



**SLC (University of Delhi)
Centre for Skill Development
ADD ON COURSES**



CERTIFICATE COURSE IN KOREAN LANGUAGE

It was started by CSD in year 2018-19. The Korean language course offered by our college enhances career opportunities in various fields such as international business, diplomacy, and tourism, given Korea's significant global economic presence. It facilitates cultural exchange and understanding, enriching personal and professional interactions. Proficiency in Korean provides access to a vast array of literature, media, and academic resources, broadening intellectual horizons. Additionally, it aids in building stronger connections within Korean communities worldwide.

Eligibility Criteria:

1. Certificate Course in Korean Language:

- a) Minimum eligibility is 10+2 with 45% aggregate.
- b) Employees of the University of Delhi and other recognized Universities are also eligible.
- c) Duration - 150 hours (2 hrs. class to be held thrice a week for each language)

2. All courses in Korean are affiliated to the Department of East Asian Studies, University of Delhi.

3. **Minimum number of students** (Korean course): 20

Maximum number of students in each batch of Korean course: 50

Important Dates:

Registration begins in last week of May every year.

Commencement of course: First week of August.

Registration details:

Documents required at the time of registration:

1. Copy of class 12th mark sheet.
2. Screenshot of payment of registration fee of INR 100/-.



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Link to register <http://bit.ly/Add-oucourses23>

Fee Structure:

INR 15000/- (including GST) for one year.

Guidelines:

1. Admission is on a First come First Serve Basis for the students meeting the eligibility criteria.
2. Online Registration Forms and details are available on the college website.
3. One-time registration fee of Rs.100/- is payable for Registration (non-refundable).
4. Students may enroll in two short-term courses at the same time, as well as any one Certificate/Diploma/Advanced Diploma course in addition to one short-term course.
5. Students who are willing to do more than one course must fill out a separate form for each course opted (**registration fee needs to be paid only once**).
6. For any query Email us at csd@shyamlal.du.ac.in
7. Classes for the courses will be conducted in physical mode at Shyam Lal College, from 2 pm onwards.
8. An amount of Rs. 1000/- will be deducted if admission is cancelled. No refund will be allowed after 31st July 2024.



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Syllabus:

Course Outline

Grammar

This Korean language course primarily covers all the parts of speech such as nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs. Students shall learn to integrate various parts of speech into coherent sentences by using particles such as topic marker, subject marker and object marker. These particles attach to the end of a word to define the grammatical function of that word in the sentence. Using the correct particles is very significant since the meaning of a sentence can completely alter just by changing the particles. The basic structure of Korean sentence is 'Subject+ Object+ Verb'. There are four different types of sentences in Korean such declarative, interrogative, imperative and suggestive forms.

Verbs in Korean end with infinitive marker '-다'/'da'. The ending of a Korean sentence does not get changed and adjusted in accordance with nouns, gender, number or case. Often we use the metaphor "beads on a string" to describe agglutinative languages such Korean language that has words consisting of more than one, and possibly many, morphemes. Korean has been heavily influenced by Chinese. A large proportion of Korean words were either coined in Korean using Chinese characters or borrowed directly. Korean numerals consist of Sino-Korean and Pure Korean counting. Korean measure words are used to specify a certain quantity of a given noun. Several learners find measure words to be one of the most difficult concepts while acquiring Korean language.

The honorific system in Korean does not only appear in writing but also appears in daily communication for addressing social ranks or seniority. Korean, however, not only has different terms of address to honour the listener, but also multi-tiered speech levels, which include expressions of lowering of self (e.g., calling oneself as "jeo(저)" instead of "na(나)"), honouring of the subject, object, and complement of the sentence, as well as honouring of the listener.

Unlike action verbs or a quality verbs (i.e. adjectives), which can stand independently at the end of the sentence, the copula -이다 'ida' attaches to a noun and functions like a verb. It is used to indicate the identity of a subject and a predicate, or to designate an object or thing. '입니다' /imnida' is the formal simple present conjugation whereas '이에요'/'ieyo' is the informal or colloquial form '입니다'/imnida. '입니까' is the formal interrogative conjugation whereas -이에요? is the informal interrogative conjugation of 이다.

The verb '있습니다'/'isseumnida' has the basic meaning of 'to exist' which signifies the meaning of 'to be', to have, to stay in English. '있습니까?/ isseumnikka' is the interrogative form of '있습니다'.



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The intonation rises at the end of –**ㅂ니다**?/ **습니까**? If the question is a yes or no question (i.e. if there is no question word in the sentence). In sentences which contain a question word (who, what, when, why and how), the intonation does not rise with this ending: instead it either remains level or even falls a bit at the end.

‘-**ㅂ니다** /eumnida’ is a verb ending, used for formal declarative sentence in present tense.

When verb stem ends in a vowel, you must use ‘-**ㅂ니다** / ‘seumnida’ whereas if the verb stem ends in a consonant, you use –**습니다**.

Tense in Korean can be divided into past, present and future depending upon the time of the speaker’s utterance and the time occurrence of event, action or state in question. Korean employs the following method to indicate tenses: - 1.) Tense marking via final verb endings, 2) Tense markings via adnominal endings, 3) Tense can also be indicated or made clearer by the use of certain time adverbs in a sentence.

With the help of ample patterns related to Korean conjunctions, one can form complicated and refined sentences by avoiding multiple short sentences. Korean has three forms that express negation: short-form negation, long-form negation and inherently lexical verbs.

Topics

Text Book Name- Bharti Korean Basic by Prof Kim Do-young + other study material including basic books from King Sejong Institute

Text book (Bharti Korean Basic by Prof Kim Do-young) consists of thirty chapters. Each lesson includes the main text, pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary along with written expressions and exercise sections. The focus of the main text is on building basic conversational skills based on elementary structure and vocabulary items. In the pronunciation section, focus is laid upon words with difficult pronunciation for non-native speakers of Korean in India. In particular, we emphasize words which are pronounced very differently from their spelling.

A brief introduction of Korean writing system – Hangeul

Writing simple vowels (Monothongs) and complex vowels (Diphthongs) in Hangeul

Writing Simple and Doubled Consonants in Hangeul

Writing Syllable-Final Consonants

Day to day Casual Greetings

Chapter 1:- ‘**입니다**’ /imnida’ (Formal Declarative Expressions)

I am a student



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Chapter 2: -'이에요'/'ieyo' (Informal Declarative Expressions)

This is a tree.

Chapter 3:- '입니까?'/ 'innikka?' (Formal Interrogative Expressions)

Is this Delhi University?

Chapter 4: -'이에요'/'ieyo?' (Informal Interrogative Expressions)

What day is it today?

Chapter 5: -'있습니다/isseumnida' (Formal Declarative Expressions)

Library

Chapter 6 : -'있습니까? Isseumnikka' (Informal Declarative Expressions)

In the classroom

Chapter 7: '없습니다' /'eopseumnida' (Negation of isseumnida')

Gita's Hometown

Chapter 8: 이십니다/ ishimnida (honorific form of 입니다/ 'imnida')

Anjali's Family

Chapter 9: '입니다/-umnida' (Formal Declarative sentence in present tense)

My Daily Life

Chapter 10: '-습니다- seumnida' (Formal Declarative sentence in present tense)

Bharti University

Chapter 11: (으)십니다 /- (eu)shimnida (Honorific suffix)

My Family

Chapter 12: (아,어,여)요 (a / eo / yeo)yo (Informal form of verb ending)

Weekend

Chapter 13: (으)세요 /-euseyo (Informal honorific suffix)



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Purchasing a gift

Chapter 14: ㅂ/습니다-umnida' / seumnida (verb ending for adjectives)

Four seasons of Korea

Chapter 15: * -이었습니다/ icossumnida' (past tense of 입니다/ imnida)

Names of Cities

Chapter 16: -(았/었/였)다 att/eott/yeott (Past Tense Aspect)

Football Match

Chapter 17: 겠 /geott (Suffix for future tense)

Dining with Friends

Chapter 18: '안 / an' (Adverb of Negation)

Marriage Ceremony

Chapter 19: '-지 않다; 지 못하다 / ji antha; ji meothhada' (Long form of Negation)

Preparation for Exams

Chapter 20: '-지 마세요 / ji maseyo' (Negative imperative sentence ending of honorific form)

Visit to Hospital

Chapter 21: '-(으)십시오 / (eu)pshida' (hortative construction of honorific form)

Market

Chapter 22: '-(으)ㄹ 수 있다/ (eu) lsu itta' (Expression for Ability or Possibility)

Chejudo

Chapter 23: '-고 싶습니다/ 고 싶어합니다 ; -go shipseumnida/ -go shipeohamnida'

(Formal form of expression for wish or desire)

Picnic



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Chapter 24: '(으)ㄹ까요? (Eu) lkkayo?' (Formal interrogative ending for suggestion or suggestion or intention)

Bank

Chapter 25: '-지요 – jiyo' (Colloquial ending for consent or affirmation of listener)

Telephonic Conversation

Chapter 26: '-아/어/여 주다 (드리다); a/ eo/yeo chuda (durida)' (Auxiliary verb for favour or service)

Train Reservation

Chapter 27:- '군요/ 는군요 gunyo/ neungunyo' (Exclamations)

Inside the Aeroplane

Chapter 28: '(으)ㄹ 것 같아요; (eu) l geot kathayo' (Expression for probable events in the future)

Arrival at Airport

Chapter 29: '-기; gi' (Gerund)

Korean History and Politics

Chapter 30: '-려고 하다; ryeogo hada' (Expression for subject's intention)

Korean Economy

Learning Outcome: To prepare students to learn Korean language proficiently for practical communication, translation and interpretation purposes.

Course Outcome: It will enable students to comprehend Korean language skills such as reading, writing, listening and speaking.

It provides significant insights into the historical background of Korea's literature, linguistic and cultural aspects.

Korean language learners are prepared to enter into booming Korean companies which act as a window to new professional collaborations and opportunities in this globalized society.



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Note: Commencement of a course is subject to admission of minimum number of students.

Note: After registration, candidates shortlisted for admission will be notified of further admission details on their registered email addresses through the official CSD email address: csd@shyamlal.du.ac.in within 15 days of submitting online registration form.