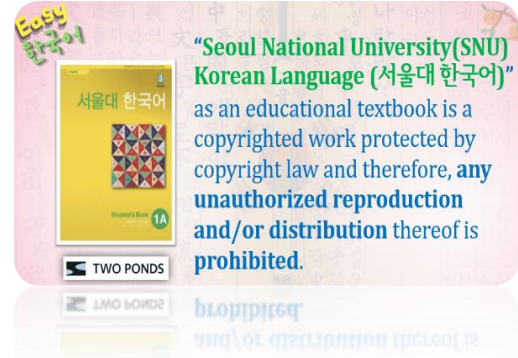


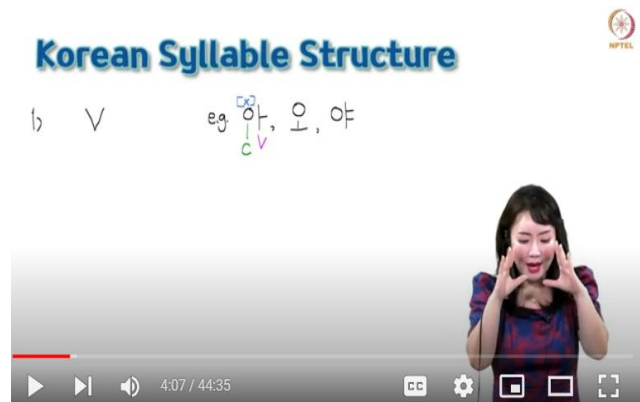
**Korean I**  
**Prof. Soojin Shim**  
**Department of Humanities and Social Sciences**  
**Indian Institute of Technology – Madras**  
**Week - 01**  
**Lecture - 04**



Yeoreobun, annyeonghaseyo (여러분, 안녕하세요). {Annyeonghaseyo} Ne, aju jalhaesseoyo. Han beon deo (한 번 더), han beon deo, greeting han beon deo, sijak (시작). Annyeonghaseyo. Ne, aju jalhaetseumnida. Aju jalhaetseumnida (아주 잘했습니다). Okay, today we'll cover Hangeul (한글) again, right? And consonants and

vowels, okay? Basic consonants and vowels too, and consonants too. More vowels and more other consonants, right? Okay, so but first of all, I'd like to start by reviewing Korean syllable structure that we covered last time. You remember that? You remember that? Well, what is the basic formula? {CVC} That's right. Okay, you can see here, right? CVC. Which one? Which one is the nucleus of the syllable? Yeah, consonant or vowel? Vowel. Vowel, that's right. Okay, so you should remember this, you know, vowel. We say moeum, moeum (모음). Say it together, sijak. Moeum. Moeum. Moeum. Moeum, okay, moeum, okay. So, C, V, C, okay? C, C here, optional, okay? These, you know, consonants are optional. But, in order to make a syllable, make a syllable, you always need, you know, the combination of consonant and vowel together. So, remember the combination of consonants and vowels. OK.

So, let's see here. First one, first structure, you remember that? First structure, first structure, number one. What was it? Very simple one. V, only vowel sound, okay. With only vowel sound, we can make a syllable. Very good, very good. Only vowel, okay. So, for example, what can be the example? Example, can you remember, remember? Gieongnayo? Do you remember that? You remember that? What, what was it? [a](ㅏ), [a]. [a], okay, [a], we write this way. [a], this is [a], right? [a], [a], okay. So, this, this sounds [a], right? This sounds [a], but the combination, if you see the combination here, what is the combination? Between what and what? Which one, which one? Okay, which one, which one? This is? C, okay. And then? And then? This one is? V, V, right. This is C, V. But here, ieung, ieung, the consonant ieung has sound value or not? No sound value here, okay. So, this one? Yes, silent. No sound value. That's why the structure is just, you know, V, V, okay, V. [a], [a] sounds, only [a] sounds. But we need that ieung as a place holder, as a place holder of the syllable,



okay? Got it? Ne, joayo (좋아요). OK, so one more example can be, [o], [o], this is [o], right? Place holder ieung(ㅇ), okay, place holder ieung, and then [o] vowel, [o] vowel. Okay, one more. I can write, [ya](야), this is [ya], [ya], this is [ya]. [ya], [ya], [yaho](야호), [ya], [ya], [ya], okay, okay, [ya], good, very good. Da gachi (다 같이), [a], sijak, [a](아), [o](오), [ya](야), [ya], [ya], very good, joayo.

And second, second one? Second one? CV, okay, CV, let's go, CV, CV, CV. You remember this one? CV, CV, [na], [na](나), [neo](너), [neo], remember? You remember that? OK, [na], [na], [neo], okay, [na], [neo], [saranghae](사랑해), you remember that? Good, good, joayo. [na], [neo], [na], [neo], okay, I'll write here, [na], [neo], [uri](우리), [uri], yeah, I'll write [uri] here, okay? [nugu](누구), [nugu], [nugu], okay, okay, so here you can see some consonant and vowels, right? Which one is consonant? In, [na], [na], [n], [n], that's right, this is consonant, right. How about in, [neo]? [n](ㄴ), okay, again, how about [u]? [ŋ](ㅇ), [ŋ] is consonant, okay, but here, okay, this is, you know, V, right? [ri](리), [ri], [ri], [ri], in [ri]? [l] [l] [l] is consonant, right, [l] is consonant. In [nugu]? [nu], in [nu], [n]. [n] Okay, and here, [gu], this one. This is consonant, this is consonant, right? OK, this is consonant, this is consonant, this is consonant, this is consonant. How about vowel? Let's go vowel, vowel. [a], [a], right. [a], here? eo[ə](어) vowel, vowel. Okay, how about [ri], [ri], [ri]? [i] vowel, right? This one is [u](우) is vowel, right? [u], [u] itself is vowel sound, vowel sound, okay? With, you know, with [ŋ], okay. And here? [u], [u] vowel? [u] vowel, right, right. Is it okay for you? Yes, yes, joayo. Ne, joayo. Da gachi joayo. Joayo, joayo. Ne, joayo. Okay, let's say it together. na, sijak. Na, neo, uri, uri, uri(우리) means we, we, we, our, we, okay. Okay, so na, neo, uri, na, neo, uri, okay. How about nugu? [nugu] is who. [nugu], [nugu], [nugu], [nugu], [nugu], [nugu], sijak. [nugu], [nugu], [nugu], very good. Aju joayo.

Geureomyeon (그러면) sam beon, sam(삼) beon, number 3, what can be number 3? Remember that? VC. That's right. VC, VC, okay. So, for example? [a], this is vowel, right? [a], [a] [an](안), this is [an], [an], okay, inside, [an], [an]. And this one? [ot](옷), clothes, [ot], [ot], [o], [o], this is vowel, right? This is vowel. And [s], here, okay, [ot], [ot], say it together, sijak. [ot], [ot], [ot], this is [ot], clothes, clothes, [ot], okay. And this is [ip](입), mouth, [ip], [ip], can you write it? [i], [i], [i], [i] this is, [i], and then, [b/p](ㅂ), [ip], [ip], [ip]. Say it together. Sijak! [ip], [ip], [ip], [ip]. So this is, VC, VC. So here, you can see, V, this is, V, this is,

## Korean Syllable Structure

V, and then, down, yeah, C, C, C. Got it? Okay, this is kind of, you know, syllabic block. VC, right, VC, VC, okay. Da gachi sijak, [an], [an], [ot], [ot], [ip], [ip], [ip], this is [ip]. Ne, aju jalhaesseoyo.

Geudaeum (그다음), sa(사) beon. Okay, 4beon. CVC. Right, CVC. Okay, for example, what can be the example? We have our staple food, [bap](밥), [bap], [bap], [bap], rice. Okay, cooked rice, okay,

steamed rice, cooked rice, [bap]. How can you write it? [b] [b] first, [b] [b] consonant, let's go. [b][a]. OK, vowel, right? [ba], so far, [ba], [ba], and then, consonant. [bap], [bap], this is [bap]. Say it together, sijak! [bap], [bap], [bap], [bap], [bap], okay. And we have one more staple food, [guk](국), [guk], soup, soup. Koreans love hot soup. Soup, soup, [guk], [guk]. OK, which consonant? [g], [g]. So [g](ㄱ)[u](우)[g](구) [gu], [g][u] [gu], and then [guk], [guk]. I want to make [guk], which consonant should be here? [g]. OK, majayo, majayo, [guk], [guk]. OK, this is [guk]. All together, sijak! [guk], han beon deo, [guk], han beon deo, [guk], [guk]. Joayo, [guk], aju jalhaesseoyo, yeoreobun, [guk], [bap], [guk], and one more. Alright, this one, can you see this one? This is a double consonant, right? OK, this is a double consonant. OK, we pronounce [t'](ㅌ), [t']. Okay, so this one, this one is [d](ㄷ), this one is [d], this one is [d], but here, double, right? [d], [d]. Okay, together, stronger one, [t'], [t'], [t']. Oh, good, [t'], [t'], [t'], [t']. OK, so this one, tteo(떡), tteo, tteo. Okay, you can see this one, this one is deo(더), deo. This is deo, softer, right? But deo, this one, tteo, tteo, stronger, okay, tteo, and then I can make, yeah, this one, tteok(떡), tteok. Sijak, tteok, tteok. tteok is rice cake. Tteok is rice cake, tteok, tteok. Sijak, tteok, tteok, tteok. Yes, yes. Very good, tteok. Da gachi, bap. Sijak, bap, guk, tteok. Okay, one more time, bap, guk, tteok, bap, guk, tteok. Okay, yeah. A bit more complicated version. Okay, I will introduce. Okay, this one. Can you read this one? [da](다), [da], [da]. Right, [da]. Then I can write this consonant. Okay, yeah. We can pronounce this one, dak (닭), dak, dak, dak, dak. Okay, this is chicken. This is chicken, dak, dak, dak. Okay, so you can see here. Let's go. Okay, let's go. Which one? This one? Consonant. This one? Consonant, consonant, consonant, okay, consonant, and consonant. Okay, right, this one also consonant, right? Consonant, consonant, consonant, consonant, okay, is it correct? Majayo? Ne, ne, ne. Aniyo? Majayo? (아니요? 맞아요?) Ne. How about vowel, vowel, where is vowel? This one, right? Vowel, so this one, vowel, vowel, vowel, right? Is it okay, is it okay? So actually this looks more like, you know, something like, you know, this one, right? Something like, okay, how about this one? This one is like, you know, CVC, right, huh? Okay, yeah, so here you can see, this final syllable consonant, final syllable consonant, okay, so we call this one batchim (받침), batchim. You have to remember this final syllable consonant, okay? So anyway, we'll learn about it later. Okay, okay, so this is important. Anyway, okay, let's read it together, bap, bap, bap, bap, sijak, bap, bap, bap, guk, guk, guk, guk, guk, guk. Okay, guk, guk, guk, and then the third one, this one, tteok, tteok, tteok, tteok, tteok, tteok, and then chicken, chicken, dak, dak, dak. OK, dak, dak, dak. OK, these are, this one and this one are like, you know, variants, okay? Variants of some consonants, right? OK, we can make it this way, very creative, right? OK, creative and also scientific. OK, you can guess, right? OK, yeah.

Now let's move on to our main section today. Oh, let's practice this table more. OK, so these are about our basic consonants and vowels and their combination together. Okay, yes, so, you know, practice makes perfect. Okay, yes, so, you know, practice makes perfect. Okay, practice in Korean we say yeonseup (연습), yeonseup. Say it together, yeonseup. One more time, yeonseup. Okay, I'll write it here, [ɲ], okay, ieung(ㅇ). This is yeo[yə](ㅟ), [yə], [yə], [yə],

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	츄	치
ㅋ	카	커	코	쿠	크	키
ㆁ	안	어	오	우	으	이



and then which consonant can I put here, nieun(ㄴ)? OK, [n], [n], okay, yeon (연). This is yeon, and [s](ㅅ), [s], [s], [s], okay, [s] eu[i](ㅡ), [i] vowel, yeon, seup (습), yeonseup (연습). This is yeonseup, yeonseup, yeonseup. Say it together, yeonseup, yeonseup. Practice can make perfect. Practice can make perfect, yeonseup. So you have to practice as much as possible. Okay? And try to imitate my model. OK? My sample, okay? I can be your sample and you know example.

Let's go. [g](ㄱ), right, [g], this one, [g] right? [g] [g]consonant, this is jaeum (자음), consonant, this is vowel. Okay, [g], [a], together, [ga](가), [ga], not kka, okay, softly, okay, [ga], sijak, [ga]. How about this one? [na], [n], [a], together, na, this one, da, ra, ma, ba, sa, a, ja, ha, wow, very good, okay? Now you remember this one, ganadaramabasa, yeah, okay, we sang that song, right? Okay, ganadaramabasa ajaha, okay. Sijak ga na da ra ma ba sa a ja ha, ha, ha, ha, sijak, ha, ha, ha, ne, joayo. And now, eo[ə](ㅐ), [ə], vowel, [ə], vowel column, okay, we'll go, [ə], vowel column, okay, geo(거), geo, geo, [g], [ə], okay, geo, geo, okay, geo, and second one? Neo(너). neo, joayo, neo, third one, deo, deo, fourth, reo, reo, reo, reo, reo, reo, reo, reo, reo, reo, reo, reo, reo meo meo, joayo, beo, beo, beo, joayo, seo, seo, seo, eo, eo, eo, and then jeo, jeo, jeo, okay, heo heo heo jalhaesseoyo. Slowly geo neo sijak geo neo deo reo meo beo seo eo jeo heo (거너더러머벼서어저허). You should open your mouth. OK. OK. So ga. OK. This much. This much. This much. You know, mouth shape. ga. How about geo? geo ga geo. ga geo. OK. Very good. geo neo deo reo. geo neo deo reo. geo neo deo reo. geo neo deo reo. Let's go. sijak. geo neo deo reo meo beo seo eo jeo heo. OK. Next one. Next one. Which vowel? [o](ㅜ). [o]. [o]. Make this way. OK. [o]. [o]. [o]. Yes. Good. Good. Good. [o] [o] [o] [o] [o] Make it pretty. [o] [o]. Yes. OK [o]. OK. Let's go. This one. Go(고). go. go. go go go go no do ro mo bo so o jo ho (곤노도로모보소오조호) hoho hohoho (호호호) hohoho hohoho is kind of a laughter sound. Usually by female hohoho hohoho hahaha hahaha This is also laughter sound hahaha hohoho hohoho hohoho a little bit shy hohoho hohoho. Let's go again. Gonodoro sijak, Gonodoro mobo so o jo ho yes very good. And next one, next vowel? [u](ㅜ) [u] [u] [u] yes, yes. Gu(구), gu, gu, gu gu sijak. gu gu gu gu gu gu one more time dasi hanbeon one more time dasi hanbeon gu gu gu gu gu gu nu nu nu nu nu du du du du du ru ru ru ru ru mu mu mu mu mu bu bu bu bu bu su su su su su u u u u u ju ju ju ju ju hu hu hu hu hu yes good gunuduru sijak. Gunudurumubusu ujuhu (구누두루무부수우주후) And the next one? Eu[i](ㅡ) [i] [i] [i] vowel eu[i] vowel geu(그) sijak. Geu neu deu reu meu beu geu eu jeu heu

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	
ㅇ	아	어	오	우	으	
ㅈ	자	저	조	주	즈	
	허	호	후			

(그느드르므부스우주후) And the next one? [i](ㅣ) vowel i i ginidiri let's go. Let's go. sijak. gi ni di ri mi bi si i ji hi (기니디리미비시이지히). Jalhaesseoyo jalhaesseoyo now, first row first row first row first row, ga geo go gu geu gi (가거고구그기) ga geo go gu geu gi yes very good. Na neo naneo naneo lets go naneo sijak na neo no nu neu ni (나너노누느니). Da deo. da deo sijak, da deo do du deu di (다더도두드디). Ra ra reo. ra reo, sijak, ra reo ro ru reu ri (라러로루르리). Ma meo, ma meo mo mu.

Sijak, ma meo mo mu meu mi (마머모무므미). Ba beo. ba beo, sijak, ba beo bo bu beu bi (바버보부브비). Sa seo. sa seo, sijak, sa seo so su seu si (사서소수스시). A eo, let's go, sijak. A eo o u eu i (아어오우으이). Ja jeo, ja jeo, ja jeo jo ju jeu ji (자저조주즈지). Ha heo, ha heo, sijak, ha heo ho hu heu hi (하허호후흐히). Wow, jalhaesseoyo. Baksu (박수), da gachi baksu, jalhaesseoyo, jalhaesseoyo jalhaesseoyo, yeoreobun.

Now you can fill in the blanks. Number 1, il(일) beon, il beon, il beon, mwoyeyo (뭐예요)? Geo, geo, geo yes ga geo go gu (가거고구), okay? Geo geo. I(이) beon, I beon here, i beon, i beon, i beon. Yeogieyo yeoreobun, i beon ni(니). Wow jalhaesseoyo, ni. Sam(삼) beon sam beon? Da deo do, doremipa, Okay? Do(도) do do do, joayo do. Sa(사) beon? Ra(라) rarara rarara rarara. O(오) beon o beon beu(브) beu yes beu joasseoyo. Yuk(육) beon yuk beon? Seo(서) seo seo jalhaesseoyo seo seo. Chil(칠) beon? Jajeojoju ju(주) ju ju yes. Pal(팔) beon, ha(하), very good, jalhaesseoyo jalhaesseoyo.

모음	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ
자음	ㄱ	ㄴ	ㄷ	ㄹ	ㅁ	ㅂ
	가	나	다	라	마	바
	거	너	더	러	머	버
	고	노	도	로	모	보
	구	누	두	루	무	부
	그	느	드	르	므	ㅃ
	기	니	디	리	미	비
	사	셔	서	샤	샤	샤
	자	저	저	저	저	저
	조	조	조	조	조	조
	주	주	주	주	주	주

Now we'll move on to the word examples. First one, can you read it now? {Gasu} gasu yes perfect, perfect. Gasu, say it together se beon sijak, gasu gasu gasu joayo. Dasi hanbeon sijak gasu gasu gasu gasu next one? Gogi (고기) gogi gogi gogi joayo. gogi gogi gogi gogi meat gogi is meat. Koreans usually eat pork, chicken and beef. That is our meat. Gogi sijak, gogi gogi gogi. OK, next one. Gudu (구두) gudu gudu gudu gudu. OK, next one. na [a](ㅏ)vowel na ra nara (나라) nara nara nara nara nara next one? Namu (나무) namu namu namu, tree. How about legs? Dari (다리), yes dari. You can read many words now. Dari dari dari. Now, short term memory quiz. First one, second one? First one, second one? First one, second one, second one? OK,



so first one, cheot beonjjae (첫 번째), second one, du beonjjae (두 번째). You can show your finger to me and say in Korean. Cheot beonjjae du beonjjae, cheot beonjjae du beonjjae, cheot beonjjae du beonjjae What did you answer? {du beonjjae} That's right, gudu gudu say it together? Gudu gudu gudu gudu. How about this one? Cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae? Cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae? Cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae? Show me your finger, cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae? Cheot beonjjae? Are you sure? OK. Ne joayo. Cheot beonjjae, namu namu namu namu, joayo.

And next one, let's go. First one, can you read it? Radio, try to read slowly, slowly, and clearly. Ra(라) di(디) o(오). In English we say radio[reidio], right? But in Korean, ra-di-o, radio radio, sijak radio radio radio,

second one? Meori (머리) meori meori meori meori. Next one? {Banana} Yes, yes. In Korean, we say banana (바나나) banana. What's the difference between English and Korean? English has you know stress. So like you know, not banana, but they say banana, okay? Ba-na-na, na has stress, right? Ba-na-na. But in Korean, banana banana no stress. Banana banana joayo. Baji (바지) baji baji baji baji baji and next one so so



(소) so so so so. This is typical Korean so. Cow, we usually have this color of so (소). But in India, I saw a variety of colors of cows, white color and black color and grey, many colorful colorful so, right? Right. so so so so. Agi (아기) okay, agi agi. Baby, agi agi agi agi agi, okay, let's go. Cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae, cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae, show me your fingers, cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae? Yes, cheot beonjjae, joayo meori meori meori this is meori. Moja (모자) is hat, moja is hat, moja here moja hat, hat or cap, hat or cap moja. That is moja but this is meori meori meori. These are meorikarak (머리카락), we say meorikarak meorikarak this is just meori, meorikarak. And next one, cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae, cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae, cheot beonjjae, sososo, sijek, sososo, yes jalhaesseoyo.

Next one, let's go, first one, eomeoni (어머니) eomeoni eomeoni eomeoni eomeoni mother eomeoni mother eomeoni mother. How about mom, mom? Someone knows mom in Korean? Eomma (엄마) eomma can we write? Eo(어), this is eo, right? Eom eom, okay? [m](ㅁ) right? Eom-ma eomma, eomma is mom mom, okay? Eomma mom mom eomma, so in Tamil, you say Appā, am'mā right? Yeah, very similar, okay, what do you say? Am'mā? am'mā? OK, how about Appā? Dad, dad. Appā? Okay same, same. How about Hindi, Hindi? Pa, ma? Ma ma ma. How about dad, dad? Paapa. Sounds similar to Chinese, Bāba māmā Chinese,



ya. Tamil is you know, more similar to Korean, eomma (엄마), appa (아빠), here dad, a a a ppa [p']. This is [p'], appa. This is dad. OK next one, jido (지도), sijek, jido jido jido, moja moja moja, abeoji (아버지) abeoji abeoji father, how about dad? Appa appa appa. da gachi. eomma appa appa {eomma appa} eomma appa {eomma appa} eomma appa {eomma appa} abeoji eomeoni {abeoji eomeoni} abeoji eomeoni {abeoji eomeoni}. And this one?

Heori(허리), heori heori heori heori heori heori heori heori meori heori meori heori. And next one? Underground? Jiha (지하), jiha jiha jiha very good okay, cheat beonjjae du beonjjae? Dasi, cheat beonjjae, du beonjjae? Ne majasseoyo (맞았어요), ne majasseoyo, cheat beonjjae. Majasseoyo, jalhaesseoyo. Geudaeum, cheat beonjjae, du beonjjae? Cheat beonjjae, du beonjjae? Cheat beonjjae, du beonjjae? Show me your fingers. Show me your fingers. Cheat beonjjae. Majayo, heori. Where is dari dari dari dari dari, legs meori, heori, dari, dari, legs, dari, joayo.

Now we'll see this one. I'll point out something and you pronounce it. You say it. This one, big one. Neo, majayo. Neo(너) neo neo. Can you see this one? Boyeoyo (보여요)? Can you see this one? Boyeoyo? Nu(누) nu nu yes, igeoneun? How about this one? Ro(로), ro ro ro, OK. Geureom igeoneun (그럼 이거는)? Igeoneun? Bi(비) bi bi. Majayo (맞아요). Bi bi bi is rain. Bi bi bi, geureom igeoneun? Ho(호), ho ho ho ho ho. Igeoneun? So(소), so, so so.



Igeoneun? Mi(미), mi, mi,mi, mi. Dore. Mi, mi mi mi mi mi, OK. Igeoneunyo (이거는요)? Igeo, igeo. Gu(구) gu gu gu. Igeoneunyo? Neu(누). Neu neu. Not nu(누) neu(느) neu. Jalhaesseoyo. Geureom, igeoneunyo? Hu(후). hu hu hu hu hu, OK. Hu hu, OK, jalhaesseoyo. Geureomyeon igeoneun? Beo(벼), beo beo beo beo, OK. Igeoneun? Mo(모) mo mo mo mo mo. Ne, joayo. Geureom, igeoneunyo? Do(도), do do do do, OK. Igeoneunyo? Gi(기), gi gi. Igeoneun? Not [si], si(시). Si, okay, si, softer softer, okay? Si si si si si si. How about this one? Igeoneunyo? So so so, OK. Igeoneunyo? Heo(허) heo heo heo heo heo, OK. Jalhaesseoyo. Jalhaesseoyo. Aju jalhaetseumnida, OK.

Now let's move on to the vowel section. If you have any question, any doubt you can ask me after class, okay? So I'll move on to this section, you know vowel vowel vowel vowel, joayo vowel, this one, this one, if you see these vowels, what's the difference between [a](ㅏ) and this first vowel? [ya](ㅑ). You know [a] right? [a] [a] right? You know [a] this is very basic vowel, single vowel. But this one, this one is like double

글자 letter	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ
음가 sound value	[ya]	[yɐ]	[yo]	[yu]
획순 writing order				

|+ㅏ   |+ㅓ   |+ㅕ   |+ㅗ

vowel, phonetically we can say this one monophthong and this one diphthong, diphthong, okay. So if you if you pronounce like you know [i](ㅣ) plus [a](ㅏ) together quickly, quickly, okay, but your [i] should be very soft and, soft, okay, soft, [i] plus [a] together quickly, [ya](ㅑ). Wow,

very good, very good. You're already ready, okay, okay, joayo, joayo, gapsida (갑시다). So, slowly I can show you, okay, [ya], [i], okay, [i], soft [i], soft [i], and then quickly move to [a], okay, [ya], [ya], [ya], [ya], okay, okay, da gachi sijak, [ya], [ya], [ya], sijak, [ya], [ya], [ya], [ya]. OK, how about the next one? [i] [i] plus eo[ə] † [ə] right? [ə], OK, yeo[yə](ㅕ), [yə], [yə], [yə], [yə], joayo. How about next one? [i](ㅣ) plus [o](ㅓ), [o] [yo](ㅛ), [yo], [yo], [yo], [yo], [yo], [yo]. OK, how about next one? OK, [i], [i], [i], soft [i] plus [u], [yu](ㅠ), [yu]. [yu] [yu] [yu]. OK, so this one is [yo], this one is [yu], and then how can you write, how can you draw these vowels? Let's go, let's go, from top to bottom, from left to right. OK, this is a normal way of, you know, Korean writing order. OK, let's go, sijak, [ya], [ya] [ya]. OK, good, joayo. Next one, [yə], left to right, hana dul set (하나 둘 셋), hana dul set, [yə] [yə] [yə] [yə], this is [yə] [yə]. How about [yo]? Hana dul set, hana dul set, OK, [yu] [yu] [yu], gapsida, hana dul set, hana dul set, very good, very good. OK, all together, [ya] [ya] [ya] [yə] [yə] [yə] [yo] [yo] [yo] [yu] [yu] [yu]. OK, joayo.

First one, yagu (야구), yagu, yagu, yagu, baseball, OK, yagu, yagu, OK. Second one, palm tree, can you read it? {yajasu} Yajasu (야자수) perfect, perfect, wanbyeokaeyo (완벽해요), yeoreobun, OK. OK, try. Next, third one, third one, iyagi (이야기), iyagi, iyagi, iyagi, OK. Now you can read all these words, right? And then next one? Yeoja(여자), yeoja, yeoja, yeoja, like me, OK, woman, yeoja. How about the opposite word, opposite word? OK, this is, you know, man. Can you read it? Namja (남자), namja, yeoja, namja,



yeoja, namja, namja, yeoja namja, yeoja. OK, yeoja, this is yeoja, OK. Next one, rice. Byeol (벼), byeol, OK, byeol byeol byeol byeol byeol byeol, okay? Next one? Hyeo (혀), hyeo hyeo hyeo hyeo hyeo hyeo hyeo. Yes, yes jalhaesseoyo. OK, cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae? Cheot beonjjae, majayo. Iyagi, iyagi, this one? Cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae? Cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae? Du beonjjae. Cheot beonjjaeun byeol (별), byeol, star. Byeol, byeol is star. This is byeol. Byeol, this is byeol (벼), byeol, okay, very good.



Next one, yuri (유리), sijak, yuri yuri yuri yuri yuri. OK. Next one. Hyuji (휴지), jalhaesseoyo. Hyuji, hyuji hyuji hyu hyu hyuji, hyuji. And then, uyu (우유), uyu uyu uyu uyu. OK, next one, yoga (요가), yoga yoga yoga. OK, don't read English, okay? You have to read Korean. Don't read English, okay? Yeah, yoga, sijak, yoga, yoga. OK. Next one, yori (요리), yori yori. Cooking, how about this one? Gyosu (교수), majayo, gyosu. OK, his job is, you



know, professor, right? OK, profession, his profession is professor. Gyosu, gyosu, gyo su, gyosu. Start. Gyosu, gyosu, gyosu. Cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae? Cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae? Show me your fingers. Where are your fingers? Yori, yuri, yuri. Du beonjjae, jalhaesseoyo, yuri. Yori is cooking, right? Cheot beonjjae is this one, right? OK. Next one, cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae? Du beonjjae, cheot beonjjae, majayo. Gyosu. Cheot beonjjae, first one is seonsaengnim (선생님). Seonsaengnim is teacher. Seonsaengnim is teacher, okay. Professor, gyosu. Gyosu, okay. Seonsaengnim, seonsaengnim, seonsaengnim. Gyosu, gyosu, gyosu. Jalhaesseoyo, yeoreobun.



That's all for today. You know, already time is up, okay? So, we'll see you tomorrow, tomorrow, okay? So, you remember, thank you in Korean, and goodbye? OK, gamsahamnida (감사합니다), and annyeonghi gaseyo (안녕히 가세요) or annyeonghi gyeseyo (안녕히 계세요). OK, let's say it together. Gamsahamnida. {Gamsahamnida} Annyeonghi gaseyo. {Annyeonghi gyeseyo.}