

DAY 1

Introduction of the Hangul

Hangul (한글) the Korean alphabet, is the alphabet that has been used to write the Korean language since the 15th century. It was created in 1443 under King Sejong the Great during the Joseon Dynasty. Today, the alphabet is the official script of both South Korea and North Korea. Hangul is known as *hangeul* (한글) in South Korea and as *Chosǒn'gǔl* (조선글) in North Korea.

The Korean Alphabet

Vowels 모음

a	e	eo	yeo	- o	- yo	T u	T yu	- eu	ee
ae	e	ye							
o oe	wi	- eui	wa	wae	weo	we			

Consonants 자음

ㄱ g/k	ㄴ n	ㄷ d/t	ㄹ r/l	ㅁ m	ㅂ b/p	ㅅ s/t				
ㅇ place holder (no phonetic value)										
ㅈ j/t	ㅊ ch/t	ㅋ k	ㅌ t	ㅍ p	ㅎ h/t	ㄲ kk	ㄸ dd	ㅃ pp	ㅆ ss	ㅉ jj

RULES IN WRITING

* Syllable Positions

1. Words in Korean are formed by groups of syllables.
Every syllable must start with a consonant and have a vowel.
 2. **Standing vowels** Every one of the vowels fits into either the group with the long axis up and down like "ㅏ, ㅓ, ㅗ, ㅓ, ㅜ, ㅓ" and "ㅣ" which are placed on the of the consonant. "아, 애, 야, 애, 어, 애, 예, 이"
 3. **Sleeping vowels** "ㅗ, ㅓ, ㅜ, ㅠ" and "ㅡ" are placed under the consonant. "오, 요, 우, 유, 으"
 4. **Combined vowels** combinations go to the right and under the consonant like this; "와, 왜, 외, 위, 웨, 위, 의"
 5. There are only six patterns for the formation of syllables.
C = Consonant, V = Vowel.
- these are the 4 most common forms.

C	V
---	---

as in "파" (green onion)

C	
V	

as in "코" (nose)

C	
V	
C	

as in "급" (urgent)

C	V
C	

as in "김" (seaweed)

- Those that have two different consonants in the final position like are not that common.

C	V
C	C

as in "닭" (chicken)

C	
V	
C	C

as in "흙" (dirt)

- ASSIGNMENT OR SEATWORK – Writing the Korean alphabet

<u>Vowels</u>		<u>Consonant</u>	
<u>Vertical vowels</u>			
ㅏ a		ㄱ Gieok	G,k
ㅓ eo		ㄴ Nieun	N
ㅣ i		ㄷ Digeut	D,T
ㅔ e		ㄹ Rieul	R,L
ㅐ ae		ㅁ Mieum	M
ㅑ ya		ㅂ Bieup	B,P
ㅕ yeo		ㅅ Shieot	S,T
ㅒ yae		ㅇ Ieung	silent,Ng
ㅖ ye		ㅈ Jieut	J,T
		ㅊ Chieut	Ch,T
		ㅋ Kiyeuk	K
		ㅌ Tieut	T
<u>Horizontal vowels</u>			
ㅗ o		ㅍ Pieup	P
ㅜ u		ㅎ Hieut	H,T
ㅡ eu		ㅆ Ssang Gieok	KK
ㅛ yo		ㄸ Ssang Digeut	TT
ㅕ yu		ㅃ Ssang Bieup	PP
		ㅉ Ssang Jieut	JJ,TT
		ㅆ Ssang Shieot	SS,TT
<u>Compound vowels</u>			
ㅘ wa			
ㅙ wo			
ㅞ we			
ㅙ wae			
ㅚ wi			
ㅕ oe			
ㅕ ui			

OBJECTIVE or GOAL

Memorization of the alphabet and rules of writing because this will be the foundation of learning the Korean language.
So that in the future there will be no confusion on how to read and write in Hangeul.

Day 2

Batchim 반침 is the final consonant of a syllable block. It's always on the bottom, centered under the letters above it. 반침 has to be a consonant.

1. Final consonants ㄱ, ㅋ, ㄲ, ㆁ, ㆁ → [ㄱ]
2. Final consonants ㄴ, ㅌ, ㅊ, ㆁ → [ㄴ]
3. Final consonants ㄷ, ㅌ, ㅅ, ㅆ, ㅊ, ㆁ → [ㄷ]
4. Final consonants ㄹ, ㅌ, ㅍ, ㆁ → [ㄹ]
5. Final consonants ㅁ, ㆁ → [ㅁ]
6. Final consonants ㅂ, ㅍ, ㅃ, ㆁ → [ㅂ]
7. Final consonant ㅇ → [ㅇ]

When followed by a vowel ㅇ has no phonetic value

Example : 할아버지 (grandfather) – 하라버지

- ㆁ becomes silent 놓아요 – [노아요] to put down
- Also when ㅌ is in the final position and followed by the vowel ㅇ, the sound becomes 치, see ㅌ + ㅇ. Similarly when ㄷ is in the final position and followed by the vowel ㅇ, the sound becomes 지. See ㄷ + ㅇ.
- Remember ㅆ, ㄸ, ㅉ cant appear in the final position
- Consonant is in the ending pronounce as Ta and when vowel DA

Assignment:

Advance reading and familiarization of the Sino Korean numbers.

Memorization of familiarization of basic vocabularies

DAY 3

• Numbers in Korean

There are two sets of numbers in Korean: the native Korean system and the Sino-Korean system. The native numbers are used for numbers of items (1-99) and age, while the Sino-Korean system is based on Chinese numbers and are used for dates, money, addresses, phone numbers, and numbers above 100.

SINO KOREAN

일 = one

이 = two

삼 = three

사 = four

오 = five

육 = six

칠 = seven

팔 = eight

구 = nine

십 = ten

백 = one hundred

천 = one thousand

만 = ten thousand

십만 = one hundred thousand

백만 = one million

천만 = ten million

억 = one hundred million

The Sino-Korean numbers are used :

1. When counting/dealing with money
2. When measuring
3. When doing math
4. In phone-numbers
5. When talking about/counting time in any way except the hour
6. The names of each month
7. Counting months (there is another way to count months using pure Korean numbers)

Pure Korean Number

하나 = one

둘 = two

셋 = three

넷 = four

다섯 = five

여섯 = six

일곱 = seven

여덟 = eight

아홉 = nine

열 = ten

스물 = twenty

서른 = thirty

마흔 = forty

쉰 = fifty

예순 = sixty

일흔 = seventy

여든 = eighty

아흔 = ninety

The pure Korean numbers are used when:

1. You are counting things/people/actions
2. Talking about the hour in time
3. Sometimes used when talking about months.

You should use "영" when talking about:

- Points that can be given or taken away, like in a game. For example, when saying the score "2 – 0", you would say "0 대 영". Another example would be if you are in a quiz show, and you ask your friend how many points she has, she could say "영점"
- The temperature "zero"
- When using numbers in math (which, if you're just learning Korean now, you probably won't do for a long time)

You should use "공" when talking about:

- Phone numbers. For example, when saying "010 – 5555 – 5555", all the zeros should be read as "공." If you don't live in Korea, you probably won't know this, but "010" is the typical area code for a cell phone (in Seoul, at least). Therefore, when giving your phone number, you usually start out by saying "공-일-공"

Exercises

Write or say the following numbers in Sino Korean.

90 구십

40 사십

60 육십

- 30 삼십
 80 팔십
 50 오십
26 이십육
59 오십구
14 십사
91 구십일
68 육십팔
44 사십사
101 백일
888 팔백팔십팔
234 이백삼십사
743 칠백사십삼
654 육백오십사
367 삼백육십칠

DAY 4

Counting units Native Korean

- 감 pack of cigarettes
- 개 thing counter
- 그릇 bowl
- 마리 animals
- 벌 counter for clothes
- 분 person (honorific)
- 살 Years Old
- 시 hour (o'clock)
- 잔 glass, cup
- 채 houses (counter)
- 자루 pencils
- 대 vehicles, machines (counter)
- 번 times
- 병 counter for bottles
- 사람 person
- 명 people (counter)
- 송이 flowers
- 시간 Time
- 장 counter for paper items, sheet(s)
- 캘레 footwear counter (socks, shoes)
- 권 books (counter)

Sino korean counting units

- 년 Years
- 월 Months of the year
- 분 Minutes
- 초 Seconds
- 원 Korean currency
- 층 floor
- Advance writing of Korean time and time expressions
- Vocabularies
- Giving examples on the counters (recitation)

DAY 5

KOREAN TIME

- 오전 a.m.
- 오후 p.m.

한 시 1 o' clock

두 시 2 o' clock

세 시 3 o' clock

네 시 4 o' clock

다섯 시 5 o' clock

여섯 시 6 o' clock

일곱 시 7 o' clock

여덟 시 8 o' clock

아홉 시 9 o' clock

열 시 10 o' clock

열한 시 11 o' clock

열두 시 12 o' clock

지금 몇 시입니까?

What time is it now? (formal)

지금 몇 시에요?

What time is it now? (informal)

• TIME EXPRESSIONS

아침 Morning or Breakfast

점심 Lunch

저녁 Evening

시간 Time

분 Minute

초 Second

새벽 Dawn

자정 Midnight

밤 Night

낮 Daytime

정오 Noon

아까 Earlier

지금 Now

방금 Just now

나중에 Later

이따가 a little later

그제 2 days ago

아제 Yesterday

오늘 Today

내일 Tomorrow

모레 Day after tomorrow

글피 3 days later

초 Beginning of the month

중순 Middle of the month

말 End of the month

작년 Last year

올해 This year

내년 Next year

과거 Past

현재 Present

미래 Future

매일 Everyday

보통 Normally

늦게 Late (late hour)

반 Half (past the hour)

정각 _ o'clock sharp

● DAYS OF THE WEEK

요일 Day

월요일 Monday

화요일 Tuesday

수요일 Wednesday

목요일 Thursday

금요일 Friday

토요일 Saturday

일요일 Sunday

오늘 무슨 요일이에요?

What day is it today? (formal)

오늘 무슨 요일야?

What day is it today? (informal)

금요일입니다

It is Friday (formal)

토요일이야

It is Saturday (informal)

- Exercise on writing time (how to read and how to write)

- Memorize the Days of the week

DAY 6 DATES

For months, there are 12 months, so you can just simply add numbers in front of '월' which means 'month'.

January	February	March	April	May	June
1 월	2 월	3 월	4 월	5 월	6 월
일월	이월	삼월	사월	오월	유월
* 6 월 is not 육월, it is 유월.					
July	August	September	October	November	December
7 월	8 월	9 월	10 월	11 월	12 월
칠월	팔월	구월	시월	십일월	십이월

*10 월 is not 십월, it is 시월.

월 month

몇 월 Which month

일 day

며칠 What date

몇 월 며칠

What month and what date

(오늘) 몇 월 며칠이에요?

What date is it today?

생일 birthday

생일이 몇 월 며칠이에요?

What date is your birthday?

생일이 언제예요?

When is your birthday?

PATTERN IN WRITING DATE

* YEAR — MONTH — DAY — DAY OF THE WEEK- TIME

Subject Particles - 는 / 은 and 가 / 이

는/은 and 가/이 both are used for the subject of a sentence but 는/은 introduces a topic or a subject whereas 가/이 identifies a subject.

In addition to their differences already explored above, here is another big difference between the two particles.

The topic particle, 는/은, is used in cases when we make a general or factual statement whereas 가/이 is not. For example,

- 치타는 빠르다 = Cheetah is fast
- 치타는 느리다 = Cheetah is slow (This would be a wrong statement)

However, if you visited a zoo and saw a cheetah that seems to move very slowly, you might say,

- 치타가 느리다 = (That) cheetah is slow
-

So the identifier particle, 가/이, indicates a certain person or thing that the speaker and listener know or are aware of. In this case, it would be that cheetah in the zoo.

Here is another example,

- 바다는 푸르다 = The sea is blue
- 바다는 까맣다 = The sea is black (In general, this is a wrong statement.)

But say, you saw the sea at night and you may exclaim,

- 바다가 까맣다! = The sea is black!

The sea in this sentence is identified as a particular sea at night, and both the speaker and listener know which sea is being talked about. This is not a general statement. Therefore the identifier particle, 가/이, is used in this case.

Of course, 바다가 푸르다 is also perfectly acceptable. However, the difference is that the sea in this sentence is also a particular sea that is known by both the speaker and the listener.

- 바다는 푸르다 = The sea is blue (A general statement)
- 바다가 푸르다 = The sea is blue (The sea is identified and known by the speaker and listener)

It's similar to the way articles are used in English.

For example,

- An apple is red = 사과는 빨갛다 (A general or factual statement about an apple)
- The apple is red = 사과가 빨갛다 (A particular apple that the speaker identifies and indicates to the listener)

FORMAL FORM – The formal form of speaking is used when you meet someone for the first time, when speaking with an older person, and when talking with someone in higher position.

CASUAL FORM - The casual form of speaking is used in a casual setting, and when talking with those who you are acquainted with.

INFORMAL FORM – Used when speaking with those who are younger than you, and very closely related to you such as friend.

[Grammar] Present tense 아요/어요/여요

In Korean, the infinitive form (base form or dictionary form) of verbs and adjectives is -다. For instance, 가다(to go), 좋다(be good), 먹다(to eat) and 마시다(to drink).

When you say these verbs and adjective as a present tense, you should add the present tense verb/adjective ending -아요/어요/여요

The form is depending on the last letter's vowel on the stem. The stem is the last letter after you take off '다'.

The steps are

1) Take off '다'

2) Look at the last letter's vowel on the stem

3) If the vowel is 'ㅏ' or 'ㅗ', add 아요. If the vowel is not 'ㅏ' or 'ㅗ', add 어요. If the verb stem is 하, add 여요.

1. verb / adjective(the stem's vowel is 'ㅏ' or 'ㅗ') + 아요

가다 ('가' is the stem -> the vowel is 'ㅏ') + 아요 => 가아요 => 기요(combine 가 and 아)
 오다 ('오' is the stem -> the vowel is 'ㅗ') + 아요 => 오이요 => 와요(combine 오 and 이)
 살다 ('살' is the stem -> the vowel is 'ㅓ') + 아요 => 살이요

2. verb / adjective(the stem's vowel is not 'ㅏ' or 'ㅓ') + 어요
 ex) 주다 ('주' is the stem -> the vowel is 'ㅜ') + 어요 => 주어요 => 쥐어요(combine 주 and 어)
 마시다 ('시' is the last letter of the stem -> the vowel is 'ㅣ') + 어요 => 마시어요 => 미세요(combine 시 and 어)
 먹다 ('먹' is the stem -> the vowel is 'ㅓ') + 어요 => 먹어요

verb/adjective ends with '하다' + 여요 => 하다(take off 다) + 여요

ex) 공부하다 -> 공부하(take off 다)+ 여요 => 공부하여요 ('하여요' is old form or writing expression) => 공부해요(verbal expression)

피곤하다 -> 피곤하(take off 다) + 여요 => 피곤하여요 =피곤해요

[Grammar] Past tense 았/었/였어요

The past tense verb ending is "-았/었/였어요". The rule is the same as the present tense.

1. Delete verb/adjective ending '-다'

2. Look at the last letter, there are three types of ending.

1) The vowel of the last letter is 아/오 + 았어요

2) The vowel of the last letter is not 아/오 + 었어요

3) The last letter is 'ㅎ' + 였어요 (하였어요 is used to use 했어요 in conversation.)

V/A(the vowel is 아/오)

았어요

살+았어요, 가+았어요

살았어요, 갔어요

V/A(the vowel is not 아/오)

었어요

먹+었어요, 마시+었어요

먹었어요, 마셨어요

V/A(ends with 'ㅎ')

였어요

하+였어요

했어요

DAY 8 LOCATION AND DIRECTIONS 위치

왼쪽 Left side

오른쪽 Right side

위 Above

아래/ 밑 Below, under

앞 In front of

뒤 Behind

안/ 속 Inside

밖 Outside

옆 Side, next to

사이 between

위치 Location

가운데 in the middle

여기 here

저기 there (when farther away)

거기 there

똑바른 / 직진 straight

근처 near

가까워요 To be close

학교 school

집 house

식당 restaurant

공원 park

도서관 library

우체국 post office

은행 bank

병원 hospital

문방구 stationery store

서점 bookstore

시장 market

약국 pharmacy

화장실 bathroom

커피숍 coffee shop

극장 theater

회사 company

공항 airport

병원 Hospital

영화관 Cinema

우체국 Post Office

도서관 Library

교실 Classroom

대사관 Embassy

문구점 Stationary Shop

서점 Book Shop

수영장 Swimming Pool

회사 Company

커피숍 Coffee Shop

화장실 Bathroom

경찰서 Police Station

미용실 Salon

백화점 Department Store

약국 Pharmacy

시장 Market

식당 Restaurant

지하철역 Subway Station

호텔 Hotel

슈퍼마켓 Supermarket

EXERCISE

- 1) 돈이 가방에 없어요.
- 2) 컴퓨터가 집에 없어요.
- 3) 시계가 책상 위에 있어요.
- 4) 사과가 냉장고 안에 있어요.
- 5) 학교가 어디에 있어요?
- 6) 선생님이 어디에 있어요?

DAY 9

Weather, Seasons, and Climate 날씨, 계절, 기후

Nouns>

날씨: weather

기후: climate

일기예보: weather forecast

계절: seasons

사계절: four seasons

봄: spring

여름: summer

가을: fall

겨울 winter

*비: rain

우산: umbrella

우비: raincoat

장화: rain boots

장마: monsoon

장마철: monsoon season

가뭄: drought

눈: snow

첫눈: first snow (of the year)

폭설: heavy snowfall

눈보라: blizzard

눈사람: snowman

구름: cloud

흰구름: white cloud

먹구름: dark cloud

바람: wind

비바람: rain and wind

안개: fog

천둥: thunder

번개: lightening

Adjectives

덥다 = hot

춥다 = cold

건조하다 = dry

따뜻하다 = warm

습하다 = humid

맑다 = clear

쌀쌀하다 = chilly

서늘하다 = cool

태양 Sun

그름 Clouds

무지개 Rainbow

태풍 Typhoon

토네이도 Tornado

바람 Wind

안개 Fog

홍수 Flood

날씨가 어때요? How's the weather?

요즘 한국 날씨가 어때요? How's the weather in Korea these days?

Spring

During the spring, which falls between April and June, the country is painted pink by the abundant cherry blossoms that decorate South Korea's green spaces. The weather during this season is the least likely to be inclement, making it one of the more popular, albeit crowded, times of the year to visit South Korea - expect mostly sunny days.

Summer

Summers in South Korea are generally warm but often see monsoon rains from July to August, making the whole country almost intolerably muggy. If you don't want to find yourself perpetually damp then this time of the year is best avoided. By June the average temperature is 22°C with July and August experiencing the highest rainfall of the year.

Autumn

Once the rains have passed, however, the country is bathed in the most stunning shades of orange and red as the autumn leaves start to bloom. With mild temperatures, low rainfall and a wealth of unadulterated natural beauty, autumn (September to November) is a close rival to spring with regards to being the best period to visit South Korea.

Winter

Finally, we come to the cold but curiously delightful season that is winter, falling between December and March. While being cold is never the best thing in the world, there is a certain charm about wrapping up warm and walking through crisp, white snow. Transport still runs like clockwork in South Korea and many points of interest are likely to be far less congested than usual so if you want to avoid the crowds, winter isn't such a bad time to visit. This is also the perfect time to go to South Korea if skiing, snowboarding or any other snow-related activity is on the agenda.

FINAL DAY --EXAMS - GOODLUCK