

Lesson 1

제 일과 인사

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

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|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 안녕하십니까?
An-nyŏng ha-sim-ni-kka? | How are you? |
| 2. 안녕하세요?
An-nyŏng ha-se-yo? | How are you? |
| 3. 안녕히 가십시오.
An-nyŏng-hi ka-sip-si-o. | Good-bye (to the person leaving). |
| 4. 안녕히 계십시오.
An-nyŏng-hi kye-sip-si-o. | Good-bye (to the person staying). |
| 5. 고맙습니다.
Ko-map-sŭm-ni-da. | Thank you. |
| 6. 감사합니다.
Kam-sa-ham-ni-da. | Thank you |
| 7. 천만에요.
Čhŏn-man-e-yo. | You're welcome. |
| 8. 질문 있어요?
Čil-mun iss-ŏ-yo? | Do you have any questions? |
| 9. 네, 있어요.
Ne, iss-ŏ-yo. | Yes, I do (I have). |
| 10. 아니요, 없어요.
A-ni-yo, ŏps-ŏ-yo. | No, I don't have any. |
| 11. 이름이 무엇이에요?
I-rŭm-i mu-ŏs-i-e-yo? | What is your name? |
| 12. 다같이 하세요.
Ta kačh-i ha-se-yo. | Please say it all together. |
| 13. 따라 하세요.
Tta-ra ha-se-yo. | Please repeat after me. |
| 14. 다시 하세요.
Ta-si ha-se-yo. | Please say it again. |

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| 15. 크게 하세요.
Khū-ge ha-se-yo. | Please speak louder. |
| 16. 빨리 하세요.
Ppal-li ha-se-yo. | Please speak faster. |
| 17. 미안해요.
Mi-an-hae-yo. | I am sorry. (polite informal) |
| 18. 미안합니다.
Mi-an-ham-ni-da. | I am sorry. (polite formal) |

대화 DIALOGUE

- 김선생: 안녕하십니까?²³
 이선생: 네, 안녕하십니까?
 김선생: 요즘 재미가 어떻습니까?
 이선생: 좋습니다.³ 선생님은 어떻게 지내십니까?
 김선생: 잘 지냅니다.
 이선생: 그럼 안녕히 가십시오.³
 김선생: 네, 안녕히 가십시오.

NOTE: Superscripts in the dialogue refer to grammar and notes numbers.

낱말 VOCABULARY

제 일과	Lesson 1
인사	greeting
안녕하십니까? (안녕하다)	How are you? (polite formal)
안녕하세요? (안녕하다)	How are you? (polite informal)
안녕히 (안녕하다)	well, peacefully (to be well)
가십시오. (가다)	Please go. (to go)
계십시오. (계시다)	Please stay. (to stay)
고맙습니다. (고맙다)	Thank you. (to be grateful)
감사합니다. (감사하다)	Thank you. (to thank)
천만에요.	Not at all.
질문	question
네	yes

있어요. (있다)	There are. I have. (to exist) (See L3, GN6.)
아니요. (아니다)	No. (not to be)
없어요. (없다)	There aren't. I don't have. (not to exist)
이름	name
무엇	what
이에요. (이다)	It is. (to be)
다	all
같이	together
하세요. (하다)	Please do. (to do)
따라 (따르다)	following (to follow)
다시	again
크게 (크다)	loudly (to be loud)
빨리	quickly, fast, soon
미안해요. (미안하다)	(I am) sorry. (to be sorry) (polite informal)
미안합니다. (미안하다)	(I am) sorry. (polite formal)
김 선생	Mr./Mrs./Miss Kim (surname)
선생(님)	teacher, you (hon.)
이	Lee, Yi (surname)
요즈음/요즘	these days
재미	interest, fun
어떻습니까? (어떻다)	How is it? (to be in some manner)
좋습니다. (좋다)	Fine, good. (to be good)
어떻게 (어떻다)	how
지내십니까? (지내다)	(How do you) pass the time? (to pass time)
잘	well
지냅니다. (지내다)	(I) pass the time.
그럼	well, then

NOTE: Words in parentheses are dictionary forms, grammatical information, or words necessary in English but not in Korean. "L3, GN6" refers to grammar and notes no. 6 of Lesson 3.

GRAMMAR AND NOTES

In this lesson we will study

1. General remarks on Korean
 - a. word order
 - b. absence of articles
 - c. styles of speech
2. Honorific marker (for verbs) -(으)시
3. Sentence ending: polite formal style
 - a. statement
 - b. question
 - c. request

1. General remarks on Korean

a. Word order

The basic word order is SUBJECT-OBJECT-VERB. The order SUBJECT-OBJECT is sometimes inverted (usually for emphasis), but the verb always comes at the end of the sentence.

제가	책을	읽습니다.
I (subj.)	book (obj.)	read (v.)
그것이	연필	입니다.
it (subj.)	pencil (comp.)	is (v.)

The modifiers, such as adjectives and adverbs, always precede the modified.

<i>modifier</i>	<i>modified</i>	<i>modifier</i>	<i>modified</i>
바쁜	시간	빨리	갑니다.
busy	time	quickly	goes
좋은	책	어떻게	지내십니까?
good	book	how	get along?
많은	학생	잘	지냅니다.
many	students	well	get along

b. Absence of articles

Korean has no articles, definite or indefinite, such as *the* and *a* in English. However, there are ways to indicate "definiteness" and "indefiniteness," as we will see in Lesson 2.

c. Styles of speech

There are four basic styles of speech in Korean: polite formal, polite informal, plain, and intimate. The speaker's choice of style is determined by the social relationship between the speaker and the addressee (hearer). Verb endings express the differences in the style of speech.

2. Honorific marker -(으)시

The presence or absence of -(으)시 marks the social relationship between the speaker and the person spoken of (referent). Attached to the stem of a verb, this marker forms an honorific stem indicating the speaker's deferential attitude toward the subject of the verb. (In the examples below, the polite formal ending is used.)

- 시 is used after verb stems ending in a vowel.
- 으시 is used after verb stems ending in a consonant.

<i>Vowel stem</i>	<i>Consonant stem</i>
가십니다 (S/he) is going	읽으십니다 (S/he) is reading
오십니다 (S/he) is coming	입으십니다 (S/he) is dressing

The order of honorific marker and polite formal endings is
 VERB STEM-HONORIFIC MARKER-POLITE ENDING

VERB STEM	HONORIFIC MARKER	POLITE (QUESTION) ENDING	
안녕하	- 시	-	버니까? 안녕하십니까? How are you?
가	- 시	-	버니까? 가십니까? Are (you) going?
읽	- 으시	-	버니까? 읽으십니까? Are (you) reading? (어떻게) 지내십니까?
지내	- 시	-	버니까? (How) are you getting along?

3. Polite formal style

Statements, questions, and requests can be expressed in any of the four basic styles of speech. The polite formal style uses the following forms:

a. Statement

-ㅂ니다 is used after verb stems ending in a vowel.

Dictionary form

지내다	to pass	→	지냅니다
이다	to be	→	입니다
가다	to go	→	갑니다
오다	to come	→	옵니다

-습니다 is used after verb stems ending in a consonant.

좋다	to be good	→	좋습니다
많다	to be plentiful	→	많습니다
있다	to exist	→	있습니다
없다	to not exist	→	없습니다

b. Question

The word order of question sentences is the same as that of statement (declarative) sentences. The endings have -까 instead.

	<i>Statement</i>	<i>Question</i>
이다 to be	이것이 펜입니다. (this pen is) This is a pen.	이것이 펜입니까? (this pen is?) Is this a pen?
안녕하다 to be well	안녕하십니다. (is well) He/she is well.	그분은 안녕하십니까? (he/she is well?) How is he/she? (polite formal)
좋다 to be good	그 책이 좋습니다. (the book is good) The book is good.	그 책이 좋습니까? (the book is good?) Is the book good?
있다 to exist	질문이 있습니다. (questions there are) There are questions.	질문이 있습니까? (questions are there?) Are there questions?

NOTE: -ㅂ니까 is used after verb stems ending in a vowel.
-습니까 is used after verb stems ending in a consonant.

c. Request

-십시오 is used after verb stems ending in a vowel.

-으십시오 is used after verb stems ending in a consonant.

Vowel stem

가다	to go	가십시오.	Please go.
하다	to do	하십시오.	Please do.

Consonant stem

읽다	to read	읽으십시오.	Please read.
앉다	to sit down	앉으십시오.	Please sit down.

연습 EXERCISES

A. 다음 인사에 대답하십시오. (Give appropriate responses to the following greetings.)

1. 안녕하십니까? _____
2. 요즘 어떻게 지내십니까? _____
3. 고맙습니다. _____
4. 안녕히 가십시오. _____

B. 다음 동사의 비/습니다, 비/습니까?, (으)십시오 형을 쓰십시오. (Conjugate the verbs in the polite formal style.)

	<u>비/습니다</u>	<u>비/습니까?</u>	<u>(으)십시오</u>
5. 이다	_____	_____	_____
6. 가다	_____	_____	_____
7. 지내다	_____	_____	_____
8. 계시다*	_____	_____	_____
9. 있다	_____	_____	_____
10. 없다	_____	_____	_____
11. 고맙다	_____	_____	_____
12. 감사하다	_____	_____	_____

*시 is not repeated for 계시다; thus the (으)십시오 form is 계십시오.