

LESSON NOTES

# Newbie S1 #1

## First Encounters

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# **1**

# DIALOGUE - KOREAN

## MAIN

1. 갈시아 : 저... 저기요. 김수한 씨?
2. 김수한 : 갈시아 씨? 아. 안녕하세요.
3. 갈시아 : 네. 안녕하세요. 처음 뵙겠습니다.
4. 김수한 : 네. 처음 뵙겠습니다.

## ENGLISH

1. Garcia : Uh... Excuse me. Ms. SuHan Kim?
2. SuHan Kim : Mr. Garcia? Oh. Hello.
3. Garcia : Ah. Hello. It's nice to meet you.
4. SuHan Kim : Yes. It's nice to meet you.

## ROMANIZATION

1. Galsia : jeo...jeogiyo. KimSuHan ssi?
2. KimSuHan : Galsia ssi? a. annyeonghaseyo.
3. Galsia : ne. annyeonghaseyo. cheoem boepgetseumnida.
4. KimSuHan : ne. cheoem boepgetseumnida.

## VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
저기요	jeogiyo	excuse me	expression
씨	ssi	Mr., Ms., Mrs.	suffix
안녕하세요	annyeonghaseyo	Hello.	expression
처음 뵙겠습니다	cheoem boepgesseumnida.	Nice to meet you. How do you do?	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>저기요, 영어 하세요?  <i>jeogiyo, yeongeο haseyo?</i>  "Excuse me. Do you speak English?"</p>	<p>저기요. 지금 몇 시예요?  <i>Jeogiyo. jigeum myeot siyeyo?</i>  "Excuse me. What time is it now?"</p>
<p>수한 씨, 안녕하세요!  <i>suhan ssi, annyeonghaseyeο!</i>  "Hi, Suhan."</p>	<p>안녕하세요. 여러분.  <i>Annyeonghaseyeο. yeoryeοbun.</i>  "Hello, everyone."</p>

처음 뵙겠습니다. 만나서 반갑습니다.

*cheoem boepgetseumnida. mannaseo bangapsseumnida.*

"How do you do? Nice to meet you."

## GRAMMAR

### Grammar Point #1 - The Honorific Suffix - 씨

In Korean 씨 (ssi) is the honorific suffix. Just as the title suggests, it gestures respect to the name it is suffixed to. Its usage is a bit different than the English counterparts: Mister, Misses, Miss.

Here are a few properties of the honorific suffix 씨 (ssi).

1. It can be used to respect anybody. It is unisex and can be used regardless of age (although children tend not to be honored).
2. It is used more frequently than the English titles, Mister, Misses, and Miss. If two people are not on casual terms, they will typically suffix 씨 (ssi) to the other person's name. This can even apply if two people have been acquaintances or even friends for a long time.
3. It is only used when referring to someone else. One cannot suffix 씨 (ssi) to their own name.
4. When it is suffixed to a name, it must be suffixed to a person's given name. As Korean names typically have family names in front with given names following that, the honorific suffix must always be attached to the person's given name, as the given name is always at the end. If the honorific suffix is attached to only the person's family name, the honorific suffix becomes demeaning and disrespectful.

### ♣ More Examples ♣

A typical Korean name is:

이수한 (Lee, Suhan) - Full name.

이 (Lee) - Family name.

수한 (Suhan) - Given name.

Attached with the honorific suffix.

이수한 씨 (LeeSuhan ssi) - respectful.

이 씨 (Lee ssi) - disrespectful.

수한 씨 (Suhan ssi) - respectful.

👁 remember 👁

Attaching 씨 (ssi) with a full name is a bit more respectful than attaching it only to the given name.

이수한 씨 (LeeSuhan ssi) is a bit more respectful than 수한 씨 (Suhan ssi).

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### Grammar Point #2 - Rising Intonation

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Many Korean statements can be turned into questions simply with a rising intonation. This is especially true with the standard politeness level. In this conversation both parties simply said the other person's name with a rising intonation. Because of this rising intonation we can assume correctly that the speakers were asking a question.

▷ In This Dialog

(1)갈시아: ... 김수한 씨? (1)Galsia: ...KimSuHan ssi? (1)Garcia: ...Ms. SuHan Kim?

Because of the rising intonation, Garcia is asking the other person if she is Kim SuHan. If there was no rising intonation, it would simply be a statement, and Juan Garcia would be addressing Kim SuHan.

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### Grammar Point #3 - Hello - 안녕하세요

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The phrase 안녕하세요 (annyeonghaseyo) can be used in almost any situation where the English greeting "Hello" can be used. It is typically used when meeting someone for the first time. It's also used when meeting someone for the first time throughout the day. This is a polite way of greeting someone.

👁 remember 👁

Here are a few examples in which 안녕하세요 (annyeonghaseyo) is appropriate to use.

Meeting someone for the first time.

Seeing co-workers in the morning.

Meeting an acquaintance for lunch.

Greeting family members at a family gathering.

Greeting the public.

It is *the* polite greeting in Korean.

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### Grammar Point #4 - Nice to Meet You - 처음 뵙겠습니다

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In this conversation, after both parties had said 안녕하세요 (annyeonghaseyo, hello), both said 처음 뵙겠습니다 (cheoeum boepgetseumnida). This last phrase literally means, "I'm meeting you for the first time," but this phrase is used just like the English "Nice to meet you." 처음 뵙겠습니다 (cheoeum boepgetseumnida) is a set phrase and should be used only when actually meeting someone for the first time.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

When meeting someone for the first time, a bow is usually expected. This bow should be similar to a lowering of the head. In certain situations, a handshake is also expected (dominantly in business settings). However, a handshake always supplements a bow. Bowing shows respect, and humility to the other party. These two virtues are very important in Korean society.