## 第九課

# 週末치고는 유난히 바빴던 지난 日曜日이었다

週末치고는 유난히 바빴던 지난 日曜日이었다. 낮에 가 봐야 할 結婚式이 두 건이나 있었고, 月曜日까지 잡지사에 써다 주어야 할 원고가 있었기 때문에 精神이 없었다. 그래서 집안일은 일단 다음으로 미루고 원고부터 썼다.

前날 밤에 두 時間밖에 자지 않고 일 한 德分에 午前 11時쯤 해서 일이 다 끝났다. 그 다음 서둘러 준비를 하고 江南에 있는 結婚式場 두 군데를 들렸다가 돌아왔다. 몸이 完全히 녹초가 되어 있었다.

그런데 그 때 電話가 걸려왔다. 한 二年 동안 못 만난 大學 同窓들한테서였는데 우리 집에 쳐들어오겠다는 것이었다. 나는 그 때부터 精神없이 집안을 치우기 시작했다. 며칠 前부터 집안 청소를 제대로 하지 않았기 때문에 집안은 엉망이었다. 房하고 거실은 그런 대로 치웠는데 설거지를 할 여유는 없었다. 그래서 나는 할 수없이 더러운 그릇들을 오븐 속에다 처넣어 버렸다.

잠시 後 친구들이 도착했는데 친구들의 손에는 냉동피자가 들려 있었다.

#### From the Example Sentences:

- 1.2. 앨버트 씨는 키가 175센티미터입니다. 西洋 사람치고는 키가 크지 않은 편입니다. Albert is 175 centimeters tall. For a Westerner, he is on the not-very-tall side.
- 1.5. 미선이는 **大學生**처럼 보입니다. **高等學生**치고는 좀 조숙한 편입니다. Misŏn looks like a college student. For a high school student, she is somewhat precocious.
- 2.7. 어머니, 사과 좀 사 주십시오. vs. 어머니, 市場에 가는 길에 사과 좀 사다 주십시오. Mother, buy some apples. vs. Mother, buy some apples on your way to the market.
- 3.14. A: 영진이네 食口들은 모두 술을 잘 마시나 봅니다.
  - Yǒngjin's family all seem to be good drinkers. B: 맞습니다. 아버지부터 全部 술고래입니다. That's right. They're all boozers, starting with the father.

### **NEW VOCABULARY**

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

유난히 건(件)	particularly; especially; unusually counter/classifier for events/
잡지사(雜誌社) 써다 주-	happenings magazine company write for sb (with emphasis on
집안일 [-닐]	the shift in location when handing it over) housework
일단(一旦)	first off; for starters; for the time being
다음으로 미루-	postpone / put off until later
원고부터 썼다	The first thing I did was to write the manuscript; I started by writing the manuscript.
일을 한 덕분(德分)에	thanks to / owing to having done

the work

11시쯤 해서	when it got to about eleven o'clock
서두르–, 서둘러	rush; rush about
강남(江南)	Kangnam (the area south of the
	Han River in Seoul)
군데	counter/classifier for places
완전(完全)히	completely; entirely; totally
녹초(가) 되–	get exhausted; become a tired
	wreck; be fatigued
전화(가) 걸려 왔다	A call came in. (lit.: A telephone call
	was called in.)
쳐들어오–, 쳐들어가–	barge in on; invade
치우-	clear it up/away; get rid of it
제대로	properly; as it should be done
엉망	mess
거실(居室)	living room
그런 대로	more or less (lit.: "as they were")
설거지	the dishes; the washing up
할 수없이	had no choice but to (adverb)

오븐 속에다

oven into the inside (with emphasis on

the SHIFT in place) jam in; shove in

freeze sth; make it freeze

처넣-냉동(冷凍)(을)

하- / 시키-들리-

be/get held (up) in the hands 들려 있었다 lit.: were in a state resulting from

being held; were held

#### Vocabulary from the Example Sentences

西洋(서양) the West

西洋(서양)사람 大學生(대학생)

高等學生(고등학생) 조숙(早熟)하-

college student; university student

high school student

be precocious, mature for one's years

市場(시장) market 食口(식구) family members 모두 everybody

全部(전부) all parts; the whole; all; the entire;

a Westerner

술고래 a boozer; heavy drinker ("booze-

whale")

## 새 漢字

丿九 訓音: 아홉 구 **Phonetic** 뜻: nine 九(구~궤) 총획수: 2劃 부수: 乙 (새을 bird: 1劃) 1 + 1 = 2획

#### 市 和和和神 訓音: 귀신 신 **Phonetic** 뜻: spirits 申(신) 총획수: 10劃 5 + 5 = 10획 부수: 示 (보일시 show: 5劃)

## 1 几月月月月月周周凋週週

訓音: 주일 주 **Phonetic** 뜻: week 周(주~조) 총획수: 12劃 4 + 8 = 12획 부수: 辶 (책받침 bookrest: 4劃)

1 计 待 待 待 待 待 德 德 訓音: 큰 덕 뜻: virtue 3 + 12 = 15획 총획수: 15劃 부수: 彳(두인변 two people: 3劃)

## - = キ末末

訓音: 끝 말 **Phonetic** 뜻: end 末(말) 총획수: 5劃 부수: 木 (나무목 tree: 4劃) 4 + 1 = 5획 / / / 午 訓音: 낮 오 **Phonetic** 뜻: seventh of the twelve earthly branches 午(오) 총획수: 4劃 2 + 2 = 4획 부수: 十 (열십 ten: 2劃)

## 

訓音: 맺을 결 **Phonetic** 뜻: tie up 吉(길~힐~결) 총획수: 12劃 6 + 6 = 12획 부수: 糸 (실사 thread: 6劃)

哉	- + + 古古古古古南				
<b>判</b> (记)	訓音: 남쪽 남 뜻: South	Phonetic 南(남)			
<b>南</b> (남)	총획수: 9劃 부수: 十 (열십 <i>ten</i> : 2劃)	2 + 7 = 9획			

## 人复女女女好妖娇娇娇

訓音: 혼인 혼 **Phonetic** 뜻: marriage 昏(혼) 총획수: 11劃 부수: 女 (계집녀 woman: 3劃) 3 + 8 = 11획

	八百百百字完				
<b>兀</b> (완)	訓音: 완전할 완 뜻: complete	Phonetic 元(완~원)			
	총획수: 7劃 부수: 宀 (갓머리 <i>hat</i> : 3劃)	3 + 4 = 7획			

## ーー・三式式

訓音: 법 식 **Phonetic** 총획수: 6劃 式(식~시) 부수: 弋 (주살익 fowling arrow: 3 + 3 = 6획 3劃)

<b>Ⅲ</b>	- 一	
(원)	訓音: 서녘 서 뜻: west	Phonetic 西(서)
(^)])	총획수: 6劃 부수: 襾 (덮을아 <i>cover</i> : 6劃)	6 + 0 = 6획

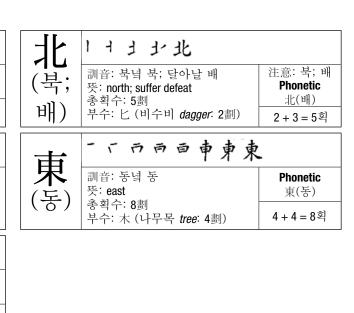
## 

訓音: 정신 정	Phonetic
뜻: spirit	靑(청~정)
총획수: 14劃   부수: 米 (쌀미 <i>rice</i> : 6劃)	6 + 8 = 14획

# 

訓音: 큰 바다 양 **Phonetic** 뜻: ocean 羊(양) 총획수: 9劃 3 + 6 = 9획 부수: 氵(삼수변 water: 3劃)

一十一十一十一百百百百百百百百百百百百百百百百百百百百百百百百百百百百百百百百	, 一十六十六百百高高高				
訓音: 높을 고	Phonetic 高(ユ~호)				
(-14) 총획수: 10劃 부수: 高 (제부수)	10 + 0 = 10획				
士 一一一一一					
訓音: 저자 시 뜻: market 총획수: 5劃 부수: 巾 (수건건 towel: 3劃)	3 + 2 = 5획				
・	音部部				
<b>日</b>	Phonetic 音(부~배)				
부수: 阝(우부방 right-side town: 3 [Full form is 고을읍 본 town: 7劃.	0 0 44 8				



## 새 부수

7	乙		、一十十十	
(을)	訓音: 새을 뜻: bird 총획수: 1劃 부수: 乙 (제부수)	1 + 0 = 1획	(고)	訓音: 높을 고 뜻: high 총획수: 10劃 부수: 高 (제부수)
+	ー七七		Н	1 1214
(익)	訓音: 주살익 뜻: fowling arrow (arrow with a string attached) 총획수: 3劃 부수: 代 (제부수)	3 + 0 = 3획	[ [건]	訓音: 수건건 뜻: towel 총획수: 3劃 부수: 巾 (제부수)
业	· ''二十升米		11	16
	訓音: 쌀미 뜻: hulled rice	Phonetic 米(미)	(月)	訓音: 비수비 뜻: dagger
	총획수: 6劃 부수: 米 (제부수)	6 + 0 = 6획		) 총획수: 2劃 부수: 匕 (제부수)

(건)	듯. towel 총획수: 3劃 부수: 巾 (제부수)	3 + 0 = 3획
1,	7 匕	
(H)	訓音: 비수비 뜻: dagger	Phonetic └(비)
	총획수: <b>2</b> 劃 부수: 上 (제부수)	2 + 0 = 2획

产高高高高

**Phonetic** 高(고~호)

10 + 0 = 10획

## BUILDING WORD POWER WITH 漢字

## 第九課

아홉 九 (구) nine

부수: 乙(새을 bird) + 1劃

九月(구월) September

九十(구십) ninety

十中八九(십중팔구) nine out of ten; most likely

구구단(九九段) multiplication table

주일 週 (주) week; revolve

부수: 辶 (책받침 bookrest) + 8劃

**週日**(주일) week

每週(매주) every week

**來週**(내주) next week

**週末**(주말) weekend

(一)週年([일]주년) (first) anniversary 금주(今週) this week

끝末(말) end; finally; powder; dust; the earth god

부수: 木 (나무목 tree) + 1劃

末日(말일) the last day; the end

이달 말일 the last day of this month

年末(연말) end of the year

年末 大賣出(연말 대매출) year-end bargain sale

月末(월말) end of the month

**週末**(주말) weekend

結末(결말) conclusion; an end

결말(이) 나— come to a conclusion

결말(을) 내- bring to a conclusion

#### 맺을 結 (결) tie up; a knot; bear fruit; result

부수: 糸(실사 thread) + 6劃

結婚(결혼) marriage

結婚式(결혼식) wedding ceremony

結末(결말) conclusion; an end, finale

결과(結果) results; outcome

결국(結局) finally; ultimately; end

결론(結論) conclusion

결부(結付)(를) 하- / 시키- link; tie; connect to

결합(結合) union; cohesion

연결(連結) connection; linking

#### 혼인할 婚 (혼) marriage

부수: 女 (계집녀 woman) + 8劃

結婚(결혼)(을) 하- marry, wed

結婚式(결혼식) wedding ceremony

約婚(약혼) engagement

約婚女(약혼녀) one's fiancée

약혼자(約婚者) fiancé(e)

約婚式(약혼식) engagement ceremony

金婚式(금혼식) golden wedding anniversary

未婚(미혼) (still) single; not yet married

당혼(當婚)(을) 하 reach a marriageable age

신혼(新婚) new marriage

신혼부부(新婚夫婦) newlyweds

신혼생활(新婚生活) newlywed life

신혼여행(新婚旅行) honeymoon

이혼(離婚) divorce

#### 법 式 (식) form; fashion; rule; pattern; model; formality; formula; employ; reverence

부수: 弋(주살익 fowling arrow) + 3劃

式場(식장) place/venue for a ceremony;

ceremonial hall

洋式(양식) Western style

形式(형식) formality

形式的(형식적) formal; perfunctory

結婚式(결혼식) wedding ceremony

約婚式(약혼식) engagement ceremony

正式(정식) proper; regular form/style; legal formalities

정식결혼(正式結婚) legal marriage

정식으로 formally; in due form

水洗式(수세식) flushing (toilet)

方式(방식) form; method

신식(新式) new style; new mode

구식(舊式) old style

양식(樣式) mode; style

격식(格式) rule; formality

격식(을) 차리- stick to formality

공식(公式) formula; official ceremony

공식적(公式的) official

비공식(非公式) unofficial; informal

졸업식(卒業式) graduation ceremony

최신식(最新式) the newest style

취임식(就任式) inauguration ceremony

# 정할 精 (정) spirit; fine; delicate; essence; essential; unadulterated; refined; skill; extreme; extremely; secretions

부수: 米 (쌀미 rice) + 8劃

精神(정신) mind; spirit; soul

정신(을) 차리- collect one's mind; pull oneself

together

정신(이) 나가 grow absentminded; become

foolish

정신(이) 없- be distracted, absentminded

제정신(이) 아니- be out of one's mind; not be one's normal self

精神的(정신적) mental; psychological

정신병(精神病) [-뼝] mental disease

정신병원(精神病院) mental hospital

精力(정력) vigor; energy; vitality

精神力(정신력) mental strength

정밀(精密)하- be minute, accurate

정육점(精肉店) butcher shop

정성(精誠) sincerity; a true heart

# 귀신 神 (신) spirit; spirits; god; divine; supernatural; soul; mind; nerves; energy; genius

부수: 示 (보일시 show) + 5劃

神父(신부) (Catholic) priest, father

神通(신통)하 be marvelous, extraordinary

**女神**(여신) goddess

神學(신학) theology

**神話**(신화) myth

精神(정신) mind; spirit

精神的(정신적) mental; psychological

精神力(정신력) mental strength

神奇(신기)하 be marvelous, miraculous

신경(神經) nerve; nerves

신경(을) 쓰- mind; worry

신경질(神經質) nervous temperament

신경질(이) 나— get agitated, annoyed

신경질(을) 내- get agitated, annoyed

신경전(神經戰) psychological warfare; war of nerves

신비(神秘) mystery

신탁(神託) a divine message, oracle

천신(天神) the gods of heaven

#### 큰 德 (덕) virtue; goodness; power

부수: 彳 (두인변 two people) + 12劃

德分(덕분) indebtedness; thanks to...

...덕분에 thanks to...

...덕분이다 I owe it to...

美德(미덕) grace of character; noble virtue

婦德(부덕) womanly virtues

不德(부덕)하 be unvirtuous, immoral

복덕방(福德房) realtor's office

#### 낮 午 (오) seventh of the twelve earthly branches; horse

부수: 十(열십 ten) + 2劃

午後(오후) the afternoon; PM

午前(오전) the morning; AM

正午(정오) noon

# 남녘 南 (남) south 부수: 十(열십 ten) + 7劃

東西南北(동서남북) east, west, south, and north 南北(남북) south and north; South Korea and

North Korea

南方(남방) the South; aloha shirt

南大門(남대문) Great South Gate in Seoul

南美(남미) South America

南韓(남한) South Korea

南部(남부) southern part

#### 완전할 完 (완) complete; finish; whole, unbroken; pay; settle

부수: 宀(갓머리 hat) + 4劃

完工(완공) completion (of construction)

完全(완전)하- be perfect, complete, entire 완전히 completely

完成(완성)(을) 하- complete; finish

未完成(미완성) unfinished

완비(完備) being fully equipped

#### 서념 西 (서) west

부수: 而 (덮을아 cover) + 0劃

東西南北(동서남북) east, west, south, and north

東問西答(동문서답) irrelevant reply

大西洋(대서양) Atlantic Ocean

西洋(서양) the West; the Occident

서양문물(西洋文物) things Western; Western

civilization

西方(서방) the West

西部(서부) western part

西大門(서대문) Great West Gate of Seoul

#### 큰바다 洋 (양) ocean; sea; foreign; wide; vast; foreign items

부수: 氵 (삼수변 water) + 6劃

洋食(양식) Western food

大洋(대양) ocean; sea

太平洋(태평양) Pacific Ocean

大西洋(대서양) Atlantic Ocean

東洋(동양) the Orient; the East

西洋(서양) the West; the Occident

洋式(양식) Western style

양복(洋服) suit; Western-style suit

양복점(洋服店) tailor shop (for men)

양철(洋鐵) tinned sheet iron

#### 높을 高 (고) high; tall; noble; proud

부수: 高(높을고 high) + 0劃

高等(고등) high grade; high class

高等學校(고등학교) high school

女高(여고) girls' high school

고성능(高性能) high fidelity

고층(高層) high-rise

고졸(高卒) high school graduate

고하(高下) upper and lower classes; rank

지고(至高)의 highest; most supreme; sublime

최고(最高) the highest, the best

태고(太高)하- be extremely high

#### 저자 市 (시) market; fair; trade; execution; ground; city

부수: 巾 (수건건 towel) + 2劃

市場(시장) market

어시장(魚市場) fish market

우시장(牛市場) cattle market

都市(도시) city; metropolis

市立(시립) municipal; city-established

市中(시중) open market

市長(시장) mayor

시민(市民) citizens; townsmen; the populace

시민회관(市民會館) city hall

시내(市內) within the city; downtown

시외(市外) outskirts of a city; suburbs

시외전화(市外電話) long-distance call

소시민(小市民) petit bourgeois

특별시(特別市) special city (Seoul)

#### 나눌 部 (부) division; section; class; kind; sort; genus; part; portion; government department; public court

부수: 阝(우부방 right-side town: 3劃; full form is 고을읍 邑 town) + 8劃

部分(早분) part; portion

部分的(부분적)으로 partly

大部分(대부분) for the most part; mostly

一部(일부) a part

全部(전부) all; the entire

學部(학부) undergraduate school

南部(남부) southern part

中部(중부) middle part

중부지방(中部地方) central area

西部(서부) western part

北部(북부) northern part

部長(부장) department director

立法部(입법부) the legislature

부대(部隊) military unit

부류(部類) class; category

부수(部首) Chinese character radical

부품(部品) parts

자동차부품(自動車部品) automobile parts

부하(部下) subordinate; underling

내무부(內務部) Ministry of Home Affairs;

Department of the Interior

내부(內部) the inside

면부(面部) the face

외무부(外務部) Ministry of Foreign Affairs

외부(外部) the outside

환부(患部) affected part

#### 북녘 北 (북) north

#### 달아날 北 (배) suffer defeat

부수: 匕(비수비 dagger) + 3劃

東西南北(동서남북) east, west, south, and north

北部(북부) the north; the northern part

北美(号回) North America

南北(남북) south and north

東西南北(동서남북) east, west, south, and north

北韓(북한) North Korea

북신(北辰) the North Star (aka 북극성)

\_\_\_\_\_ 패배(敗北) defeat; reversal

동녘 東 (동) east

부수: 木 (나무목 tree) + 4劃

東問西答(동문서답) irrelevant reply

東西南北(동서남북) east, west, south, and north 東西(동서) east and west; the East and the West 東洋(동양) the East; the Orient 中東(중동) the Middle East 東大門(동대문) Great East Gate of Seoul 마이동풍(馬耳東風) east wind in a horse's ear (talking to a brick wall)

## 새 부수에 대하여

새 乙 (을) bird

부수: 乙 (제부수) + 0劃

This character functions both as a radical and as an independent character. As a radical, it sometimes appears in a slightly different guise: L. As an independent character, it is the second of the ten heavenly stems, and thus can function as *the second* or B (in grade), etc. It is often paired with 갑(甲), the first of the ten heavenly stems, e.g., 갑을 빌라 *Kabŭl Villa* (name of a condo development, akin to Acme or AAA, etc.).

주살익 弋 (익) (fowling arrow)

부수: 弋 (제부수) + 0劃

This character functions both as a radical and as an independent character, but you are unlikely ever to encounter it as an independent character. The 주 of 주살 is from 줄 line; string, and thus a 주살 is an arrow (살) with a string attached to it.

쌀 米 (미) hulled rice; grain

부수: 米 (제부수) + 0劃

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

현미(玄米) brown rice; unpolished rice

미색(米色) cream color

높을 高 (고) high; tall; noble; proud

부수: 高 (제부수) + 0劃

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

수건 巾 (건) towel

부수: 巾 (제부수)+0劃

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

手巾(수건) towel

비수 난 (비) dagger

부수: 匕 (제부수)+0劃

This character functions both as a radical and as an independent character (but is rare as an independent character).

비수(匕首) a dagger; a dirk

## **ABOUT THE NEW PHONETICS**

Phonetic 九(구~剂)

Observe the phonetic element  $\mathcal{H}(\vec{\gamma} \sim \vec{\mathcal{A}})$  in the following commonly used Chinese characters, all pronounced  $\vec{\gamma}$ :

九究仇鳩

Note that this phonetic can also be read as 케:

軌

Phonetic 周(주~조)

The phonetic element  $\beta$  can indicate two different pronunciations:  $\beta$  or  $\beta$ . Here are some commonly used Chinese characters with the reading  $\beta$ :

周週綢

And here are some examples of phonetic 周 indicating 조:

調彫稠凋雕

Phonetic 末(말)

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

末 抹 沫 靺 茉

Phonetic 吉(길~힐~결)

As an independent character occurring on its own, 吉 is pronounced 길 and means *lucky*. As a phonetic, it can indicate three different pronunciations: 길, 힐 or 결. Here is an example of the phonetic in some commonly used Chinese characters pronounced as 길:

信 拮 拮

Here is an example of the phonetic 吉 indicating 힐:

詰

And one example indicating 결:

結

Phonetic 昏(혼)

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

昏 婚 惛

Phonetic 式(식~시)

The phonetic element 式 can indicate a pronunciation of either 식 or 시. Here are some characters with the phonetic 式 pronounced 식:

式 軾 拭

And here are some characters with the same phonetic read  $\land$ ]:

試 弑

#### Phonetic 申(신)

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

申 神 伸 紳 呻

#### Phonetic 午(오)

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

午 旿 仵 忤

#### Phonetic 南(남)

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

南楠湳喃

#### Phonetic 元(완~원)

The phonetic element 元 can indicate pronunciations of either 완 or 원. Here are some characters with the pronunciation 완:

完 玩 莞 浣 頑 脘 琓 阮 翫 梡

And here are some characters with the pronunciation 원:

元 院 沅 阮

#### Phonetic 西(서)

Observe the phonetic element  $\underline{\Xi}(A)$  in the following commonly used Chinese characters, both pronounced A:

西 栖

#### Phonetic 高(고~호)

The phonetic element  $\bar{\exists}$  can indicate a reading of either  $\bar{\exists}$  or  $\bar{\Sigma}$ . Here are some characters with the phonetic  $\bar{\exists}$ 

indicating a reading of  $\Im$ :

稿膏藁敲槁暠

And here are some characters with the phonetic  $\bar{\exists}$  pronounced as  $\bar{\mathfrak{D}}$ :

鎬 縞 蒿

#### Phonetic 音(부~배)

部割

And here are some characters with 흠 pronounced as 배:

培 倍 賠 陪 焙

#### Phonetic 北(明)

As an independent character occurring on its own, 北 has two readings: 북 for *north*, and 배 for *defeat*. But as a phonetic, it functions only to indicate a pronunciation of 배:

背 褙

#### Phonetic 東(동)

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

東凍棟

#### Phonetic 米(미)

Observe the phonetic element  $\#(\square]$ ) in the following commonly used Chinese characters, all pronounced  $\square$ :

米 迷 謎

#### Phonetic 노(비)

Observe the phonetic element  $\lfloor (\exists \exists) \rfloor$  in the following commonly used Chinese characters, all pronounced  $\exists \exists$ :

## NEW 漢字 COMBINATIONS

九月(구월)	September	<b>約婚式</b> (약혼식)	engagement ceremony
九十(구십)	ninety	<b>金婚式</b> (금혼식)	golden wedding anniversary
十中八九(십중팔구)	nine out of ten; most likely	<b>式場</b> (식장)	ceremonial hall
九九단(구구~)	multiplication table	<b>形式</b> (형식)	formality
<b>週日</b> (주일)	week	方式(방식)	form; method
<b>每週</b> (매주)	every week	<b>正式</b> (정식)	proper; regular form/style; legal
<b>來週</b> (내주)	next week		formalities
<b>週末</b> (주말)	weekend	<b>水洗式</b> (수세식)	flushing (toilet)
<b>(一)週年</b> ([일]주년)	(first) anniversary	<b>精神</b> (정신)	mind; spirit; soul
末日(말일)	the last day; the end	精力(정력)	vigor; energy; vitality
年末(연말)	end of the year	<b>精神力</b> (정신력)	mental strength
月末(월말)	end of the month	<b>神父</b> (신부)	(Catholic) priest, father
結末(결말)	conclusion; an end	神通(신통)하-	be marvelous, extraordinary
<b>結婚</b> (결혼)	marriage; wedding	<b>女神</b> (여신)	goddess
<b>結婚式</b> (결혼식)	wedding ceremony	神學(신학)	theology
結末(결말)	conclusion; an end, finale	神話(신화)	myth
約婚(약혼)	engagement	<b>神奇</b> (신기)하-	be marvelous, miraculous

精神的(정신적) mental, psychological 高等(고등) high grade; high class 德分(덕분)에 高等學校(고등학교) thanks to ... high school 美德(미덕) grace of character; noble virtue 女高(여고) girls' high school 婦德(부덕) womanly virtues 市場(시장) a market 午後(오후) the afternoon; PM 都市(도시) city; metropolis municipal; city-established 午前(오전) the morning; AM 市立(시립) 正午(정오) noon 市中(시중) open market 南方(남방) the South; aloha shirt 市長(시장) mayor 南部(남부) 部分(早분) southern part part; portion 南大門(남대문) 部分的(부분적)으로 Great South Gate in Seoul partly; partially 南美(남미) South America 一部(일부) a part 南韓(남한) South Korea 全部(전부) all; the entire 完工(완공) completion (of construction) 學部(학부) undergraduate school 完全(완전)하be perfect, complete, entire 中部(중부) middle part 西部(서부) 完成(완성)(을) 하complete; finish western part 西洋(서양) the West; the Western world 北部(북부) northern part 西方(서방) the West 部長(부장) department director 洋食(양식) Western food 南北(남북) south and north 東西南北(동서남북) 大洋(대양) ocean; sea east, west, south, and north 太平洋(태평양) Pacific Ocean 北韓(북한) North Korea 大西洋(대서양) 東西(동서) east and west; East and West Atlantic Ocean 東洋(동양) the Orient; the East 中東(중동) the Middle East 洋式(양식) **手巾**(수건) towel Western style

## 漢字 문장 연습 (PRACTICE SENTENCES)

Translate the following sentences into English using the Supplementary Vocabulary list on the following page.

- 1. 여름 방學은 八月말에 끝나고, 九月부터 새 學기가 시작된다.
- 2. 韓國사람이면 단군神話정도는 알고 있어야지.
- 3. 百화店에서 年末세일을 한다던데, 같이 가자.
- 4. 요즘 日본 女高生들은 十中八九 휴대폰을 갖고 있다.
- 5. 先生님 德分에 취직할 수 있어서 정말 다행이다.
- 6. 아니 당신, 우리 결혼 十週年기념日을 잊어버렸단 말이에요!
- 7. 이번週는 學會때문에 精神없이 바쁘니까 다음週에 만날 수밖에 없겠어요.
- 8. 南大門市場에 간다면 午前에 가는 게 낫지요. 午後가 되면 너무 복잡해지는데요.
- 9. 市立學校하고 사立學校의 學비차이가 얼마냐고 물어봤다.
- 10. 오랜만에 市場에 나온 김에 南方이나 하나 살까 싶은데 ...
- 11. 神學과 졸업해야 神父님이 될 수 있는 건가요?
- 12. 洋食만 먹고 있으면 살 찔까봐 요새는 동洋食을 많이 먹어요.
- 13. 社會의 一部만 보고 쉽게 판단을 내려버리면 안 된다.
- 14. 精神 年령이 안 맞아서 그런지 걔하고는 통 이야기가 안 通한다.
- 15. 一週日에 세 번이나 市外버스를 타야 되거든요.
- 16. LA에는 **南美**사람들이 이렇게 많은 줄 몰랐다.
- 17. 소설의 최종的 完成은 독자의 머리와 가슴속에서 이루어진다.
- 18. 電話의 내용은 여기 적은 것이 全部입니다.
- 19. 교육 개혁은 部分的인 변化에 머물 것이 아니라 全體的인 변化로 나아가야 한다.
- 20. 수都권의 여러 都市는 人口의 급속한 증가로 어려운 點이 많다.
- 21. 人間이 未來를 안다는 것은, 마치 結末을 다 알고 보는 영화처럼 싱겁다.
- 22. 요사이는 뜻만 맞으면 約婚式도 없이 바로 結婚 生活을 시작하기도 한다.
- 23. 지하도에서 지상으로 올라오자 순욱은 東西南北을 구별할 수 없었다.

## SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

단군신화(檀君神話) the Tan'gun myth 전부(全部) the entire thing; the whole thing 연말(年末)세일 교육개혁(敎育改革) year-end sale educational reform 여고생(女高生) female high school student 부분적(部分的)인 partial change 변화(變化) 휴대(携帶)폰 cell phone; mobile phone 취직(就職) -에 머무-ㄹgetting employment stop at ..., go no further than ... 당신(當身) you (usually between spouses) (머물다) 십(十)주년(週年) 전체적(全體的)인 tenth anniversary (day) total change; complete change 기념일(紀念日) 변화(變化) -(으)로 나아가-사립학교(私立學校) private school proceed towards; "go for" 수도권(首都圈)[-꿘] capital area; area around the 학비(學費) tuition fees 차이(差異) difference capital city 급속(急速)하-신학과(神學科) department of theology be rapid, swift 동양식(東洋式) East Asian food 증가(增加) increase 일부(一部) 마치... ~처럼 one part; one portion just like... 판단(判斷)(을) 내리-결말(結末) render a decision; pass decision conclusion; finale; ending 뜻(이) 맞-연령(年齡) (two people) be of like minds; fall 통 (not) at all in love 최종적(最終的) ultimate 지하도(地下道) underground passageway; subter-완성(完成) completion; consummation; ranean walkway 지상(地上) above ground perfection 독자(讀者) reader 구별(區別)(을) 하distinguish; make out; discern 이루어지come about; come into being

# 漢字 연습 (PRACTICE)

필순에 맞게 따라 써 보세요. (Write each character using the proper stroke order.)

	週							德	
九	週	末	<u>糸</u> 士	婚	式	精	市申	德	午
九	週	末	結	婚	式	精	神	德	午

	完								
苒	元	西	洋		市	当	76	東	Z
南	完	西	洋	宣	市	部	北	東	Z

七	* *	П				
T	木					
七	米	巾				