Lesson 1
제 일과 인사

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

1. 안녕하십니까?
   An-nyông ha-sim-ni-kka?
   How are you?
2. 안녕하세요?
   An-nyông ha-se-yo?
   How are you?
3. 안녕히 가십시오.
   An-nyông-hi ka-sip-si-o.
   Good-bye (to the person leaving).
4. 안녕히 계십시오.
   An-nyông-hi kye-sip-si-o.
   Good-bye (to the person staying).
5. 고맙습니다.
   Ko-map-súm-ni-da.
   Thank you.
6. 감사합니다.
   Kam-sa-ham-ni-da.
   Thank you
7. 천만에요.
   Čhon-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, òps-ŏ-yo.
    No, I don't have any.
11. 이름이 무엇이에요?
    I-rum-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-sí ha-se-yo.
    Please say it again.
LESSON 1

15. 크게 하세요.
Khù-ge ha-se-yo.
Please speak louder.

16. 빨리 하세요.
Ppat-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?³
이선생: 네, 안녕하십니까?
김선생: 요즘 잘 지내십니까?
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.

날말 VOCABULARY

제 일과
Lesson 1
greeting
인사
How are you? (polite formal)
안녕하십니까? (안녕하다)
How are you? (polite informal)
안녕하세요? (안녕하다)
안녕히 (안녕하다)
gasit-ndo. (gas-da)
계십시오. (계서다)
고맙습니다. (고맙다)
감사합니다. (감사하다)
친만예요.
질문
네
well, peacefully (to be well)
Please go. (to go)
Please stay. (to stay)
Thank you. (to be grateful)
Thank you. (to thank)
Not at all.
question
yes
There are. I have. (to exist)
(See L3, GN6.)
No. (not to be)
There aren’t. I don’t have.
(not to exist)
name
what
It is. (to be)
all
together
Please do. (to do)
following (to follow)
again
loudly (to be loud)
quickly, fast, soon
(I am) sorry. (to be sorry)
(polite informal)
(I am) sorry. (polite formal)
Mr./Mrs./Miss Kim
(surname)
teacher, you (hon.)
Lee, Yi (surname)
these days
interest, fun
How is it? (to be in some
manner)
Fine, good. (to be good)
how
(How do you) pass the
time? (to pass time)
well
(I) pass the time.
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.
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 채울 읽습니다.
I (subj.) book (obj.) read (v.)
이것이 연필입니다.
it (subj.) pencil (comp.) is (v.)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>modifier</th>
<th>modified</th>
<th>modifier</th>
<th>modified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>바쁜</td>
<td>시간</td>
<td>빨리</td>
<td>갑니다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>busy</td>
<td>time</td>
<td>quickly</td>
<td>goes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>좋은</td>
<td>책</td>
<td>어떻게</td>
<td>지내십니까?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>book</td>
<td>how</td>
<td>get along?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>많은</td>
<td>학생</td>
<td>잘</td>
<td>지내십니다.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many</td>
<td>students</td>
<td>well</td>
<td>get along</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel stem</th>
<th>Consonant stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>가십시오 (S/he) is going</td>
<td>읽으십시오 (S/he) is reading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>오십시오 (S/he) is coming</td>
<td>입으십시오 (S/he) is dressing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERB STEM</th>
<th>HONORIFIC MARKER</th>
<th>POLITE (QUESTION) ENDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>안녕하 - 시</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>뷰니까? 안녕하십시오? How are you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>가 - 시</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>뷰니까? 가십시오? Are (you) going?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>읽 - 을시</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>읽으니까? 읽으십시오? Are (you) reading?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>지내 - 시</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>뷰니까? (어떻게) 지내십시오? (How) are you getting along?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>지내다</th>
<th>to pass</th>
<th>→ 지닙니다</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>이다</td>
<td>to be</td>
<td>→ 입니다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>가다</td>
<td>to go</td>
<td>→ 갑니다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>오다</td>
<td>to come</td>
<td>→ 응니다</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **-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 **-가** instead.

### Statement

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

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

- 싶시오 is used after verb stems ending in a vowel.
- 익십시오 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. 고향에서.
4. 안녕히 가십시오.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>비/습니다</th>
<th>비/습니까?</th>
<th>(으)십시오</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. 이다</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 가다</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 지내다</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. 계시다*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. 있다</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. 없다</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. 고향다</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. 감사하다</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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