Learn to Read Korean: An Introduction to Hangul 한글

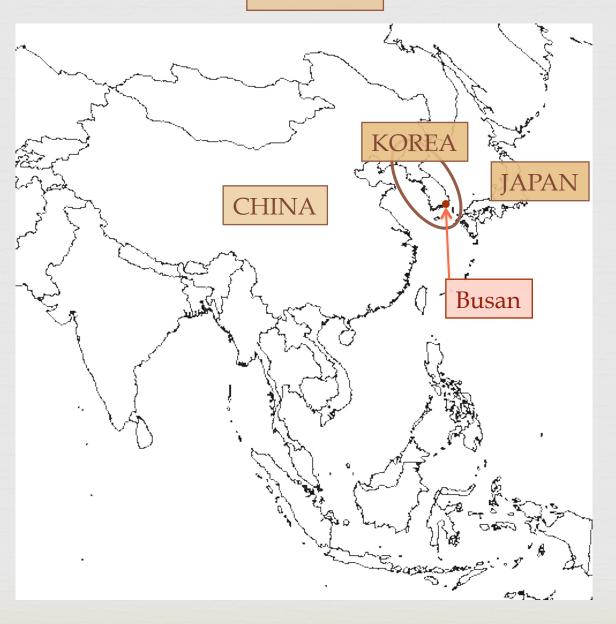
03

Zev Handel, University of Washington

IPAC '16 May 12, 2016 — Busan, Korea

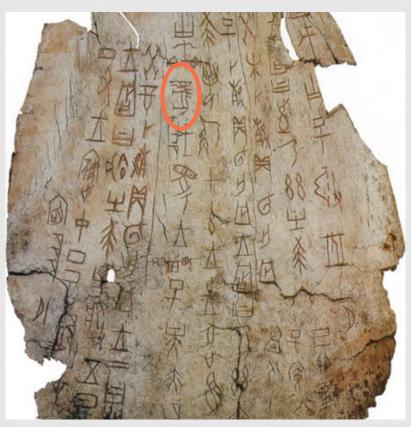


ASIA



Chinese oracle bones





- ≈ 3250 yrs before present
- divination records of Shang dynasty kings
- cattle scapulae and turtle plastrons
- partially deciphered
- one of four *ex nihilo* inventions of writing by our species; the only one still in use

må 'horse'

CB

Oracle Bone Graph



må 'horse'

03

Oracle Bone Graph



Modern Graph





Gwanggaeto Stele (414)

Early Writing in Korea

03

Classical Chinese

Vernacular Korean



Sejong the Great (1397-1450)

03



Sejong the Great







₩10,000 bill

The Korean Alphabet

03

Correct Sounds for Enlightening the People

S Invented 1443

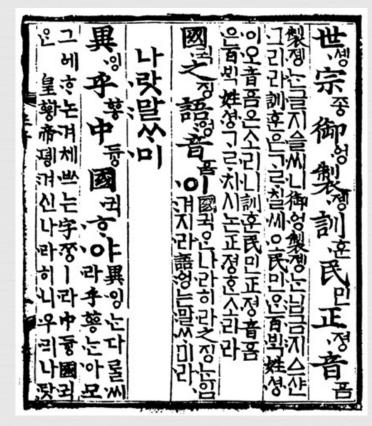
CS Promulgated 1446



The Korean Alphabet



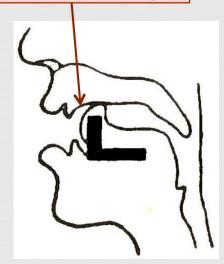
- Designed on scientific principles
 - cs phonetics
 - cs phonology
 - cs (cosmology)
- "The wise can learn it in a morning, the stupid in a week."



The Korean Alphabet

Alveolar Sounds

Alveolar Ridge



n, d, t, l same place of articulation

CF

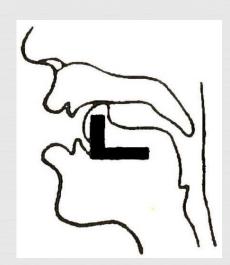
L:n

=:d

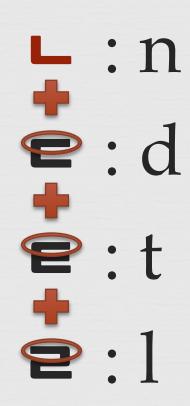
E:t

2 : l

Letter Shape Principles



letter shapes derived from single base form



Letter Shape Principles

Sound Sound g kLetter Letter

Syllable Block Principles



Two Syllables



Syllable Block Principles



Busan: "Cauldron Hill"

Use of Hangul



- Following its invention, Hangul was not widely used until the early 20th century
- Classical Chinese, written in Chinese characters, remained the standard written language from the 15th through 19th centuries
- Written Korean supplanted Classical Chinese only in the 20th century
- Written Korean used a mixed-script system of Chinese characters and Hangul until quite recently

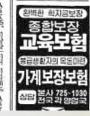
항공기 90%이상 최신예 3世代型 배치

인버 거 報告書 会 長 方一祭 発行-印刷人 方又祭 経 輯 人 鄉 建 油 論股主幹 中東湖 總報局長 祖樂別

한 그년 오만5정소의 세계되 고 사실 한국한 10억년 8한만로 미 드 고 사실 한국한 10억년 8한만로 미 드 5 장수학한지, 제로를 500XX의 10억년 10억년 지원은 500XX의 10억년 10억년 지원은 300XX의

體育회담 再開 岛口

보 공기발사용 ASXII, 지상발 이 사용 SSCX4를 배가지장 기기의 로루츠 현미사장은 보유 바라지 않다고 밝혔다.



1920年 3月 5日 加州

서島特別市太平៨1億61 (即使番号1002

購 禁 料 月盃 2700g

編 報 周 第7326~7327 広 舎 局 第7301~7302

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91 TU 86 199816 本紙色 新明绘思频可见 2.实践思调音 维守护中

氏正、公薦汀を「党性」子と じる 全대통령에 아르헨大使 雜任 인사

高生

校服み登화

再考論

댇

소대통령은 10일오후 청와대에서 앞프레도 본스 배니떼스 駐韓 아르헨티나대사의 雜任예방을받았다.

미사일 潛艦 7척으로 보강 ক্ষ্মিত ক্ষমিত ক্যমিত ক্ষমিত

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議員결舎

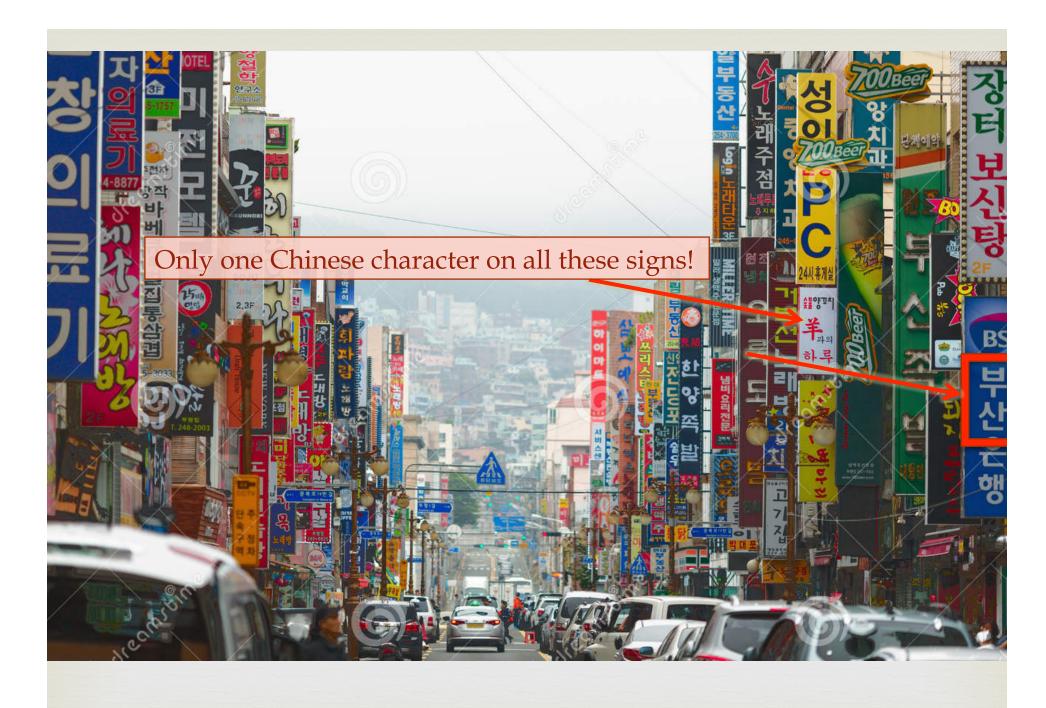




The Chosun Ilbo April 11, 1984

Chinese characters and

Hangul syllable blocks combine to write Korean words



Korean syllables

CB

| | I | V | F |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | Initial Consonant | Medial V owel | Final Consonant |
| o 'five' | | 0 | |
| bu of Busan | b | и | |
| ul of Seoul | | и | 1 |
| san of Busan | S | a | n |

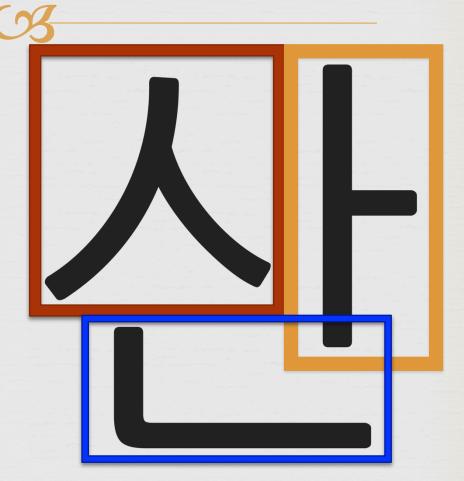
Korean written syllables

A written syllable block is structured this way:

Solution Initial at the top or top left: **s**

Vowel below or right of initial: *a*

G Final at bottom: *n*



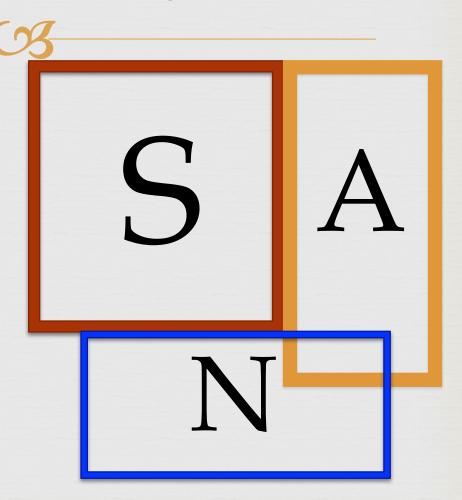
Korean written syllables

A written syllable block is structured this way:

Initial at the top or top left

Vowel below or right of initial

S Final at bottom



Vertical Vowel

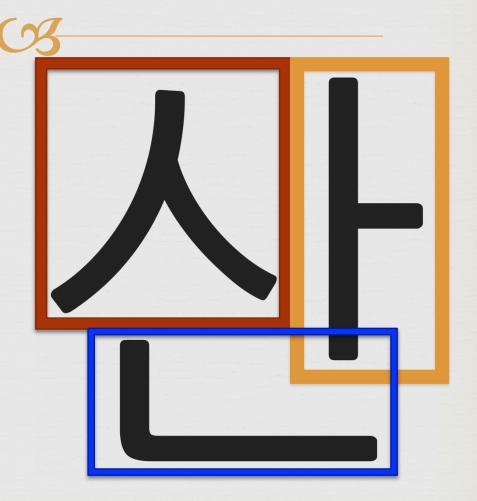
To read a written syllable block, use the handout to find

S Initial in Table 2a

Solution Vowel in Table 2b

S Final in Table 2c

Then combine the results: *san*



Horizontal Vowel

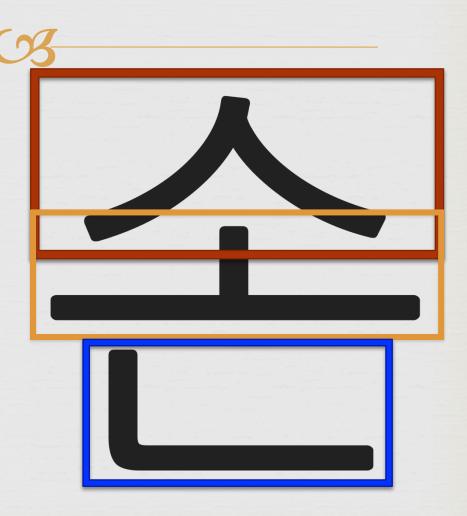
To read a written syllable block, use the handout to find

S Initial in Table 2a

Solution Vowel in Table 2b

S Final in Table 2c

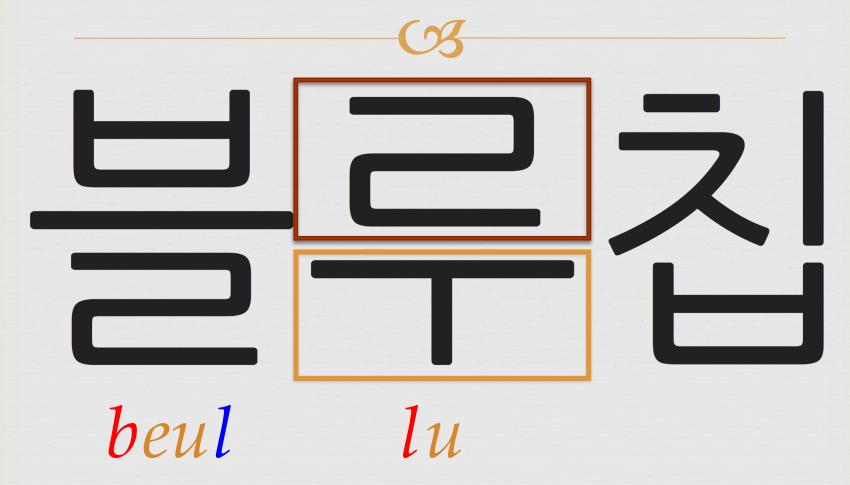
Then combine the results: *son*



Practice: Identify word



Practice: Identify word



Practice: Identify word



What does it mean?

Answer

beul chip lu 'Blue-chip (stock)'

Initials vs. Finals



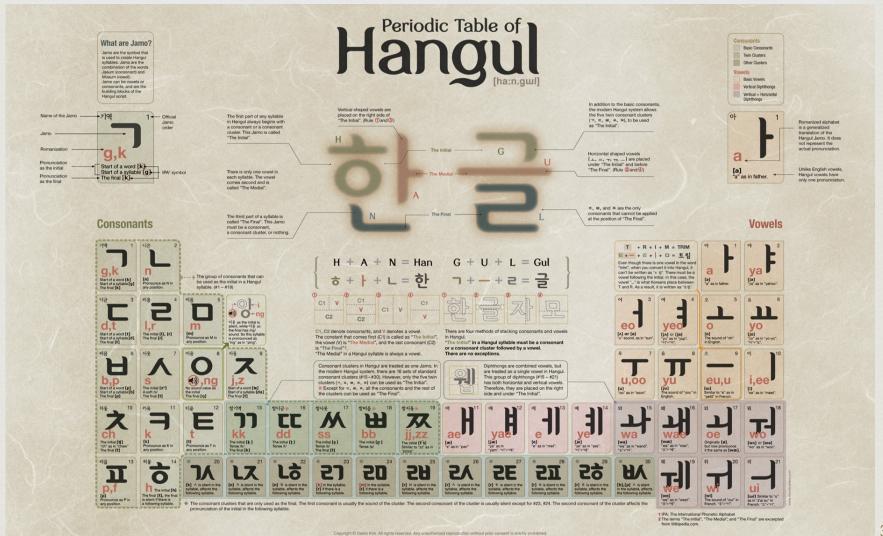
Handout section 4

OF

Remember!

- When ∘ appears in initial position, it represents no sound and is not transcribed, e.g. ଥ in.
- cs eo is like English hum, bud
- 😘 ae is like English head, bell
- 😋 eu is like English good, put

Thank You!



Handout section 4

CB

Remember!

- when appears in initial position, it represents no sound and is not transcribed, e.g. ② in.
- cs eo is like English hum, bud
- 😘 ae is like English head, bell
- 😋 eu is like English good, put

End



- **™** Supplementary material follows
- This slide intentionally left blank

Tense consonants and double letters

| plain | tense | aspirated |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 불 bul 'fire' | 뿔 ppul 'horn' | 풀 pul 'grass' |
| 달 dal 'moon' | 딸 ttal 'daughter' | 탈 tal 'mask' |
| 김 jim 'luggage' | 찜 jjim 'steamed' | 침 <i>chim</i> 'saliva' |
| 살 sal 'flesh' | 쌀 ssal 'rice' | |

Same letter, different sounds

- Why does \blacksquare write b at the beginning of a word and p at the end?
- Why does \neg write g at the beginning of a word and k at the end?
- This kind of systematic variation in pronunciation of sounds depending on word position is common in languages
- Consider Standard German *guten tag* 'good day'. The first <g> writes a *g* sound, the second a *k* sound.

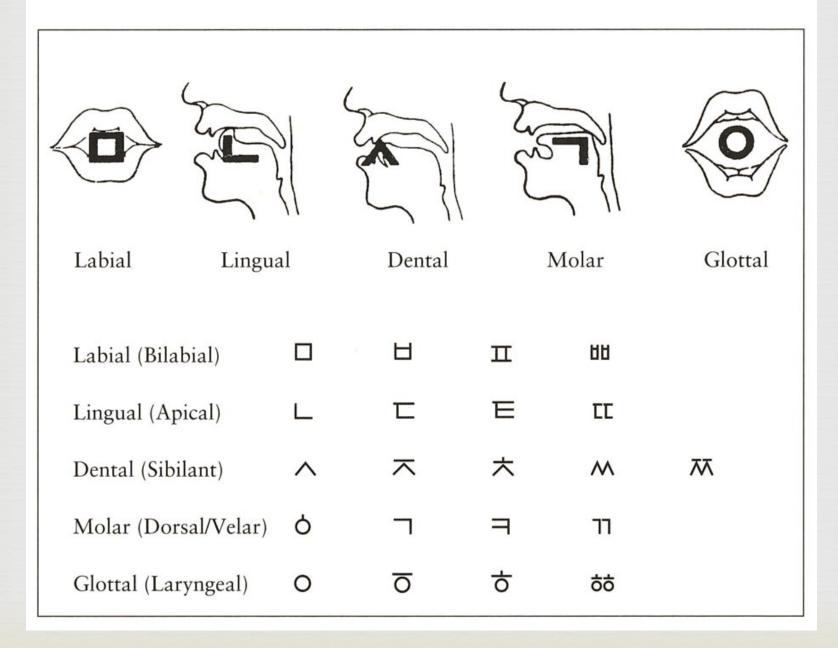
Cosmological influences

03

```
• round Heaven (now obsolete)
```

- **cs** flat Earth
- upright Man
- These three shapes combine to form basic vowel letters like $\perp o$ and $\neg u$. (See statue of Sejong)

THE LETTERFORMS OF HAN'GUL CONSONANTS



Exercise 1

03

| a. 부산 | |
|-------|--|
| b. 서울 | |
| c. 인천 | |
| d. 포항 | |
| e. 세종 | |
| f. 평양 | |
| g. 현대 | |

Exercise 1: Answers

CB

| a. 부산 | Busan |
|-------|------------|
| b. 서울 | Seoul |
| c. 인천 | Incheon |
| d. 포항 | Pohang |
| e. 세종 | Sejong |
| f. 평양 | Pyeongyang |
| g. 현대 | Hyeondae |

Exercise 2

03

| a. 이온 | |
|--------|--|
| b. 웜홀 | |
| c. 게놈 | |
| d. 인터넷 | |
| e. 블랙홀 | |
| f. 컴퓨터 | |
| g. 칩 | |
| h. 에너지 | |
| i. 빔라인 | |

Exercise 2: Answers

CB

| a. 이온 | ion (5) |
|--------|-----------------|
| b. 웜홀 | womhol (1) |
| c. 게놈 | genom (7) |
| d. 인터넷 | inteonet (3) |
| e. 블랙홀 | beullaekhol (2) |
| f. 컴퓨터 | keompyuteo (4) |
| g. 칩 | chip (9) |
| h. 에너지 | eneoji (8) |
| i. 빔라인 | bimlain (6) |