

In the previous lesson, we learnt about the equivalent of the verb "to be". Today, we are going to practise it learning nationalities in the meantime.

### 1) <u>Sentence pattern</u>

Look at the following dialogue between Jisoo and Tatiana, and observe the sentence pattern:

-안녕하세요? 이름이 뭐예요? 저는 지수예요. 만나서 반가워요.	VOCAB:	
	이름: name	
-안녕하세요? 만나서 반가워요. 저는 타티아나예요.	씨: Mr/Mrs/Ms	
	나라: country	
-타티아나씨, 아느 나라 사람이에요?	사람: person	
	한국: Sth Korea	
-저는 러시아 사람이에요. 지수씨는 한국 사람이에요?	언론인: journalist	
	화가: painter	
-네, 맞아요.		
	VERBS:	
-무슨 일 해요?	만나다: to meet	
	일하다: to work	
-저는 언론인이에요. 타티아나씨는?	맞다: to be right/correc	:t
	멋있다: to be great	
-저는 화가예요.	보다: to see	
		ī
-멋있어요!	GRAMMAR:	L
지판 수도 전 나는 다 수 에 도 내 수	아느 + noun: which?	L
-진짜요? 감사합니다. 다음에 또 봐요.	무슨: what kind?	
	진짜: really	
-네, 다음에 또 봐요.	다음: next	
	또: again	

Before we get to the meaning of the dialogue, we need to focus on the sentence pattern. Korean and English are structured very differently. In Korean, the verb comes last, and the order of a sentence usually follows this pattern: SUBJECT + OBJECT + VERB while in English it is SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT → 저는 초콜릿을 좋아해요.

## I love chocolate.

We also discovered in the previous lesson that Korean uses markers to indicate the role of a word in a sentence; and even though, a sentence always ends with the verb, markers make the order of the rest of the words more flexible as wherever you place them, we know what they represent, so there is no confusion regarding the meaning of the sentence  $\rightarrow$  다음에 또 봐요 (= see you next time): 에 is a

location/time particle; we could also technically write 또 다음에 봐요 as the meaning of each word is not altered despite the change in the order, but, in our case, option #2 feels very unnatural.

One last point, questions and answers follow the same order in the casual polite form. The only way you can recognize whether it is a statement or a question is by listening to the intonation of the voice. When asking a question, Koreans raise their voice towards the end like in French. Whereas, when they make a declarative sentence, the voice slightly drops towards the end  $\rightarrow$ 

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question:지수씨는 한국 사람이에요? (Jisoo, are you Korean? / Is she Korean?)statement:지수씨는 한국 사람이에요. (Jisoo is Korean.)
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# 2) <u>국적</u> (Nationalities)

Learning how to talk about nationalities and languages is very simple in Korean as most of the countries' names derive from English (but with a Korean pronunciation); so, once you know the name of a country, you just add the word 사람\* (=person) after and you know the nationality. As for languages, it follows the same logic; once you know the name of a country, you just need to add 어\*\* after. See the example from our dialogue below:

-타티아나씨, 아느 나라 사람이에요? (= which country are you from? /What is your nationality?)

-저는 <mark>러시아</mark> 사람이에요. 지수씨는 <mark>한국</mark> 사람이에요? (I am Russian. Jisoo, are you Korean?)

ex: <b>→</b>	나라 <u>Country</u>	국적 <u>Nationality</u>	언어 <u>Language:</u>
	한국 (Sth Korea)	한국 사람 (Sth Korean)	한국어 (Korean)
	러시아 (Russia)	러시아 사람 (Russian)	러시아어 (Russian)
	영국(GB)	영국사람 (British)	영어 (English)
	프랑스 (France)	프랑스 사람 (French)	프랑스어 (French)
	스페인 (Spain)	스페인 사람 (Spanish)	스페인어 (Spanish)
	미국 (The US)	미국 사람 (American)	영어 (English)
	일본 (Japan)	일본 사람 (Japanese)	일본어 (Japanese)
	대만 (Taiwan)	대만 사람 (Taiwanese)	중국어 (Chinese)
	인도 (India)	인도 사람 (Indian)	인도어 (Hindi)

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and language:

\* When going to Korea, you will also probably hear 인 instead of 사람 to indicate the nationality of someone. They have the same meaning; the former is the formal version while the latter is more colloquial → 한국 사람 = 한국인 \*\* Same goes for the word "language", people often use 어 but you may also replace it by 말 which is more informal → 한국어 = 한국말

# **▲** <u>연습</u> (Exercise): Read the following countries and guess how to say the nationality

나라	국적	언어
-이탈리아	→	→
-뉴질래드	→	→
-브라질	→	→
-중국	→	→
-터키	→	→

# Translation of the dialogue:

-Hello, what's your name? I am Jisoo. Nice to meet you.

-Hello, nice to meet you. I am Tatiana

-Tatiana, which country are you from?

- I am Russian. Jisoo, are you Korean?

-Yes, that's correct.

-What is your job?

- I am a journalist, and you?

-I'm a painter.

-That's so cool!

-Really? Thank you. See you next time.

-Yes, see you next time.