## 第二課

# 로마에 가면 로마 法을 따르라는 말이 있잖아요.

나는 **前**에 二年 동안 로마에 가서 산 적이 있었다. 그 때 第一 힘들었던 것이 로마 사람들의 운전 습관에 익숙해지는 것이었다.

언젠가 한번은 교황청 근처에서 큰 교通사고가 나는 바람에 **車**들이 많이 밀렸다. 그래서 나는 꼼짝도 못 하고 **車** 안에서 **30分**이나 앉아 있었다. 그 때 주위에 있던 **車**들이 유턴을 하기 시작했다. 나는 다른 날 같았으면 좀 더 기다렸을 텐데, 그 날은 **重要**한 約束이 있었기 때문에 남들처럼 **車**를 돌렸다.

그 때 어디서 나타났는지 경찰관이 다가와서 나에게 **車**를 길 옆에 세우라고 명령했다. 그리고는 운전 면허증을 보여 달라고 했다. 나는 걱정이 되었지만 그 동안 배운 이탈리아말 로 이렇게 말했다.

"로마에 가면 로마 法을 따르라는 말이 있잖아요. 나는 단지 로마 사람들이 한 것처럼 했을 뿐이에요."

그러나 그 말은 경찰관에게 通하지 않았다. 그래서 결국 나는 딱지를 떼이고 말았다.

#### From the Example Sentences:

1.2. A: 영진아, 좀 조용히 해. 네가 떠드는 바람에 못 들었잖아.

Yŏngjin, please be quiet! I couldn't hear because of how loudly you're talking.

B: 未安해.

I'm sorry.

1.4. A: 어떻게 **金**진호 선수가 마라톤에서 一等을 했습니까?

How did athlete Kim Chinho get first place in the marathon?

B: 一等으로 달리던 신영동 선수가 다리에 쥐가 나는 바람에 金진호 선수가 一等을 했습니다. On account of Sin Yŏngdong, who was in first, getting a cramp in his leg, Kim Chinho came in first.

2.22. 朴 先生님 계십니까?

Is Mr. Pak in?

조금만 일찍 왔으면 만날 수 있었을 텐데요.

If you had come just a little earlier, you would have been able to see him.

### **NEW VOCABULARY**

남들처럼

경찰

다가오-

경찰서

경찰 국가

차를 돌렸다.

경찰관(警察官)

돌리-

#### **Vocabulary from the Main Text**

습관(習慣) custom; habit 습관이 됐어요. I'm used to it. 익숙해지get accustomed/used to 언젠가(는) once, sometime or other (I don't remember); someday Cf. 무언가 sth or other 누군가 sb or other 어디선가 (happening at) some place or other 교황청(敎皇廳) the Vatican 교황 the pope

-청 administrative headquarters 시청(市廳) city hall

밀리- lit.: be pushed; here: get backed up, jammed, clogged (said of work or traffic) 꼼짝도 못 하 can't even budge, can't move an inch 유턴 U-turn 다른 날 같았으면 if it had been ("like") any other

day... 좀 더 기다렸을 텐데 I would have waited a bit more.

like the others

turn sth; make sth turn I turned my car around.

police officer the police police station police state

approach; come near; come up

to

세우-명령(命令)(을) 하-그리고는 운전 면허증(免許證) [-쯩] 약간(若干) 로마법(法) [-뻡] 따르-, 따라요 단지(但只)

(말이) 통(通)하

했을 뿐이에요

결국(結局)(에)

stop (a car); bring to a stop order; command and then; after that driver's license

> a bit; a little; somewhat the ways ("law") of Rome follow (NB: Note that this base is *not* = − doubling—it is irregular.) just; only; merely; simply

just; only; merely; simply
all / the only thing I did was (to
do as the Romans do)
"(one's words) get through"

(as in communicate with; get through to)

ultimately; in the end

딱지(를) 떼이- get a ticket 딱지를 떼이고말았다. *I ended up getting a ticket.* 

#### **Vocabulary from the Example Sentences**

조용히 하— be quiet

떠드-ㄹ- (떠들다) make a racket; make noise by

talking
未安(미안)하- be/feel sorry
선수(選手) athlete; champion
마라톤 marathon

一等(일등) first place; first-class 달리- run; race 쥐(가) 나- get a cramp 朴 先生(박 선생) Mr. Pak

방금(方今) just now; just a moment ago

物價(물가) price(s)

### 새 한자

 ご言: 世間
 Phonetic

 芸: law
 去(법~百)

 孝희수: 8획
 부수: 氵(삼수변 water: 3획)

 한 분 한 한 한 前

 훈음: 앞전
 Phonetic

 뜻: front
 前(전)

 총획수: 9획
 부수: 비(전칼도 standing knife: 2획)

 でき: 통할 통
 Phonetic

 (芸)
 等等: 場別 特別 (本)

 (本)
 中の地域の (本)

 (本)
 中の (本)

 (本)<

 훈음: 무거울중
 뜻: heavy
 7+2=9획

 부수: 里 (마을리 village: 7획)
 7

 文
 ご合: 중요로울요
 Phonetic 要(요)

 (公)
 等: important 表 9수: 9획
 6+3=9획

 完合: 묶을 속
 Phonetic

 完: 計學 全
 東(等)

 學 學 수: 7획
 中 수: 木 (나무목 tree: 4획)

 できいいとのではできる。
 Phonetic 未(ロ~明)

 できいいとのできる。
 本(ロ~明)

 できいいとのできる。
 本(ロ~明)

 本名中: 5획
 サイン・木 (나무목 tree: 4획)

|                       | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1   | - 筝                | Ħ                      | 1 口日日旦里里  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------|------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| 等(등)                  | 훈음: 무리 등<br>뜻: group<br>총획수: 12획<br>부수: 竹 (대죽 <i>bamboo</i> : 6획)                                       | 6 + 6 = 12획        | <b>또</b><br>(이/<br>-리) | 훈음: 마을리<br>뜻: village<br>총획수: 7획<br>부수: 里 (제부수)   | 注意: 이/~리<br><b>Phonetic</b> 里(리)<br>2+0=2획 |  |  |
| 先                     | <b>,                                    </b>  | Phonetic<br>先(선)   | <br>  (아)              | <b>一一一一一一一一一</b>  | 6+0=6획                                     |  |  |
| 生                     | 부수: 儿 (어진사람인발 wise man: 2<br><b>/                                    </b>                               | Phonetic           | 糸                      | サイ・04<br>  サイ・西 (제サイ)<br>  イ  |  |  |  |
| (생)                   | 뜻: be born<br>총획수: 5획<br>부수: 生 (제부수)  | 生(생~성)<br>5+0=5획   | が<br>(사)               | 훈음: 실사<br>뜻: thread<br>총획수: 6획<br>부수: 糸 (제부수)   | 6 + 0 = 6획                                 |  |  |
|                       | 개 부수<br>- ^ _   |                    | 糸(外)                   | 로 실 소 수 수 수 수 수 수 수 수 수 수 수 수 수 수 수 수 수 수   |  |  |  |
| (0)                   | 훈음: 두이<br>뜻: two<br>총획수: 2획<br>부수: 二 (제부수)  | 2 + 0 = 2획         | <b>公</b> 文             | 부수: 糸 (제부수)<br><b>-                                    </b>   |  |  |  |
| Ÿ                     | 훈음: 삼수변<br>뜻: water<br>총획수: 3획<br>부수: 氵 (제부수)   | 3 + 0 = 3 획        | (사)                    | 뜻: thread; fiber; wire; silk 총획수: $12$ 획 [This is the full form of radical $\%$ $\%$ ] 부수: $\%$ (제부수) |  |  |  |
| 水(수)                  | <b> </b>  | 4+0=4획             | 辶                      | 훈음: 책받침변<br>뜻: bookrest<br>총획수: 4획<br>부수: 辶 (제부수)   | 4 + 0 = 4획                                 |  |  |
| 11                    | 총획수: 4획<br>부수: 水 (제부수)  | 110214             | <b>辵</b> (착)           | <b>' # 우 후 章 是</b><br>훈음: 쉬엄쉬엄갈착<br>뜻: take it easy   |  |  |  |
| i)                    | 훈음: 선칼도방<br>뜻: standing knife<br>총획수: 2획<br>부수: 미(제부수)  | 2 + 0 = 2획         | (착)                    | 총획수: 7획 [This is the independer form of 辶]<br>부수:「(제부수)   | nt 4 + 0 = 4획                              |  |  |
| 刀(도)                  | 훈음: 칼도<br>뜻: knife<br>총획수: <b>2</b> 획<br>부수: 刀 (제부수)  | 2 + 0 = 2획         | (인)                    | 훈음: 어진사람인발<br>뜻: wise man<br>총획수: 2획<br>부수: 儿 (제부수)   | 2 + 0 = 2획                                 |  |  |
| <b>車</b><br>(거;<br>补) | <ul><li>ご 다 日 日 巨 車</li><li>훈음: 수레거~차</li><li>뜻: carriage</li><li>총획수: 7획</li><li>부수: 車 (제부수)</li></ul> | 注意: 거; 차<br>2+0=2획 | 生<br>(생)               | / <b>८ 4 生</b><br>훈음: 날생<br>뜻: be born<br>총획수: 5획<br>부수: 生 (제부수)                                      | Phonetic<br>生(생~성)<br>5+0=5획               |  |  |

### BUILDING WORD POWER WITH 한자

### 第二課

두 二 (이) two

부수: 二 (두이 two) + 0획

二重(이중) double; twofold

二重언어(이중言語) bilingualism

이월(二月) February

이세(二世) second generation

1.5세 ("一점오"世) "1.5" generation

# 법 法 (법) law; statute; rule; plan; method; example; doctrines of the Buddha

부수: 》 (삼수변 water) + 5획

立法(입법) legislation; law-making

입법부(立法部) the legislature

法大(법대) law school

법원(法院) court (of law)

대법원(大法院) Supreme Court

군법(軍法) [-뻡] military law; martial law

문법(文法) [-뻡] grammar

방법(方法) method; way

범법(犯法)(을) 하 break the law, violate the law

비법(秘法) [-뻡] secret method

수법(手法) [-뻡] technique; technical skill; trick

합법적(合法的) lawful; legal

#### 앞前(전) front; before; former

부수: 미(선칼도방 standing knife) + 7획

前生(전생) former life

生前(생전) 처음 for the first time in one's life

前年(전년) past/former years; a few years ago

전남편(前男便) former husband

전방(前方) the front (line)

전번(前番) the other day; former occasion

전자(前者) the former

후자(後者) the latter

전직(前職) previous post

전편(前篇) first volume; part one

전후(前後) before and after; about; approximately

면전(面前) in the presence of / before a person

사전(事前)에 before the fact; in advance

식전(食前) before meals

아페리티프: 식전에 마시는 술 aperitif:

alcohol consumed before eating

여전(如前)히 as before; as ever

오전(午前) AM

#### 해 年 (연 / -년) year; age; harvest

부수: 干 (방패간 shield) + 3획

年金(연금) annuity; pension

中年(중년) middle age

중년여자(中年女子), 중년남자(中年男子)

middle-aged woman/man

前年(전년) past/former years; a few years ago

연대(年代) years and generations; a period

연대기(年代記) chronicle

연도(年度) year

회계연도(會計年度) fiscal year

연말(年末) end of the year

연말 대매출(年末 大賣出) year-end bargain sale

금년(今年) this year

내년(來年) next year

노년(老年) old age

노년이 되어 in one's old age

다년간(多年間) for many years; for a number of

다년생(多年生) perennation

다년생(多年生)식물 a perennial plant

만년필(萬年筆) fountain pen

매년(每年) annually; each year

미성년(未成年) underage person; a minor

소년(少年) little boy

소년배(少年輩) boys; young people

소년범(少年犯) a juvenile offender

소년문학(少年文學) juvenile literature

신년(新年) New Year

주년(週年) anniversary

일주년(一週年) first anniversary

학년(學年) school year; grade

3학년(3學年) grade 3; third-year student

후년(後年) the year after next

# 통할 通 (통) go through; communicate; intercourse; whole; all

부수: 辶 (책받침 bookrest) + 7획

通可 (air, electricity, etc.) circulate;

communicate; understand (one another)

통과(通過)(가) 되- pass; carry; be approved

통관(通關) customs clearance

통근(通勤) commuting to office

통로(通路) passage; aisle

통속적(通俗的) popular; nontechnical

통속문학(通俗文學) popular literature

통신(通信) communications; news

통역(通譯)(을) 하 do (simultaneous) interpreting

동시통역(同時通譯) simultaneous interpretation

통풍(通風) ventilation

통학(通學) commuting to school

통행(通行) passing; passage

통행료(通行料) toll

통화(通話)(를) 하- talk to on the telephone

개통(開通) open to traffic

보통(普通) ordinary; common; usually

불통(不通) no communication

상통(相通)(을) 하— understand each other; accommodate each other; be in touch with each

other

신통(神通)하 be marvelous, extraordinary

일방통행(一方通行) one-way traffic

#### 수레 車 (차~거) carriage; chariot; vehicle

부수: 車 (제부수)+0획

車票(补丑) railroad/bus ticket

차고(車庫) garage 차비(車費) (bus/train/taxi) fare 기차(汽車) train 발차(發車) departure (of a vehicle) 세차(洗車) wash a car 세차장(洗車場) car wash (the place) 자전거(自轉車) bicycle 자동차(自動車) car; automobile; truck 자동차부품(自動車部品) auto parts 주차(駐車)(를) 하- park a car 주차권(駐車券) [-꿘] parking ticket 주차장(駐車場) parking lot 유료주차장(有料駐車場) paid parking lot 지하주차장(地下駐車場) underground parking lot 중고차(中古車) used car; secondhand car 하차(下車) getting out of a vehicle 경찰차(警察車) police car 마차(馬車) carriage

# 나눌 分 (분) divide; separate; duty; distinguish; measure; part; minute

화물차(貨物車) freight train; freight truck

소형차(小形車) small vehicles

풍차(風車) windmill

부수: 刀 (칼도 knife) + 2획

一分(일분) one minute
等分(등분) classify; divide equally; share
水分(수분) water; moisture
분교(分校) branch campus; branch of a school
분명(分明)하ー be clear, obvious
분명히 clearly, obviously
불분명(不分明)하ー be unclear, indistinct
분량(分量) amount
분류(分類) classification

색깔에 따라 분류하다. We classify according to colors. 분리(分離) separation; division

분리할 수 없는 inseparable; indivisible 분수(分數) one's place; one's means; fraction 분억(公業) division of works specialization

분업(分業) division of work; specialization 분점(分店) branch store

크 보 (河 八) 된 1 · ·

과분(過分)하— be more than one deserves

기분(氣分) feeling; mood

다분(多分)히 quite a lot; quite many; mostly

당분간(當分間) for the time being

대부분(大部分) for the most part; mostly

... 덕분(德分)에 thanks to...

면분(面分) casual acquaintance; knowing by sight 면분(面分)(이) 있- know by sight

범분(犯分)(을) 하— forget one's place/position; exceed one's authority

부분(部分) a part, portion

부분적(部分的)으로 partly; partially

성분(成分) ingredient; constituent

주성분(主成分) main ingredient

신분(身分) social standing; identity

처분(處分)(을) 하다 dispose of; sell off (one's property)

천분(天分) one's natural talents

#### 무거울 重 (중) heavy; important; severe; layer

부수: 里 (마을리 village) + 2획

**重要**(중요)하 be important, consequential 중요성(重要性) importance

所重(소중)하ー be important, valuable, precious

二重(이중) double; twofold

二重언어(이중言語) bilingualism

重大(중대)하— be important, momentous

중공업(重工業) heavy industry

중노동(重勞動) heavy labor

중량(重量) weight

중력(重力) gravity

중병(重病) serious illness

중병에 걸렸다 caught a serious illness

중역(重役) director (of a company)

중점(重點) [-쩜] emphasis; importance

...에 중점(을) 두다 place/lay emphasis on...

과중(過重)하 be too heavy (a burden) 과중(過重)한 노동(勞動) overwork

근중(斤重) weight (in catties/kŭn)

비중(比重) relative importance

이 문제에 더 비중을 두어야겠다. We shall have to place more weight on this problem.

체중(體重) body weight

#### 중요로울 평 (요) important; necessary; must; summarize; demand; seek for; make an agreement

부수: 襾 (덮을아 cover) + 3획

**重要**(중요)하 be important, consequential 중요성(重要性) importance

要約(요약) summing up

요약해서 말하면... To sum up...

要(요)는... The point is...

要(요)컨대... In short...

요점(要點) [-쩜] main point, gist

바로 그것이 요점이다. That's precisely the point.

주요(主要) main; principal

주요도시(主要都市) major cities

주요(主要)하 be main, principal

주요(主要)한 작가(作家) leading/prominent author

#### 약속할 約 (약) promise; covenant; treaty; bind; economical; concise; approximate; estimate; be sparing

부수: 糸 = 糸 (실사 thread) + 3획

約束(약속)(을) 하- promise

約束(약속) promise; appointment

先約(선약) previous/prior engagement

要約(요약) summing up

요약해서 말하면... To sum up...

약혼(約婚) engagement

약혼(을) 하- get engaged

약혼녀(約婚女) one's fiancée

약혼식(約婚式) engagement ceremony

약혼자(約婚者) one's fiancé(e)

공약(公約) public promise; public pledge

예약(豫約) reservation

예약(을) 하- make a reservation

#### 묶을 束 (속) bind; restrain; control; keep in order

부수: 木 (나무목 tree) + 3획

約束(약속) promise; appointment

#### 아닐 未 (미) not; not yet; not being

부수: 木 (나무목 tree) + 1획

未安(미안)하- be/feel sorry

미개(未開)하 be uncivilized

미개인(未開人) primitive people

미성년(未成年) an underage person; a minor

미래(未來) the future ("not-yet-come")

미정(未定)이- be undecided

미혼(未婚) unmarried; single

미숙(未熟)하 be inexperienced, immature

미완성(未完成) unfinished

#### 무리 等 (등) group; class; wait; etc.

부수: 竹 (대축 bamboo) + 6획

等分(등분)(을) 하 classify; divide equally; share evenly

2등분 bisection

3등분 trisection

一等(일등) first rank; top

일등(을) 하 get first place; come in first place

平等(평등) equality

기회(機會)평등 equal opportunity

등수(等數) [-쑤] ratings; a grade

고등(高等) high grade; high class; high; advanced 고등학교(高等學校) high school

대등(對等)하— be equal; be on an equal footing with

동등(同等)하— be equal, of the same rank

동등한 입장(立場)에서 on an equal footing

상등(上等) top class; first-rate; A1

상등품(上等品) quality article; quality goods 상등(相等)하— be equal/equivalent to, as good as

#### 먼저 先 (선) first; front; foremost

부수: 儿 (어진사람인발 wise man) + 4획

先生(선생) teacher; Mr.

先叫(~輩) a senior, elder

후배(後輩) a junior

先約(선약) prior engagement

선입견(先入見) preconception; prejudice

선입견을 가진다. She holds a preconception or prejudice.

선조(先祖) forefathers

선진국(先進國) developed country

선천적(先天的) inborn; innate; inherited

# 날生(생) be born; produce; life; student; raw; fresh; arbitrary; forced

부수: 生(날생 be born) + 0획

生水(생수) mineral water

生日(생일) birthday

一生(일생) one's lifetime

일생에 한 번 once in a lifetime ...에 일생을 바치다 devote one's life to...

平生(평생) lifetime

평생소원(平生所願) a lifelong desire

生前(생전) 처음 for the first time in one's life

前生(전생) one's former life

生生(생생)하 be vivid, fresh

생생한 기억(記憶) a fresh/vivid memory

생기(生氣) vitality

생물(生物) living thing

생물학(生物學) biology

생물학자(生物學者) biologist

생물의자(生物字점) biochemistry

무생물(無生物) inanimate object

고생물(古生物) extinct animals and plants

고생물학(古生物學) paleontology

생리(生理) physiology

생색(生色)내- pose as a benefactor; emphasize a favor done for sb

생선(生鮮) fish

생신(生辰) birthday (hon.)

생활(生活) living; life; existence

일상생활(日常生活) daily life

신혼생활(新婚生活) newlywed life

고생(苦生) suffering; hardship; difficulties

다년생(多年生) perennation

다년생(多年生)식물 a perennial plant

동생(同生) younger sibling

남동생(男同生) younger brother

여동생(女同生) younger sister

발생(發生) occurrence

콜레라의 발생 an outbreak of cholera

사건(事件)의 발생 the occurrence of an event

여생(餘生) the rest of one's life

인생(人生) life; existence

인생에 지치- be tired of life

장생(長生)하 live long; enjoy a long life

출생(出生) birth

출생 연월일(年月日) one's date of birth

학생(學生) student

남학생(男學生) male student

여학생(女學生) female student; schoolgirl

복학생(復學生) a student returning (to col-

lege) from the army; someone resuming his/her studies as a student

신입생(新入生) new student; freshman

졸업생(卒業生) graduate; alumnus/alumna, alumni

동창생(同窓生) fellow student; classmate

### 새 부수에 대하여

두 二 (이) two

부수: 二 (제부수) + 0획

This character functions both as a radical and as an independent character. (See above for examples.)

삼수변 (water)

부수: 》 (제부수)+0획

This character functions only as a radical; like all 변-type radicals, it appears on the left-hand side of the graphic element(s) in the character. Its full form is 水 (景수) (see below); the "삼수" of 삼수변 means three-water.

물 水 (수) water

부수: 水 (제부수)+0획

This character functions both as a radical and as an independent character.

水門(今是) watergate; floodgate; lock

水分(全是) moisture; water content

수분이 많다 is moist or juicy

生水(생수) mineral water

수량(水量) water volume

수량계(水量計) water gauge

수력(水力) water power; hydraulic power

수력전기(水力電氣) hydroelectricity

수력학(水力學) hydraulics

수상비행기(水上飛行機) hydroplane

수세식(水洗式) flushing (toilet)

수영(水泳) swimming

수영복(水泳服) swimsuit

수영장(水泳場) swimming pool; swimming area

수준(水準) water level; standard

수준에 달하다 "make the grade"

수질(水質) water quality

냉수(冷水) cold water

분수계(分水界) watershed

산전수전(山戰水戰) all sorts of hardships

식수(食水) drinking water

오수(汚水) dirty water

옥수(玉水) clear water (in a brook or stream)

용宁(用水) water for use (rainwater, well water)

육수(肉水) beef broth

음료수(飲料水) soft drink; beverage

지하수(地下水) underground water

천연수(天然水) natural water

부수: リ(제부수) + 0획

This character functions only as a radical, and like all 방-type radicals, occurs on the right-hand side of the other graphic element(s) in the character. Its full form as an independent character is 刀 (칼도), detailed below.

#### 칼 刀 (도) knife; sword; razor

부수: 刀 (제부수)+0획

This character functions both as a radical and as an independent character.

단도(短刀) short sword; dagger; stiletto

수레 車 (차~거) carriage; chariot; vehicle

부수: 車 (제부수) + 0획

This character functions both as a radical and as an independent character. (See above for examples.)

마을 里 (리) village; street; a li, about one-third mile

부수: 里 (마을리 village) + 0획

This character functions both as a radical and as an independent character.

동리(洞里) a village

이장(里長) village chief

정리(程里) mileage; distance

천리(千里) a thousand li; long distance

덮을 襾 (아) (to cover)

부수: 襾 (제부수) + 0획

This character functions only as a radical and typically takes the shape it, perched above the other graphic element(s) of the character. It is also considered to be the radical for (and at the same time an alternate shape of) the common character 서녈 西 west (covered in a later lesson).

실糸 (사) (silk thread)

부수: 糸 (제부수)+0획

This character functions only as a radical and always occurs on the left-hand side of the other graphic element(s) in the character. In its usual radical guise on the left, it appears more scrunched up (点 ) and, technically speaking, has an independent form 糸, which is hardly ever used. The usual corresponding shape for the independent character with the same shape and meaning is 絲 (실사), with the radical shape doubled. (See below for examples.)

실絲(사) thread; fiber; wire; silk

부수: 糹 (제부수)+0획

철사(鐵絲) (steel) wire

책받침 辶 (bookrest)

부수: 辶 (제부수)+0획

This character functions only as a radical and counts as four strokes. Technically speaking, its full form—as both a radical and an independent character—is 辵, called 쉬엄 쉬엄갈착, but this form is never used now. The radical 辶, as its name suggests, holds up or supports from the bottom the other graphic element(s) in the character.

쉬엄쉬엄갈착 辵 (착) (take it easy)

부수: 辵 (제부수)+0획

This character functions only as a radical and counts as seven strokes. Technically speaking, it is the full form—as both a radical and an independent character of 책받침 辶 bookrest—but this form is never used now.

#### 어진사람인발 儿 (wise man)

부수: 儿 (제부수)+0획

This character functions only as a radical, and like all 발-type radicals, is located at the "foot" of the character, below the other graphic element(s).

# 날生(생) be born; produce; life; student; raw; fresh; arbitrary; forced

부수: 生 (제부수)+0획

This character functions both as a radical and as an independent character. (See above for examples.)

### **ABOUT THE NEW PHONETICS**

#### Phonetic 去(법~겁)

On its own as an independent character, 去 is pronounced 거, but as a phonetic element, it can indicate the readings 법 or 겹. There are just two characters pronounced 법:

法 琺

And these characters are pronounced 겉:

怯 劫 迲

#### Phonetic 前(전)

Observe the phonetic element 前(전) in the following commonly used Chinese characters, all pronounced 전:

前煎箭剪

#### Phonetic 用(통~송~용)

Observe the phonetic element  $\mathbb{H}(\S)$  in the following commonly used Chinese characters, all pronounced  $\S$ :

通痛桶

Note that this phonetic can also be read as 송:

誦

or as 용:

踊 俑 埇 慂 涌 甬 用

#### Phonetic 分(분)

Observe the phonetic element  $\mathcal{D}(분)$  in the following commonly used Chinese characters, all pronounced 분:

分粉粉盆芬雰汾忿扮吩盼

#### Phonetic 要(요)

Observe the phonetic element  $\mathfrak{F}(\mathfrak{L})$  in the following commonly used Chinese characters, both pronounced  $\mathfrak{L}$ :

要腰

#### Phonetic 約(약)

Observe the phonetic element  $\aleph$ ( $^{\circ}$ ) in the following commonly used Chinese characters, both pronounced  $^{\circ}$ :

約蒸

#### Phonetic 束(속)

Observe the phonetic element  $\bar{\pi}(4)$  in the following commonly used Chinese characters, all pronounced 4:

東 速 凍

#### Phonetic 未(미~叫)

Observe the phonetic element  $\pm(\neg \neg \neg)$ , which occurs in one character pronounced as  $\neg$ :

未

Note that this phonetic can also be read as II:

昧 妹 妹 寐

#### Phonetic 先(선)

Observe the phonetic element 先(선) in the following commonly used Chinese characters, all pronounced 선:

先 銑 詵 跣

#### Phonetic 生(생~성)

Observe the phonetic element 生(생) in the following commonly used Chinese characters, all pronounced 생:

生 牲 甥 笙

Note that this phonetic can also be read as 성:

性星姓腥醒惺猩

#### Phonetic 里(리)

Observe the phonetic element  $\mathbb{H}(\mathbb{H})$  in the following commonly used Chinese characters, all pronounced  $\mathbb{H}$ :

里 理 裏 鯉 狸 俚 浬 裡

### NEW 한자 COMBINATIONS

| 二重(이중)            | double; twofold                     |                | communicate; understand (one     |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>立法</b> (입법)    | legislation; law-making             |                | another)                         |
| 法大(법대)            | law school                          | <b>車票</b> (차표) | railroad/bus ticket              |
| 前生(전생)            | former life                         | <b>一分</b> (일분) | one minute                       |
| <b>生前</b> (생전) 처음 | for the first time in one's life    | 等分(등분)         | classify; divide equally; share  |
| 前年(전년)            | past/former years; a few years ago  | 重要(중요)하-       | be important, consequential      |
| 年金(연금)            | annuity; pension                    | 所重(소중)하-       | be important, valuable, precious |
| 中年(중년)            | middle age                          | 重大(중대)하-       | be important, momentous          |
| 通하                | (air, electricity, etc.) circulate; | 要約(요약)         | summing up                       |

要(요)는... 生水(생수) The point is... mineral water 要(요)컨대... 生日(생일) In short... birthday 約束(약속)(을) 하-一生(일생) one's lifetime promise **先約**(선약) previous/prior engagement 平生(평생) lifetime 未安(미안)하-生生(생생)하be/feel sorry be vivid, fresh 一等(일등) first rank; top 水分(수분) water; moisture 水分이 많다 平等(평등) equality is moist or juicy 先生(선생) 水門(수문) teacher; Mr. watergate; floodgate; lock

### 한자 문장 연습 (PRACTICE SENTENCES)

#### Translate the following sentences into English using the Supplementary Vocabulary list below.

- 1. 通장은 安全한 場所에 보관하십시오.
- 2. 二重言어生활을 시작한지 오래됐어요.
- 3. 저는 **前生**에서 무슨 죄를 지었는지...
- 4. 우리 할머니는 年金을 받으세요.
- 5. 누구나 중年이 되면 우울해져요.
- 6. 수프에 넣고 一分 기다리세요.
- 7. 패키지 뒷면에 성分이 써 있다.
- 8. 박 **先生**님은 사모님을 아주 **所重**하게 생각하신 다.
- 9. 이 논문의 要約을 다음 주까지 내세요.
- 10. 일단 約束하면 지켜야 한다.
- 11. 未安하지만 오늘은 先約이 있어서 못 가겠어요.
- 12. 자동車 모델은 매年 바뀌어요.
- 13. 킹 先生님이 어디 계세요?

논문(論文)

14. 어제는 제 生日 파티가 있었어요.

- 15. 우리 할머니의 一生은 참 불쌍했다.
- 16. 그게 바로 내 平生소원이다.
- 17. 이런 경험은 生前처음이다.
- 18. 約혼자가 주었던 반지를 잃어버렸다.
- 19. 비행기 票를 예約해 놓았어요.
- 20. 通로에 짐을 놓아 두지 마세요.
- 21. 외국에서 말이 通하지 않아서 고生했어요.
- 22. 아줌마, 비빔밥 二인分 주세요.
- 23. 우先 生맥주부터 시키죠, 뭐.
- 24. 未래를 향해서 함께 걸어갑시다.
- 25. 요즘은 生활비가 아주 많이 든다.
- 26. 生선 찌개나 먹어 볼까?
- 27. 신入生 환영 파티에 같이 가요.
- 28. 신인 가수 탄生!
- 29. 제 동生은 서울대 法대 졸업生이에요.

### SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

보관(保管)(을) 하-불쌍하keep safe; safeguard; be pitiful, pitiable 소원(所願) look after one's wish or desire 죄(罪)(를) 지(人)commit a crime 경험(經驗) experience (짓다, 지어요) 반지(斑指) a (finger) ring 우울(憂鬱)하-비행기(飛行機) be depressing; feel depressed airplane 수프 짐 luggage; baggage soup 외국(外國) 패키지 foreign country; abroad; overseas package 뒷면(~面) 저번에 the rear side, backside the last time 사모(師母)(님) lit.: "teacher's mother"—an 요즘

-모(師母)(님) lit.: "teacher's mother"—an 요즘 lately; recently elegant way to refer to a 찌개 stew teacher's wife and, by exten-환영(歡迎) 파티 welcome party

teacher's wife and, by extension, to any married lady 가수(歌手) an academic paper or thesis 서울대(~大)

일단(一旦) first; for starters 모델

지키- keep (a promise, appointment, etc.) 비귀-

fashion-type)

□ □ be/get changed

a professional singer

Seoul National University

model (both goods and

# 한자 연습 (PRACTICE) 필순에 맞게 따라 써 보세요. (Write each character using the proper stroke order.) 前 通 車 重 約 前 通 車 前 年 通 重 要 約 法 車

|   |    |      |             |    |                                       | 水  |     |   |   |
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| 用 | 糸糸 | 糸 | 絲        | ì | 辵 | 儿 |  |  |
|---|----|---|----------|---|---|---|--|--|
|   | 糸  | 杀 | <b>於</b> | i | 辵 | 儿 |  |  |
|   |    |   |          |   |   |   |  |  |
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| 圃 | 糸  | 糸 | 絲        | 辶 | 辵 | 儿 |  |  |