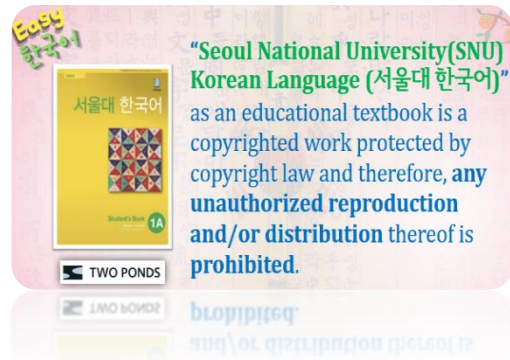
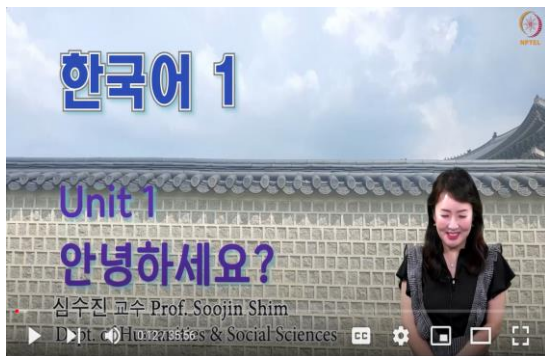


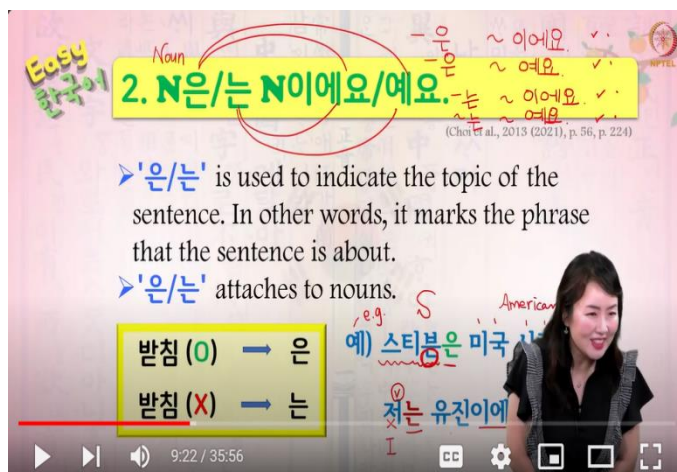
Korean I
Prof. Soojin Shim
Department of Humanities and Social Sciences
Indian Institute of Technology – Madras
Week - 03
Lecture - 09



Yeoreobun, annyeonghaseyo. Annyeonghaseyo (안녕하세요). Ne, you can say your greeting, your greeting to your friend next to you. Say it. You already know that. Okay, annyeong (안녕), annyeong. Dasi (다시) to me, to me. Annyeonghaseyo, gyosunim. OK and then to your friend, annyeong. Here, {Annyeong}. Annyeong, chinguya (친구야), chinguya. Chingu, friend, chingu, friend, joayo (좋아요). Oh, now we can say our greeting to our NPTEL students, okay? What do you want to say? In a formal way? Annyeonghaseyo. Okay. Towards camera camera, annyeonghaseyo. {Annyeonghaseyo}. Annyeonghaseyo, okay. Or in chingu version, chingu version. Annyeong, NPTEL friends. OK, annyeong, okay annyeong. Oh, joayo, yeoreobun.



Today we will deal with Unit 1. Annyeonghaseyo, right? Okay. We will see “Grammar and expression “and “Speaking 1”. Let's go, okay. So first, we will start with eun (은), neun (는), ieyo (이에요), yeyo (예요). Can you read the title of this grammar item? Let's see, okay. What is "N" here? This is noun, right? Something, right? Noun, noun. Okay, and then eun eun eun eun - ieyo ieyo ieyo, okay. And then neun, neun- ieyo, right? Ieyo. And what else? Eun - yeyo, yeyo. And eun, eun. Oh! Sorry, sorry. Neun, yeyo. This one ieyo, ieyo. Yeyo, okay, yeah! These all four, right? Pattern. Da gachi (다 같이), sijak, eun - ieyo, neun - yeyo. Eun - ieyo, neun neun here neun - yeyo, okay, han beon deo (한 번 더), han beon deo. One more time, ‘han beon deo’ means one more time. Han beon deo sijak! Eun - ieyo, neun - yeyo, eun - ieyo, neun - yeyo. No, no, no.... Why? I am sorry. Ah, eun eun {neun neun} Joesonghamnida (죄송합니다)! Okay? What did I say? Sorry, sorry, okay, I made a mistake, okay. Sorry, joesonghamnida - in a formal way, okay? Joesonghamnida, joesonghamnida. Okay. eun - ieyo, eun - yeyo, neun - ieyo, neun - yeyo okay, four patterns together, together dasi han beon deo, sijak, eun - ieyo, eun - yeyo, neun - ieyo, neun - yeyo. Altogether eun/neun (은/는) - ieyo/yeyo (이에요/예요). Han beon deo, eun/neun - ieyo yeyo, okay.

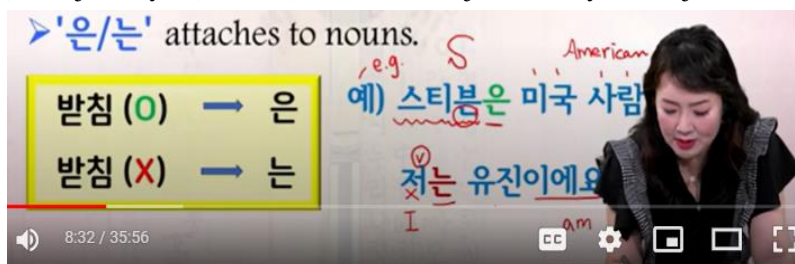


Sorry, sorry, okay, I made a mistake, okay. Sorry, joesonghamnida - in a formal way, okay? Joesonghamnida, joesonghamnida. Okay. eun - ieyo, eun - yeyo, neun - ieyo, neun - yeyo okay, four patterns together, together dasi han beon deo, sijak, eun - ieyo, eun - yeyo, neun - ieyo, neun - yeyo. Altogether eun/neun (은/는) - ieyo/yeyo (이에요/예요). Han beon deo, eun/neun - ieyo yeyo, okay.

So eun/neun, eun/neun is used to indicate the topic of the sentence. Okay, the topic or the subject of the sentence, okay? So in

other words, it marks the phrase the sentence is about mainly, okay? OK, so these are the kind of topic marker or subject marker, okay? Eun, neun attaches to nouns. So something-eun, something-neun. Got it? OK, something-eun, something-neun, {neun} OK, then, when we can choose -eun and when we can use -neun, uh? Oh, sorry, okay, so if you see here, if you see here, examples, you know, ye (예), ye is example, right? Ye, ye, example, for example. Can you read it, this sentence? Ilgeuseyo (읽으세요). Read, read please, okay? Steven (스티븐), Seutibeun-eun. Seutibeuneun, Seutibeuneun miguk (미국). {Miguk} Miguk saramieyo, -ieyo, right? Eun -ieyo. We got this pattern, eun-ieyo{eun-ieyo}. Okay, in English, Seutibeun, Seutibeun? Steven. Miguk saram? American. Okay. Miguk saram is American, right? American. Ieyo, ieyo 'is', okay? Ieyo, is, okay. Ieyo is a sentence ending, okay, is, am are is, okay, is. Miguk saramieyo. OK so eun, eun is here a subject marker. Topic, sentence topic or sentence subject marker here. Got it? OK so if you see this Seutibeuneun and then you you can focus more on Seutibeun, right? In this sentence, right? You can put emphasis on Seutibeun. Oh, I got it. This sentence is talking about Seutibeun, right? Okay, joyo. Seutibeuneun Miguk saramieyo, sijak, Seutibeuneun Miguk saramieyo. {Seutibeuneun miguk saramieyo.} Seutibeuneun miguk saramieyo, OK. How about the next sentence? Jeoneun, jeoneun, jeoneun, -neun. Okay. Here, jeoneun Yujinieyo(저는 유진이에요). Yujinieyo. Jeoneun Yujinieyo. Okay, jeo- I, I, I. But in a humble way. Jeoneun, Jeoneun, okay. Jeoneun Yujin. Yoojin is a Korean name, yeah, a typical female Korean name, okay? Yeah, Yoojin. Jeoneun, jeoneun Yujinieyo. I am, here, am Yoojin. This is Korean name, okay. And here, you can see neun. Not eun. What's the difference here? {Male, female..} Yes, yes, yes. What's the difference here? {Male, female..} Huh? {Male, female..} {Batchim} Yes, yes, yes. Okay, uh, uh in your microphone, say. What is that? What's the difference here? {There is no batchim.} Where? No batchim where? "In the second one." Okay, second one, majayo (맞아요)! Majasseoyo (맞았어요)? Ne, baksu, jalhaesseoyo! Uh jalhaetda, chinguya (잘했다, 친구야).

OK, so if you see this one, jeo (저). Jeo has batchim or not? No batchim, right, so no batchim means jeo just ends with a vowel, okay? Vowel, vowel okay? This is vowel, right? This is vowel eo, eo, jeo. This is vowel. How about Steven? Steven? Steven has batchim or not? Ne. Ye, batchim isseoyo. This one, this is batchim. Okay, this is batchim (받침). OK so Steven ends with a consonant, okay? Syllable-final consonant, which is called batchim. Batchim, okay, very good. So, Steven has batchim, so we put -eun, okay? Jeo has no batchim, we put -neun. Very good, very good. Oh, jalhaesseoyo, jalhaesseoyo. Okay, so say it together. Jeoneun Yujinieyo, sijak, jeoneun Yujinieyo. Han beon deo, jeoneun Yujinieyo. Okay, say your name there. Jeoneun {Jeoneun Yeosipeuyeyo} (저는 역시프예요). Jeoneun Monikayeyo (모니카예요). Okay, jeoneun Monikayeyo, okay. Jeoneun Sriram-ieyo (스리람이에요). Very good, very good. Okay, jalhaesseoyo, okay, aju jalhaesseoyo.



OK, now we'll see ieyo, yeyo, ieyo, yeyo. Okay ieyo, yeyo. So this one has -yo (요) ending, right? You remember? Yo ending. Yo, yo, yo, yo, yo, okay, this yo, yo, yo. OK so we usually use this yo ending in informal polite speech, okay? Speech level is like a standard level, but informal polite speech, okay, very good. So ieyo, yeyo is a sentence ending used for asking about or stating the identification of the sentence subject in an informal setting, okay but it's polite speech, OK? It's polite speech. Ieyo, yeyo attaches to nouns, okay. Something -ieyo, something -yeyo. Got it? Dasi sijak. Something -ieyo, something -yeyo. Ye, yeyo, yeyo. Okay, ieyo, three letters, yeyo, two letters, okay, dasi, i-e-yo, slowly, slowly and clearly, i-e-yo, i-e-yo, i-e-yo, i-e-yo. How about the second one? "ye-yo". Yeyo, {yeyo} Yeyo, yeyo. OK, two letters. OK, two letters, yeyo, yeyo, very good... Now you can see the difference, right? Ieyo and yeyo. When can we use ieyo? When can we use yeyo, right? So if we have batchim, if we have batchim, we can use - we should use? {Ieyo} ieyo, that's right, ieyo. Batchim-ieyo. If we don't have batchim, if we don't have batchim, and then we can use? Yeyo, yeyo, yeyo, right? Yeyo, okay.

Easy 한국어 '이에요/예요' is a sentence ending used for asking about or stating the identification of the sentence subject in an informal setting.

> '이에요/예요' attaches to nouns.

예) ^{I a st~ am} 저는 학생이에요.
 마이클 씨는 기자예요?
 네, 저는 인도 사람이에요?
 네, 저는 인도 사람이에요.

받침 (O) → 이예요
 받침 (X) → 예요

Let's take a look at these examples. Jeoneun, jeoneun, haksang (학생), what is haksang? Student. OK, I am a student, okay? This sentence means I am a student, okay? I I am a student here, right? OK, a student. Jeoneun haksangieyo. Haksang-ieyo. Haksang, haksang, okay? {Haksang} saeng, saeng, okay. Haksang, {haksang} batchim or no batchim? {Batchim} batchim, which batchim? Eung[ŋ], eung! Okay, okay, ieung, ieung (이응). Eung[ŋ] batchim, right? So this one, this one, batchim.

So haksang is a consonant-ending word, right? Okay, so we should attach ieyo to there. Okay, ieyo, ieyo. Haksang-ieyo. Okay, jeoneun haksangieyo. Sijak, jeoneun haksangieyo. Han beon deo, jeoneun haksangieyo, very good, jeoneun haksangieyo.

Okay and the next one. Maikeul ssineun (마이클 씨는), Maikeul, Michael is kind of a name, right? Maikeul ssineun gijayeyo? Gija (기자) is a reporter or journalist, right? You remember that? Ne, gieongnayo (기억나요)? Ne, ne, okay, gija, gijayeyo. Gija, gija, batchim or no batchim here? {No batchim.} No batchim, okay, okay, so gija ends with a vowel, right? [a](아) vowel, [a] vowel. This one, this one, gijayeyo, okay, so we attach -yeyo here. Okay, gijayeyo, han beon deo, gijayeyo, gijayeyo, okay, this one is in a question, right? So question, so you can have rising intonation, okay? Maikeul ssineun gijayeyo? Okay gijayeyo? Dasi hanbeon, one more time, sijak. Maikeul ssineun gijayeyo? Maikeul ssineun gijayeyo? And then Michael's answer: Ne. Ne, jeoneun, read it please, jeoneun gijayeyo. OK, gija, no batchim. Jeoneun gijayeyo, jeoneun gijayeyo, jeoneun gijayeyo, gijayeyo. A little bit falling intonation. This is not a question, that's why. Jeoneun. Maikeul ssineun gijayeyo, gijayeyo? Rising, rising, ah ne, jeoneun gijayeyo. Gijayeyo, falling, that's good, OK.

And the next one, let's see. Shruthi ssineun (스루띠 씨는), Indian name, right? Shruthi ssineun, Shruthi ssineun. Read it, please read it, ilgeuseyo. This one, Indo saramieyo? Majayo. Indo saramieyo. Ieyo or yeyo, here? {Ieyo, ieyo} cheot beonjjae (첫 번째), du beonjjae (두 번째)? {cheot beonjjae} Ieyo or yeyo? {cheot beonjjae} Cheot beonjjae? Waeyo (왜요), waeyo? Why? Waeyo is why. Batchim, which one? {eum batchim} eum[m] batchim, right? [m] [m], okay, mieum(ㅁ), we say mieum, okay? Indo saram ram ram ram. Okay, here, Indo saramieyo. Shruthi, are you Indian? Are you from India? Okay, Shruthi ssineun Indo saramieyo? Ne, let's read it together. Ne, jeoneun indo saramieyo. Indo saramieyo, very good, Indo saramieyo. Oh, jalhaesseoyo. I'll ask you a question. Yeoreobun, everyone, I said, yeoreobun (여러분), yeoreobuneun Indo saramieyo? {Ne, jeoneun Indo saramieyo.} Ne, jalhaesseoyo, jalhaesseoyo. Han beon deo, yeoreobun, yeoreobuneun Indo saramieyo (인도 사람이에요)? {Ne, jeoneun indo saramieyo.} Very good, very good, okay. And next question, yeoreobuneun Jungguk (중국) saramieyo? {Aniyo} Aniyo, okay, very good, aniyo. Yeoreobuneun Miguk (미국) saramieyo? {Aniyo.} Okay, you can ask me a question. Are you a Korean or you're from Korea? Gyosunimeun (교수님은), okay, gyosunimeun, gyosunimeun "Hanguk saramieyo?" "Hanguk saramieyo?" Gyosunimeun, gyosunimeun {Hanguk saramieyo?} Ne, majayo. Jeoneun Hanguk saramieyo (한국 사람이에요). Okay, da gachi, keun soriro (다 같이 큰 소리로), in a loud voice. Han beon deo, han beon deo. Gyosunimeun, si sijak, {Gyosunimeun Hanguk saramieyo?} Ne, majayo, jeoneun Hanguk saramieyo. Hangugeseo wasseoyo (한국에서 왔어요). Hangugeseo wasseoyo. I came from Korea, okay, joayo. Wow, very good.

Now we'll do this kind of, you know, practice exercise. This exercise is about Grammar 1 and Grammar 2. Do you remember Grammar 1 last time? Greeting greeting term, okay, insamal (인사말), okay, greeting phrase, okay, and then the second one, second grammar item now? Eun, neun, ieyo, yeyo. OK, we studied, -eun/neun (은/는), -ieyo/yeyo (이에요/예요). OK, let's see, number one, il beon (1 번), A said, annyeonghaseyo?, and then B should say which one, cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae? Il beon, i beon (2 번), okay? Il (일) beon, i (이) beon, or cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae? Which one? {Cheot beonjjae} Cheot beonjjae, ne majayo, okay. I'll be A, and you're B, okay? Annyeonghaseyo? {Annyeonghaseyo.} Very good, perfect. Wanbyeokaeyo (완벽해요), perfect. Perfect, wanbyeokaeyo. Okay, i beon, i beon, i beon, annyeonghi gyeseyo (안녕히 계세요), and then you should say, {Annyeonghi gaseyo (안녕히 가세요)} That's right, annyeonghi gaseyo. What about bangawoyo (반가워요)? What does that mean? Bangawoyo. {Nice to meet you.} Nice to meet you, right, nice to meet you, okay. If you know, when someone said annyeonghi gaseyo, good bye, and then if you say, nice to meet you... it's really awkward, okay? OK let's practice it again. Annyeonghi gyeseyo, {Annyeonghi gaseyo.} Very good, okay.

Easy 한국어 Practice Exercise

1) A 안녕하세요?
B (안녕하세요./안녕히 가세요.) → **안녕하세요.**

2) A 안녕히 계세요.
B (안녕히 가세요./반가워요.) → **안녕히 가세요.**

Easy 한국어 Practice Exercise

3) 저(은/는) 유진이에요. → **저는 유진이에요.**
4) 스티븐(은/는) 미국 사람이에요. → **스티븐은 미국 사람이에요.**

5) A 스티븐은 기자예요?
B 네, 스티븐은 **기자예요.**

6) A 시아파 씨는 인도 사람이에요?
B 네, 저는 **인도 사람이에요.**

Number three, sam beon (3 번), sam beon, sam (삼) beon, jeo-, jeo-? Il beon, i beon, eun or neun, eun or neun? {Neun} eun, neun, eun or neun? {Neun, du beonjjae..} Cheot beonjjae, du beonjjae? {Du beonjjae} Du beonjjae, okay, neun, neun, neun, neun, sijak, neun, neun, neun, very good. Jeoneun, jeoneun, read it, jeoneun Yujinieyo. I am Yoojin. Jeoneun Yujinieyo, jeoneun Yujinieyo. Okay and then number 4, sa beon (4 번), sa beon, this is sa (사) beon, sa beon, number 4, Steven, eun or neun? {Eun} OK, Seutibeuneun

(스티븐은) Miguk saramieyo. Han beon deo, Seutibeuneun Miguk saramieyo. Han beon deo, Seutibeuneun Miguk saramieyo, okay, jalhaesseoyo. O beon (5 번), o beon, Seutibeuneun, Seutibeuneun, Seutibeuneun gija, question. Gija-ieyo, or yeyo? Yeyo, yeyo, yeyo, yeyo, yeyo, yeyo, yeyo, okay. Ne, B, B, Seutibeuneun ne, Seutibeuneun {Miguk saram..} No, no... gija, gija, okay, here, gijayeyo. OK, Seutibeuneun gijayeyo (기자예요), joayo. Yeyo, yeyo, yeyo, yeyo is important here, right? OK. Gija has no batchim, okay? Gija, gija is a vowel ending word, right? OK. Number six, okay, number six, yuk beon (6 번), yuk beon, okay, yuk (육) beon, can you read it? Another pretty Indian name here, Seetha, Siitta (시아파), Siitta ssineun, Siitta ssineun Indo saramieyo? Okay, Seetha, are you from India? Are you Indian? Okay, yes, ne, I am from India or I am Indian, okay. Ne, Indo saram-yeyo or ieyo? {Ieyo} Majayo, ieyo, Indo saramieyo. Ne, jeoneun, jeoneun Indo saramieyo, okay, da gachi, I'll say A, you say B, okay? Siitta ssineun Indo saramieyo? Ne. {Jeoneun indo saramieyo.} Okay, you ask me this question. Siitta ssineun, Siitta ssineun {Indo saramieyo?} OK, I am Seetha now. Dasi dasi sijak (다시 시작), {Siitta ssineun Indo saramieyo?} Ne, jeoneun Indo saramieyo. Namaste! OK, ne, oh jalhaesseoyo, yeoreobun, jalhaesseoyo (여러분, 잘했어요).

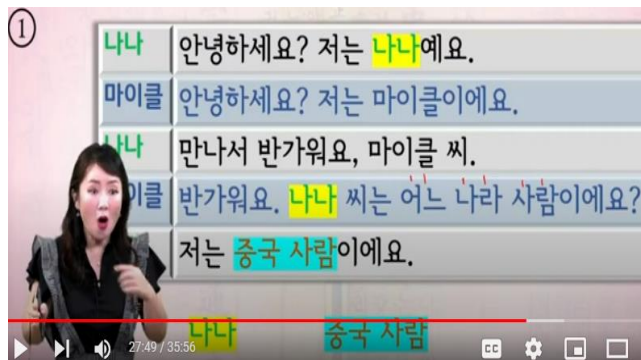


나 나 안녕하세요? 저는 **나나**예요.
 마이클 안녕하세요? 저는 마이클이에요.
 나 나 만나서 반가워요, 마이클 씨.
 마이클 반가워요. **나나** 씨는 어느 나라 사람이예요?
 나 나 저는 **중국** 사람이예요.

Nana Hello, I am Nana.
 Michael Hello, I am Michael.
 Nana Nice to meet you, Michael.
 Michael Nice to meet you.
 What country are you from, Nana?
 Nana I am Chinese.

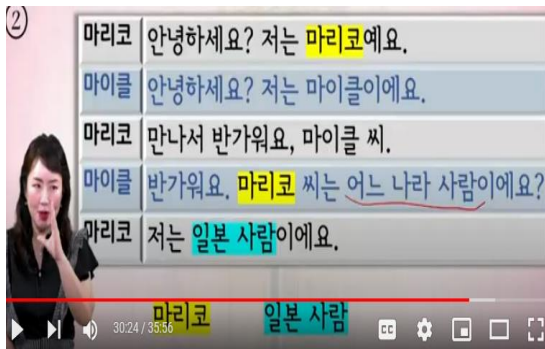
Now speaking section, okay. Speaking is malhagi (말하기). Say it together, sijak, malhagi. Han beon deo malhagi, malhagi, malhagi, okay, joayo. Let's listen to this one first, okay? "Annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Nanayeyo. Annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Maikurieyo. Mannaseo bangawoyo, Maikul ssi. Bangawoyo. Nana ssineun eoneu nara saramieyo? Jeoneun Jungguk saramieyo." OK, one more time. "Annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Nanayeyo. Annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Maikurieyo. Mannaseo bangawoyo, Maikul ssi. Bangawoyo. Nana ssineun eoneu nara saramieyo? Jeoneun jungguk saramieyo." OK, so you understood well? This dialogue? Oh okay, that's good. OK, so now we can see the English version, English translation here, right? Hello, I am Nana. Hello, I am Michael. Nice to meet you, Michael. Nice to meet you. Which country, right? Eoneu nara? What country are you from, Nana? I am Chinese. Jeoneun Jungguk saramieyo. Now you can see here... OK, so let's try, uh translating, okay, English into Korean, okay? Let's try. Let's try, I'll help you. OK. Hello, I am Nana. {Annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Nanayeyo.} OK, jeoneun Nanayeyo. Nanayeyo, Nanayeyo. Hello, I am Michael. {Annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Maikurieyo.} Annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Maikurieyo. Nice to meet you, Michael. {Mannaseo bangawo, Maikul.} You forgot? Okay, I'll show you it again. Sijak, third line, Mannaseo bangawoyo, Maikul ssi. Han beon deo, mannaseo bangawoyo, Maikul ssi, okay, and then next one. Nice to meet you. Where are you from? {mannaseo bangawoyo}. Nana, which country are you from, Nana? Bangawoyo. {Bangawoyo} Nana ssineun eoneu nara, eoneu nara saramieyo, eoneu nara saramieyo? Nana ssineun eoneu nara saramieyo? OK, let's practice this one more. Three times, sijak, Nana ssineun eoneu nara saramieyo? Nana ssineun eoneu nara saramieyo? Nana ssineun eoneu nara saramieyo? Okay, I am Chinese. Jeoneun jeoneun Jungguk saramieyo. Jeoneun Jungguk saramieyo. Okay, very good, oh jalhaesseoyo, yeoreobun, um.

So coming back to our slides. Okay, so these students, these students are my former CRs, banjang (반장). CR is banjang, class representative, banjang. They are enjoying Korean conversation, okay, ne, joayo. OK so this one, first, first dialogue, right? So each unit has two speaking sections, Speaking 1 and Speaking 2. And each speaking section has four dialogues. Four dialogues, okay, okay? So this is number 1, and then we have, you know, number 2, number 3, number 4, okay? But this is a substitution drill exercise in speaking, in speaking section. Okay, so this is a kind of basic, basic dialogue set, basic dialogue template, okay? So Nana, you can see Nana and Jungguk saram here, right? Nana, Jungguk saram. OK so you already know this one, okay, okay, so let's practice. I am Nana, you are Michael. Got it? Let's go, let's do this role-play. Annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Nanayeyo. {Annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Maikurieyo.} Mannaseo Bangawoyo, Maikul ssi. {Bangawoyo, Nana ssi.} Eoneu nara, eoneu nara saramieyo? Jeoneun Jungguk saramieyo. Jeoneun Jungguk saramieyo. Okay, let's practice, eoneu nara saram more. Uh okay, dasi. Eoneu nara saramieyo? Eoneu nara saramieyo? Eoneu nara saramieyo? Eoneu nara saramieyo?



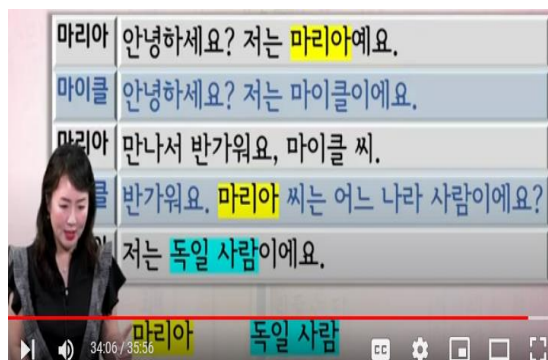
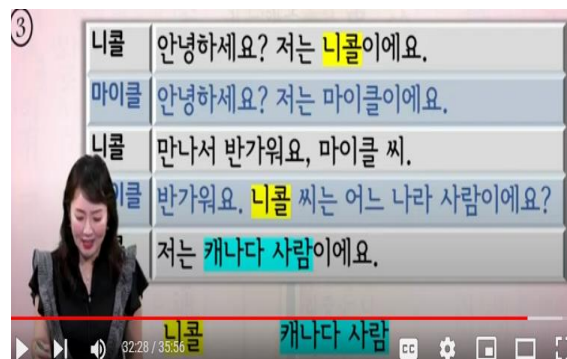
Eoneu nara saramieyo? "Eo-neu", "na-ra", "sa-ram"- slowly and clearly, sijak, eoneu-nara-saram, eoneu-nara-saram, eoneu-nara-saram. OK. Eoneu means which or what. Nara, country, saram, people or person. Okay dasi, Nana ssineun eoneu nara saramieyo? {...} Uh okay, you want to say, jeoneun Indo saramieyo. Yes, yes okay. So this is number one. Okay, this is a basic template here.

And then you can see number two. So you have different words here, okay? Mariko (마리코), Mariko eoneu nara saram? Can you read it? Ilbon saram (일본 사람), Ilbon {saram}. Japanese, okay? Ilbon, Ilbon Japan, Ilbon saram, Ilbon saram. OK Ilbon saram, Ilbon saram. Mariko, Ilbon saram, okay. So we've got you know Nana here right? But instead instead of saying Nana, this time you should say Mariko, okay? And then instead of Jungguk saram, you should say Ilbon saram. That's why I said this is a substitution drill, okay? OK. Let's go, let's go. I am Nana, you are Michael, joayo. Lets go. Annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Marikoyeyo. {Annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Maikourieyo.} Mannaseo bangawoyo, Maikoul ssi. {Bangawoyo. Mariko ssineun eoneu nara saramieyo?} Ah ne, jeoneun Ilbon saramieyo. Ilbon saramieyo. Ilbon saram usually says "Hai(はい)", uh okay? Hai, you know, ne, hai.



Ilbon saram say like this way. Jeoneun ilbon saramieyo, Ilbon saramieyo. Okay, let's change our roles. You are Mariko now, and then I am Michael. Sijak, {Annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Marikoyeyo.} Marikoyeyo. Yeyo, yeyo, Marikoyeyo, yeyo. Annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Maikourieyo. {Mannaseo bangawoyo, Maikoul ssi.} Bangawoyo. Mariko ssineun eoneu nara saramieyo? {Jeoneun Ilbon saramieyo.} Ne, jeoneun ilbon saramieyo. Okay, jalhaesseoyo, jalhaesseoyo.

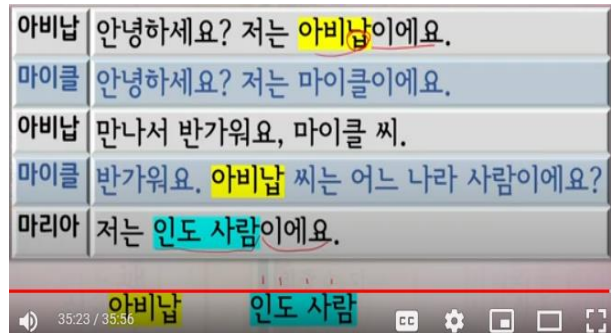
Next one. OK. We have number three, number three, number three. We have Nicole. Nicole, Nicole. Eoneu nara saram? Eoneu nara saram? OK. Kae-na-da (캐나다). Kaenada saram, Kaenada saram, okay. In English, we say Canada, right? Canada or Canadian. But in Korean, we say Kaenada, Kaenada saram. Kaenada saram, okay? Kaenada saram, Kaenada saram. Now I am Nana. You are Michael. I am Nicole. You are Michael. Sijak, annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Nikorieyo. {Annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Maikourieyo.} Mannaseo Bangawoyo, Maikoul Ssi. {Bangawoyo. Nikol ssineun eoneu Nara Saramieyo?} Jeoneun Kaenada Saramieyo. Okay. Kaenada Saramieyo. Okay, let's change our roles. You are Nicole. I am Michael. Sijak! {Annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Nikorieyo.} Annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Maikourieyo. {Mannaseo Bangawoyo, Maikoul ssi.} Bangawoyo. Nikol ssineun eoneu Nara Saramieyo? {Jeoneun Kaenada saramieyo.} OK. Jeoneun Kaenada saramieyo. Kaenada, Kaenada saram. Dasi, Kaenada saram (캐나다 사람), Kaenada saram, Kaenada saram. Okay, this is number three.



And then number four, number four, number four. OK. Number four, we have Maria (마리아). Maria, Maria, Dogil saram (독일 사람). Dogil Saram, Dogil Saram, Maria, Dogil Saram. Dogil- Germany, Dogil saram - German, German, German, okay, Germany, German - Dogil, Dogil saram. Dogil, Dogil saram. OK. I am Nana. I am Maria. You are Michael, sijak, annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Mariayeyo. {Annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Maikourieyo.} Mannaseo Bangawoyo, Maikoul ssi. {Bangawoyo. Maria ssineun

eoneu nara saramieyo?} Jeoneun Dogil saramieyo. Guten Morgen, morgen. Jeoneun Dogil saramieyo. OK now you are Maria. And I am Michael, sijak, {Annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Mariayeyo.} Annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Maikeurieyo. {Mannaseo Bangawoyo, Maikeul ssi.} Bangawoyo. Maria ssineun eoneu Nara Saramieyo? {Jeoneun Dogil Saramieyo.} OK, jeoneun Dogil saramieyo. Dogil saram, very good. Dogil saram, joayo.

OK, I got one more here. I made this one. Indo saram, indo saram, okay, Indo saram. Abhinav (아비납), Abhinav. Abhinav is my former CR's name, okay? Abhinav, Abhinav, Indo saram, okay joayo. Let's go. In this case, Abhinab-ieyo or yeyo? {Ieyo} ieyo. Wow, good, good, joayo. OK so you are Abhinav and I am Michael. Let's go. {Annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Abinabieyo.} Annyeonghaseyo? Jeoneun Maikeurieyo. {Mannaseo bangawoyo, Maikeul ssi}. Bangawoyo. Abinap ssineun eoneu nara saramieyo? {Jeoneun



Indo Saramieyo.} Okay, jeoneun Indo Saramieyo. Indo Saram, Indo Saramieyo. Abinap- nab/nav(납). Nab has batchim, okay, batchim. So -ieyo (이에요). {Jeoneun Indo Saramieyo.}



OK, that's all for today, yeoreobun. Gamsahamnida insa (인사), okay, remember? Remember, gieongnayo (기억나요)? OK, we need to close our class today with our greeting. Thank you and good-bye greeting. Remember that? Let's say, sijak, gamsahamnida, annyeonghi gaseyo, very good.