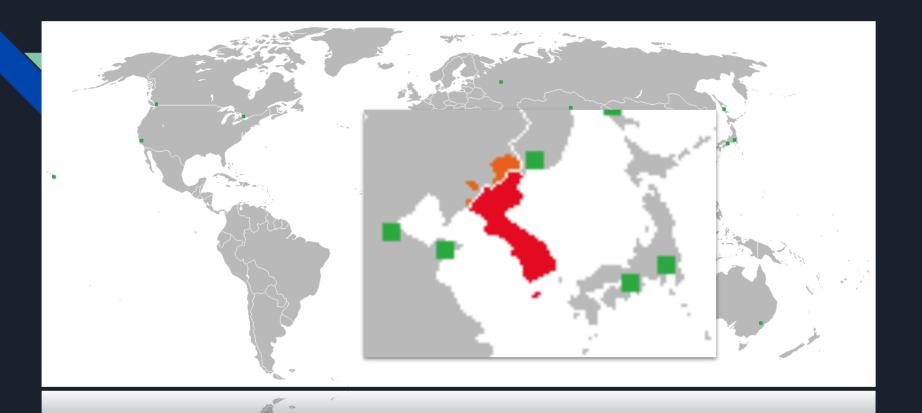
# Korean 한국어



hangug-eo

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- Red: Native language
- Orange: Used as an official language
- Green: Korean minorities

#### History

- Old Korean -> Middle Korean -> Modern Korean
- Before the creation of Hangul, people in Korea primarily wrote using Classical Chinese
- Improve literacy, Sejong the Great, the fourth king of the Joseon dynasty, created a new alphabet.
- 1446

#### **Facts**

- Spoken by more than 75 million people
- Official language for South Korea and North Korea
- Agglutinative language (Synthetic)
- Honorific
- Korean is essentially made up of three types of words:
  - Words that are 'pure' Korean
  - Words that are based on English (Konglish: computer 컴퓨터, taxi 택시, and ice cream 아이스크림)
  - Words that are based on Chinese characters
- SOV language
- US' Defense Language Institute classified Korean in category IV
  - The highest language difficulty ranking for native English speakers to comprehend.
  - Chinese, Japanese

# Phonology

#### **Korean Alphabet Chart**

Consonants	Vowels									
	}	þ	7	╡	ட	71	丁	ТГ	_	1
	(a)	(ya)	(0)	(yo)	(oh)	(yo)	(ow)	(you)	(er)	(ee)
¬(G)	가	フ}:	거	겨	卫	11/	구	규	ユ	기
∟(N)	나	냐	너	녀	上	77	누	뉴	느	니
⊏(D)	다	댜	더	뎌	도	댠	두	뉴	드	디
ㄹ(R/L)	라	랴	러	려	呈	豆	루	류	三	리
□(M)	마	먀	머	며	모	묘	무	뮤	므	미
ㅂ <b>(B)</b>	바	нļ:	버	벼	보	且	부	뷰	旦	비
스(S)	사	샤	서	셔	소	쇼	수	슈	스	시
○ Silent	아	야	어	여	오	유	우	유	0	া
ズ(J)	자	쟈	저	져	조	盃	주	쥬	즈	지
ㅊ(CH)	차	챠	처	쳐	초	孟	亭	帝	츠	치
ㅋ(K)	카	캬	커	켜	코	五	쿠	큐	크	7]
E(T)	타	탸	터	텨	토	豆	투	튜	트	티
亞 (P)	파	퍄	파	耳	平	丑	平	开	立	피
<b>ਰ</b> (H)	하	햐	허	혀	호	蒕	亨	휴	호	তী

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# Characters

- '人' sounds like 's';
- ' ' sounds like 'a';
- '∟' sounds like 'n'.
- 산 = san = 山 (mountain)

 Rather than being just three letters in a line, it makes a nice self-contained block!

# Example: My name is Steven.

- To elders or introducing to strangers:
- 저는 스티븐입니다. (jeoneun seutibeun-ibnida)
- I Steven am.

- To friends or people younger than you:
- 나는 스티븐이야. (naneun seutibeun-iya)
- I Steven am.

#### Grammar

Verb/adjective + modifier + noun

- Korean sentences are very similar to Japanese
- Eomi (어미) and Josa (조사)
- The unmarked order:
  - subject + indirect object + direct object + predicate.
- Pronouns are rarely used in Korean, so you can often just say the verb
  - I love you (사랑해요 salanghaeyo love)

#### Grammar

- Nouns
  - No grammatical gender
  - o Plural by adding the 들 deul to the end of the word (사과들이 있습니다 sagwadeul-i issseubnida. There are apples)
- Verb
  - o 예요 yeyo.
    - This is the Korean copula, same meaning as the "is/am/are" verb in English.
  - o 있어요 iss-eoyo.
    - It has two meanings: "to have" (possessive verb) and "to be" (location verb).
- Negative verb:
  - o 안 an + verb, used to say "I am not doing."

### Tense

- Desire modal.
  - 하고 싶어요. hago sip-eoyo (I want to do.) to do want
- Past simple tense.
  - o 했어요. haess-eoyo (I did.) did
- Present continuous tense.
  - ㅇ 하고 있어요. hago iss-eoyo (I am doing. ) doing am(is)
- Future simple tense.
  - 할 거예요. hal geoeyo (I will do.) do will
- Ability modal.
  - 할수있어요. hal su iss-eoyo. (I can do.) do can
- Request modal.
  - o 하세요. haseyo. (Please do.) do please

# Difference North and South Korean

- Pronunciation
  - Konglish
- Spelling
  - Spacing.
- Grammar
  - o North use 여 instead of the South's 어
- Vocabulary
- Punctuation
  - Quotes: North: ( ), South: " "

## NLP in Korean

- Word Enders (나"는" and 사과들"이 ")
  - For example, "John kicked the ball" in Korean would be structured: "John\_did ball\_the kicked\_was" where the underscore represents modifier
  - o Eomi (어미) and Josa (조사)
- Honorific
  - 저는 and 나는
- Homonyms
  - o 밤(bam) can be night or chestnut
- Konglish

## reference

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