

Handout 1: 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	dg 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	ng 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	sh 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
	oo as in boot with lip rounding
u	
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	키읔 k ^h iik	k ^h , -k	코 k ^h o (nose)
ㄴ	니은 niīn	n	누나 nuna (older sister)
ㄷ	디귄 tigīt	t, -d-	되다 tweda (become)
ㄸ	쌍디귄 ssangtigīt	tt	어때 əttæ (be how)
ㅌ	티읕 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)
ㅅ	피읖 p ^h iīp	p ^h , -p	아파 ap ^h a (be sick/hurt)
ㅆ	시읏 shiot	s/sh, -t	시사 shisa (current events)
ㅈ	쌍시읏 ssangshiot	ss/sh	싸 ssa (be inexpensive)
ㅇ	이응 iīng	Ø/-ng	영어 yenge (English)
ㅊ	치읓 ciīt	c, -dz-, -t	차주 cadzu (often)
ㅌ	쌍치읓 ssangciīt	cc	짜 cca (be salty)
ㅊ	치읓 c ^h iīt	c ^h , -t	차 c ^h a (tea)
ㅎ	히읇 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, 뇌. Any additional consonants are placed directly below the preceding consonant and vowel, e.g., 감, 줌, 삶, 땀. To keep the blocks approximately the same size, the size of the letters must be smaller for syllables containing three or four letters.

Korean Basic Expressions 1 (numbers in parentheses correspond to order in 01-basic_expressions_1.mp3 audio file)

1 (1)	네 / 예 ne / ye	Yes.
2 (2)	아니오 a-ni-o	No.
3 (3)	안녕하세요? an-nyəŋg-[h]a-se-yo?	Hello. (<i>Are you at peace?</i>)
4 (5)	...입니다. ...im-ni-da.	I'm (name).
5 (6)	만나서 반갑습니다. man-na-sə pang-gap-sim-ni-da.	Nice to meet you.
6 (10)	처음 뵙겠습니다. cʰə-īm b[w]ep-kke[t]-sim-ni-da.	Nice to meet you. (formal)
7 (7)	안녕히 가세요. an-nyəŋg-[h]i ga-se-yo.	Good-bye. (<i>Go in peace.</i>)
8 (8)	안녕히 계세요. an-nyəŋg-[h]i ge-se-yo.	Good-bye. (<i>Stay in peace.</i>)
9 (11)	또 뵙겠습니다. tto b[w]ep-kke[t]-sim-ni-da.	See you later. (formal)
10 (22)	또 봐요. tto b[w]a-yo.	See you later.
11 (12)	감사합니다. kam-sa-[ha]m-ni-da.	Thank you.
12 (12)	고맙습니다. ko-map-ssim-ni-da.	Thank you.
13 (13)	천만에요. cʰən-man-e-yo.	You're welcome.
14 (13)	괜찮아요. kwæn-cʰan-a-yo.	It's okay.
15 (14)	어서 오세요! ə-sə o-se-yo!	Welcome!
16 (15)	들어오세요! tī-rə o-se-yo!	Come in!
17 (16)	앉으세요. an-dzi-se-yo.	Please have a seat.
18 (17)	실례합니다. shilʸ-le-[h]am-ni-da.	Excuse me.
19 (18)	미안합니다. mi-an-[h]am-ni-da.	I'm sorry.
20 (18)	죄송합니다. cwe-song-[h]am-ni-da.	I'm sorry.
21 (19)	아니오, 괜찮아요. a-ni-o, kwæn-cʰan-a-yo.	Not at all, it's all right.
22 (20)	여보세요! yə-bo-se-yo!	Hello. (on the telephone)
23 (21)	시간이 다 됐습니다. shi-gan-i ta d[w]e-ssim-ni-da.	It's time (to begin or stop).
24 (23)	그래요? kī-ræ-yo?	Is that so?
25 (23)	그래요. kī-ræ-yo.	That's so.

Dialogue 1

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

A: an-nyəŋg-[h]a-se-yo?
B: ne, an-nyəŋg-[h]a-se-yo?

A: ...im-ni-da.
B: ...im-ni-da.
man-na-sə pang-gap-sim-ni-da.

A: man-na-sə pang-gap-sim-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-cʰan-a-yo.

(It's time to go.)

B: an-nyəŋg-[h]i ge-se-yo!

A: an-nyəŋg-[h]i ga-se-yo!

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

A: tto b[w]a-yo!

Name: _____

Hangīl vowels worksheet

1. $t \top$ $b \mid$ $\perp r$ $n \mid t$ $t \top$ $b \mid$.

2. $g \perp$ $\mid m$ $\mid \mid$ $t \mid !$

3. $\perp$ $s \mid \mid$ $c \mid n$ $\top$ $s \mid ?$

4. $\mid \mid$ $kn \perp$ $th \mid t!$

5. $d \top d$ $wh \mid rz$ $m \mid \mid$ $c \mid r?$

6. $\mid \mid$ $\mid nd \top r$ $\mid r$ $\mid t$ $c \top d$ $b \mid$.

7. $\mid n$ $sh \mid ll$ $\top$ $m \mid t?$

8. $\mid \mid !$ $\top \top !$ $\top$ $\mid n!$ $\mid !$

9. $\mid k!$ $d \top$ $\top$ $\mid nt$ $th \mid$ $r \mid st?$

10. $\mid m \mid !$ $\mid \mid$ $l \mid v$ $m \mid ngk \mid$ $br \mid \mid n!$

Name: _____

Hangil worksheet

Recognizing Country Names

Write the English equivalent.

1. 케냐 _____
2. 프랑스 _____
3. 파키스탄 _____
4. 멕시코 _____
5. 라오스 _____
6. 그리스 _____
7. 이라크 _____
8. 핀란드 _____
9. 뉴질랜드 _____
10. 싱가포르 _____
11. 덴마크 _____
12. 네덜란드 _____
13. 타이 _____
14. 폴란드 _____
15. 칠레 _____
16. 스웨덴 _____
17. 리비아 _____
18. 브라질 _____
19. 인도네시아 _____
20. 캐나다 _____
21. 말레이시아 _____

Copy the 한글 and write the English equivalent.

1. 니카라구아 _____
2. 쿠바 _____
3. 베트남 _____
4. 리히텐슈타인 _____
5. 레바논 _____

Recognizing Loans from English

Write the English equivalent.

1. 라디오 _____
2. 버스 _____
3. 택시 _____
4. 피아노 _____
5. 썬더 _____
6. 토스트 _____
7. 테니스 _____
8. 바나나 _____
9. 카메라 _____
10. 쏜세지 _____
11. 레몬 _____
12. 짜즈 _____
13. 케이크 _____
14. 아이스크림 _____
15. 카세트 _____
16. 인터뷰 _____
17. 호텔 _____
18. 골프 _____
19. 토마토 _____
20. 나이트클럽 _____
21. 텔레비전 _____

Copy the 한글 and write the English equivalent.

1. 타이어 _____
2. 컴퓨터 _____
3. 햄버거 _____
4. 트럭 _____
5. 샌드위치 _____