

COURSE OUTLINE

Korean 101 Beginning Korean I

Catalog Statement

KOREA 101 presents the fundamentals of Korean grammar within a cultural context. Students are trained to pronounce Korean correctly, to acquire a small working vocabulary which they use in conversation and writing, and to read and write in the native Korean alphabet.

Total Lecture Units: 5.0

Total Laboratory Units: 0.0

Total Course Units: 5.0

Total Lecture Hours: 80.0

Total Laboratory Hours: 0.0

Total Laboratory Hours To Be Arranged: 0.0

Total Faculty Contact Hours: 80.0

Recommended preparation: Eligibility for ENGL 120 or ESL 151

Note: This course is not intended for students with oral proficiency or who have attended schools where Korean was the language of instruction.

Course Entry Expectations

Prior to enrolling in the course, the student should be able to:

- analyze short essays (at least five paragraphs in length) to identify thesis, topic development and concluding sentences, as well as traditional expressions used to increase coherence;
- evaluate compositions for unity, sufficiency of development, and coherence, as well as variety of sentence structure which:
 - a. addresses the topic and is directed by a thesis statement;
 - b. has an introduction, body, and conclusion and demonstrates a basic;
 - a. understanding of composition organization;
 - b. shows some awareness of critical thinking and linkage of evidence with
 - c. assertion;
 - d. develops ideas, moving from general to specific;
 - e. is easy to read and follow, though some errors in grammar, mechanics,
 - f. spelling, or diction may exist;

- organize and write a thesis-driven, organized essay which is at least three paragraphs in length (paragraphs should have a topic sentence and at least five additional sentences which further develop that topic sentence with explanations or examples. These sentences must be in logical order and be connected by transitional expressions, where appropriate. Paragraphs must be tied together by appropriate transitions or other devices which provide cohesion.)
- use in their essays a variety of sentence types with minimal errors in such basics of the sentence as subject-verb agreement, subordination, and complementation.

Course Exit Standards

Upon successful completion of the required coursework, the student will be able to:

- relate and discuss insights into Korean culture;
- compare and contrast the structure of the Korean language with his/her own;
- communicate orally and in writing using basic grammatical structures of Korean;
- read and understand basic Korean;
- read and write in basic Korean Alphabet.

Course Content

Total Faculty Contact Hours = 80.0

Introduction (5 hours)

Explanation of course and procedures
Alphabet, consonants, vowels and syllables
Basic useful expressions

Basic Sentence Structure (5 hours)

Subject and predicate
Citation form of verbs (*-da, oyo*)
Noun suffix (*I, ga*) and subject of sentence
Culture: Greetings with a bow

Omission of Subjects (6 hours)

Topic of sentences (*un, nun*)
Demonstrative nouns (*I, ku, cho*)
Verb (*anida*) “to not be”
Words for “yes” (*ne*) and “no” (*aniyo*)
Culture: Blind date

Verbs of Existence (6 hours)

Itta, opta
Nouns of places
Locative suffix (*e*)
Position of locative expressions
Deletion of locative expressions
Culture: Korean national symbols (e.g. Korean national flag, Korean national flower and Korean national anthem)

Nouns (6 hours)

- Emphasis marker *to*
- Modifying nouns
- Nouns denoting spatial relations
- Plurals

Verb Conjugation (6 hours)

- Suffixes “to” (*ro*), “in” (*e*)
- Noun connector “or” (*na*)
- “When” (*onje*) and “what kind of” (*musun*) nouns
- Culture: The traditional Korean houses

Object Suffixes (6 hours)

- UL, rul
- Topic of sentence as implying objects
- Suffix of instrument or means (*ro*, *uro*)
- Adverbs
- Pronouns
- Verb tense and imperatives
- Chinese numbers
- Culture: The academic calendar in Korea

Conjugation of Nouns (5 hours)

- Hago
- Locative noun suffix (*eso*)
- Implication of contrast
- Connective words, “if” (*myon*) clauses
- Adjective verbs “to be so” (*kurotha*)
- Adverb “in what way” (*ottokhe*)
- Native Korean numbers
- Culture: Sea weed soup for birthday

Time (5 hours)

- Imperfect tense (*ket*)
- Specifying location of activity (*eso*)
- Honorific verb stems (*si*, *usi*)
- Greeting, conventional titles of respect

Plain Form of Verbs (5 hours)

- Plain form of verbs
- Conjunctive clauses (*ko*, *oso*)
- Relative clauses
- Culture: Korean collectivism: (*my country/ our country*)

Compound Verbs (5 hours)

- Stative verb pattern “to be in such and such a state” and progressive verb pattern
- Negative verb stem
- Negative imperative forms
- Conjunctive clauses (*una*, *na*, *o*)

Formal Address (5 hours)

Sumnida, sumnikka
Imperatives in the honorific style (usipsio)
Propositives in honorific and ordinary styles
(usipsida, upsida)
Nominalizing suffix (ki)
Numeral classifiers
Culture: The subway system in Seoul, Korea

Verbs and Pronouns (5 hours)

Using the verbs “dressing” and “accompanying”
Na, cho, uri
Sentence-concluding ending (*chiyo*)
Quotation (*ko hamnida*)
Culture: National holidays in Korea

Adnominalized Sentences (5 hours)

The interposed “s”
Adverbs
Noun suffixes (*uro, ro*)
Dependent nouns (*taero*)
Conjunctive clauses (*chiman*)
Culture: The traditional Korean house

Review (5 hours)

Relation between Korean society and language
Preparation for final examination

Methods of Instruction

The following methods of instruction may be used in the course:

- class lecture and discussion;
- group learning;
- subtitled Korean films and/or popular songs;
- educational technologies (e.g. Internet, grammar tutorials, online components associated with the textbook).

Out of Class Assignments

The following out of class assignments may be used in the course:

- homework assignments;
- written compositions (e.g. write using Korean Alphabet about your next summer vacation plans and incorporate a variety of patterns, such as present tense, past tense, and future tense);
- group projects (e.g. write a skit about Korean history and culture using vocabulary from the text and present it to the class).

Methods of Evaluation

The following methods of evaluation may be used in the course:

- weekly or bi-weekly quizzes;
- class attendance and participation;
- midterm exam;
- final exam;
- group presentation.

Textbook(s)

Cho, Young-Mee, et al. *Integrated Korean: Beginning*. 2nd ed. Honolulu: U of Hawaii P, 2010. Print.

12th Grade Textbook Reading Level ISBN: 978-0-8248-3440-1

Park, Mee-Jeong, et al. *Integrated Korean Workbook: Beginning 1*. 2nd ed. Honolulu: U of Hawaii P, 2010. Print.

12th Grade Textbook Reading Level ISBN: 978-0-8248-3450-0

- This is the latest edition of the preferred textbook which is also used at UCLA.

Student Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion of the required coursework, the student will be able to:

- pronounce the Korean language correctly at an introductory level;
- comprehend oral and written Korean at a beginning level;
- use grammatically correct Korean to communicate orally and write about simple topics;
- compare and contrast the Korean language and culture with his/her own.