

LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #1

## Talking about the Korean Weather

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# **1**

# DIALOGUE - KOREAN

## MAIN

1. 수진 : 민호 씨, 오늘 날씨가 어때요?
2. 민호 : 오늘은 날씨가 더워요.
3. 수진 : 날씨가 많이 더워요?
4. 민호 : 아니요. 많이 안 더워요.
5. 수진 : 내일 날씨는요?
6. 민호 : 내일 날씨는 추워요. 그리고 비가 와요.

## ENGLISH

1. Sujin : Minho, how's the weather today?
2. Minho : It's hot today.
3. Sujin : Is the weather really hot?
4. Minho : No, the weather isn't that hot.
5. Sujin : What about tomorrow's weather?
6. Minho : Tomorrow's weather will be cold. And it will rain.

## ROMANIZATION

1. sujin : minho ssi, oneul nalssiga eottaeyo?
2. minho : oneureun nalssiga deowoyo.
3. sujin : nalssiga mani deowoyo?
4. minho : aniyo. mani an deowoyo.
5. sujin : naeil nalssineunnyo?
6. minho : naeil nalssineun chuwoyo. geurigo biga wayo.

## VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
날씨	nalssi	weather	noun
덥다	deopda	to be hot	adjective
내일	naeil	tomorrow	noun
많이	manhi	very, a lot	adverb
씨	ssi	Mr., Ms., Mrs.	suffix
오늘	oneul	today	noun
춥다	chupda	to be cold	adjective
비가 오다	bi-ga oda	to rain, to be raining	phrase

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>날씨가 정말 안 좋다. <i>nalssiga jeongmal an jota.</i> "This weather is horrible."</p>	<p>날씨가 너무 추워. <i>nalssiga neomu chuwo.</i> "The weather is too cold."</p>
<p>덥다, 그렇지? <i>Dubda, geureochi?</i> "It's hot, right?"</p>	<p>여기 너무 더워요! <i>yeogi neomu deowoyo.</i> "It's too hot here!"</p>
<p>내일 시간 있어요? <i>Naeil sigan isseoyo?</i> "Do you have some time tomorrow?"</p>	<p>많이 배웠어요. <i>mani baewosseoyo.</i> "I learned a lot."</p>
<p>고추장을 너무 많이 넣으면 매워요. <i>gochujangeul neomu mani neoemyeon maewoyo.</i> "If you put in too much red pepper paste, it will be spicy."</p>	<p>수한 씨, 안녕하세요! <i>suhan ssi, annyeonghaseyo!</i> "Hi, Suhan."</p>
<p>오늘 친구를 만났어요. <i>Oneul chingureul mannasseyo.</i> "I met a friend today."</p>	<p>오늘은 여름 중 정말 유별나게 더운 날이었다. <i>oneureun yeoreum Jung jeongmal yubeollage deoun narieotda.</i> "Today was an extraordinarily hot summer day."</p>
<p>그 퍼레이드는 오늘이다. <i>geu peoreideuneun oneurida.</i> "The parade is today."</p>	<p>너 오늘도 늦게 왔어! <i>neo oneuldo neukke wasseo!</i> "You are late again today!"</p>

<p>오늘 몇 시까지 일해요?  <i>oneul myeot ssikkaji ilhaeyo?</i>          "What time are you working 'til today?"</p>	<p>춡죠? 들어오세요.  <i>chupjjyo? deureoseyo.</i>          "It's cold, right? Please, come in."</p>
<p>추운 날에는 따뜻한 음식을 먹고 싶어요.  <i>chuun nareneun ttatteutan eumsigeul meokko sipeoyo.</i>          "I want to eat hot food on cold days."</p>	<p>지금 밖에 비가 오나요?  <i>jigeum bakke biga onayo?</i>          "Is it raining out now?"</p>
<p>내일도 비 올 거예요.  <i>naeil-do bi ol geo-yeyo.</i>          "It's going to rain tomorrow, too."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### 오늘 *oneul* "today"

오늘 (*oneul*) is the pure Korean word meaning "today." As well as being used as a noun, it can sometimes be used with other nouns that refer to time, such as 아침 (*achim*) meaning "morning" and 저녁 (*jeonyeok* "evening") as in 오늘 아침 (*oneul achim*, "this morning" or literally "today morning") and 오늘 저녁 (*oneul jeonyeok* meaning "this evening" or literally "today evening").

In English, "yesterday," "today," and "tomorrow" are combined to describe other days such as the day before yesterday and two days after tomorrow. In Korean, there are individual words to describe from three days ago to four days from now. In addition to 어제 (*eoje* meaning "yesterday"), 오늘 (*oneul*, "today"), and 내일 (*naeil*, "tomorrow," there are words such as 그저께 (*geujeokke*, "two days ago"), and 그 그저께 (*geukkeujeokke*, "three days ago."). There is also the word 모레 (*more*, "the day after tomorrow") and 글피 (*geulpi*, "two days after tomorrow"). These are commonly used in Korean, so be sure to remember them!

It's still possible to say 이일 전 (*il-il jeon*, "two days ago") or 삼일 후 (*samil hu*) "three days from now," but it would sound strange to directly translate phrases such as "the day before yesterday" into Korean.

For example:

1. 오늘은 월급날입니다.  
*oneureun wolgeupnal-immnida*  
 "Today is a payday."

### 씨 *ssi* "Mr. Ms. Mrs."

The honorific suffix 씨 (*ssi*) is one the most commonly used among people of relatively equal speech level. In Korean, this suffix is usually added after someone's first name, for example, 철수 씨 (*cheolsu ssi*) to refer to someone whose first name is 철수 (*cheolsu*) honorifically. It's added to the end of the full name or the first name.

Unlike English, Korean doesn't use this honorific suffix with a person's surname. 씨 (*ssi*) is never used when referring to oneself or one's superior, but usually with someone who's at the same level as you, or below. If someone has a job title such as 선생 (*seonsaeng*) meaning "teacher" or 의사 (*uisa*, "doctor") it is appropriate to attach the honorific suffix 님 at the end as in 선생님 to show your respect.

For example:

1. 지수 씨는 여름휴가를 어디로 가세요?  
*jisu ssineun yeorum-hyugareul eodiro gaseyo?*  
"Jisu, where are you going for summer vacation?"

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus Of This Lesson Is Discussing Weather Conditions

민호 씨, 오늘 날씨가 어때요?

*minhossi, oneul nalssiga eottaeyo?*

"Minho, how's the weather today?"

The weather and the temperature are always the safest topics for making small talk!

In this lesson, you'll learn how to describe the day's weather and temperature using the pattern A 이/가 B ("A is B") or A 은/는 B ("A is B") or sentence structure.

### Asking about the Weather

A common phrase for asking about the weather in Korean is 오늘 날씨가 어때요? (*oneul nalssiga eottaeyo?*). It literally means "Today's weather is how?" or "How's today's weather?"

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	오늘	today	<i>oneul</i>
Word 2	날씨	weather	<i>nalssi</i>
Word 3	가	subject-marking particle	<i>ga</i>
Word 4	어때요?	"how is" as in question	<i>eottaeyo?</i>

You can put different nouns such as 내일 (*naeil*, "tomorrow") or 이번 주말 (*ibeon jumal*, "this weekend") instead of the word 오늘 (*oneul* "today")

## Answering a Question about the Weather

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In Korean, you can use the following form to answer a question about the weather or describe the weather:

### Usage:

오늘은+ [Adjective]

*oneureun* + [Adjective]

"Today is" + [Adjective] ("The weather today is..")

오늘 날씨 (*oneul nalssi*) is the word that literally means "today's weather," and you can use it for many cases, but not with phrases that have a verb in them, such as 비가 온다 (*biga onda*, "raining"). This phrase has the verb 오다 (*oda* "to come") in it, so you can only use it with 오늘은 (*oneureun*) and not with 오늘 날씨는 (*oneul nalssineun*)

For example:

"It's sunny today."

오늘은 맑다 (*oneureun maktta*) - Correct

오늘 날씨는 맑다 (*oneul nalssineul maktta*) - Correct

Note - 맑다 (*maktta*) is the adjective meaning "sunny" and it doesn't have a verb inside.

"It's rainy today."

오늘은 비가 온다. (*oneureun biga onda*) - Correct

오늘 날씨는 비가 온다. (*oneul nalssineul biga onda*) - Incorrect

Note: 비가 온다 (*biga onda*) has the verb 온다 (*biga onda*) inside the phrase, so you cannot use it with the noun 오늘 날씨 (*oneul nalssi*, "Today's weather.")

## Various Expressions Used To Talk About the Weather

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Here is the list of adjectives and expressions you can use to describe the weather in Korean.

Korean (Dictionary form)	Korean w/ 요 ending	English meaning	Notes
맑다 ( <i>maktta</i> )	맑아요 ( <i>malgayo</i> )	sunny	-
비가 온다 ( <i>biga onda</i> )	비가 와요 ( <i>biga wayo</i> )	raining (lit. "rain is coming")	Has verb 온다 ( <i>onda</i> ) meaning "to come"
번개가 친다 ( <i>beongaega chinda</i> )	번개가 쳐요 ( <i>beongaega chyeoyo</i> )	lightning (lit. "lightning is striking")	Has verb 친다 ( <i>chinda</i> ) meaning "to strike"
눈이 온다 ( <i>nuni onda</i> )	눈이 와요 ( <i>nuni wayo</i> )	snowing (lit. "snow is coming.")	Has a verb 온다 ( <i>onda</i> ) meaning "to come"
태풍이 온다 ( <i>taepung-i onda</i> )	태풍이 와요 ( <i>taepung-i wayo</i> )	typhoon is coming	Has a verb 온다 ( <i>onda</i> ) meaning "to come"
흐리다 ( <i>heurida</i> )	흐려요 ( <i>heuryeyo</i> )	cloudy	-

## Expressions For Talking About How you Feel about the Weather

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Korean (dictionary form)	Korean Ending w/ 요(yo)	"English"
덥다 ( <i>deoptta</i> )	더워요 ( <i>deowoyo</i> )	"hot"
춥다 ( <i>chuptta</i> )	추워요 ( <i>chuwoyo</i> )	"cold"
따뜻하다 ( <i>ttatteut-hada</i> )	따뜻해요 ( <i>ttatteut-haeyo</i> )	"warm"
시원하다 ( <i>siwon-hada</i> )	시원해요 ( <i>siwonhaeyo</i> )	"cool"

추워 (*chuwo*) means "to be cold" as in temperature or weather. 추워 is in the intimate politeness level and comes from the verb 춥다 (*chupda*), which means "to be cold." You can add -요 (*yo*) and say 추워요 to be more polite. This is different from 차가워 (*chagaowo*), which also means to be "cold to the touch." So, for example, you can say 추워 about the weather or a heavily air conditioned room and 차가워 about a cold piece of ice or a cold river after you have just jumped into it.

더워 (*deowo*) means, "to be hot" as in temperature or weather. 더워 is in the intimate politeness level and comes from the verb 덥다 (*deopda*), which means "to be hot." You can add -요 (*yo*) and say 더워요 to be more polite. This is different from 뜨거워 (*tteugeowo*), which also means to be "hot to the touch." So, for example, you can say 더워 about the weather and 뜨거워 about a hot bowl of rice.

Examples from the dialogue:

- 오늘은 날씨가 더워요.  
*oneureun nalssiga deowoyo.*  
"It's hot today."
- 내일 날씨는 추워요. 그리고 비가 와요.  
*naeil nalssineun chuwoyo. geurigo biga wayo.*  
"Tomorrow's weather will be cold. And it will rain."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Beating the Heat in Korea

Koreans celebrate some traditionally designated days that are on the lunar calendar (or in Korean 음력 (*eumryok*)) and in summer, there are three special days for marking the beginning, the middle, and the end of the season. These are called 초복 (*chobok*), 중복 (*jungbok*) and 말복 (*malbok*). They take place between June and July in the lunar calendar, or July to August in the solar calendar.

중복 (*jungbok*) is considered the hottest day of the Summer in Korea, so people try to eat hot dishes, such as 삼계탕 (*samgyetang*, meaning "chicken soup with ginseng") Korean people believe that the smartest way to beat summer is to eat nutritious and hot soups, so on these three days, you will see long lines in front of restaurants that sell chicken soup.