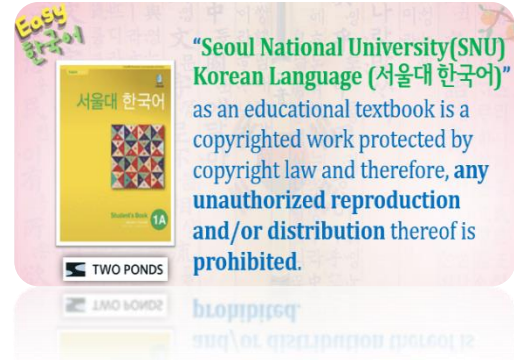


Korean I
Prof. Soojin Shim
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Week - 01
Lecture - 02



Yeoreobun, annyeonghaseyo (Hello, everyone). {Annyeonghaseyo} Han beon deo, han beon deo. One more time, sijak (start), yeoreobun, annyeonghaseyo (안녕하세요). {annyeonghaseyo} ne, jalhaesseoyo. Jalhaesseoyo. Let's practice again. Okay? Annyeonghaseyo, {annyeonghaseyo} annyeonghaseyo, {annyeonghaseyo} annyeonghaseyo, {annyeonghaseyo.} Very good, very good. Annyeonghaseyo, annyeonghaseyo. OK, say it together. Sijak (시작), annyeonghaseyo. Ne, aju jalhaesseoyo. It's another beautiful day, isn't it? Right, okay.



So, today, I'd like to cover the principle and the features of Hangeul (한글). Let's review first about the principles continuing from last time. Is it okay for you? You remember this one? Ne, ne (네) or aniyo (아니요).



OK? Ne, aniyo, ne, aniyo, dasi, sijak, ne, aniyo. Ne, aniyo. Ne is yes, aniyo is? No. Okay, dasi sijak, ne, ne, ne. {ne, ne, ne.} Very good, very good. Joayo (좋아요). Aniyo, aniyo, aniyo. {aniyo, aniyo, aniyo.} Yes good, aju jalhaesseoyo, joayo. What is this one? Joayo, joayo. So the first one, can you read this vowel? OK, this vowel, first one, what is this one? OK, it is pronounced [o](ㅜ) [o] [o] [o] [o] [o]. And the next one? [a](ㅏ) [a] [a] Can you draw it? Can you write it? Okay, very

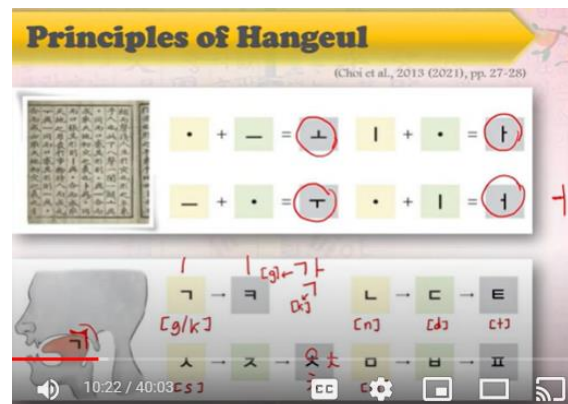
good. Okay, where are your fingers? [a] [a] OK, joayo. This is [a] vowel and the next one [u](ㅡ) or [o](ㅜ). A little bit confusing [o] or [u], one more time, one more time. Here, here, only here ok [o] or [u]. Yes, very good, jalhaesseoyo, ne, [u] [u] [u] [u] [u] [u] [u] [u], this is [u] [u]. How about this one? [ə](ㅓ), it's a little bit confusing again, okay? This part, this part. Yes, very good. Jalhaesseoyo (잘했어요). How about there, there? [ə], yeah, okay. OK, good, good, good job, jalhaesseoyo. [ə], [ə], [ə], [ə], [ə], [ə], [ə]. Ne, joayo, ne, This is [ə] [ə], How can you write it? [ə] [ə], This inside stroke first and then this one, okay, yes. Okay, so [ə] [ə] [ə] [ə] {[ə] [ə] [ə] [ə]} [ə] [ə] [ə] {[ə] [ə] [ə]}, let's practice more, three times. Se beonssik (세 번씩),

se beonssik, han beon (한 번), du beon (두 번), se beon (세 번), se beonssik [o] [o] [o] like this way. Sijak! [o] [o] [o] [o] [o] and then, second one, [a] [a] [a] [a] [a] [a] [a] [a] [a] [a] and the third one, [u] [u] [u] [u] [u] [u] [u] [u] [u] and the fourth one, [ə] [ə] [ə] [ə] [ə] [ə] [ə] [ə] [ə] you need more practice about this one, okay? [ə] [ə] [ə] [ə] [ə], han beon deo, [ə] [ə] [ə], jalhaesseoyo. Aju jalhaetseumnida.

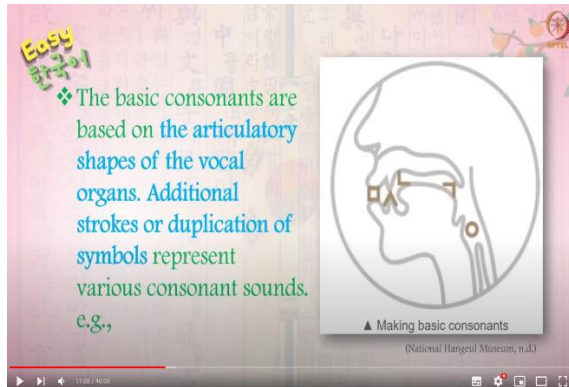


So it seems like you know the principle of combination okay? And then when it comes to basic consonants, the first one. What is this one? You remember the name of this consonant? Giyeok (기역). Oh, very good, one more time, one more time, han beon deo, giyeok, {giyeok} giyeok, {giyeok} giyeok. {giyeok} giyeok {giyeok}. Okay so here, you can see the tongue, the back of the tongue is touching the soft palate, it's shaped like this, tongue touching here, right? Touching here, giyeok giyeok giyeok, yeah, it is pronounced [g] [g], okay, [g](ㄱ), sometimes, [kʰ](ㅋ), okay? Yeah, depending on its position in a syllable, okay? [g], [kʰ], okay? [g], [kʰ], giyeok, giyeok, giyeok, giyeok, sijak, giyeok, giyeok, giyeok, giyeok, okay? For example, I can show you, this one, can you read this one? This is [g], right? This is [g], this is [g], and then I combine with [a], vowel here, how can you read it? This one? [ga](가), wow, great. [ga], this is [ga], sijak, [ga], [ga] [ga] [ga] [ga] [ga] [ga], but I can also add at the bottom here, okay? One more, you're super smart, [gak](각), okay? [gak], sijak, {[gak]} [gak] {[gak]} [gak]. Okay, so, this one is, you know, [g], right? [g], this one is [g], and how about this one? This one? [kʰ] [kʰ], right? Okay, [g], so, all together, [gak] [gak] [gak] [gak] [gak], okay, very good. [gak] means angle, angle, okay? 30 degrees or 45 degrees, okay? Sijak, [gak] [gak] [gak]. Wow, isn't it easy? Cool, right? It's cool, okay.

So you saw kind of, you know, combination and addition, alright, addition, okay. So you remember this one? This one is, you know, [g], right? How about this one? Stronger, stronger, okay? [kʰ] [kʰ] [kʰ] [kʰ], Very good, perfect, perfect. [kʰ] [g] [kʰ] [g] [kʰ], sijak, {[kʰ] [g] [kʰ] [g] [kʰ]} Yeah, one more practice, okay. [g] [kʰ] [g] [kʰ], yes, sijak, {[g] [kʰ] [g] [kʰ]}, wow, very good. Jalhaesseoyo, aju jalhaesseoyo. The next one, next one, the basic one is, [n](ㄴ), [n], right, [n], yeah. The name of this consonant is nieun(니은), nieun, nieun, nieun, okay, sijak, nieun, nieun, nieun, nieun, okay. And then it is pronounced, [n] [n], okay, [n] [n], this is [n], right. And then one more stroke. [d](ㄷ), [d] [d], yeah, you remember this one, [d], and the last one, [tʰ](ㅌ), yeah, [tʰ], okay, so two more strokes, right, okay, so [tʰ] [tʰ] [tʰ] [tʰ], okay, [n] [d] [tʰ], sijak, [n] [d] [tʰ] [n] [d] [tʰ], yes, aju jalhaesseoyo, aju jalhaesseoyo. How about the next one? Next one is [s](ㅅ), [s], yeah, the name of this consonant is siot(시옷), siot, siot, siot, okay, [s], [s], it sounds [s], [s] this one [j], [s], [j], [tʃ], okay, [s] [j] [tʃ](ㅅ ㅆ ㅈ) one more time, [s] [j] [tʃ], [s] [j] [tʃ], [s] [j] [tʃ], very good. [tʃ] this one is [tʃ] remember this stroke, we can also write in this way. A stroke here and then this way. This one is like, you know, this one, right? But this one is this, the same [tʃ]

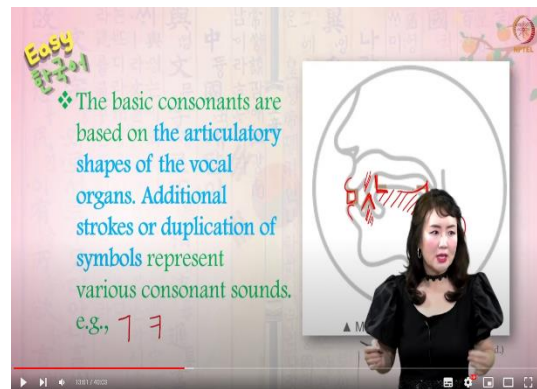


[tj] [tj]. And the last one? Last one? [m](ㅁ) What is the name of this consonant? Mieum(ㅁ) mieum very good, mieum mieum mieum. [m] [m] [b] [p] [m] [b] [p] han beon deo [m] [b] [p] [m] [b] [p]. Aju joayo. Da gachi (all together) jalhaesseoyo. Joayo {joayo} joayo, jalhaesseoyo. You can give a compliment to your friend next to you. Jalhaesseoyo, jalhaesseo jalhaesseo jalhaesseo jalhaesseo. Why not? Jalhaesseo jalhaesseo jalhaesseo. Altogether, altogether! Jalhaesseo (잘했어) jalhaesseo jalhaesseo jalhaesseo. OK, I would say jalhaesseoyo jalhaesseoyo jalhaesseoyo.



This one shows, you know, this one shows, how and where these consonants are produced. You can see here, the basic consonants are based on the articulatory shapes of the vocal organs. What kind of vocal organs can we use here? the first one? this one is the tongue, right? This one is the tongue, so you can use you know the back of the tongue and the tip of the tongue, right? This one is like tongue should touch here. This is giyeok(ㄱ). How about this one? Nieun(ㄴ), your tongue should touch where? Behind the upper teeth, which is called the alveolar ridge, the gums behind the upper teeth. The shape is like this. And how about this one? This one is related to what? Teeth. Upper teeth and the lower teeth. And this one? What is this? Lips, it is related to lips. How about here? This one? That's right, throat, and we have another kind of principle about addition, right? Additional strokes or duplication of symbols represent various consonant sounds.

For example, what are “addition” examples? Giyeok, giyeok, [g] [g], and then? One more stroke? Additional stroke? [k^h] How about a duplication example? We can duplicate, we can copy, [g] [g] like this way, too. [g], giyeok(ㄱ) giyeok we call it ssanggiyeok(ㄲ), double giyeok. So I can write this way too, right? This is pronounced [k'] [k'] [k'] [k'] [k'] [k'](ㄲ) first one, let's try [g], first one [g], second one [k^h] [k^h] [k^h]. How about the third one? [k'] [k'] [k'] [k'] [k'] [k'](ㄲ). A little bit weak, okay? Stronger, [k'] [k'] [k'], jalhaesseoyo. Han beon deo, han beon deo, [g] [k^h] [k'], sijak, [g] [k^h], [k'] [k'] [k'] [k'] [k'] [k'](ㄲ), aju joayo.



- ❖ Hangeul vowels and consonants form a very close system phonetically and phonologically.
- ❖ Hangeul was created according to the intensive knowledge of sound patterns and the phonological theories of the scholars.
- ❖ 17 consonants and 11 vowels were represented at first, however, ㅊ, ㅌ, ㅍ, and ㅍ were abolished and only 24 letters are currently in use.

Okay, so Hangeul vowels and consonants form a very close system phonetically and phonologically. Do you agree with this? Yes, yes. Okay, do you agree with this? In Korean? {ne} ne. Joayo, dasi. Do you agree with this? Ne. Okay, ne. Hangeul was created according to the intensive knowledge and research of sound patterns and the phonological theories of the scholars. Okay, so 17 consonants and 11 vowels altogether, how many? 28 were

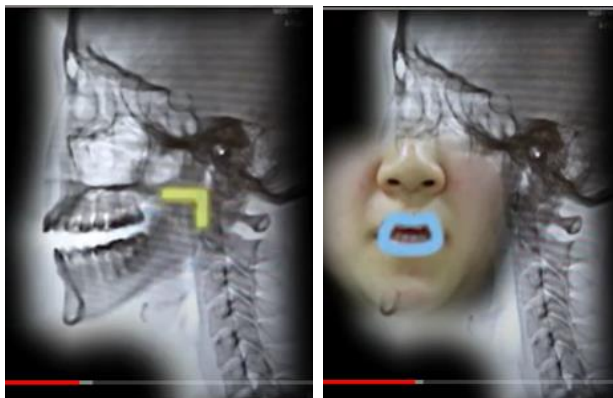
represented at first. However, this one, this one, this one, this one were abolished. And only how many? 24. 24 letters are currently in use. 24. How many? 24, 24, joayo. Now, let's take a closer look at the principles and the background of Hangeul creation through this video clip.



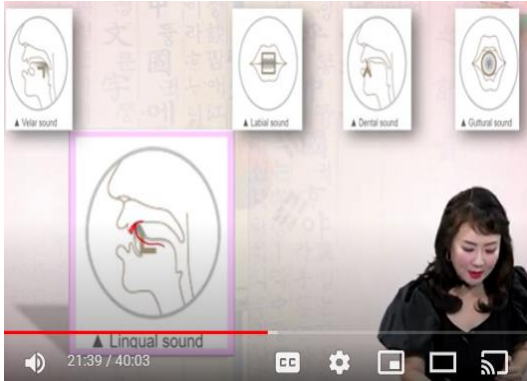
“King Sejong was the fourth monarch of the Joseon dynasty. He cared dearly about his people. One of the ways he wanted to help them was creating an alphabet so that ordinary people can write down what they wanted to say and express their thoughts. Back then, there was no way for the common people to make a complaint about the wrong done to them. King Sejong wanted to make a way for them to convey their opinions. Every natural sound, must have a corresponding character. Characters that can convey any sound of nature, like the sound of water, or the wind. King Sejong was determined to create letters that could transcribe any word and sound used by the people. Phonetic transcription, what does it mean? Hangeul is often said to be a phonogram. It means that any sound can be transcribed into characters in the way that it sounds. The Korean language can be exactly transcribed in phonemes. Each letter in Hangeul accurately represents its sound. This is what makes Hangeul stand out from other phonograms. How is it possible? The answer lies in Hangeul's principles of composition. At the time when knowledge and culture were conveyed through Chinese characters, the king's servants were strongly opposed to their replacement.

But King Sejong silently prepared a revolution in the form of the phonetic alphabet. To transcribe sounds, he constantly observed the human body. He eventually created the phonetic alphabet Hunminjeongeum (훈민정음) which represents human speech organs. The Haerye (해례) edition of Hunminjeongeum or explanations and examples of correct sounds says that 28 letters were modeled after the shapes of speech organs. It goes on to say that giyeok(ㄱ) was shaped

like the root of the tongue blocking the throat. We checked the accuracy of that statement through modern science. A..... We checked consonants first. {giyeok, giyeok} Giyeok(ㄱ) was shaped like the root of the tongue blocking throat. {nieun} Nieun(ㄴ) was shaped like the tongue touching the gums. {mieum} Mieum(ㅁ) represents the outline of the lips. {siot} Siot(ㅅ) represents the teeth. {ieung} Ieung(ㅇ) is shaped like the throat.”



Okay, how was it? {joayo} joayo? joayo? {joayo} Someone said dae... something? {daebak} Daebak (대박). Oh nice, you remember that right? Daebak. So we verified the excellence of phonological and phonetical features of Hangeul through science, right? That's very good. Isn't it amazing? Now let's learn one by one. The first one is the velar sound. This one is the velar sound. This sound is produced by the back of the tongue touching or approaching the soft palate. This consonant is called what? Giyeok (기역), giyeok. It is pronounced [g](ㄱ) and you remember this one? This one? {[gak]} [gak](각) [gak] [gak] [gak] [gak] Okay, how about this one? This is [ga](가). You already know, this is [ga] and then I can add a circle, ieung(ㅇ) and how about this one? {[gang] [gang]} [gang](강) perfect, perfect. [gang] {[gang]} [gang] [gang] [gang]. Hangang(한강), you know we have Han-river, gang. Joayo, giyeok, giyeok. It is shaped like the back of the tongue touching the soft palate. Giyeok, giyeok, this tongue touching here.



That's good and the next one is, lingual sound. This is related to the tongue. So, this tongue, this tongue touching where? This part, this part gum part, gum, alveolar ridge behind the upper teeth, behind the upper teeth, okay. So what is the name of this consonant? Nieun(니은) pronounced [n](ㄴ) [n] [n], okay. How about this one? OK. [n] [a]. Together? [na]. {[na]}. Very good. [na](나) [na] “I”, “I”. [na] [na], okay. One more time. [na] OK, joayo.

Aju jalhaesseoyo.

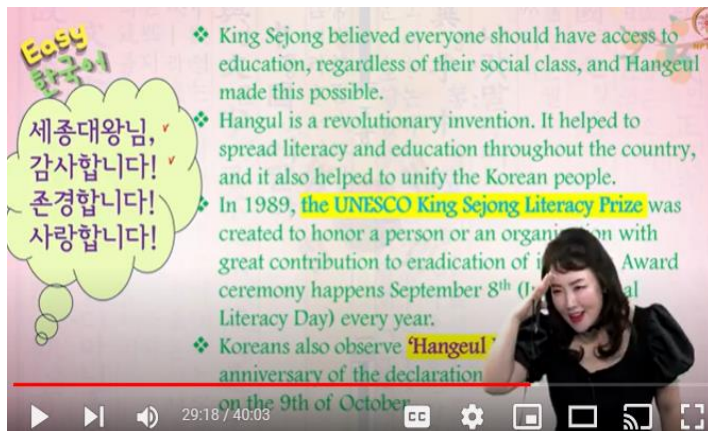
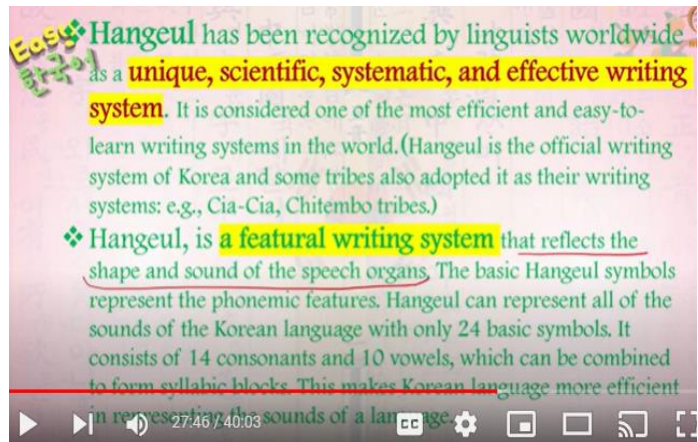
Then the next one. The next one is labial sound. Labial sound. OK. So labial sound is related to lips. OK. This lips. OK. Labial sound. Lips. OK. Related to lips. OK. Here. So this mieum (미음), mieum. The sound, this, the name of this consonant is mieum. mieum. mieum. mieum. Pronounced? Pronounced? [m](ㅁ) [m] Pronounced? [m]. OK. So, this is shaped like a square, right? Square to represent closed lips. OK, mieum, mieum. OK, mieum. So, I can write like this way. Hana, one, two, three, mieum, mieum. How about this one? This one? [ma](마), very good. [ma] [ma] [ma] [ma] [ma].

And the next one. The fourth one is dental sound. So, it is related to teeth. Teeth. What is the name of this consonant? Siot (시옷) siot siot OK. Pronounced? [s](ㅅ). Pronounced? [s] [s]. siot siot [s]. siot siot siot, [s] [s] [s]. Sijak, siot siot siot [s] [s] [s], han beon deo, siot siot siot, [s] [s] [s], for example, [s] [a]? [sa]. You remember, “I love you.” Saranghae (사랑해), saranghamnida (사랑합니다). Okay, that's [sa](사). Okay, [sa]. But we don't say [ssa]. [ssa] is like, you know, English, right? Okay, this is [sa](사) [sa] [sa]. No, no, no, not [ssa]. Okay, [sa](사), [sa] [sa], softly, [sa]. Softly, tenderly, [sa] [sa] [sa] [sa]. Okay, [sa]. Okay, [sa] is also four, four. Okay, four, four, okay, one, two, three, four. Il(one), i(two), sam(three), sa(four). il, i, sam, sa (일, 이, 삼, 사), [sa]. Okay, okay. Yeah, so this is shaped like the line, right? Like the line to represent the airstream coming out of a gap between the teeth, right? Can you see it? OK, [s] sijak, [s]. You can feel it, right? The air coming, okay? [s] [s] [s]. Very good.

Okay, the last one is guttural sound, guttural sound. Okay, it is related to? Throat, throat. That's right. Throat. Okay, so this ieung (이응), ieung, right? This ieung, circular shape. It is shaped like a circle to represent the open throat. Okay, you can see here, right? So, [ŋ](ㅇ), [ŋ] [ŋ]. It is pronounced [ŋ] dasi sijak, [ŋ] [ŋ]. Okay, it is pronounced [ŋ], at the position of the end of a syllable. Okay, actually, ng. So you remember [gang]

[gang] [gang]. Can you write it? Try, try. With your finger, [g] [a] [ŋ]. Okay. You remember this? Gang (강) means river. Okay, [g] [a] [ŋ]. So [gang], da gachi sijak, [gang] [gang] [gang], sijak [gang] [gang] [gang].

OK, so Hangeul has been recognized by linguists worldwide as a unique scientific, systematic and effective writing system. It is considered one of the most efficient and easy-to-learn writing systems in the world. Actually, you know, Hangeul is our official writing system, right? In South Korea and North Korea as well. Okay? Yeah. But some tribes adopted our Hangeul as their official writing system. Okay, here, you know, for example, okay, Cia-Cia tribe in Indonesia and Chitembo tribe in Congo. Okay? So, yeah, it is verified. Hangeul is, you know, well suited for other languages, too. Do you agree? Ne, ne, joayo. Okay. Hangeul is also a featural writing system that reflects the shape and sound of the speech organs. So, basic Hangeul symbols represent the phonemic features. Hangeul can represent all of the sounds of the Korean language with only how many? {twenty-four} twenty-four basic symbols. Okay. We have actually a little bit more complicated symbols. Okay, like, [kʰ](ㄱ), but that was not complicated, right? Okay, just, you know, duplicate, [g] [g]. Okay? It consists of how many? 14 consonants and 10 vowels. 14 and 10 vowels all together? 24. Which can be combined to form syllable blocks. This makes the Korean language more efficient in representing the sounds of a language. Joayo.



Now I'd like to express my gratitude again to whom? Sejongdaewang (세종대왕). Okay, Sejongdaewang. Did you read Sejongdaewang here? Very good, very good. So I wrote, can you read it? You can't read it, not yet. I will read it first. Sejongdaewangnim, like gyosunim (professor). Sejongdaewangnim, Sejongdaewangnim. Gamsahamnida. Gamsahamnida (감사합니다). Thank you. Gamsahamnida. This is gamsahamnida, gamsahamnida geurigo(and), geurigo, and jongyeonghamnida (존경합니다). Jongyeonghamnida(Respect), jongyeonghamnida. And saranghamnida (사랑합니다). Okay, okay. You remember now. Okay, let's review it. dasi sijak. Sejongdaewangnim, gamsahamnida, gamsahamnida, gamsahamnida. Se beon, se beon. Try it three times, dasi, Sejongdaewangnim, Sejongdaewangnim. Sejongdaewangnim. Second one, gamsahamnida, gamsahamnida, gamsahamnida. And then, jongyeonghamnida, jongyeonghamnida, jongyeonghamnida. Okay. And then, saranghamnida, saranghamnida, saranghamnida. Very good. Let's go together, all together. Sijak, Sejongdaewangnim, gamsahamnida, jongyeonghamnida, saranghamnida. Wow, great job, great job. Aju jalhaesseoyo!

Okay, so a long time ago, King Sejong believed everyone should have access to education, right? Everyone, regardless of their social status or social class, and Hangeul made this possible. Hangeul is a revolutionary invention. It helped to spread literacy and education throughout the country, Korea. And it also helped to

unify the Korean people. In 1989, the UNESCO King Sejong Literacy Prize was created to honor a person or an organization with a great contribution to the eradication of illiteracy. Award ceremony happens on September 8th, International Literacy Day every year. Koreans also observe “Hangeul Day” Hangeullal (한글날) on the anniversary of the declaration of Hangeul every year on the 9th of October. Okay, say it together. Hangeullal, sijak, Hangeullal, han beon deo. Hangeullal, Hangeullal. OK, very good.

Now we'll see 24 letters. Okay so these are consonants, right? Are you ready? Let's go. [g] [n] sijak, [g] [n] [d], [g] [n] [d]. You know. This one, [l] [l] [l] [l] [l] [l]. Okay, next one, [m] [m] [m]. Next one. [b] [b] [s] [ŋ] [ŋ] [j] [j] [j] [tʃ] [tʃ] [tʃ] [kʰ] [kʰ] [kʰ] [tʰ] [tʰ] [tʰ] [pʰ] [pʰ] [pʰ]. The last one [h] [h] [h] [h] [h] [h] [h] [h] [h]. Okay? [h] [h] [h] [h] [h] It's okay. I'll repeat this one next time again. Okay, Okay. So let's repeat it. [g] [n] [d] [l] [m] [b] [s] [ŋ] [j] [tʃ] [kʰ] [tʰ] [pʰ] [h] (ㄱ ㄴ ㄷ ㄹ ㅁ ㅂ ㅅ ㅇ ㅈ ㅊ ㅋ ㅌ ㅍ ㅎ) and then I can add

[a](ㅏ) vowel here. Okay, this one first one? Ga, ga, na, da, ra, sijak, ga na da ra ma ba sa a, dasi dasi sijak, ga na da ra ra ra ra ra ra, ma ma ma ma ma ma, ba ba ba ba ba ba, sa sa sa sa sa sa, a a a a a a, ja ja ja ja ja ja, cha cha cha cha cha cha, ka ka ka ka ka ka, yes, ta ta ta ta ta ta, where's your microphone? Pa pa pa pa pa pa pa pa, ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha, joayo, aju jalhaesseoyo. Daebak (대박), aju jalhaesseoyo. Ga na da ra ma ba sa a ja cha ka ta pa ha (가 나 다 라 마 바 사 아 자 차 카 타 파 하).



Okay, let's practice vowels. This one? [a](ㅏ) this one? [ya](ㅑ) [ya] [ya] [ya] [ya] [ya] [ya] [ya] [ya] [ya] [ya] [ya] [ya] [ya] and this one? Eo[ə](ㅓ) [ə] [ə] [ə], next one, yeo[yə](ㅕ) [yə] [yə] [yə] [yə] [yə] [yə] [yə] [yə] [yə] [yə] [yə] [yə] [yə]. [a] [ya] [ə] [yə], sijak, [a] [ya] [ə] [yə] han beon deo, [a] [ya] [ə] [yə]. Okay, [o](ㅗ) next one should be [yo](ㅛ) [o] [yo] [o] [yo] [o] [yo], [yo] [yo] [yo] [yo] [yo] [yo]. [u](ㅜ)



[u] [u] [u] [u] and the next one [yu](ㅠ) [yu] [yu] [yu] [yu]. Eu[i](ㅡ) [i], [i](ㅣ) [i]. [a] [ya] [ə] [yə] [o] [yo] [u] [yu] eu[i] [i]. Dasi han beon, han beon deo, one more time, [a] [ya] eo[ə] yeo[yə] [o] [yo] [u] [u] [yu] eu[i] [i]. Jalhaesseoyo, jalhaesseoyo, aju jalhaesseoyo, so altogether, okay, this one 14 consonants, 10 vowels and then 24. Joayo, joayo. But you know when we write a syllable we put a consonant

here. This is consonant ieung (ㅇ), right, consonant? And this is a vowel. This is kind of our structure syllable structure, okay. So, but here, this ieung has no sound value, okay? Silent, silent, okay. So [a] [ya] eo[ə] yeo[yə] [o] [yo] [u] [yu] eu[i] [i]. Very good.

Now we'll practice more by singing a song, okay? Have you heard of the Ganada (가나다) song? Ne, okay, Ganada song. Yeah, I said here. Da gachi (다같이) noraehaeyo (노래해요). Da gachi noraehaeyo. Let's sing a song together, okay, noraehaeyo, noraehaeyo is, noraehaeyo is a song, song, noraehaeyo. Sijak, noraehaeyo, noraehaeyo. OK, let's go. OK, ga, na, da, ra, ma, ba, sa. You know the twinkle, twinkle little star? OK that melody, that melody. Let's go, ga, na, da, ra, ma, ba, sa. One more time, ga, na, da, ra, ma, ba, sa. Where is the microphone? Ga, na, da, ra, ma, ba, sa, dasi han beon, sijak, ga, na, da, ra, ma, ba, sa (가나다라마바사),



OK. And the next one, next one, a, ja, cha, ka, ta, pa, ha (아자차카타파하). Sijak, a, ja, cha, ka, ta, pa, ha, a, ja, cha, ka, ta, pa, ha. Okay, sijak, a, ja, cha, ka, ta, pa, ha, a, ja, cha, ka, ta, pa, ha. Wow, very good. a, ja, cha, ka, ta, pa, ha. Okay, because of the system, you know, a second delay is happening, okay? Okay, and then all together, ga, na, da, ra, ma, ba, sa, a, ja, cha, ka, ta, pa, ha. Ready, ready? Junbidwaennayo (준비됐나요)? Ne (네)! Dasi sijak, junbidwaennayo? Ne. Let's go. Ga, na, da, ra, ma, ba, sa, a, ja, cha, ka, ta, pa, ha. One more time, ga, na, da, ra, ma, ba, sa, a, ja, cha, ka, ta, pa, ha. Wow, very good! One more time, one more time, sijak, ga, na, da, ra, ma, ba, sa, a, ja, cha, ka, ta, pa, ha. I'm not good at singing. Anyway, very good, very good. Aju jalhaesseoyo (아주 잘했어요). Ga, na, da, ra, ma, ba, sa, a, ja, cha, ka, ta, pa, ha.



So it's time to wrap things up for today. OK. Thank you for your participation and thank you for your attention. That was very good. That was very good. I really like your beautiful smile. I think you are enjoying this class, right?

Ne. OK, joayo? {joayo} joayo. OK. So, but you have homework here, homework. You have to sing this song ten times, OK? At your home. Is it OK for you? Ne, Aniyoyo? Ne, ne. Very good. Ga, na, da, ra, ma, ba, sa, a, ja, cha, ka, ta, pa, ha. Very good. Aju jalhaesseoyo. Let's say goodbye greeting. Goodbye greeting with thank you. OK, OK? Is it okay for you? Ne. Gamsahamnida (감사합니다). {Gamsahamnida.} Annyeonghi gaseyo (안녕히 가세요). {Annyeonghi gaseyo.} Bye, see you next time.