

# ADVANCED KOREAN

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## Lesson 1: Learning How to Say and Use Korean Proverbs

Koreans add color and clarity to their language through the use of the proverbs. By studying them you can gain valuable insight into Korean culture. They will also give you something simple to say in those situations where more complicated language is beyond your ability. The literal translation is in quotation marks followed by an explanation.

"Even Diamond Mountain should be seen after eating."---Keum-gang-san-do-ku-gyeong.  
(Kume-gang-sahn-doh-kuu-kyong)

This Korean proverb means when one is deciding on whether to eat or do something else, eating should take priority.

"While two are eating, one could die and the other wouldn't know."---Tu-ri meok-tta-ga han sa-ram chu-geo-do mo-reun-da. (Too-ree moke-tah-gah han-sah-ram) Tu-ri meok-tta-ga han sa-ram

This Korean proverb means when eating a delicious meal, we are not conscious of anything else.

"The other person's rice cake looks bigger."---Nam-eui tteok-i teo kue-ge-po-in-da. (Nam-hwee toke-ee toh kuu-geh-poh-eeen-dah)

This Korean proverb means someone else's situation always looks better.

"Rice cakes in a picture."---Keu-rim-eui tteok-i-da. (Koo-reem-hwee toke-ee-dah)

This Korean proverb means to long for something, but be unable to have it.

"Starting is half."---Shi-jak-i pan-i-da. (Shee-jahk-ee Pahn-ee-dah)

This Korean proverb means a job begun is half completed.

"Licking the outside of a watermelon."---Su-bak keot hal-kki. (Sew-bahk-kote hal-kee)

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This Korean proverb means just scratching the surface, not dealing with something in depth.

"There are rewards for hard times."---Ko-saeng-han po-ram it-tta. (Koh-seng-han Poh-ram eet-tah)

This Korean proverb means we will be rewarded for enduring hard times.

"No time to open the eyes or the nose."---Nun-ko- tteul-ssae-ga eop-tta. (Noon-koh tule-say-gah ope-tah)

This Korean proverb means too much to do, too little time to do it.

"It is dark at the base of a lamp."---Teung-jan mi-chi eo-dup-tta. (Tung-jahn mee-chee ope-doop-tah)

This Korean proverb means a lost item is most difficult to find when it is right in front of us. A related meaning is that we tend not to know about the affairs in our own immediate surroundings.

"Fixing a stable door after losing the ox."---So Il-keo woe-yang-kkan ko-chin-da. (Soh eel-koh woh-yang-kahn koh-cheen-dah)

This Korean proverb is used to describe a belated effort to overcome a mistake.

"Not only no eye sense, no nose sense."---Nun-chi-ik o-chi-do eop-tta. (Noon-chee-eek oh-chee-do ope-tah)

This Korean proverb is used about someone who has no ability to read the feelings or sense the needs of others.

"An empty push cart makes more noise."---Pin- su-re-ga teo yo-ran-ha-da. (Peen-sew-reh-gah toh yo-rah-hah-dah)

This Korean proverb means the most talkative people are often those who know the least.

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"Reading into an ox's ear."---U-i tok-kkyeong-i-da. (Hwee tok-keeyong-ee-dah)

This Korean proverb is used to describe the futility of trying to influence someone who is too stubborn or otherwise unable to benefit from effort.

"East question, west answer."---Tong-mun seo-dap. (Tung-moon soh-dap)

This Korean proverb means when someone gives an answer which is unrelated to the question.

"A frog in a well."---U-mal-an kae-gu-ri. (Uu-mal-ahn kay-guu-ree)

This Korean proverb is used to describe someone who lacks vision or a broad.

"A dragon emerges from a ditch."---Kae-choen-e-seo yong-nan-da. (Kay-chone-eh-soh yong-nahn-dah)

This Korean proverb is used to describe a situation where a person from a poor background attains a privileged position. (The dragon symbolizes a person in the highest position, such as a king or ruler)

"Shrimps' backs are broken in a whale fight."---Ko-rae ssa-um-e sae-u-deung teo-jin-da. (Koh-ray sah-oom-eh say-uu-dung-toh-jeen-dah)

This Korean proverb means small people are hurt when large people fight. For example, small countries suffer when super powers are at war.

"A small pepper is hot."---Cha-geun ko-chu-ga maep-tta. (Chah-kune Koh-choo-gah-mape-tah)

This Korean proverb means small people have the fortitude and toughness to accomplish things.

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"A tiger comes when spoken about."---Ho-rang-i-do che-mal-ha-myeon-on-da. (Ho-rang-ee-doh chay-mal-hah-meeyon-awn-dah)

This Korean proverb means when someone walks into a room where he/she has just been the topic of conversation.

"Love must come before it can go."---O-neun cheong-i i-sseo-ya ka-neun cheong-i it-tta. (Oh-nune-chong-ee ee-soh-yah kah-nune chong-ee eet-tah)

This Korean proverb means before love can be given, it must be received.

### **Lesson 2: Learning How to Say the Korean National Holidays**

There are many National Holidays in Korea. Some are similar or the same as in other countries like Christmas and some are Korea's own unique Holiday's just for them. The following are the names of the Holidays celebrated in Korea followed by an explanation on what the Holiday is about.

January 1st---New Year's Day---Shin-jeong/Seol-lal (Sheen-jong/Sole-lahl)

Lunar New Year---Ku-jeong/seol-lal (Koo-jong/sole-lahl)

Depending on the family's preferences, New Year's Day is celebrated according to either the solar or lunar calendar. It is the most important holiday for Koreans, with family members getting together for festive meals.

March 1st---Independence Day---Sam-il-jeol (Sahm-eel-jole)

Commemoration of the March 1, 1919 independence movement against the Japanese occupation of Korea.

April 5th---Arbor day---Shing-mo-gil (Sheeng-moh-geel)

To promote the reforestation of Korea, trees are planted around the country.

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Eighth Day, Fourth Lunar Month Buddha's Birthday

Ceremonies are conducted in Buddhist temples across the country to celebrate the event.

May 5th---Childrens Day---Eo-rin-i-nal (Oh-reen-ee-nahl)

A day to celebrate the youth of Korea.

June 6th---Memorial Day---Hyeon-chung-il (Hee-yone-chung-eel)

A tribute to those who died in the war

July 17th---Constitution Day---Che-heon-jeol (Chay-hone-jole)

Observance of the proclamation of the Constitution on July 17, 1948

August 15---Liberation Day---Kwang-bok-jeol (Kwang-bohk-jole)

Commemoration of the Japanese acceptance of Allied terms of surrender in 1945, which included the liberation of Korea.

Fifteenth Day, Eighth Lunar Month---Chu-seok (Choo-soke)

The second most important holiday in Korea, Chu-seok is a thanksgiving celebration in early fall marked with visiting family members and paying respect to ancestors.

October 1st---Armed Forces Day---Kuk-kkun-eui nal (Kuke-kune-hwee nahl)

This holiday is celebrated with colorful parades and military ceremonies.

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October 3rd---National Foundation Day---Kae-cheon-jeol (Kay-chone-jole)

The commemoration of the founding of Korea by the legendary Tan-gan, who is said have established the kingdom of Choson in 2333 B.C.

October 9th---Hangul Day---Han-geul-lal (Hahn-kule-lal)

The anniversary of the promulgation of han-gul, the Korean script developed in 1443 during the reign of King Sejong.

December 25---Christmas Day---Seong-tan-jeol/Keu-ri-seu-ma-seu-mal (Song-tahn-jole/Koo-ree-suu-mah-mal)

We all know this holiday well. Celebrated all over the country the Koreans follow the same custom with Christmas tree's and presents.

### **Lesson 3: Learning how to say the Countries of the World**

The following are the words in Korean of how to say all the different countries in the world.

Argentina---A-reu-hen-ti-na (Ah-roo-hen-tee-na)

Australia---Ho-ju (Hoh-chu)

Austria---O-sue-teu-ri-a (Oh-suu-too-ree-ah)

Belgium---Pel-gi-e (Pel-gee-eh)

Bolivia---Pol-li-bi-a (Pol-lee-bee-ah)

Brazil---Peu-ra-jil (Poo-rah-jeel)

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Burma---Peo-ma (Poh-mah)

Canada---Kae-na-da (Kay-nah-dah)

Chile---Chil-le (Cheel-lay)

People's Republic of China---Chung-hwa in-min kong-hwa-guk/ Chung-gong (Chung-hwah-een-meen-kong-hwa-gook/Chung-gong)

Republic of China (Taiwan)---Chung-hwa min-guk/Tae-man (Chung-hwah-meen-gook/Tay-mahn)

Colombia---Kol-lom-bi-a (Kohl-lome-bee-ah)

Czechoslovakia---Chek-o-seul-lo-ba-ki-a/che-ko (Chek-oh-sule-loh-bak-kee-ah/Chek-ko)

Denmark---Den-ma-ko (Dehn-mah-koh)

Ecuador---Ek-kwa-do-reu (Ek-kwah-doh-roo)

Egypt---I-jip-teu (Ee-jeep-too)

England---Yeong-guk (Yong-gook)

Finland---Pil-lan-deu (Peel-lan-duu)

France---Peu-rang-seu/Pul-lan-seo (Poo-rang-suu/Pool-lan-soh)

Greece---Keu-ri-seu (Koo-ree-suu)

Holland---Ne-del-lan-deu (Nay-del-lan-duu)

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India---In-do (Een-doh)

Indonesia---In-do-ne-shi-a (Een-doh-neh-shee-ah)

Iran---I-ran (Ee-ran)

Iraq---I-ra-keu (Ee-ra-kuu)

Ireland---A-il-laen-deu (Ah-eel-lane-duu)

Isreal---I-seu-ra-el (Ee-sew-rah-ehl)

Italy---It-tal-li-a/I-tae-ri (Et-tal-lee-ah/Ee-tay-ree)

Japan---Il-bon (Eel-bone)

Jordon---Yo-reu-dan (Yoh-roo-dan)

Kuwait---Ku-we-it-eu (Koo-wee-eet-ew)

Lebanon---Re-ba-non (Ray-bah-none)

Malaysia---Mal-le-i-ji-a (Mal-lay-ee-jee-ah)

Mexico---Mek-shi-ko (Mek-shee-ko)

New Zealand---Nyu-jil-laen-deu (Neeyoo-jeel-lane-doo)

Norway---No-reu-we-i (Noh-roo-wee-ee)



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Pakistan---Pak-i-seu-tan (Pak-ee-soo-tan)

Peru---Pe-ru (Pay-roo)

Philippines---Pil-li-pin (Peel-lee-peen)

Poland---Pol-lan-deu (Pol-lan-doo)

Portugal---Po-rue-tu-gal (Poh-roo-too-gal)

Saudi Arabia---Sa-u-di a-ra-bi-a (Sah-oo-dee ah-rah-bee-ah)

Singapore---Shing-ga-po-reu (Sheeng-gah-poh-roo)

South Africa---Nam a-peu-ri-ka-kong-hwa-guk (Nam ah-poo-ree-ka-kong-hwa-gook)

Soviet Union---So-bi-e-teu sa-hoe-ju-eui kong-hwa-guk/So-ryeon (Soh-bee-eh-too Sah-ho-chu-hwee kong-hwa-gook/Soh-reeyon)

Spain---Seu-pe-in (Sew-pee-eeen)

Sweden---Seu-we-den (Sew-we-den)

Switzerland---Seu-we-seu (Sew-we-sew)

Thailand---Tai/Tae-guk (Tie/Tay-gook)

Turkey---Teo-eo-ki (Toe-oh-kee)

United States---Mi-guk (Me-gook)

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Uruguay---U-ru-gwa-i (Oo-roo-gwah-ee)

Venezuela---Pe-ne-su-el-la (Pay-nay-sew-el-lah)

Vietnam---Pe-teu-nam (Pay-too-nam)

West Germany---Seo-dok (So-dok)

Yugoslavia---Yu-go-seul-la-bi-a/Yu-go (Yoo-goh-sule-la-bee-ah/Yoo-go)

Nationalities are commonly expressed by adding Sa-ram(Sah-ram) to the name of the country. Thus,"American" becomes Mi-guk sa-ram(Mee-gook sah-ram). When inquiring as to a person's nationality, you may say Han-guk sa-ram-i-se-yo? (Han-gook sah-ram-ee-say-yo?)

### **Lesson 4: Saying and learning about Korean Restaurants and Table Manners**

South Korea has many types of eating and drinking establishments. You will find excellent Korean, Chinese, Japanese, and Western-style cuisine. Korean food is usually very spicy and hot, and garlic is a common ingredient. The cuisine is based on meat, poultry, and fish which can pose a problem for vegetarians. Korean food is not served in courses; instead, all the dishes are served at the same time. The stand meal is called Pek-ban. Koreans eat with spoons (rice and soup) and chopsticks (the word for chopsticks is Chutkgarak [Chuht-garak]) made of wood, plastic, or metal. The following are different kinds of restaurants and how to say them followed by a description.

Resu-taw-rang---These restaurants serve Koreanized Western-style food.

Han-sheek-jeep---Restaurants specializing in Korean-style food. There are generally two types: Those that are large and luxurious and offer entertainment, private rooms, and hostess service-and those that just serve food at ordinary prices.

Choong-gook-jeep---Chinese restaurants, which can be popular and can be cheap.

Poon-sheek-jeep---Reasonably-priced fast-food restaurants, generally found around universities and other places where young people tend to hang out in large numbers.

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Ta-bang---Coffee shops where coffee and software drinks are served. They all have music and are very popular with the young crowd.

Sool-jeep---A general term for bars or drinking houses, which are very popular.

Pa---Bar where drinks and snacks (Anjoo) are served. Most bars have hostesses, and you'll have to pay for their drinks, too.

Mek-joo-jeep---Beer hall. Serves beer and snacks. Some also offer live entertainment.

Loom-ssa-rawng---Literally meaning "Room salon" they are like the Sool-jeep and have private rooms and hostesses. They are also very expensive.

Paw-jang Ma-cha---Tents which are set up in the evenings and serve drinks and food. These are very popular with Koreans.

### Table Manners

In Korean homes and restaurants you will find chairs and tables as well as the traditional awndawl (heated floor) where you can sit on cushions. You will be expected to take off your shoes when entering an awndawl dining room. Bare feet, however, may be offensive to older people. Koreans respect their elders so wait for them to starting eating-and do not leave the table before they do. Korean food can be very hot and spicy, but remember not to blow your nose at the dinner table as it may cause offense (that pretty much would apply to any dinner table in the world ^\_^). Also, do not leave your spoon or chopsticks in the rice bowl. When you use the spoon, put the chopsticks on the table.

### Lesson 5: Tense + Aspect 1

시제와 상 2 Tense and Aspect 1 더 [Lesson Created By KkOmA]

과거 회상 형태. 말하는 사람이 보고 느낀 것을 회상하거나 알릴 때 쓴다. 연결형, 관형형, 종결형 어미가 결합될 수 있다.

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[Past recollection. Used when the speaker recalls what he/she has seen or felt or to give some information about something. It may be combined with the conjunctive, modifying and final endings.]

보기~

1. 보다 : 보더니 / 보던 / 보더군요.
2. 어렵다 : 어렵더니 / 어렵던 / 어렵더군요.

참고 1. 과거 동작이나 상태가 '완료'됨을 회상할 때 '-었더-' 형태로 쓴다.

[To recall that an action or quality of the past has been 'completed,' a form of '-었더-' is used.]

우리가 만났던 공원입니다.

도착했을 때 회의가 다 끝났더군요.

참고 2. '-더-'는 '추정'이나 '가능성'의 의미를 덧붙일 때 '-겠더-'의 형태로 쓴다. 이 때 과거 시간 부사는 물론 미래 시간과도 결합이 가능하다.

['-다-' is used in the form of '-겠더-' to add the meaning of 'presumption' or 'possibility'. In this case, it may be combined with past tense adverb and future tense adverb as well.]

1. 어제 영화가 참 재미있겠더군요. { past tense adverb + 겠더 }
2. 내일은 눈이 내리겠더라. { future tense adverb + 겠더 }

참고 3. '과거 완료 회상'의 '-었더-'에 '추정'이나 '가능성'의 '-겠-'이 덧붙을 수 있다. 이 때는 미래 부사가 결합될 수 없다.

['-겠-', having the meaning of 'presumption' or 'possibility', may be added to '-었더-' of the past perfect tense recollection'. In this case, the future tense adverb may not be combined.]

1. 어제 영화가 참 재미있었겠더군요. { past tense adverb + 었겠더 }
2. 내일은 눈이 내렸겠더라. { future tense adverb + 었겠더 }

예문~

신부가 참 아름답더라. The bride was very beautiful.

지난달 다녀온 세계 여행이 재미있었겠더군요. I guess your trip around the world, which you took last month, was interesting. (참고 3)

내일은 더 춥겠는데. I guess it will be cold tomorrow. (참고 2)

전에 자주 가던 커피숍입니다. This is the coffee shop I used frequently in the past.

### Lesson 6: Tense + Aspect

시제와 상 1 Tense and Aspect 2 았(었/였)습니다 [Lesson Created By KkOmA]

과거 시상 형태. 동작 동사와 결합하여 완결, 과거 습관 등을 나타낸다. 상태 동사와 결합되어 '과거 상태'를 나타낸다.

[Past tense form. Combines with action verbs and shows 'completion or past habit.' When combined with quality verbs, it shows 'the state of the past.']

1. "-았-" --> 동사 어간이 'ㅏ, ㅑ'로 끝날 때: When the verb stem ends in 'ㅏ, ㅑ'
2. "-었-" --> 동사 어간이 그 외 다른 모음으로 끝날 때: When the verb stem ends in other vowels.
3. "-였-" --> 동사 어간이 '-하'로 끝날 때: When the verb stem ends in '-하'

보기~

1. 자다 : 잤습니다
2. 먹다 : 먹었습니다
3. 공부하다 : 공부했습니다

참고 1. '날마다, 자주, 항상' 등의 부사가 함께 오면 '완결'보다는 '과거 습관'이나 '과거 반복'의 의미를 나타낸다.

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[With adverbs such as '날마다, 자주, 항상,' the sentence means 'past habit or repetition' rather than 'completion.']

자주 등산을 했습니다. / 날마다 도서관에 갔습니다.

참고 2. '았/었/였 + 었' 형태로 '과거 완료'를 나타낸다. 이는 어떤 사건이 현재와 다른 '단절'의 의미를 나타낸다는 점이 '과거 시제'와 다르다.

[A form of '았(었/였) + 었' shows 'the past perfect tense.' It is different from 'the past tense' in that an event in the past perfect tense shows 'discontinuation,' which is different from the past tense.]

1. 지난주에 병원에 입원했습니다. The person could still be in hospital.
2. 지난주에 병원에 입원했었습니다. The person is now out of hospital.

예문~

아까 친구들과 같이 영화를 보았습니다. I saw the movie with my friends a while ago.

지난주에 부모님께 편지를 썼습니다. I wrote a letter to my parents last week.

매주 일요일에 청소와 빨래를 했습니다. I cleaned and did the laundry every Sunday. (참고 1)

오전에 떠났었습니다. He left in the morning. (참고 2)