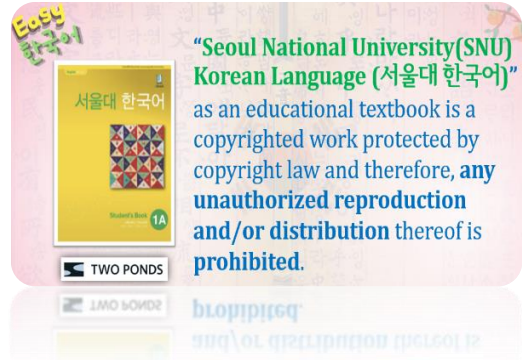


**Korean I**  
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**Week - 01**  
**Lecture - 03**



Yeoreobun, annyeonghaseyo (여러분, 안녕하세요).  
 {Annyeonghaseyo}. In a loud voice, keun soriro, keun soriro  
 (큰 소리로), sijak (시작). Yeoreobun, annyeonghaseyo. {Annyeonghaseyo} Ne, how can you call me?  
 {Gyosunim} gyosunim (교수님). OK. And then, again. Annyeonghaseyo, gyosunim. OK, sijak.  
 Annyeonghaseyo, gyosunim. Ne, aju jalhaesseoyo. Good good, joayo. Joayo, aju jalhaesseoyo. OK, let's  
 get started, today's lesson. Today, we are going to deal with Hangeul again in terms of features and vowels  
 and consonants. Okay, basic vowels and consonants.



So you remember this one? Last time, last time, yeah. We sang a song, right? Which song was it? Ganada (가나다). OK, Ganada song. Ga na da norae, norae. This is norae (노래). OK? [no] [no], [rae]. Okay, norae. Norae. Ganada song. Dasi han beon haebwayo. Dasi han beon haebwayo (해보요). One more time, OK, together. All together. Oneul (오늘) achim (아침) meogeosseoyo (먹었어요)? Did you have breakfast today? Aniyoyo. Ne (네), aniyoyo(아니요). Dasi han beon. Oneul achim meogeosseoyo? {aniyoyo} Aniyoyo. OK, sorry to hear that. Aniyoyo. Okay, jeoneun (저는) achim meogeosseoyo. I had. I had my breakfast today. Ok, but, hajiman, hajiman(하지만), norae keun soriro bulleoyo (불러요). In a loud voice, Okay, let's sing a song together. Okay, let's have fun anyway. Joayo (좋아요). Ga na da ra ma ba sa a ja cha ka ta pa ha (가나다라마바사아자차카타파하). OK, one more time. Let's read it together. Da gachi ilgeoyo (읽어요). Ga na da ra ma ba sa a ja cha ka ta pa ha. Yes, yes, okay. And you remember the melody, right? Twinkle, twinkle little star, okay. Ga na da ra ma ba sa a ja cha ka ta pa ha. Okay, good, good. Dasi han beon keun (큰) soriro (소리로), keun soriro.

Uri (우리), we'll have kind of a competition, okay? Male students versus female students. OK, ready? Okay, male students, namhaksaeung (남학생). I said, namhaksaeung. What did I say? Namhaksaeung, dasi han beon

(다시 한 번), namhaksaeng. Namhaksaeng, nam, nam. Haksaeng is a student. Nam, man or male, okay, namhaksaeng, joayo. Namhaksaeng, son deureoboseyo. Raise your hand. Okay, namhaksaeng, how many? OK, namhaksaeng, naeriseyo. Naeriseyo (내리세요). Geureomyeon yeohaksaeng (여학생), yeohaksaeng. OK, female students, okay. Yeah, female students. OK, naeriseyo. Joayo. Namhaksaeng dae yeohaksaeng. OK, male students versus female students. Let's go. OK, uri namhaksaeng first. Namhaksaeng meonjeo (먼저), namhaksaeng meonjeo halgeyo. Ganadara mabasa ajachaka tapaha. OK, so my TA will judge. Which team will win? Murali, Murali, you should judge which team. OK, which team? OK, let's go. Namhaksaeng, ready? Namhaksaeng, ready? Ready? Keun soriro, in a loud voice, okay, clearly. OK, twinkle twinkle little star, this melody. {ga na da ra ma ba sa a ja cha ka ta pa ha} ne geureom ije, yeohaksaeng, uri yeohaksaeng haeyo. Yeohaksaeng halgeyo. Yeohaksaeng, yeohaksaeng, yeohaksaeng junbidwaennayo? Keun soriro, keun soriro dasi yeohaksaeng junbidwaennayo? Ne joayo. Yeohaksaeng yeohaksaeng where is the microphone? Yeohaksaeng let's go let's go yeohaksaeng yeohaksaeng sijak (시작) {ga na da ra ma ba sa a ja cha ka ta pa ha} Murali? Which team? They are all not good enough. Yeah, he said not good enough. Okay, then we'll go together. Okay, then we'll go together. Joayo. This is the last time. Okay, this is the last time. Ganada song, alright, everyone junbidwaesseoyo (준비됐어요)? Ne, keun soriro. Junbidwaesseoyo? Ne, gyosunim. Dasi junbidwaesseoyo? Ne, gyosunim. Very good, very good. Joayo. Geureom da gachi halgeyo, yeoreobun. ganadara mabasa ajachaka tapaha. ganadara mabasa ajachaka tapaha. Okay. {ganadara mabasa ajachaka tapaha} wow, baksu (박수). Baksu! Jalhaesseoyo, jalhaesseoyo. Okay. To your friend, next to you, you can say jalhaesseo (잘했어). Jalhaesseo, jalhaesseo, jalhaesseo, jalhaesseo. Very good. Jalhaesseoyo (잘했어요), okay.



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YQPS-Gmia\\_8&t=2s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YQPS-Gmia_8&t=2s)

And now we can move on to the next session, which is called features of Hangeul. Features of Hangeul. Here we'll see especially the Korean syllable structure. Okay. A Korean syllable structure. Okay. So here, you can see a lady, right? This is me, actually. "Annyeonghaseyo. Bangapseumnida. Hello. Nice to meet you. Namaste! Aapse milke achchha laga. Jeoneun hangugeo seonsaengnim Jinimnida. I am Jin, a Korean teacher. Geurigo yeogi hangugeoreul joahaneun Indo haksang han buni osyeotseumnida. Here comes an Indian student who likes Korean." "Annyeonghaseyo" "Annyeonghaseyo" "Annyeonghaseyo jeoneun Indo oppa Amanimnida bangapseumnida. Hello I'm Indian oppa Aman, nice to meet you. Namaste! Main hoon Indian oppa Aman. Aapse milke achchha laga." "Wow, Aman ssineun yeongeogeo hindieo geurigo hangugeodo haneyo. You speak English Hindi and Korean as well. By the way, why do you like Korean? Geureonde

wae hangugeoreul joahajyo?” “Hangugeoneun jaemiitgoyo, gwahakjeogiraseo baeugiga swiwoyo. Korean is fun it's scientific and that's easy to learn especially the Korean syllable structure is pretty interesting.” “Then shall we learn Korean syllable structure today?” “Yes can't wait. Let's go”

“Before moving on to the syllable structure, we need to be familiar with some features of Korean writing. When writing Hangeul (한글), the letters are not written one after the other in a line like in English but are grouped into syllables. It looks like putting puzzle pieces of consonant and vowel combinations into syllable blocks. Let's take a look at an example. We have a Korean word ‘Hanguk (한국)’ Korea. This word has two syllables han and guk. We don't write in this way one by one separately in a line. We write one syllable block of a harmonious combination of consonants and vowels together. Then Aman, do you know what the nucleus of a syllable is?” “Yeah, I think it's vowel.” “You got it! The essential part of a syllable is a vowel sound. Actually, there are two different locations for consonants. They are placed to the left of the vertical vowels and above the horizontal vowels. For example, han has a vertical vowel [a](ㅏ), guk has a horizontal vowel [u](ㅜ). The two vowels are the nucleus of the syllables.”

“Now, we'll see how the Korean syllable structures work. Simply put, a Korean syllable has (C)V(C). Consonant, vowel, consonant. The consonants here are sometimes optional, but the vowel is always there. This is kind of a basic formula, but it has more variations to it. First, V structure. Vowel structure. Only a vowel sound can make a syllable. [a] [i] [oi] [a]. Here the circular consonant [ŋ] is a place holder, with no sound value. Second is C V. Consonant, vowel. [na], [neo], [na], [n], consonant, [a], vowel. Third is, V C, vowel, consonant, [ip](입), [ot](옷), [ip], [i], vowel, [b], consonant. Lastly, C, V, C, consonant, vowel, consonant, C, V, C. [bap](밥), [guk](국), [tteok](떡), [bap], [b], consonant, [a], vowel, [b], consonant.”

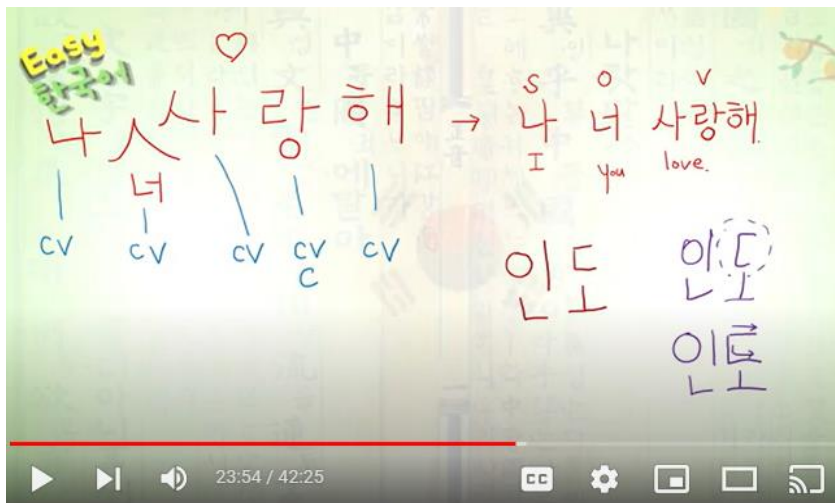
“Now quiz time. Are you guys ready? Uri (우리) saranghae (사랑해) Daehanminguk (대한민국) painting (파이팅)! [uri] first, [u], V, [ri], CV, saranghae, [sa] CV, [rang] CVC, [hae] CV, Daehanminguk, [dae] CV, [han] CVC, [min] CVC, [guk] CVC, Daehanminguk painting! [pa] CV, [i] v [ting] CVC, wow, aman, excellent! Neomu jalhaesseoyo! Baksu! Today we learned Korean syllable structure. It wasn't that complex after all, was it? No. No. Let us know in the comment section if you like the video. See you next time! Gamsahamnida. Annyeonghi gyeseyo.” ([https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YQPS-Gmia\\_8&t=2s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YQPS-Gmia_8&t=2s))



Ne, yeoreobun, eottaesseoyo (어땠어요)? How was it? Joayo, baksu! I like your baksu and smiles. He is one of your seniors. Who knows him? EE? Electrical? EE department? Okay. Anyway, so you understood all? Is it okay? Not yet? Not yet? Okay. Not enough? Not enough yet? Ne, aniyo. Ne, aniyo. Say something, show me your reaction. You understood all? OK, then pop quiz. All right, you said ne. You said ne. Aniyo. Ne. Yeah, if your answer is aniyo, it's okay. It's fine. Okay, it's fine.

So you can repeat this one. All right, you need to watch it again and again. Okay, it also provides, you know, the Hindi subtitle. OK, English subtitle, OK. So you can watch it. Yeah, I'll upload the link in our google classroom. Is it okay for you? Yes, yes. Joayo. Ne, okay.

But yeah, pop quiz. Pop quiz. So, which word examples or phrases do you remember? There. Saranghae. Yes, saranghae. Joayo. Saranghae. I can see, saranghae. Let's write it. Okay? Yes, slowly, slowly. Okay. First one. [s](ㅅ) this is [s], right? [s], this is [s]. Is this consonant or vowel? Consonant. Consonant, that's right. [sa](사) [sa]. [s] [a] [s] [a] together, which one? [sa] very good. Jalhaesseoyo. This is, okay. So this is [sa], right? This is [sa], okay. Try. [sa], this is [sa]. How about [rang]? We have to make [rang], right? [rang] [[] (ㄹ) [[] [[] [[] [[] consonant first. This is [[] [[] [[] [[], vowel, [a](ㅏ), [ə](ㅓ), [o](ㅜ), [u](ㅠ), [a], right, majayo. This is [ra](라), right, [ra], [sara](사라), right, [ra], [ra], this is [ra], but we need [ŋ] sound, right, what was it? So good, okay, ieung(ㅇ), we call it ieung, okay, this is [rang], very good, very good, [sarang](사랑), okay, yeah, sarang, this is sarang, sarang, sarang, noun, noun, sarang, okay, sarang, and saranghae, hae, saranghae (사랑해), saranghae, okay, saranghae, [hae](해), [hae], which one first, which consonant? [h](ㅎ), [h], [h] sound, right, [h] sound, [h] sound is this one, this is [h] sound, okay, [h] sound, okay, [h], [h], and then, vowel, [æ](ㅐ), [æ] [æ], okay, this one, this one, this one is [æ] sound, okay, we'll learn it, one by one, later, okay, so no worries, no worries, okay, so this is saranghae, okay, and then you remember na, na, neo, neo, na means 'I', neo means you, na neo saranghae, you remember that, na, let's write na na na, [n] [n] first, [n] [n] [n] [n] which one, okay, very good, aju joayo, jalhaesseoyo, so here, this is [n], right, [n], consonant, and then, which vowel? [a], okay, [a] vowel right, na na na, oh, sorry, here, na neo neo, na neo saranghae (나 너 사랑해). I'll write it here again, okay, yes. Na, space, space, neo neo saranghae, it is okay? This is a sentence, I love you, this is a sentence, na neo saranghae, and then, here, you can also see the sentence structure. Which one is the subject? Na, okay, this is subject, right? How about, object, neo, right? OK. And verb? Saranghae. OK. In English way, we say I love you. So different word order. Right. Can you recognize it? Okay. Can you spot the difference between English word order and Korean word order? Okay. Ne joayo, how about your languages? Hindi has more likely English way or Korean way? Korean way. Very good. Okay. And then the Tamil? Korean way. Okay. Good. So now you can understand easily. Okay. So da gachi, let's try. na, neo, saranghae. Sijak, na neo saranghae. Gamsahamnida (감사합니다). Okay. Ne, joayo, okay.



So here, you can also see, just a sec, consonant and vowel structure. Okay. Let's see here [na]. [n] is C or V? C. Yes. This one. C, V. Okay. How about neo? Neo? CV. That's right. Sa, sa, sa? CV. Rang, rang? CV. Okay, CVC, where? Down. Okay, down. Good, good. Very good. Okay. So CVC. Okay, how about hae? CV. Jal haesseoyo (잘 했어요). Jal haesseoyo. Okay. Now, another one. Another one. New one, new one. You know your country name in Korean? Oh, you remember that. OK, Indo. Indo. Koreans say India Indo (인도). Indo Indo Indo, I'll write it here. OK, I'll write it here. OK. Indo. Let's write it together. Okay. [i](ㅣ). [i].



Uh? [i]vowel? You remember [i] vowel? Just this one, right, uh? [i] vowel? [i] vowel should be like this, okay? This is [i] vowel. But we need consonant, right? Placeholder. Uh? Placeholder. In that case, which consonant? Jeung(ㅇ), circle, circle, okay, very good, so this is [i], okay, very good, this is [i], this is [i], right, [i] [i], and [in], we have to make [in], so here, down at the bottom, [n](ㄴ), [n], that's right. This is in, easy, right, swiwoyo (쉬워요), swiwoyo, not difficult, swiwoyo, [in](인), and [do](도), [do] [do], [d](ㄷ), [d] [d], consonant, okay, very good. Wow, you are telling me, okay, like dance, okay, very good, [d], and then vowel, [o](ㅗ) vowel yes, yes, good, good,aju jalhaesseoyo, so Indo (인도), is it correct? Ne, majasseoyo, majasseoyo,aju jalhaetseumnida, da gachi sijak, [Indo], han beon deo, Indo, one more time, Indo, okay, I need someone, I need someone here, to write your country's name, okay, here, yeah, somebody, please, come forward, please, try, try, anyone, yeah, come, come, okay. Thank you, come, you write here, Indo, okay, slowly, slowly, in do, okay. Baksu, jalhaesseoyo, jalhaesseoyo, okay. You can say, gamsahamnida, okay, gamsahamnida, because I said jalhaesseoyo, good job, okay. Indo, this is right, right, okay, yes, so, yeah, one more time, I'll write it again, okay, circle, circle, circle [i], right, [i], [in] [do]. When you write, you know, this, this one, this one, be careful, okay, this stroke first, left to right, left to right, and then, like this, [eo], so, left to right, and then, like this, okay. We'll practice more about writing, okay, so, no worry, okay, this is [Indo], and then, we'll see the structure, [Indo], [in], [in], yes, this is V, right? V, because this has no sound value, right, silent, silent, okay, okay, so, in terms of, you know, pronunciation, sound, sound aspect, okay, V and then this one, C, okay, V, C, and then this one, C, okay, C, V, very good, jalhaetseumnida (잘했습니다), okay,aju jalhaesseoyo, yeoreobun. Uri da gachi Indo, {Indo}, se beon (세 번), sijak Indo, Indo, Indo, wow, Indo, you want to say more se beon, dasi sijak. Indo, Indo, Indo, yes, very good,aju jalhaesseoyo jalhaesseoyo. Ne, geureom ije, na neo saranghae. Sijak. na neo saranghae. Han beon deo. Sijak, na neo saranghae. Don't say that sentence to me? Because I'm much older than you maybe. If you want to really say that phrase to me, you can say jeoneun (저는) gyosunimeul (교수님을) saranghamnida(사랑합니다). OK, different sentence ending, okay, in an honorific way, okay, okay, we'll learn more about it, okay, yeah, but this one is like, you know, between friends, okay, na neo saranghae, okay, sijak, na neo saranghae, okay, dasi han beon sijak, na neo saranghae, yes, very good.

Now, okay, we can see, you know, the basic consonants and vowels again, okay, yeah, [g], first one, first one, sijak, [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), okay. Let's practice, dasi, igeo mwoyeyo (이거 뭐예요)? [g] [n] [d] [l] [m] [b] [s] [ŋ] [j] [tʃ] [kʰ] [tʰ] [pʰ] [h] [h], this is [h], oh, you remember this, okay, okay, sometimes we can write in this way or sometimes, yeah, this way, [tʃ], yeah, we can write this way or this way, similar, right, yeah, both are okay. So I added a vowel here, ga, na, da, ra, ma, ba, sa, a, ja, cha, ka, ta, pa, ha, you already know this one, okay. And then now vowel, vowel sijak, [a] [ya] eo[ə] yeo[yə] [o] [yo] [u] [yu] eu[i] [i] (ㅏ ㅑ ㅓ ㅕ ㅗ ㅛ ㅜ ㅠ ㅡ ㅣ). Han beon deo, [a] [ya] eo[ə] yeo[yə] [o] [yo] [u] [yu] eu[i] [i]. That's right. Okay, so in a syllable, okay, we need a placeholder consonant, right? [a] [ya] eo[ə] yeo[yə] [o] [yo] [u] [yu] eu[i] [i]. So how many? Fourteen? Ten? Altogether, altogether, twenty-four, okay. So now we'll see one by one, okay.



### Vowels (1)

(pp. 31-32)

글자 letter	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ
음가 sound value	[a]	[ɐ]	[o]	[u]	[ɨ]	[i]
획순 writing order						

So this is, you know, very basic vowels, yeah. So this one, [a] [ɐ] [o] [u] eu[i] [i] (ㅏ ㅑ ㅓ ㅕ ㅗ ㅛ), okay. This one is, you know, the phonetic script, phonetic script of, you know, [a]. But these are all English, English pronunciation, right? So you know, each language has its own sounds, right? So English pronunciation can make our sounds perfect, okay. So Korean has our own unique sounds, okay. Your languages as well, right? Yeah, so

just, you know, for your reference, you can refer to the sound value and phonetic script or romanization. But you have to imitate my speech, okay, uh, okay. I'm a Korean native speaker, right? So okay, let's go, okay. Try to imitate, you know, my model? Yeah, so first one, [a], okay. So look at me, [a] [a] [a], very good, [a]. Second one, second one, [ɐ], [ɐ], [ɐ], okay. Which one has, you know, bigger mouth? First one or second one? First one, [a] [ɐ] [a] [ɐ] [a] [ɐ] [a] [ɐ], yes, dasi dasi, sijak, [a] [ɐ] [a] [ɐ] [a] [ɐ], yes, good, good. And next one? Next one? [o] [o], okay. In this case, you have to make your lips circular, circular shape, okay, circular shape, okay. Cute circular shape. OK. OK, o sijak, o, o, o, o, and the next one? [u] [u], right, [u] [u] [u], in this case, okay, a little bit, you know, a little bit, pull out your lips, okay? So [u] [o], this is [o] [o] [u], okay? OK, I'm a little bit, you know, exaggerating, okay?

Now let's write, write, OK? Try, try, so you have to follow this writing order, right? This is basic writing order okay. Hana dul (하나 둘) right? Did it? You did it? Yes it's easy right, swiwoyo (쉬워요), hana dul OK and then next one [ɐ] [ɐ] sijak. Inside first this one left to right and then and then this one, OK? Left right and then this one up and down ok and then next one [o] hana dul, got it, hana dul [o]. [u] sijak, hana dul [u] hana dul ok and next one, easy right eu[i] [i] [i]. OK, this one [i], very good, it's easy right, okay.

Now you can read some Korean words already right, okay? Can you read it first one first one? Majasseoyo, very good,aju jalhaesseoyo, yeoreobun, first one dasi han beon, which one this is you know [o](오) five [o] [o]. How about next one second one [i](이) [i] okay. [i] is teeth. OK, [i] teeth teeth OK and this one third

one. Can you read it? [a](아) [a] [a] [u](우) au (아우) au, o jalhaesseoyo, au au, jalhaesseoyo, [au]. Next one. [a](아) [i](이). O jalhaesseoyo. Ai (아이), ai ai. Aju jalhaesseoyo, ai. And next one. [o](오) [i](이). Cucumber. Oi (오이). oi oi. Aju jalhaesseoyo. O, jalhago isseoyo (잘하고 있어요). You are doing very well. Da gachi (다 같이) [o]. [o] [o] [i] [i] [i]. Se beonssik(세 번씩), three times. Sijak, [o] [o] [o] [i] [i] [i], [au] [au] [au] [au] [au] [ai] [ai] [ai] [oi] [oi] [oi]. Great job, jalhaetseumnida.

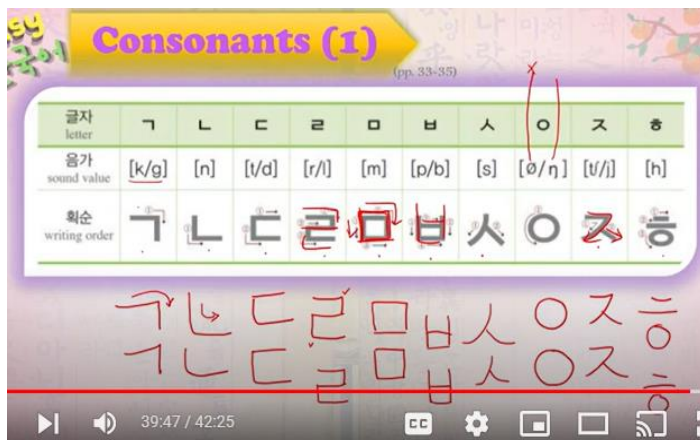
Okay. Let's test. Which one? First one, second one? First one, second one? Show me your fingers. Okay. First one? Second one? Cheot beonjjae (첫 번째)? Du beonjjae (두 번째)? Cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae? Okay. Which one? Du beonjjae? Cheot beonjjae, cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae? Cheot beonjjae? Majasseoyo (맞았어요). Majasseoyo, okay. Correct. Aju jalhaesseoyo. [o] [o] [o]. Not [u], okay. Next one. Cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae? Which one? {cheot beonjjae} Cheot beonjjae bingo jalhaetseumnida. Majasseoyo. Geudaeum (그 다음).



Igeoneun (이거는)? This one? Cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae? Cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae? Du beonjjae. Jalhaesseoyo. Jalhaesseoyo. Au au au, okay. Geudaeum, next one cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae? Cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae? Cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae? Cheot beonjjae, ai. Jalhaesseoyo. ai, aju jalhaesseoyo. Geudaeum cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae du beonjjae, du beonjjae ne, majasseoyo. Ne, majasseoyo, oi oi oi. Jalhaesseoyo, jalhaesseoyo. Aju jalhaetseumnida.

Now we will move on to the consonant. Very basic consonants. But you all know this one, right? Okay. You can see the sound value here. Sound value, the phonetic script. Okay. This one, [g](ㄱ) [g] [k] or [g] okay. It's actually like, you know, somewhere in between [k] and [g] in English. Okay. But our sound is like [g], [g] okay. [g], yes, [g] joayo. So follow me. Repeat after me. Sijak, [g] [g] [g] han beon deo, [g] [g] [g]. Next one, [n](ㄴ) [n] [n] [n] [n] [n] okay. Next one, [d](ㄷ) [d] [d]. Okay. Next one, [l](ㄹ) [l] [l], okay. This one, [m](ㅁ) [m] [m]. And the next one, [b](ㅂ) [b] [b] okay. And then [s](ㅅ) [s] [s] okay. Ieung [ŋ](ㅇ) [ŋ] [ŋ] [ŋ] this is, you know, no sound, right? Null, null, nothing, okay, no sound, okay, depending on the position, right? Depending on the position, sometimes, you know, silent, and then sometimes [ŋ], okay? Yes, joayo, and then this one? [j](ㅈ) [j] [j] [j], okay. This one? [h](ㅎ) [h] [h] [h] [h], okay.

Let's write it together. First one, sijak, hana dul, hana dul, got it, sijak, hana dul, hana dul, okay, hana, okay, joayo. Nieun, [n] [n] [n] [n], sijak, hana, okay, actually, hana, dul, but quickly, hana, okay, just one stroke, right? Okay, one stroke, this one is also one stroke, okay, so nieun (니은), okay, [n] [n] [n], okay. Okay, third one, se beonjjae, hana, dul, okay, hana dul, sijak, hana dul, very good, hana dul, [d] [d] [d] [d]. How about



[l] [l] [l], [l] [l] [l], [l] [l] [l], [l] [l] [l], let's go, hana, giyeok, giyeok first, [g] first, and then dul, left, right, and then nieun it has, you know, here, giyeok, and it has nieun, eo? Wow, one more time, giyeok (기역), okay, and then, left, right, stroke, okay, and then hana, hana dul set, got it? Sijak, hana dul set, han beon deo, hana dul set, aju jalhaesseoyo, dasi sijak, hana dul set, ne, joayo, [m](ㅁ) [m] [m] [m], gapsida (갑시다), [m], sijak, hana dul set,

set, dasi, hana hana hana, dul dul dul, hana dul set, set, hana dul set, very good, aju jalhaesseoyo. Sijak, hana dul set, joayo, [b] [b] [b] [b] [b] [b] [b] [b] [b], sijak, hana dul set net, vertical vertical, horizontal horizontal. Lets go, sijak hana dul set net. Han beon deo, hana dul set net joayo. [s], [s] is easy. Swiwoyo, swiwoyo. Sijak, hana dul, hana dul, hana dul. Next one. Circle, hana, okay. Sijak, hana, okay. Joayo. And then, [j] [j] [j] [j] [j] [j] [j] [j] [j]. Sijak, hana dul. Yes, hana dul. Sijak, hana dul. Han beon deo (한 번 더), hana dul. Very good. Sijak, hana dul. Yes, aju joayo. [h] [h] the last one, [h] [h] [h] [h] let's go. Hana dul set. Jalhaesseoyo. Sijak, hana dul set. Very good. Aju jalhaetseumnida. Jalhaetseumnida.

Okay. Oh, we have, you know, this table. Oh, yeah. We need to practice this one. You can see some columns and rows, right? Okay. This is kind of, you know, combination. Combination table, uh, between consonants and vowels, right? So we have [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) here. And vowel here, this is, you know, consonant, consonant, this is a vowel. So this is jaeum (자음), jaeum. This is

모음 자음	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ
ㄱ	가	거	고	구	그	기
ㄴ	나	너	노	누	느	니
ㄷ	다	더	도	두	드	디
ㄹ	라	러	로	루	르	리
ㅁ	마	머	모	무	므	미
ㅂ	바	버	보	부	브	비
ㅅ	사	서	소	수	스	시
ㅇ	아	어	오	우	으	이
ㅈ	자	저	조	주	즈	지
ㅊ	차	쳐	초	추	추	치

moeum (모음), moeum. Okay. So this is [a] [ə] [o] [u] eu[i] [i] (ㅏ ㅑ ㅓ ㅕ ㅗ ㅛ ㅜ). Okay. So, [g] [g] consonant with [a] vowel. Which one? Ga(가). Very good, ga. So you already know ga, na, da, ra, ma, ba, sa, okay. So we'll see the first row. Okay, so this one, this is, you know, ga. How about this one? [g](ㄱ), [ə](ㅏ), geo(거), geo, okay. Third one? go go. Wow, good. Okay, and the fourth one? gu(구), gu gu gu gu gu. Ga geo go gu, geu(ㄱ). Geu geu geu, gi(기). Yes, yes. gi. Very good. Very good. Aju jalhaesseoyo, yeoreobun. Aju jalhaetseumnida. Ga geo go gu geu gi. Han beon deo, Ga geo go gu geu gi, han beon deo, ga geo go gu geu gi. Wow, aju jalhaesseoyo, yeoreobun. Baksu. Ne, neomu jalhaesseoyo.

**Textbook**

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But it's already time's up. Okay, so we'll continue this, you know, next week. So we'll have, you know, uh, goodbye greeting. Okay, you remember that. You say annyeonghi gyeseyo (안녕히 가세요). I say annyeonghi gaseyo. Okay, I always say annyeonghi gaseyo. You're going, so okay. And then you say stay well. Annyeonghi gyeseyo. Okay, class. That's all for today. Okay, see you next time. Thank you for your hard work. {Gamsahamnida} Gamsahamnida. Annyeonghi gaseyo. Bye.