한글

INTRODUCTION

- Korean speech sounds are graphically represented by 한글 (Hangul) letters. The individual consonant and vowel letters of 한글 are combined into syllable blocks to spell Korean words and sentences.
  - 한 = ㅎ + ㅏ + ㄴ
  - 글 = ㄱ + ㅡ + ㄹ
  - 한 + 글 = 한글
- A syllable must contain one and only one vowel. As 한글 has two vowels, it has two syllables.
- 한글 is written either horizontally across the page, as in many textbooks, or vertically, as in many South Korean newspapers. In North Korea, only the horizontal writing is practiced.

VOWEL LETTERS

- All vowel letters are composed of one or more of three kinds of strokes:
  - a long vertical stroke (ㅣ)
  - a long horizontal stroke (ㅡ)
  - a short horizontal or vertical stroke (- or ᛁ)
- 한글 has six simple letters and two compound letters to represent eight simple vowel sounds.

Simple letters: ㅏ , ㅓ , ㅗ, ㅜ, ㅡ, ㅣ
Compound letters: ㅐ , ㅔ

- The vowel sounds with a short stroke on the right or above a long stroke (ㅏ and ㅗ) are called <u>bright vowels</u>**.**
- The vowels with a short stroke on the left or below a long stroke (ㅓ and ㅜ) are called <u>dark vowels</u>.
- The vowels represented by ㅡ or ㅣ are <u>neutral vowels</u>.
- In writing a syllable block, an initial consonant letter is placed on the left side of a vertical vowel letter, as in 한, and on top of a horizontal vowel letter, as in 글.

한국어의 발음 규칙들

RULE 1: RESYLLABIFICATION

When a syllable-final consonant is followed by a syllable beginning with a vowel, that syllable-final consonant is carried over to the following syllable as a syllable-initial consonant.

책을 펴세요	[채글 펴세요]
알았어요	[아라써요]
질문이 있어요	[질무니 이써요]
천만에요	[천마네요] —> [첨마네요]
책이 이 층에 없어요	[채기 이 층에 업서요] —> [채기 이 층에 업써요]
백화 점에 갔어요	[백화 저메 가써요] —> [배콰 저메 가써요]
옷을 받았어요	[오슬 바다써요]

RULE 2: SYLIABLE-FINAL CLOSURE (UNRELEASE)

At the end of a word or before a consonant (or at the end of a syllable), all Korean stops and fricatives are pronounced with closure of the speech organs, i.e. without releasing air. As a result, they are pronounced as three unreleased stops of ㅂ, ㄷ, and ㄱ like the following. Note that for the pronunciation of ㄷ, there are 7 inputs.

ㅂ, ㅍ, (ㅃ) —> ㅂ

ㄷ, ㅌ, (ㄸ), ㅈ, ㅊ, (ㅉ), ㅅ, ㅆ, ㅎ —> ㄷ

ㄱ, ㅋ, ㄲ —> ㄱ

(Parenthesised ones mean that they don't exist as syllable-final in Korean).

입과 —> [입과]	잎과 —> [입꽈]	
갇, 같, 갓, 갖, 갓, 갔, 갛 —> [갇]		
역 —> [역]	부엌—> [부억]	낚다 —> [낙따]

Therefore, at the end of a syllable, there will be only seven consonant sounds, i.e. ㅂ, ㄷ, ㄱ, ㅁ, ㄴ, ㅇ, and ㄹ.

RULE 3: NASAL ASSIMILATION

The unreleased ㅂ, ㄷ, and ㄱ become ㅁ, ㄴ, and ㅇ respectively before a nasal (ㅁ or ㄴ). Notice here that there is no ㅇ at the beginning of a syllable in Korean.

ㅂ, ㅍ —> ㅁ

E.g. 입만 [임만], 앞문 [압문—>암문], 없나요 [업나요 —> 엄나요]

제1과: 인사

CONVERSATION 1: 저는 스티브 윌슨이에요

Vocabulary

1. 일학년 (一學年): freshman   (pronounced as 이랑년)

2. 이학년 (二學年): sophomore   (pronounced as 이앙년)

3. 삼학년 (三學年): junior   (pronounced as 사망년)

4. 사학년 (四學年): senior   (pronounced as 사앙년)

5. 과 (課): lesson, chapter   11. 학생 (學生): student

6. 대학생 (大學生): university student   12. 한국 (韓國): Korea

7. 미국 (美國): USA   13. 일 (一): one

8. 사람: person   14. 이 (二): two

9. 인사 (人事): greetings   15. 삼 (三): three

10. 학년 (學年): academic/school year 16. 사 (四): four

17. 안녕하다 (安寧하다): to be well   (안녕하세요: hi, hello, how are you)

18. 이다: to be (equation)   (이에요/예요: am/is/are)

19. 도: also, too

20. 은/는: topic particle ("as for")

Grammar

1. N1 은/는 N2 이에요/예요

   Topic-comment structure

Topic:	N1^C - 은	N1^V - 는
	마이클은	저는
Comment:	N2^C - 이에요	N2^V - 예요
	대학생이에요	김유미예요

   Equational expression: N1 = N2

   An equational expression contains two nouns, where the first noun N1 is part of the topic, and the second noun N2 is part of the comment.

   The topic particle 은/는 indicates that N1 (the attached noun) is the topic described by the subsequent comment.

제2과: 대학교 캠퍼스

CONVERSATION 1: 유니온 빌딩이 어디 있어요**?**

Vocabulary

1. 가방: bag
2. 기숙사 (寄宿舍): dormitory
3. 대학교 (大學校): university
4. 도서관 (圖書館): library
5. 유니온 빌딩: Union Building
6. 시계 (時計): clock, watch
7. 식당 (食堂): restaurant
8. 안: inside
9. 앞: front
10. 뒤: behind (the back)
11. 옆: beside (the side)
12. 위: top
13. 밑: bottom
14. 어디: where
15. 우체국 (郵遞局): post office
16. 의자 (椅子): chair
17. 책 (冊): book
18. 책방 (冊房): bookstore
19. 책상 (冊床): desk
20. 캠퍼스: campus
21. 학교 (學校): school
22. 학생회관 (學生會館): student centre
23. 층 (層): floor, layer (counter word)
24. 있다: to be (existence)
25. 저어: uh (expression of hesitation)
26. 에: in, at, on (static location)

Grammar

1. The subject particle 이/가 (나는/저는 —> 내가/재가)

    The particle 이/가 indicates that the word attached to it is the subject of the sentence, that is, what the predicate is about.

    The particle 이 is used when the subject noun ends in a consonant, whereas 가 is used when the subject noun ends in a vowel.

    Note that the first person pronoun "I" 나/저 become 내/제 when the subject particle 가 is attached, i.e. 나는/저는 —> 내가/재가.

2. Expressing location: N에 있어요

    Reference to a location of an entity requires three elements in Korean:

    (a) a location

    (b) a locative particle 에

    (c) a verb of existence 있다(있어요)

제3과: 한국어 수업

CONVERSATION 1: 오늘 수업 있으세요?

Vocabulary

1. 경제학 (經濟學): economics
2. 교과서 (教科書): textbook
3. 교실 (教室): classroom
4. 내일 (來日): tomorrow
5. 반 (班): class/team
6. 사전 (辭典): dictionary
7. 수업 (授業): course, class/lesson
8. 시간 (時間): time
9. 여자 (女子): woman
10. 오늘: today
11. 우산 (雨傘): umbrella
12. 질문 (質問): question
13. 집: house, home
14. 친구 (親舊): friend
15. 컴퓨터: computer
16. 누구: who (누구 + 가 —> 누가)
17. 인사하다 (人事하다): to greet
18. 읽다: to read
19. 없다: (1) to not be (existence), (2) to not have (possession)
20. 있다: to have (possession)
21. 재미있다: interesting, fun
22. 그런데: but, however
23. ~ (으)세요: honorific polite ending

Grammar

1. Expressing possession: N이/가 있어요/없어요.

    있다 refers to either existence or possession of an object or person. Its opposite meaning, non-existence or non-possession, is expressed by 없다.

    The meaning of 있다 (있어요) can be possession. When used as 'to have/to not have,' 있다/없다 are usually preceded by N이/가. The particle 이/가 is often omitted in spoken form.

    E.g. 질문이 있어요.

    영어 사전이 없어요.

    The meaning of 있다 can also be existence. When used as 'to be/to not be (existence)', 있다/없다 are preceded by N에.

    E.g. 책방이 어디 있어요?

    학생회관에 있어요.

2. The honorific ending: ~ (으)세요

    The suffix ~(으)세요 is an honorific form of ~어요/아요. It is a combination of the honorific marker ~(으)시 and the polite ending ~어요.

제4과: 집

CONVERSATION 1: 동생이 두 명 있어요

Vocabulary

1. 개: (1) dog

2. 고등학생 (高等學生): high school student

3. 남동생 (男동생): younger brother

4. 대학원생 (大學院生): graduate student

5. 동생: younger sibling

6. 보스톤: Boston

7. 부모님 (父母님): parents

8. 아버지: father

9. 어머니: mother

10. 여동생 (女동생): younger sister

11. 오빠: older brother of a female

12. 형 (兄): older brother of a male

13. 홍콩: Hong Kong

14. 개 (個): (2) item

15. 권 (卷): volume

16. 년 (年): year

17. 달: month

18. 달러: dollar (=불) (=弗)

19. 마리: animal

20. 명 (名): people

21. 원: won (currency)

22. 월 (月): month

23. 일 (日): day

24. 계시다: to be (existence), to stay (honorific)

25. 하고: (1) and (with nouns)

Grammar

1. Alternative questions

   Alternative questions are used to ask someone to choose oe from the given choices.

   소피아는 일본 사람이에요, 중국 사람 이에요?

   동생이 있어요, 없어요?

2. Numbers

   Korean uses two sets of numbers: Sino-Korean and native Korean numbers.

   Some native Korean numbers have two forms, depending on whether they are followed by a counter or used in isolation.

하나 —> 한(명)	셋 —> 세(잔)	다섯 —> 다섯(개)
둘 —> 두(권)	넷 —> 네(번)	스물 —> 스무(살)

제5과: 서점에서

CONVERSATION 1: 서점에서 진구들 만나요

Vocabulary

1. 공원 (公園): park
2. 랩: lab
3. 백화점 (百貨店): department store
4. 생일 (生日): birthday
5. 서점 (書店): bookstore (=책방)
6. 쇼핑(하다): (to) shopping
7. 선물(하다) (膳物하다): (to) gift, present
8. 연습(하다) (鍊習하다): (to) practice
9. 운동(하다) (運動하다): (to) exercise
10. 오래간만: after a long time
11. 일(하다): (3) work
12. 저녁: (1) evening (2) dinner
13. 점심 (點心): lunch
14. 커피숍: coffee shop
15. 테니스: tennis
16. 햄버거: hamburger
17. 가르치다: to teach
18. 사다: to buy
19. 치다: to play (tennis)
20. 에: to (destination)
21. 에서: in, at (dynamic location)
22. 안녕히 (安寧히): in peace
23. 그런데: by the way

Grammar

1. The locative particles: 에 vs. 에서

    The locative particle 에 is used to indicate where an entity exists.

    The particle 에 indicates a static location and the simple existence of an entity.

    E.g. 로스앤젤레스에 있어요.

    The particle 에 is also used to indicate destination or goal, typically for directional verbs, such as 가다 ('to go') and 오다 ('to come').

    E.g. 우제국에 가요.

    컴퓨터 랩에 와요.

    A different particle 에서 is used to indicate the location of activity. It refers to a dynamic location, because the action or activity takes place in that location.

    E.g. 공원에서 운동해요.

    백화점에서 사요.

    공원에서 쳐요.

제6과: 나의 하루

CONVERSATION 1: 차로 한 시간쯤 걸려요

Vocabulary

1. 날씨: weather
2. 말(하다): speech, words (to say, speak)
3. 버스: bus
4. 볼펜: ballpoint pen
5. 비행기 (飛行機): airplane
6. 연필 (鉛筆): pencil
7. 자전거 (自轉車): bicycle
8. 지하철 (地下鐵): subway
9. 차 (車): car
10. 하루 (하루): (one) day
11. 한인타운 (韓人타운): Korea Town
12. 까지: to (location)
13. (으)로: by means of
14. 에서: from (location)
15. 걸리다: to take (time)
16. 살다: to live
17. 쓰다: to write
18. 가깝다: close, near
19. 덥다: hot
20. 멀다: far
21. 쉽다: easy
22. 어렵다: difficult
23. 춥다: cold
24. 좁다: narrow
25. 보통 (普通): usually
26. 얼마나/얼마: how many/how much
27. 조금: a little

Grammar

1. "By means of N": N(으)로

    Means of transportation is expressed with the particle (으)로. 으로 is used after a noun ending in a consonant (except /ㄹ/), and 로 is used after a noun ending in a vowel and a consonant /ㄹ/.

    E.g. 비행기로, 차로, 지하철로 (exception)

    트럭으로, 좌석으로

    The particle (으)로 is also used to indicate an instrument by means of which an action is performed.

    E.g. 영어로, 연필로

2. Irregular predicates in /ㅂ/

    /ㅂ/ changes to 우 before a vowel.

    The dark vowel 우 cannot be combined with a bright vowel 아, and

    therefore ~어요 is used instead of ~아요. E.g. 춥다 —> 추워요.

제7과: 주말

CONVERSATION 1: 친구하고 영화 볼 거예요

Vocabulary

1. 계절 (季節): season
2. 꽃: flower
3. 극장 (劇場): movie theatre
4. 나라: country
5. 내년 (來年): next year
6. 다음: next, following
7. 대학원 (大學院): graduate school
8. 방학 (放學): school vacation
9. 브로드웨이: Broadway
10. 약속 (約束): promise, appointment
11. 액션영화 (액션映畫): action movie
12. 여름: summer
13. 여행(하다) (旅行하다): (to) travel
14. 영화 (映畫): movie
15. 이스트 홀: East Hall
16. 코미디: comedy
17. 받다: receive
18. 아마: probably, perhaps
19. 자주: often, frequently
20. 정말 (正말): really
21. 참: (2) by the way
22. 무슨: what, what kind of
23. 어느: which
24. ~(으)ㄹ 거예요: will (probability)

Grammar

1. Probability: ~(으)ㄹ 거예요

   ~(으)ㄹ 거예요 is an expression of probability. It marks a situation the speaker thinks is likely to happen and often expresses the speaker's or the listener's intention or plan. However, a scheduled event is often expressed in the present tense.

   [intention or plan]   다음 주말에 저는 영화를 볼 거예요.

   [probable future]   다음 월요일에 시험이 있을 거예요.

   [definite future]   내일이 제 생일이에요.

   ~을 거예요 is used when the verb stem ends in a consonant.

   E.g. 있을 거예요

   ~ㄹ 거예요 is used when the verb stem ends in a vowel.

   E.g. 갈 거예요

   The present and future forms of some irregular verbs are as following:

   /ㄷ/ irregular: e.g. 듣다 —> 들을 거예요 (들 + 을 거예요)

   /ㅂ/ irregular: e.g. 춥다 —> 추울 거예요 (추우 + ㄹ 거예요)

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제8과: 서울에서

CONVERSATION 1: 서울 날씨가 참 좋지요?

Vocabulary

1. 가운데: the middle, the centre

2. 건너편: the other

3. 교회 (教會): church

4. 꽃집: flower shop

5. 동네 (洞네): neighbourhood

6. 슈퍼: supermarket

7. 약국 (藥局): drug store

8. 지도 (地圖): map

9. 쪽: side, direction

10. 초등학교 (初等學敎): elementary school

11. 테니스장 (테니스場): tennis court

12. 군데: place, spot

13. 번 (番): number

14. 여기: here

15. 거기: there

16. 저기: over there

17. 내리다: get off

18. 타다: get in/on

19. 깨끗하다: clean

20. 따뜻하다: warm

21. 조용하다: quiet

22. 여러: many. several

23. 이: (3) this

24. 그: that

25. 저: that (over there)

26. ~지요?: isn't it? (seeking agreement)

Grammar

1. Seeking agreement: ~지요?

    ~지요? is a request for confirmation or agreement about what the speaker believes to be true. The English equivalent is 'Is that right?' or '… isn't it?' In contrast, ~어요/아요? is a regular question that asks for new information without any assumptions by the speaker.

    E.g. 오늘 날씨 참 좋지요?   김 선생님, 내일 시험 없지요?

2. Demonstrative expressions: 이/그/저

    이, 그, 저 indicate the physical or mental proximity of an item relative to the speaker and the listener.

    이   'this' (near speaker)

    그   'that' (near listener)

    저   'there' (away from both speaker and listener)

문법

BASIC SENTENCE PATTERN

N1^C-은 N1^V-는	Adverbial phrase/object	(1) VS/AS-아요/어요/해요 　　　-습니다/ㅂ니다, 습니까/ㅂ니까? (2) N2^C-이에요 　　　-입니다/입니까? (3) N2^V-예요 　　　-입니다/입니까?

Emphasis on the subject	N1^C-이
First question/mention	N1^V-가
General intro/comment/statement	N1^C-은
Contrastive meaning	N1^V-는
Topic shift in a sequence of talk	
Existence	N2-있어요 (✔)
Possession	N2-없어요 (✘)

(2) Equation: N2^C-이에요, N2^V-예요 (✔)

　　　　N2^C-이 아니에요, N2^V-가 아니에요 (✘)

DEFERRENTIAL STYLE (POLITE ENDING)

Used mostly in formal settings, e.g. news broadcasting, conferences, public lectures, etc.

Used in conversation before changing to polite style (~요)

In a first-time introduction, name identification is made in deferential style.

Once having introduced themselves to each other —> polite style (~요)

	Deferential style	Polite ending
Making a statement	VS/AS^V-ㅂ니다 VS/AS^C-습니다	VS/AS-아요/어요/…해요
Asking a question	VS/AS^V-ㅂ니까? VS/AS^C-습니까?	VS/AS-아요/어요/…해요?
Issuing a command	VS/AS^V-십시오 VS/AS^C-으십시오	VS/AS^V-세요 VS/AS^C-으세요

어휘

Vocabulary (sorted by lessons): http://qcpages.qc.cuny.edu/~sko/teaching/AnswerSheets/IK_Bg/

Lesson 1

C1: http://qcpages.qc.cuny.edu/~sko/teaching/KOR101/voca/Voca_L1C1.pdf

C2: http://qcpages.qc.cuny.edu/~sko/teaching/KOR101/voca/Voca_L1C2.pdf

Lesson 2

C1: http://qcpages.qc.cuny.edu/~sko/teaching/KOR101/voca/Voca_L2C1.pdf

C2: http://qcpages.qc.cuny.edu/~sko/teaching/KOR101/voca/Voca_L2C2.pdf

Lesson 3

C1: http://qcpages.qc.cuny.edu/~sko/teaching/KOR101/voca/Voca_L3C1.pdf

C2: http://qcpages.qc.cuny.edu/~sko/teaching/KOR101/voca/Voca_L3C2.pdf

Lesson 4

C1: http://qcpages.qc.cuny.edu/~sko/teaching/KOR101/voca/Voca_L4C1.pdf

C2: http://qcpages.qc.cuny.edu/~sko/teaching/KOR101/voca/Voca_L4C2.pdf

Lesson 5

C1: http://qcpages.qc.cuny.edu/~sko/teaching/KOR101/voca/Voca_L5C1.pdf

C2: http://qcpages.qc.cuny.edu/~sko/teaching/KOR101/voca/Voca_L5C2.pdf

Lesson 6

C1: http://qcpages.qc.cuny.edu/~sko/teaching/KOR101/voca/Voca_L6C1.pdf

C2: http://qcpages.qc.cuny.edu/~sko/teaching/KOR101/voca/Voca_L6C2.pdf

Lesson 7

C1: http://qcpages.qc.cuny.edu/~sko/teaching/KOR101/voca/Voca_L7C1.pdf

C2: http://qcpages.qc.cuny.edu/~sko/teaching/KOR101/voca/Voca_L7C2.pdf

Lesson 8

C1: http://qcpages.qc.cuny.edu/~sko/teaching/KOR101/voca/Voca_L8C1.pdf

C2: http://qcpages.qc.cuny.edu/~sko/teaching/KOR101/voca/Voca_L8C2.pdf

Quizlet for vocabulary (https://quizlet.com/Sun_An)

Review the following sets:

1. Integrated Korean Beginner 1_Lesson 1 Greetings

2. Integrated Korean Beginner 1_Lesson 2

3. Integrated Korean Beginner 1_Lesson 3

4. Integrated Korean Beginner 1_Lesson 4

5. Lesson 4 C1