

MIT Korean Language Class – Beginner 1, Day 1

Korean Basic Expressions

1	네 / 예 ne / ye	Yes.
2	아니오 a-ni-o	No.
3	안녕하세요? an-nyøng-[h]a-se-yo?	Hello. (<i>Are you at peace?</i>)
4	...입니다. ...im-ni-da.	I'm (name).
5	만나서 반갑습니다. man-na-sø pang-gap-sĩm-ni-da.	Nice to meet you.
6	안녕히 가세요. an-nyøng-[h]i ga-se-yo.	Good-bye. (<i>Go in peace.</i>)
7	안녕히 계세요. an-nyøng-[h]i ge-se-yo.	Good-bye. (<i>Stay in peace.</i>)
8	또 봐요. tto b[w]a-yo.	See you later.
9	감사합니다. kam-sa-[ha]m-ni-da.	Thank you.
10	괜찮아요. kwæn-c ^h an-a-yo.	It's okay.
11	미안합니다. mi-an-[h]am-ni-da.	I'm sorry.
12	아니오, 괜찮아요. a-ni-o, kwæn-c ^h an-a-yo.	Not at all, it's all right.

Dialogue 1

B is visiting A. They are meeting for the first time.

A: an-nyøng-[h]a-se-yo?

B: ne, an-nyøng-[h]a-se-yo?

A: ...im-ni-da.

B: ...im-ni-da.

man-na-sø pang-gap-sĩm-ni-da.

A: man-na-sø pang-gap-sĩm-ni-da.

(A & B sit. A gives B something to drink.)

B: kam-sa-[ha]m-ni-da.

(B spills drink on A.)

B: mi-an-[h]am-ni-da!

A: *(cleaning up)* a-ni-o, kwæn-c^han-a-yo.

(It's time to go.)

B: an-nyøng-[h]i ge-se-yo!

A: an-nyøng-[h]i ga-se-yo!

B: *(leaving)* tto b[w]a-yo!

A: tto b[w]a-yo!

Pronunciation & Hangil

Phonetic Transcription System

a	a as in father
æ	a as in bat
b	b as in bat
c	relaxed <i>ch</i> as in chill
c ^h	aspirated <i>ch</i> as in chop
cc	tense <i>tch</i> as in matchmaker
d	d as in dog
dz	<i>dg</i> as in edge
e	e as in bet
g	g as in golf
ī	oo as in look but without lip rounding
i	ee as in feet
h	h as in hope
k	relaxed <i>k</i> as in kitten
k ^h	aspirated <i>k</i> as in kill!
kk	tense <i>k</i> as in skill
l	l as in lamp
l ^y	soft <i>l</i> as in eel
m	m as in mom
n	n as in nice
ng	<i>ng</i> as in sing
o	o as in poke with lip rounding
ə	uh as in uh
p	relaxed <i>p</i> as in park
p ^h	aspirated <i>p</i> as in pow!
pp	tense <i>p</i> as in spa
r	rolled <i>r</i>
s	s as in sigh
ss	tense <i>s</i> as in stop
sh	<i>sh</i> as in sheet
t	relaxed <i>t</i> as in tall
t ^h	aspirated <i>t</i> as in talk!
tt	tense <i>t</i> as in star
u	oo as in boot with lip rounding
w	w as in wide
y	y as in yard

Vowels

sound

아	a (father)
야	ya
어	ə (uh)
여	yə
오	o (poke)
요	yo
우	u (boot)
유	yu
으	ī (look)
이	i (feet)
애	æ (bat)
얘	yæ
에	e (bet)
예	ye

(Combinations)

외	we
위	wi
의	īy
와	wa
워	wə
왜	wæ
웨	we

Consonants

	name	sounds	example
ㄱ	기역 kiyək	k, -g-	가게 kage (store)
ㄲ	쌍기역 ssanggiyək	kk	어깨 əkkæ (shoulder)
ㅋ	키읃 k ^h iik	k ^h , -k	코 k ^h o (nose)
ㄴ	니은 niīn	n	누나 nuna (older sister)
ㄷ	디귓 tigīt	t, -d-	되다 tweda (become)
ㄸ	쌍디귓 ssangtigīt	tt	어때 əttæ (be how)
ㅌ	티읃 t ^h iit	t ^h , -t	티 t ^h i (flaw)
ㄹ	리을 riīl	l/r	일 irīl (work (as object))
ㅁ	미음 miīm	m	마음 maīm (mind/heart)
ㅂ	비읍 piīp	p, -b-	바보 pabo (fool)
ㅃ	쌍비읍 ssangpiīp	pp	예뻐 yeppe (be pretty)
ㅍ	피읃 p ^h iīp	p ^h , -p	아파 ap ^h a (be sick/hurt)
ㅅ	시읏 shiot	s/sh, -t	시사 shisa (current events)
ㅆ	쌍시읏 ssangshiot	ss/sh	싸 ssa (be inexpensive)
ㅇ	이응 iīng	Ø/-ng	영어 yenge (English)
ㅈ	지읏 ciīt	c, -dz-, -t	차주 cadzu (often)
ㅉ	쌍지읏 ssangciīt	cc	짜 cca (be salty)
ㅊ	치읏 c ^h iīt	c ^h , -t	차 c ^h a (tea)
ㅎ	히읃 hiīt	h, -t	화 hwa (anger)

한글 Hangil Hangil, the Korean writing system, is one of the most scientifically designed and efficient scripts in the world. Promulgated in 1446 by King Sejong, Hangil was the product of deliberate, linguistically informed planning. **Hangil is quite easy to learn.** It is an alphabet with one special quirk: rather than arranging its letters in a row, e.g., $\text{ㅎ} \text{ㅈ} \text{ㄴ} \text{ㄱ} \text{ㅡ} \text{ㄹ}$, Hangil writes its words in syllable blocks, e.g., 한글.

How to Write Korean Stroke Orders: 1. Everything horizontal moves from left to right. 2. Everything vertical moves from top to bottom. **Constructing Syllable Blocks:** Any written syllable must begin with a consonant (ㅇ if silent). The vowel is placed to the right of, if it has a long vertical stroke, or below, if it has a long horizontal stroke, the initial consonant, e.g., 가, 너 vs. 고, 누. If the vowel letter has both a long vertical and a long horizontal stroke, then it is placed under and to the right of the initial consonant, e.g., 귀, 너. Any additional consonants are placed directly below the preceding consonant and vowel, e.g., 감, 줌, 삼, 뽕. To keep the blocks approximately the same size, the size of the letters must be smaller for syllables containing three or four letters.

Hangul Vowels Table

base set	i	ī	o	a	u	ə	æ	e
	ㅣ	ㅡ	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ
y-combos			y o	y a	y u	y ə	y æ	y e
			ㅜ	ㅠ	ㅠ	ㅟ	ㅝ	ㅟ
vowel combos	ī y		w a	w i				
	ㅣ		ㅑ	ㅓ				
			w æ	w ə				
			ㅗ	ㅛ				
			we	we				
		ㅏ	ㅑ					

Name: _____

Hangil vowels worksheet

1. t 우 b 이 오 r n 아 t t 우 b 이.

2. g 오 에 m 아 이 t 이!

3. 오 s 에 이 c 애 n 유 s 이?

4. 아 이 kn 오 th 애 t!

5. d 우 d wh 에 rz m 아 이 c 아 r?

6. 아 이 워 nd 으 r 워 r 이 t c 으 d b 이.

7. 외 n sh 애 ll 위 m 이 t?

8. 예 이! 와 우! 유 워 n! 얘!

9. 여 k! d 우 유 와 nt th 어 r 에 st?

10. 여 m 이! 아 이 l 어 v m 어 ngk 이 br 에 이 n!

Vowels writing practice

아 a							
어 o							
우 u							
어 e							
요 yo							
여 ye							
와 wa							
워 wə							
이 iy							
왜 wæ							