



## REPORT ON CERTIFICATE COURSE IN KOREAN

The academic session 2023-24 at Shyam Lal College began with the launch of the Certificate Course in Korean, designed to equip students with valuable skills for a globalized world. This year, the Centre witnessed an enrollment of 13 students in this course. The increasing importance of bilingualism in today's interconnected society highlights the growing advantages of learning foreign languages. Korean, with its rising global influence and cultural impact, provides significant opportunities for students in various fields, including business, technology, and cultural studies.

The foreign language courses at the Centre are conducted under the aegis of the Department of East Asian Studies, University of Delhi. The classes for the Certificate Course in Korean commenced on 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2023, offering students a structured curriculum designed to enhance their linguistic proficiency and cultural understanding. The classes for this course were conducted in offline mode in Shyam Lal College campus.

### **Course Name: Certificate Course in Korean 2023-24**

#### **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 '있습니까?'

The intonation rises at the end of 'ㅂ니까?/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

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

This is a tree.

### **Chapter 3:입니다까?"/'imnikka?" (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: 있습니다까? 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: 버니다/-umnida" (Formal Declarative sentence in present tense)**

My Daily Life

## **Chapter 10: -습니다.seumnida' (Formal Declarative sentence in present tenses)**

Bharti University

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

My Family

## **Chapter 12: (아.어.여)요 (a/co/yeo)yo (Informal form of verb ending)**

Weekend



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

Purchasing a gift

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

Four seasons of Korea

### **Chapter 15: -이었습시다/icosumnida" (past tense of 입니다/imnida)**

Names of Cities

### **Chapter 16: -(았/었/였)다 att/cott/ycott (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/(cu)pshida (hortative construction of honorific form)**

Market

**Chapter 22: -(으)를 수 있다/ (cu) 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

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

Bank

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

Telephonic Conversation



**Chapter 26: '-아/어/여 주다 (드리다); a/co/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; (cu) 1 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.



SLC (UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)  
**SHYAM LAL COLLEGE**  
CENTRE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT



### ADD ON COURSES

#### CERTIFICATE COURSE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

(UNDER THE AEGIS OF UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)

**FRENCH SPANISH JAPANESE**  
**GERMAN KOREAN CHINESE**

Duration: 150 Hrs

#### DIPLOMA COURSE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

(UNDER THE AEGIS OF UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)

**FRENCH SPANISH JAPANESE**  
**GERMAN KOREAN CHINESE**

Duration: 150 Hrs

#### ADVANCED DIPLOMA IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

(UNDER THE AEGIS OF UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)

**FRENCH SPANISH JAPANESE**  
**GERMAN KOREAN CHINESE**

Duration: 180 Hrs

#### CERTIFICATE COURSE IN STOCK TRADING

(UNDER THE AEGIS OF UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)

**MASTERING THE STOCK MARKET**

(In collaboration with BSE Institute Ltd.)

30 Hrs

Eligibility: 10+2

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**  
Autonomous Scientific Society of Ministry of Electronics and Information  
Technology (MeitY), Government of India

#### IT COURSES

**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE  
AND MACHINE LEARNING**

**DIGITAL AND SOCIAL  
MEDIA MARKETING**

**OFFICE  
AUTOMATION**

NOMINAL PRICE

Short Term Courses  
30 Hrs



Scan QR to Register!


For Detailed Guidelines of All Courses : <https://bit.ly/3qKTWkZ>

**PROF. KAVITA ARORA**  
(CONVENOR, CSD)

**PROF. RABI NARAYAN KAR**  
(PRINCIPAL)

Follow:   /csdofslc

PRABHU- 8568002086  
DEEPANSHU-77019 40731

 [csd@shyamlaldu.ac.in](mailto:csd@shyamlaldu.ac.in)