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Korean

Kwang Ho

Dorothy James
SIL-UND

Phyllis Walker
SIL-UND

Christian Noble
SIL-UND

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KOREAN SEASONS

1. urî nara - nin ?o-wel yu-wel čil-wel-İn yerîm-ikho/
   our country-in the 5-month 6-month 7-month-subject summer-is
   May June July

   phal-wel khu-wel si-wel - în khaîl - ikho/ šipîl-wel šipî-wel
   8-month 9-month 10-month-subj. autumn-is 11-month 12-month
   August September October November December

   ?îl-wel-İn kheul-ikho/ ?i-wel shâm-wel shá-wel-În . phom-imnida/
   1-month-subj. winter-is 2-month 3-month 4-month-subj. spring-is
   January February March April

2. phom-enîn mótha khak khaîj-Eng-eš-e-nîn šit-İl phurie
   spring-in the whole every home-at subj. seed-object sowing

   čhësî - rîl khakhûgô/ yerîm - enîn phêô - rîl khakhugo/
   vegetable-obj. growing summer-in the rice-plant-obj. growing

   khaîl - enîn čусû - rîl hagô/ kheul - enîn phori wa mil - îl
   autumn-in the harvest-obj. do winter-in the barley and wheat-obj.

   khakhugo-?isîmôndâ/ 3. ?i phorî wa mil - în khaî thámhe - îl
   growing - is these barley and wheat-subj. that next-year-of

   phom khwa yerîm sháî - e shuhâk-îl hamnîda/ 4. phöm - enîn
   spring and summer between-했 harvest-obj. do.is spring-in the

   chën - yâ - è kot - î manphal - îro
   with-water-patch-without-water-patch-at flower-subj. full-bloom-to
   whole landscape

   phësë / çô - rô insëng - î hangling - îl hanthë
   budding grass-dew human-life-of enjoyable-myself-obj. one-time

   çîlgo - imnida/ yerîm-enîn shán - îro phîzî tonîn
   enjoyable-circumstance-is summer-in the mountain-into escape or

   phathë - rô khasî/ yerîm hanthe-rîl çîlgëupkhe ciné-imnida/
   coastline-to went summer once-obj. enjoyable-circumstance lived-is
(Korean Seasons con’d)

6. yerum phng - hakh - ṭil-wel ṭi-siph-il phut phal-wel mal summer release-learn-subj. 7-month 2—10-day from 9-month end vacation July 20th August 
kheji-ṯigo/ kheul phng - hakh-ṭi ṭi-siph-o-il phut have—is winter release-learn-subj. 10—2-month 2—10—5-day from vacation December 12 25th 
?

FREE TRANSLATION:

1. May, June, July are summer; August, September, October are autumn; November, December, January are winter; February, March, April are spring in Korea. 2. In the spring every home sowing seeds for growing up vegetables; in the summer farmer is growing up rice planting; in the autumn it is harvested; in the winter barley and wheat are growing. 3. These barley and wheat are harvested between spring and summer in the next year. 4. In the spring there is bloom out lot of flowers in roads between fields, and those enjoyable inside to human life. 5. Somebody go to coastline and go to mountain range for escape summer. 6. Summer vacation begins from July 20 to end of August; winter vacation begins December 25th to end of January. 7. Because we don't have lot of fuel.

FUTURE PLANS

1. nā-nin myen-nyen-bī nōsē-thakhotha thēkkhuwēn - ṭi I-subj. light-year-in North-Dakota graduate-school-obj. next year
(Future Plans - con'd)

1. If I graduated from University of North Dakota in next year, then I like living at middle part of U.S.A., that is, Texas, Kansas, or Missouri; because I'd like to get money and to know more American custom; so after, I'm going to go back to Korea.

2. Of course we don't have good engineers in Korea, so if I come back to Korea, I have to working for my nation, and for my fellow Korean race.

FREE TRANSLATION

1. If I graduated from University of North Dakota in next year, then I like living at middle part of U.S.A., that is, Texas, Kansas, or Missouri; because I'd like to get money and to know more American custom; so after, I'm going to go back to Korea.

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Explanatory notes:

Voiceless aspirated stops freely fluctuate with voiced stops between voiced segments. 's' also fluctuates with 'z' between voiced segments. This applies where stops or 's' are indicated as voiceless; where they are indicated as voiced they are consistent.

[l] becomes [r] before -ll or -ln
[t] " [s] " "
" " [ʃ] " -i

' high tone r equals ř
\ low tone l " l
mid tone unmarked kh " aspirated k (this applies to all stops and 's'
/ non-final pause
// final pause when followed by 'h')
unc uncertain s " s
subj. subject indicator č " č
obj. object indicator ʒ " ʒ
ng " į

- indicates morpheme break
dot between words in translation indicates no morpheme break in Korean text
dash between words in translation indicates morpheme break but not word break in Korean text
1. pance-ny co?cimothhanâ cinji-ny ha-pât-ny da //
accessory dishes-C.M. not so mainmeal- one -meal should take-St.M.
good together

2. taset-si-ka?aji cip-udo o?ikesemnâ-ka //
five-o'clock-until house-into can come-Q.M. "I follow your advice"

3. kurejiô //

4. kurigo mota-phing sâk-ny kaci-nin ansem-ja da ma -nin/ anu-kajêng-
and whole-custom -C.M. same-C.M. it is not-unc. lot some-household-
esâ-nin can-kajok-ny han-sang-e hangkêpané siksa-ii haninte-edô
at-C.M. whole-family-C.M. one-table-at same time meal-eating-C.M. some-place/case

iko/ to. en nê kaijêng-esemnâ-ny
is or some household-at-C.M.
halmeni-hapapajô-wâ
grandmother-grandfather-and

harejô-omon-ô-ô squa ais-ô-ô nanuwasa siksa-ô
father-mother-and child-plural-and divided meal eating-C.M.

hanantê-edô isemnâ-da // 5. hacim-pab ôn pêrtông yestil-ô
5. hacim-pab ôn pêrtông yestil-ô
5. hacim-pab ôn pêrtông yestil-ô
to do-place/case there is-St.M. morning-cooked common eight-o'clock
rice-C.M.
cemtsim-ôn yestil-ô-phutô han-ô kaiigôc yosati-ô
lunch-C.M. twelve-o'clock-from one-o'clock to-is supper-C.M. six-o'clock -
phutô ilkop-ô sai-immi-da // 6. urî ô umshik-mul-ô cudô
from seven-o'clock between-is-St.M. our-Poss. M. food-thing-C.M. mainly
ce-ôshik mul-immi-da // 7. têto-nin kogi-wa tsengtêon-to
vegetable thing-is-St.M. sometimes-C.M. meat-and fishes-or
mee-sam-ni-da // 8. kurana cudo pah-ô kak-ô kim-ô-ô
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Free Translation:

1. Our meals are not so good. 2. Should we invite you to eat supper with us in my home, would you come to eat at five o'clock? 3. Yes. 4. We each have our own customs and they are not the same for all Korean families; for in some families they eat with the grandparents, parents, and children all sitting at the same table, but in other families they eat at separate tables. 5. Usually breakfast time is eight o'clock; lunch is either at twelve or one o'clock; and supper time is six or seven o'clock. 6. Our food consists mostly of vegetables. 7. Sometimes we have meat or fish to eat. 8. But rice, soup, and "Kimchi" are the main staples. 9. Sometimes we have snacks. 10. When the days are short, some people only eat two meals a day. 11. Often when I have a guest, I take him to a hotel or restaurant. 12. There we can enjoy the service of the waitress and are
entertained with dancing and singing.

TEXT # 2 - THE KOREAN FAMILY SYSTEM

1. uri-nara-_inventory tsengwal yongshik-entehay na-nin cigum-puta
   our-country-Poss.N. living form-to about I-C.M. now-from

iyaki-ill halagohemmi-da//
story-C.M. going to speak-St.M. our-country-C.M. mainly

2. uri-nara-nin cudoo

kajok-ceto-inventory pumsook-imi han-cip-plain halmanihapupiw-wa/
family-system-Poss.M. custom-is one-house-at grandmother-grandfather-and

hapaji-wa-omeni/ kurigo na-hag0 na-1 ce-hago uri-ai-t'il-kaji
father-and-mother and me-with my-Poss.N. wife-with our-child-plural-
until

salk0-issemmi-da//
living-is-St.M. why-because I-C.M. eldest son-because of

3. yu-kuranahamyen ne-ka cengnem-ikitamwan

kurahemmi-da//
living-is-St.M. such do-St.M. but my-Poss.N. brother-C.M. married-C.M. if

kurigo na-nin me-wel hapaji-eg0 kayong-ton-il teringo
and I-C.M. every-month father-to "housekeeping -money-C.M. give
expenses"-

kurigo hapaji-omeni-nin tsengwal-e-kwanheng-kasil ilc0l
and father-mother-C.M. living-unc. - about - thing whole

kansep hayacemmi-da//
6. ikoji uri-nara-1 tsengwal yongshik-il
supervision doing-St.M. this is our-country-Poss.M. living form-C.M.

7. kurigo myengcal-e-nin ceng-kajok-il
and festival days-in-C.M. whole-family-C.M. visit to grave-C.M.
haketimmi-da// 8. uri-nara-in myo-nin cepshi moyang
going to do-St.M. our-country-Poss.M. grave-C.M. dish form/shape

like made-is-St.N. that-festival days-C.M. "January 1"

pal-wel cusek ting-imni-da// 10. sice-nin wajen-il
eight-month fifteen so forth-is-St.M. corpse-C.M. cremation-C.M.

hanatetoko kurana cudo tocang-il hago-imnida//
there is some place but mainly internment-C.M. doing-is-St.M.

Free Translation:

1. I am going to tell you about our country's customs. 2. I am living with my grandparents, parents, with my wife and children in the same house because of our country's custom of the family system. 3. The reason that I am is because I am the oldest son of my father. 4. If my brother marries, he has to move to another home to live. 5. Every month I pay some money to my father for living expenses; my parents have the supervision of the household. 6. This is a characteristic trait in our country. 7. On festival days, we all go to visit the graves of our ancestors. 8. The graves in our country are dish-shaped. 9. Those festival days are January 1 (Standard Day), August 15 (Thanksgiving) and so forth. 10. The dead are cremated in some parts of Korea, but usually the bodies are placed internment.

Notes

1. Symbols

St.M. - Statement marker Poss. M. - Possessive marker
Q.M. - Question marker unc. - Uncertain
C.M. - Class marker
2. Orthography

a. symbols

- t̖ - voiceless alveo-palatal grooved affricate
- ḍ - voiced alveo-palatal grooved affricate
- ř - voiced flapped vibrant
- ṛ̌ - voiced velar nasal
- h - °fortis" voiceless glottal fricative
- ? - ° - voiceless glottal stop
- i - high, front unrounded vocoids
- e - mid, front unrounded vocoids
- u - high, back rounded vocoids
- * - indicates length
- ' - high tone
- ' - low tone
- no mark - mid tone

b. The other phonemes are considered to be the same as those represented in Pike's Phonemics.

3. Explanations:

a. /h/ directly following a voiceless stop--/p/,/t/,/k/ indicates aspiration.

b. Since we did not do a phonemic analysis of Korean, the forms appear mainly in "phonetic" script.

c. Because of this, the same forms may differ in spelling—as in the case of /p/ or /ph/ which becomes /b/ when followed by /ul/.
KOREAN AND CHINESE STYLE ROOM

1. uri hänguk sik / cib in curo / mok tyo wa / kikurotnin /
   our Korean style house subj mainly wood made and soil or clay
mok tyo / kammul / i mni da // 2. tangsin i / hasinfn /
   wood made big building is PrT StP you subj know
bawayohi / kutaaji / celtun / khonkritu / cib in / kutaaji /
as you not so many pillars concrete house CN not so many
upse mni da // 3. khfrigo / kelhdæ / tosi / tedyen / sol /
   thereis PrT StP and modern city T-Tedyan T-Soule
mokpho / phusan / tingfi / cepuph / celtun / khonkritu / cib ur6 /
   T-Mokpo T-Fusan so-so subj considerably pillars concrete house as
teo / ææ æ mni da // 4. na nin / yejise / uri hänguk sik /
become is PrT StP I subj here our Korean style
ondalpang / cangtse / pang e / tehaya / celmiën / sammigien /
   floor heating system system room to about explanation I am going to
hagojaha mni da // 5. kulos in / taum / kwa / kase mni
   I am going to PrT StP that subj parlor and something PrT
   speak
   next one
   like
da // 6. curo / phuagesl / canjek / phulo /
   StP mainly heating place- kitchen fire wood fire
   témian / tongsei e / phueg ænæn / pan angmitæro
   kitchen at the same time to heating place-in the unc. unc.
tonghaya / yendel ò / nakakatego / tongsei / sot? i /
   unc. chimney unc. at the same time pan unc.
kulyies e ë / kægieæl / umsi gul / mandur6 / makse mni
   put on obj. at there cook of cooking hole eating PrT
da // 7. uri nara nin // nam pang / cangcië / tehayo / to /
   StP our nation subj heating room system about more

101.
Sansehí / sëlmyan el / ha lâ Sashi / hamni dâ // 8. tsebonë / detail explanation obj go Fut StP last time

Malhampa/wakaci / këmpon / wacik in / pël / pëyndon / upsinâ / I said to you radical principle subj little change there is no

të / shangsi / hancem in / arde / wa / kasi mni dâ // that/detail point subj follow-below as same PrT StP

9. patog ë / namu / tôkëmyen / namu ka / manhi / tûlyña / floor subj more if it is too thick/wood subj many need

Pan ë / tasupkinën / të / orëka mni dâ // room of/warm temperature/some/it continues a long time-PrT StP

10. Khârigo / patag ë / yâlphu miân / namu nên / cëke/ and floor subj thing if wood subj small

turumia / kîtösîn / pan ë / tàsupkinën / ore / need or spent instead room of warm temperature long

Kaji / anse mni dâ // 11. hangpen / pang ul / ago is not PrT StP once room obj

Lohumien / yak / samm yen / nêji / o yen / kàji / put on-construct/about three years to-or five years to

Sul suikô / itakum / soje rië / hanpun / ha if can use sometimes cleanup obj once do


tëyong uro / háyo / manhi / sugo / it / sëmni / dâ // instead to do many use is PaT StP

13. Khârigo / iná / kajung / æsa nên / namu / tëszin / kûk / and some home at subj wood instead adobe-clay

Pëkto 1 / osûl / cîp ul / munduro / sugo / immëntëând to / brick unc as house obj made use there is unc some place

Ise mni dâ // 14. khârigo / pang i / kójigo / halyemnenën / is PrT StP and room subj fall down fear

tënhyo / up sëmni dâ // 15. khârigo / canpangcohí mëni / nothing nothing PaT StP and oil paper subj whole
I. Our Korean style homes are mainly made of wood and soil or clay. 2. As you know, there are not many houses with concrete pillars. 3. But in the modern cities of Tosi, Tedyan, Soule, Mokpo, Pusan, etc, there are more and more homes with concrete pillars. 4. I am going to tell you about our Korean style rooms with the floor heating system. 5. I will tell you about something like a parlor. 6. The main part is the kitchen heating place with the fire wood, the chimney, and the pan or 'cooking hole' where we cook and eat. 7. I will tell you in more detail about our 'floor heating system.' 8. Previously I told you about the main part which is the same. 9. If the floor is too thick we need more wood to keep the room at a constant temperature for a long time. 10. And if the wood is too small the floor takes a long time to maintain a constant temperature. 11. Once the floor is constructed it remains for three to five years if it is properly cleaned. 12. Now many use anthracite 'bricks' instead of wood. 13. There are some homes that are constructed of adobe brick instead of wood. 14. Then we do not fear that the house will fall down. 15. Once the oil paper is put on the floor it lasts two to three years.
Part of a Gospel tract

Hananim! khandanhan khusnú keho // 2. ch'ingu ye nanin khî-ta-ge kha'jang
= brief rescue plan friend oh I you to most

ch'ungyo'hàn mun'jëri// 3. m'ükôjá immida yengwal mugunhán thangsí khipum
important problem ask is develop endless yours enjoyment

kwa silphum mi' imun'je thalyô isumnidà // 4. kë mun'jen'ë ikosumnidà
and sorrow this question belong -is that question this-is

khîthen'ën khanen'ë ote sumniká // 5. in'ën thångsini onî kyohô-ë khyöin
you salvation got-was this you what church-of church-people

ingkharîl muôt munungkhosí anigo thångsini // 6. khunél otenungarîl
is-it what ask you not you salvation have

munungkosimnida // 7. in'ën thångsini ël'mana shôn'hankarîl manungkosi anigo /
ask you-is this you how-much goodness ask you not

khê'tega khunel otenungarîl manûng kosimnida // 8. nûgurado khunel očï
you salvation have ask you-is everybody rescue don't take

angkonën hananim & čîkpok 4l nurîlçu upâsîmyô tôahan hanîl narâyê têrekhalô
here God of blessing of no take likewise God's country do-no-go

10ë
105.

  is Jesus Christ John Gospel ch.3 vs. 7 to Nicodemus
malsîm/hasigirâ sarami khotëp nayahândâgö hasât sumnida // 10. hananîm
saying, must person continue born said is God
kæsë khâmalsîmuro khuenî dëhan yâil?â kehêkîl urîäsge čusa sumnida //
as that-word rescue for unique plan us gave is
11. khøkhehâgën khandan hâmïdâ // 12. onël thangsinën khuenî othîl su//
  that plan brief is today you salvation you-can have
13. čînguye čëçëro thangsinën susuro čûin thengošîl arcya hâmïdâ //
  friend first you self offender become realize is
14. Roma shamyang sipčel tînën epäsni khothan saramdo umnarirâ //
Romans chapter-3 vers 10 righteous no-man honest man there-is-nothing
15. Roma shamçang īšipîčel khot Jesu Christôrîl mlîthimuro malmi?ama
Romans chapter-3 vers-22 rapidly Jesus Christ believe to-be
hananîmâ ūrel mothen minëča agâ čûsîthë phunpyëli îmnarirâ//
God's righteous whole believer to give there no-discrimination-is
16. mothen sarami īmi ūrel phîmhae hananîmâ yêngkhwanâl nûghî očî
  every person already sin offended God's glory perfect got
mothatañi // 17. khûtëgâ sîsîro čûin thengošîl alki khâdinen khuen očîl
  not you self offender becomes recognize until rescue got

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kytthega epsumnidà // 18. khàtènìn ćœìn imuro shamangì rìmpìnan il phakho chance not-is you offender as death judgement getting

isumnìdà // 19. Roma yùkčang ịšip shamčèl ạ cùù sa? nìn shamangiyò //20. is Romana chapter-6 vers-23 at sin but is death

Jakhopo ilćong ịšip?ıcèl ạ cùga ćangscòng hançì? shamanìl nàhirira // 21. James chapter-1 vs.-15 at sin as-it-is grown-up death is-born

inen hananimìl tena yengwenhí ćiok ìro khwanhanen tìsimnìdà // 22. Èlmànà this God's apart evermore Hell to going mean-is how-much

musaum iri animka // 23. kwañ kàrohamnìdà ćìngkhuje / inen thèli-mèmmèn terrible thing is-n't-it? however that is my friend; this really

shashil imnìdà // 24. kàronà hanànìmen thàngsnìl ićeöem sharanghasa true is but God you somuch loved

thoksènğà Jesu Christorèl thàngsìnìl ìhayo phòne ìsusèsumnìdà / kî̀nìn only-man Jesus Christ you for sent give-is ; He

thàngsìnìl ćèrlè ćisìgo thàngsìnìl thèsinhyo thorakhasati sumnìdà // 25. you guilty owed you substitute died was

Korindo huse očàng isìp?ił ćöl hananimìl ačito mothasin ñhàro nìríl Cor. two chapter-5 vers-21 God guilt know-not human for -we

thèsinhyo ćèrlè shamìsìn khèsn uìro háyokay còi n anesì hananimì ñghà substitute guilt take-thing for us part that inside God's justice

thùgi hario hasiminidà //
become going to-is.
Notes: Word division is indicated by space, / is used for a short pause // is used for a long pause (period). Only high and low tone are marked. High tone is marked by ' , low tone is marked by '.

Free translation:

1. God's brief plan of salvation. 2/3 Oh friend, I would like to ask you the most important question, your joy and sorrow for all eternity depend on it. 4. This question is, do you have salvation? 5. I don't ask you of what Church you are. 6. I ask you do you have salvation? 7. I don't ask you how good you are, but do you have salvation? 8. Anybody who does not take salvation cannot receive God's blessing or go to Heaven. 9. Jesus Christ said in the Gospel of John Chapter 3 vers 7 to Nicodemus "a person must be born again." 10. God gives us in His Word the only plan of salvation. 11. That plan is simple. 12. Today you can have salvation. 13. Friend, you must first realize that you are a sinner. 14. Romans Chapter 3 vers 10 says: There is no man righteous or honest. 15. Romans 3 vers 22, Believe in Jesus Christ to become God's righteousness which He gives to all believers, for there no difference. 16. All people have sinned and come short of the glory of God. 17. You have no chance to be saved, until you come to recognize yourself as an offender. 18. Because you are an offender you are worthy of death. 19. Romans Ch.6 vers 23 The wages of sin is death. 20. James Ch. 1 vers 15 Sin when it is grown brings forth death. 21. This means to be separated from God for evermore and to go to Hell. 22. What a terrible thing. 23. However that is true my friend. 24. But God has so much loved you that He gave His only one, Jesus Christ. He took upon Himself your guilt and died as your substitute. 25. 2 Cor. Ch.5 vers 21 God has made Him to be guilt for us who knew no guilt that we might be made God's justice in Him.