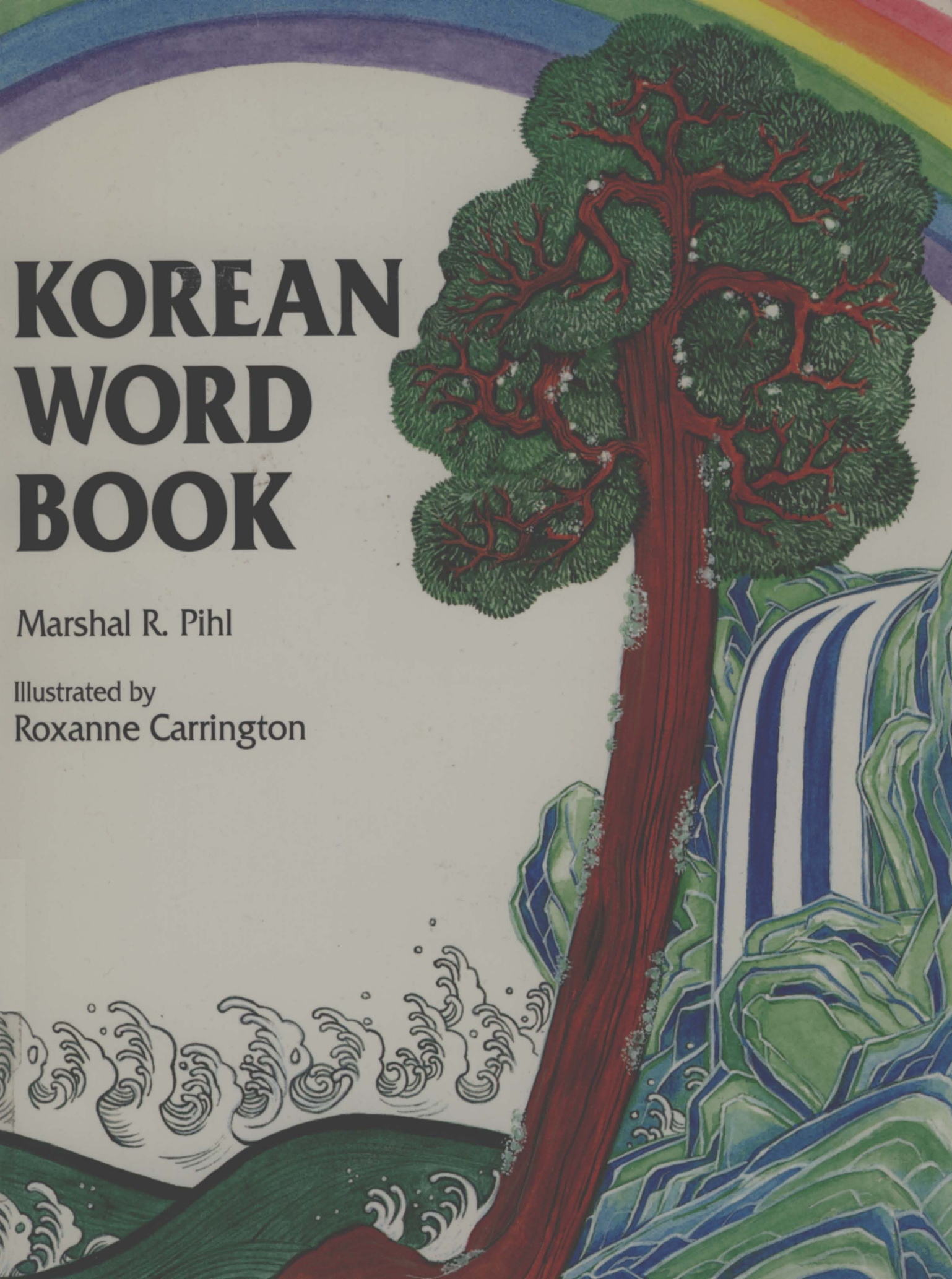


KOREAN WORD BOOK

Marshal R. Pihl

Illustrated by
Roxanne Carrington



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Introduction

There are 70 million Koreans on Earth. While 65 million live on the Korean peninsula, another five million live in 106 other countries, with 1.1 million in the United States. Koreans in the United States constituted only one per cent of all Asians in the population of the early 1950s but, due to constant immigration and natural increase, they have become the fastest growing group among Asian Americans. They now already outnumber Japanese and are predicted to be second only to Filipinos by the year 2030.

This amazing growth is traced back to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which eliminated discrimination based on ethnicity and country of origin, and the Immigration Law of 1968, which eliminated discriminatory quotas that had been imposed on Asians. With these and other changes in American public policy, we have begun to move away from the "melting-pot" concept and toward a multicultural society in which Anglo-Saxon dominance must yield to a situation in which many different ethnicities are accepted and respected.

Koreans have been rapidly building a social, political, and economic power in America. Many Koreans are highly successful professionally and financially and there are many Korean professors, medical doctors, lawyers, engineers, certified public accountants, musicians, artists, politicians, and businessmen in America.

And now, with the social and industrial miracle of South Korea leading to its emergence as a significant world power and with the huge political and economic portents of imminent unification, we find that Koreans in the United States are taking deeper pride in their ethnicity and also that many non-Koreans are showing increasing interest in Korean culture, business, and products. It is therefore no accident that Korean Studies are rapidly expanding at colleges and universities throughout the country. Whereas only eleven universities offered a Korean program in 1971, the number has trebled in the past two decades. At present, some thirteen hundred students in thirty universities are enrolled in Korean programs.

The Korean language belongs to a group of languages, called "Altaic," that covers a wide band reaching from Turkey on the west to Japan on the east. Altaic languages share two major characteristics that make them different from English: the order of their words and the method they use to build up words. While English sentences have the order subject-verb-object ("man bites dog"), Altaic languages put the verb at the end of the sentence ("man dog bites"). Furthermore, Altaic languages can add many endings to a word to mark its style or grammatical role in the sentence. One such ending is *-yo*, which is used in this book; it is added to change a word from intimate to polite style.

The 231 entries in this *Korean Word Book* represent the most commonly used words in the Korean language and their selection was based upon word frequency studies published by the Korean Ministry of Education, earlier word books published by Bess Press, and common sense. There are some high-frequency words that were not included in this book because their abstract nature did not lend itself easily to the artful but realistic illustrations created by Roxanne Carrington.

—Marshall R. Pihl

The editor of the *Korean Word Book*, Marshall R. Pihl, is a graduate of Seoul National University (M.A.) and Harvard University (A.B., Ph.D.). He has taught Korean language and literature at Harvard and Columbia and is now Associate Professor of Korean Literature at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa. His many publications include *Listening to Korea* (Praeger, 1973), *The Good People* (Heinemann, 1985), and *The Korean Singer of Tales* (Harvard, 1994). Dr. Pihl, who is president of the International Korean Literature Association, is currently preparing a comprehensive history of Korean literature for college students.

Roxanne Carrington, an illustrator living in Washington state, has lived in Korea and is a longtime student of Korean language and culture. She and her husband are adoptive parents of two Korean children, whom they encourage to maintain close ties with their heritage.

Pronunciation

There are about 30 sounds in the Korean language. Many of them are the same as in English; some are a little different; and a few must be newly learned. The major difference that distinguishes Korean and English pronunciation lies in the contrasts between groups of sounds. Whereas English has a two-way contrast between "voiceless sounds" (*p, t, k, ch, f, s*, etc.) and "voiced sounds" (*b, d, g, j, v, z*, etc.), Korean has a three-way contrast between "plain sounds" (*p, t, k, ch*, etc.), "reinforced sounds" (*pp, tt, kk, tch*, etc.), and "aspirated sounds" (*p', t', k', ch'*, etc.). Thus, whereas English will distinguish between *pull* and *bull*, Korean distinguishes between *pul* "fire," *ppul* "horn," and *p'ul* "grass."

The plain sounds are rather like their English counterparts; the aspirated sounds require an extra puff of air (the apostrophe, as in *p'ul* "grass," helps you remember); and the reinforced sounds, written with double letters, require a tightening of the throat muscles (a glottal stop) when pronounced. To get an idea of aspiration, hold a small sheet of paper close in front of your lips and loudly say "pop" and "spin"; a puff of air will push the sheet when you say "pop" but it will stay still when you say "spin." That is because the *p* in "pop" is more heavily aspirated. Sometimes even English speakers use reinforcement to distinguish between words: *hot tea* and *haughty* would sound the same if it weren't for the reinforced *tt* in *hot tea*. In addition to these characteristics, we should note a small change that occurs to the plain sounds when they get caught between vowels (or vowel-like sounds): *p, t, k, ch* become temporarily voiced and pronounced as *b, d, g, j*. Therefore, you will find that we frequently use the letters *b, d, g, j* in the words we present in this book (as in *agi* "baby").

There are three Korean vowels for which the English alphabet lacks letters. In these cases we use letters from the International Phonetic Alphabet: *ə* as the *u* in "but," *æ* as the *a* in "bat," and *u* as the *oo* in "look."

The Korean Alphabet

The Koreans use an alphabet which was created by a board of scholars in 1443. This remarkable script, called *hangul*, is the first alphabet in the world which was created on the basis of a scientific, phonemic analysis of a language. Furthermore, the consonant letters were given shapes based upon the appearance of the organs of articulation. For example, the letters ㄱ (*k*) and ㄴ (*n*) are stylized cross-section outlines of the tongue as it is positioned to make the two sounds. There are five basic consonant letters from which all others are derived. The shapes of the vowel letters were originally based on three basic marks (ㅣ, ㅡ, ㅜ), chosen to represent humankind, earth, and heaven respectively. Korean letters are grouped into syllabic clusters in which they are in a manner similar to a tic-tac-toe symbol. Thus, the word *hangul*, for example, is written in the following fashion: 한글, where 하 (*ha*) is written above ㄴ (*n*) and ㄱ (*gu*) is written above ㅁ (*m*). Had this been strung out in English style, the result would have looked like 하 ㄴ ㄱ ㅁ ㅅ . When there is no initial consonant, it is replaced by the letter ㅇ as in 아기 (*agi*) "baby."

Consonant Letters							Vowel Letters							
ㄱ	ㄴ	ㄷ	ㄹ	ㅁ	ㅂ	ㅅ	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ	ㅜ	ㅠ
k, g	n	t, d	r, l	m	p, b	s	a	ya	ə	yə	o	yo	u	yu
ㅇ	ㅈ	ㅊ	ㅋ	ㅌ	ㅍ	ㅎ	ㅡ	ㅣ	ㅗ	ㅛ	ㅜ	ㅠ	ㅝ	ㅞ
ng	ch, j	ch'	k'	t'	p'	h	u	i	ui	æ	yæ	e	ye	oe
ㄲ	ㄴㄴ	ㄷㄷ	ㄹㄹ	ㅁㅁ	ㅂㅂ	ㅅㅅ	ㅏㅏ	ㅑㅑ	ㅓㅓ	ㅕㅕ	ㅗㅗ	ㅛㅛ	ㅜㅜ	ㅠㅠ
kk	tt	bb	ss	tch			wa	wæ	wi	wə	we			

cha-yo	pwa-yo	t'a-yo
kkæ-yo	tada-yo	na ga-yo
pada-yo	yæra-yo	tæra ga-yo
chuwæ-yo	sæ-yo	shijak hæ-yo
ka-yo	anja-yo	mach'æ-yo
wa-yo	tallyæ ga-yo	tora-yo
uræ-yo	kæra ga-yo	olla ga-yo
usæ-yo	ttwiæ-yo	næryæ ga-yo
sænggak hæ-yo	il hæ-yo	ssisæ-yo
ssæ-yo	nora-yo	sarang hæ-yo
tæra-yo		

ACTION



자요

cha-yo

sleep



깨요

kkæ-yo

wake



받아요

pada-yo

receive

주어요

chuwə-yo

give

가요

ka-yo

go



와요

wa-yo

come

울어요

urə-yo
cry



웃어요

usə-yo
laugh

생각해요
sænggak hæ-yo
think



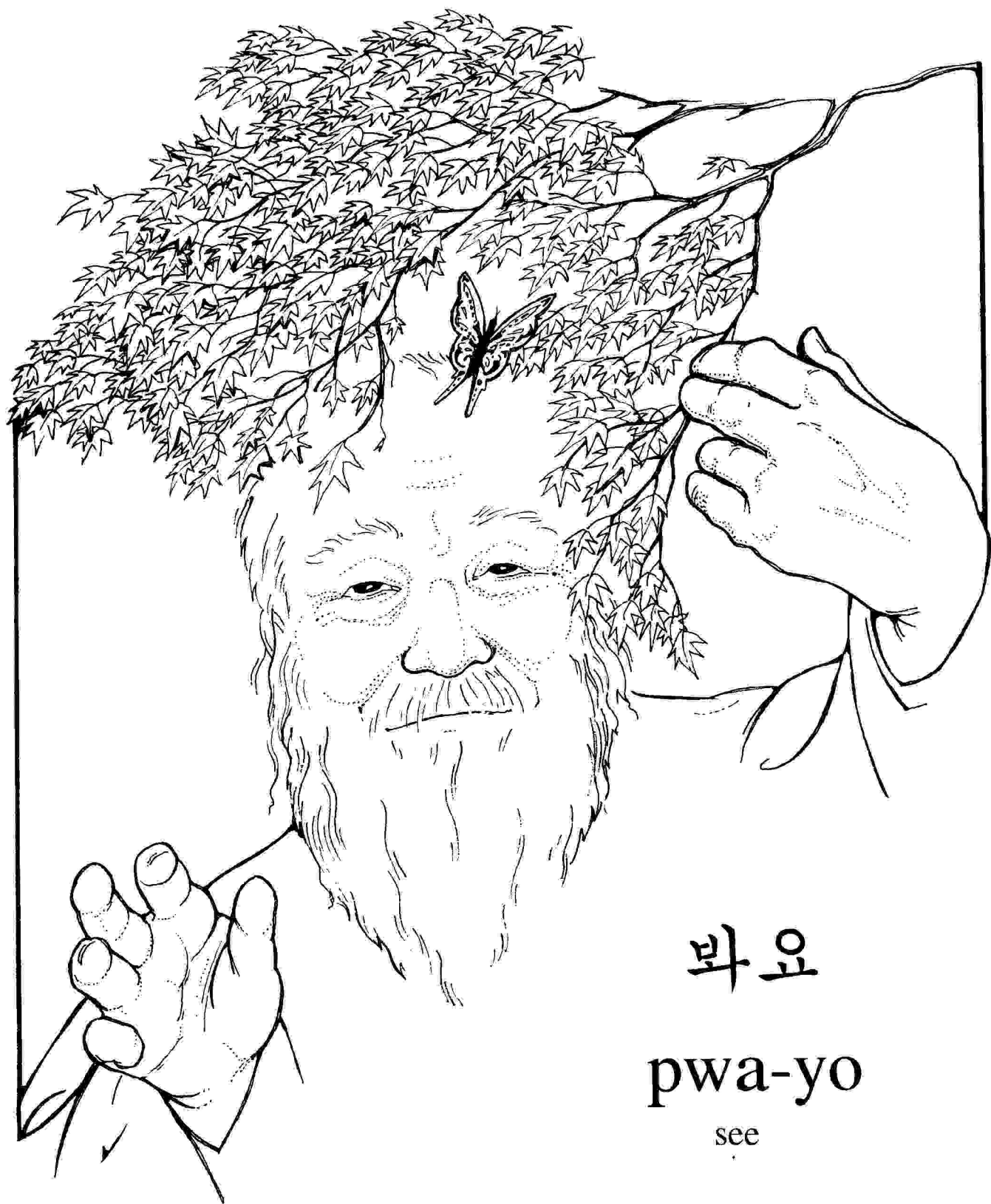




들어요

turə-yo

hear



박요

pwa-yo

see

닫아요

tada-yo

close



열어요

yərə-yo

open



서요

sə-yo

stand



앉아요

anja-yo

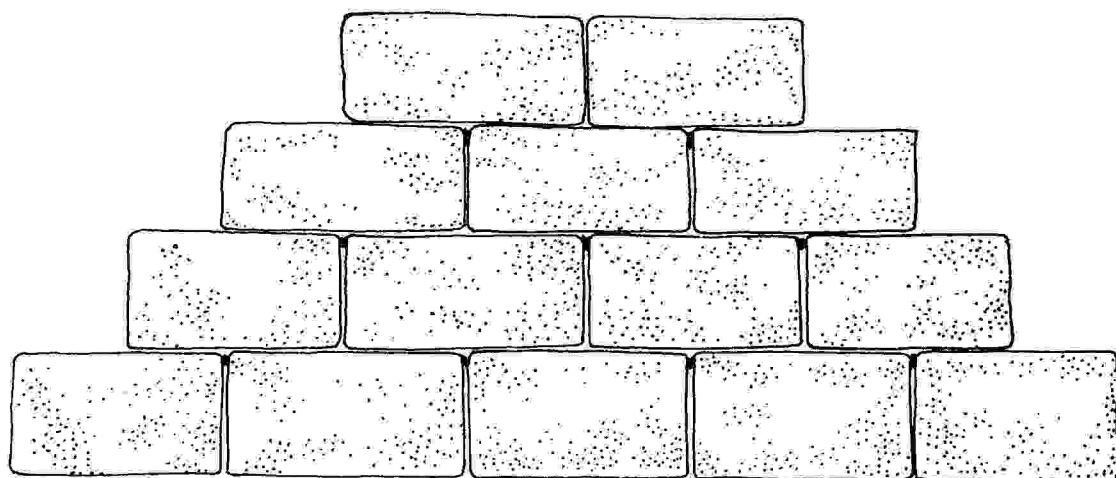
sit

달려가요 tallyə ga-yo run



걸어가요
kərə ga-yo
walk





뛰어요

ttwiə-yo

jump

일 해요

il hæ-yo

work



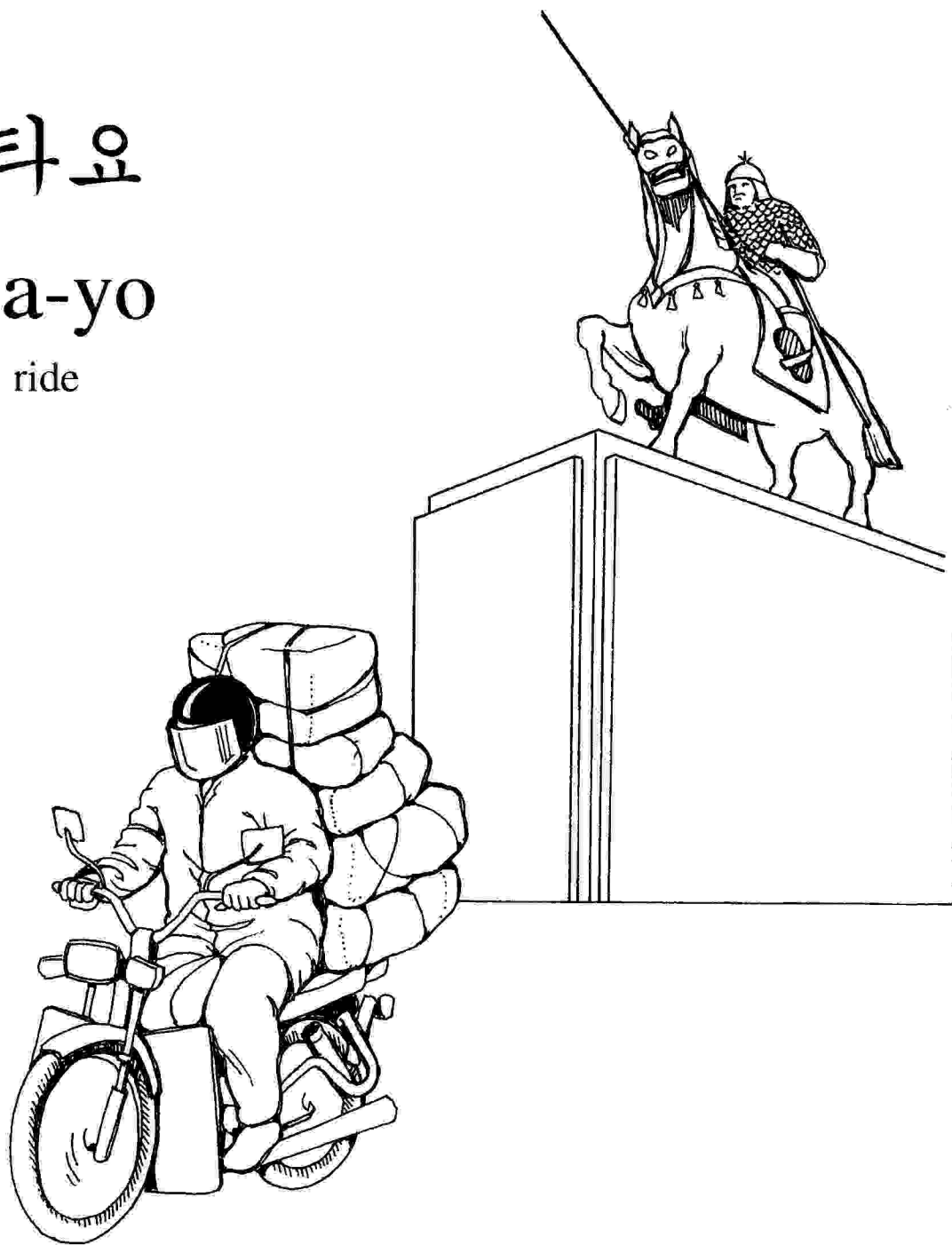
놀아요

nora-yo

play



타요
t'a-yo
ride



나가요

na ga-yo

go out



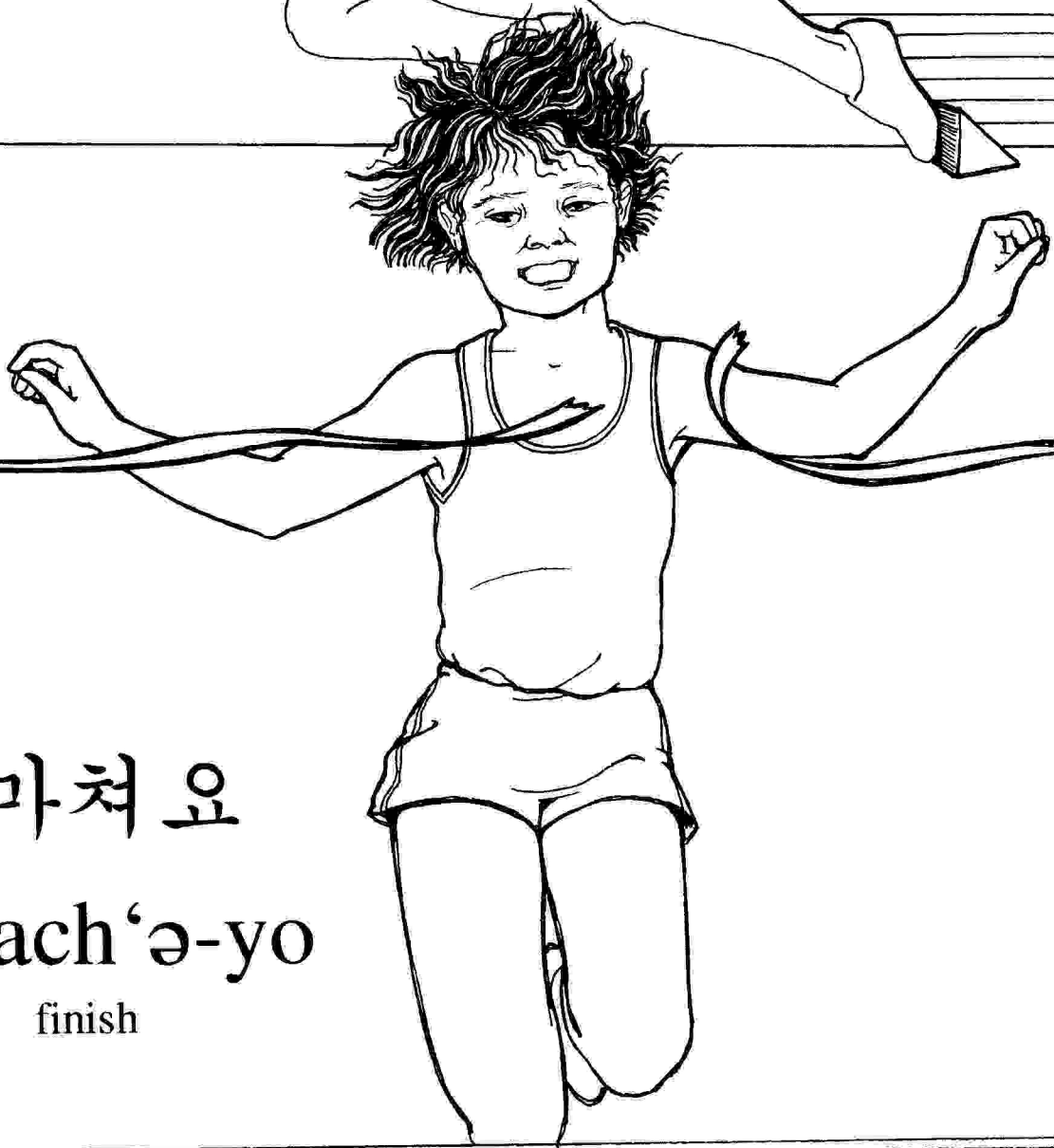
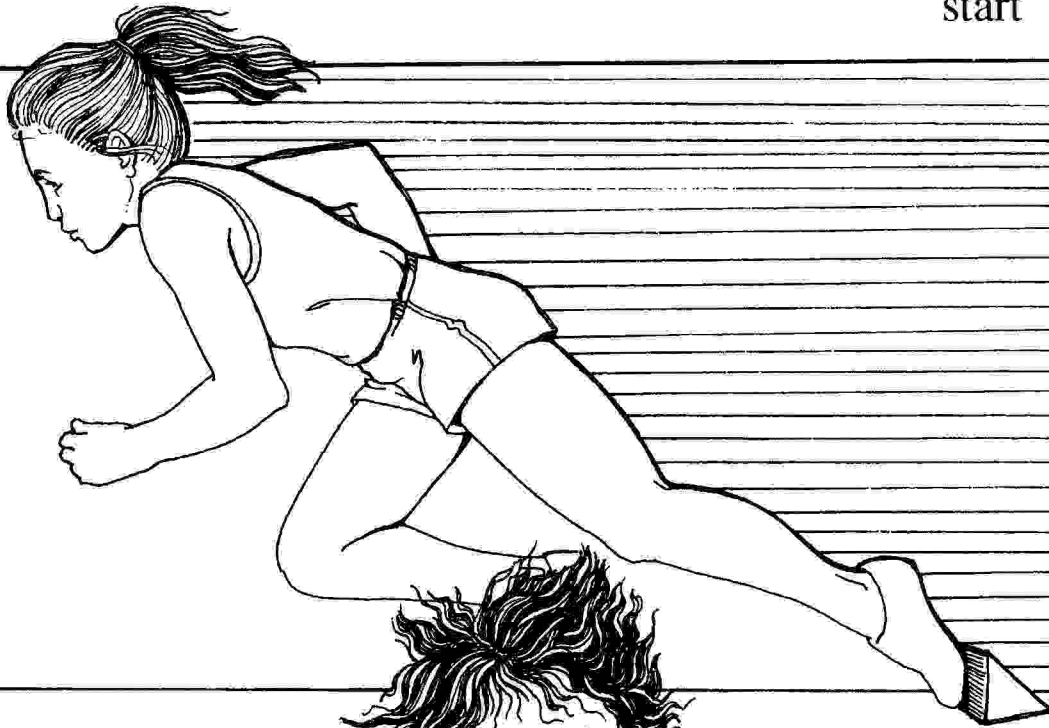
들어가요

tureo ga-yo

go in

시작해요 shijak hæ-yo

start



마쳐요

mach'ə-yo

finish



돌아오

tora-yo

turn

올라가요

내려가요

olla
ga-yo

go up

næryə
ga-yo

go down





씻어요

ssisə-yo

wash



사랑해요 sarang hæ-yo

love

əlgul

t'əl

nun

kwi

nun-mul

k'o

ip

kogæ

t'ək

son karak

son t'op

him

təng

tari

kungdungi

murəp

pal

məri

kasəm

əkkæ

p'al

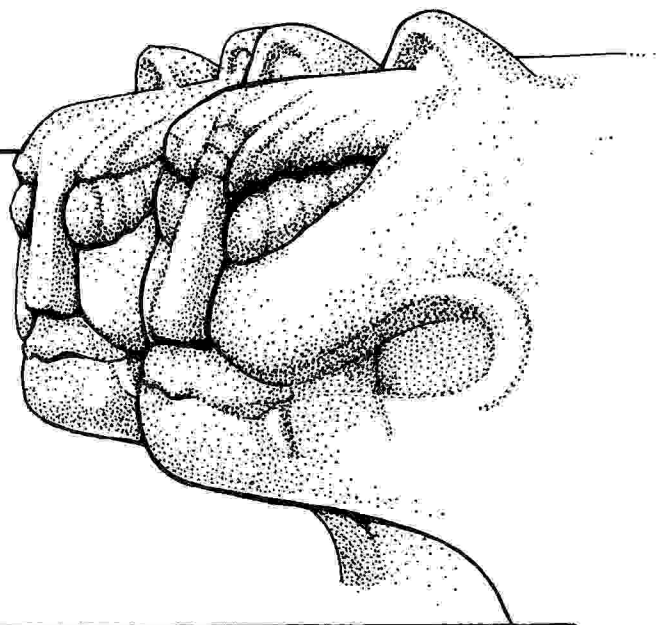
son

pæ

pæ kkop

mom

BODY



얼굴

əlgul

face

털

t'əl
hair

눈

nun
eye

눈물

nun-mul
tears

코

k'o
nose

귀

kwi
ear

입

ip
mouth

고개

kogæ
neck

손가락

son karak
finger

턱

t'ək
chin

손톱

son t'op
fingernail



힘

him
strength

다리
tari
leg

등
tung
back

궁둥이
kungdungi
buttocks

무릎
murup
knee

발
pal
foot

머리

məri

head

어깨

əkkæ

shoulder

가슴

kasum

chest

팔

p'al

arm

손

son

hand

배

pæ

stomach

배꼽

pækkop

navel



몸

mom

body

bəs

chadong-ch'a

chiha-ch'əl

toshi

kəri

səul

pihæng-gi

unban-ch'a

kongjang

shijang

p'ara-yo

sa-yo

ton

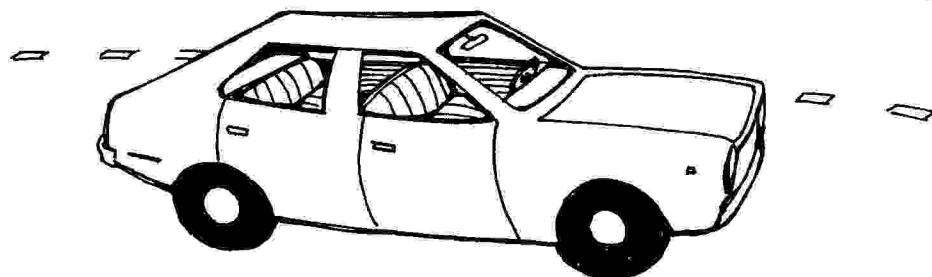
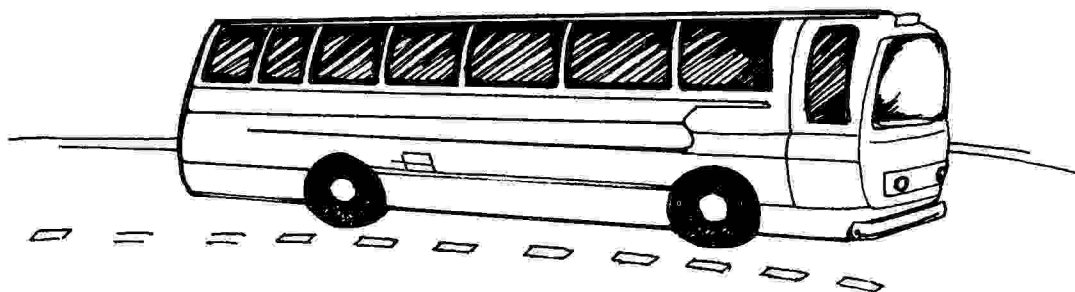
CITY



버스

bəs

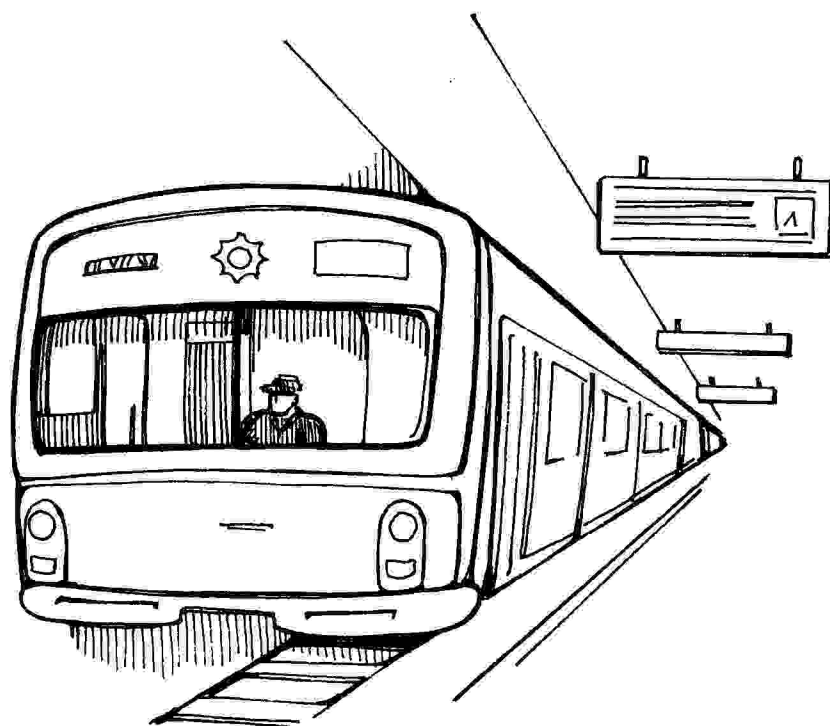
bus



자동차

chadong-ch'a

car



지하철

chiha-ch'əl

subway

도시

toshi
city

거리
kəri
street

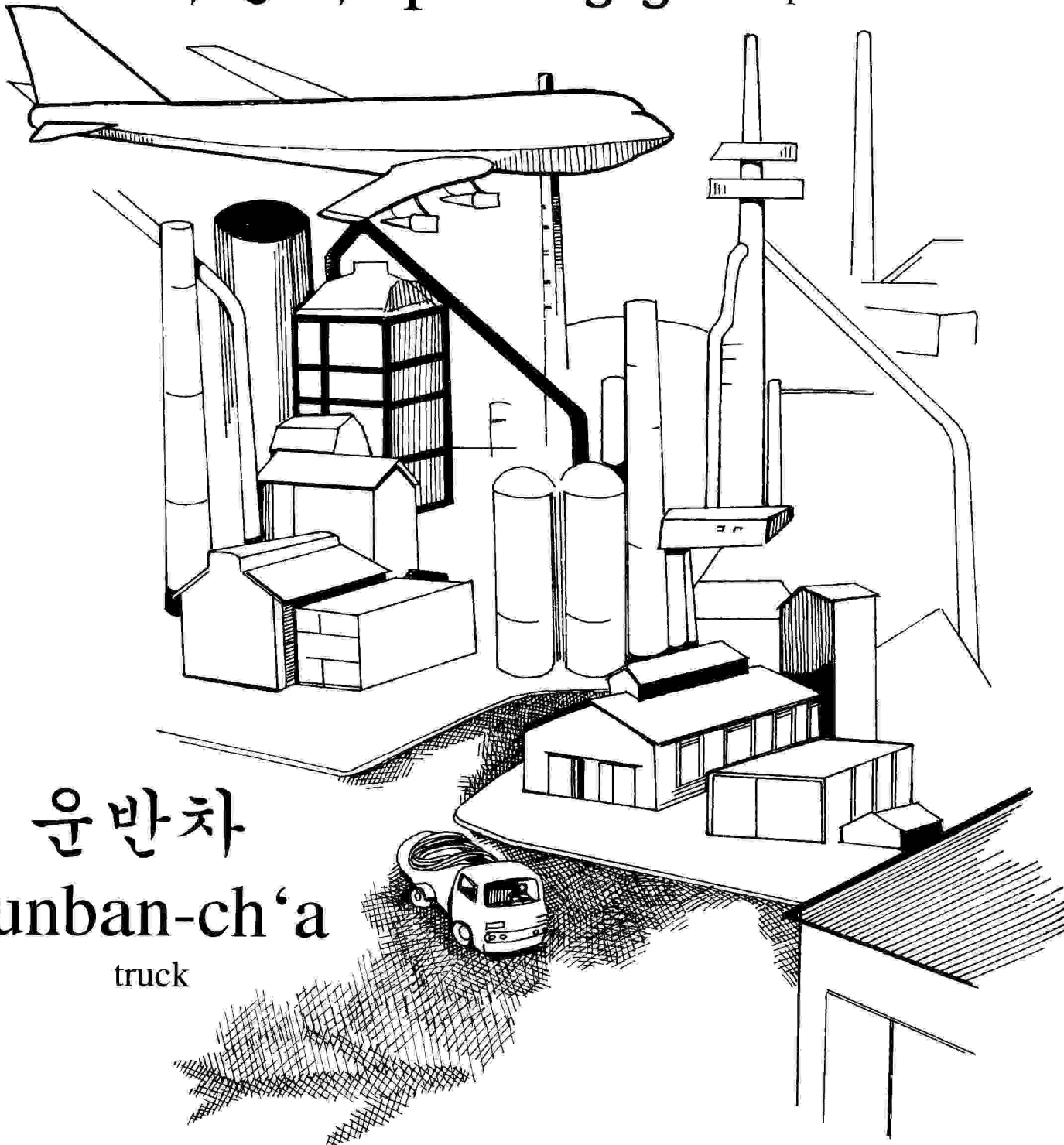


서울

səul

capital

비행기 pihæng-gi airplane



운반차
unban-ch'a
truck

공장 kongjang
factory

시장

shijang

marketplace

팔아요

p'ara-yo

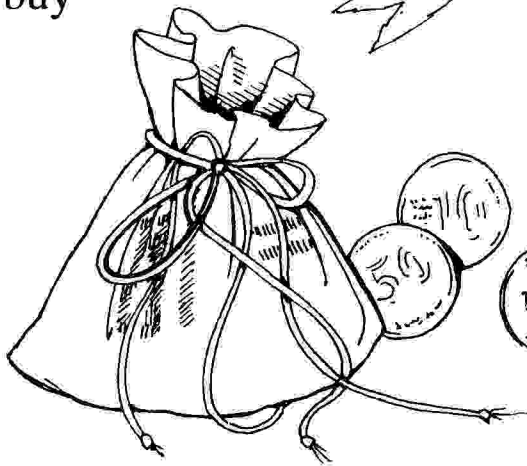
sell



사요

sa-yo

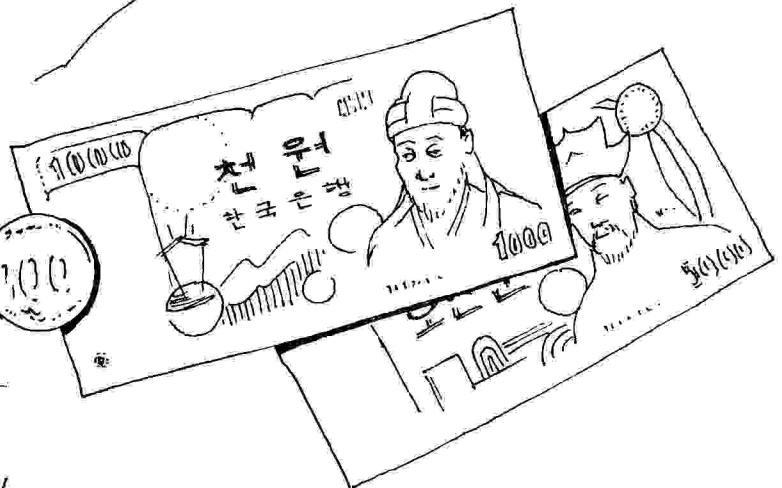
buy

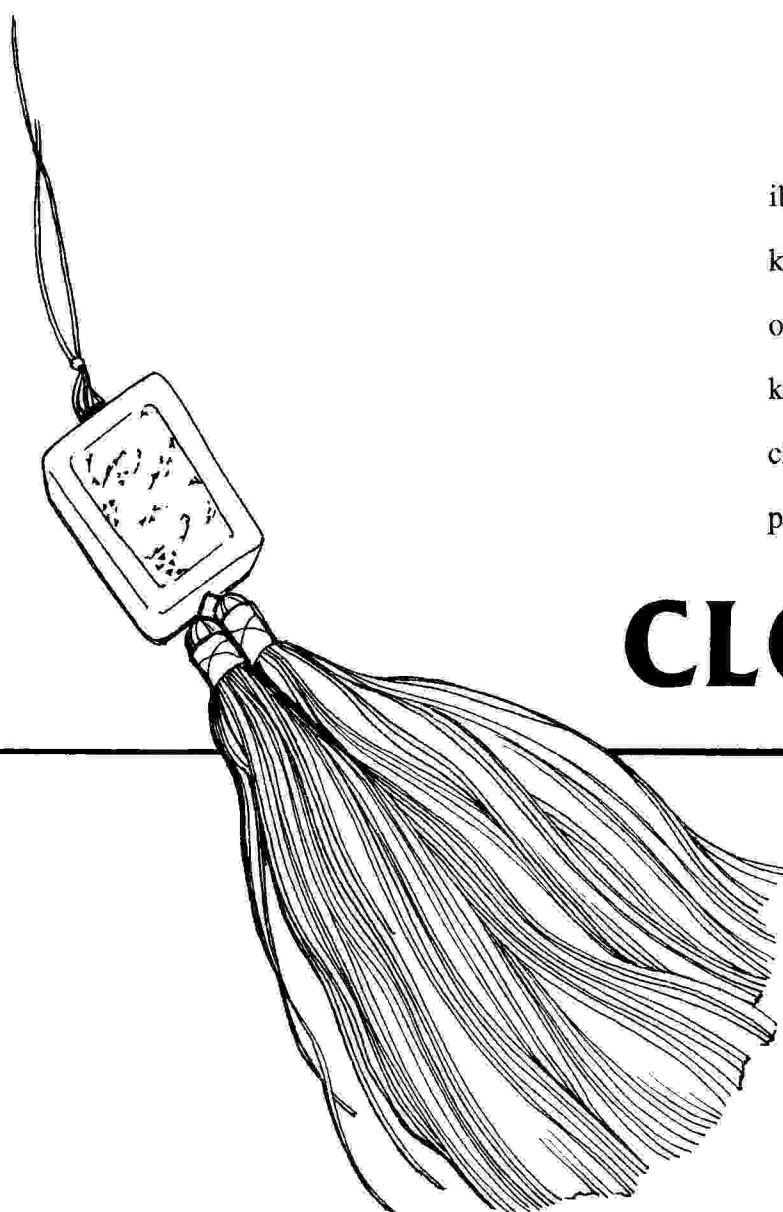


돈

ton

money





ibəyo

koram

ot

kat

chəgori

paji

ch'ima

shassu

moja

sak'ət'a

kudu

yangmal

CLOTHING

입어요

ibəyo

wear

고름

korəm

breast tie

옷

ot

clothing

저고리
chəgori
jacket

갓 kat
horsehair hat



치마 ch'ima
dress

샤쓰
shassu
shirt

모자
moja
hat

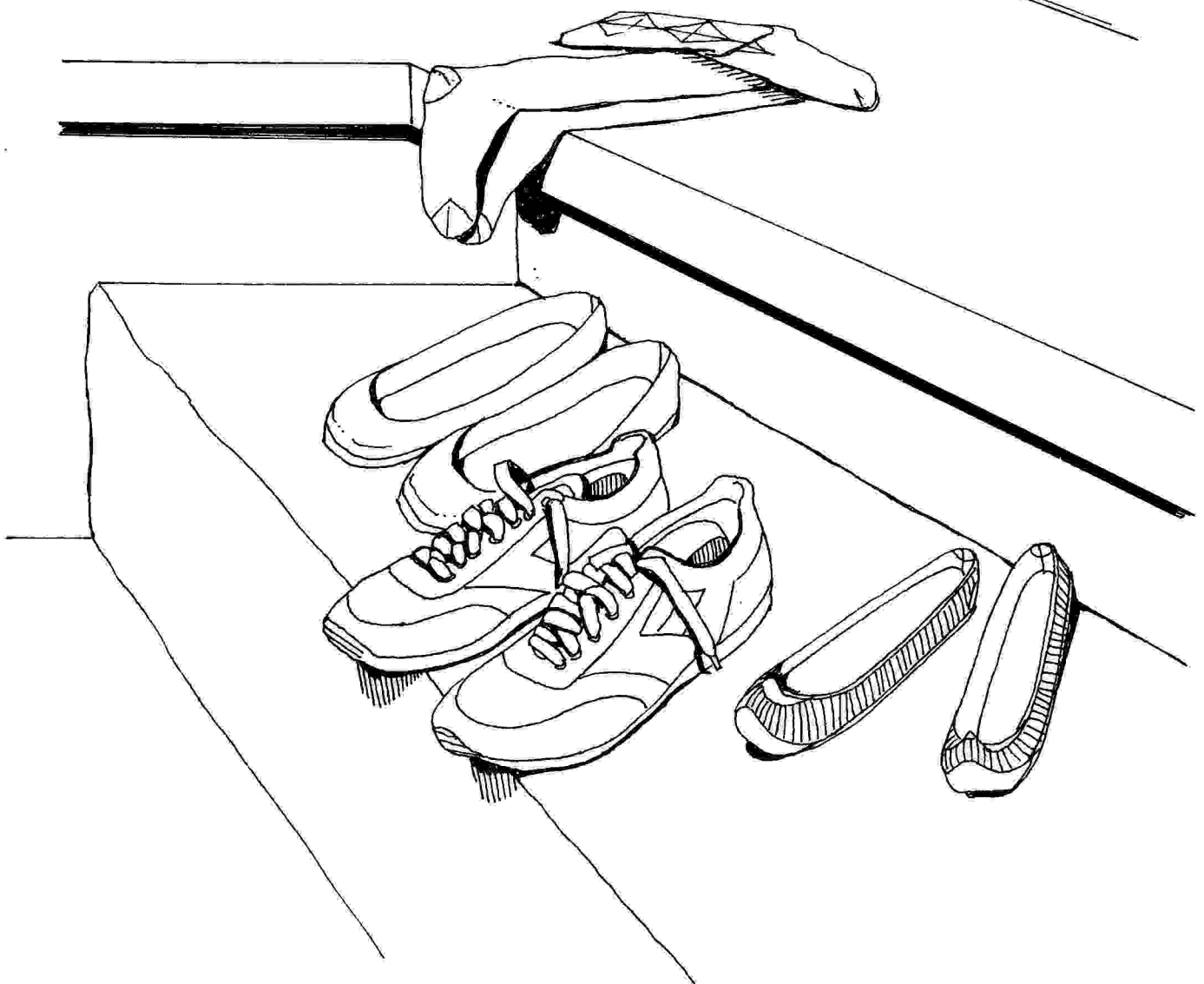
스커트
suk'ət'u
skirt

바지
paji
trousers

구두
kudu
shoe



양말
yangmal
stockings



구두

kudu

shoe

kogi

umshik

yuri-jan

k'al

pap

kurut

chot-karak

kimch'i

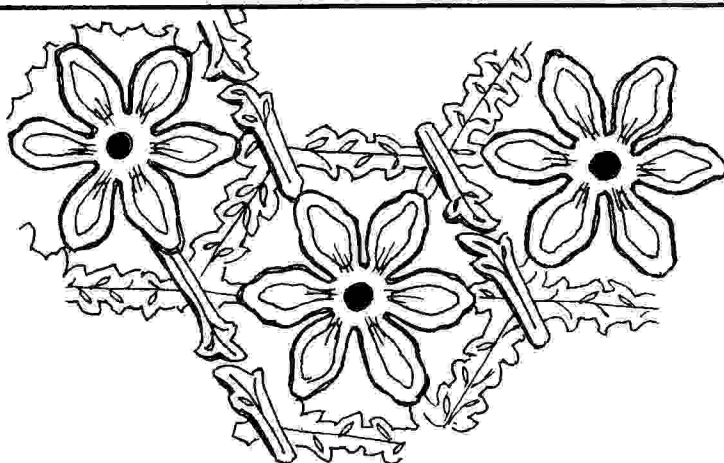
kuk

mashio-yo

talgyal

mago-yo

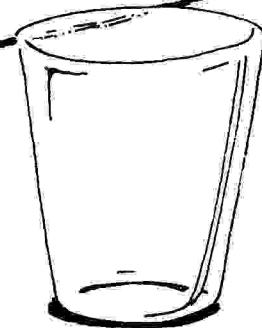
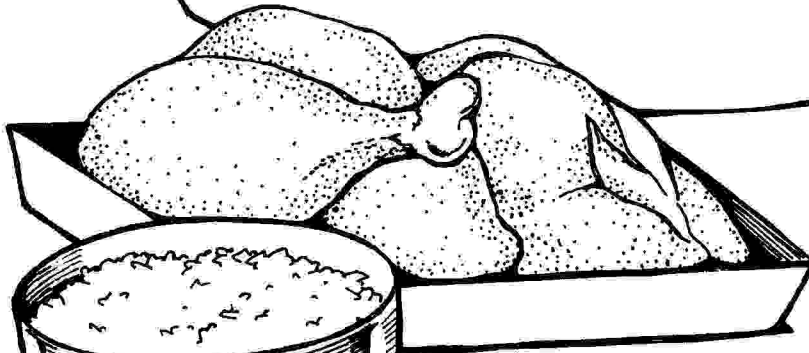
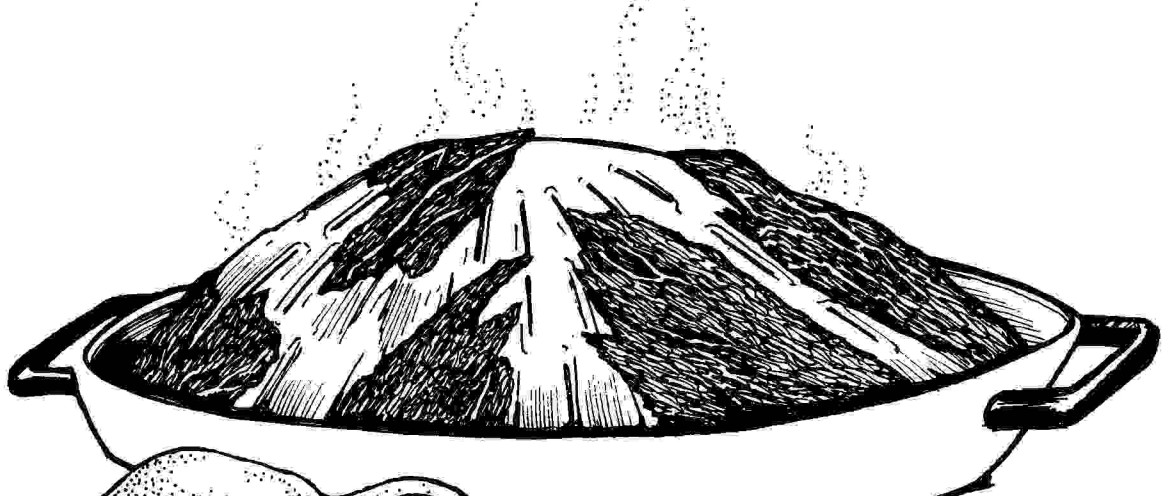
FOOD



고기

kogi

meat



유리잔

yuri-jan

glass

밥

pap

cooked rice



국

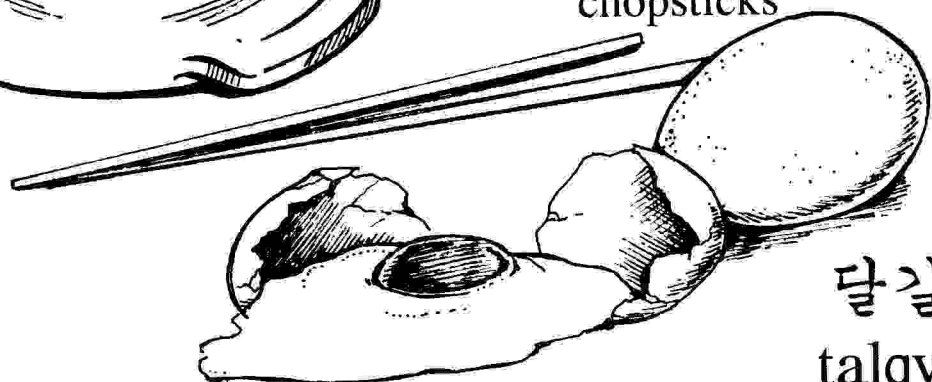
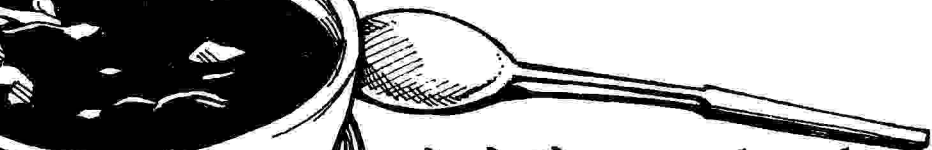
kuk

soup

젓가락

chot-karak

chopsticks



달걀

talgyal

egg

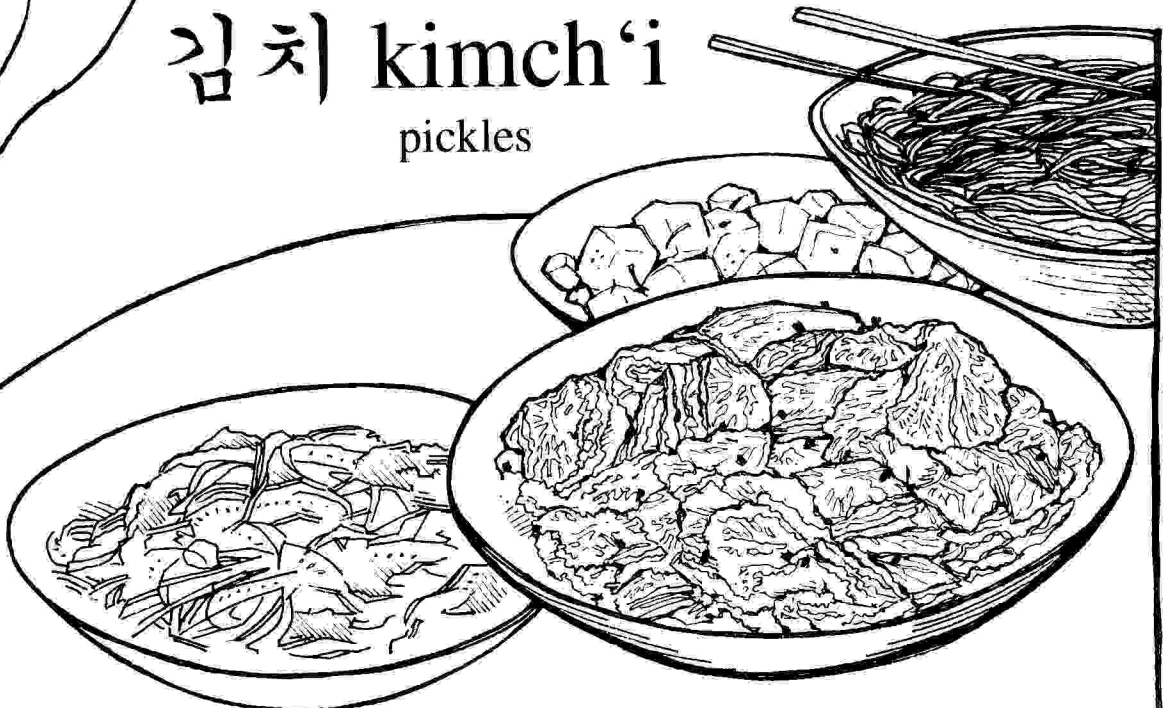
음식 ʌmshik
food



칼 k'al
knife

그릇
kurut
dish

김치 kimch'i
pickles



마시어요
mashiə-yo
drink



먹어요
məgə-yo
eat

mogyok-shil

nuwə-yo

yo

pegæ

ibul

pang

ch'æk-sang

ch'ang

chənhwa

aija

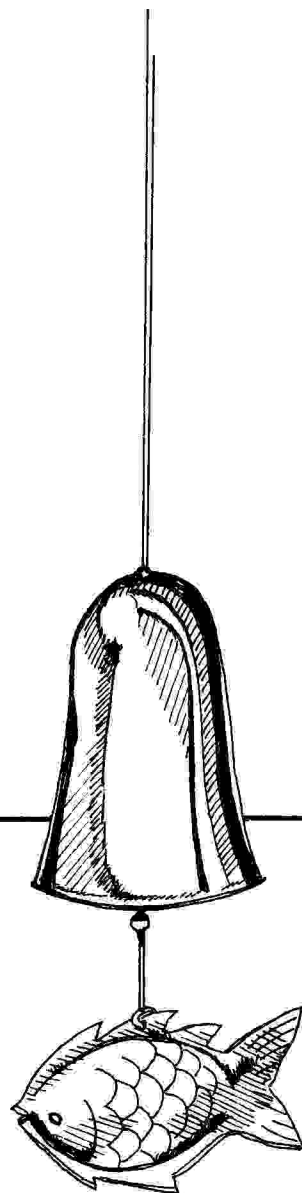
p'yənji

sang

chip

mun

HOME



목욕실
mogyok-shil
bathroom

누워요
nuwə-yo
lie down

요
yo
quilt

베개
pegæ
pillow

이불
ibul
mattress

방

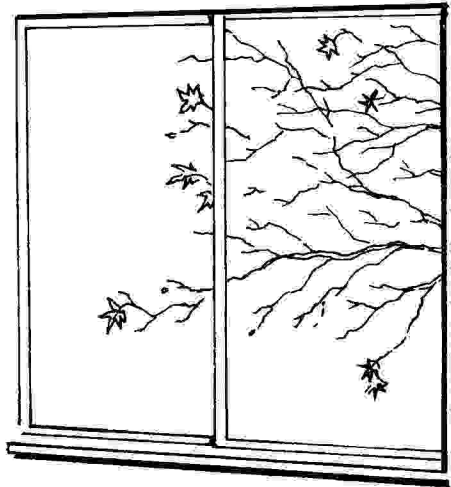
pang

room

책상

ch'æk-sang

desk



창

ch'ang

window



의자

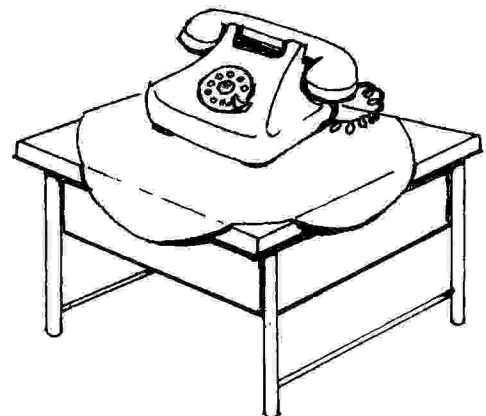
uija

chair

전화

chönhwa

telephone



편지

p'yənji

letter



상

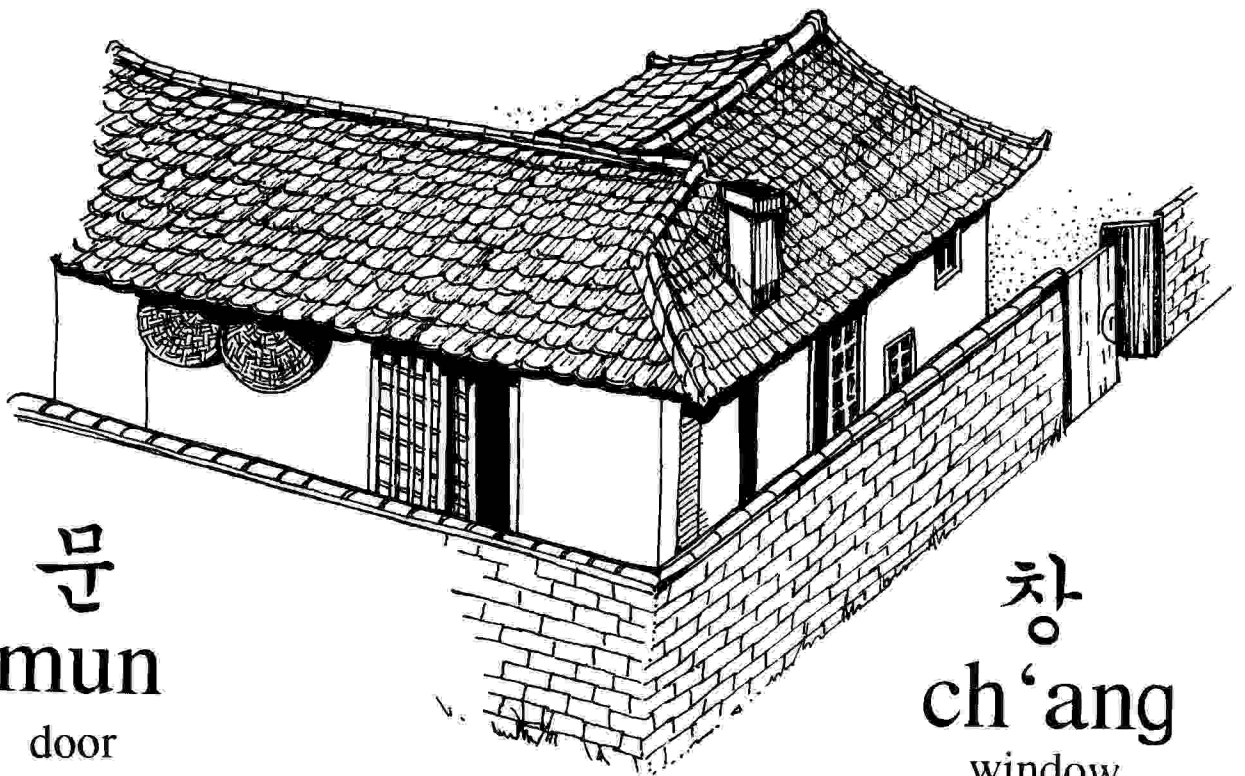
sang

table

집
chip
house



문
mun
door



창
ch'ang
window

yəp

wi

aræ

ap

kaunde

twi

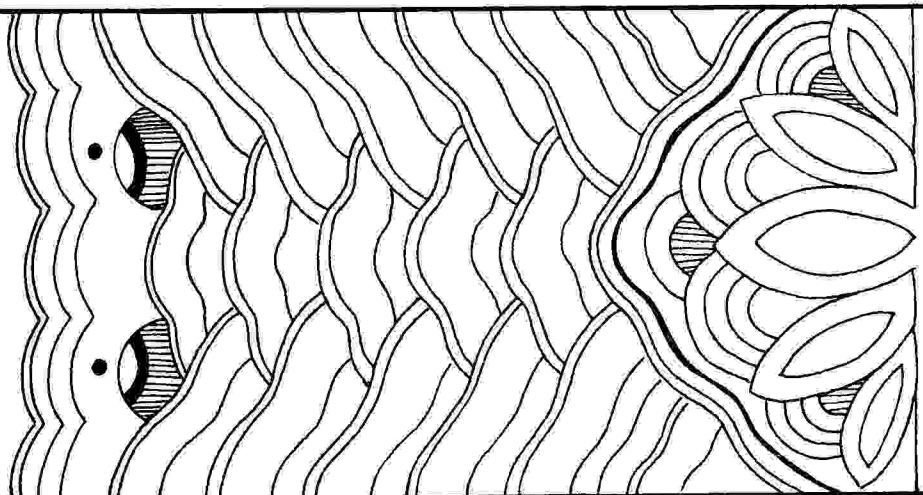
mit

an

pak

kkət

LOCATION



옆

yəp

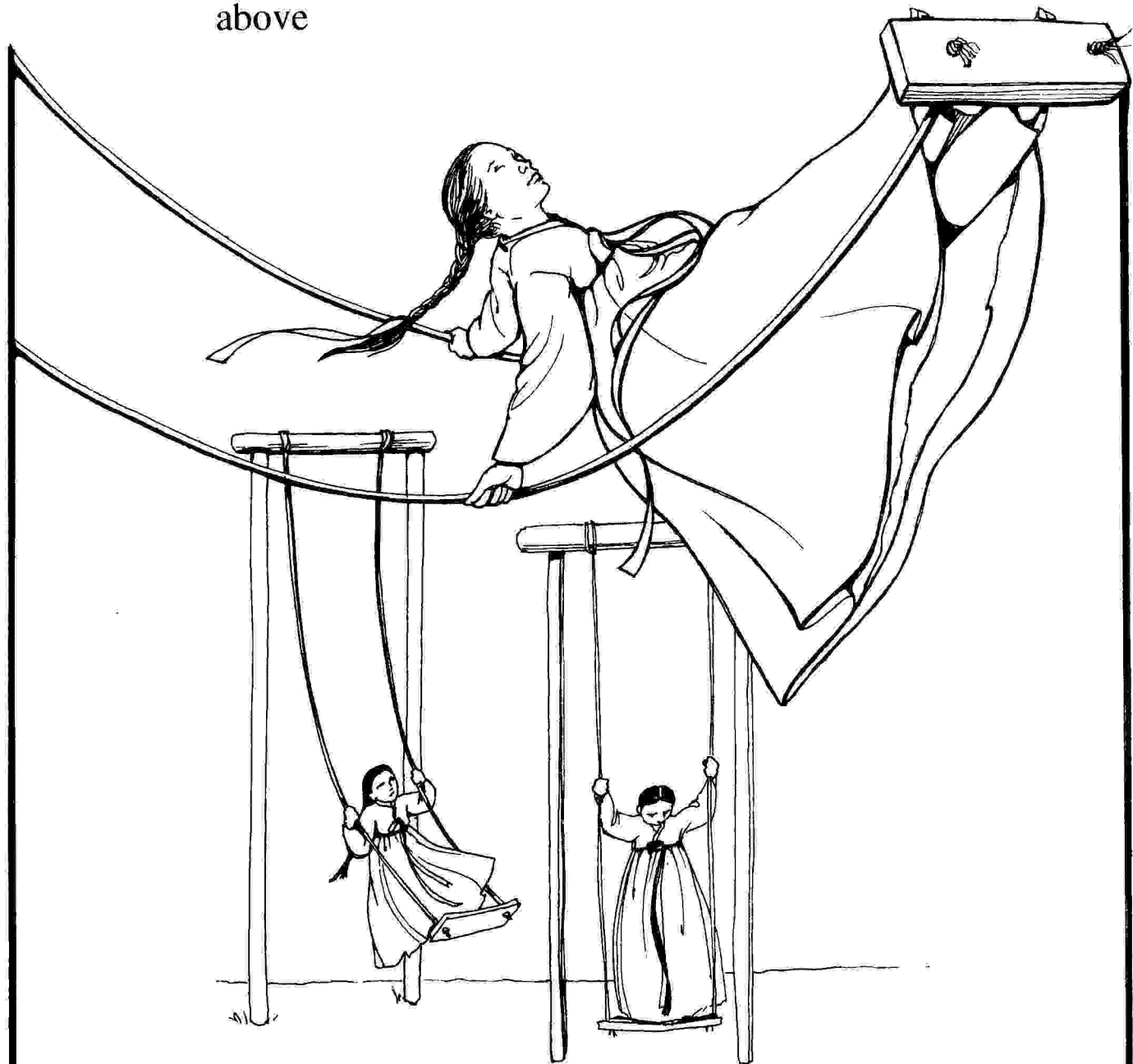
beside

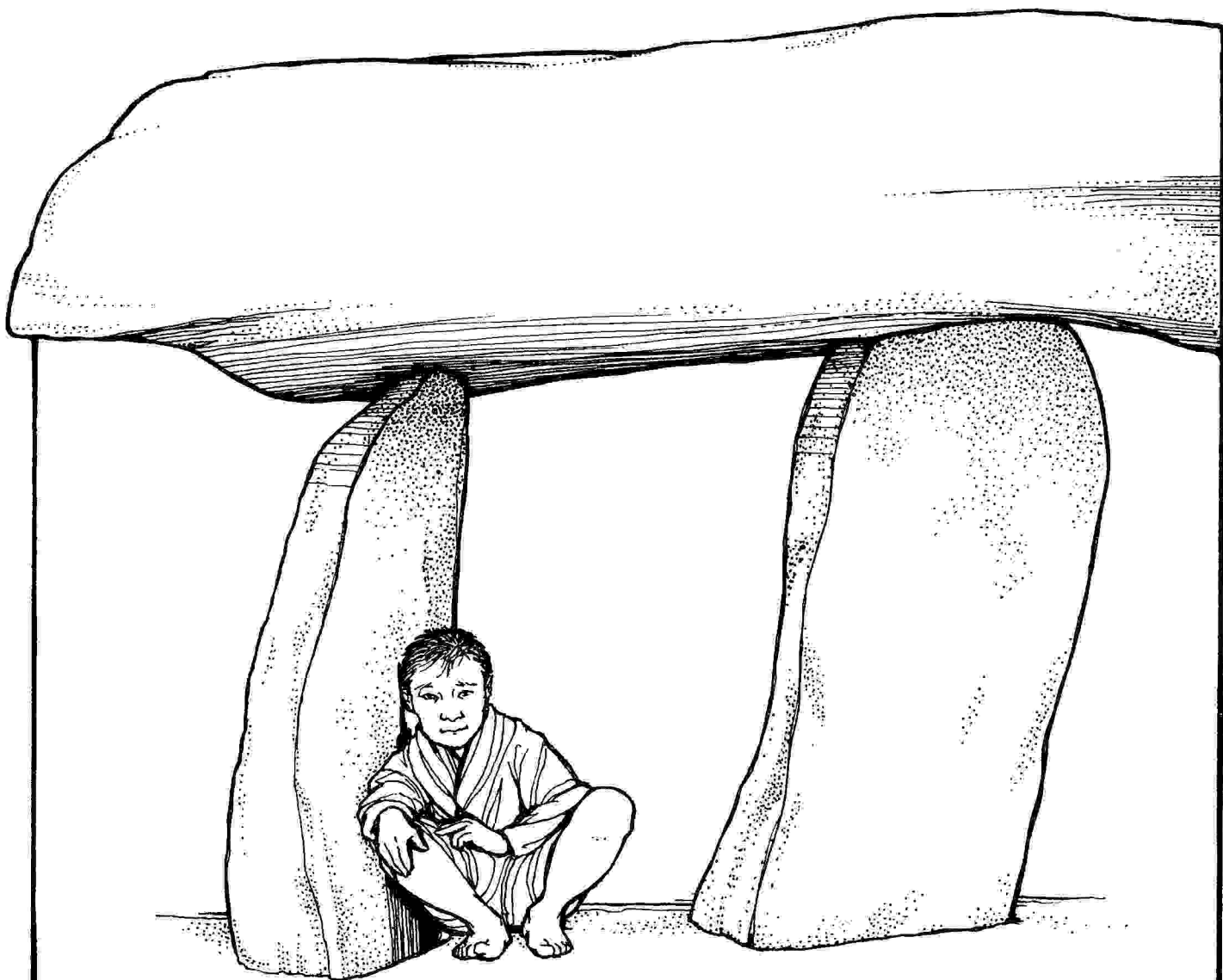


위

wi

above





아래

beneath

aræ



앞

ap

front

가운데

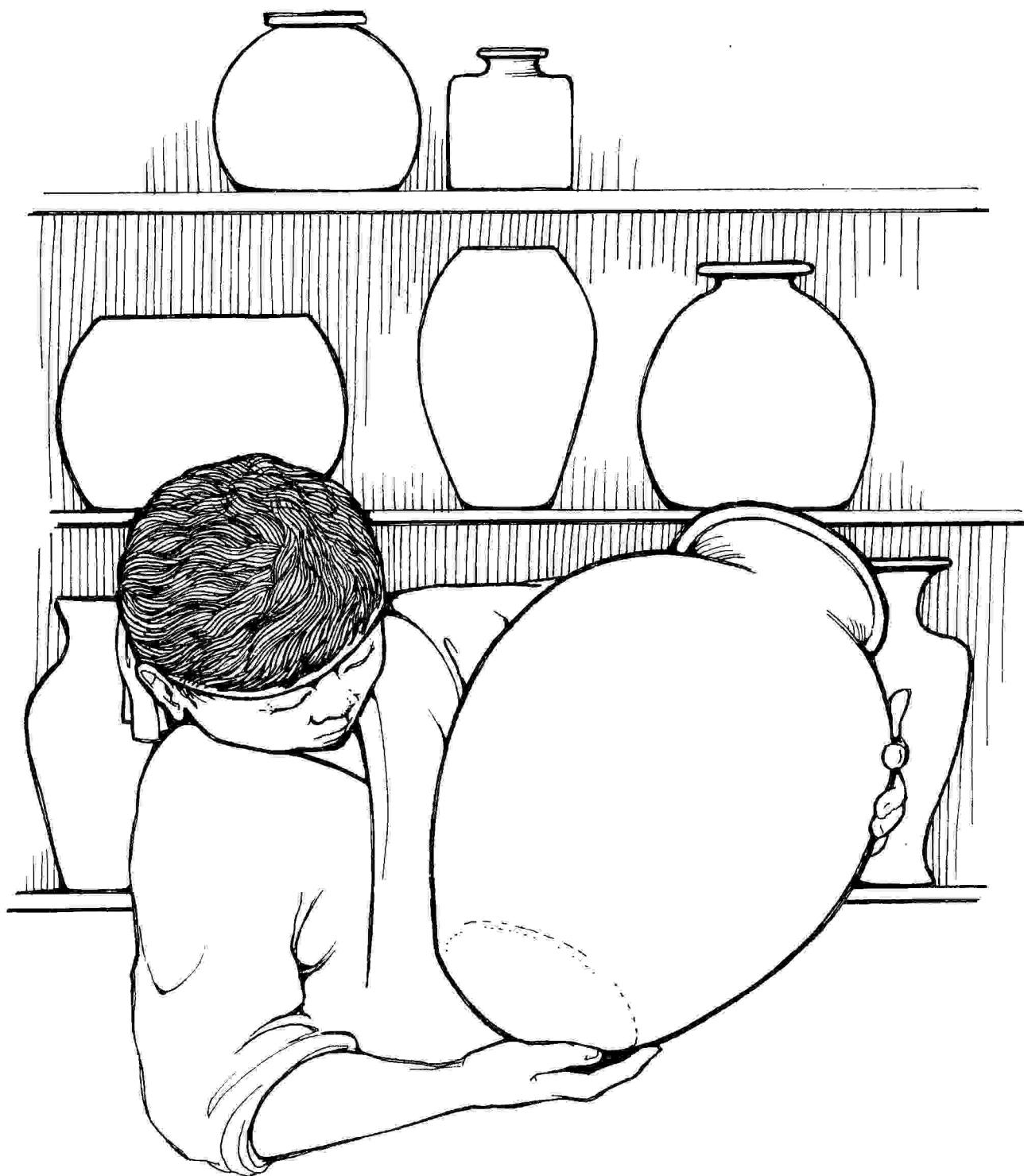
kaunde

middle

뒤

twi

back



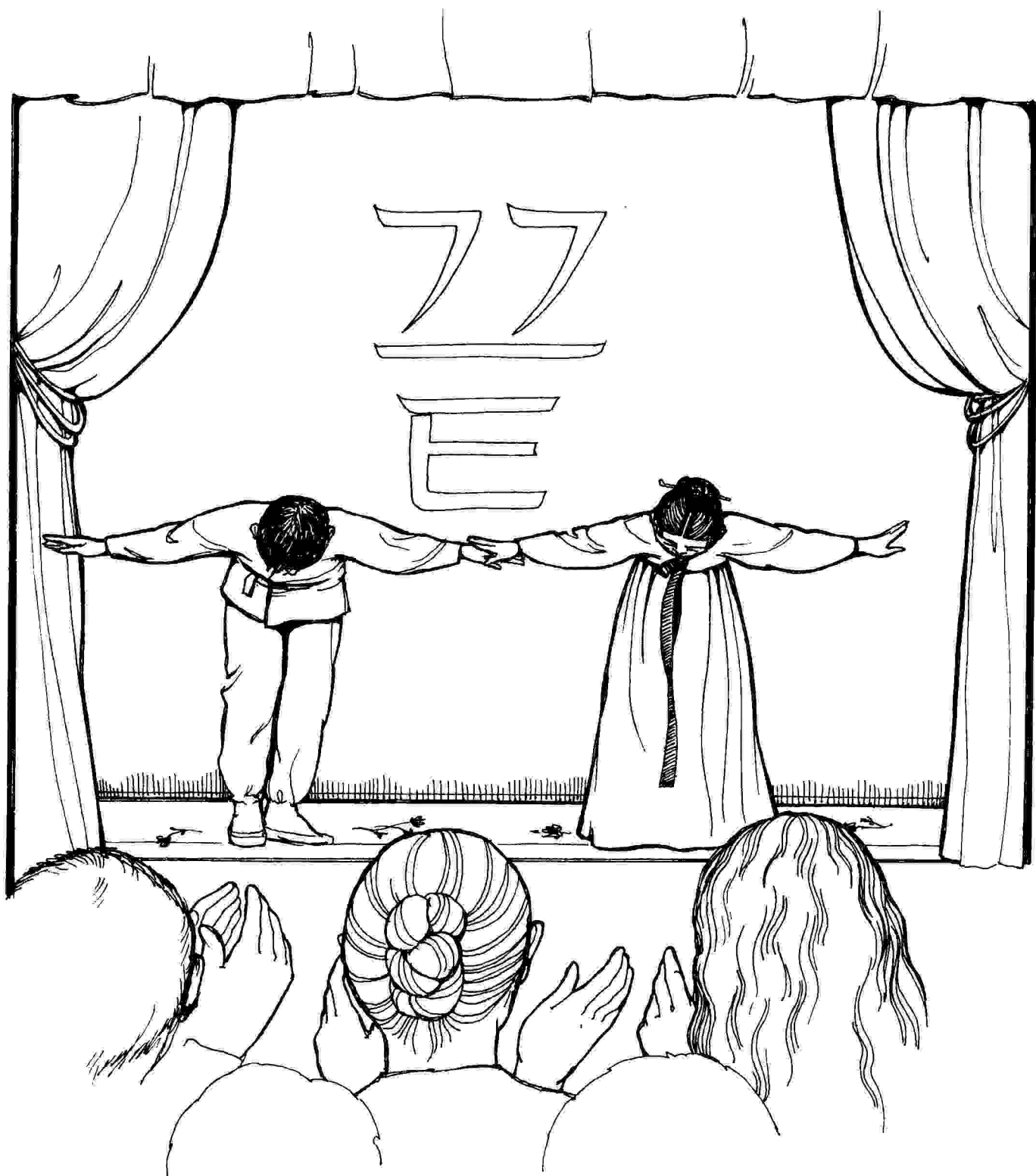
밑

mit
bottom

안
an
inside



밖
pak
outside



ㄱ
ㄷ

kkut

end

pat

non

hək

mal

kæ

tak

so

nalgæ

sæ

mul kogi

mul

kkot

hanəl

param

nun

ch'uwə-yo

kuram

pi

san

pawi

ttang

kil

namu

kaji

ip

ppuri

ssi

puk

sə

tong

nam

kang

səm

pada

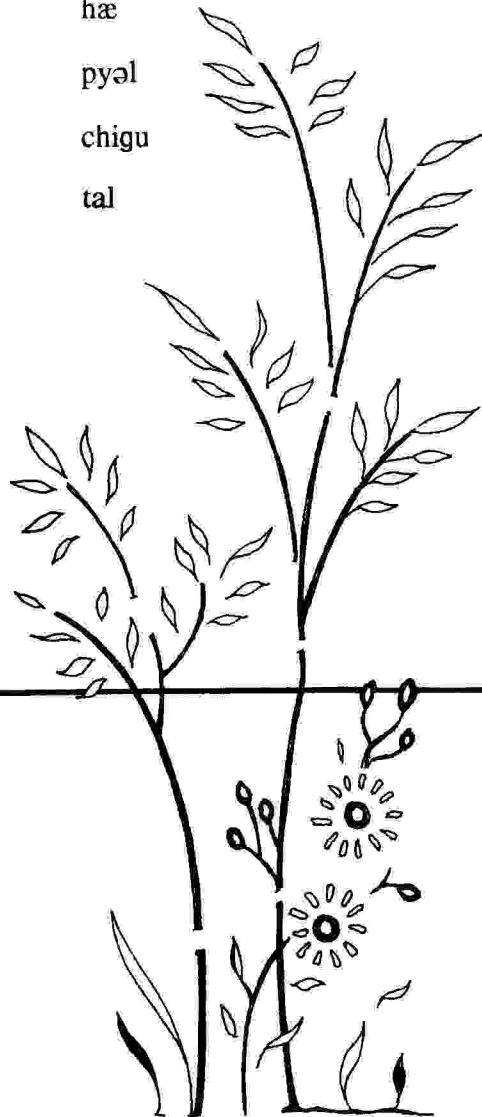
hæ

pyəl

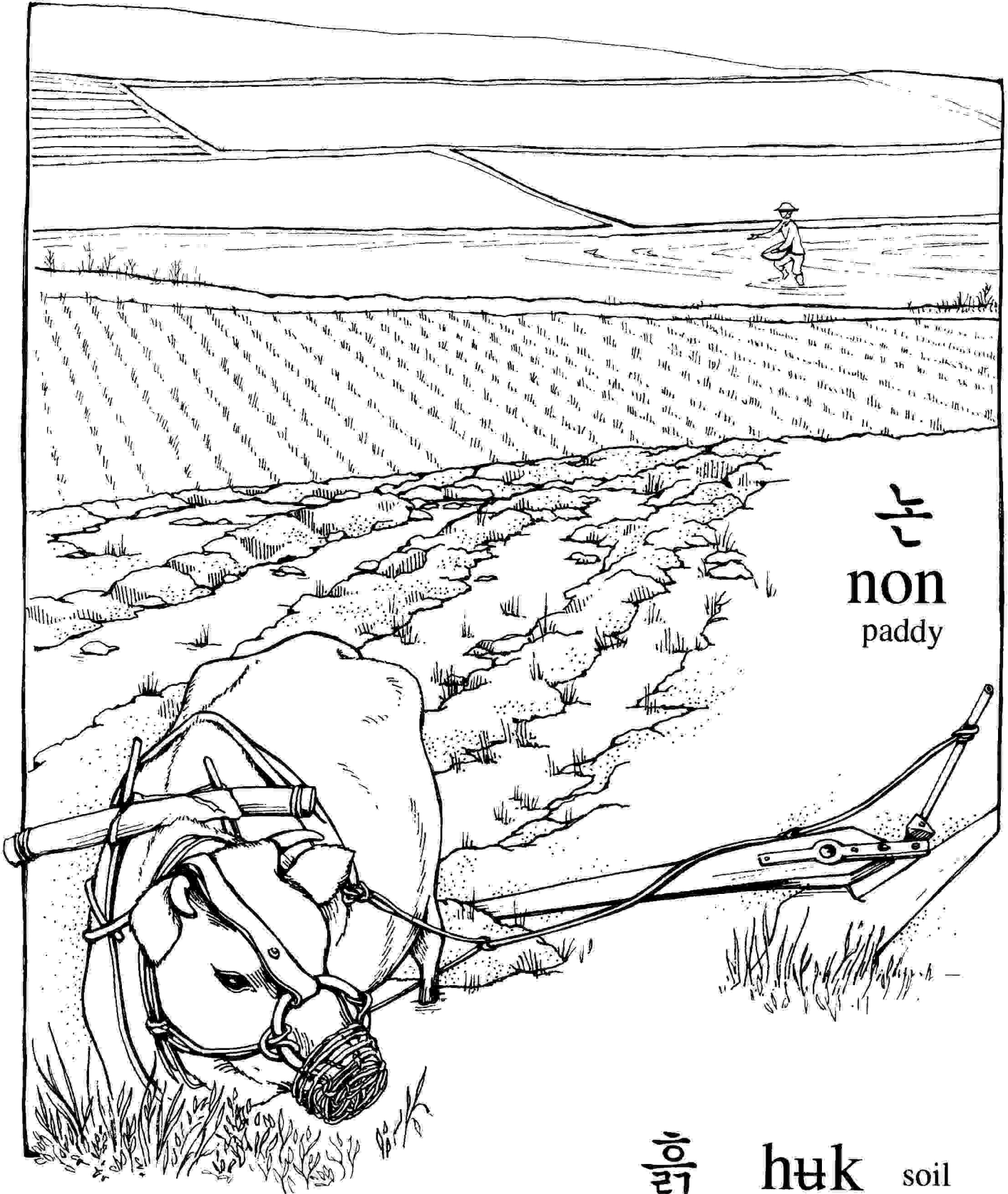
chigu

tal

NATURE



밭 pat field



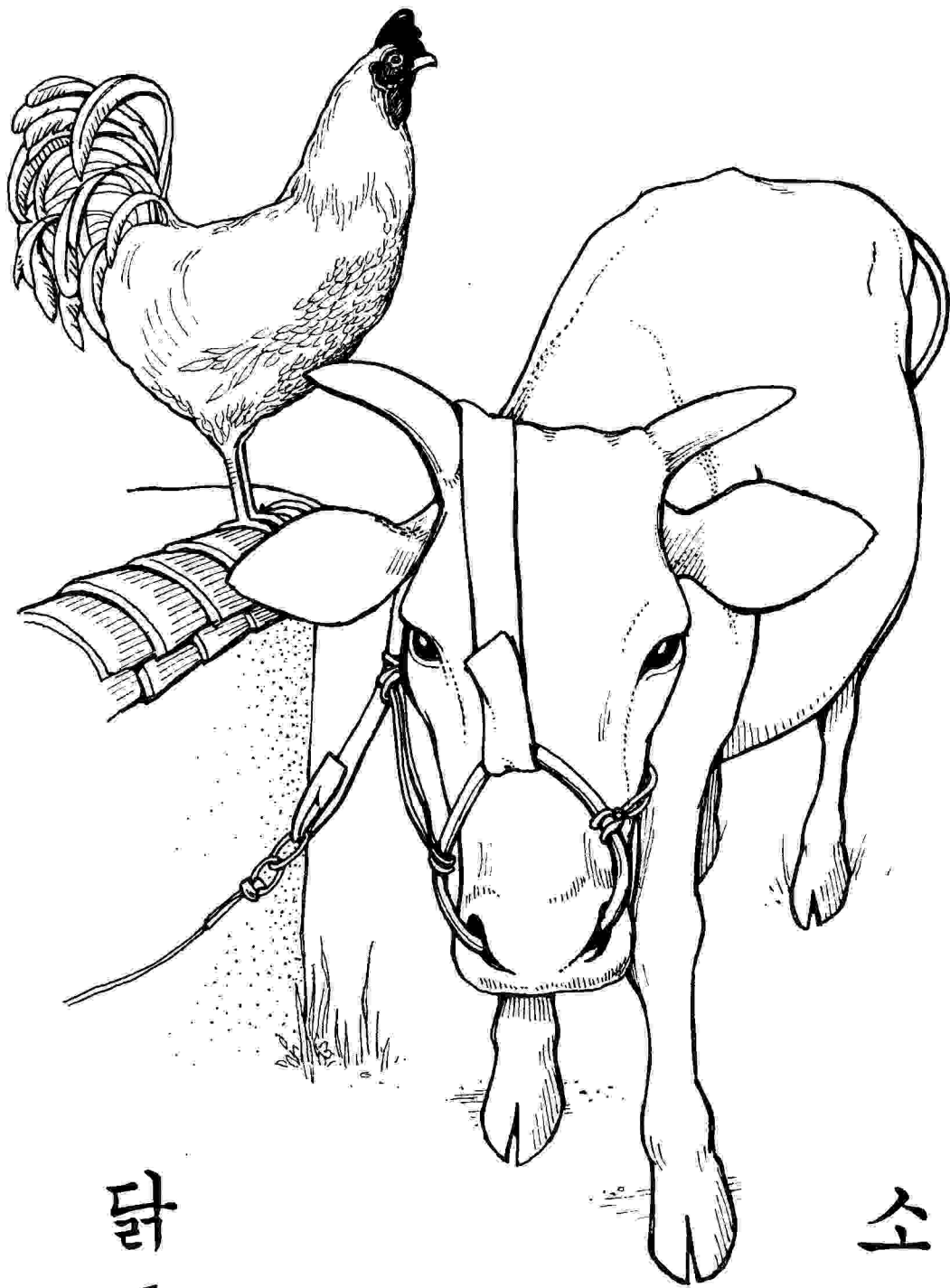
논
non
paddy

흙 huk soil

말
mal
horse



개
kæ
dog



닭
tak
chicken

소
so
cow

날개

nalgæ
wings

새

sæ
bird

물고기

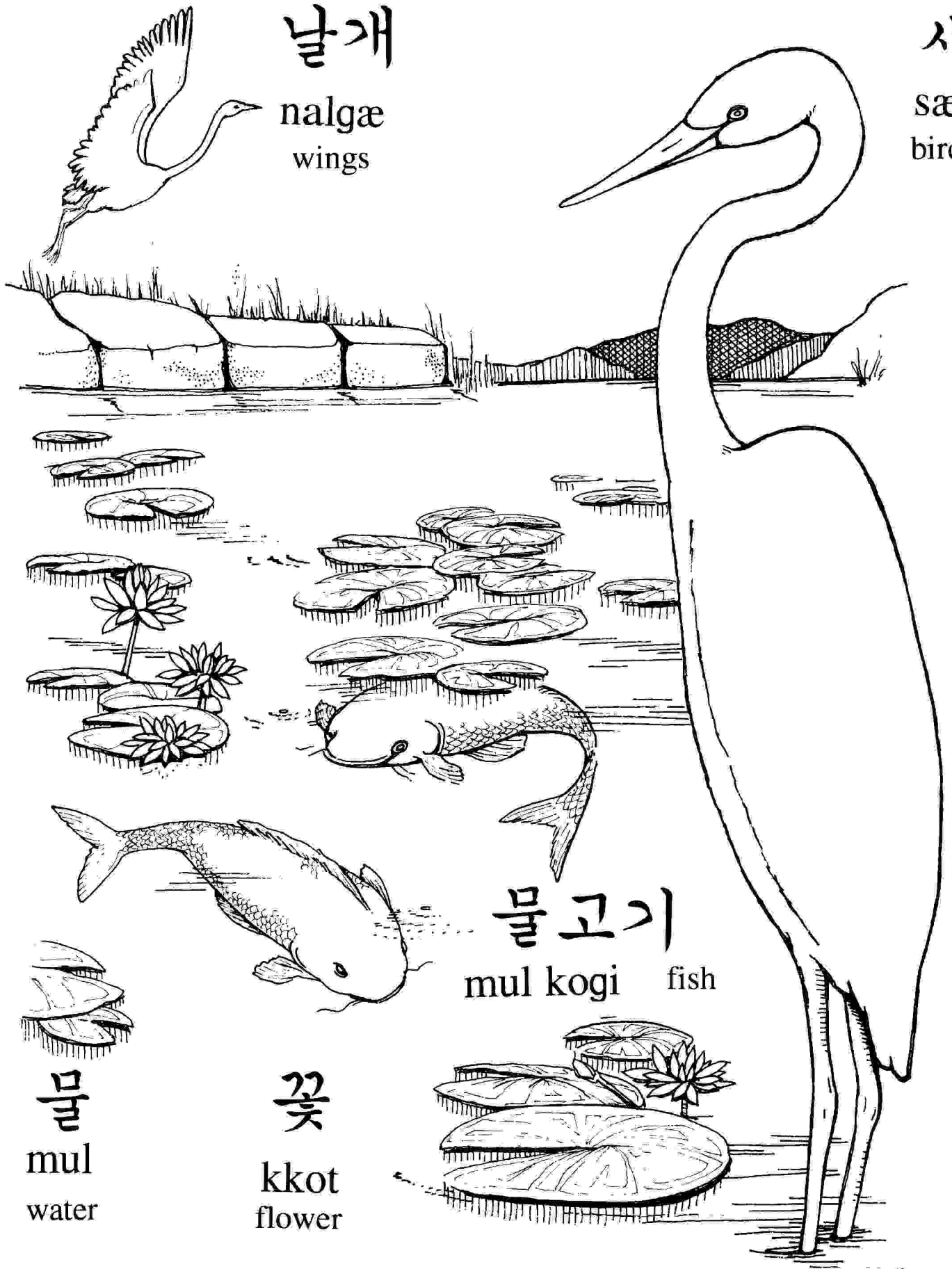
mul kogi fish

물

mul
water

꽃

kkot
flower

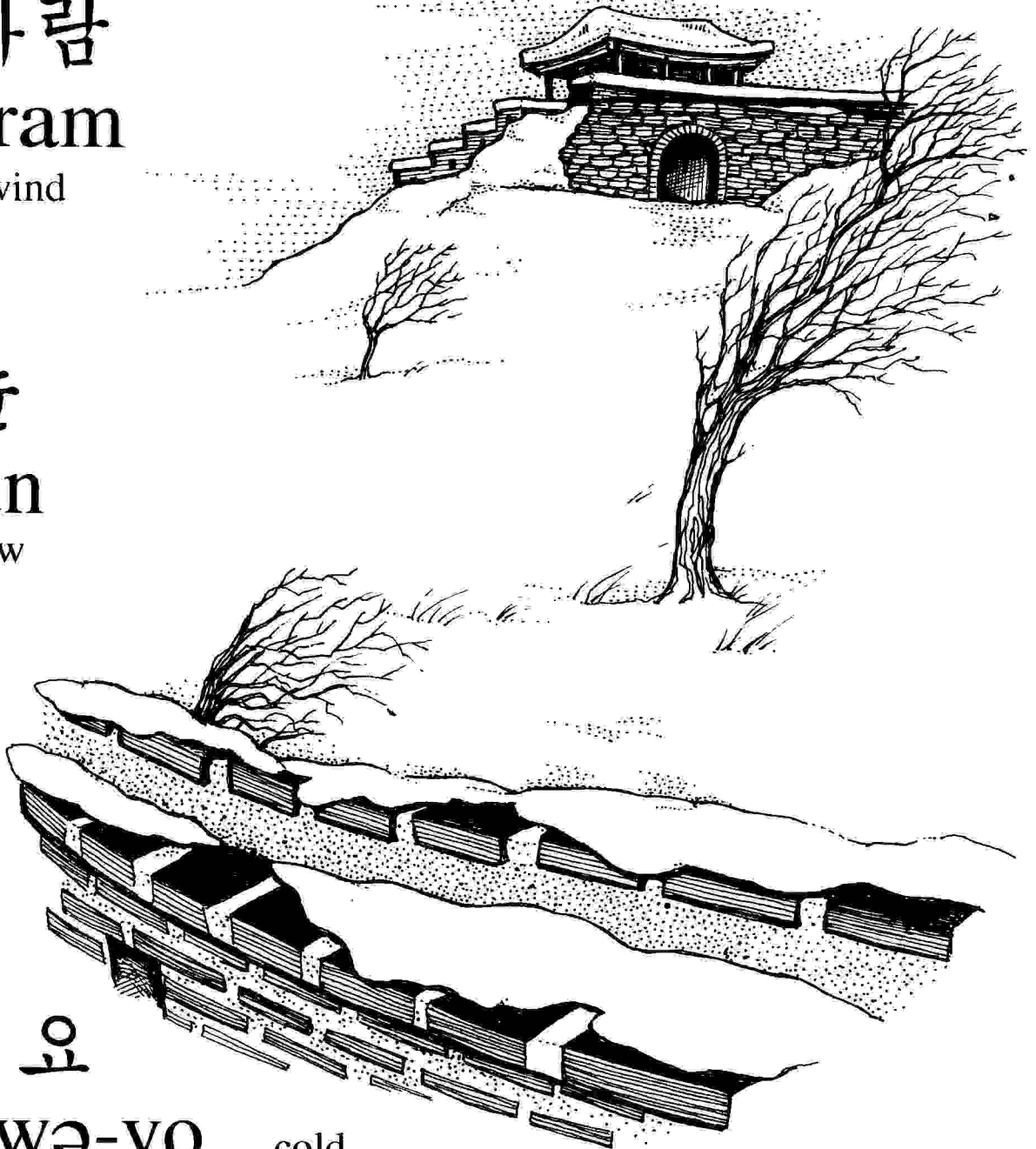


하늘
hanul
sky

바람
param
wind

눈
nun
snow

추워요
ch'uwə-yo
cold



구름

kurum cloud



비

pi rain

산

san
mountain



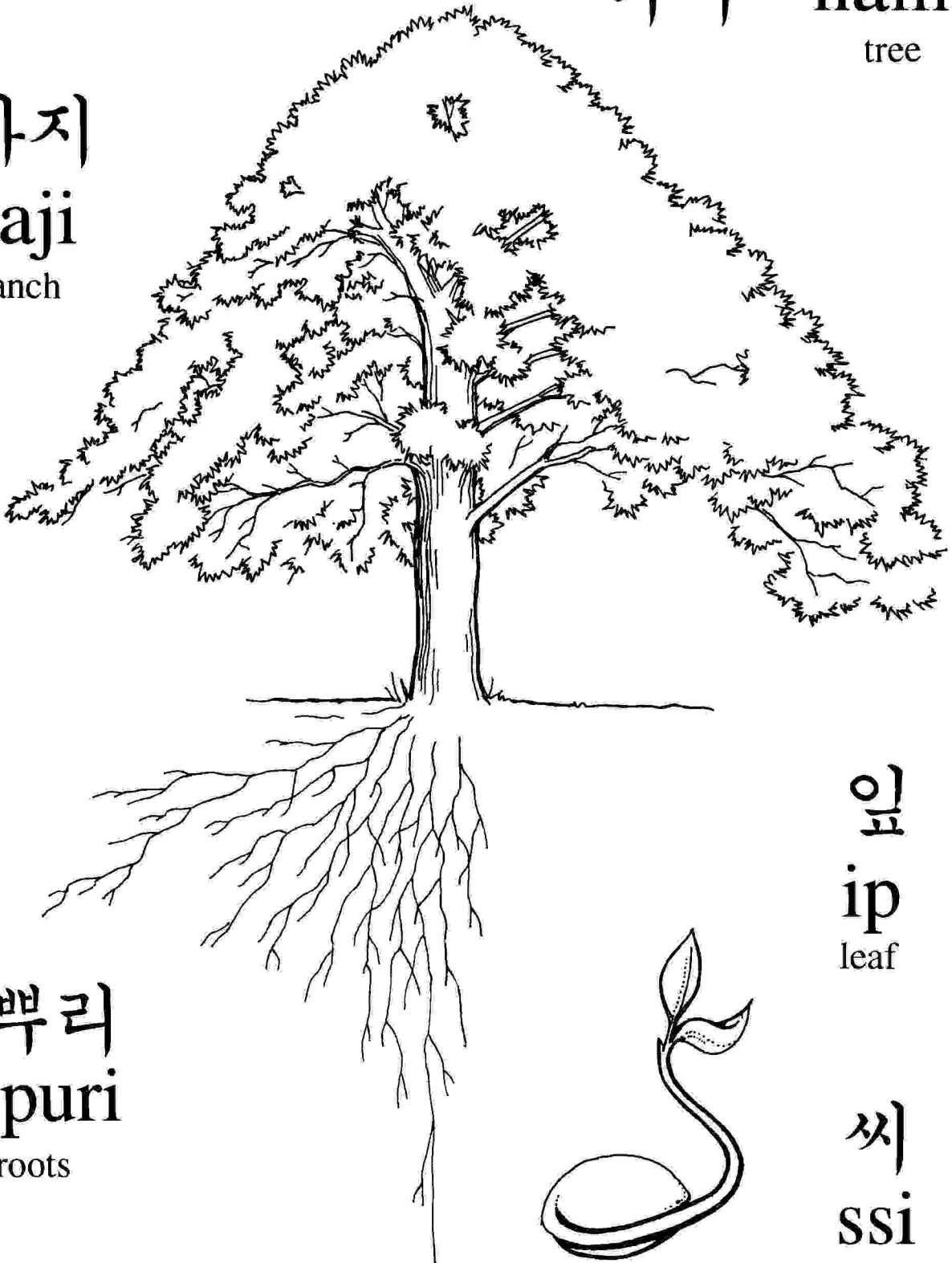
바위
pawi
rock

땅
ttang
land

길
kil
road

나무 namu
tree

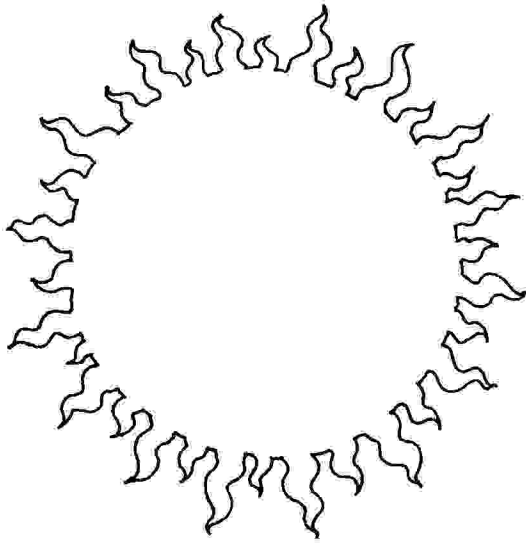
가지
kaji
branch



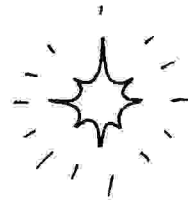
잎
ip
leaf

뿌리
ppuri
roots

씨
ssi
seed

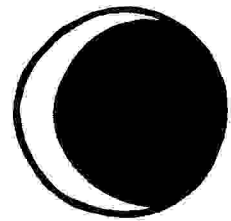


해 hæ
sun

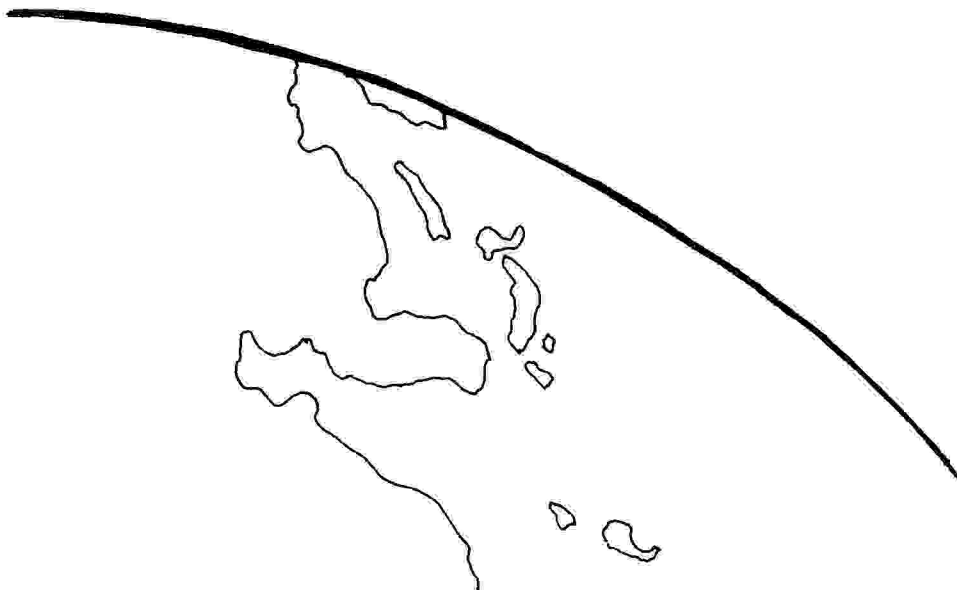


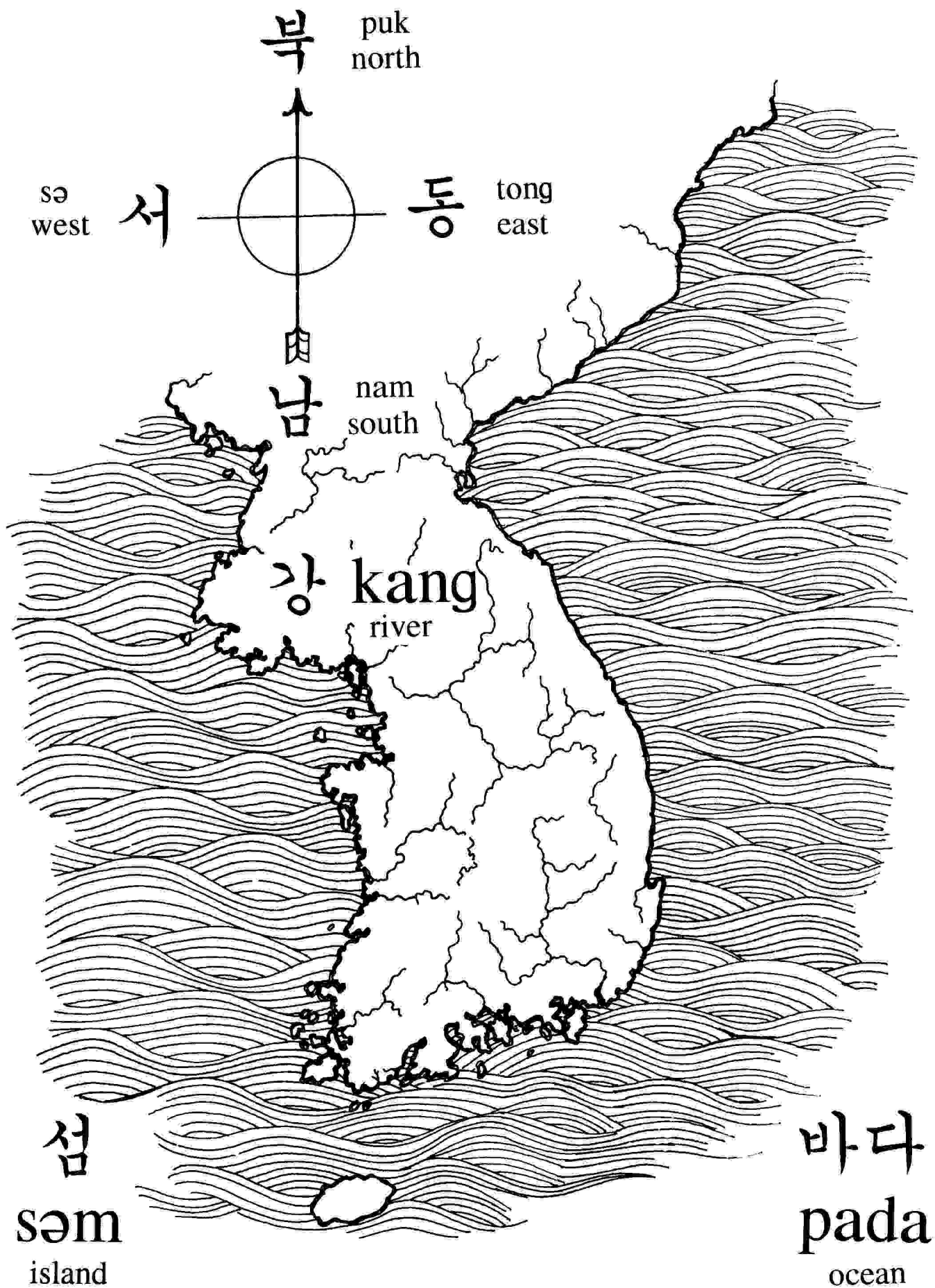
별
pyəl
star

지구
chigu
Earth



달
tal
moon





hana

tul

set

net

tasət

yəsət

ilgop

yədəl

ahop

yəl

yəl-hana

yəl-tul

chero

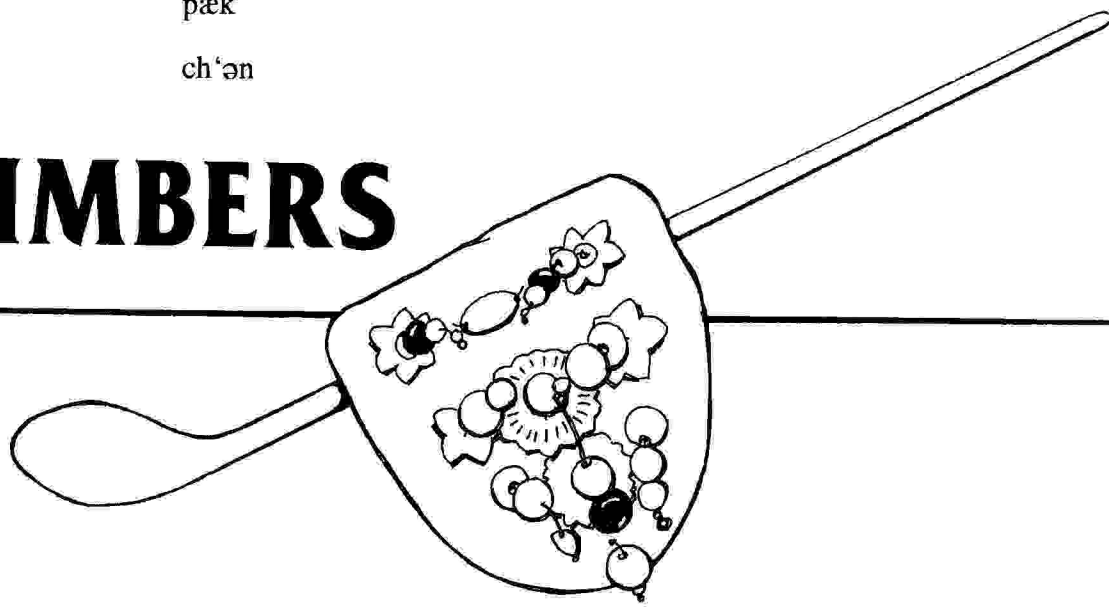
sūmul

səran

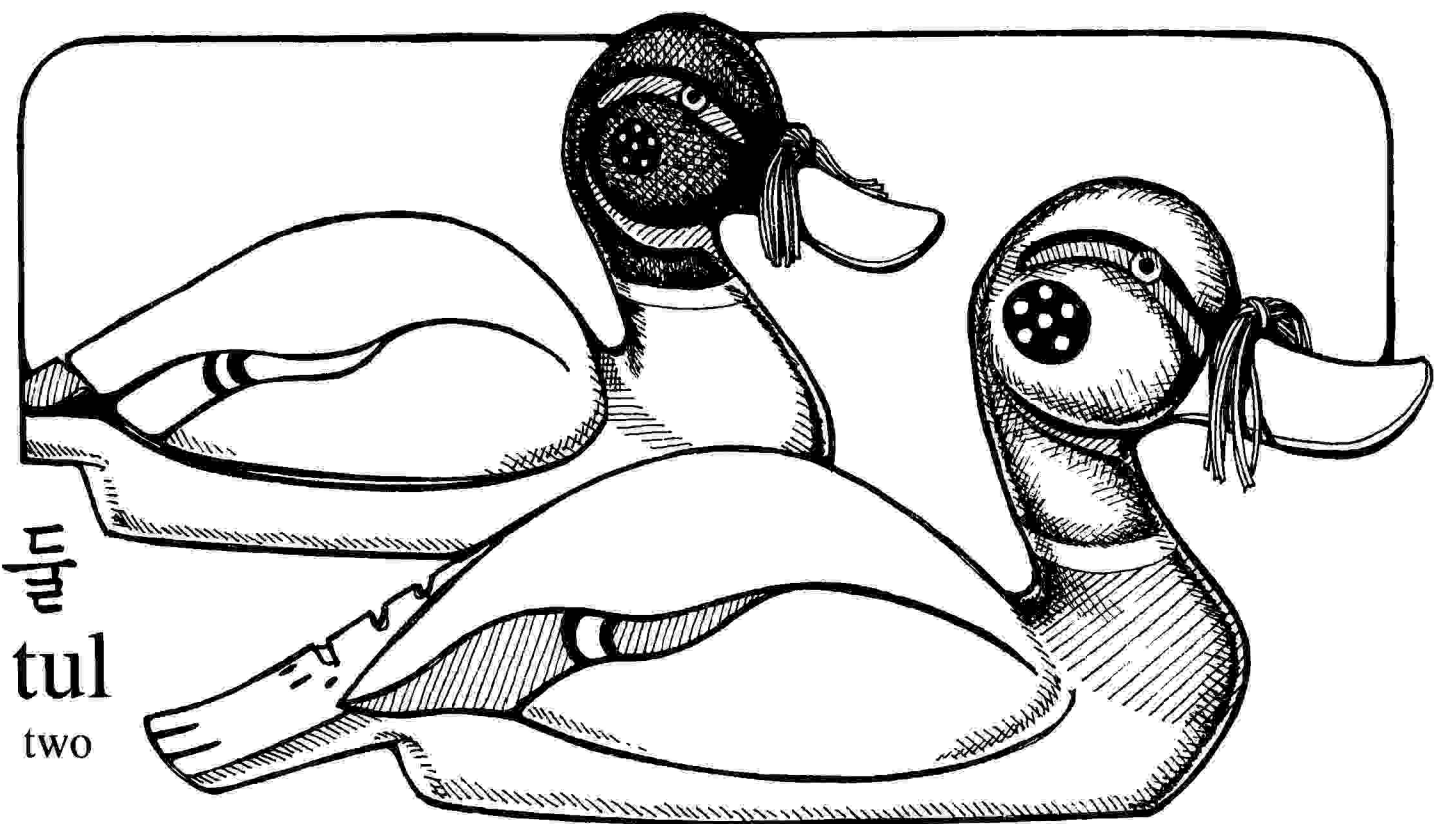
pæk

ch'ən

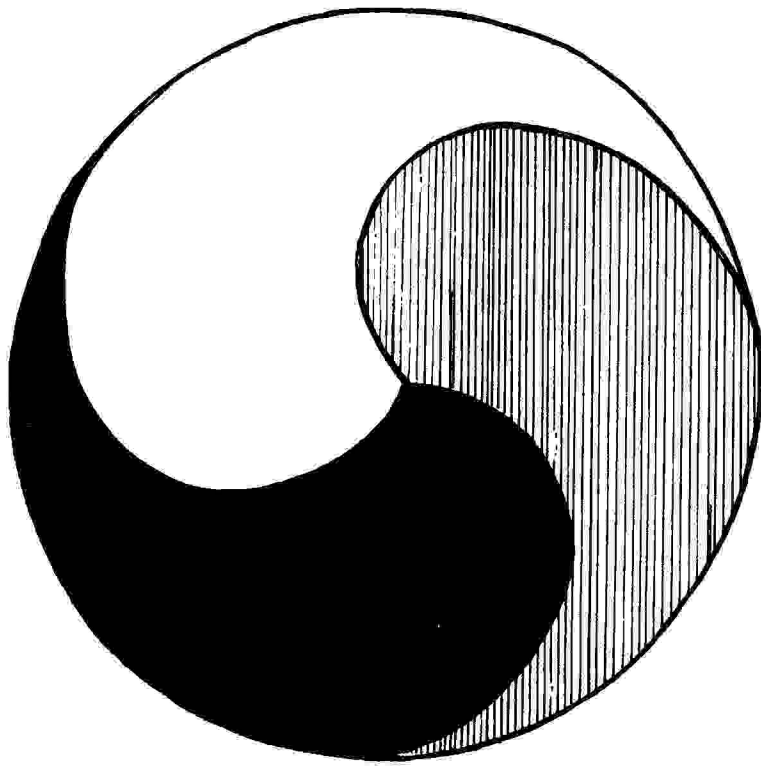
NUMBERS



하나
hana
one



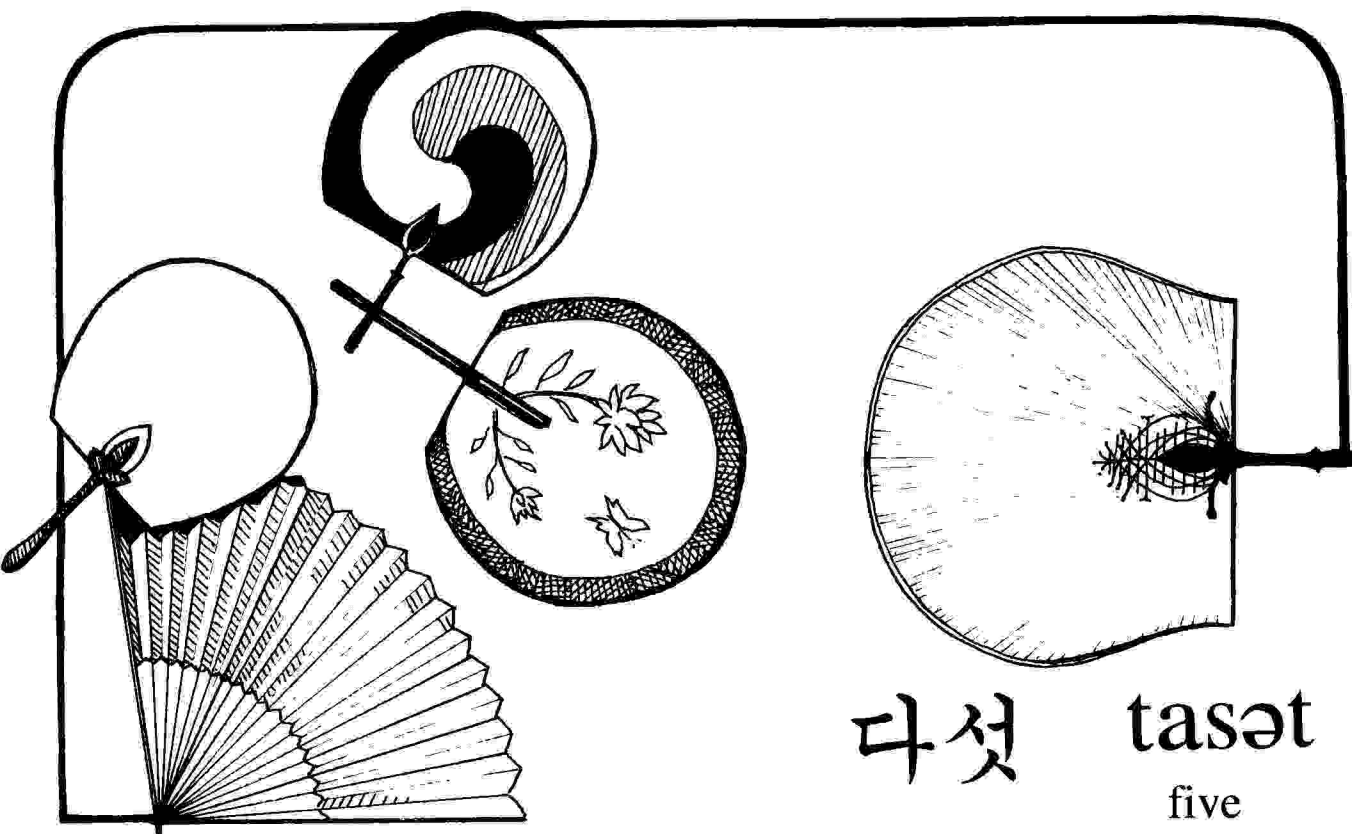
둘
tul
two



셋 set
three

넷 net
four





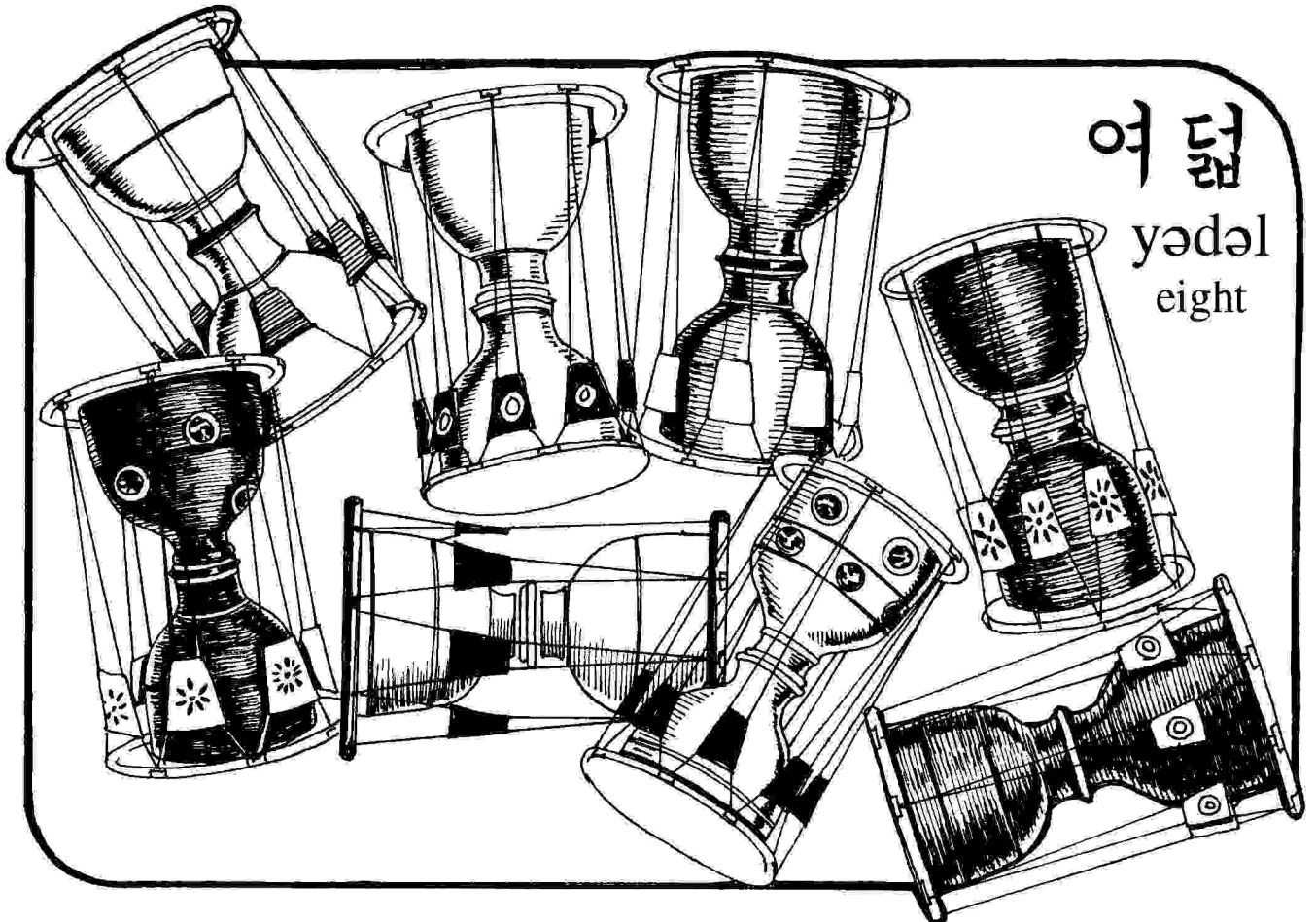
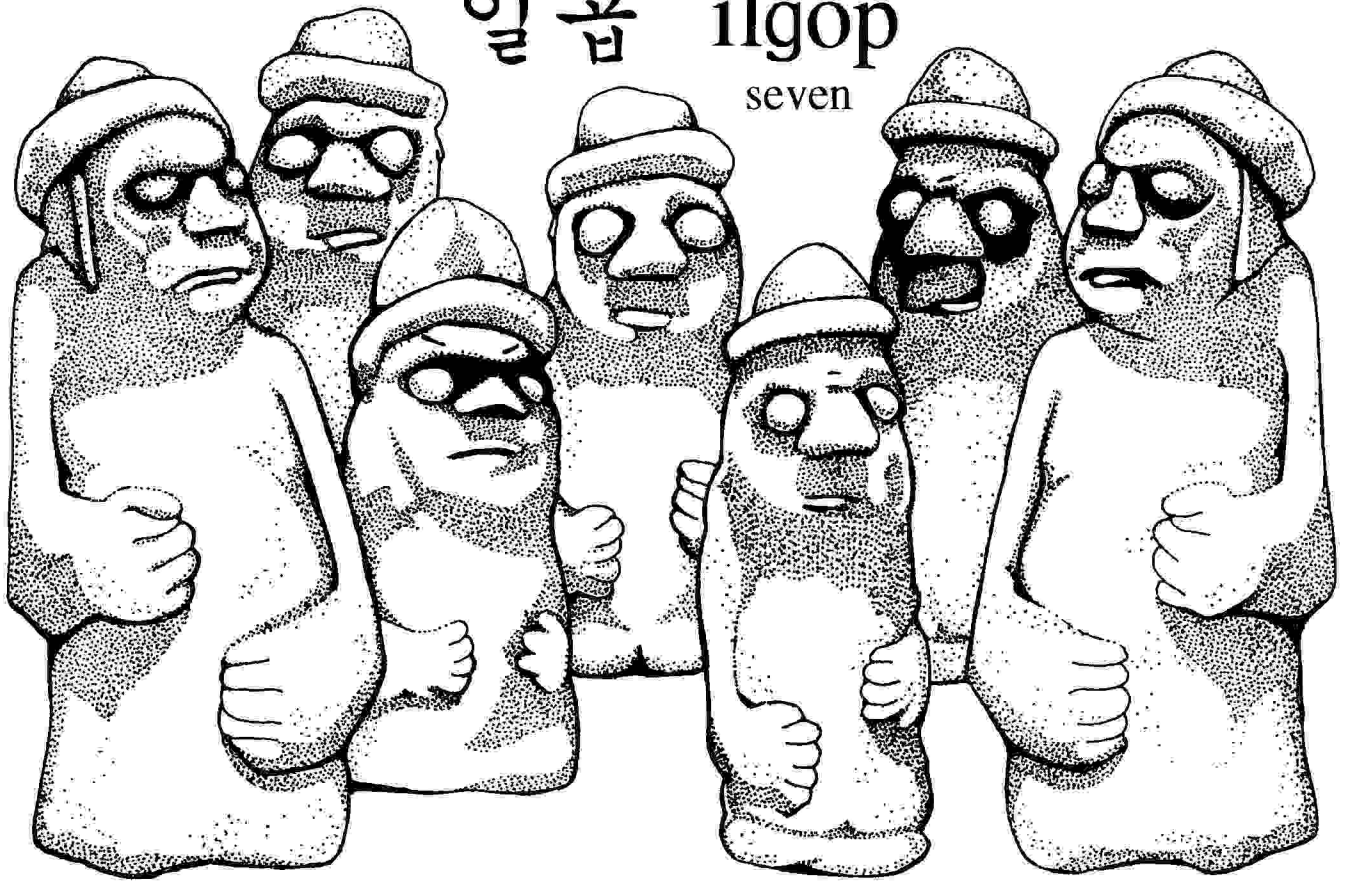
다섯 tasət
five



여섯 yəsət
six

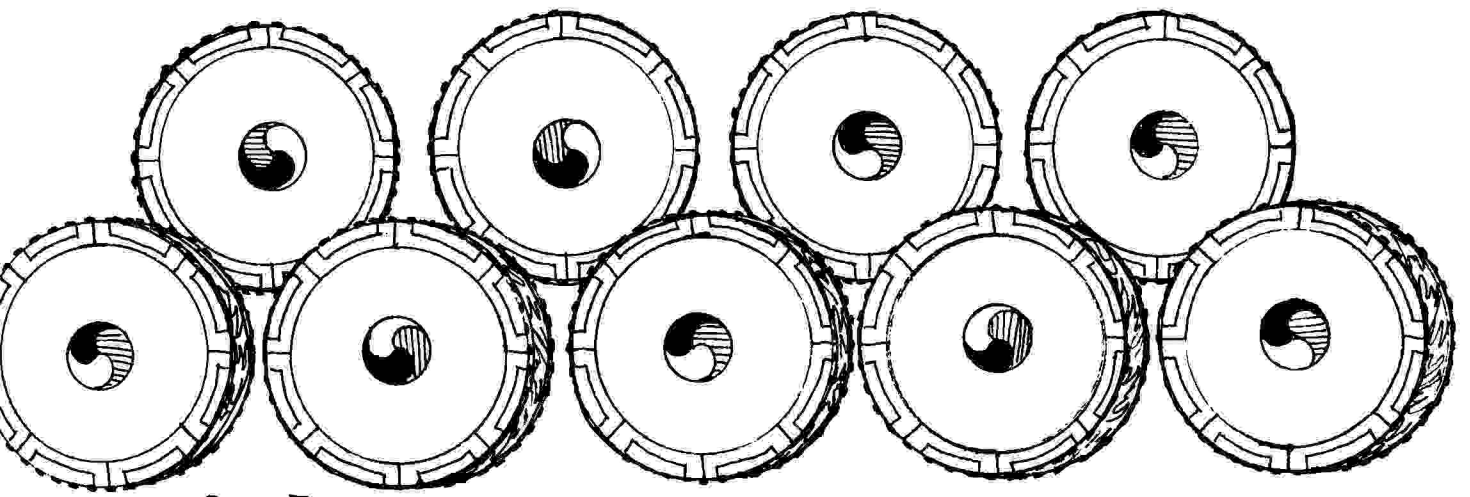
일곱 ilgop

seven



여덟 yedol

eight



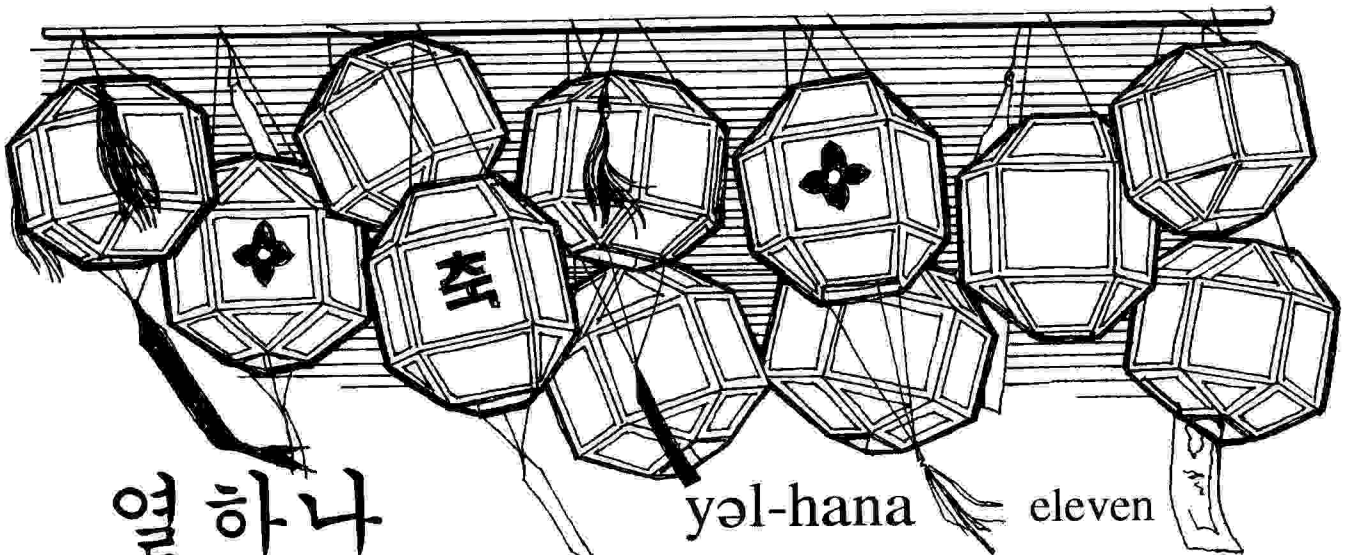
아홉

ahop

nine



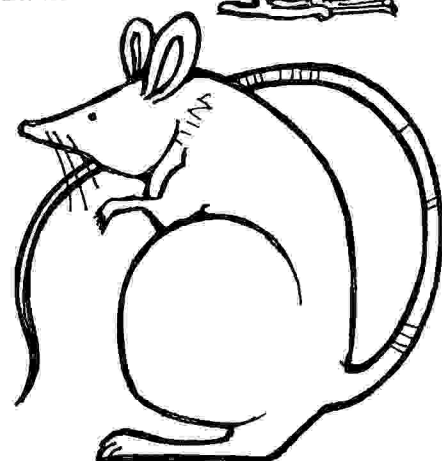
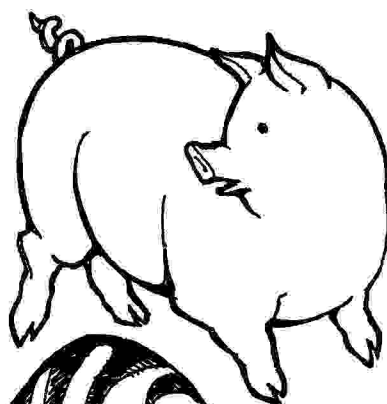
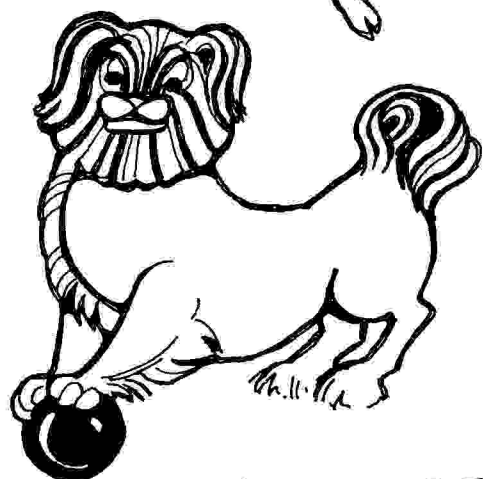
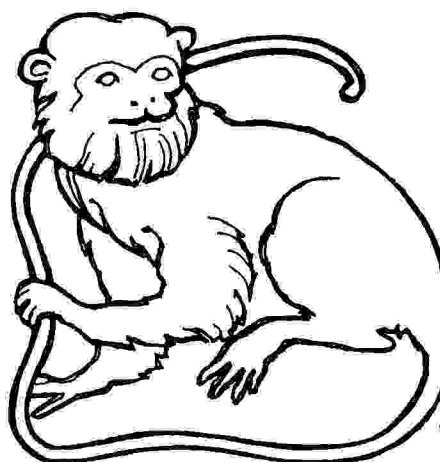
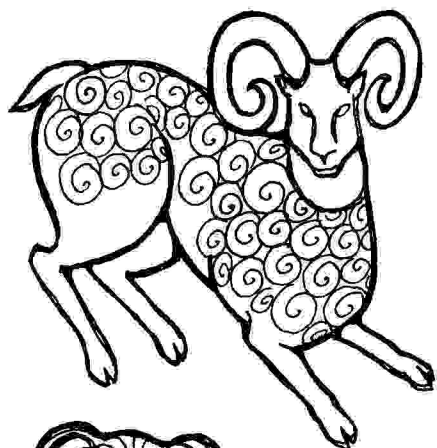
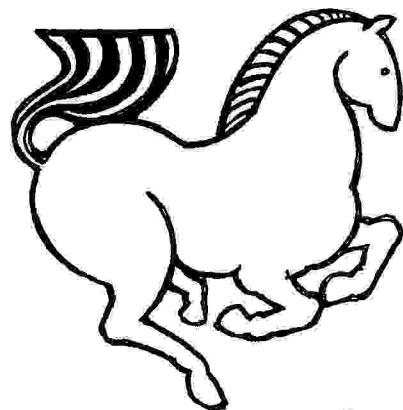
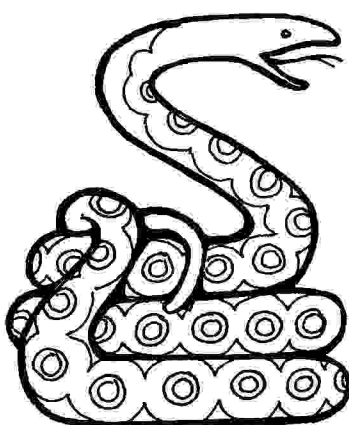
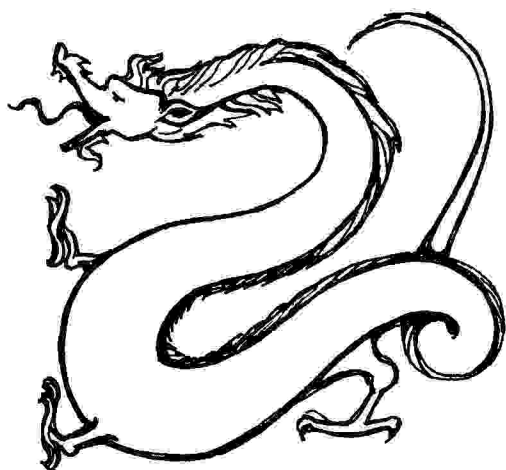
열
yæl
ten



열 하나

yæl-hana

eleven



일
두

yəl-tul



twelve

0

제로

chero

zero

20

스물

sɨmul

twenty

30

서른

səɾɨn

thirty

100

백

pæk

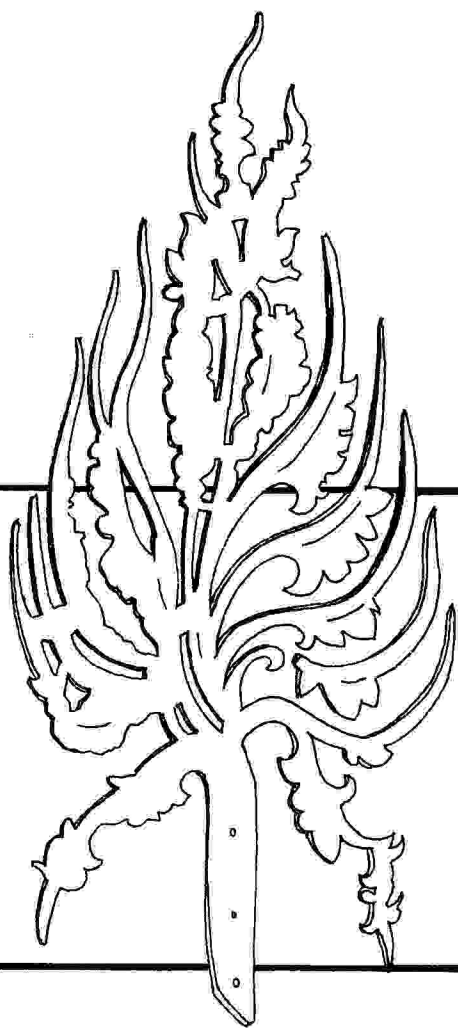
hundred

1000

천

ch'ən

thousand



nulga-yo

chəlmə-yo

kulga-yo

kanurə-yo

nəlbə-yo

choba-yo

yat'a-yo

kip'a-yo

nop'a-yo

naja-yo

mana-yo

chəga-yo

mugəwə-yo

kabyəwə-yo

k'a-yo

chaga-yo

tchalba-yo

kirə-yo

OPPOSITES

늙어요
nalgə-yo
old

젊어요
chəlmə-yo
young





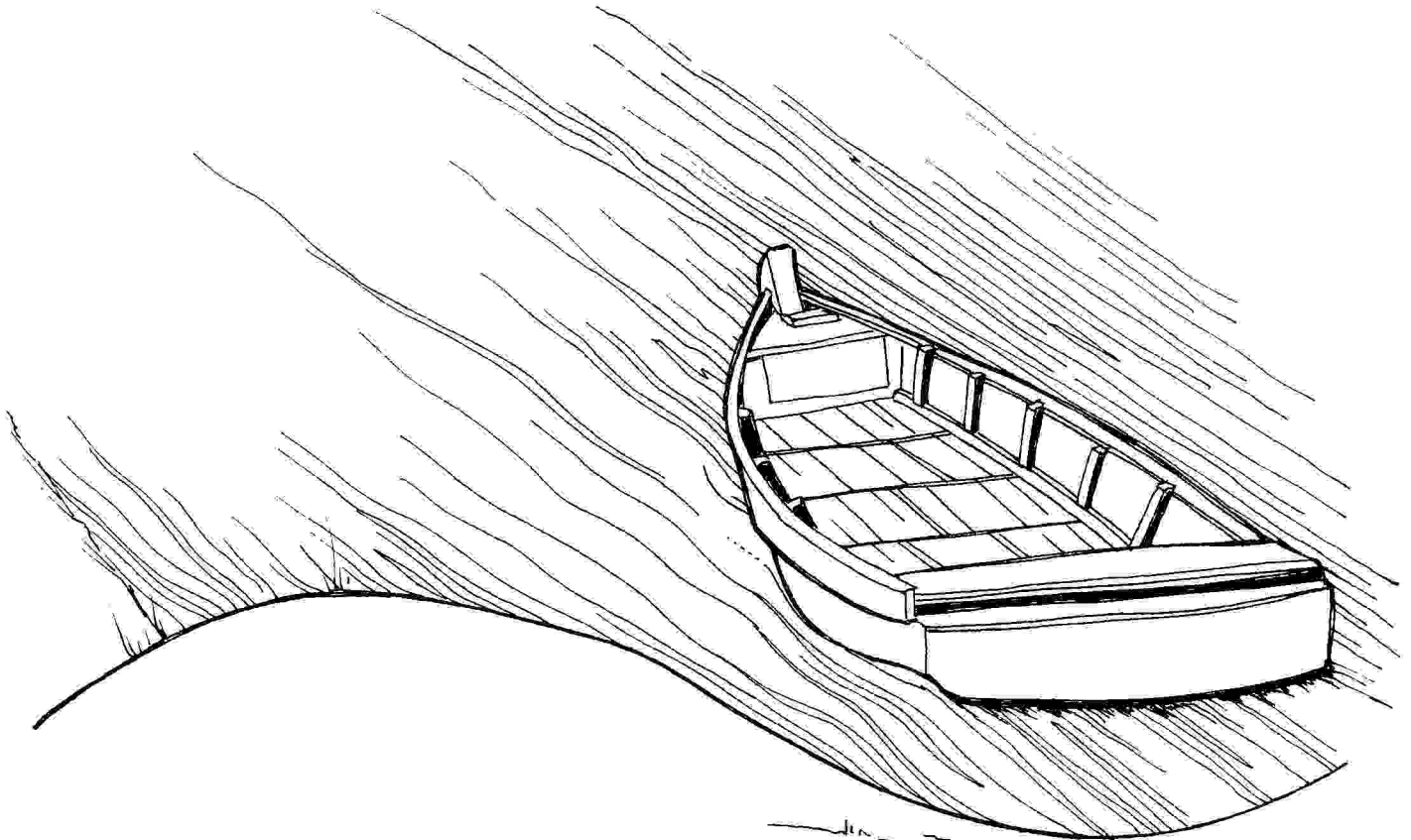
굵어요
 kulgə-yo
 thick



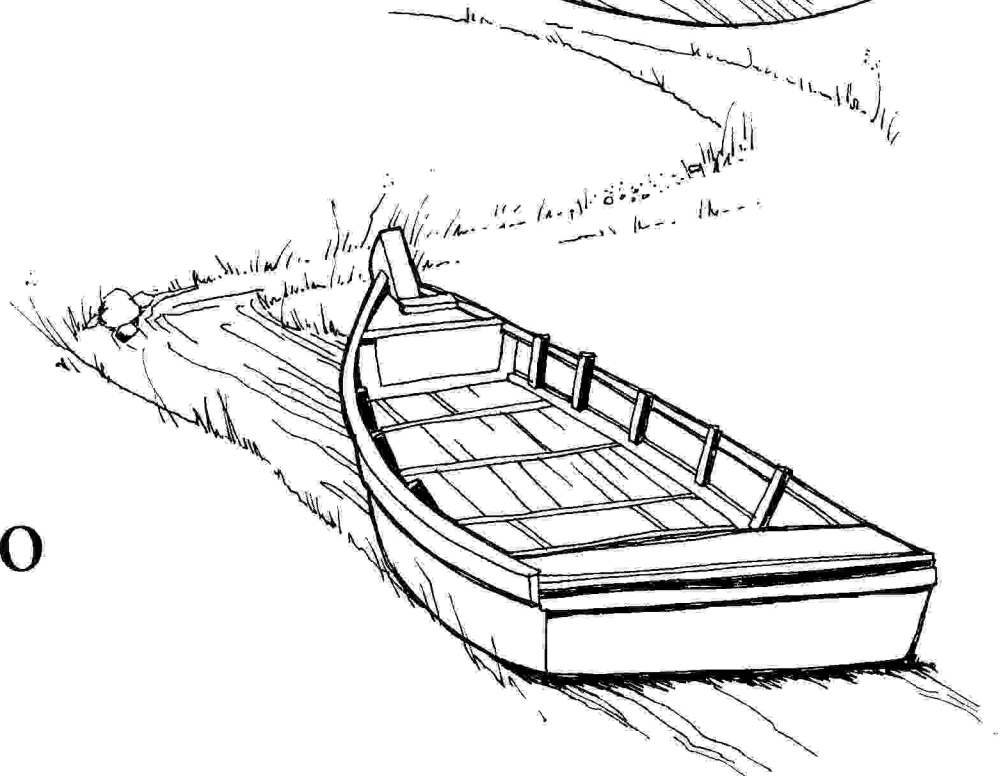
가늘어요
 kanərə-yo
 thin

넓어요

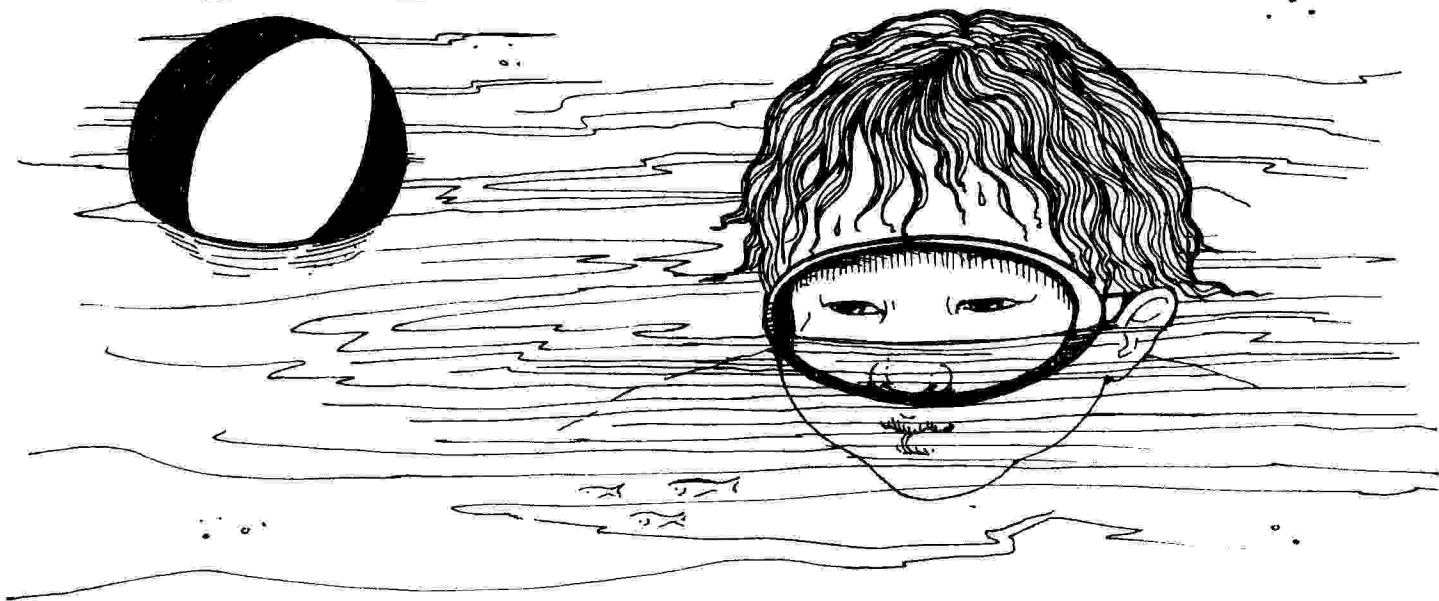
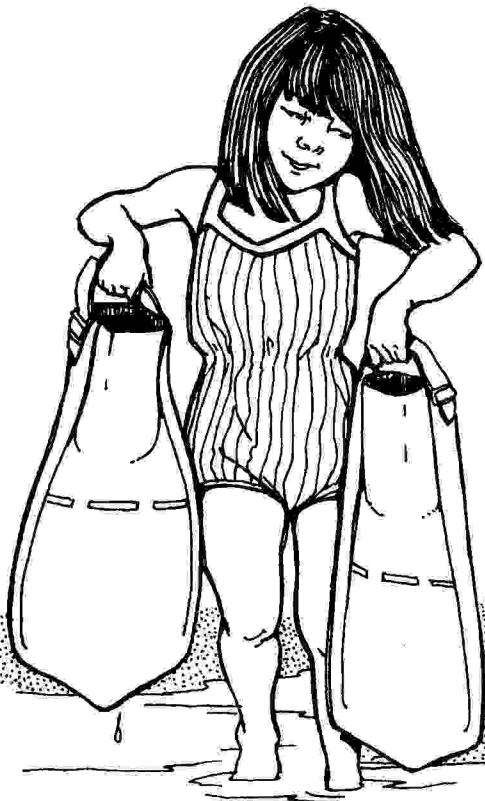
nəlbə-yo
wide



좁아요
choba-yo
narrow



얕아요 yat'a-yo
shallow



깊어요 kip'ə-yo
deep

높아요

nop'a-yo
high

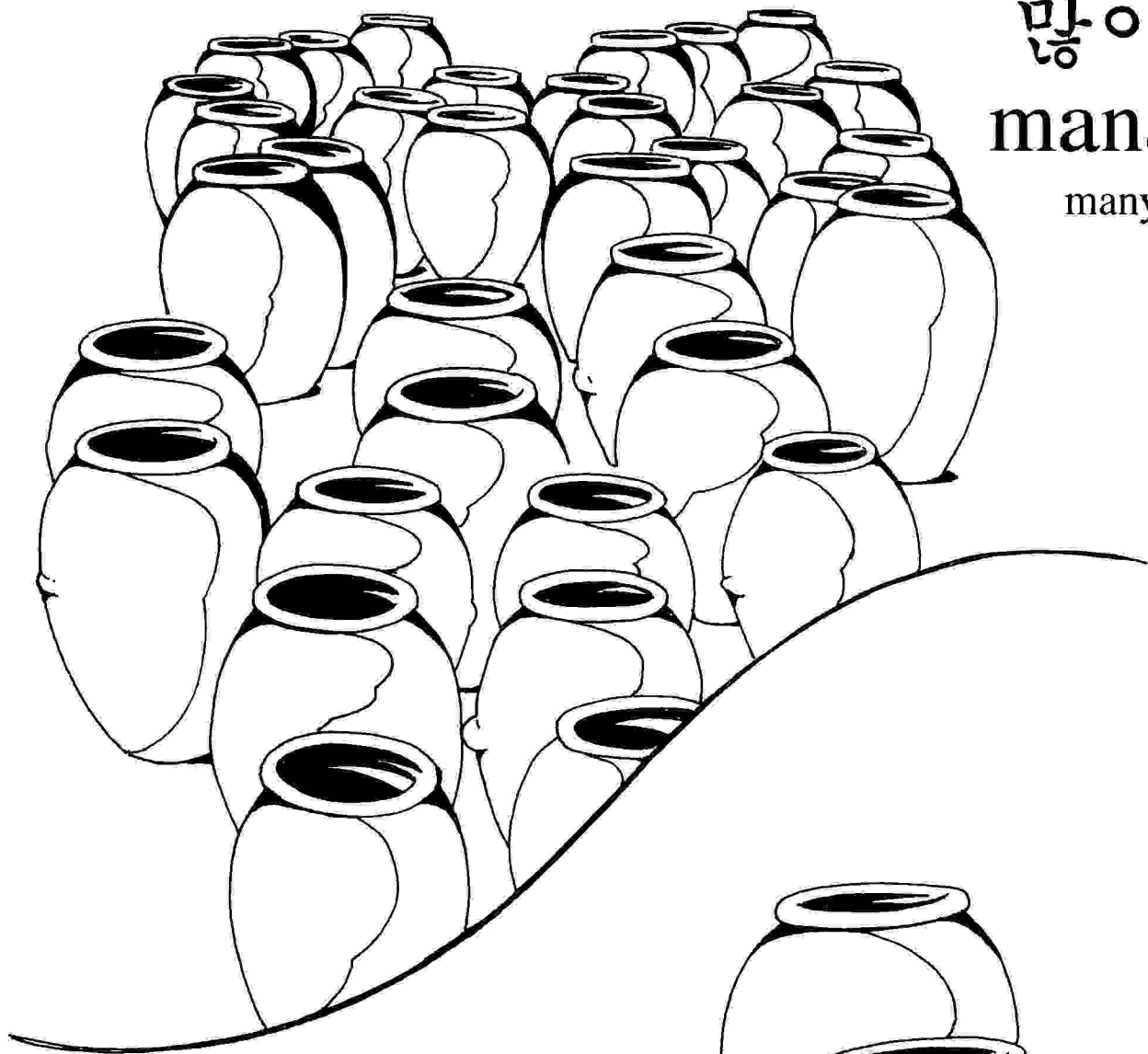


낮아요

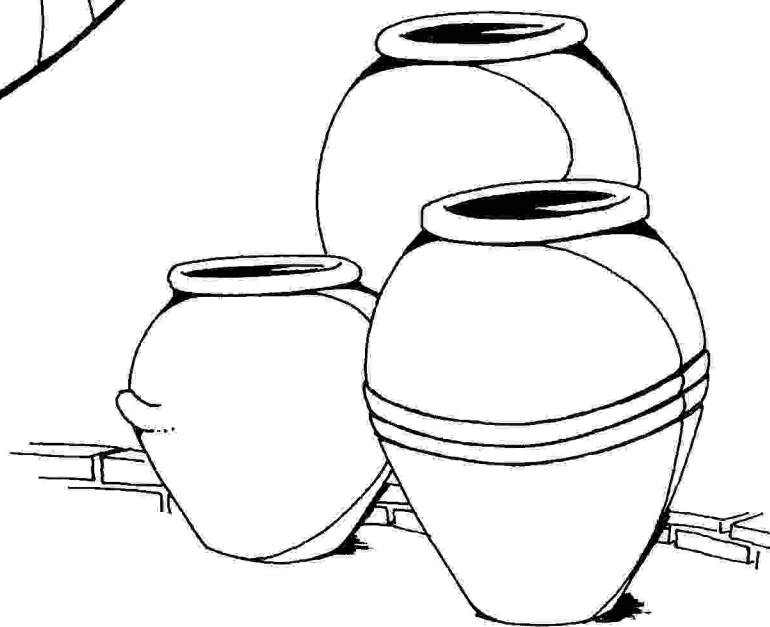
naja-yo
low



많아요
mana-yo
many



적어요
chəgə-yo
few



무거워요

mugəwə-yo

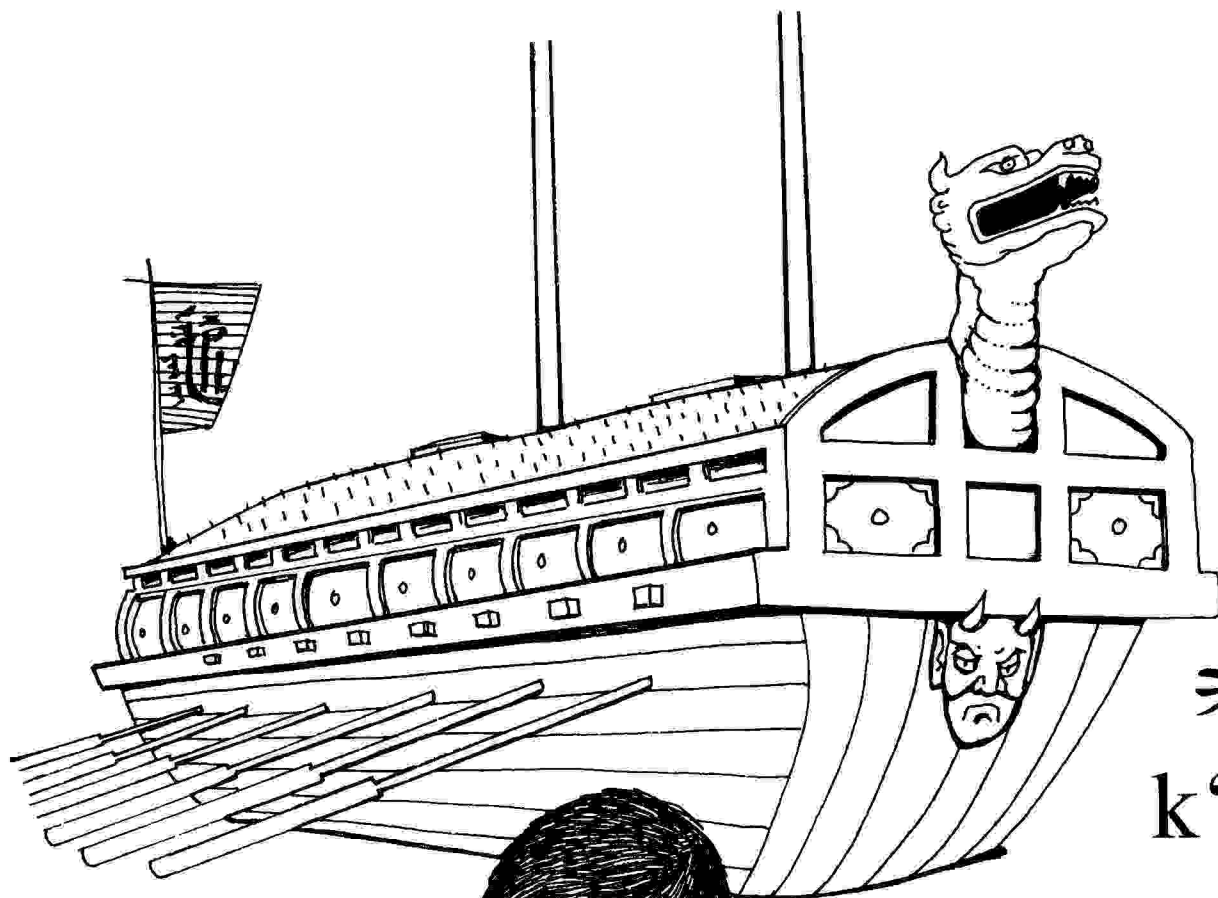
heavy



가벼워요

kabyəwə-yo

light



커요
k'ə-yo
big



작아요
chaga-yo
small

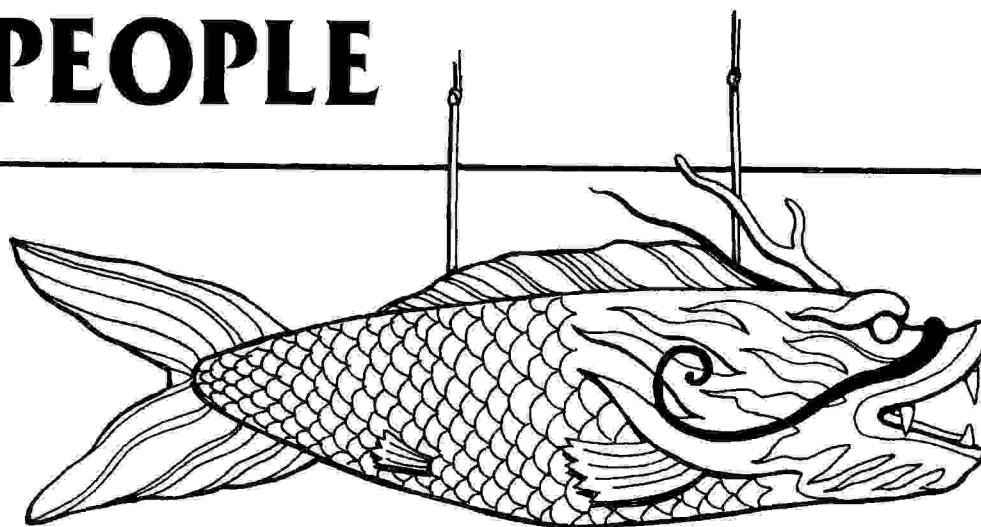
짧아요
tchalba-yo
short



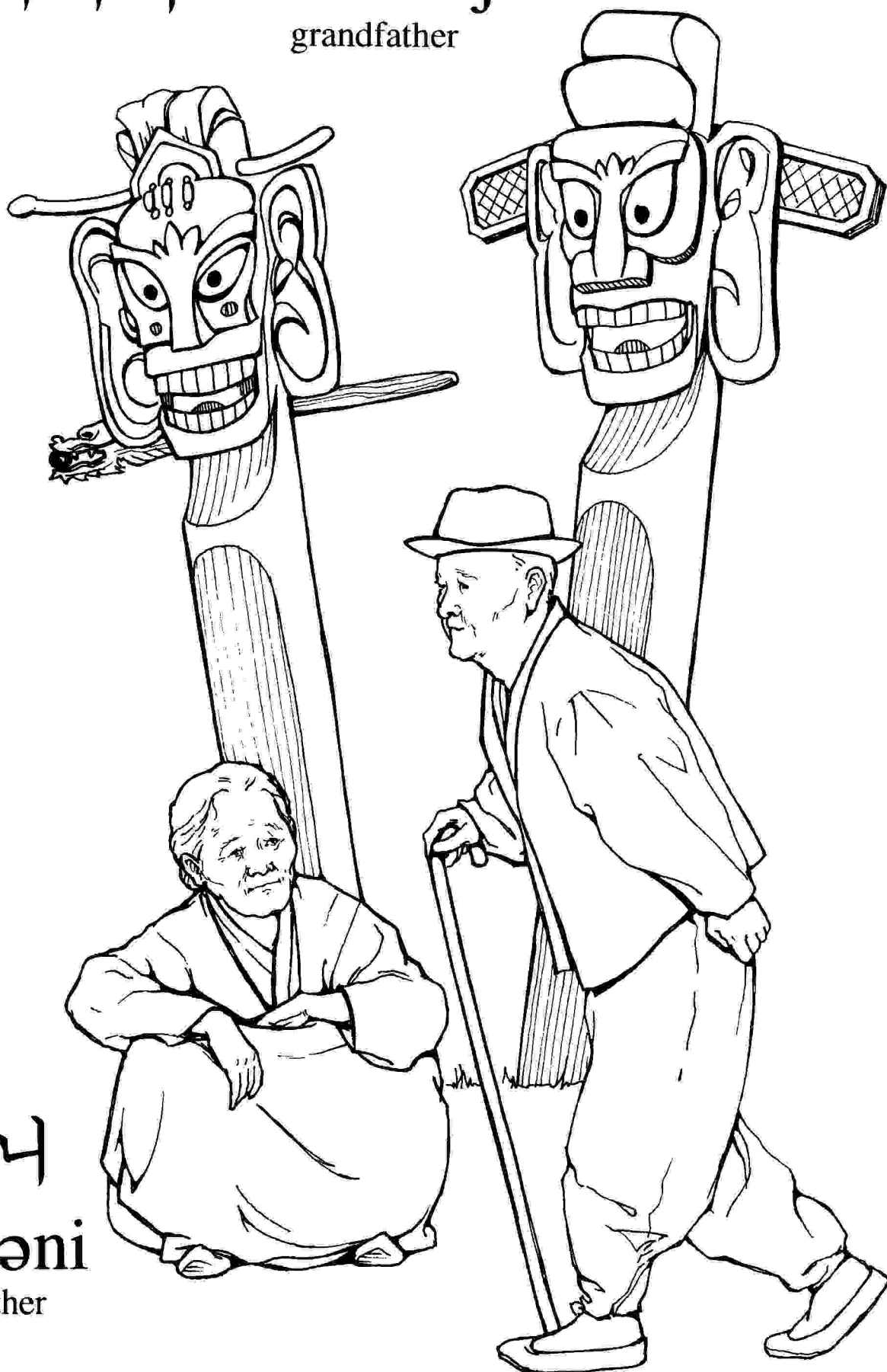
길어요 kirə-yo long

harabəji	sonyə
halməni	adəl
abəji	sonyən
namja	saram
əməni	na
yəja	chagi
pumo	iram
kajəng	uri
ttal	agi

PEOPLE



할아버지 harabəji
grandfather



할머니
halməni
grandmother

아버지 abəji
father

남자 namja
man

어머니 əməni
mother

여자 yəja
woman



부모
pumo
parents

가정 kajəŋg
family

딸 ttal
daughter

소녀 sonyə
girl

아들 adəl
son

소년 sonyən
boy



나
na
I

사람
saram
person

자기
chagi
self

이름
iram
name



우리
uri
we



아기

agi
baby

karach'ə-yo

chido

sənsəng

haksəng

pəwə-yo

hakkyo

undong

norə

həkp'an

pənp'il

ch'æk

chiugæ

chongi

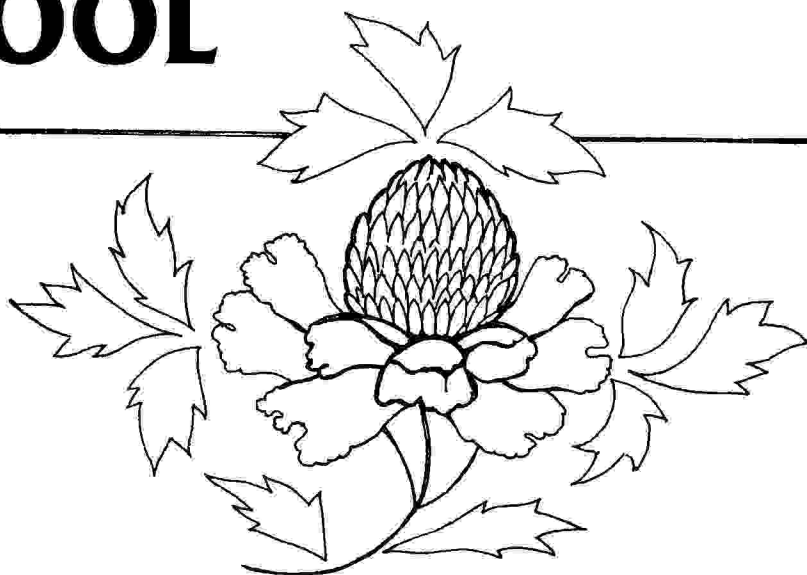
p'en

yənp'il

iyagi

kərim

SCHOOL



가르쳐요

karuch'ə-yo

teach

지도

chido
map

선생

sənsæng
teacher



학생

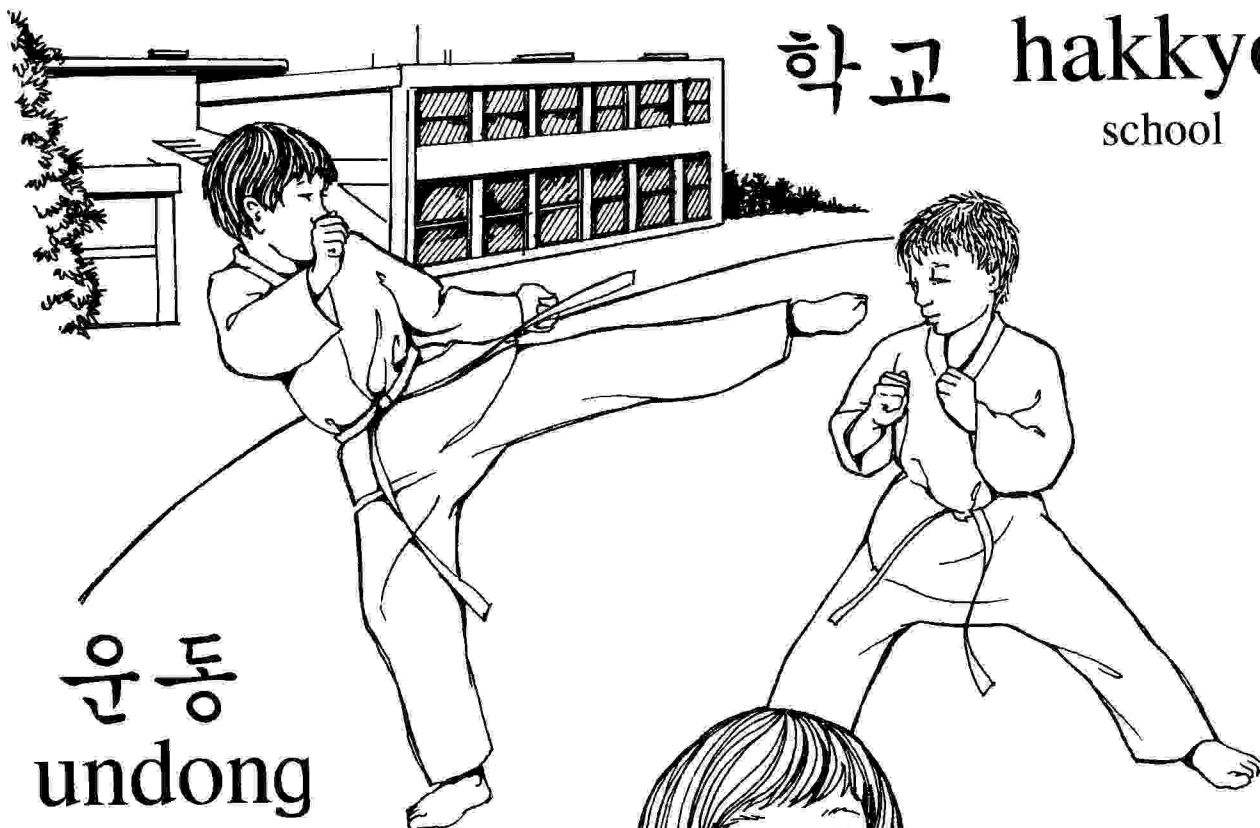
haksæng
student

배워요

pæwə-yo

learn

학교 hakkyo
school



운동
undong
sports



노래
noræ
song

흑판 həkʰan
blackboard

분필 punpʰil
chalk

책 chʰæk
book



지우개 chiugæ
eraser

종이 chongi
paper

펜 pʰen
pen

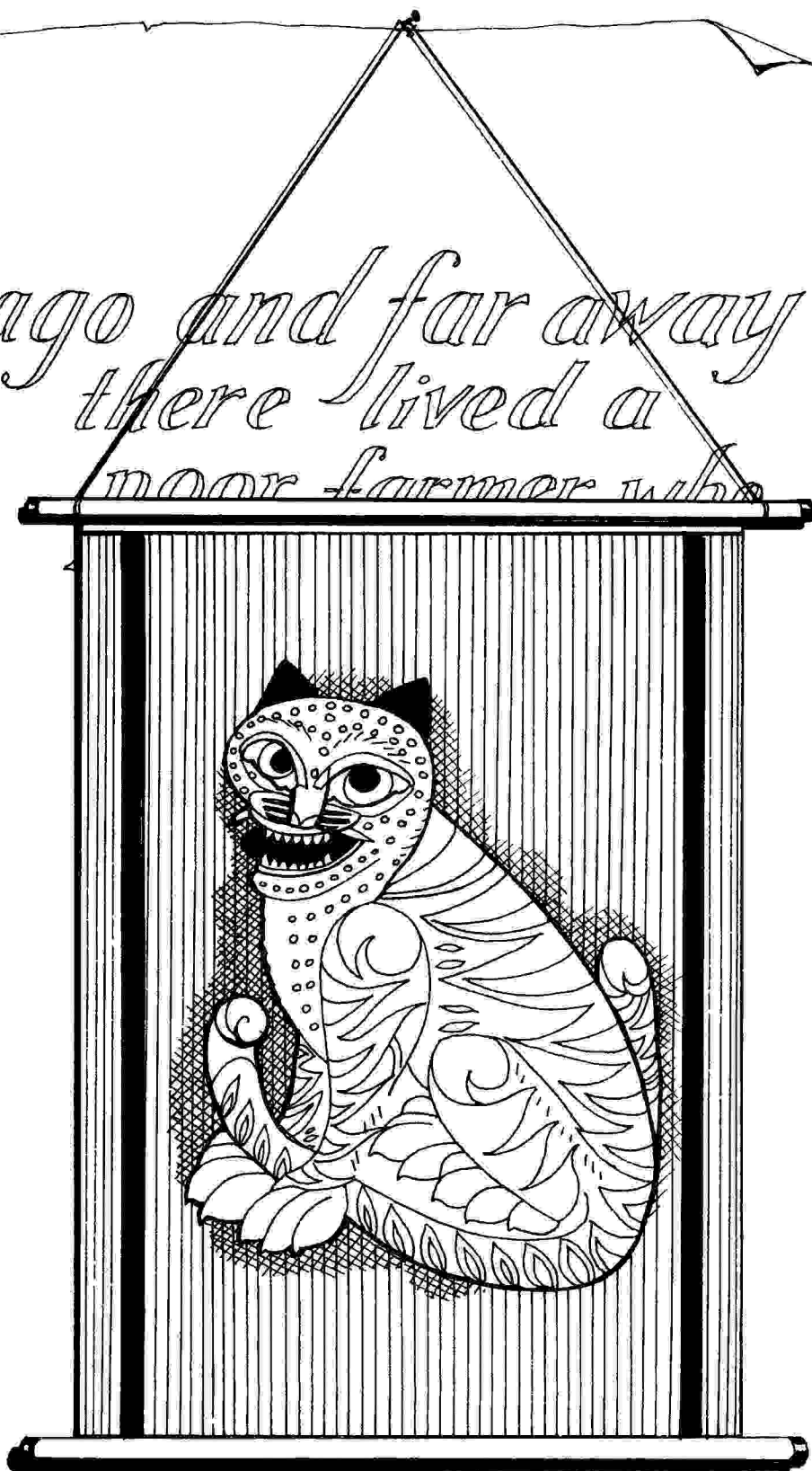
연필 yənpʰil
pencil



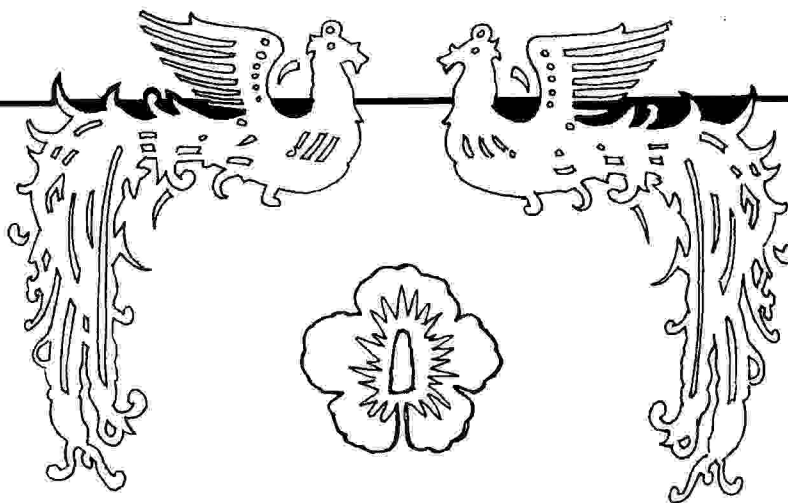
*Long ago and far away
there lived a
poor farmer who*

이야기
iyagi
story

그림
kərim
picture



GLOSSARIES



Korean Glossary

["(v)" indicates a verb]

abəji — father

adəl — son

agi — baby

ahop — nine

an — inside

anja-yo — sit (v)

ap — front

aræ — beneath

bəs — bus

chadong-ch'a — car

chaga-yo — small

chagi — self

chaju-bit — purple

ch'ang — window

cha-yo — sleep (v)

ch'æk — book

ch'æk-sang — desk

chero — zero

chido — map

chigu — Earth

chiha-ch'al — subway

ch'ima — dress

chip — house

chiugæ — eraser

choba-yo — narrow

chongi — paper

ch'orok-bit — green

chəgori — jacket

chəgə-yo — few

chəlmə-yo — young

ch'an — thousand

chənhwa — telephone

chət-karak — chopsticks

chuwə-yo — give (v)

ch'uwə-yo — cold

hakkyo — school

haksəng — student

halməni — grandmother

hana — one

hanul — sky

harabəji — grandfather

hæ — sun

him — strength

huk — soil

hukp'an — blackboard

ibə-yo — wear (v)

ibul — mattress

ilgop — seven

il hæ-yo — work (v)

ip — leaf

ip — mouth

iram — name

iyagi — story

kabyəwə-yo — light

kaji — branch

kajəng — family

k'al — knife

kang — river

kanurə-yo — thin

karəch'ə-yo — teach (v)

kasum — chest

kat — horsehair hat

kaunde — middle

ka-yo — go (v)

kæ — dog

kil — road

kimch'i — pickles

kip'ə-yo — deep

kirə-yo — long

kkæ-yo — wake (v)

kkot — flower

kkut — end

k'o — nose

kogæ — neck

kogi — meat

kongjang — factory

koram — breast tie

kəri — street

kərəga-yo — walk (v)

k'ə-yo — big

kudu — shoe

kuk — soup

kulgə-yo — thick

kungdungi — buttocks

kuram — cloud

kurim — picture

kurat — dish

kwi — ear

mach'ə-yo — finish (v)

mal — horse

mana-yo — many

mashie-yo — drink (v)

mit — bottom

mogyok-shil — bathroom

moja — hat

mom — body

məgə-yo — eat (v)

məri — head

mugəwə-yo — heavy

mul — water

mulkogi — fish

mun — door

murəp — knee

na — I

na ga-yo — go out (v)

naja-yo — low

nalgæ — wings

nam — south

namja — man

namu — tree

nəryə ga-yo — go down (v)

net — four

non — paddy

nop'a-yo — high

norang-bit — yellow

nora-yo — play (v)

noræ — song

nəlbə-yo — wide

nun — eye

nun — snow

nun-mul — tears

nuwə-yo — lie down (v)

nəlgə-yo — old

olla ga-yo — go up (v)
orenji-bit — orange
ot — clothing

əkkæ — shoulder
əlgul — face
əməni — mother

pada — ocean
pada-yo — receive (v)
paji — trousers
pak — outside
pal — foot
p'al — arm
pang — room
pap — cooked rice
param — wind
p'ara-yo — sell (v)
pat — field
pawi — rock
pæ — stomach
pækkop — navel
pæk — hundred
pæwə-yo — learn (v)
pegæ — pillow
p'en — pen
pi — rain
pihæng-gi — airplane
ppuri — roots
puk — north
pulgun-bit — red
pumo — parents
punp'il — chalk
p'urən-bit — blue
pwa-yo — see (v)
pyəl — star
p'yənji — letter

san — mountain

sang — table
saram — person
sarang hæ-yo — love (v)
sa-yo — buy (v)
sæ — bird
sænggak hæ-yo — think (v)
set — three
shassu — shirt
shijak hæ-yo — start (v)
shijang — marketplace
so — cow
son — hand
son karak — finger
sont'op — fingernail
sonyæ — girl
sonyən — boy
sə — west
səm — island
sənsəng — teacher
sərun — thirty
səul — capital
sə-yo — stand (v)
ssi — seed
ssisə-yo — wash (v)
ssə-yo — write (v)
suk'ət'ə — skirt
sumul — twenty

tada-yo — close (v)
tak — chicken
tal — moon
talgyal — egg
tallyə ga-yo — run (v)
tari — leg
tasət — five
t'a-yo — ride (v)
tchalba-yo — short
ton — money
tong — east

tora-yo — turn (v)
toshi — city
t'ək — chin
t'al — hair
ttal — daughter
ttang — land
ttwiə-yo — jump (v)
tul — two
tung — back
turə ga-yo — go in (v)
turə-yo — hear (v)
twi — back

unban-ch'a — truck
undong — sports
uri — we
urə-yo — cry (v)
usə-yo — laugh (v)

uija — chair
umshik — food

wa-yo — come (v)
wi — above

yangmal — stockings
yat'a-yo — shallow
yo — quilt
yədəl — eight
yəja — woman
yəl — ten
yəl-hana — eleven
yəl-tul — twelve
yənp'il — pencil
yəp — beside
yərə-yo — open (v)
yəsət — six
yuri-jan — glass

English Glossary

["(v)" indicates a verb]

above — wi

airplane — pihæng-gi

arm — p'al

baby — agi

back — twi

back — tung

bathroom — mogyok-shil

beneath — aræ

beside — yæp

big — k'ə-yo

bird — sæ

blackboard — hək'p'an

blue — p'uræn-bit

body — mom

book — ch'æk

bottom — mit

boy — sonyæn

branch — kajj

breast tie — koræm

bus — bæ

buttocks — kungdunggi

buy (v) — sa-yo

capital — sœul

car — chadong-ch'a

chair — ũija

chalk — punp'il

chest — kasum

chicken — tak

chin — t'æk

chopsticks — chæt-karak

city — toshi

close (v) — tada-yo

clothing — ot

cloud — kuræm

cold — ch'uwæ-yo

come (v) — wa-yo

cooked rice — pap

cow — so

cry (v) — uræ-yo

daughter — ttal

deep — kip'ə-yo

desk — ch'æk-sang

dish — karat

dog — kæ

door — mun

dress — ch'ima

drink (v) — mashia-yo

ear — kwi

Earth — chigu

east — tong

eat (v) — mægə-yo

egg — talgyal

eight — yædøl

eleven — yæl-hana

end — kkæt

eraser — chiugæ

eye — nun

face — ælgul

factory — kongjang

family — kajæng

father — abæji

few — chægə-yo

field — pat

finger — son karak

finger nail — son t'op

finish (v) — mach'ə-yo

fish — mul kogi

five — tasæt

flower — kkot

food — æmshik

foot — pal

four — net

front — ap

girl — sonyæ

give (v) — chuwæ-yo

glass — yuri-jan

go (v) — ka-yo

go down (v) — næryæ ga-yo

go in (v) — tæræ ga-yo

go out (v) — na ga-yo

go up (v) — olla ga-yo

grandfather — harabæji

grandmother — halmæni

green — ch'orok-bit

hair — t'æl

hand — son

hat — moja

head — mæri

hear (v) — tæræ-yo

heavy — mugəwə-yo

high — nop'a-yo

horse — mal

horsehair hat — kat

house — chip

hundred — pæk

I — na

inside — an

island — sœm

jacket — chægori

jump (v) — ttwiæ-yo

knee — muræp

knife — k'al

land — ttang

laugh (v) — usæ-yo

leaf — ip

learn (v) — pæwə-yo

leg — tari

letter — p'yænji

lie down (v) — nuwə-yo

light — kabyəwə-yo

long — kiræ-yo

love (v) — sarang hæ-yo

low — naja-yo

man — namja

many — mana-yo

map — chido

marketplace — shijang

mattress — ibul

meat — kogi
middle — kaunde
money — ton
moon — tal
mother — əməni
mountain — san
mouth — ip

name — iram
narrow — choba-yo
navel — pæ kkop
neck — kogæ
nine — ahop
north — puk
nose — k'o

ocean — pada
old — nalgə-yo
one — hana
open (v) — yərə-yo
orange — orenji-bit
outside — pak

paddy — non
paper — chongi
parents — pumo
pen — p'en
pencil — yənp'il
person — saram
pickles — kimch'i
picture — kərim
pillow — pegæ
play (v) — nora-yo
purple — chaju-bit

quilt — yo

rain — pi
receive (v) — pada-yo
red — pulgan-bit
ride (v) — t'a-yo

river — kang
road — kil
rock — pawī
room — pang
roots — ppuri
run (v) — tallyə ga-yo

school — hakkyo
see (v) — pwa-yo
seed — ssi
self — chagi
sell (v) — p'ara-yo
seven — ilgop
shallow — yat'a-yo
shirt — shassu
shoe — kudu
short — tchalba-yo
shoulder — əkkæ
sit (v) — anja-yo
six — yəsət
skirt — sək'ət'ə
sky — hanul

sleep (v) — cha-yo
small — chaga-yo
snow — nun
soil — hək
son — adul
song — noræ
soup — kuk
south — nam
sports — undong
stand (v) — sə-yo
star — pyəl
start (v) — shijak hæ-yo
stockings — yangmal
stomach — pæ
story — iyagi
street — kəri
strength — him
student — haksæng
subway — chiha-ch'əl

sun — hæ

table — sang
teach (v) — karuch'ə-yo
teacher — sənsæng
tears — nun-mul
telephone — chənhwa
ten — yəl
thick — kulgə-yo
thin — kanərə-yo
think (v) — sənggak hæ-yo
thirty — sərən
thousand — ch'an
three — set
tree — namu
trousers — paji
truck — unban-ch'a
turn (v) — tora-yo
twelve — yəl-tul
twenty — sūmul
two — tul

wake (v) — kkæ-yo
walk (v) — kərə ga-yo
wash (v) — ssisə-yo
water — mul
we — uri
wear (v) — ibə-yo
west — sə
wide — nəlbə-yo
wind — param
window — ch'ang
wings — nalgæ
woman — yəja
work (v) — il hæ-yo
write (v) — ssə-yo

yellow — norang-bit
young — chəlmə-yo

zero — chero



white

흰빛

hwin-bit

red

붉은빛

pulgan-bit

orange

오렌지빛

orenji-bit

yellow

노랑빛

norang-bit

green

초록빛

ch'orok-bit

blue

푸른빛

p'uræn-bit

purple

자주빛

chaju-bit

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