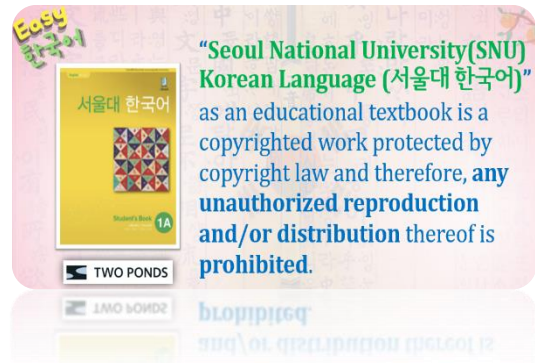


Korean I
Prof. Soojin Shim
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Week - 01
Lecture - 01



Shall we start? Ne, sijak! Annyeonghaseyo (hello)? OK, again, again. Dasi(again), sijak(start)! Annyeonghaseyo?

Ne(yes), joayo(good). Annyeonghaseyo? This is a common Korean greeting, OK? Annyeonghaseyo, annyeonghaseyo. One more time, I say, annyeonghaseyo. Then you say, annyeonghaseyo. Say it together with a bow. Okay, with a bow. We should be polite. Okay, we should be polite. This is our first time. Alright, okay, let's go. Sijak(시작)! Annyeonghaseyo(안녕하세요)? Yes, very good, very good. Joayo(좋아요). Say it together. Joayo, joayo, joayo.



OK, now, you can see our textbook, OK? I want to introduce our textbook. OK, this is our textbook. What is it called? What is it called? Seoul National University Korean Language. OK, Seouldae Hangugeo. Yes, Student's Book 1A. That level is 1A. Yellow cover. Okay, don't be confused. OK, so Seoul National University, which is Seouldae, Seouldae Hangugeo (서울대 한국어). This is our textbook, OK. Wow, again, again. Okay, you can see now here, easy Hangugeo. What is that? "Easy Hangugeo (한국어)" OK, Hanguk. Hanguk means Korea. Hanguk (한국) means Korea. eo, eo, here, eo means what? Korean. That's right. Hanguk (한국) means Korea, Korea. Eo (어) means language, language, OK? So Hangugeo (한국어) means the Korean language, OK. So "Easy Hangugeo (한국어)" is my course motto and catchy phrase. OK, so through this course, you'll learn the Korean language in an easier way, step by step. Is it okay? Yes, yes, joayo. OK, da gachi (all together), say it together, Hangugeo (한국어), {Hangugeo} Hangugeo, {Hangugeo} Hangugeo, {Hangugeo}. Where is your microphone? OK, yeah, Hangugeo, {Hangugeo} Hangugeo, {Hangugeo} Hangugeo, {Hangugeo}. In a loud voice, da gachi, sijak: Hangugeo (한국어), Hangugeo, Hangugeo, Hangugeo, Hangugeo. Yes, yes, very good, very good. It's okay, it's okay. Try, try, okay. Yeah, Hangugeo (한국어), "Easy Hangugeo."

And then now, you know, these beautiful girls are my former students. Some of the my former students, they are greeting you, okay? In Korean. OK, let's go! "Annyeonghaseyo, urineun geurup cheonsa-immida."

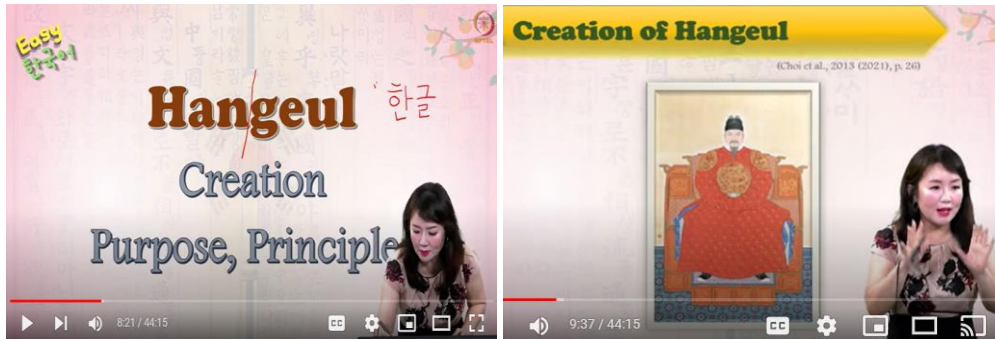


One more time, OK. “Annyeonghaseyo, urineun(we) geurup cheonsaimnida.” How was it? Joayo (좋아요)! Joayo. Very good. Joayo, ne, joayo. What is their group's name? Angel, angel. In Korean? In Korean, what did they say? In Korean, in Korean. OK, just pick it up. OK, oh, one more time, “Annyeonghaseyo, urineun geurup cheonsaimnida.” OK, cheonsa (angel), cheonsa, cheonsa. OK. Here, this is cheonsa (천사), cheonsa. Right, OK. So they said, “Annyeonghaseyo, urineun geurup cheonsaimnida.” But in the Korean way, we say, “Annyeonghaseyo, urineun (우리는) cheonsa geurubimnida, cheonsa geurubimnida.” OK, Group Cheonsa. Group Angel is the English way, OK. But in Korean way, we say Cheonsa group. OK, cheonsa geurubimnida (천사 그룹입니다). OK, “Annyeonghaseyo, urineun BTS geurupimnida.” Something like this. OK, OK. So, da gachi(all together), Say it together. cheonsa(천사), cheonsa, {cheonsa}. OK, let's go together. OK, annyeonghaseyo, urineun cheonsa geurubimnida. Sijak, annyeonghaseyo, urineun cheonsa geurubimnida. OK. Say it together. annyeonghaseyo, urineun cheonsa geurubimnida. cheonsa geurubimnida. Very good. Aju jalhaesseoyo, yeoreobun(everyone). I said, “aju jalhaesseoyo (아주 잘했어요)” You did a good job. Great job! OK, one more time, aju jalhaesseoyo. Aju jalhaesseoyo, aju jalhaesseoyo, OK.

Now, another group, OK. Yay, just listen to them first, OK. “Annyeonghaseyo, urineun team daebakimnida. Annyeonghaseyo, urineun team daebakimnida..” What did they say? What's their team's name? {daebak}, daebak. OK, da gachi, sijak: daebak, daebak, daebak, daebak, daebak, okay. Daebak (대박) is a popular Korean word that can be translated as a great success, huge success, okay? Dae, dae means here great, big, large, huge, okay? So a great success, you know, a huge hit, something like that, okay? So it can be used in various contexts, such as when you when somebody wins a lottery or achieves a major goal or when something is very very good, we can use this word, okay? OK, so dae, dae, okay, very big. Dae (대) means great, okay. Daebak! Sijak, daebak, okay where is your thumb, thumb? OK, please use your microphone, uh okay, daebak, daebak, daebak, uh daebak in a loud voice, sijak, daebak, han beon deo (한 번 더), daebak, okay. One more time, one more time, three times, three times, se beon, se beon, han beon (한 번), du beon (두 번), se beon (세 번), here, one two three, hana dul set (하나 둘 셋), sijak, okay. So, hana dul set, sijak, daebak, okay, with your big eyes, with your big eyes, okay. I know you have beautiful big eyes, okay. So, daebak, urineun daebak timimnida, okay. They said, sijak, “Urineun daebak timimnida (우리는 대박 팀입니다)”



OK, one more time, annyeonghaseyo, let's say it together. Sijak, “annyeonghaseyo urineun daebak timimnida. urineun daebak timimnida.” Wow, very good! Aju jalhaesseoyo, aju jalhaesseoyo, ne, OK.



Now, oh, okay, this is, you know, today's main section, okay? this is today's main section. Okay, so what is the main section? Title? Hangeul (한글). Okay, can you read it? Hangeul (한글), okay, I can write it here in Korean, okay. This is [h](ㅎ), [h], [h], [a](ㅏ), [ha](하). This is [ha](하), [ha], and then [han], okay, [han](한). This is [g](ㄱ), [g], [g], okay, [g], and here, geul(글), okay. Hangeul (한글), sijk, Hangeul, okay, Hangeul. This is Hangeul (한글), okay, Hangeul. So we'll cover the creation, the purpose, and the principles of the creation of Hangeul. Okay, Hangeul, okay. OK, let's go, say it together, practice. Hangeul, se beon, se beon, se beon, okay, se beon: Hangeul (한글), Hangeul, Hangeul. Yes, one more time: Hangeul, Hangeul, Hangeul, Hangeul, Hangeul, okay. Joayo? Joayo. Oh, very good. Oh, very good. I think you should have a you know microphone, uh, hee-hee? Waa, his reaction is good, OK.

Wow, who is this? Who is this? Have you heard of him, huh? Who is this? Ibuneun nuguseyo? Nugu means who. I said, "Ibuneun nuguseyo (이분은 누구세요)?" Who is this? This is King Sejong. One more time, King Sejong. In Korean, Sejongdaewang, Sejongdaewang (세종대왕). One more time, Sejongdaewang, hanbeondeo, Sejongdaewang, OK. Daewang, daewang (대왕) means a great king, OK? Dae (대), dae, dae. You learned, you know, daebak (대박), right? And then daewang, daewang, OK. And then? Wow, what is this then? "Igeoneun mwoyeyo?" Mwo (뭐) means what? What is this? Igeoneun mwoyeyo (이거는 뭐예요)? Igeoneun mwoyeyo? This is... Can you guess what it is, huh? Okay, yes, yes. This is Korean currency, right? 10,000 won in Korean currency. We use "won (원)", okay? Say it together. Won, won. Won, okay. So I can call this one, man won (만 원). 10,000, okay? Manwon, manwon, manwon, okay, manwon, okay. We can also see King Sejong there, okay? He is very famous, all right, OK.



Let's go. Now, okay, we can see the creation of Hangeul here, okay? Actually, you know, who is this? King Sejong and... In Korean? In Korean, in Korean, in Korean? Sejongdaewang (세종대왕). Very good. Here, you can see, Sejongdaewang, Sejongdaewang. Practice together: Sejongdaewang, Sejongdaewang, Sejongdaewang, okay. King Sejong the Great, OK? Sejongdaewang, Sejongdaewang (세종대왕) is the, you know, one of the greatest rulers in Korean

history, okay? He is remarkable... an absolutely remarkable and brilliant and innovative leader. This is King Sejong. I respect him, admire him, and I love him very much, okay? OK, so I can say to him, I can greet him. “Sejongdaewangnim, annyeonghaseyo?” Okay? More bowing, more bowing. Maybe, you know, when I greet you, like, you know, I will use, you know, this much. And then if I see King Sejong face to face and then, “o, Sejongdaewangnim” Okay? So, yeah, I'll greet him. “Annyeonghaseyo? I respect you... Jongyeonghamnida, jongyeonghamnida (존경합니다), and saranghamnida.” Uh, isn't this too small? Okay? This is, yeah, saranghamnida (사랑합니다). Okay, so, let's do it together. Okay? Okay, let's do it together. “Sejongdaewangnim, Sejongdaewangnim, annyeonghaseyo?” {annyeonghaseyo}. OK, you are not Sejong Daewang here, okay? Yeah. You just received my greeting, and then you don't bow. Oh, that's very rude, okay? OK, again, together, together, sijk: Sejongdaewangnim (세종대왕님), annyeonghaseyo. Ne, jongyeonghamnida , jongyeonghamnida. I respect you. Jongyeonghamnida, jongyeonghamnida , jongyeonghamnida, saranghamnida, {saranghamnida}, saranghamnida, saranghamnida, okay. saranghamnida, oh, very good, very good, saranghamnida (사랑합니다).

You know, we have three kinds of, you know, heart sizes. A very small one. This one is very small, okay. Small heart, okay. Small, small, small heart. OK, do it together, huh? Oh, okay, uh... okay, small heart. OK, sarandhamnida, saranghamnida, saranghamnida. This one, very small, small, okay. You should make, you know, a heart shape,

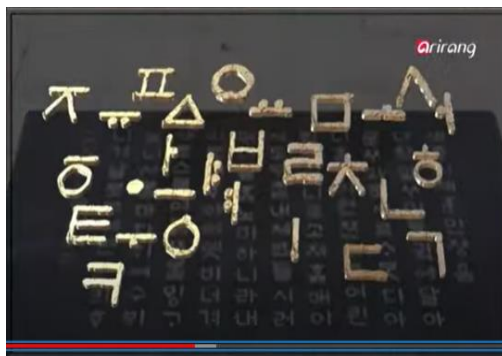
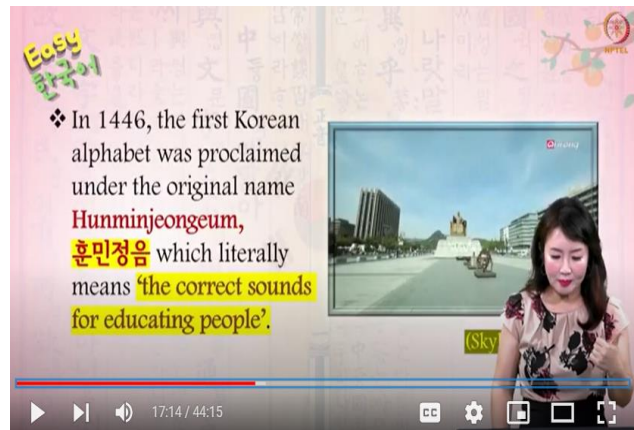


right, okay? Some, some, someone did like this, okay? This one, this one, heart shape. And then medium size. What is the medium size? This one, okay? This one, uh, okay. This is medium size. Okay, okay, so cute. Uh, and then large size, okay, this one, okay, this one, ne, ne, joayo, joayo, da gachi, small size, small size, small size, medium size, medium size, medium size, oh, yours is too small, your heart, heart, haha, okay, and then, large size, please, uh, gamsahamnida(thank you), haha, you are doing your heart to me, haha, okay, gamsahamnida, okay, okay, let's do it together, to our King Sejong, okay? Annyeonghaseyo. Sejongdaewangnim, annyeonghaseyo? Sejongdaewangnim, annyeonghaseyo? Jongyeonghamnida, saranghamnida, okay, okay, you remember that now? Ready, sijk, “Sejongdaewangnim, annyeonghaseyo? Jongyeonghamnida, jongyeonghamnida, saranghamnida saranghamnida”, okay, very good, very good, oh, wow, excellent, aju jalhaesseoyo! Da gachi (다 같이), Baksu (clapping), baksu, baksu, clap, clap, okay, baksu (박수), baksu. I said, baksu, OK.

So now we'll see Hangeul (한글), the Korean alphabet, Hangeul, Hangeul. Okay, say it together, se beon, sijk, Hangeul, Hangeul, Hangeul. Okay, it was created in 1443 by a team of scholars in the Royal Research Organization, named the Jiphyeonjeon, Jiphyeonjeon, Jiphyeonjeon, which means Hall of Worthies, under the direction of King Sejong the Great, of the Joseon Dynasty. He was the king, the fourth king, he was the fourth king in the Joseon Dynasty of Korea. Okay, fourth king of the Joseon Dynasty. Okay, let's say it together, Hangeul, se beon, sijk, Hangeul, Hangeul, Hangeul, Hangeul, Hangeul, Hangeul, Hangeul in a loud voice,

okay. Jiphyeonjeon, say it together, this one, this one, just a moment, just a moment, okay. Here, Jip-hyeon-jeon (집-현-전), okay, Jiphyeonjeon, Jiphyeonjeon. Let's go, sijak, Jiphyeonjeon, han beon deo, Jiphyeonjeon, {Jiphyeonjeon} Jiphyeonjeon, {Jiphyeonjeon}. Yes, yes, very good, Jiphyeonjeon, {Jiphyeonjeon} Jiphyeonjeon, {Jiphyeonjeon} yes, Jiphyeonjeon, Jiphyeonjeon, yes, very good. And our king, who is our king here today? Sejongdaewang, one more time, Sejongdaewang, three times, Sejongdaewang, Sejongdaewang, Sejongdaewang, okay, Sejong, Sejongdaewang, wang, wang, wang (왕) means king. Okay, Sejongdaewang. Wow, very good. Aju jalhaesseoyo, yeoreobun, ne.

Do you remember? When was Hangeul created? Okay, good, good. Now, in 1446, the first Korean alphabet was officially declared and adopted under the original name of Huminjeongeum. This is the original name of Hangeul, okay? Huminjeongeum (훈민정음), which literally means the correct sounds for educating people. This is very important, OK? What's the meaning of Huminjeongeum? Say it together. What's the meaning of Huminjeongeum? Where is your microphone? Uh, what's the meaning of Huminjeongeum? {The correct sound for educating people}. Okay, the correct sounds for educating people. Okay, one more time. What's the meaning of Huminjeongeum? {The correct sounds for educating people}. Very good, very good. Okay, so here, hun (훈), hun, hun, this is hun (훈). Min, min, this is min (민). Jeong, jeong, jeong (정), eum (음), okay? Huminjeongeum, sijak, Hunminjeongeum (훈민정음), Huminjeongeum, Huminjeongeum, Huminjeongeum, Huminjeongeum, okay, Huminjeongeum.

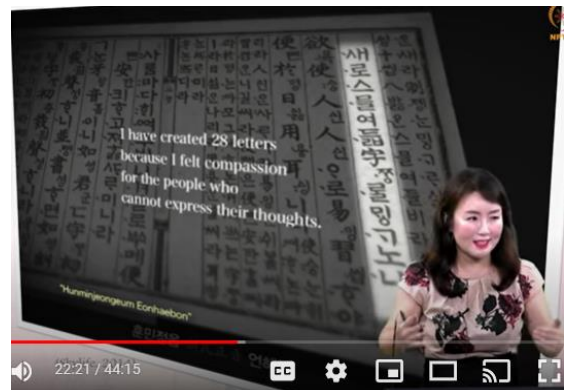


“The statue of King Sejong is at Gwanghwamun Gate. Hangeul that was promulgated by the king at the time are engraved on his statue. There are 28 letters in all. But some of them are not in use anymore. When King Sejong created Hangeul in 1446, it looked like this. The king clearly stated that he invented 28 letters in all.”

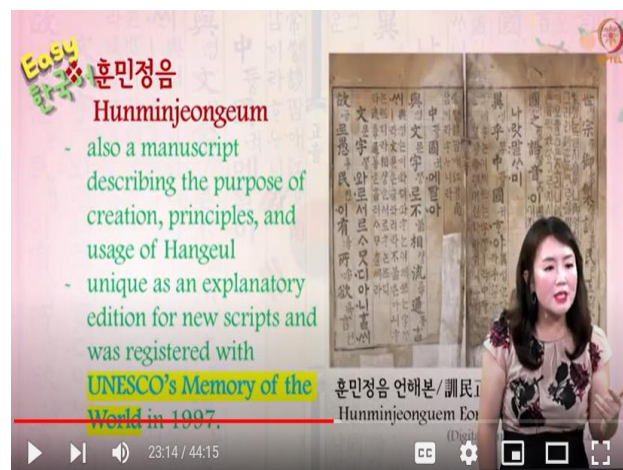
OK, now I'll ask you kind of, you know, comprehension, comprehension check-up questions about this video clip, okay? So where is the statue of King Sejong located? Haha, Korea, Korea, right, Korea. Wow, good answer, uh. Somewhere, right, huh? OK, where, where was it, huh? Some gate, right? That's right.

That's right. Gwang-hwa-mun (광-화-문). OK, say it together, Gwang-hwa-mun. OK, Gwang-hwa-mun. OK, Gwanghwamun gate. Gwanghwamun gate is one of Seoul's most revered landmarks, okay? So this is kind of, you know, a must-see tourist attraction in Seoul, okay, and this statue of King Sejong is located in the middle of Seoul, actually, okay? So, Gwanghwamun gate is in the middle of Seoul, all right? Okay and then another question is, how many letters were in the original Hangeul? {28}. How many? {28}. How many? {28}. How many? {28}. Okay, how many? {28}. Twenty... twenty-eight letters, right, okay, but some of them are not in use anymore, okay, that's good. Anyway, 28 letters, okay. One more question: Why did King Sejong create Hangeul? {To express the peoples' thoughts}. What? Shivanshu? {So that everyone can express their thoughts}. OK, okay, good, good, okay? So he said something, okay. He felt something for his people, right? What did he feel? Compassion, okay. Can you give that microphone there? Yeah, you know in front of in front of you guys, okay, okay? OK, they're very good, uh, he's shy, I think yeah, okay, so he felt compassion, okay, you can see...

So can you read it together this one? Can you read it together this one? This is what King Sejong mentioned his intention uh his intention in Hunminjeongeum Eonhaebon, okay? So uh, just you know, imagine that we are now King Sejong, okay? You should act huh? I have created something something, okay? Let's go, let's read it together, sijak, "I have created 28 letters because I felt compassion for the people who cannot express their thoughts." Very good, very good, wow very good, okay, so he felt compassion. This is really important, okay? And this is really amazing, I think. What do you think? Um, uh? Joayo? Joayo? {joayo} Joayo? Daebak, okay. Daebak, okay. This is a revolutionary invention right, in Korean history, right? OK, this is a revolutionary invention.



OK, anyway, now we'll move on to Hunminjeongeum, okay, uh, what's the original name of Hangeul? {Hunminjeongeum}, Hunminjeongeum, okay, very good, one more time, sijak, Hunminjeongeum,

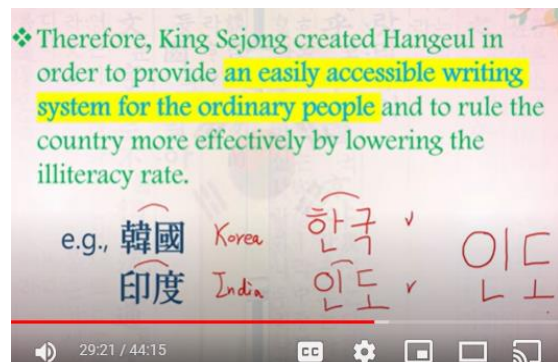


hanbeondeo, Hunminjeongeum, okay so, Hunminjeongeum (훈민정음) is the original name of Hangeul and it is also an original document describing the purpose of creation, principles and the usage of Hangeul. And it is unique as an explanatory edition for new scripts. And it was registered with UNESCO's Memory of the World in 1997. Okay. So you can see Hunminjeongeum Eonhaebon, this one, okay, Hunminjeongeum Eonhaebon (훈민정음 언해본). This is a supplement, supplement to Hunminjeongeum document, okay? So, it provides more detailed explanation. Got it? So,

you can see here uh some different scripts, okay? So, this is Hangeul. This is Hangeul, okay? This is Hangeul. How about this one? Is this Hangeul or...? Oh, you learned Chinese? OK, that's why you know.

This is Chinese, Chinese characters. We also have Chinese characters. Okay? In Korean language. But this is Hangeul. So it is, you know, mixed here, right?

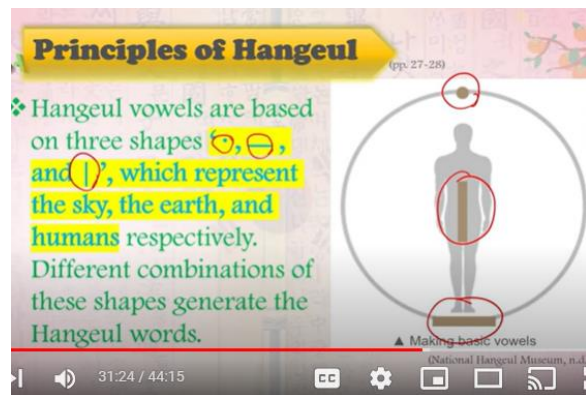
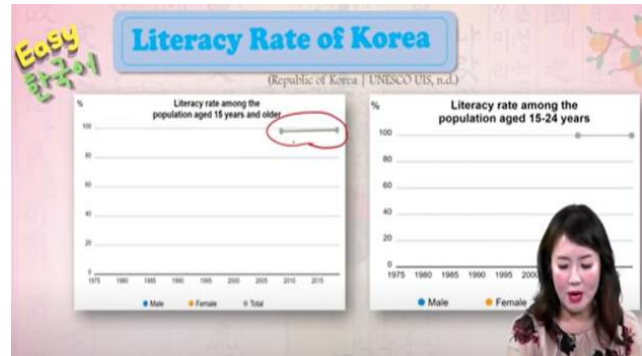
And then, now, let's move on to the purpose of the creation of Hangeul, okay? Koreans once borrowed Chinese characters. You saw Chinese characters, right? For use as a writing system, um. That was our writing system a long time ago, right? Like many other East Asian countries. But learning Chinese characters, aka Hanja(한자), made it difficult for the common ordinary people to express their thoughts in writing, and it restricted the use of writing to only the upper class, elite groups. Here you can see, therefore, King Sejong created Hangeul in order to provide, what? An easily accessible writing system for ordinary people. What is it? Say it together. Highlighted part, okay? An easily accessible writing system for ordinary people. And to rule the country more effectively by lowering the illiteracy rate, okay? Yeah, he is a very wise king, right? Now, okay, you can see, what is this, this is Hangeul, or Chinese characters? {Chinese}. Okay, this is Chinese characters, okay. Uh, I can read these Chinese characters, okay. We also have, you know, Chinese characters in the Korean language, okay. So, here, first one, first Chinese characters. You know that? You don't know the first one? How about the second, second one? {goo... like neeche it's, the lower, it's written Indo...} Aha, aha. {and on the top, it's some country uh goo... I don't know which country} Okay, can you guess which country? Yes, yes, what is it? Hanguk, that's right, Hanguk, that's right.



Now, yeah, I will write in Korean, okay. this is Korea, this is Korea, this is Korea, this is India, right? India. So I can write here [ha], first [ha](하), [han], [han], [han](한), [gu], this is [gu] this is [gu](구) and this one [guk], [guk](국), okay. So this is Hanguk (韓國), this is Hanguk (한국), same, okay? So, this is I wrote Hanguk in Korean, okay? Yeah, Hanguk (한국), OK? Say it together, Hanguk, Hanguk, Hanguk. How about this one? The second one is uh, in Korea, Koreans say India, Indo, Indo, Indo (인도), okay. [i], this is [i](이), this is [i], this is [in], [in], [in](인), this is [d], [d], [d](드), okay? And this one, [o](오), [do](도), okay, Indo, Indo. Say it together, Indo, Indo, Indo. That's right. Indo, this is Indo (인도), this is Indo. Which one do you think, you know, uh look, look, you know, more accessible, easily accessible? Hangeul, Hangeul. Okay, for, I mean, you know, common, ordinary people. They don't have enough time to uh learn writing. Okay. Anyway, anyway, so this is Hanguk (한국), this is Indo (인도). This is Hanguk, first one, Hanguk, this is Indo. Okay, you want to try to write your country in Korean? OK, first, what? Circle, circle, circle. Okay, circle. Try... Let's try. Sijak, circle, sijak, umm, this one, circle first. And then, stroke, this is [i](이). Okay, this is [i], this is [i]. And [n] [n](ㄴ).

This is [in] [in] [in](인), okay, [in], good. And [d] [d](ㄷ). Let's go [d] [d] [d] [d]. This is [d] [d](ㄷ) and [o] [o](ㅗ) together, [indo]. [d](ㄷ), [o](ㅗ) together, Indo, Indo (인도). Okay, do, do, Indo, sijak, Indo (인도), se beon, Indo, Indo, Indo, Indo, Indo, very good, aju jalhaesseoyo, yeoreobun. OK, very good.

OK, here, we have the literacy rate of Korea, okay? So, the literacy rate, among people aged 15 years and above is... how much, how much? Almost a hundred, right, almost a hundred percent, okay? Here, almost a hundred percent. How about here? Literacy rate among people aged 15 to 24 years? Yes, 100 percent, okay? So okay, which is, you know, one of the highest, one of the highest in the world. This, you know, rate is one of the highest in the world, okay. So I think you know Hangeul, Hangeul, King Sejong's creation of Hangeul uh contributed significantly to the literacy and education of Korean people. Do you agree? Oh yes, yes, okay. So you can see more here in detail.



This is the principles of Hangeul, yeah. Hangeul vowels, okay, we'll start with Hangeul vowels. Hangeul vowels are based on three shapes three shapes. Which shape, here? Dot, okay, dot and this one uh horizontal stroke and this one vertical stroke, okay vertical stroke, okay. So here here here. Is it okay, yes, yes, okay, it's good, and so, uh, these three shapes represent the sky, the earth, and humans, respectively, okay. So different combinations of these shapes generate the Hangeul consonants, and you know vowels, especially vowels first, vowels, consonants, and together, you know, words. Okay? Okay, so, for example, you can see here, so this is a dot, right, dot, okay.

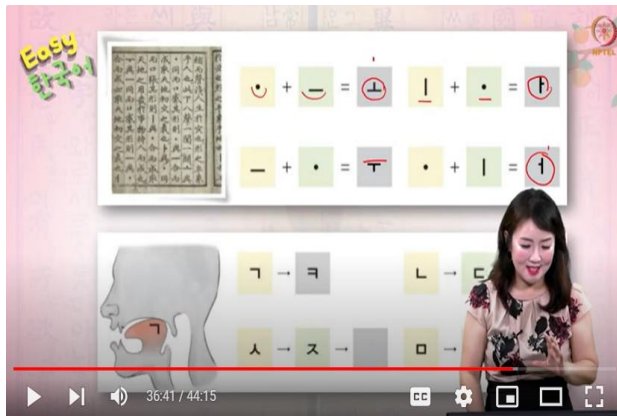
This is a dot, dot and this one is a horizontal stroke, and then together, together if we combine together, we can make this vowel, this is a very basic vowel, {o}, oh, how did you know that, already, uh? You already know, knew it? No, you just, Indo, wow, baksu, baksu, wow, very good, very good, wow, jalhaesseoyo, jalhaesseoyo (잘했어요)! Wow, aju jalhaesseoyo.



You're so smart, huh? Jalhaesseoyo. Yeah, you saw this one, Indo, right? Indo, do, okay, [o], sijak, [o](ㅗ), sijak, [o] [o] [o], say it together. [o] [o] [o], one more time, [o] [o] [o], okay, you have to make you know this shape, circular shape, okay, of your lips, okay, [o] [o] [o] [o]..., [o], very good, joayo. How about this one then? Can you draw the vowel here? You know this one plus you know this one a dot huh? That's right, that's right. Very good. This one is [a](ㅏ), say it together, sijak, [a] [a] [a], okay one more time, [a] [a] [a] [a](ㅏ)... [a]... more, you know yeah, wider, wider okay, [a]

[a] [a] [a](ㅏ)...., sijaK, [a]....., han beon deo, [a].... Where is your microphone? [a]....., [a]... Who has got the longer breath? Okay, [a](ㅏ)..... [a]..... [a]..... okay, good, good. You didn't do that?

Okay, your turn now, sijaK, {a...} Hahaha... {Hee hee}. Practice, okay? Practice, okay. Next time, I'll I'll see you again, okay? And next one, next one, this one. This one first. Okay, stroke first. And then this one. So this one should be [u], Okay? [u](ㅜ), that's right, [u], da gachi, [u]..., [u]..., [u] [u] [u], sijaK, {u, u, u}. Aww, in a loud voice, okay, sijaK, [u] [u] [u]. One more time, [u] [u] [u], han beon deo, [u] [u] [u], ye (ㅝ), dasi hanbeon, sijaK, [u] [u] [u] [u](ㅜ), joayo. [u], joayo, okay, [u]. And then next one, next one. This one, this one. This is [a](ㅑ). Okay, this is? This should be [ə], [ə]. Okay, [ə](ㅓ). Okay. da gachi sijaK, [ə], sijaK, [ə] [ə] [ə], han beon deo, [ə] [ə] [ə], han beon deo, [ə] [ə] [ə]. Very good, very good. dasi han beon sijaK, [ə] [ə] [ə], okay. So once again, han beon deo. This one, [o] [o] [o] [o] [o] [o]. [o](ㅗ), okay, [o]..., [o]..., [o]...: You have to make this kind of, you know, lip, okay, yeah? [o]..., [o]..., [o]...Next one, [a]....[a]..., okay, laughing, okay. [a]... [ha] [ha] [ha], [a]..., [a]..., okay. Third one, third one, [u]..., [u]..., [u]..., [u]..., [u]..., [u]..., okay. And next one, [ə], [ə]..., [ə] [ə] [ə] [ə] [ə] [ə]. This one, [ə] [ə] [ə], okay. [ə] [ə] [ə], okay. You can see here kind of, you know, combination principle, right? Okay. So together, they combine together and they made you know another one, right? Okay, that's very good, huh. Through the basic elements, right? Dot and this one, okay, the horizontal stroke and the vertical one. Okay, okay, very good. So we saw [o] [a] [u] [ə], sijaK, [o] [a] [u] [ə]. A little bit quickly, [ə] [ə], sijaK, [o] [a] [u] [ə], han beon deo, [o] [a] [u] [ə] [o] [a] [u] [ə]. Very good, OK.

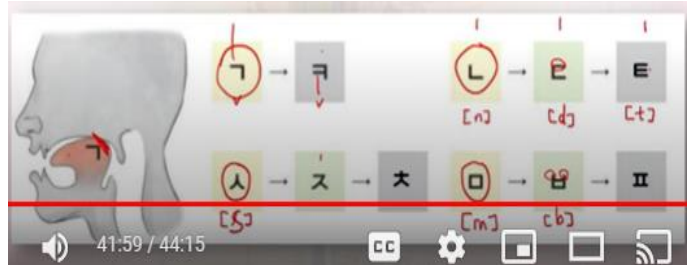


Now, we'll see consonants. Consonants, consonants, okay. You can see here. This one, this one, this. The name of this consonant is giyeok(ㄱ), giyeok, say it together, giyeok, giyeok, giyeok, giyeok, giyeok, okay. This is giyeok(ㄱ), right? This is giyeok, okay. So here, this one, this is a tongue, right? Tongue, okay. So this giyeok is shaped, uh, it's shaped like, uh, it's shaped like the the back of the tongue, the back of the tongue touching, touching here, here, soft palate, okay, okay? So giyeok, giyeok shows where

this sound is made, okay? Where this sound is produced, okay? And then how this sound is produced. Can you see it? Can you recognize it? Yes, yes, okay. So we can say giyeok, sijaK, giyeok, giyeok. But the sound value of this consonant is [g], usually. [g], sijaK, [g] [g] [g] [g] [g] (ㄱ), okay, [g] [g], joayo. Now how about this one? This one? If we see the next one, we can see one more stroke inside, right? Okay, one more stroke inside here. Can you see it? Okay, so this one, this one is [g], right? This one is [g], first one, [g]. This one is [g](ㄲ). How about this one? This one should be weaker or stronger. Stronger, that's right. So [k^h] [k^h](ㅋ). OK, first one, [g] [g](ㄱ). Second one, [k^h] [k^h] [k^h]. Yes, yes, very good. OK, three times, sebeonssik, sebeonssik halgeyo, yeoreobun. Okay, [g] [g] [g], {[g] [g] [g]}, [g] [g] [g], {[g] [g] [g]}, [k^h] [k^h] [k^h], {[k^h] [k^h] [k^h]}, okay, very good, very good. Aju joayo, jalhaesseoyo, jalhaesseoyo. Okay, next one, this one. This consonant, okay, this one was giyeok (ㄱ) and the sound value of that one is [g](ㄱ).

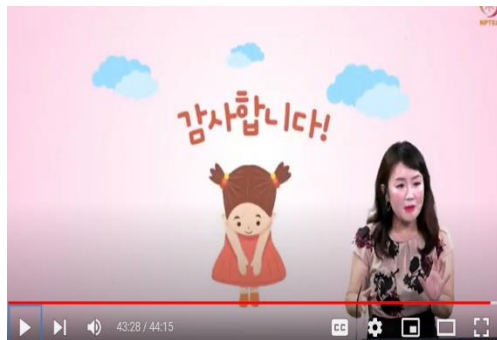
This one? This one, nieun, nieun, nieun, nieun, nieun, sijak, nieun (니은), nieun, nieun, hanbeondeo, nieun, nieun, nieun, nieun, [n](ㄴ), [n]. It is pronounced [n], [n], okay, [n], okay, [n], [n], [n], okay, okay. So, but this one, can you guess? Ah, okay, so we have one more stroke on top of [n], right? So this one, okay, this one is [d](ㄷ), [d], you remember Indo (인도), do, do, do, right, okay? [d] [d] [d], sijak, [d] [d] [d], han beon deo, [d] [d] [d], okay.

We have stronger one. Which one? OK, this one. One more stroke here, right? So this one will be okay, [tʰ](ㄷ), [tʰ], okay. Say it together. [n] [d] [tʰ], sijak, [n] [d] [tʰ], sijak, [n] [d] [tʰ], one more time, [n](ㄴ), [d](ㄷ), [tʰ](ㄷ).



very good. Jalhaesseoyo. Oh, jalhaesseoyo, jalhaesseoyo. [n] [d] [tʰ], sijak, [n] [d] [tʰ], okay. Sometimes when you pronounce, you know, [tʰ](ㄷ), you can have, you know, some spit out, okay? OK, that is natural, that is natural, okay? Next one, next one, this one, siot(시옷). I can say this one, the name of this consonant, siot, siot, siot, okay, so this one, ah, this one, [s] [s] [s](ㅅ) and the next one, next one? [j] [j] [s] [j] and the next one, next one should be, stronger one, stronger one, [tʃ] [tʃ] [tʃ] [tʃ](ㅈ), okay, [s] [j] [tʃ], sijak, [s](ㅅ), [j](ㅇ), [tʃ](ㅈ), han beon deo, [s] [j] [tʃ], han beon deo, [s] [j] [tʃ], yes, yes, very good. [s] [j] [tʃ], [s] [j] [tʃ].

OK, how about this one? This one is called mieum, mieum, mieum, okay, mieum, mieum (미음), ok, so, this one, [m] [m], okay, [m](ㅁ) and then how about this one, we have, you know a stroke here, uh, two more strokes? [b] [b] [m](ㅁ), [b](ㅂ), and then, the last one should be [pʰ](ㅍ). Wow, great, great. Uh, daebak, daebak, aju jalhaesseoyo, okay. [p], sijak, [m] [b] [pʰ], sijak, [m](ㅁ), [b](ㅂ), [pʰ](ㅍ), han beon deo, [m] [b] [pʰ], han beon deo, [m] [b] [pʰ], dasi dasi, [m], slowly, [m] [m] [b] [pʰ], han beon deo, [m] [b] [pʰ], very good, wow, great, great! What can we say in this situation? Joayo or daebak! Daebak, uh, aju jalhaesseoyo. OK, aju jalhaesseoyo, yeoreobun, ne. OK, let's read it together, one more time. The vowels first, [o], sijak, [o] [a] [u] [ə], [g] [kʰ], [n] [d] [tʰ], [s] [j] [tʃ], [m] [b] [pʰ], OK. Very good. Baksu, da gachi baksu, baksu, baksu. Very good, aju jalhaetseumnida.



So, you remember? You remember? "Thank you" in Korean? Gamsahamnida. You can see it here. So let's finish our class with our gamsahamnida (감사합니다) and our goodbye greeting. You remember the goodbye greeting? OK, I'll teach you. Goodbye greeting. OK. Someone said, very good, OK. I'd say annyeonghi gaseyo (안녕히 가세요), OK. You are going. So annyeonghi gaseyo. And then you'd say annyeonghi gyeseyo (안녕히 계세요). Stay well, OK. annyeonghi gyeseyo, OK.

Gamsahamnida with bowing, OK. Gamsahamnida. Annyeonghi gaseyo. Annyeonghi gyeseyo, together, OK. Ready, ready? OK. Ne, sijak, gamsahamnida. Annyeonghi gaseyo. {annyeonghi gyeseyo}. Yes, very good. (Clapping...)