

第十六課

내가 요즘 좀 바쁘니?

- 선영이니? 나 수민데, 뭐 하니?
- 그럼 나랑 좀 얘기해도 되겠구나. 아휴, 속상해.
- 요즘 우리 科 애들이랑 午前에 모여서 工夫하거든. 그런데 그 중에 時間을 잘 안 지키는 애가 있어. 30分 늦게 오면 일찍 오는 거고 普通 1時間씩 늦게 오는 거 있지. 내가 요즘 좀 바쁘니? 그래서 時間 좀 지켜 달라고 前에도 얘기했거든. 그런데도 全然 所用이 없는 거 있지. 오늘도 한 時間이나 늦게 왔길래 한바탕 했어. 그런데 오히려 自己가 火를 내더라고.
- 야, 내가 뭐 한두 번 말했는지 아니? 그동안 몇 번이나 얘기했다고.
- 아무튼 개한테는 아무리 얘기해도 소귀에 경 읽기야. 난 정말 그런 애는 처음 봤어. 내가 앞으로 개랑 같이 뭘 하면 사람이 아니다.
- 그래도 너랑 얘기하고 나니까 마음이 좀 풀린다. 아까는 너무 氣分 나뻐서. 야, 그런데 우리 너무 오랫동안 通話했네. 이제 電話 끊어야겠다.
- 未安해, 나만 혼자 얘기해서. 그럼 또 電話할게. 안녕.

From the Example Sentences:

- 2.12. 나 며칠 前에 선주 남자 親舊 만났어. 그런데 그 사람 너무 웃기는 거 있지.
I met Sönju's boyfriend a few days ago. You wouldn't believe how funny that guy is.
- 3.16. 어제 선 본 男子 키가 무지무지 큰 거 있지. 그래서 運動選手인지 알았어.
You know how the guy I met yesterday for "sön" was so incredibly tall? I thought he was a jock or something.
- 4.17. A: 어제 진수가 와서 많이 도와주었다면서요?
Is it true that Chinsu came yesterday and helped you a lot?
B: 네, 진수가 일을 좀 잘합니까? 진수 덕분에 移徙가 빨리 끝났습니다.
Yes. And is Chinsu a good worker or what? Thanks to Chinsu we finished moving quickly.
- 4.19. A: 이 李 代理네는 벌써 집을 샀답니다.
I hear that Deputy Director Lee has already bought a house.
B: 이 李 代理 婦人이 좀 알뜰합니까?
Is his wife just a little bit thrifty or what?
- 4.20. A: 釜山에 가서 生鮮 많이 먹고 왔습니까?
Did you eat lots of fish down in Pusan?
B: 제가 生鮮회를 좀 좋아합니까? 釜山에 간 김에 잔뜩 먹고 왔지요.
Do I like sashimi or what? You bet I ate my fill while I was down there.
- 4.22. A: 南쪽에는 물亂離가 났다는데요.
Apparently there's a huge problem with flooding in the south.
B: 어제하고 그제 비가 좀 왔습니까?
Did you think that was just a passing shower we got yesterday and the day before?
- 5.28. A: 웬 아이들 水泳服입니까?
What's with the children's swimming suits?
B: 아까 南大門 市場에 갔다가 싸길래 조카들 주려고 몇 벌 사왔습니다.
I was at Namdaemun Market just now and they were cheap, so I bought a few to give to my nieces and nephews.
- 6.31. A: 집들이 가는 데 뭐 사가지고 가는 게 좋을까?
I'm going to a housewarming party; what should I buy?
B: 가루비누나 化粧紙 사가는 게 어때? 요즘은 그런 거 많이 사가지고 가더라고.
How about taking some powdered soap and toilet paper? Lately that's what everybody seems to be buying [as I recall].

- 6.36. A: 어제 많이 疲倦했지? 잘 잤니?
You were really tired yesterday, weren't you? Did you sleep well?
B: 응. 疲勞가 그렇게 많이 쌓이면 꼭 자는 게 最高더라고.
Yeah. When you get so tired like that, having a good sleep is the best.
- 7.38. A: 민정이 性格 어때요? 親舊들이 별로 안 좋아하는 것 같은데.
What's Minjōng's personality like? It seems her friends don't like her that much.
B: 얼마나 못됐다고요. 언제나 自己밖에 몰라요.
Oh my, she's so awful! All she cares about is herself.
- 7.39. A: 아까 大韓劇場 앞을 지나왔는데 사람들이 劇場 앞에 줄을 쭉 서 있던데요. 그 映畫가 그렇게 재미있어요?
I was passing by the Taehan Cinema just now and there was a long lineup in front of the theatre. Is the film that good?
B: 그럼요, 얼마나 재미있다고요. 수미 씨도 가서 보세요.
You bet—it's incredibly interesting. You should go see it, too, Sumi.

NEW VOCABULARY

Vocabulary from the Main Text

속상하-	be upset	웃기-	make laugh; be funny
과(科)	department (at a university)	선(을) 보-	have a blind date
오전(午前)	AM	男子(남자)	man
모이-	gather, assemble (intransitive)	무지무지	incredibly; very; terribly
시간(을) 지키-	be timely; be on time (NB: processive)	運動選手(운동선수)	athlete
전(全)혀	(not) at all	NOUN 덕분(德分)에	thanks to NOUN
소용(所用)(이) 없-	be useless	移徙(이사)	moving residence; moving house
한 바탕(을) 하-	go a round (of fighting); have a go	代理(대리)	deputy director
오히려	contrary to what one might think/expect	婦人(부인)	wife (polite)
자기	he himself / she herself	알뜰하-	be thrifty and good with house finances
화(火)(를) 내-	get angry	釜山(부산)	Pusan
아무튼	anyhow; anyway	生鮮(생선)	fish for eating
개←그애	he/she	잔뜩 먹-	eat one's fill
소귀에 경(經) 읽기	reading sutras to a cow's ear, i.e., talking to a brick wall (proverb)	南(남)쪽	down south; southern direction
너랑 얘기하고 나니까	(Now that) I have spoken with you, (I feel/discover that)... (This is the Sequential -(으)니(까) in its meaning of when on another pattern, namely -고 나 finish doing sth, e.g., -고 나서 after VERBing, -고 나면 after VERB-ing. This pattern seems never to occur sentence-finally, i.e., *-고 났어요 seems not to occur.)	물 亂離(~난리)	flooding; water disaster
마음(이) 풀리-	feel better, feel reassured, relieved	웬 NOUN?	What's with the NOUN?
기분(이) 나쁘-	be in a bad mood	水泳服(수영복)	swimming suit
전화할 데 있-	needs to make a phone call ("has a place to call to")	南大門市場(남대문 시장)	Namdaemun Market
끊-	hang up (the phone)	조카	niece/nephew
		별	counter for sets of clothes
		집들이	housewarming party
		가루비누	powdered soap
		化粧紙(화장지)	toilet paper
		疲倦(피곤)하-	be tired
		疲勞(피로)	tiredness; exhaustion; fatigue
		쌓이-	be/get accumulated; built up
		꼭 자-	have a sound sleep
		最高(최고)	"the best"; the highest
		性格(성격) [-격]	character; personality
		별로 + Negative	not particularly; not very
		못됐다	evil; nasty; bad; terrible; awful
		自己(자기)	one's self; oneself
		大韓劇場(대 한극장)	Taehan Cinema/Theater
		줄(을) 서-	stand in line
		映畫(영화)	movie; film

Vocabulary from the Example Sentences

며칠 전(前)에	a few days ago
親舊(친구)	friend

새漢字

<p>普 (보)</p> <p>訓音: 넓을 보 뜻: usual; ordinary 총획수: 12劃 部首: 日 (날일 <i>day</i>: 4劃)</p> <p>Phonetic 普(보) 4 + 8 = 12劃</p>	<p>運 (운)</p> <p>訓音: 운전할 운 뜻: luck; transport 총획수: 13劃 部首: 辶 (책받침 <i>bookrest</i>: 4劃)</p> <p>4 + 9 = 13劃</p>
<p>親 (친)</p> <p>訓音: 친할 친 뜻: friendly; parents 총획수: 16劃 部首: 見 (볼건 <i>see</i>: 7劃)</p> <p>Phonetic 親(친) 7 + 9 = 16劃</p>	<p>亂 (난/ -란)</p> <p>訓音: 어지러울 난 (난/-란) 뜻: chaos; chaotic; reckless 총획수: 13劃 部首: 乚 (새울 <i>bird</i>: 1劃)</p> <p>注意: 난/-란 1 + 12 = 13劃</p>
<p>舊 (구)</p> <p>訓音: 옛 구 뜻: old(-time) 총획수: 18劃 部首: 臼 (절구구 <i>mortar</i>: 6劃)</p> <p>Phonetic 白(구) 6 + 12 = 18劃</p>	<p>離 (이/ -리)</p> <p>訓音: 떠날 리 (이/-리) 뜻: leave; separate 총획수: 19劃 部首: 隹 (새추 <i>bird</i>: 8劃)</p> <p>注意: 이/-리 Phonetic 离(리) 8 + 11 = 19획</p>
<p>選 (선)</p> <p>訓音: 가릴 선 뜻: select; elect 총획수: 16劃 部首: 辶 (책받침 <i>bookrest</i>: 4劃)</p> <p>Phonetic 巽(찬~선) 4 + 12 = 16劃</p>	<p>泳 (영)</p> <p>訓音: 헤엄칠 영 뜻: swim 총획수: 8劃 部首: 氵 (삼수변 <i>water</i>: 3劃)</p> <p>Phonetic 永(영) 3 + 5 = 8劃</p>
<p>移 (이)</p> <p>訓音: 옮길 이 뜻: move 총획수: 11劃 部首: 禾 (벼화 <i>rice</i>: 5劃)</p> <p>5 + 6 = 11劃</p>	<p>服 (복)</p> <p>訓音: 옷 복 뜻: clothes; submit 총획수: 8劃 部首: 月 (달월 <i>moon</i>: 4劃)</p> <p>4 + 4 = 8劃</p>
<p>徙 (사)</p> <p>訓音: 옮길 사 뜻: move 총획수: 11劃 部首: 彳 (두인번 <i>two persons</i>: 3劃)</p> <p>3 + 8 = 11劃</p>	<p>化 (화)</p> <p>訓音: 될 화 뜻: change; -(iz)ation 총획수: 4劃 部首: 匕 (비수비 <i>dagger</i>: 2劃)</p> <p>Phonetic 化(화) 2 + 2 = 4劃</p>
<p>代 (대)</p> <p>訓音: 대신할 대 뜻: substitute; generation 총획수: 5劃 部首: 亻 (사람인변 <i>person</i>: 2劃)</p> <p>Phonetic 代(대) 2 + 3 = 5劃</p>	<p>粧 (장)</p> <p>訓音: 단장할 장 뜻: makeup; adorn 총획수: 12劃 部首: 米 (쌀미 <i>rice</i>: 6劃)</p> <p>Phonetic 庄(장) 6 + 6 = 12劃</p>
<p>釜 (부)</p> <p>訓音: 가마 부 뜻: cauldron 총획수: 10劃 部首: 金 (쇠금 <i>metal</i>: 8劃)</p> <p>Phonetic 父(부) 8 + 2 = 10劃</p>	<p>性 (성)</p> <p>訓音: 성품 성 뜻: sex; nature (quality) 총획수: 8劃 部首: 忄 (심방면 <i>heart</i>: 3劃)</p> <p>Phonetic 生(생~성) 3 + 5 = 8劃</p>
<p>鮮 (선)</p> <p>訓音: 신선할 선 뜻: fresh; fish 총획수: 17劃 部首: 魚 (물고기어 <i>fish</i>: 11劃)</p> <p>Phonetic 鮮(선) 11 + 6 = 17劃</p>	<p>己 (기)</p> <p>訓音: 몸 기 뜻: body 총획수: 3劃 部首: 己 (체部首)</p> <p>Phonetic 己(기) 3 + 0 = 3劃</p>

劇 (극)	劇	訓音: 연극 극 뜻: drama	2 + 13 = 15劃
	총획수: 15劃 部首: 讠 (선칼도방 <i>standing knife</i> : 2劃)		

最 (최)	最	訓音: 가장 최 뜻: most; extremely	4 + 8 = 12劃
	총획수: 12劃 部首: 曰 (가로알 <i>speak</i> : 4劃)		

勞 (노/로)	勞	訓音: 수고로울 로 (노/-로) 뜻: toil	注意: 노/-로 Phonetic 勞(로) 2 + 10 = 12획
	총획수: 12劃 部首: 力 (힘력 <i>power</i> : 2劃)		

새部首

臼 (구)	臼	訓音: 질구구 뜻: mortar	Phonetic 臼(구) 6 + 0 = 6劃
	총획수: 6劃 部首: 臼 (제部首)		

隹 (추)	隹	訓音: 새추 뜻: bird	Phonetic 隹(추) 8 + 0 = 8劃
	총획수: 8劃 部首: 隹 (제部首)		

禾 (화)	禾	訓音: 벼화 뜻: rice plant	Phonetic 禾(화) 5 + 0 = 5劃
	총획수: 5劃 部首: 禾 (제部首)		

己 (기)	己	訓音: 몸기 뜻: body	Phonetic 己(기) 3 + 0 = 3劃
	총획수: 3劃 部首: 己 (제部首)		

魚 (어)	魚	訓音: 물고기어 뜻: fish	Phonetic 魚(어) 11 + 0 = 11劃
	총획수: 11劃 部首: 魚 (제部首)		

BUILDING WORD POWER WITH 漢字

第十六課

넓을 普 (보) **usual; ordinary**
部首: 日 (날일 *day*) + 8劃
普通 (보통) (being) ordinary; common

친할 親 (친) **friendly; parents**
部首: 見 (볼건 *see*) + 9劃
親(친)하- (relationship) be close
親舊 (친구) friend
親近 (친근)하- be close; be familiar
親近感 (친근감) sense of closeness
親父母 (친부모) one's birth parents
父親 (부친) one's father (formal)
母親 (모친) one's mother (formal)
친숙 (親熟)하- be familiar; be well acquainted
친절 (親切) kindness
불친절 (不親切)하- be rude, unkind
절친 (切親)하- be on the best terms (with)
지친 (至親) close relatives; members of immediate family

옛 舊 (구) **old(-time)**
部首: 臼 (질구구 *mortar*) + 12劃
親舊 (친구) friend
舊式 (구식) old style
舊形 (구형) old-fashioned model
復舊 (복구) restoration; repair
舊正 (구정) New Year's Day by the lunar calendar
新舊 (신구) the new and the old
新舊約 (신구약) the New and the Old Testament
구면 (舊面) old acquaintance

가릴 選 (선) **select; elect**
部首: 辵 (책받침 *bookrest*) + 12劃
選手 (선수) player
만능選手 (萬能~) a multitasking person
選定 (선정) selection
入選 (입선) being selected for a competition
選好 (선호) (를) 하- prefer (over)
選出 (선출) electing
선출(이) 되- be/get elected
文選 (문선) selection of literary works; anthology

예선(豫選) preliminary selection/match
당선(當選) getting elected; winning an election

옮길 移 (이) move

部首: 禾 (벼화 rice) + 6劃

移動(이동) movement; migration
移動圖書館(이동도서관) bookmobile
移徙(이사) (house) moving
이사(를) 가- / 오- move out/in
이삿짐 house-moving baggage
移民(이민) emigration; immigration; emigrant;
immigrant
이민(을) 가- / 오- emigrate/immigrate
이전(移轉) (business, office) moving

옮길 徙 (사) move

部首: 彳 (두인변 two persons) + 8劃

移徙(이사) (house) moving
이사(를) 가- / 오- move out/in
이삿짐 house-moving baggage

대신할 代 (대) substitute; generation

部首: 亻 (사람인변 person) + 3劃

代理(대리) proxy; an agent
代理店(대리점) agency; commercial agent
時代(시대) time; era
年代(연대) years and generations; chronology
年代記(연대기) chronicle
十代(십대) teenager; teen years; teens
代身(대신) substitution; replacement
NOUN 代身(대신)에 instead of NOUN
대용(代用) substitution
대용품(代用品) a substitute article
고대(古代) ancient times
근대(近代) modern times; modernity
근대文明(~문명) modern civilization
근대화(近代化) modernization
당대(當代) one's lifetime; the present age; those
days
세대(世代) generation

가마 釜 (부) cauldron

部首: 金 (쇠금 metal) + 2劃

釜山(부산) Pusan (city name in Korea)

신선할 鮮 (선) fresh; fish

部首: 魚 (물고기어 fish) + 6劃

生鮮(생선) fresh fish
鮮明(선명)하- be clear; be distinctive
新鮮(신선)하- be fresh
조선(朝鮮) "morning freshness"; Chosŏn
고조선(古朝鮮) Ancient Chosŏn

운전할 運 (운) luck; transport

部首: 辶 (책받침 bookrest) + 9劃

運動(운동) sports; exercise; campaign
運動場(운동장) playground; stadium
運(운)(이) 좋- be lucky
運(운)(이) 나쁘- be unlucky
運行(운행) (vehicle) running; operation

氣運(기운) trend; tendency
不運(불운)하- be unfortunate, unlucky
非運(비운) misfortune; bad luck; adverse fate
幸運(행운) good luck
운수(運數) fortune; luck
운전(運轉) driving
천운(天運) destiny; fate; one's "star"

어지러울 亂 (난 / -란) chaos; chaotic; reckless

部首: 乚 = 乙 (새을 bird) + 12劃

亂離(난리) uproar; commotion
心亂(심란)하- be in mental turmoil
內亂(내란) civil war
亂場(난장)관 chaotic scene
요란(搖亂)하- be rowdy, noisy, raucous,
tumultuous

떠날 離 (이 / -리) leave; separate

部首: 隹(새추 bird) + 11劃

亂離(난리) uproar; commotion
分離(분리) separation; division
離婚(이혼) divorce
이별(離別) parting; separation

헤엄칠 泳 (영) swim

部首: 氵 (삼수변 water) + 5劃

水泳服(수영복) swimsuit
水泳(수영) swimming
水泳場(수영장) swimming pool
平泳(평영) breaststroke

옷 服 (복) clothes; submit

部首: 月 (달월 moon) + 4劃

水泳服(수영복) swimsuit
校服(교복) school uniform
內服(내복) underwear
膳服(선복) food and clothing
洋服(양복) (men's) Western clothes; suit
洋服店(양복점) tailor shop (for men)
外出服(외출복) street wear; clothes for going out
作業服(작업복) work clothes
着服式(착복식) celebration for wearing new
clothes
平常服(평상복) everyday/ordinary/regular
clothes
韓服(한복) Korean (traditional) dress
복용(服用) take medicine
군복(軍服) military uniform
비행복(飛行服) flight uniform
의복(衣服) clothing; a set of clothes
조복(朝服) court dress; court attire
동복(冬服) winter clothes; winter school uniform
춘복(春服) spring wear
춘추복(春秋服) spring/autumn clothes; spring/
autumn
하복(夏服) summer clothes; summer school
uniform school uniform

될 化 (화) change; -(iz)ation

部首: 匕 (비수비 dagger) + 2劃

化粧(화장) makeup
 化粧室(화장실) toilet; bathroom
 化粧紙(화장지) tissue paper; toilet paper
 化粧品(화장품) cosmetics
 化石(화석) fossil
 化學(화학) chemistry
 同化(동화) assimilation
 文化(문화) culture
 美化(미화) beautification; embellishment
 平準化(평준화) equalization; leveling
 合理化(합리화) rationalization
 근대화(近代化) modernization
 진화(進化) evolution
 진화론(進化論) the theory of evolution
 퇴화(退化) degeneration; atrophy
 세계화(세계화) globalization
 정당화(正當化) justification

단장할 粧 (장) makeup; adorn

部首: 米 (쌀미 rice) + 6劃
 化粧(화장) makeup
 化粧品(화장품) cosmetics
 化粧紙(화장지) toilet paper; tissues
 化粧室(화장실) toilet; bathroom
 美粧院(미장원) beauty parlor

성품 性 (성) sex; nature (quality)

部首: 卜 (심방변 heart) + 5劃
 性格(성격) [-격] character; personality
 性質(성질) nature; disposition; temperament
 食性(식성) likes and dislikes in food; taste
 男性(남성) man; male
 女性(여성) woman; female
 同性(동성) same sex
 異性(이성) opposite/other sex
 中性(중성) sexlessness; neutral gender
 性病(성병) [-병] venereal disease
 性慾(성욕) sexual desire
 傳染性(전염성) [-병] contagiousness; infectiousness
 理性(이성) reasoning power
 理性的(이성적) rational
 人間性(인간성) human nature
 人事性(인사성) courteousness
 動物性(동물성) animal property; "animal-ness"
 主體性(주체성) subjecthood; self-reliance
 重要性(중요성) importance
 特性(특성) distinctive quality; characteristic
 성능(性能) capacity; efficiency; performance

고성능(高性能) high fidelity
 성별(性別) distinction of sex
 다감성(多感性) [-병] sentimentalism; sensibility
 상대성(相對性) relativity
 진취성(進就性) [-병] a progressive/enterprising spirit
 천성(天性) nature; innate disposition

몸 己 (기) body

部首: 己 (체部首) + 0劃
 自己(자기) self; one's self
 自己自身(자기자신) one's own self
 自己中心的(자기중심적) self-centered
 利己的(이기적) selfish; egoistic

연극 劇 (극) drama; severe

部首: 刂 (선칼도방 standing knife) + 13劃
 劇場(극장) theater
 劇的(극적) dramatic
 寸劇(촌극) skit; short drama

수고로울 勞 (노 / -로) toil

部首: 力 (힘력 power) + 10劃
 疲勞(피로) tiredness; fatigue
 勞苦(노고) labor; pains
 勞困(노곤)하- be languid
 勤勞者(근로자) laborer
 勞動(노동) labor
 勞動者(노동자) laborer
 막노동 rough physical labor
 肉體勞動(육체노동) physical labor
 重勞動(중노동) heavy labor
 勞力(노력)(을) 하- endeavor; exertion
 과로(過勞) overexertion; overwork

가장 最 (최) most; extremely

部首: 曰 (가로알 speak) + 8劃
 最高(최고) the highest; the best
 最後(최후) the last
 最下(최하) the lowest; the most inferior
 最大(최대) the largest; maximum
 最新(최신) newest; latest
 最新式(최신식) the newest style
 최상(最上) the best
 최상품(最上品) the best article
 최상의 方法(방법) the best way
 최소(最小) the smallest; minimum
 최근(最近) the latest; the most recent

새部首에 대하여

절구 臼 (구) mortar

部首: 臼 (제部首) + 0劃

This character is used both as a radical and as an independent character. Note that this radical has a stroke count of 6劃.

구치(臼齒) a molar, tooth

구저(臼杵) mortar and pestle

벼 禾 (화) rice plant

部首: 禾 (제部首) + 0劃

This character is used both as a radical and as an independent character.

화곡(禾穀) rice grain

화곡류(禾穀類) edible grains; cereals

물고기 魚 (어) fish

部首: 魚 (제部首) + 0劃

This character is used both as a radical and as an independent character.

魚市場(어시장) fish market

人魚(인어) mermaid

魚物(어물) dried fish; stockfish

魚肉(어육) fish and meat

비어(飛魚) flying fish

새 隹 (추) bird

部首: 隹(제部首) + 0劃

This character occurs both as a radical and as an independent character, but does not occur in any useful words.

몸 己 (기) body

部首: 己 (제部首) + 0劃

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

ABOUT THE NEW PHONETICS

Phonetic 普(보)

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

普 譜 潛

Phonetic 親(친)

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

親 親 襯

Phonetic 臼(구)

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

臼 舊 舅

Phonetic 代(대)

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

代 貸 垓 袋 岱 玳 黛

Phonetic 鮮(선)

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

鮮 癩 藓

Phonetic 离(리)

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

离 離 璃 籬

Phonetic 永(영)

Observe the phonetic element 永(영) in the following

commonly used Chinese characters, all pronounced 영:

永 泳 詠

Phonetic 庄(장)

The phonetic element 庄(장) occurs in just two Chinese characters, both pronounced 장:

庄 粧

Phonetic 己(기)

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

己 記 紀 起 忌 杞 玘

Phonetic 勞(로)

The phonetic element 勞(로) occurs in just two commonly used Chinese characters, both pronounced 로:

勞 撈

Phonetic 禾(화)

The phonetic element 禾(화) occurs in just two commonly used Chinese characters, both pronounced 화:

禾 和

Phonetic 魚(어)

The phonetic element 魚(어) occurs in just two commonly used Chinese characters, both pronounced 어:

魚 漁

Phonetic 隹(추)

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

隹 推 錐 椎

NEW 漢字 COMBINATIONS

普通(보통)	(being) ordinary; common	校服(교복)	school uniform
親(친)하-	(relationship) be close	平常服(평상복)	everyday/ordinary/regular clothes
親舊(친구)	friend	外出服(외출복)	street wear; clothes for going out
親父母(친부모)	one's birth parents	作業服(작업복)	work clothes
父親(부친)	one's father (formal)	化粧(화장)	makeup
母親(모친)	one's mother (formal)	化粧紙(화장지)	tissue paper; toilet paper; tissues
舊式(구식)	old style	化石(화석)	fossil
舊形(구형)	old-fashioned model	化學(화학)	chemistry
復舊(복구)	restoration; repair	現代化(현대화)	modernization
舊正(구정)	New Year's Day by the lunar calendar	合理化(합리화)	rationalization
新舊(신구)	the new and the old	美化(미화)	beautification; embellishment
新舊約(신구약)	the New and the Old Testament	同化(동화)	assimilation
選手(선수)	player	化粧品(화장품)	cosmetics
選定(선정)	selection	化粧室(화장실)	toilet; bathroom
入選(입선)	being selected for a competition	文化(문화)	culture
選好(선호)(를) 하-	prefer (over)	性格(성격) [-격]	character; personality
選出(선출)(이) 되-	be/get elected	性質(성질)	nature; disposition; temperament
文選(문선)	selection of literary works; anthology	主體性(주체성)	subjecthood; self-reliance
移動(이동)	movement; migration	食性(식성)	likes and dislikes in food; taste
移動圖書館(이동도서관)	bookmobile	重要性(중요성)	importance
移徙(이사)(를) 가- / 오-	move out/in	理性(이성)	reasoning power
移民(이민)	emigration; immigration	理性的(이성적)	rational
移徙(이사)	(house) moving	性病(성병) [-병]	venereal disease
代理(대리)	proxy; an agent	男性(남성)	man; male
代理店(대리점)	agency; commercial agent	女性(여성)	woman; female
時代(시대)	time; era	同性(동성)	same sex
現代(현대)	modern times	異性(이성)	opposite/other sex
年代(연대)	years and generations; chronology	中性(중성)	sexlessness; neutral gender
十代(십대)	teenager; teen years; teens	動物性(동물성)	animal property; "animal-ness"
NOUN 代身(대신)에	instead of NOUN	特性(특성)	distinctive quality; characteristic
釜山(부산)	Pusan (city name in Korea)	傳染性(전염성) [-병]	contagiousness; infectiousness
生鮮(생선)	fresh fish	自己(자기)	self; one's self
鮮明(선명)하-	be clear; be distinctive	劇場(극장)	theater
新鮮(신선)하-	be fresh	劇的(극적)	dramatic
運動(운동)	sports; exercise; campaign	疲勞(피로)	tiredness; fatigue
運(운)(이) 좋-	be lucky	勞苦(노고)	labor; pains
運(운)(이) 나쁘-	be unlucky	勤勞者(근로자)	laborer
幸運(행운)	good luck	勞動(노동)	labor
非運(비운)	misfortune; bad luck; adverse fate	重勞動(중노동)	heavy labor
亂離(난리)	uproar; commotion	勞動者(노동자)	laborer
心亂(심란)하-	be in mental turmoil	最高(최고)	the highest; the best
內亂(내란)	civil war	最後(최후)	the last
分離(분리)	separation; division	最下(최하)	the lowest; the most inferior
離婚(이혼)	divorce	最大(최대)	the largest; maximum
水泳服(수영복)	swimsuit	最新(최신)	newest; latest
水泳(수영)	swimming	最新式(최신식)	the newest style
水泳場(수영장)	swimming pool	女高(여고)←여자고등학교 (女子高等學校)	girls' high school
自由泳(자유영)	free stroke	高下(고하)	upper and lower classes; rank
平泳(평영)	breaststroke	高等(고등)	high; advanced
內服(내복)	underwear	高等學校(고등학교)	high school
韓服(한복)	Korean (traditional) dress	魚市場(어시장)	fish market
洋服(양복)	(men's) Western clothes; suit	人魚(인어)	mermaid
		魚物(어물)	dried fish, stockfish
		魚肉(어육)	fish and meat

漢字 문장 연습 (PRACTICE SENTENCES)

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

1. 會社를 쉬는 날이면 普通 집 근처의 體育館으로 運動을 갑니다.
2. 普通 사귀는 親舊를 보면 그 사람의 사람됨을 알 수 있다.
3. 第一 좋아하는 蹴球選手가 누구입니까?
4. 市內에 새로 지은 아파트로 來달에 移徙를 들어갑니다.
5. 요즘 韓國에서는 초等學生도 移動電話機를 가지고 다닌답니다.
6. 우리 社長님은 釜山 出身이라 生鮮膾라면 모르는 것이 없더군요.
7. 잡지를 보니 올해는 비키니 水泳服이 流行을 한다더군요.
8. 오늘 會食으로는 生鮮을 좋아하시는 분들을 위해 매운湯을 먹기로 決定했습니다.
9. 어젯밤 無理하게 運動한 탓에 다리가 아직도 쭈신다.
10. 여름마다 장마철 물亂離로 피해를 입는 가정이 많다.
11. 水泳服은 가지고 왔는데 水泳모를 집에 놓고 왔다.
12. 실례합니다만, 化粧室에 化粧紙가 다 떨어졌네요.
13. 아무리 얼굴이 잘 생겼다고 해도 性格이 나쁘면 다 所용없지 뭐.
14. 세상에서 第一 힘든 것은 自己와의 싸움에서 이기는 것이다.
15. 鐘路에 새로 생긴 劇場에 가봤니? 시설이 좋다던데?
16. 쌓인 疲勞를 푸는 데에는 充分한 수면만큼 좋은 것이 없죠.
17. 세계에서 最高로 높은 山은 네팔의 에베레스트 山이다.
18. 水泳場에 뛰어들기 前에 반드시 準備運動을 해야 한다
19. 채소, 肉類, 生鮮이나 貝類를 날것으로 섭취하지 말자.
20. 學生運動의 第一 첨예했던 現場이 바로 서울大 學生會館 앞이었다.
21. 左右의 對立이 심화할수록 左右 合作을 위한 勞力도 다시 일어났다.
22. 敎育 개혁은 部分的인 변화에 머물 것이 아니라 全體的인 변화로 나아가야 한다.
23. 國民의 代表가 되겠다고 出馬를 한 사람이 當選이 되기 위해 自己 慾心만 부리는 사람도 있다.
24. 아이들의 그러한 行動은 어쩔 수 없는 大衆 文化 時代의 산物이다.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

회사(會社)를 쉬-	take a break from the office	패류(貝類)	shellfish
체육관(體育館)	gymnasium	날것으로 섭취(攝取)	eat sth raw
이동전화기(移動電話機)	mobile phone	(를) 하-	
~ 출신(出身)	a native of ~	첨예(尖銳)하-	be sharp, acute
올해	this year	현장(現場)	the actual scene (where the action takes place)
매운탕(湯)	maeunt'ang (spicy soup with seafood)	좌우(左右)의 대립(對立)	confrontation between left and right
-(으)나 탓에	due to the unfortunate fact of having... -ed	심화(深化)하-	deepen; grow more profound
다리(가) 쭈시-	one's leg smarts / throbs / has shooting pains	敎育개혁(敎育改革)	educational reform
장마철	the rainy season	부분적(部分的)인 변화(變化)	partial change
물난리(~亂離)	flood damage	-에 머무르-(머물다)	stop at
피해(被害)(를) 입-	suffer damage	전체적(全體的)인 변화(變化)	total/complete change
수영모(水泳帽)	swimming cap	-(으)로 나아가-	go for/towards
소용(所用)(이) 없-	be of no use	국민(國民)의 대표(代表)	people's representative/deputy
시설(施設)	facilities	당선(當選)(이) 되-	be/get elected
쌓이-	be/get piled up (hence: accumulate (intransitive))	욕심(慾心)(을) 부리-	be/act greedy
피로(疲勞)(를) 푸-르- (풀다)	relieve one's fatigue	어쩔 수 없-	can't do anything about it
충분(充分)하-	be sufficient	대중문화(大衆文化) 시대(時代)	the age of popular culture
수면(睡眠)	sleep	산물(產物)	product; a/the product of...
뛰어드-르- (뛰어들다)	leap/jump into		
채소(菜蔬); 육류(肉類)	vegetables; meats		

