

KOREAN 101: ELEMENTARY KOREAN I

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Greeting at the first time encounter

- ▶ 안녕하세요?
 - ▶ Hi/hello.
 - ▶ (lit. “Are you in peace?”)



- ▶ 처음 뵙겠습니다.
 - ▶ Nice to meet you.
 - ▶ (lit. “I’m meeting you for the first time.”)

- ▶ Steve Wilson입니다.
 - ▶ I’m Steve Wilson.

Course Introduction: syllabus & schedule

- ▶ **Credits:** 4.0
- ▶ **Class Hour / Classroom:**
 - ▶ MoWe 1:40PM - 3:30PM / Kiely Hall 321
- ▶ **Course Website:**
 - ▶ [BlackBoard] – Details to be announced later
 - ▶ Note: To access the BlackBoard Course Management System for the first time, check this site first:
<http://qcpages.qc.cuny.edu/edtech/BlackBoard/>
- ▶ **Instructor:**
 - ▶ Seongyeon Ko
 - ▶ Email: Seongyeon.Ko@qc.cuny.edu
 - ▶ Office: KG 210D
 - ▶ Phone: 718-997-5562
 - ▶ **Office hours:**
 - ▶ Tuesday & Thursday 1:40PM - 2:30PM or by appointment

Course Materials

▶ Textbook (required):

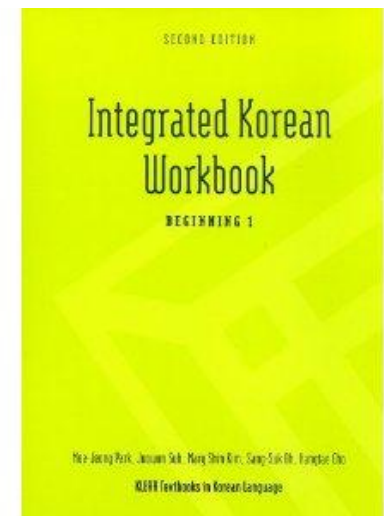
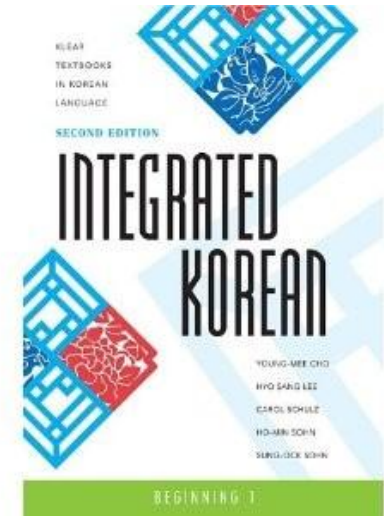
- ▶ **Integrated Korean: Beginning I, Second Edition**, by Young-mee Cho, Hyo Sang Lee, Carol Schulz, Ho-min Sohn, Sung-ock Sohn. Univ. of Hawai'i Press, 2009. ISBN: 978-0-8248-3440-1.

▶ Workbook (required):

- ▶ **Integrated Korean Workbook: Beginning I, Second Edition**, by Mee-Jeong Park, Joowon Suh, Mary Shin Kim, Sang-Suk Oh, Hangtae Cho. Univ. of Hawai'i Press, 2009. ISBN: 978-0-8248-3450.

▶ Audio files:

- ▶ streamable/downloadable at <http://kleartextbook.com/?cat=16>



Other Resources

- ▶ On-line vocabulary memorization:
 - ▶ <http://www.quizlet.com/> [details to be announced later]
- ▶ Sogang Korean Program (<http://korean.sogang.ac.kr/>):
 - ▶ Computer-based fun activities for learning Korean on-line.
- ▶ Lecture powerpoint slides and section materials
 - ▶ accessible from the course website.
- ▶ English-Korean, Korean-English on-line dictionary:
 - ▶ <http://endic.naver.com/>
- ▶ Korean multimedia dictionary
 - ▶ developed by Hyo Sang Lee and Aenglan Kim at Indiana U.
 - ▶ <http://www.indiana.edu/~koreanrs/kordic.html>

Course Description and Objectives:

- ▶ Designed for students who have had no or very little knowledge of Korean
- ▶ Course objective:
 - ▶ All four basic skills (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) as well as the cultural context in which the language is used
 - ▶ Communicative competence and accuracy
- ▶ Class structure
 - ▶ a 20-to-30 minute lecture
 - ▶ a 80-to-90 minute drill section
 - ▶ Drill sections taught entirely in Korean
 - ▶ Spend at least two to three hours to be prepared for every drill section by familiarizing yourself with new words and expressions BEFORE the class.

Course requirements for final grading

1.	Daily grade (attendance)	20%
2.	Homework	10%
3.	6 Quizzes	15%
4.	2 Oral tests	20%
5.	Essay/presentation	5%
6.	Midterm	15%
7.	Final	15%

Daily Grade

- ▶ Regular class attendance and active participation are crucial to language learning. Daily grade will be given as follows:

10 points	- nearly perfect preparation and participation
9	- very good preparation and participation
8	- good preparation
7	- some preparation, but not sufficient
6	- poorly prepared; no fluency
5	- no preparation
0	- absence
- ▶ Additional points will be deducted when 1) you are late or 2) you speak English during the drill section.
- ▶ Absence will not be excused in any case, since it will seriously impair your performance and you will need extra effort to catch up. However, the lowest 3 scores (including “0”) will be removed at the end of the semester. Therefore, you may wisely use these spots for unforeseen illness or accidents that may prohibit you from attending classes.

HW & Quiz

▶ Homework Assignment:

- ▶ Mostly from the Workbook, but may be assigned with additional materials
- ▶ Do your homework BEFORE coming to the class
- ▶ No late submission (including submission at the end of class) will be accepted.

▶ Quizzes:

- ▶ 5-10 minute quiz
- ▶ At the beginning of the first day class of a new lesson
- ▶ 6 quizzes in total
- ▶ No make-up quizzes except for the case of illness or religious holidays
- ▶ The lowest score will be excluded in the calculation of your final grade.

Oral test

▶ Two Oral Tests

- ▶ Oral Test 1 (Lessons 1-3) on 10/24/2012
- ▶ Oral Test 2 (Lessons 1-7) on 12/12/2012
- ▶ Detailed guidelines TBA

▶ Essay & Presentation

- ▶ Write an essay about yourself in more than 2 nicely-built paragraphs in Korean and present it in class
- ▶ 1st draft due: 11/26/2012 (right after the Thanksgiving recess)
- ▶ One-on-one meeting with the instructor for a revision
- ▶ Presentation on 12/10/2012
- ▶ Detailed guidelines TBA

Written test

- ▶ Midterm Exam
 - ▶ 10/24/2012
 - ▶ Covers Lessons 1-3
- ▶ Final Exam
 - ▶ Covers everything we will have learned throughout the semester (Lessons 1-7)
 - ▶ Will be scheduled on a day in the final examination period (December 14-21).
 - ▶ The exact date and location is to be arranged.

Course Grade

97-100	A+	77-79	C+
93-96	A	73-76	C
90-92	A-	70-72	C-
87-89	B+	67-69	D+
83-86	B	60-66	D
80-82	B-	0-59	F

Course schedule

- ▶ Please see the handout for a tentative schedule.
- ▶ Regularly check the course website for notifications.

CUNY Policy on Academic Integrity

- ▶ Academic dishonesty is prohibited in the City University of New York and is punishable by penalties, including failing grades, suspension, and expulsion as provided at <http://www.cuny.edu/about/administration/offices/sa/policies/AcademicIntegrityPolicywithoutmemo.pdf>.

ADA Statement

- ▶ Students with disabilities needing academic accommodation should:
 - 1) Register with and provide documentation to the Office of Special Services for Students with Disabilities, Kiely 171;
 - 2) Bring a letter to the instructor indicating the need for accommodation and what type.
- ▶ This should be done during the first week of class. Further information can be found at http://qcpages.qc.edu/spsv/oss_staff.html.

Use of Student Work

- ▶ All teacher education programs in New York State undergo periodic reviews by accreditation agencies and the state education department. For these purposes, samples of students' work are made available to those professionals conducting the review. Student anonymity is assured under these circumstances. If you do not wish to have your work made available for these purposes, please let the professor know before the start of the second class. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

What kind of language is Korean?

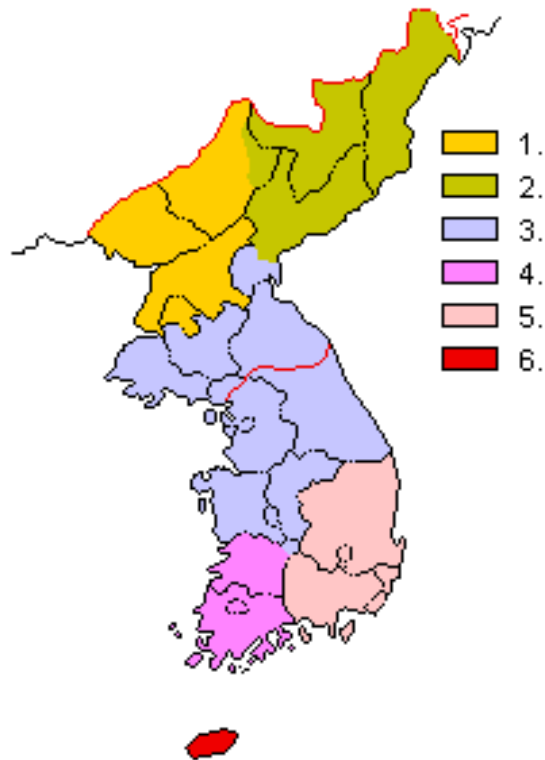
Essential information on the linguistic features of Korean
(Integrated Korean, pp. 1-13)

Speakers

▶ Korean is spoken

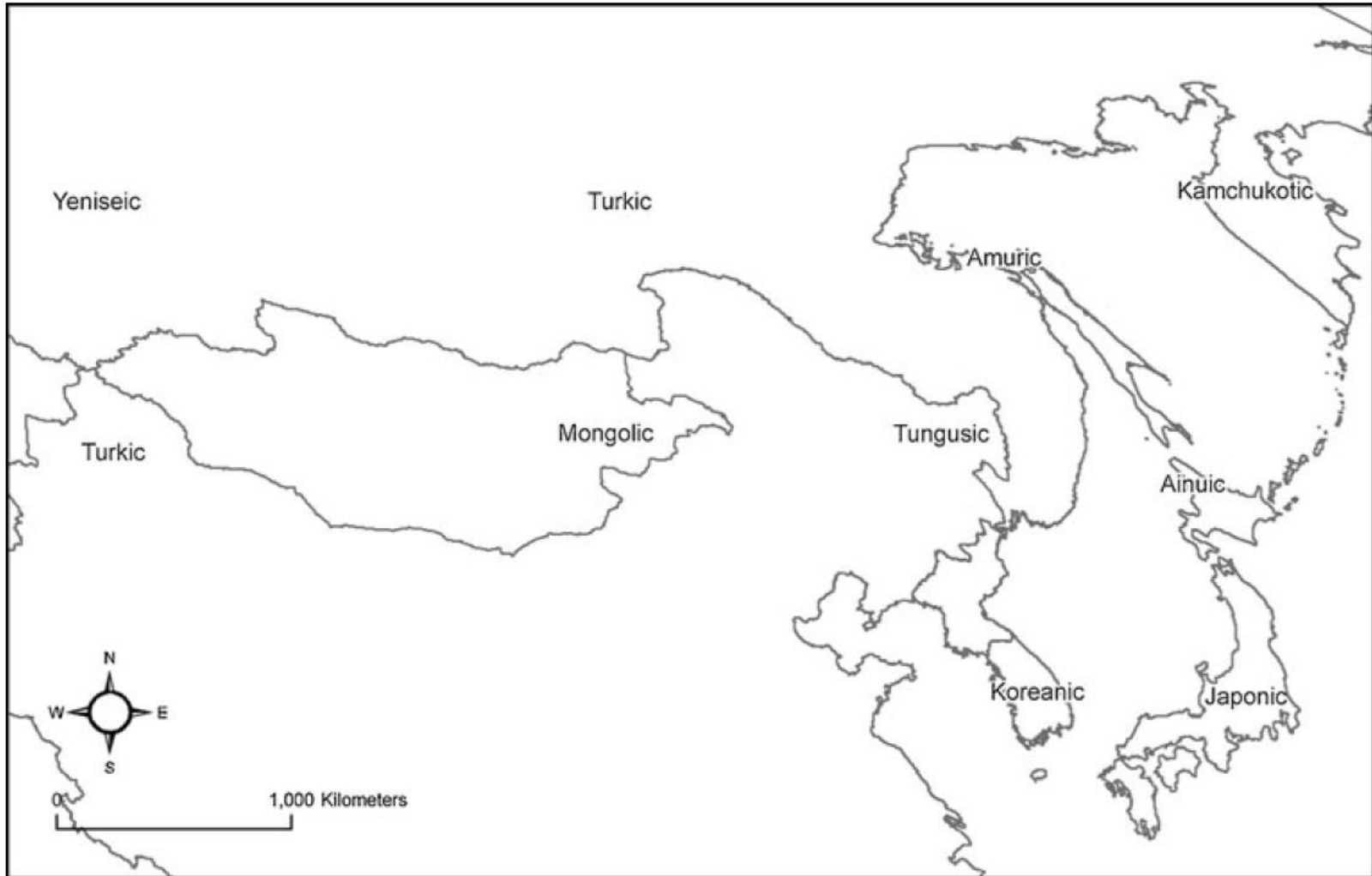
- ▶ As a native language by 67 million Korean people living on the Korean peninsula
 - ▶ 23 million N. Koreans
 - ▶ 44 million S. Koreans
- ▶ As a heritage language by 5.6 million overseas Korean residents
 - ▶ 2 million in China
 - ▶ 2 million in the US
 - ▶ 0.7 million in Japan
 - ▶ 0.5 million in the former Soviet Union
- ▶ As a foreign language by an ever-increasing number of non-Koreans worldwide

Dialects



1. NW (*P'yŏng.an*) dialect
2. NE (*Hamkyŏng*) dialect
3. Central dialect
 - ▶ Including **Seoul Korean (Standard Korean)** and *Ch'ungchŏng* dialect
4. SW (*Chŏlla*) dialect
5. SE (*Kyŏngsang*) dialect
6. *Cheju* dialect

Relationship to other languages



Relationship to other languages

- ▶ Korean shows remarkable similarities with Japanese
 - ▶ Mostly structural, not lexical, similarities: similar grammar, different vocabulary
 - ▶ They may or may not be a sister language to each other.
- ▶ Arguably, Korean is an “Altaic” language
 - ▶ Other Altaic languages
 - ▶ Tungusic (e.g., Manchu)
 - ▶ Mongolic (e.g., Mongolian)
 - ▶ Turkic (e.g., Turkish)
 - ▶ Japanese?
- ▶ In terms of language family, Korean has nothing to do with Chinese or Russian
 - ▶ Chinese, a Sino-Tibetan language
 - ▶ Russian, a Slavic (< Indo-European) language

Vocabulary

- ▶ Three components

- ▶ Native words/affixes 35 percent
- ▶ Sino-Korean words 60 percent
- ▶ Loanwords 5 percent

English loanwords

Apartment	아파트	Hotel	호텔
Banana	바나나	Ice cream	아이스크림
Boiler	보일러	Juice	주스
Bus	버스	Sports	스포츠
Cake	케이크	Sofa	소파
Camera	카메라	Stress	스트레스
Coffee	커피	Strike	스트라이크
Computer	컴퓨터	Taxi	택시
Fax	팩스	Television	텔레비전
Golf	골프		

Syntactic characteristics

▶ Word order

▶ Head-initial vs. head-final language

English

SVO (John loves Mary.)

Preposition (at school)

Korean

SOV (John Mary loves.)

Postposition (school-at)

▶ Free word order

▶ A pro-drop language

▶ A “situation-oriented” language in which contextually understood elements are normally omitted.

English

How are you?

Korean

Annyŏnghaseyo? [안녕하세요?]

Macro-to-micro

- ▶ The universe is represented in the order of a set (macro) and its members (micro).
 - ▶ Family name first, Given name last.
 - ▶ Year first, day last.
 - ▶ Larger first, smaller last (e.g., in address)

English

Prof. Minsu Kim

August 27, 2012

1 P'il Street,

Chung District, Seoul

vs.

Korean

Kim Minsu kyosu

2012-year 8-month 27-day

Seoul Chung-district P'il-street 1

Honorific expressions

- ▶ Different forms of expressions and different speech levels are used depending on the person you are talking to as well as the person you are talking about.

English	Son:	<i>Good night, Dad.</i>
	Father:	<i>Good night, John.</i>
Korean	Son:	아버지, 안녕히 주무세요. <i>abŏji, annyŏngghi chumuseyo.</i> father peacefully sleep
	Father:	너도 잘 자라. <i>nŏ do chal chara.</i> you also well sleep

Address / reference terms

- ▶ To a social superior or an adult distant equal:

- ▶ An occupational title+(the gender neutral honorific suffix *-nim*)

<i>Kim Minsu kyosu-(nim)</i>	김민수 교수(님)	Prof. Minsu Kim
<i>Kim sŏnsaeng-(nim)</i>	김 선생(님)	Teacher Kim
<i>Kyosu-nim</i>	교수님	Professor

- ▶ Among young colleagues or to an adult junior:

- ▶ a (full/given/family) name + the gender-neutral noun *ssi*

<i>Kim Minsu ssi</i>	김민수 씨	Mr. Minsu Kim
<i>Minsu ssi</i>	민수 씨	Mr. Minsu
<i>Kim ssi</i>	김 씨	Mr./Miss. Kim (warning!)

- ▶ To address or refer to someone who is very close to you but younger than (or equal to) you in terms of age (e.g., a child or a friend of yours):

<i>(Kim) Minsu</i>	(김)민수	(address/reference)
<i>Minsu-ya!</i>	민수야	(address)
<i>Yujin-a!</i>	유진아	(address)

Honorific and humble words

▶ Honorific words:

Plain		Honorific		
<i>pap</i>	밥	<i>chinji</i>	진지	‘rice, meal’
<i>chip</i>	집	<i>taek</i>	택	‘house’
<i>irŭm</i>	이름	<i>sŏngham</i>	성함	‘name’
<i>nai</i>	나이	<i>yŏnse</i>	연세	‘age’
<i>mŏk-ta</i>	먹다	<i>chapsusi-da</i>	잡수시다	‘eat’
<i>cha-da</i>	자다	<i>chumusi-da</i>	주무시다	‘sleep’
<i>it-ta</i>	있다	<i>kyesi-da</i>	계시다	‘stay’

▶ Humble words

Plain			Humble		
<i>chu-da</i>	주다	‘give to a junior’	<i>tŭri-da</i>	드리다	‘give to a senior’
<i>po-da</i>	보다	‘see a junior’	<i>pwep-ta</i>	봌다	‘see a senior’

Pronouns

▶ First person pronouns

	<i>plain</i>	vs.	<i>humble</i>
Singular ('I'):	<i>na</i> 나		<i>chŏ</i> 저
Plural ('we'):	<i>uri</i> 우리		<i>chŏhŭi</i> 저희

▶ Second person pronouns

	<i>plain</i>	vs.	<i>honorific</i>
Singular ('you'):	<i>nŏ</i> 나		
Plural ('you'):	<i>nŏhŭi</i> 우리		

Use address/reference terms as second person pronouns:
e.g., (*Kim*) *sŏnsaeng-nim* (김) 선생님 'you teacher (Kim)'

Speech levels

▶ Six speech levels

- ▶ indicate the speaker's interpersonal relationship with the addressee
- ▶ Expressed by sentence-endings
- ▶ E.g., Declarative (statement) sentence type

Speech levels	Sentence-endings		Example: <i>mǒk</i> - 'eat'
deferential style	<i>-(sŭ)mnida</i>	습니다/습니다	먹습니다
polite style	<i>-ǒyo/-ayo</i>	어요/아요	먹어요
blunt style [infrequent]	<i>-so/-o</i>	소/오	먹소
familiar style [infrequent]	<i>-ne</i>	네	먹네
intimate style	<i>-ǒ/-a</i>	어/아	먹어
plain style	<i>-ta/-da</i>	다	먹다

Sound pattern: consonants

Consonant phonemes

manner		place	Lips	Gum ridge	Hard palate	Soft palate	Throat
Plosive and Affricate	plain		p ㅍ	t ㄷ	ch ㅈ	k ㄱ	
	tense		pp ㅍㅍ	tt ㄷㄷ	tch ㅈㅈ	kk ㄱㄱ	
	aspirate		p' ㅍ'	t' ㄷ'	ch' ㅈ'	k' ㄱ'	
Fricative	plain			s ㅅ			h ㅎ
	tense			ss ㅆ			
Liquid				l ㄹ			
Nasal			m ㅁ	n ㄴ		ng ㅇ	

Three-way contrast in consonants

Plain			Aspirate			Tense		
pul	불	'fire'	p'ul	풀	'grass'	ppul	뿔	'horn'
tal	달	'moon'	t'al	탈	'mask'	ttal	딸	'daughter'
cha-	자-	'sleep'	ch'a-	차-	'kick'	tcha-	짜-	'salty'
kae	개	'dog'	k'ae-	캐-	'dig'	kkae	깨	'sesame'

Sound pattern: eight simple vowels

Tongue position	Front		Back			
Shape of the lips	unrounded		unrounded		rounded	
High	i	ɪ	ɯ	ʉ	u	ɯ
Mid	e	ɛ	ɵ	ɟ	o	ɔ
Low	æ	ɶ	a	ɶ		

숙제 (due 8/29 Wednesday)

- ▶ Read IK (Integrated Korean) pp. 1-13