

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

Lower Beginner S1 #1

Talking about the Korean Weather

CONTENTS

- 2 INTRODUCTION
- 2 LESSON CONVERSATION
- 2 POST CONVERSATION BANTER
- 3 VOCAB LIST
- 4 KEY VOCAB AND PHRASES
- 5 LESSON FOCUS
- 7 OUTRO

1

INTRODUCTION

Michael: Hi everyone, and welcome to KoreanClass101.com This is Lower Beginner, Season 1 Lesson 1 - Talking About the Korean Weather. Michael Here.

Suhyun: 안녕하세요. I'm Suhyun.

Michael: In this lesson, you'll learn how to talk about weather conditions in Korean. The conversation takes place in a coffee shop.

Suhyun: It's between Sujin and Minho.

Michael: The speakers are acquaintances, so they'll be using honorific Korean. Okay, let's listen to the conversation.

LESSON CONVERSATION

수진: 민호 씨, 오늘 날씨가 어때요?

민호: 오늘은 날씨가 더워요.

수진: 날씨가 많이 더워요?

민호: 아니요. 많이 안 더워요.

수진: 내일 날씨는요?

민호: 내일 날씨는 추워요. 그리고 비가 와요.

Michael: Listen to the conversation one time slowly.

수진: 민호 씨, 오늘 날씨가 어때요?

민호: 오늘은 날씨가 더워요.

수진: 날씨가 많이 더워요?

민호: 아니요. 많이 안 더워요.

수진: 내일 날씨는요?

민호: 내일 날씨는 추워요. 그리고 비가 와요.

Michael: Listen to the conversation with the English translation

Sujin: Minho, how's the weather today?

Minho: It's hot today.

Sujin: Is the weather really hot?

Minho: No, the weather isn't that hot.

Sujin: What about tomorrow's weather?

Minho: Tomorrow's weather will be cold. But it will rain.

POST CONVERSATION BANTER

Michael: Suhyun, I've heard that there are three special days that mark the beginning, middle, and end of summer. What are they called?

Suhyun: Well, we have 초복 (chobok), 중복(jungbok) and 말복(malbok). They literally mean “the beginning of the summer, “the middle of the summer” and “the end of the summer” respectively.

Michael: And they are following the lunar calendar, right?

Suhyun: That's right. That's why the dates change every year. They usually take place between June and July in the lunar calendar, or July to August in the solar calendar.

Michael: Listeners, Korean people believe that the best way to fight against the summer heat is to have hot, nutritious soup, so you'll see long lines in front of restaurants that sell chicken soup on these three holidays.

Suhyun: That's right. And since we believe hot foods are so beneficial, we make the dishes even hotter by adding spicy ingredients, as in 삼계탕 or, “chicken soup with ginseng.”

Michael: Eating hot soup in the hot summer with hot spices...that sounds interesting!

VOCAB LIST

Michael: Okay! Let's take a look at the vocabulary from this lesson. The first word is..

Suhyun: 씨 [natural native speed]

Michael: Mr. Ms. Mrs.

Suhyun: 씨[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Suhyun: 씨 [natural native speed]

Michael: Next we have..

Suhyun: 오늘 [natural native speed]

Michael: today

Suhyun: 오늘[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Suhyun: 오늘 [natural native speed]

Michael: Next we have..

Suhyun: 날씨 [natural native speed]

Michael: weather

Suhyun: 날씨[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Suhyun: 날씨 [natural native speed]

Michael: Next we have..

Suhyun: 덥다 [natural native speed]

Michael: to be

hot

Suhyun: 덥다[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Suhyun: 덥다 [natural native speed]

Michael: Next we have..

Suhyun: 많이 [natural native speed]

Michael: a lot

Suhyun: 많이[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Suhyun: 많이 [natural native speed]

Michael: Next we have..

Suhyun: 내일 [natural native speed]

Michael: tomorrow

Suhyun: 내일[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Suhyun: 내일 [natural native speed]

Michael: Next we have..

Suhyun: 춥다 [natural native speed]

Michael: to be cold

Suhyun: 춥다[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Suhyun: 춥다 [natural native speed]

Michael: And last..

Suhyun: 비가 오다 [natural native speed]

Michael: to rain, to be raining

Suhyun: 비가 오다[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Suhyun: 비가 오다 [natural native speed]

KEY VOCAB AND PHRASES

Michael: Let's have a closer look at the usage of some of the words and phrases from this lesson. The first word is..

Suhyun: 오늘

Michael: meaning "today".

Suhyun: This word can be used alone, as in 오늘은 일요일이다.

Michael: "Today is Sunday."

Suhyun: ...or with other nouns indicating times, such as 아침 and 저녁, which mean "morning" and "evening".

Michael: Using these, you can say "this morning" and "this evening" in Korean, right?

Suhyun: That's right. 오늘 아침 literally means "today morning" and you can use it to

mean “this morning”.

Michael: And what is “this evening” in Korean?

Suhyun: It’s 오늘 저녁. 오늘 is the word that means “today” and 저녁 means “evening”, so altogether it means “this evening”.

Michael: Talking about days, in Korean, there are individual words to describe “two days ago” or “two days after today.” Can you explain them, Suhyun?

Suhyun: Sure! In addition to 어제 meaning “yesterday” and 내일 meaning “tomorrow”, there are words like 그저께

Michael: meaning “two days ago”.

Suhyun: 그따저께

Michael: meaning “three days ago”.

Suhyun: 모레

Michael: meaning “the day after tomorrow”.

Suhyun: And.. finally 글피

Michael: “two days after tomorrow”. Listeners, These are commonly used in Korean, so be sure to remember them well. And what’s the next word?

Suhyun: Next, we have 씨.

Michael: This is the honorific suffix that means something like “Mr. Ms. Mrs.” This honorific suffix is one the most commonly used among people of relatively equal speech level.

Suhyun: That’s right. Koreans usually add this suffix after someone’s first name or full name. What’s your full name, Michael?

Michael: Michael Porter. Michael is my first name, and Porter is my family name.

Suhyun: Okay, so Korean people would call you 마이클 씨, using your first name, and then the suffix 씨. Unlike English, you don’t use someone’s family name to address the other person politely.

Michael: I see. So people will never call me like Porter then the suffix.

Suhyun: That’s right. But if they want to be more polite, they will call you by your full name with the suffix. In Korean that would be 마이클 포터씨.

Michael: Okay, now onto the grammar.

LESSON FOCUS

Michael: In this lesson, you’ll learn how to describe the weather in Korean. The weather and the temperature are always safe topics for making small talk, aren't they!

Suhyun:

Definitely!

Michael: Okay, so let's take a look at how to ask about the weather in Korean first.

Suhyun: A common phrase for asking about weather in Korean is 오늘 날씨가 어때요? (oneul nalssiga eottaeyo?)

Michael: This literally means "Today's weather is how?" or "How's today's weather?".

Suhyun: Let's break it down. First, we have 오늘 날씨, which means "today's weather".

Michael: Although it literally means "today weather" you can assume that there's a possessive pronoun

Suhyun: 의

Michael: ... hidden between the two words.

Suhyun: So 오늘의 날씨 and 오늘 날씨 mean the same thing - "today's weather".

Michael: And next?

Suhyun: Next we have the subject-marking particle 가, then we have the verb 어때요, which is like "how is", as in a question.

Michael: So the full phrase is..?

Suhyun: 오늘 날씨가 어때요?

Michael: which means "How is today's weather?". Okay, if the weather is sunny today, how can you answer the question in Korean?

Suhyun: It's simple - 오늘 날씨는 맑아요. 오늘 날씨 is the word meaning "today's weather", 는 is the topic marking particle.

Michael: You need to use the topic particle as you're talking about a topic that someone already mentioned.

Suhyun: Then we have the adjective 맑아요 meaning "sunny."

Michael: So altogether, it's..?

Suhyun: 오늘 날씨는 맑아요.

Michael: Which means "It's sunny." or literally "Today's weather is sunny."

Suhyun: Or you can simply say 오늘은 맑아요 without saying the noun 날씨 which means "weather."

Michael: How would you say "it's raining"?

Suhyun: You can replace 맑아요 meaning "sunny" with the phrase 비가 와요 which means "it's raining." or literally "Rain is coming"- 오늘은 비가 와요.

Michael: "It's raining today." or literally "Today, rain is coming."

Suhyun: Here, we used the phrase 비가 와요 instead of just one word. In the phrase, it has the verb 와요 meaning "to come". In that case, you cannot say 오늘 날씨는 비가 와요, using the word 날씨 meaning "weather."

Michael: I see. Does the same rule apply to "it's

snowing”?

Suhyun: It does. 눈이 와요 is the phrase meaning “snowing” in Korean. It literally means “snow is coming” with the verb 와요 which means “to come”. Therefore, you can only say 오늘은 눈이 와요 to mean “Today it’s snowing.”

Michael: What if you want to talk about tomorrow?

Suhyun: You can replace the word 오늘 meaning “today” with the noun 내일 meaning “tomorrow”. 내일은 눈이 와요.

Michael: Which means “It’s snowing tomorrow.” Listeners, make sure to check the PDF lesson notes to learn more expressions for describing the weather in Korean.

OUTRO

Michael: Okay, that’s all for this lesson. Thank you for listening, everyone, and we’ll see you next time! Bye!

Suhyun: 안녕히 계세요.