지 않아서 오늘은 회사에 가지 못할 것 같아요. momsangtaega jochi anaseo oneureun hoesae gaji motal geot gachiyo. "Since I'm not feeling well today, it looks like I won't be able to go to work."	피곤하죠? 누워서 쉬세요. pigonhajyo? nuwoseo swiseyo. "You must be tired. Lie down and get some rest."
매니저는 책상에서 쉬었다. maenijeoneun chaekssangeseo swieotta. "The manager took a break at the desk."	제 그림인데, 괜찮아요? je geurimindae gwenchanayo? "This is my drawing, but is it ok?"
열쇠 챙기세요. yeolsoe chaenggiseyo. "Don't forget to take your keys."	지갑 챙겨 왔어요? jigap chaenggyeo wasseoyo? "Did you bring your wallet without forgetting?"
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."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

괜찮을까요? (*gwaenchaneulkkayo*) "Would it be okay?"

It means the same thing as 괜찮아요? (*gwaenchanayo*?), but 괜찮을까요 (*gwaenchaneulkkayo*) sounds more formal. The ending is the key: 을까요? (*eulkkayo*?) which makes questions softer or less direct.

In the dialogue, Linda said 오늘 쉬어도 괜찮을까요? (*oneul swieodo gwaenchaneulkkayo*?) using 괜찮을까요? (*gwaenchaneulkkayo*) at the end to make her request sound formal. You

can use the same format to make other requests.

For example:

1. 지금 점심을 먹어도 *괜찮을까요*?
   jigeum jeomsimeul meogeodo gwaenchaneulkkayo?
   "Would it be okay if I take lunch now?"

2. 이번 주말에 근무해도 *괜찮을까요*?
   ibeon jumare geunmuhaedo gwaenchaneulkkayo?
   "Would it be okay if I work this weekend?"

3. 이 제안 *괜찮을까요*?
   i je-an gwaenchaneulkkayo?
   "Does this suggestion look good?" or literally "Is this report okay?"

When you ask one of the questions above, there will be several different answers. Some might say 알았어 (*arasseo*) meaning "I got it." as Mr. Park did in the dialogue. Others might say 괜찮아요 (*gwaenchanayo*) meaning "It's okay" or 그렇게 해요 (*geureoke haeyo*) meaning "Please do so."

몸 챙기다. (*mom chaeng-gida*) "taking care of someone's health"

It literally means "taking care of someone's body." In the dialogue, Mr. Park said 몸 잘 챙기고 (*mom jal chaeng-gigo*) meaning "Please take care." The ending 고 (*go*) is used to encourage someone to do something. It's an informal phrase, and for a formal situation, you need to say 몸 잘 챙기세요. (*mom jal chaeng-giseyo.*) "Please take care."
You can replace the word 몸 (*mom*) meaning "body" with 건강 (*geon-gan*) meaning "health" and say 건강 잘 챙기세요. (*geon-gan jal chaeng-giseyo*) which literally means "Please take care of your health."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How To Make a Request To Take a Day Off Because of Illness.
죄송하지만, 몸 상태가 좋지 않아서요. 오늘 쉬어도 괜찮을까요?

jeosonghajiman, mom sangtaega jochi anaseoyo. oneul swieodo gwaenchaneulkkayo?
"I'm sorry but I'm not feeling well today. Would it be okay to take a day off?"

When you make a sudden request for taking a day off because of emergency or illness, you need to call your boss or office before the working hours start. It's polite to give a reason. It's also good manners to use the expression asking for permission, rather than just saying "I'll take a day off today."

As Linda showed the dialogue, when making a request, it's best to start with 죄송하지만 (jeosonghajiman) meaning "I'm sorry but." You can get the listener's attention and also express that you are sorry that you need to make that request.

1. 저기 과장님. 드릴 말씀이 있는데요. (*jeogi gwajang-nim. deuril malsseumi inneundeyo.*)

First, say 저기 (*jeogi*) meaning "excuse me" then the name or job title of your boss. In the dialogue, Linda said 저기, 과장님 (*jeogi gwajang-nim*) meaning "Excuse me, department manager." Then, you can say 드릴 말씀이 있는데요. (*deuril malsseumi inneundeyo*) meaning "I have something to tell you."

2. 몸 상태가 좋지 않아서요. (*mom sang-taega jochi anaseoyo.*)

This means "I'm not feeling well." In this expression, we have the words 몸 상태 (*mom sang-tae*) which literally mean "body condition" literally. You can simply say 몸이 좋지 않아서요 (*momi jochi anaseoyo*) using the word 몸 (*mom*) meaning "body" but 몸 상태 (*mom sang-tae*) sounds more formal and polite if you use it in a request.

You can also go specific by saying..

1. 감기에 *걸려서요.*
   gamgi-e geolryeoseoyo.
   "I've got a cold."

2. 허리가 *아파서요*.
   heoriga apaseoyo.
   "My back hurts."

3. 열이 *있어서요*.
   yeori isseoseoyo.
   "I have a fever."

When you use the reason, you can use the sentence-ending 아서 (*aseo*), 어서 (*eoseo*) as in 몸이 아파서 (*momi apaseo*.) meaning "Because I don't feel well" or literally "because my body hurts." 아서 (*aseo*) and 어서 (*eoseo*) means "because."

3. 오늘 쉬어도 괜찮을까요? (*oneul swieodo gwaenchaneulkkayo*)

This means "Would it be okay to take a day off?"

This expression have the verb 쉬다 (*swida*) meaning "to take a rest." 월차 (*wolcha*) is the word meaning "a monthly day off" and you can say 월차를 써도 괜찮을까요? (*wolchareul sseodo gwaenchaneulkkayo*?) to mean "would it be okay to take a day off?" or literally "Would it be okay to use my monthly day off?"

4. 죄송합니다. 먼저 들어가보겠습니다. (*jeosonghamnida. meonjeo deureogabogesseumnida.)*

This means "I'm sorry. Let me leave the office before others." If your boss approves your request, it's good to show your appreciation. In that case, you can say 감사합니다 (*gamsahamnida*) or this expression 죄송합니다. 먼저 들어가보겠습니다. (*jeosonghamnida. meonjeo deureogabogesseumnida*.)

We have the verb 들어가보다 (*deureogaboda*) which is the humble verb meaning "to leave" or "to go back home."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Taking Days Off

You must avoid 무단결근 (*mudan-gyeolgeun*) which means "absence without notice." In general, you need to call your office or directly call your boss before working hours start.

Even when you have no choice but than taking a day off, such as when you're sick, it's good manners to ask for permission.

Useful expression:

1. 무단결근
   mudan-gyeolgeun
   "absence without notice"

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #16 Apologizing for an Absence

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. LINDA: 어제 갑자기 쉬어서 죄송합니다.
2. PARK: 아냐아냐, 괜찮아. 몸은 어때?
3. LINDA: 덕분에 어제보다 많이 좋아졌습니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. LINDA: eojeo gapjagi swieoseo jeosonghamnida.
2. PARK: anyaanya, gwaenchana. momeun eottae?
3. LINDA: doekbune eojeboda mani joajyeosseoyo.

ENGLISH

1. LINDA: I'm sorry for taking a sudden absence yesterday.
2. PARK: No no, don't worry. How do you feel?
3. LINDA: I feel much better than yesterday, thanks to your concern.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
어제	eoje	yesterday	noun
갑자기	gapjagi	all of a sudden	

죄송합니다	joesonghamnida	I'm sorry (polite)	expression
아냐	anya	no, not at all	expression
괜찮아	gwaenchana	It's okay	expression
어때?	eottae	How is it?, How about...? (intimate)	expression
덕분에	deokbune	thanks to	phrase
좋아지다	joajida	to be better	verb
많이	mani	a lot, too much, very	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

어제는 정말 더웠지만 오늘은 나쁘지 않다. eojeneun jeongmal deowotjiman oneureun nappeuji anta. "It was very hot yesterday, but today it's not bad."	어제 길에서 오빠를 만났어. eoje gireseo oppareul mannasseo. "I met my brother on the street yesterday."
어제 친구랑 영화를 봤어요. eoje chingurang yeonghwareul bwasseoyo. "I saw a movie with a friend yesterday."	갑자기 너무 추워요. gapjagi neomu chuwoyo. "It's suddenly too cold."
죄송합니다. 지금 수업 중이에요. joesonghamnida. jigeum sueop jungieyo. "Sorry, I'm in a class now."	괜찮아. 어렵지 않아. gwaenchana. eoryeopjji ana. "It's okay. It's not hard."
이거 어때? igeo eottae? "How about this one?"	덕분에 즐거웠어요. deokbun-e jeulgeowosseoyo. "Thanks to you, I had a great time."

왠지 그녀와 사이가 많이 안 좋아졌어요. waenji geunyeowa saiga mani an joajyeoseoyo. "For some reason my relationship with her has gotten worse."	고추장을 너무 많이 넣으면 매워요. gochujangeul neomu mani neoeumyeon maewoyo. "If you put in too much red pepper paste, it will be spicy."

많이 배웠어요.
mani baewosseoyo.

"I learned a lot."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

아냐아냐 (*anya-anya*) "No no."

아냐 (*anya*) is the shortened form of 아니야 and it means "no." When someone wants to deny something strongly, or emphasize that they are saying "no," it's repeated twice as 아냐아냐 (*anya-anya*) or "no no." In the dialogue, Mr. Park used another expression to mean "don't worry." He said 괜찮아. (*gwaenchana*) It means "It's okay" and you can use these two phrases as a set, for example 아냐아냐 괜찮아 (*anya-anya gwaenchan*a.)
Another version is 아니에요 아니에요. (*anieyo anieyo*.) It sounds more polite and is often used for a formal situation.

몸은 어때? (*momeun eottae*?) "How do you feel?" "(lit) How's your body?"

In Korean, the word 몸 (*mom*) is often used to mean "health condition." When you're back from taking sick leave, you'll be asked 몸은 어때? (*momeun eottae?)* or 몸은 어떠세요? (*momeun eotteoseyo*?) Both mean "how do you feel?" Another version is 몸은 괜찮아졌어? (*momeun gwaenchanajyeosseo*?) It means the same, but used the verb meaning "to be okay." 괜찮다 (*gwaenchanta*) is the verb meaning "to be okay" and it's conjugated with 졌다 (*jyeotta*) meaning "to become" as in 괜찮아졌다 (*gwaenchana-jyeotta*) which means "To become okay" or "to be better."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How to Apologize When You Return After You Took a Day Off or Left the Office Early

어제 갑자기 쉬어서 죄송합니다.
eojeo gapjagi swieoseo jeosonghamnida.
"I'm sorry for taking a sudden absence yesterday."

When you are back from your day off, it's good manners to apologize to your boss or co-workers for any inconvenience caused by your absence.

1. 어제 갑자기 쉬어서 죄송합니다. (*eojeo gapjagi swieoseo jeosonghamnida*.)

This sentence means "I'm sorry for taking a sudden absence yesterday."

A. 어제 (*eoje)* "yesterday"
B. 갑자기 (*gapjagi*) "suddenly"
C. 쉬어서 (*swieoseo*) "because I took a rest"
D. 죄송합니다 (*jeosonghamnida*) "I'm sorry"

[Verb-stem] 어서/아서 죄송합니다.
[Verb-stem] *eoseo/aseo jeosonghamnida*.
"I'm sorry for [something.]"

쉬-+어서 죄송합니다.
swi+eoseo jeosonghamnida.
"I'm sorry for taking an absence."

You can conjugate 쉬다 (*swida*) with the particle 어서 (*eoseo*) meaning "because" so 쉬어서 (*swieoseo*) means "because I took a rest." Then, you can simply add the phrase 죄송합니다 (*jeosonghamnida*) meaning "I'm sorry."

늦-+어서 죄송합니다.
neuj+eoseo jeosonghamnida.
"I'm sorry for being late."

늦다 (*neutta*) is the verb meaning "to be late" so you can conjugate it with 어서 (*eoseo*) and say 늦어서 (*neujeoseo*.)

You can use a different expression than 죄송합니다 (*jeosonghamnida*) to apologize. For example, you can use 드릴 말씀이 없습니다. (*deuril malsseumi eopseumnida*.) meaning "I have nothing to say," literally, or "My sincerely apologies." When you cause a big problem, you can use this expression after saying 죄송합니다. (*jeosonghamnida*.)

For example:

1. 늦어서 죄송합니다. 드릴 말씀이 *없습니다*.
   neujeoseo jeosonghamnida. deuril malsseumi eopseumnida.
   "I'm sorry for being late. My sincerest apologies."

2. 덕분에 좋아졌습니다. (*deokbune joajyeosseumnida*.) "Thanks to you, I feel better."

This expression has the phrase 덕분에 (*deokbune*) which means "thanks to you." or "thanks to your concern."
The verb 좋아졌습니다 (*joajyeosseumnida*) meaning "to be better" has two verbs inside: 좋다 (*jotta*) meaning "good" and 지다 (*jida*) meaning "to become," so it literally means "It became good." Even if you don't feel much better than yesterday, it's better to speak this way so that your boss does not worry too much. But if you still don't feel good, you can say 아직 몸이 낫지는 않았지만 금방 좋아질겁니다. (*ajik momi natjineun anatjiman geumbang joajilgeomnida*.) "I don't feel good yet, but I should feel better soon."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Apologizing for Time Off

It's good manners in South Korea to apologize to your boss and co-workers for any inconvenience caused by your taking time off when you return, because they might have taken care of something on your behalf while you were away.

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #17 Apologizing in a Business Situation

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. KIM: 네, 한국 상사입니다.
2. LINDA: ABC상사의 린다입니다. 기다리시게 해서 정말 죄송합니다.
3. 10분 정도 늦을 것 같습니다.
4. KIM: 네, 알겠습니다. 기다리고 있겠습니다. 로비에 도착하시면 전화 주세요.
5. LINDA: 감사합니다. 금방 뵙겠습니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. KIM: ne, hanguk sangsa-imnida.
2. LINDA: ei-bi-si sangsaui rinda-imnida. gidarisige haeseo jeongmal jeosonghamnida.
3. sipbun jeongdo neujeul geot gasseumnida.
4. KIM: ne, algesseumnida. gidarigo iggesseumdani. robi-e dochakasimyeon jeonhwa jeonhwa juseyo.
5. LINDA: gamsahamnida. geumbang beopgesseumnida.

ENGLISH

1. KIM: Yes, this is Hanguk Trading Company.

CONT'D OVER

2. LINDA: I'm Linda Baker of ABC Corporation. I'm sorry for making you wait.

3. I'll be about 10 minutes late.

4. KIM: Okay, I understand. I'll wait for you. Please call me when you arrive at the lobby.

5. LINDA: Thank you. I'll see you there soon.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
기다리게 하다	gidarige hada	to make someone wait	phrase
정말	jeongmal	really	adverb
죄송합니다	joesonghamnida	I'm sorry (polite)	expression
정도	jeongdo	about, approximately	
같다	gatda	to be like	
늦다	neutta	to be late	verb
로비	robi	lobby	noun
전화 주다	jeonhwa huda	to give a call	phrase
금방	geumbang	soon, shortly	adverb
뵙다	beopda	to see, to meet (humble)	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

기다리게 하지 마세요. gidarige haji maseyo. "Don't make it wait."	정말 미안하지만 오늘 밤에는 외출할 수 없어. jeongmal mianhajiman oneul bameneun oechulhal su eopseo. "We are really sorry, but you cannot go out tonight."
정말 그가 그런 말을 했어? jeongmal geuga geureon mareul haeseo? "He really said that?"	개들은 정말 단순해요. gaedeureun jeongmal dansunhaeyo. "Dogs are really simple."
죄송합니다. 지금 수업 중이에요. joesonghamnida. jigeum sueop jungieyo. "Sorry, I'm in a class now."	시간이 얼마 정도 필요하세요? sigan-i eolma jeongdo piryohaseyo? "About how much time do you need?"
골프는 너무 비싸요. golpeuneun neomu bissayo. "Golf is too expensive."	늦어서 미안해요! neujeoseo mianhaeyo! "Sorry for being late!"
다행히 안 늦었어요. dahaenghi an neujeosseoyo. "Luckily, I wasn't late."	로비에서 기다려주세요. robieseo gidaryeojuseyo. "Please wait for me at the lobby."
내일 오전에 전화 주세요. naeil ojeone jeonhwa juseyo. "Please give me a call tomorrow morning."	금방 돌아올게요. geumbang doraolkkeyo. "I should be back soon."
내일 뵙겠습니다. naeil boepgetseumnida. "I'll see you tomorrow."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

로비 (*robi*) "lobby."

This word is used a quite often in business situations. When you visit someone else's company, you'll be asked to call the person when you arrive at the lobby.

For example:

1. 로비에 도착하시면 전화 *주세요*.
   robi-e dochakasimyeon jeonhwa juseyo.
   "Please call me when you arrive at the lobby."

2. 로비에서 기다리고 *있겠습니다*.
   robi-eseo gidarigo itgesseumnida.
   "I'll wait for you in the lobby."

전화주다 (*jeonhwajuda*) "to give a call."

When you ask someone to call you, you can say 전화 주세요 (*jeonhwa juseyo*.) which literally means "Please give me a call." The common phrase is 전화 하다 (*jeonhwa hada*) as in 전화 해 주세요 (*jeonhwa hae juseyo*.) It literally means "Please do a call" but it sounds a bit strong and direct. So for a business situation, you can say 전화 주세요 (*jeonhwa juseyo*) as it sounds softer and less direct.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How to Apologize in a Business setting, Such as When You Are Late for an Appointment or When You Make a Mistake
기다리시게 해서 정말 죄송합니다.
gidarisige haeseo jeongmal jeosonghamnida.
"I'm very sorry for making you wait."

You might be late for a meeting with your client due to a train delay or a sudden accident. In that case, it's good manners to call her or him to apologize for being late, and tell them how late you will be. You are going to learn how to say that in Korean.

1. 기다리시게 해서 정말 죄송합니다. (*gidarisige haeseo jeongmal jeosonghamnida.*)

This means "I'm very sorry for making you wait."

As we learned in the previous lesson, it uses the pattern [something something]+어서 죄송합니다. (*eoseo jeosonghamnida*.)

Linda used the honorific verb 기다리시다 (*gidarisida*) as in 기다리시게 해서 (*gidarisige haeseo*.) 기다리다 (*gidarida*) is the verb meaning "to wait" and by adding 시 (*si*) after the verb-stem 기다리 (*giradi-*) as in 기다리시다 (*giradisida*), you can make an honorific verb.

It's better to use the honorific verb, especially when you apologize for something. If you say 기다리게 해서 죄송합니다 (*giradige haeseo jeosonghamnida*) using the regular verb 기다리다 (*gidarida*), it sounds okay, but not as polite as 기다리시게 해서 죄송합니다 (*gidarisige haeseo jeosonghamnida*) using the horrific verb.

You can add the adverb 정말 as in 정말 죄송합니다 to mean "I'm very sorry."

1. 기다리시게 해서 정말 *죄송합니다*.
   gidarisige haeseo jeongmal jeosonghamnida.
   "I'm very sorry for making you wait."

2. 10분 정도 늦을 것 같습니다. (*sip bun jeongdo neujeul geot gasseumnida*.)

This means "I'll be about ten minutes late. 10분 (*sipbun*) means "10 minutes," and 정도 (*jeongdo*) means "about." So 10분 정도 (*sip bun jeongdo*) means "about ten minutes."

Then we have the verb 늦다 (*neutta*) meaning "to be late" first, and have 을 것 같습니다 (*eul geot gasseumnida*) meaning "it seems to be" to the verb stem. By using 을 것 같습니다 (*eul geot gasseumnida*), you can make your sentence a bit indirect, and therefore more polite.

늦 (Verb-stem) + 을 것 같습니다.
neut + eul geot gasseumnida.
"late" + "it seems to be."

VS

비가 오 (Verb-stem) + ㄹ 것 같습니다.

biga o + l geot gasseumnida.
"rainy" + "it seems to be."

3. 금방 뵙겠습니다 (*guembang beopgeseeumnida.*)

This means "I'll see you there soon." When you hang up the phone, you can use this expression instead of saying 안녕히 계세요 (*annyeonghi gyeseoyo*) meaning "Bye." Make sure to hang up the phone after the other person when they of a higher status than you or older than you.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Calling Clients

In some cases, you might call your clients directly on their cell phones, as some people give their cell phone numbers on their business cards. There are also some companies which provide their workers with company cell phones so that they can use them at work. In that case, they will have their personal and work cell phones listed separately. They will be listed as 업무용 전화 (*eopmuyong jeonhwa*), a cell phone for work, and 개인용 전화 (*gaeinyong jeonhwa*) one for private use. The corporate cell phone is called 법인폰 (*beobinpon.*)

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #18 Arriving for an Appointment

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2 English
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#18

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. RECEPTIONIST: 무엇을 도와드릴까요?

2. LINDA: ABC사의 린다 베이커라고 합니다.

3. 영업팀의 김학수 과장님을 3시에 뵙기로 했는데요. 전화를 안 받으셔서요.

4. RECEPTIONIST: 네, 잠시만 기다려주세요.

ROMANIZATION

1. RECEPTIONIST: muwoseul dowadeurilkkayo?

2. LINDA: ei-bi-si-saui rinda beikeorago hamnida.

3. yeongeoptimui gimhaksu gwajangnimeul se-si-e beopgiro haenneundeyo. jeonhwareul an badeusyeoseoyo.

4. RECEPTIONIST: ne, jamsiman gidaryeojuseyo.

ENGLISH

1. RECEPTIONIST: May I help you?

2. LINDA: I'm Linda Baker from ABC corporation.

3. I have an appointment with the department manager Kim Haksu from the Sales team at 3.00pm. He is not answering his phone.

CONT'D OVER

4. RECEPTIONIST: I see. Please wait a moment.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
무엇	mueot	what	noun
을	eul	object marking particle	particle
도와드리다	dowa-deurida	to give help (honorific)	verb
영업	yeongeop	sales	noun
팀	tim	team	noun
뵙다	beopda	to see, to meet (humble)	verb
잠시만 기다려주세요.	jamsiman gidaryeojuseyo.	Wait a moment please.	
시	si	o'clock	
에	e	at, in, on (place marking particle)	preposition

SAMPLE SENTENCES

무엇에 대해 이야기하는 거야? mueose daehae iyagihaneun geoya? "What are you talking about?"	지갑에 무엇이 들어있어요? jigabe mueosi deureoisseoyo? "What's in your wallet?"

길에서 돈을 주웠어요. Gireseo doneul juwotsseoyo. "I picked up some money on the street."	선생님, 제가 도와드릴게요. seonsaeng-nim, jega dowa-deurilkkeyo. "Teacher, I'll help you."
이번달 영업성과는 사상 최대치를 기록했다. The sales performance this month was a record high.	그 선수는 그 팀을 내년에 그만둘 거야. geu seonsuneun geu timeul laenyeone geumandul geoya. "The player will quit the team next year."
우리 팀이 결승에 진출했어요. uri timi gyeolsseunge jinchulhaesseoyo. "Our team made it to the final round."	우리 팀이 이겼어요! uri timi igyeosseoyo! "Our team won!"
내일 뵙겠습니다. naeil boepgetseumnida. "I'll see you tomorrow."	앤드류, 잠시만 기다려 줄 수 있어요? aendeuryu, jamsiman gidaryeo jul su iseoyo? "Andrew, could you wait a moment, please?"
네 친구들은 7시에 왔다. ne chingudeureun 7sie watda. "Your friends came at 7 o'clock."	국 그릇은 오른쪽에 놓으세요. guk geureuseun oreunjjoge no-heu-seyo. "Please put the soup bowl on the right side."
저는 나중에 산골에 살고 싶어요. jeo-neun najung-e sangol-e salgo sipeoyo. "I want to live in a mountain village later in life."	지금 학교에 있어요? Jigeum hakgyoe isseoyo? "Are you at school now?"

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

무엇을 도와드릴까요? (*mueoseul dowadeurilkkayo?)* "May I help you?" or literally "What can I help you?"

This literally means "what's the purpose of your visit?" It's a polite way to ask the purpose of your visit so that they can assist you better. With the same meaning, you'll hear the expression 어떻게 오셨어요? (*eotteoke osyeosseoyo?)* too.

영업팀 (*yeongeoptim*) "Sales team," "sales department"

This has two nouns in it; 영업 (*yeongeop*, "sales") and 팀 (*tim*, "team") Recently, more and more companies are using the English term "team" in their department name. For example:

1. 마케팅팀
   maketing-tim
   "Marketing Team"

2. 총무팀
   chongmu-tim
   "General affairs team"

3. *인사팀*
   insa-tim
   "human resources team."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Explaining How to Tell a Receptionist About Your Appointment
영업팀의 김학수 과장님을 3시에 뵙기로 했는데요.
yeongeoptim-ui gimhaksu gwajangnimeul se-si-e beopgiro hanneundeyo.
"I have an appointment with the department manager Kim Haksu from the Sales team at 3:00pm."

When you visit another company, you will go to the reception desk first, give your company and your own name, and tell them about your appointment. If they don't have a reception desk, you need to find someone from the company and tell them so that they can get you the person you have an appointment with.

1. ABC사의 린다 베이커라고 합니다. *(eibisi-saui rinda beikeorago hamnida.)* "I'm Linda Baker from ABC corporation."

As you learned in Lesson 13, when you introduce yourself in business settings, you need to give your company name and your own name with this pattern.

Formation:

[Company name] 의 [Your full name] 라고 합니다.
[Company name] ui [Your full name] rago hamnida.

For example:

1. ABC사의 김정은이라고 *합니다*.
   ei-bi-si sa-ui gimjeongeun-irago hamnida.
   "I'm Kim Jeongeun from ABC corporation."

2. 영업팀의 김학수 과장님을 3시에 뵙기로 했는데요. *(yeongeoptim-ui gimhaksu gwajangnimeul se-si-e beopgiro hanneundeyo.)* "I have an appointment with the department manager Kim Haksu from the Sales team at 3:00pm."

영업팀 (*yeongeop-tim*, "Sales team")
의 (*ui*, "of," particle that indicates possession, similar to the 'apostrophe s' in English)
김학수 과장님 (*gim-haksu gwajang-nim* "The full name and the job title of your client.")
을 (*eul*, "an object marking particle")
3시 (*se-si*, "3 o'clock.")
에 (*e*, "at")
뵙기로 했는데요. (*beopgiro hanneundeyo.*"I've planned to see."

The expression 뵙기로 하다 (*beopgiro hada*) has the humble verb 뵙다 meaning "to see" And the phrase -기로 하다 means "be planned to do something." When you have an appointment to see someone, you can use 뵙기로 하다 (*beopgiro hada*) to mean "I will see" or "I have an appointment."

List of common team/division names:

Korean	English
총무팀 *chongmu-tim*	"General Affairs Team/Division"
인사팀 *insa-tim*	"Human Resources Team/Division"
경리팀 *gyeongri-tim*	"General Accounting Team/Division"
개발팀 *gaebal-tim*	"Development Team/Division"
영업팀 *yeongeop-tim*	"Sales Team/Division"
법무팀 *beopmu-tim*	"Legal Affairs Team/Division"
마케팅팀 *maketing-tim*	"Marketing Team/Division"

* Note that each company has its own department names and organization.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Company Reception Desks

When you visit a company, you first go to its 안내데스크 (*annae-deseukeu*) meaning "reception desk." Big companies usually have a receptionist at the entrance. However, when you visit some smaller companies that don't have a reception desk, you can call the client directly on their work phone number, or cell phone. Or if you have already met your client or decided to call each other directly when you arrive, you can call your client's phone too.

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #19 Talking About Location

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. RECEPTIONIST: 오래 기다리셨습니다. 영업팀은 3층에 있습니다.
2. 엘리베이터를 타고 3층으로 올라가시면 됩니다.
3. LINDA: 네 알겠습니다. 죄송하지만, 엘리베이터는 어디에 있나요?
4. RECEPTIONIST: 저 쪽에 있습니다. 직접 안내해 드릴게요.

ROMANIZATION

1. RECEPTIONIST: orae gidarisyeosseumnida. yeongeoptimeun sam-cheung-e isseumnida.
2. ellibeiteoreul tago sam-cheung-euro ollagasimyeon deomnida.
3. LINDA: ne algesseumnida. jeosonghajiman, ellibeiteoneun eodie innayo?
4. RECEPTIONIST: jeo jjoge isseumnida. jikjeop annae-hae deurilkkeyo.

ENGLISH

1. RECEPTIONIST: Thank you for waiting. The sales team is on the third floor.
2. Please take the elevator to the third floor.
3. LINDA: Okay, thank you. Excuse me, but where is the elevator?
4. RECEPTIONIST: The elevator is over there. I'll guide you there in person.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
오래	orae	for a long time, a long time	
기다리다	gidarida	to wait	verb
층	cheung	counter for the number of floors	
엘리베이터	ellibeiteo	elevator	noun
타다	tada	to ride, to take (transportation)	verb
저쪽	jeojjok	over there	noun
직접	jikjeop	directly, personally	adverb
올라가다	ollagada	to go up, to climb	verb
어디	eodi	where	adverb
안내	annae	guidance, guide	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

오래 기다렸어? orae gidaryeotsseo? "Did you wait for long?"	청구서 이틀만 더 기다려주실 수 있을까요? 거의 다 준비되어 갑니다. cheongguseo iteulman deo gidaryeojusil su iseulkkayo? geoui da junbidoeeo gamnida. "Can you wait two more days for your invoice? I almost have it ready (for you)."
나는 몇 시간씩 너 기다리는 거 싫어! naneun myeot siganssik neo gidarineun geo sireo! "I hate waiting for you for hours!"	나는 기다리는 것을 좋아하지 않는다. naneun gidarineun geoseul joahaji anneunda. "I don't like waiting."

기다리지 말고 먼저 가세요. Gidariji malgo meonjeo gaseyo. "Don't wait for me. Please go first."	영화관은 칠 층에 있습니다. yeonghwagwaneun chil cheunge itseumnida. "The cinema is on the 7th floor."
엘리베이터가 고장나서 계단을 사용해야 합니다. ellibeiteoga gojangnaseo gyedaneul sayonghaeya hamnida. "The elevator is broken, so you must use the stairs."	어제 엘리베이터에 갇혔어요. eoje ellibe-i-teo-e gachyeosseoyo. "I got stuck in the elevator yesterday."
승합차이니까 8명까지 탈 수 있어요. Seunghapchainikka yeodeolmyeongkkaji tal ssu isseoyo. "Since it's a van, up to eight people can ride it."	도서관은 저쪽이에요. doseogwaneun jeojjogieyo. "The library is over there."
저쪽에 은행이 있어요. jeo jjok-e eunhaeng-i isseoyo. "There's a bank over there."	그 광경을 제가 직접 목격했어요. geu gwanggyeong-eul jega jikjeob mokgyeokhaesseoyo. "I saw the scene with my own eyes."
캥거루를 직접 보고 싶어요. kanggeoru-reul jikjeop bogo sipeoyo. "I want to see a kangaroo myself."	더 이상 올라가기가 힘들어요. deo isang ollagagiga himdeuleoyo. "It's too difficult to go up any further."
내일 저녁에 어디 갈거야? naeil jeonyeoge eodi galgeoya? "Where are you going tomorrow night?"	지금 어디 가세요? jigeum eodi gaseyo? "Where are you going now?"
한국에 오면 안내해 줄게요. "I will show you around if you come to Korea."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

오래 기다리셨습니다. (*orae gidarisyeosseumnida*)

This means "Thank you for waiting" or "I'm sorry that I kept you waiting." It starts with the adverb 오래 (*orae*) meaning "for a long time." Then, we have 기다리셨습니다. (*gidarisyeosseumnida*) It's the honorific expression that literally means "You waited." For example: you can find the verb in 사장님께서 밖에서 기다리셨습니다. (*sarang-nim-kkeoseo bakgeseo gidarisyeosseumnida*) which means "The CEO waited outside." But when it's used with the adverb 오래 (*orae*) as in 오래 기다리셨습니다, (*orae gidarisyeosseumnida*) it means "thank you for waiting."Note that it's not the statement that says "You waited for a long time." Or sometimes, you might hear 기다려주셔서 감사합니다. (*gidaryejusyeoseo gamsahamnida*) which means "Thank you for waiting." literally. Between friends, you can say 기다려줘서 고마워 (*gidaryeojwoseo gomawo.*)

저 쪽 (*jeo jjok*)

It means "over there." 저 (*jeo*) means "over there" and 쪽 (*jjok*) means "side." You'll hear this when someone gives you directions. Imagine you're walking down the street, and a stranger asks you where a restroom is. You want to say there's a restroom over there...You'll say 저 쪽에 있어요. *(jeo jjoge isseoyo*) or 화장실은 저 쪽에 있습니다 (*hwajangsireun jeo jjoge isseumnida.)* which means "It's over there," and "there's a restroom over there" respectively.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How to Ask and Say Where Something Is

영업팀은 3층에 있습니다.

yeongeoptimeun sam-cheung-e isseumnida.

"The sales team is on the third floor."

In this lesson you'll learn how to ask and explain where something is. When you visit a company with multiple floors, the receptionist will tell you which floor to go to. You need to understand the directions and know how to ask where something is, such as the elevator and the staircase in case you cannot find them.

1. 영업팀은 3층에 있습니다. *(yeongeoptimeun sam-cheung-e isseumnida.)*

Formation:

[Thing]은/는[place]에 있습니다.
[Thing]eun/neun [place]e isseumnida.
"[Thing] is at [place]."

For example:

1. 인사팀은 5층에 *있습니다*.
   isatimeun o-cheung-e isseumnida.
   "The human resources department is on the fifth floor."

How to count floors of buildings in Korean:

Counter	[number]*층* [number]-*cheung*
"which floor?"	*몇 층* *myeot cheung*
1	*일층* *il-cheung*
2	*이층* *i-cheung*
3	*삼층* *sam-cheung*
4	*사층* *sa-cheung*
5	*오층* *o-cheung*

6	*육층* *yuk-cheung*
7	*칠층* *chil-cheung*
8	*팔층* *pal-cheung*
9	*구층* *gu-cheung*
10	*십층* *sip-cheung*
Basement first floor	*지하 일층* *jiha il-cheung*

2. 죄송하지만, 엘리베이터는 어디에 있나요? (*jeosonghajiman, ellibeiteoneun eodi-e innayo?)*
"Excuse me but where is the elevator?"

The sentence pattern to ask "where is A" is [A] 은/는 어디에 있나요? *([A] eun/enun eodi-e innayo?*) When you ask where the elevator is, you start by saying "elevator," 엘리베이터 (*ellibeiteo*) and a topic marking particle, 은 (*eun*) or 는 (*neun*) then the question word for "where," 어디에" and add a copula and a question marking particle, 있나요? (*innayo*?) Altogether we get, 엘리베이터는 어디에 있나요? (*ellibeiteoneun eodi-e innayo?)* "Where is the elevator?"

When you want to ask which floor something is on you just need to replace 어디 (*eodi*) with the question for "which floor," 몇 층 (*myeot cheung*) So to ask which floor the sales division is on, you would say,영업팀은 몇 층에 있나요? (*yeongeoptimeun myeot cheung-e innayo?* meaning "Which floor is the sales team?")

For example:

1. 화장실은 어디에 *있나요*?
   hwajangsireun eodi-e innayo?
   "Where is the restroom?"

2. 화장실은 3층에 있습니다.
   hwajangsireun sam-cheung-e isseumnida.
   "The restroom is on the third floor."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Elevators in South Korea

When you visit a very tall office building, you might find a couple of elevators. One might go only to lower levels and will be called 저층용 엘리베이터 (jeoehungyong ellibeiteo) and the other might go to the higher levels and be called 고층용 엘리베이터 (*gocheungyong ellibeiteo.*) If there's no sign, the elevator should stop on every floor.

Make sure to check the signs on the elevator and take the one that goes to the floor you are going to.

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #20 Talking About Vacation Plans

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. LINDA: 요즘 어떻게 지내요?
2. LEE: 뭐 그냥 그렇죠.
3. LINDA: 이번 연말에 어디 가세요?
4. LEE: 스키장에 가요.
5. LINDA: 좋겠어요.
6. LEE: 린다 씨는요?
7. LINDA: 저는 부모님을 만나러 미국에 다녀오려고요.

ROMANIZATION

1. LINDA: yeojeum eotteoke jinaeyo?
2. LEE: mwo geunyang geureochyo.
3. LINDA: ibeon yeonmare eodi gaseyo?
4. LEE: seukijang-e gayo.
5. LINDA: jeokeseoyo.
6. LEE: rinda ssineunyo?
7. LINDA: jeoneun bumonimeul mannareo miguge danyeo-oryeo-goyo.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. LINDA: How are you these days?

2. LEE: It's just as usual.

3. LINDA: Where are you going for the year-end season?

4. LEE: I'm going to go skiing.

5. LINDA: Sounds good.

6. LEE: How about you, Linda?

7. LINDA: I'm going back to the States to see my parents.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
요즘	yojeum	these days, recently	
어떻게	eotteoke	how, in what way	interrogative, adverb
지내다	jinaeda	to spend (time), to get along	verb
그냥	geunyang	just	
그렇다	geureota	to be so	phrase
부모님	bumonim	parents	noun
미국	miguk	the U.S.A., America	noun
연말	yeonmal	year-end	
스키장	sikijang	ski resort	noun

만나다	mannada	to meet	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

어떻게 지내요? eotteoke jinaeyo? "How is it going?"	주말은 주로 어떻게 보내세요? jumareun juro eotteoke bonaeseyo? "How do you usually spend your weekends?"
오랜만이에요. 잘 지내셨어요? oraenmanieyo. jal jinaesyeosseoyo? "It's been a long time. Have you been good?"	그냥 가자. geunyang gaja. "Let's just go."
그냥 다 버려. geunyang da beoryeo. "Just throw away everything."	원래 그렇게 조용해요? wollae gereoke joyonghaeyo? "Are you always that quiet?"
그렇지. 그렇게 해야 해. geureochi. geureoke haeya hae. “Right, that's the way you should do it.”	저 사람은 미국 사람입니다. Jeo sarameun miguk ssaramimnida. "That person is American."
어디 스키장이 가장 좋아요? eodi ski-jang-i gajang joayo? "Which ski resort is the best?"	우리 그 역에서 만나면 돼. uri geu yeogeseo mannamyeon dwae. "We can meet at the station."
네 부모님을 만나고 싶어. ne bumonimeul mannago sipeo. "I would love to meet your parents."	밤 열시에 역 앞에서 만나자. bam yeolsie yeo gapeseo mannaja. "I will meet you at 10 PM in front of the station."
지난번에 우리 한국에서 만났어. jinanbeone uri hangugeseo mannasseo "Last time, we met in Korea."	세 시에 만나자! se sie mannaja! "Let's meet at three o'clock!"

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

요즘 어떻게 지내요? (*yeojeum eotteoke jinaeyo?)*

This expression means "How have you been?" It's a common phrase to use when you see someone after a long time.

For example:

1. 요즘 어떻게 지내요? (formal) or 요즘 어떻게 지내세요? (more formal)
   yeojeum eotteoke jinaeyo? yeojeum eotteoke jinaeseyo
   "How have you been doing?"

요 즘 (*yojeum*) is the adverb meaning "recently," 어떻게 (*eoteoke*) is for "how" and 지내세요 (*jinaeseyo*) originates from the verb 지내다 (*jinaeda*) meaning "to stay." So its literal translation is "recently how do you spend?"

좋겠어요. (*jokesseoyo*) "That sounds good."

This comes from the adjective 좋다 (*jota*) meaning "good" and 겠어요 (*gesseoyo*) means "It seems to be" as per your guess. So 좋겠어요 (*jokesseoyo*) means something like "I guess that should be good." When you hear someone's plan and they sound exciting, you can simply say 좋겠어요 (*jokesseoyo*) or you can say 부럽네요 (*bureopneyo*) to mean "I envy you" directly. Between friends, you can say 좋겠다. (*joketta*) to say "Sounds good."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking Your Co-workers Whether They Will Be Going Somewhere for the Holidays
이번 연말에 어디 가세요?
ibeon yeonmare eodi gaseyo?
"Where are you going for the year-end season?"

In this lesson you'll learn how to ask whether your co-workers will be going somewhere for the holidays. People often talk about their holiday plans before a big holiday season, such as

New Year's holiday, Thanksgiving day season and so on. You can use the expression even when you ask about weekend plans.

1. 이번 연말에 어디 가세요? (*ibeon yeonmare eodi gaseyo*?)

이번 (*ibeon*) "this"
연말 (*yeonmal*) "year-end," "year-end season"
에 (*e*) time-marking particle
어디 (*eodi*) "somewhere"
가세요? (*gaseyo*?) "are you going to"

This expression literally means "as for the year-end, to somewhere, are you going?," and of course it means "Are you going somewhere for the year-end season?"

Formation:

[Name of the holiday] + 에 어디 가세요?
[Name of the holiday] + e eodi gaseyo?
"Are you going somewhere for [Name of the holiday]?"

For example:

1. 추석연휴에 어디 *가세요*?
   chuseokyeohyu-e eodi gaseyo?
   "Are you going somewhere for the Thanksgiving Day season?"

2. 주말에 어디 *가세요*?
   jumare eodi gaseyo?
   "Are you going somewhere for the weekend?"

2. 스키장에 가요. *(seukijang-e gayo.)*

스키 (*seuki*) "ski"
장 (*jang*) "a place"
에 (*e*) location marking particle
가요 (*gayo*) "I'm going"

Formation:

[Place name] 에 가요
[Place name] e gayo.
"I'm going to [Place name]

[Place name] 에 가려고요
[Place name] e garyegoyo.
"I'm planning to go to [Place name]."

For example:

1. 수영장에 *가요*.
   suyeongjang-e gayo.
   "I'm going to a swimming pool."

2. 수영장에 *가려고요*.
   suyeongjang-e garyeogoyo.
   "I'm planning to go to a swimming pool."

If you want to add the purpose of the visit, you can use the particle 러 (*reo*) which indicates the purpose of an action as in 부모님을 만나러 (*bumonimeul mannareo*) which means "to see the parents." By adding the particle 러 (*reo*) to the verb-stem, you can specify why you are doing something.

Formation:

[Verb-stem] + 러 가려고요.
[Verb-stem] + reo garyeogoyo.
"I'm planning to go to do [Verb.]"

For example:

1. 일출을 보- + 러 *가려고요*.
   ilchureul bo- + reo garyeogoyo.
   "I'm going to go to see the sunrise."

2. 일출을 보- + 러 동해에 *가려고요*.
   ilchureul bo- + reo donghae-e garyeogoyo.
   "I'm going to the East Sea to see the sunrise."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Year-End Season in South Korea

There's actually no year-end holiday season in Korea. Some employees use their paid holidays to make a long holiday, But still many people take a trip in Korea around the season. There are a number of ski resorts in the Gwangwon province, and it takes only a few hours by bus or train from Seoul to get there. So some people take a short tip there with their family.

Some take a trip abroad as well. Osaka and Fukuoka in Japan are the most popular tourist destinations around the year-end season because it only takes about 1.5 hours to fly there from Seoul.

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #21
Taking Souvenirs to Your Office

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#21

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. LINDA: 이거, 제주도 기념품이에요.
2. 여기요. 다 같이 드세요.
3. CHOI: 고마워요! 제주도, 좋았겠어요. 어땠어요?
4. LINDA: 바다가 정말 아름다웠어요.

ROMANIZATION

1. LINDA: igeo, jejudo ginyeompumieyo.
2. yeogiyo. da gachi deuseyo.
3. CHOI: gomawoyo! jejudo, joatgesseoyo. eottaesseoyo?
4. LINDA: badaga jeongmal areumdawosseoyo.

ENGLISH

1. LINDA: This is a souvenir from Jeju Island.
2. Here it is. Please have this with everyone else.
3. CHOI: Thank you. Jeju Island must have been good. How was it?
4. LINDA: The sea was so beautiful.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
이거	igeo	this (spoken)	noun
제주도	jejudo	Jeju Island	
기념품	ginyeompum	souvenir	noun
여기	yeogi	here, this place	noun
다 같이	da gachi	all together, with everyone	phrase
들다	deulda	to eat (honorific)	Verb (Honorific)
좋았겠어요	joatgesseoyo	that must be good	expression
어땠어요?	eottaesseoyo?	how was (something)?	expression
바다	bada	ocean, sea	noun
아름답다	areumdapda	beautiful	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

이거 주세요. igeo juseyo. "I'll take this, please."	한국에서 가장 인기 있는 신혼여행 장소는 제주도입니다. hangugeseo gajang ingi inneun sinhonnyeohaeng jangsoneun jejudoimnida. "A favorite honeymoon spot in South Korea is Jeju Island."
2박 3일동안 제주도로 여행갈 거예요. ibak sam-il-dong-an jejudo-ro yeohaenggal geoyeyo. "I'm going to go on a trip to Jeju Island for three days."	기념품을 사는 것은 귀찮은 일이다. ginyeompumeul saneun geoseun gwichaneun irida. "Buying souvenirs is such a hassle."

기념품을 보내주지 않으면 내 친구들은 화낼 거야. ginyeompumeul bonaejuji aneumyeon nae chingudeureun hwanael geoya. "My friends will get angry if I don't send them some souvenirs."	기념품은 필요 없어. 그냥 현금으로 줘. "I don't need souvenirs. Just give me cash."
나 여기 있어. Na yeogi isseo. "I'm over here."	다 같이 오세요. da gachi oseyo. "Please come with everyone."
천천히 드세요. cheoncheonhi deuseyo. "Please eat at your own pace."	보고서는 어땠어요? bogoseoneun eottaesseoyo? How was the report?
스트레스 받을 때는 바다로 드라이브 가고 싶어요. seuteureseu badeul tteneun badaro deuraibeu gago sipeoyo. "When I get stressed out, I feel like going on a drive to the sea."	정말 그야말로 아름다운 풍경이었어요. jeongmal geuyamallo areumdaun punggyeong-ieosseoyo. "It was beautiful scenery indeed."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

다 같이 (*da gachi*) "all together"

다 (*da*) means "all," and 같이 (*gachi*) means "together." As a set, you can use 다 같이 (*da gachi*) to mean "all together." In the dialogue, Linda said 다 같이 드세요 (*da gachi deuseyo*) meaning "please eat it with everyone" or literally "please eat with all together." Here, the verb 드세요 (*deuseyo*) means "please eat" and it's a polite expression. It used the honorific verb 들다 (*deulda*) which means "to eat."

For example:

1. 다 같이 *갈까요*?
   da gachi galkkayo?
   "Shall we all go together?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Making Small Talk When You Give Souvenirs to Your Coworkers

이거, 제주도 기념품이에요.
igeo, jejudo ginyeompumieyo.
"This is a souvenir from Jeju Island."

When you give someone a souvenir, it's good to say where you got it from. If it's for sharing, it's also nice to say "please eat it with everyone" even if you know he or she will do so. We'll have a look at other useful expressions for when you give souvenirs to someone.

1. 이거, 제주도 기념품이에요. (*igeo, jejudo ginyeompumieyo.*)

This sentence means "This is a souvenir from Jeju Island."
이 거 (*igeo*) is the pronoun meaning "this" and 제주도 (*jejudo*) is the name of a place, Jeju Island, which is one of the best tourist spots in South Korea. Then, we have the word 기념품 (*ginyeompum*) meaning "souvenir" and the sentence-ending particle 이에요 (*ieyo*) which means "to be."

Notice that the particle, 의 (*ui*) meaning "of," is omitted in the dialogues. You can say 제주도의 기념품 (*jejudo-ui ginyeompum*) to mean "souvenir of Jeju Island," but it doesn't sound natural in Korean. So in the dialogue, Linda dropped the particle 의 (*ui*) and just said 제주도 기념품 (*jejudo ginyeompum.*)

When you explain where your souvenir is from, you can just say the place you visited instead of Jeju Island.

[Formation 1]

이거, [Place name] 기념품이에요.
igeo, [Place name] ginyeompumieyo.
"This is the souvenir from [Place name]."

For example:

1. 이거 뉴욕 *기념품이에요*.
   igeo nyuyok ginyeompumieyo.
   "This is a souvenir from New York."

[Formation 2]
이거, [Place name]에서 산 기념품이에요.
igeo, [Place name]eseo san ginyeompumieyo.
"This is the souvenir that I bought in [Place name]."

For example:

1. 이거 뉴욕에서 산 *기념품이에요*.
   igeo nyuyogeseo san ginyeompumieyo.
   "This is the souvenir that I bought in New York."

Here, you can add the particle 에서 (*eseo*) meaning "from" and the conjugated verb 산 (*san*) meaning "to be bought."

Instead of the word 기념품 (*ginyeompum*), you also use the word 특산품 (*teuksanpum*) which means "specialty."

For example:

1. 이거 제주도 *특산품이에요*.
   igeo jejudo teuksanpumieyo.
   "This is a specialty from Jeju-island."

2. 여기요. 다 같이 드세요. *(yeogiyo. da gachi deuseyo.)*

This sentence means "please share it with everyone" or literally "please eat it with everyone."

If a souvenir is for sharing, it's good to say "please eat it with everyone" when giving it to them, even if you know the person will share it.

Kyejin: In Korean culture, being humble is very important and considered to be good manners. So when we give something to someone, you can add the phrase 작은 거지만 (*jageungeojiman*) meaning "it's just a little thing" or "it's not much, though."

작은 (*jageun*) means "small," 거 (*geo*) means "a thing" and 지만 (*jiman*) is the particle meaning "although." All together, 작은 거지만 (*jageun geojiman*) literally means "although it's a small thing." You can add this phrase at the beginning of the sentence to be humble.

For example:

1. 작은 거지만 다 같이 *드세요*.
   jageun geojiman da gachi deuseyo.
   "It's not much, but please eat it with everyone."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

South Korean Souvenirs

Giving souvenirs or 기념품 (*ginyeompum*) is pretty common in South Korea. It's not something you have to do, though. Most of the time, these souvenirs take the form of snacks, sweets, or drinks—you might think of them as 'food souvenirs'—that are specific to an area in South Korea and are branded that way. For example, when someone comes back after a trip to Jeju Island, that person will probably bring a box of 오렌지맛 초콜렛 (*orenjimat chokollet*, "orange-flavored chocolates") or 차 (*cha*, "teas") as a souvenir because these are popular on Jeju Island. When you go on a trip for either business or pleasure, it's a good idea to buy some little snacks for people in the office. It's not only a good communication tool, but also a conversation starter with coworkers about your trip.

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Business Korean for Beginners S1 #22 Talking About Your Hobbies

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#22

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. CHOI: 제주도 사진 좀 보여주세요.
2. LINDA: 물론이죠. 사진 정말 많이 찍었어요. 사진 촬영이 취미에요.
3. CHOI: 아 그래요? 저도 사진 찍는 걸 정말 좋아해요.
4. 한라산 정상에서 찍은 사진도 있어요?
5. LINDA: 아뇨. 날씨가 안 좋아서 한라산에는 못 올라갔어요.

ROMANIZATION

1. CHOI: jejudo sajin jom boyeojuseyo.
2. LINDA: mullonijyo. sajin jeongmal mani jjigeosseoyo. sajin chwaryeong-i chwimieyo.
3. CHOI: a geuraeyo? jeodo sajin jjikneun geol jeongmal joahaeyo.
4. hallasan jeongsangeseo jjigeun sajindo isseoyo?
5. LINDA: anyo. nalssiga an joaseo hallasaneneun mot ollagasseoyo.

ENGLISH

1. CHOI: Show me the pictures from Jeju Island.
2. LINDA: Of course. I took a lot! Taking pictures is my hobby.

CONT'D OVER

3. CHOI: Oh, is that so? I love taking pictures too.

4. Do you have pictures from the top of Mt. Halla?

5. LINDA: No. The weather was not good, so I couldn't climb Mt. Halla.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
사진	sajin	picture, photo	noun
보여주다	boyeojuda	to give a chance to see, to show	verb
물론	mullon	of course, as a matter of fact	expression
정말	jeongmal	really, for real	adverb
찍다	jjiktta	to take (photos)	verb
그래요	geuraeyo	Is that so? / That is so.	expression
한라산	hallasan	Mt. Halla	pronoun
정상	jeongsang	top, peak	noun
날씨	nalssi	weather	noun
올라가다	ollagada	to go up, to climb	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

아마 백만장 이상의 사진들이 내 컴퓨터에 있을 것이다. ama baengmanjang isangui sajindeuri nae keompyuteoe iseul geosida. "I probably have millions of pictures on my computer right now."	사진 찍자! sajin jjikjja! "Let's take a photo!"
가족 사진입니다. gajok sajinimnida. "This is a picture of my family."	가지고 있는 물건 다 보여 주세요. gajigo itneun mulgeon da boyo juseyo. "Show me all the stuff you have."
어떻게 하는지 보여 줘. eotteoke haneunji goyeojwo. "Please show me how to do it."	물론이죠. mullonijyo. "Of course."
저는 초콜렛을 정말 좋아합니다. jeoneun chokolleseul jeongmal joahamnida. "I really like chocolates."	그거 정말이야? geugeo jeongmariya? "Is that for real?"
우와! 정말 빠르다! uwa! jeongmal ppareuda! "Wow! That's so fast!"	같이 사진 찍을래? gachi sajin jjigeullae? "Do you want to take a picture together?"
그래요? 난 몰랐어요. Geuraeyo, nan mollasseoyo. "Is that so? I did not know that!"	한라산은 2007년에 유네스코의 세계자연유산으로 등재되었습니다. hallasaneun 2007nyeone yuneseukoui segyejayeonnyusaneuro deungjaedoeeotseumnida. "Mt. Halla was designated a UNESCO World Natural Heritage site in 2007."
한라산이 멋있어요. hallasani meosisseoyo. "Mt. Halla is cool."	한라산 정상에 도착했습니다. hallasan jeongsang-e dochakhasseumnida. "I arrived at the top of the Mt. Halla"

날씨가 정말 안 좋다. nalssiga jeongmal ran jota. "This weather is horrible."	날씨가 너무 추워. nalssiga neomu chuwo. "The weather is too cold."

더 이상 올라가기가 힘들어요.
deo isang ollagagiga himdeuleoyo.

"It's too difficult to go up any further."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

물론이죠. (*mullonijyo*) "Sure. Okay."

물론 (*mullon*) means "of course" and 이죠 (*ijyo*) is the copula to indicate a statement of certainty. This expression literally means "For sure" or "of course." It's often used as a reply meaning "sure" or "okay" to a request.

For example:

1. A: 죄송하지만, 사진 좀 *찍어주실래요*?
   A: jeosonghajiman, sajin jom jjigeojusillaeyo?
   A: "Excuse me. Can you please take a picture?"
   B: *물론이죠*.
   B: mullonijyo.
   B: "Sure, okay."

You can use 당연히요 (*dangyeonhiyo*) which means the same thing.

아, 그래요? (*a, geuraeyo*?) "Is that so?"

아 (*a*) means "Oh" and 그래요? (*geuraeyo*?) means "so" in English. It refers to something mentioned right before. This is used to show a supportive reaction to something that you were told.

There's another way to say "Oh, is that so?" in Korean, which is 아 정말요? (*a jeongmalyo*?) It literally means "Oh, really?" or "Oh, is that real?" You'll hear this a lot when you're talking to Korean people. It doesn't mean the other person thinks your story is not true. 아 정말요? (*a jeongmalyo*?) is just the way to say "Oh is that so?" or "Oh, I see." Don't translate it literally and think they keep saying "Oh, really?" when you hear this expression!

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How to Say What You Like in Regards to Hobbies
사진 촬영이 취미에요.
sajin chwaryeong-i chwimieyo.
"Taking pictures is my hobby."

When you talk about your holiday activities, you often talk about your hobbies. You'll learn the expressions to say what your hobby is, or what you like to do.

[Formation 1]
In order to say what you like to do, use this formation:

[something]이/가 취미에요.
[something]i/ga chwimieyo.

For example:

1. 골프가 *취미에요*.
   golpeuga chwimieyo.
   "Golfing is my hobby."

2. 독서가 *취미에요*.
   dokseoga chwimieyo.
   "My hobby is reading."

[Formation 2]

[something] 을/를 좋아해요
[something] eul/reul joahaeyo.
"I like [something.]"

To mean "I like reading," you can use another word 책 읽기 (*chaek ilkki*) which also means "reading books" as in 책 읽기를 좋아해요 (*chaek ilkkireul joahaeyo*.)

Since it's obvious that you're talking about yourself, the subject can be left out when you use this formation. So you don't have to say 저는 골프를 좋아해요 (*jeoneun golpeureul joahaeyo*), but just say 골프를 좋아해요 (*golpeureul joahaeyo*) if the other person knows it's about yourself.

[Formation 3]

[something] 을/를 정말 좋아해요
[something] eul/reul jeongmal joahaeyo.
"I love [something.]"

In this formation, you can find the adverb 정말 (*jeongmal*) meaning "really." You can substitute this adverb with 매우 (*mae-u*) or 많이 (*mani*) which means "a lot" before 좋아해요 (*joahaeyo* "I like.")

For example:

1. 스포츠를 많이 *좋아해요*.
   seupocheureul mani joahaeyo.
   "I love sports."

Extra tips:

In the dialogue, Ms. Choi said 저도 사진 찍는 걸 정말 좋아해요. (*jeodo sajin jjikneungeol jeongmal joahaeyo*) meaning "I like taking pictures too."

Instead of using one word 사진 촬영 (*sajin chwareyong*) meaning "taking a picture," she used the phrase 사진 찍는 것 (*sajin jjikneun geot*) to mean "Taking pictures."
사진 찍다 (*sajin jjikda*) is the phrase meaning "to take pictures" and by adding the word 것 (*geot*), or 거 (*geo*), you can make it into a noun. Korean people use this form much more than

using the single word when they're talking about hobbies.

For example:

골프 -→ 골프 치는 것
golpeu -→ golpeu chineun geot
"playing golf"

골프 치는 걸 정말 좋아해요.
geolpeu chineun geol jeongmal joahaeyo.
"I love playing golf."

사진 찍는 걸 정말 좋아해요.
sajin jjikneun geol jeongmal joahaeyo.
"I love taking a picture."

This sentence has 걸 (*geol*) which is is the shortened form of the noun 것 (*geot*) meaning "thing" and the object-marking particle 을 (*eul*.)

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Company Circles

In Korean companies, co-workers sometimes spend weekends together. When they have the same hobbies, they sometimes form a club inside a company, which is commonly called 사내 동아리 (*sanae dong-ari*) literally meaning "in-company circle." They then do some activities together on weekends or after work. Sports such as baseball and tennis are popular company club activities.

Useful expression:

1. 사내 *동아리*

sanae dong-ari

"in-company club activity"

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #23 Accepting an Invitation

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#23

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. CHOI: 환영회 한 다음에 2차로 노래방에 가려고 해요.
2. 같이 가지 않을래요?
3. LINDA: 당연히 가야죠.
4. CHOI: 그럼 어느 노래방으로 가는지 이메일로 보낼게요.
5. LINDA: 네. 그럼 무슨 노래 부를지 생각해볼게요.

ROMANIZATION

1. CHOI: hwanyeonghoe han daeume i-charo noraebang-e garyeogo haeyo.
2. gachi gaji aneullaeyo?
3. LINDA: dang-yeonhi gayajyo.
4. CHOI: geureom eoneu noraebang-euro ganeunji i-meilro bonaelgeyo.
5. LINDA: ne. geureom museun noraereul bureulji saeng-gakhaebolkkeyo.

ENGLISH

1. CHOI: We're going to the karaoke for a second round after the welcome party.
2. Would you like to join us?

CONT'D OVER

3. LINDA: Sure, I will join.

4. CHOI: Okay. I'll send you an email saying where we are going for karaoke.

5. LINDA: Okay. I'll think about what songs to sing.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
환영회	hwanyeong-hoe	welcoming party	
다음	daum	next, next time	adjective, noun
차	cha	round, series, cycle	noun
노래방	noraebang	karaoke (room)	
같이	gachi	together	adverb
당연히	dangyeonhi	of course, naturally	adverb
이메일	imeil	email	noun
보내다	bonaeda	to send	verb
부르다	bureuda	to call	
생각하다	saenggakhada	to think	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

환영회 때 친구 초대해도 돼요? hwanyeonghoe ttae chingu chodaehaedo dwaeyo? "Can I invite my friends to the welcoming party?"	오늘은 시간이 없으니까, 다음에 보자. oneureun sigani eopsseunikka, daeume boja. "I don't have time today, so let's meet next time."

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."
노래방에서 노래를 불렀어요. noraebangeseo noraereul bulreotseoyo. "I sang a song at the karaoke."	우리 파티에 같이 가야 해. uri patie gachi gaya hae. "We should go to the party together."
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."
당연히 사랑하지! Dangyeonhi sarang-haji! "Of course, I love you!"	너 이메일 주소 알려줄래? i meil juso alryeojulrae? "Can you tell me your e-mail address?"
운전을 할 때, 문자를 보내는 것은 위험합니다. unjeoneul hal ttae, munjareul bonaeneun geoseun wiheomhamnida. "It is dangerous to text while you drive."	잊지 말고 전화 해! itjji malgo jeonhwa hae! "Don't forget to call me!"
정답에 대해서 너무 많이 생각하지 마. jeongdabe daehaeseo neomu mani saenggakaji ma. "Do not think about the answer too much."	그들은 우리가 그들의 계획을 모르고 있다고 생각한다. geudeureun uriga geudeurui gyehoegeul moreugo itdago saenggakanda. "They think that we don't know their plans."
글쎄, 좀 더 생각해 볼게. geulsse, jom deo saengghakae bolkke. "I'm not sure. Let me think a little more."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

당연히 가야죠. (*dang-yeonhi gayajyo*) "Of course, I will join."

It literally means "Of course, I will go." When you are asked to go somewhere, for example, to karaoke after dinner with your team at the company, you can use this phrase to say you are willing to join.

At a Korean company, it's better to say "yes" when your boss asks you to join the party or karaoke, as it shows how much you value your life at the company. So even if you are not in the mood, I recommend that you say 당연히 가야죠 (*dang-yeonhi gayajyo*.)

But if you really cannot make something, for example, if you have to take care of your baby at home, you can start your excuse by saying 정말 가고 싶지만 (*jeongmal ago sipjiman*) which literally means "I really want to go, but..." This way, you can show how much you are willing to join, with the adverb 정말 (*jeongmal*) meaning "really" or "from the heart." Or you can say 다음에는 꼭 갈게요 (*daumeneun kkok galgeyo*) or 다음에는 꼭 가겠습니다. (*daumeneun kkok gagesseumnida.*) Both mean "I'll join next time" as well."

2차 (*icha*) "after party, second part of the night"

This word meaning "after-party," or "second party of the night." 이 (*i*) is the number "two" and 차 (*cha*) is a counter for sequences. So the whole phrase literally means "the secondary time" and is used for the party held after the main party.

In South Korea, it's common to hold another party after the main party, for example, to have a beer at a German-style bar, or go to karaoke.

From the dialogue:

1. 2차로 노래방에 가려고 *해요*.
   icharo noraebang-e garyeogo haeyo.
   "We're having a second round after the party."

2. 2차로 어디에 *가요*?
   icharo eodie gayo?
   "Where will we go for the after-party?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Accepting an Invitation From a Coworker
같이 가지 않을래요?
gachi gaji aneullaeyo?
"Would you like to join us?"

Your coworkers may sometimes invite you to do something with them after work. In this lesson, you'll learn how to accept an invitation and also how to invite someone to an activity. As for how to turn down an invitation, you'll learn about that in Lesson 25.

같이 가지 않을래요? (*gachi gaji aneullaeyo?*)

This sentence is an invitation; literally it means "will you come together?"

같이 (*gachi*) "together,"
가지 (*gaji*), the conjugated verb meaning "to go."
않을래요? (*aneullaeyo*?) a phrase meaning "wouldn't you?"

You can form an invitation by using a polite negative form 지 않을래요 (*ji anneullaeyo*) as in 가지 않을래요? (*gaji aneullaeyo*?) meaning "won't you do something?" or "would you like to do something?"

For example:

먹지 않을래요? (*meokji aneullaeyo*?) "wouldn't you eat?" "would you like to eat?"
...is made up of 먹/다 (*meokda*) "to eat" + 지 않을래요? *(ji aneullaeyo*?) "wouldn't you?"

만나지 않을래요? (*mannaji aneullaeyo*?) "wouldn't you meet?" "would you like to meet?"
...is made up of 만나/다 (*mannada*) "to meet" + 지 않을래요? (*ji aneullaeyo*?) "wouldn't you?"

For example:

1. 우리 집에 가지 *않을래요*?
   uri jibe gaji anneullaeyo?
   "Would you like to come to my house?"

2. 영화 보지 *않을래요*?
   yeonghwa boji anneullaeyo?
   "Would you like to see a movie?"

3. 팀 사람들이랑 영화보지 *않을래요*?
   tim saramdeurirang yeonghwa boji anneullaeyo?
   "Would you like to see a movie with the team members?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Company Parties

Korean companies often have parties when staff join or leave. Welcoming parties are called 환영회 (*hwanyoengheo*) and farewell parties are called 송별회 (*songbyeonlheo*). 2차 (*cha*), a second party, are often held after the main parties to drink more or to do some kind of activity, such as singing songs at karaoke.

Useful expressions:

1. *환영회*
   hwanyoengheo
   "welcoming party"

2. *송별회*
   songbyeonlheo
   "farewell party"

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #24 Going to Karaoke With Your Coworkers

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#24

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. LINDA: 수현 씨는 노래방에서 보통 어떤 노래를 부르세요?
2. LEE: 사실 노래는 잘 하지 못 해요.
3. 린다 씨는, 어떤 노래를 주로 부르세요?
4. LINDA: 보통 영어로 된 노래를 불러요.
5. LEE: 영어 노래는 이 책 뒤편에 있어요.
6. LINDA: 아, 감사합니다.
7. 수현 씨, 저랑 같이 노래 불러요. 이 노래 어때요? 제 18번인데..

ROMANIZATION

1. LINDA: suhyeon ssineun noraebang-eseo botong eotteon noraereul bureuseyo?
2. LEE: sasil noraeneun jal haji mot haeyo.
3. rinda ssineun, eotteon noraereul juro bureuseyo?
4. LINDA: botong yeongeo-ro deon noraereul bulleoyo.요.
5. LEE: yeongeo noraeneun i chak dwipeyone isseoyo.
6. LINDA: a, gamsahamnida.

CONT'D OVER

7. suhyeon ssi, jeorang gachi norae bulleoyo. i norae eottaeyo? je sippal beoninde..

ENGLISH

1. LINDA: Suhyeon, what do you usually sing at karaoke?
2. LEE: To be honest, I'm not a very good singer.
3. What kind of songs do you sing, Linda?
4. LINDA: I sing English songs.
5. LEE: English songs are in the back pages of this book.
6. LINDA: Oh, thank you.
7. Suhyeon, let's sing together. What about this song? It's my best song.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
18번	sippalbeon	the best song, the song someone sings very well	noun
노래방	noraebang	karaoke (room)	
보통	botong	usually	adverb

사실	sasil	fact, as a matter of fact, in fact	adverb
주로	juro	usually	
영어	yeongeo	English	noun
되다	doeda	to become	verb
책	chaek	book	noun
뒤편	dwipyeon	in the back of	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

제 18번 노래는 싸이의 강남스타일입니다. "The song that I really sing well is Psy's Gangnam Style."	노래방에서 노래를 불렀어요. noraebangeseo noraereul bulreotseoyo. "I sang a song at the karaoke."
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?"
사실 우리는 그 작업을 수행하기에 충분한 시간이 없다. sasil urineun geu jageobeul suhaenghagie chungbunhan sigani eopda. "The fact is we don't have enough time to accomplish the task."	나는 태연한 척했지만 사실은 긴장하고 있었다. Nanun Taeyeonhan chukhetjiman sasileun ginzanghago issutda. "I pretended to remain calm but was actually nervous."
사실은 어제 친구랑 부산에 놀러갔었어. sasireun eoje chingurang busane nolleogasseosseo. "In fact, I went to Busan on a trip with my friend yesterday."	주말은 주로 어떻게 보내세요? jumareun juro eotteoke bonaeseyo? "How do you usually spend your weekends?"

영어 발음이 좋아요. yeongeo bareumi joayo. "Your English pronunciation is good."	영어 몰라요. yeongeo mollayo. "I don't know English."
그들은 지난 주에 부모가 되었다. geudeureun jinan jue bumoga doeeotda. "They became parents last week."	왜 가수가 되고 싶어요? wae gasu-ga doego sipeoyo? "Why do you want to become a singer?"
선생님이 되고 싶어요. seonsaengnim-i doego sipeoyo. "I want to become a teacher."	이 책은 정말 재미있다. i chaegeun jeongmal jaemiitda. "This book is pretty funny."
서점에서 주로 어떤 책을 사요? seojeomeseo juro eotteon chaegeul sayo? "What kind of books do you usually buy at book stores?"	아이들은 차의 뒤편에서 싸우고 있다. aideureun chaui dwipyeoneseo ssaugo itda. "The kids are fighting in the back of the car."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

부를까요? (*bureulkkayo*?) "let's sing"

This expression has 을까요 (*eulkkayo*) or ㄹ까요 (*lkkayo*) meaning "shall we?" with the verb 부르다 (*bureuda*) meaning "to sing."

Verb-stem + 을까요? (*eulkkayo*?) when the verb-stem ends in a consonant
Verb-stem + ㄹ까요? (*lkkayo*?) when it ends in a vowel.

For example:

부를까요? (*bureulkkayo*?) "shall we sing?"
- 부르- (*bureu*-) "to sing" + ㄹ까요? (lkkayo?) "shall we?"
* the verb-stem ends in a vowel

먹을까요? (*meogeulkkayo*?) "shall we eat?"

- 먹을- (*meogeul-*) "to eat" + 을까요? (*eulkkayo*?) "shall we?"
* the verb-stem ends in a consonant

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking your Coworkers What Songs They Like to Sing or Telling Them What Song You Want to Sing

영어로 된 노래를 불러요.
yeongeoro deon noraereul bulleoyo.
"I sing English songs."

At karaoke, people usually talk about their favorite songs, and what songs they like to sing while browsing the song catalogues. In this lesson, you'll learn survival expressions for karaoke.

영어로 된 노래를 불러요. *(yeongeoro deon noraereul bulleoyo.)*

This means "I sing English songs." or literally "I sing songs made in English."

영어 (*yeongeo*) "English"
로 (*ro*) "by"
된 (*deon*) the conjugated verb meaning "to become" or "to be made"
노래 (*norae*) meaning "song."
를 (*reul*) the object-marking particle
불러요 (*bulleoyo*) "to sing."

To say what kind of songs you sing, you can describe them by language or musician. When it's by language, you can say the language name, then 로 된 노래를 불러요. (*ro deon noraereul bulleoyo*.)

For example, if you like Korean songs, you can say..

1. 한국어로 된 노래를 *불러요*.
   hangugeoro deon noraereul bulleoyo.
   "I sing Korean songs."

Or if you are asked if you can sing Korean songs, you can say..

1. 한국어로 된 노래를 부를 수 *있어요*.
   hangugeoro deon noraereul bureul su isseoyo.
   "I can sing Korean songs."

If you want to say you sing songs by a specific musician, it becomes more simple. Just say the musician's name, and 노래를 불러요 (*noraereul bulleoyo*.)

For example:

1. 싸이 노래를 *불러요*.
   ssai noraereul bulleoyo.
   "I sing songs by Psy."

2. 싸이 노래를 *좋아해요*.
   ssai noraereul joahaeyo.
   "I like Psy's songs."

3. 비틀즈 노래를 *불러요*.
   biteuljeu noraereul bulleoyo.
   "I sing songs by Beatles."

4. 비틀즈 노래를 *좋아해요*.
   biteuljeu noraereul joahaeyo.
   "I like Beatles songs."

To make it sound more natural, it's better to add an adverb.

For example:

1. 보통 비틀즈 노래를 *불러요*.
   botong biteuljeu noraereul bulleoyo.
   "I sing Beatles songs usually."

2. 언제나 비틀즈 노래를 *불러요*.
   eonjena biteuljeu noraereul bulleoyo.
   "I always sing Beatles songs."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Karaoke in South Korea

노래방 (*noraebang*, "Karaoke") is the most popular activity for an after-party, 2차 (*icha*), because people can share a feeling of unity in a private room. Unlike western karaoke bars, most karaoke places in South Korea have small private rooms for your group.

If you're nervous, one tip to survive your karaoke session is to select popular songs and sing together with others. If you don't like singing, grab maracas or clap your hands to warm up the party.

LESSON NOTES

Business Korean for Beginners S1 #25 Declining an Invitation

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#25

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. LINDA: 먼저 들어가 보겠습니다.
2. PARK: 응 수고! 오늘 금요일이니까 같이 한 잔 하러 갈까?
3. LINDA: 아, 죄송해요. 정말 가고 싶은데 오늘은 약속이 있어서요.
4. PARK: 그렇구나. 그럼 어쩔 수 없지 뭐.
5. LINDA: 다음에는 꼭 참석하겠습니다. 그럼 먼저 들어가 볼게요.

ROMANIZATION

1. LINDA: meonjeo deureoga bogess고umnida.
2. PARK: eung sugo! oneul geumyoirinikka han jan hareo galkka?
3. LINDA: ah, jeosonghaeyo. jeongmal gago sipeunde oneureun yaksogi isseoseoyo.
4. PARK: geureokuna. geureom ojjeol su eopji mwo.
5. LINDA: daeumeneun kkok chamseokagesseumnida. geureom meonjeo deureoga bolkkeyo.

ENGLISH

1. LINDA: I'm leaving now.

CONT'D OVER

2. PARK: Thank you for your hard work! It's Friday today, why don't we go out and have some drinks?

3. LINDA: Oh... I'm sorry. I really want to join, but I have another appointment today.

4. PARK: Oh I see, that's too bad...but okay.

5. LINDA: Yes...I'll make sure to join. See you then.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
금요일	geumyoil	Friday	noun
한 잔	han jan	one glass	
한 잔하다	han janhada	to have a drink together (lit. to have a glass of something)	verb
약속	yakssok	appointment, promise	noun
어쩔 수 없다	eojjeol su eopda	can't help it, to have no other choice	
참석하다	chamseokada	to attend	verb
꼭	kkok	surely, certainly, absolutely	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

금요일에 시간 괜찮아요? geumyoire sigan gwaenchanayo? "Do you have time on Fridays?"	스타벅스의 커피 한 잔은 3500 원입니다. seutabeokseuui keopi han janeun samcheonobaek wonimnida. "A cup of Starbucks coffee costs 3,500 won."
잠을 자기 전에 물을 한 잔 마십니다. jameul jagi jeone mureul han jan masimnida. "I drink a cup of water before going to sleep."	약속 시간이 언제예요? yakssok sigani eonjeyeyo? "When is the appointment?"
내일 약속이 있어요. naeil yakssogi isseoyo. "I have an arrangement to meet someone tomorrow."	이제 어쩔 수 없어요. ije eojjeol su eopseoyo. "There is nothing else I can do any more."
참석했어요? chamseokhaesseoyo? "Did you attend?"	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."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

한 잔 하다 (*han jan hada*) "to have a drink."

한 잔 (*han jan*) means "a glass of something" means "a glass of alcohol." and this expression means "to have a drink" or literally "to have a glass of something." It's a common phrase for saying "to have a drink" in Korean. For example, if you want to ask someone to join you for a drink, you can say 한 잔 하러 갈까? (*han jan hareo galkka*?). It means "Let's have a drink

together." or literally "Shall we go to have a glass of something?"

Sometimes people use a shorter one; 한 잔 (*han jan*) meaning "a cup of drink." Idiomatically, it can be used to mean "drink of alcohol" so you can say 한잔 어때? (*han jan eottae*?). It literally means "How about one glass?" or "How about having a drink?" This idiom sounds casual, so it's better to use it with your junior or someone you speak to casually. It's better not to use this with your boss.

어쩔 수 없지 뭐. (*eojjeol su eopji mwo.*) "that's too bad...but okay."

When you turn down someone's invitation or offer, you can use this expression. It literally means "There's nothing to do" so using this, you can say..."That's too bad, but okay." For example:

1. A: 한 잔 *하러갈까*?
   A: han jan hareogalkka?
   A: "Let's drink together."
   B: 미안해. 오늘 중요한 약속이 있어.
   B: *mianhae. oneul jungyohan yaksogi isseo*
   B: "I'm sorry but I have an important thing to do tonight."
   A: 어쩔 수 없지 *뭐*.
   A: eojjeol su eopji mwo.
   A: "That's too bad, but it's okay."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How to Politely Turn Down an Invitation From Your Boss
아, 죄송해요. 정말 가고 싶은데 오늘은 약속이 있어서요.
ah, jeosonghaeyo. jeongmal gago sipeunde oneureun yaksogi isseoseoyo.
"Oh... I'm sorry. I really want to join, but I have another appointment today."

In this lesson you'll learn how to politely decline an invitation from your boss. Your office or department may have a casual get-together after work, but you might not be always be available on that day. When you need to turn down an invitation, you might want to say 1) that

you think it's a shame that you cannot join them, 2) the reason why you cannot make it, and 3) ask the person to invite you again next time.

아, 죄송해요. 정말 가고 싶은데 오늘은 약속이 있어서요. (*ah, jeosonghaeyo. jeongmal gago sipeunde oneureun yaksogi isseoseoyo.*)

아, 죄송해요. *ah, jeosonghaeyo* "Oh, I'm sorry."
정말 가고 싶은데 *jeongmal gago sipeunde* "I really want to join but," or literally "I really want to go."
약속이 있어서요. *yaksogi isseoseoyo* meaning "because I have an appointment."

* 약속 (*yaksok*) is the word for an appointment. Instead, you can use another word, for example, 선약 (*seonyak*.) It means "an appointment" but literally "the appointment that was planned in advance." 선 (*seon*) is the word meaning "first," "beforehand" and 약 (*yak*) means "the appointment" so it sounds like it's an appointment that you cannot easily change.

* The verb 있어서요 (*isseoseoyo*) ends with the particle 어서요 (*eoseoyo*) which we learned in a previous lesson. It means "Because..." If you have another reason, for example, "I don't feel good," you can say 몸이 안 좋아서요. (*momi an joaseoyo*.) meaning "because I'm not feeling good" or literally "because my body is not good."

다음에는 꼭 참석하겠습니다. (*daeumeneun kkok chamsokhagesseumnida*.)

This means "I'll join next time" or literally "I'll attend next time." It's better to mention that you will join in next time. It will give the impression that you really wanted to go today but cannot. You can say you will join next time so that person invites you again. To put all of these meanings into one sentence, you can say 다음에는 꼭 참석하겠습니다. (*daeumeneun kkok chamsokhagesseumnida*.)

다음 *daeum* "next"

에는 *eneun* "in" "at"
꼭 *kkok* "certainly" "absolutely"
참석하겠습니다 *chamsokhagesseumnida* "I will join" or literally "I will attend."

* 참석하다 (*chamseokada*) means "to attend" as in 회의에 참석하다. (*heoui-e chamseokada*) "to attend a meeting."

If you want to say "Please invite me next time" to make sure you don't miss out on the next chance, you can say... 다음에도 꼭 불러주세요. (*daeumedo kkok bulleojuseyo*.) meaning "Please call me next time."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The Extension of Work

In South Korea, it's common to see senior staff invite junior staff somewhere when that person was ready to leave. For example, you might get a message from your senior about having drinks together just a few minutes before you leave.

It's not mandatory to say yes when you're invited to this kind of event, but Korean people think it's also a part of their job. They say 일의 연장 (*irui yeonjang*), which means "an extension of work." Although it's after work, many think it's better to join in to maintain a good relationship with their superiors. In South Korea, it's considered important to go out for drinks with coworkers after work in order to communicate and be social. While drinking, everyone can talk more casually, and can get closer to each other. But if you already have plans, or would rather spend time with your family, you can turn the invitation down nicely by telling the person that it's a shame that you can't join them and saying why you can't make it, which doesn't have to be true if you're just trying to get out of going.

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