



Newbie Lesson Secondary Introductions

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Hangul Transcript

- (1)이성호 완갈시아 씨?
 (2)완갈시아 네. 안녕하세요. 저는 완갈시아입니다.
 (3)이성호 안녕하세요. 저는 이성호입니다. 반갑습니다.
 (4)완갈시아 네. 반갑습니다.

Romanization

- (1)LeeSungho wangalsia ssi?
 (2)WanGalsia ne annyeonghaseo. jeo-neun wangalsia-imnida.
 (3)LeeSungho annyeonghaseyo. jeo-neun isungho-imnida. bangapseumnida.
 (4)WanGalsia ne. bangapseumnida

Translation

- (1)LeeSungho Mr. Garcia?
 (2)JuanGarcia Yes. Hello. I am Juan Garcia.
 (3)LeeSungho Hello. I am Sungho Lee. It's a pleasure to meet you.
 (4)JuanGarcia Yes. It's a pleasure to meet you.

Formal Conversation

- Standard Politeness Level
 (1)이성호 완갈시아 씨?
 (2)완갈시아 네. 안녕하세요. 저는 완갈시아예요.
 (3)이성호 안녕하세요. 저는 이성호예요. 반가워요.
 (4)완갈시아 네. 반가워요.

Lesson Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English
저는 이성호입니다.	jeo-neun isungho-imnida.	I'm Sungho Lee.
반갑습니다.	bangapseumnida.	Pleasure to meet you, pleasure to see you.
반갑다	bangapda	To be good to see. To be a pleasure to see. To be a joy to see.



Cultural Insight

Korean names are generally romanized according to personal preference. There is no one system that Koreans use to romanize their names. There are however, popular spellings, which many people follow in order to show users that they are part of the same clan (Korean names show ancestry). For consistency purposes, KoreanClass101.com romanizes names in the transcript romanization according to the revised romanization system, but romanizes the names according to the most popular spellings in the translation areas.

Grammar Points

Giving introductions in Korean, just like in English, can be done in a number of ways. This conversation is focused on introducing one's name. This conversation also introduces a new set phrase when meeting someone.

•*Grammar Point #1 - Introducing one's name.* - 저는 이성호입니다. (jeo-neun isungho-imnida)

To introduce your name to somebody, you can use the phrase "저는 (name)입니다." (jeo-neun 'name'-imnida.).

The first part of the phrase is 저는 (jeo-neun). This is the pronoun "I" (저/jeo) followed by the topic marking particle (는/neun). After that, a name is inserted. Immediately following the name is 입니다 (imnida). This means "am." Literally the phrase is "I (name) am." This is translated as "I am (name)."

A full name, or a given name can be inserted. However a Korean family name cannot be inserted. This is because Korean family names are not very plentiful. Giving a Korean family name would cause confusion among other Koreans. However, giving a non-Korean name would most likely be acceptable in many situations.

For example

저는 박입니다. - (jeo-neun bak-imnida.) - I am Park.

If someone were to call this person by their last name, this would cause confusion among all the Koreans with the last name Park (9% of the population).

저는 스미스입니다. - (jeo-neun seumiseu-imnida.) - I am Smith.

This would not cause any confusion among Koreans.

•*Grammar Point #2 - It's a pleasure to meet you.* - 반갑습니다 (bangapseumnida)



This phrase literally means "pleasure to see" or "happy to see." So this phrase can be used to express gladness when meeting someone.

This phrase can be used when meeting someone for the first time. It is another set phrase used when making someone's acquaintance for the first time.

As the meaning of this phrase means "pleasure to see" or "happy to see," this phrase is also used in situations other than first encounters. It is commonly heard among friends who have not seen each other for some time. In a situation where friends have not seen each other for some time, English uses the expression "It's good to see you." This would be a close translation for 반갑습니다 (bangapseumnida), when used in the same context.

Below are a few forms of the phrase 반갑습니다 (bangapseumnida):

반갑다 (bangapda) - Dictionary form.

반가워요 (bangawoyo) - Standard politeness level - present tense.

반가워 (bangawo) - Intimate politeness level - present tense.

