

## Lesson 11:

# Dates and Time

## Before This Lesson

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1. Learn vocabulary groups: J (things around the house) and K (events).
2. Review the future and past tense verb conjugations.

## Lesson Goals

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1. Learn four new action verbs.
2. Learn how to tell time and make dates.

## From The Teachers

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1. This is a numbers heavy lesson since both Chinese and Korean numbers are used to tell time. Make sure you are strong with the numbers.
2. As you learn more action verbs you will BE ABLE to say more everyday actions. One great way to practice your Korean is to say as many things you can in Korean as you do them. For example, “I will go to the store.” etc. Sure... you will look crazy if anyone sees you, but your Korean will improve the more you ACTUALLY speak it.



# 11

## Lesson Highlights

- 11-7.  
Telling time in Korean
- 11-9.  
Next Friday, Last Monday, Next January, This March
- 11-10.  
The event location marker **에서**
- 11-12.  
How to say complete dates in Korean

## 11 New Words 새로운 단어

지난주	last week
이번 주	this week
다음 주	next week
지난달	last month
이번 달	this month
다음 달	next month
지난해	last year
이번 해	this year
다음 해	next next
비행기표	airline ticket
햄버거	hamburger
부모님	parents
많이	a lot
같이	together
오늘 밤	tonight
어젯밤	last night
싸이	PSY (Korean singer)

## 11 Word Usage 단어 사용법

### □ 11-1. Other versions of this, last, and next year

지난해 (last year), 이번 해 (this year), and 다음 해 (next year) can be used normally, and are nice because they have the same pattern as the weeks and months. The following versions are more used however, just not as easy to remember.

작년	last year
올해	this year
내년	next year

NOTE: Spaces are NOT needed for 지난해 (last year), 지난달 (last month), and 지난주 (last week).

## □ 11-2. 많이 (a lot, many)

많이 (pronounced 만이) is the adverb form of 많다 (many, a lot). An adverb modifies the following verb. Put 많이 in front of ANY verb to say “I did this a lot”. It also shows amount.

**많이 (verb)**  
**to (verb) a lot**  
**many (verbed)**

### Example sentences

- |                    |                                 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. 친구가 많이 있어요.     | I have a lot of friends.        |
| 2. 한국에 많이 갔어요.     | I went to Korea a lot.          |
| 3. 파티에 친구가 많이 왔어요. | Many friends came to the party. |

## □ 11-3. Doing actions with someone and “with” words

You can add 같이 (together) (pronounced 가치) in front of a verb to say you did something “together” with someone.

**같이 (verb)**  
**to do a (verb) together**

**(somebody) 하고 같이 (verb)**  
**to do a (verb) together with (someone)**

There are three ways to say “with” someone.

### 1. 와 / 과

You can use the 와 / 과 that you already learned in section 9-4. If the person you are doing something with has a 받침, then use 과 and if not use 와.

**친구와 갔어요.**  
 I went with a friend.

## 2. 하고

You can also use 하고. 하고 never changes regardless of if there is or isn't a 받침.

친구하고 갔어요.  
I went with a friend.

## 3. 랑 / 이랑

If the person you are doing something with has a 받침 use 이랑 and if not use 랑.

친구랑 갔어요.  
I went with a friend.

Use the “with” words to say you did something with someone. Adding 같이 is not required, but it strengthens the sentence.

와 / 과 are typically used in written Korean, and in more formal situations like news reports or talking to your boss.

랑 / 이랑 and 하고 are used in more casual / spoken situations. You can always use 하고 if you don't want to worry about 받침 usage.

**Example sentences**

1. 여동생이랑 같이 갔어요.  
I went together with my younger sister.
2. 누나하고 영국에 갈 거예요.  
I will go to England with my older sister.
3. 부모님하고 식당에 갔어요.  
I went to a restaurant with my parents.
4. 유월에 친구랑 태국에 갈 거예요.  
I will go to Thailand with a friend in June.
5. 시월에 오빠와 캐나다에 갔어요.  
I went to Canada with my older brother in October.

## ! 특별 정보 Special Information !

**SUMMARY:** 와/과, 하고, and 랑/이랑 also mean “and”.

In Korean, the three ways to say “with” can all be used as “and”.

### Example sentences

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. 김밥하고 김치가 맛있어요.<br>Gimbap and kimchi are delicious.   | 4. 사탕하고 바나나가 달아요.<br>Candy and bananas are sweet.             |
| 2. 개랑 고양이가 너무 귀여워요.<br>Dogs and cats are very cute.   | 5. 그 사람이랑 그 사람은 착해요.<br>That person and that person are kind. |
| 3. 조지 씨하고 김민수 씨하고 가게에 같이 갈 거예요.<br>I will go to the store (together) with George and Minsu Kim. |   |

Both “and” and “with” are used in this sentence.

## 11 New Action Verbs 새로운 동사

Verb	Basic	English	Type
사다	사	to buy	regular
보다	봐	to see, to watch	regular
먹다	먹어	to eat	regular
마시다	마셔	to drink	regular

## 11 Verb Usage 동사 사용법

The item being, bought, watched, eaten, or drank is marked with the object marker 을/를.  
If the item has a 받침 then 을 will be used and 를 when there is not 받침.

### □ 11-4. 사다 (to buy)

The item being bought is marked with the object marker 을/를.

(item) 을/를 사다  
to buy an (item)

**Example sentences**

1. 어제 사과를 샀어요.  
I bought an apple yesterday.

2. 내일 비행기표를 살 거예요.  
I will buy an airline ticket tomorrow.

3. 누가 책을 샀어요?  
Who bought the book?

4. 멜론 몇 개 살 거예요?  
How many melons will you buy?

Koreans often drop the object marker.

**Example conversations**

1. A: 이 차는 언제 샀어요?  
B: 지난주에 샀어요.  
A: 얼마였어요?  
B: 이백만 원이었어요.

였어요 is past tense of 이다. It means "it was".  
With a 받침 it would be 이었어요.

A: When did you buy this car?  
B: I bought it last week.  
A: How much was it?  
B: It was 2,000,000 won.

2. A: 비행기표를 언제 살 거예요?  
B: 지난주에 샀어요.  
A: 비쌌어요?  
B: 네, 진짜 비쌌어요.

Non-specific times such as "today" don't use time marker 에. However, words such as "next week", and "last month" can use 에.

A: When will you buy the airline ticket?  
B: I bought it last week.  
A: Was it expensive?  
B: Yes, it was really expensive.

**□ 11-5. 보다 (to see, to watch)**

The item being watched, is marked with the object marker 을/를.

**(item) 을/를 보다**  
**to see an (item)**

**Example sentences**

- |                       |                                     |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. 일요일에 영화를 볼 거예요.    | I will watch a movie on Sunday.     |
| 2. 제 고양이를 봤어요?        | Did you see my cat?                 |
| 3. 지난주에 한국 사람을 봤어요.   | I saw a Korean person last week.    |
| 4. 아버지하고 매일 텔레비전을 봐요. | I watch TV everyday with my father. |

**! 특별 정보 Special Information !**

In Korea you don't "take" a test you "see" a test using 보다.

- |                  |                              |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. 시험을 봤어요.      | I took a test.               |
| 2. 언제 시험을 볼 거예요? | When will you take the test? |

**□ 11-6. 먹다 (to eat)**

The item being eaten, is marked with the object marker 을/를.

(item) 을/를 먹다  
to eat an (item)

**Example sentences**

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. 매일 김밥을 먹어요.      | I eat gimbap everyday.                 |
| 2. 어제 사과 세 개 먹었어요.  | I ate 3 apples yesterday.              |
| 3. 제 오빠는 귤을 먹을 거예요. | My older brother will eat a tangerine. |
| 4. 월요일에 햄버거를 먹었어요.  | On Monday I ate a hamburger.           |

**! 특별 정보 Special Information !**

In Korean you do not "take" medicine. You "eat" it.

- |                |                                  |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. 약을 먹을 거예요.  | I will take some medicine.       |
| 2. 언제 약을 먹었어요? | When did you take your medicine? |

Soup is also "eaten" even though it is a liquid.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. 국을 먹었어요. | I ate soup. |
|-------------|-------------|

### □ 11-7. 마시다 (to drink)

The item being drunk, is marked with the object marker 을/를.

**(item) 을/를 마시다**  
**to drink an (item)**

#### Example sentences

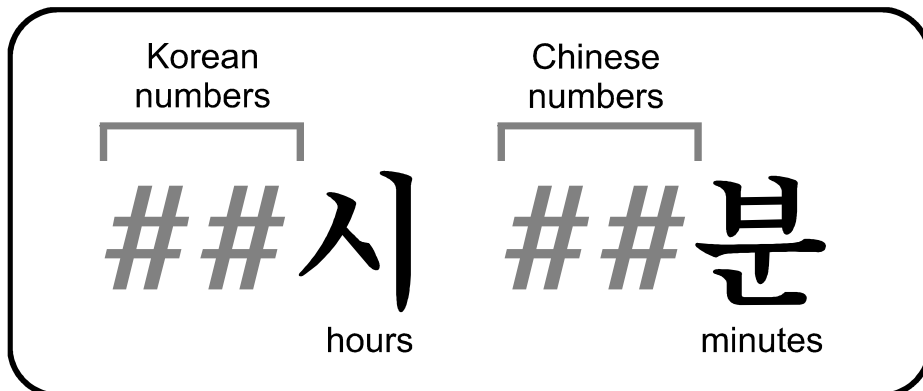
1. 매일 차와 커피를 마셔요.  
I drink tea and coffee everyday.
2. 지난주에 주스를 많이 마셨어요.  
I drank a lot of juice last week.
3. 지난달에 친구랑 맥주를 많이 마셨어요.  
I drank a lot of beer with my friend last month.
4. 오늘 밤에 물을 많이 마실 거예요.  
I will drink a lot of water tonight.



## 11 Grammar 문법

### ○ 11-8. Telling time in Korean

Telling time in Korean is as easy as learning the “o’clock” and the “minutes” counter. The “o’clock” counter uses Korean numbers and the “minutes” counter uses Chinese numbers.

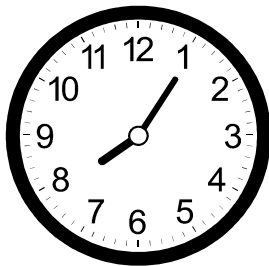


몇 시	what time?	몇 분	how many minutes?
한 시	1 o'clock	일 분	1 minute
두 시	2 o'clock	이 분	2 minutes

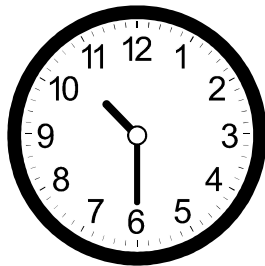


세 시	3 o'clock	삼 분	3 minutes
네 시	4 o'clock	사 분	4 minutes
다섯 시	5 o'clock	오 분	5 minutes
여섯 시	6 o'clock	육 분	6 minutes
일곱 시	7 o'clock	칠 분	7 minutes
여덟 시	8 o'clock	팔 분	8 minutes
아홉 시	9 o'clock	구 분	9 minutes
열 시	10 o'clock	십 분	10 minutes
열한 시	11 o'clock	십오 분	15 minutes
열두 시	12 o'clock	이십 분	20 minutes

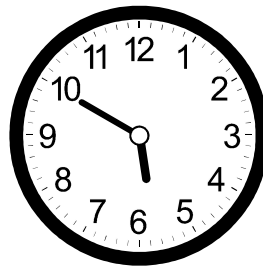
Now you just put the two counters together to make a valid time.



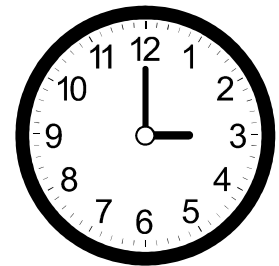
여덟 시 오 분  
**8:05**



열 시 삼십 분  
**10:30**



다섯 시 오십 분  
**5:50**



세 시  
**3:00**

You can now use time with the grammar and verbs you already know.

**Example Q&A**

1. 몇 시에 갈 거예요?

**What time will you go?**

두 시 십오 분에 갈 거예요.  
I will go at 2:15.

The time marker **에** is used after the .... time ☺

2 questions in one sentence!  
This girl must be really jealous!

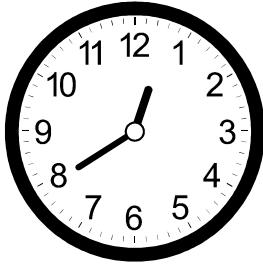
2. 몇 시에 누구하고 먹었어요?

**At what time, who did you eat with?**

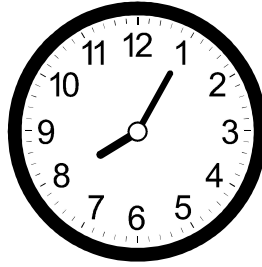
열두 시에 여동생하고 같이 먹었어요.  
I ate at 12 with my younger sister.

○ **11-9. Half past, a.m. / p.m.**

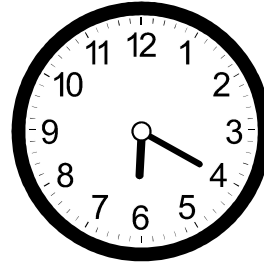
반 means “half” and you can use it instead of 삼십분 (30 minutes). If you want to denote a.m. and p.m. you use 오전 (before noon) and 오후 (after noon) before the time.



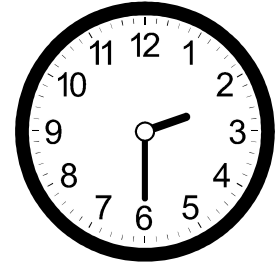
오후 열두 시 사십 분  
12:40 p.m



오전 여덟 시 오 분  
8:05 a.m.



오전 여섯 시 이십 분  
6:20 a.m.



오후 두 시 반  
2:30 p.m.

○ **11-10. Next Friday, Last Monday, Next January, This March**

In order to say “next Friday”, or “last Monday” you just say “next week Friday” or “last week Monday”. Nothing needs to come in between the words, just line them up.

**Examples**

- |             |                                     |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. 다음 주 금요일 | next Friday (Friday of next week)   |
| 2. 이번 주 화요일 | this Tuesday (Tuesday of next week) |
| 3. 지난주 월요일  | last Monday (Monday of next week)   |
| 4. 다음 주 일요일 | next Sunday (Sunday of next week)   |

**Example sentences**

- |                          |                                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. 이번 주 토요일에 중국에 갈 거예요.  | I am going to China this Saturday. |
| 2. 지난주 화요일에 학교에 있었어요.    | I was in school last Tuesday.      |
| 3. 다음 주 월요일에 미국에 갈 거예요.  | I will go to America next Monday.  |
| 4. 다음 주 일요일에 어디에 있을 거예요? | Where will you be next Sunday?     |

You can put “last year”, “this year”, and “next year” in front of any month just like the days.

**Examples**

- |           |                                       |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. 작년 일월  | last January (January of last year)   |
| 2. 올해 십이월 | this December (December of this year) |
| 3. 내년 유월  | next June (June of next year)         |

NOTE: 내년 오월 means, “May of next year”, not the coming May in the same year.

## ○ 11-11. The event location marker **에서** (and from)

When you are saying that you DID something SOMEWHERE then you cannot use the location marker **에**. Instead you must use the “event location” marker **에서** (in, at, on).

### Example sentences

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. 미국에서 책상을 샀어요.<br>I bought a desk in America.        | 3. 다음 주 월요일에 미국에 갈 거예요.<br>I will go to America next Monday. |
| 2. 지난주 화요일에 학교에 있었어요.<br>I was in school last Tuesday. | 4. 어디에서 먹었어요?<br>Where did you eat at?                       |

## ○ 11-12. 이미, 벌써 (already)

**이미** and **벌써** are added in front of past tense action verbs to say “I already ate.” etc. **이미** is used to express that something was done ahead of time. **벌써** is a much stronger word, used when the speaker is surprised that the thing was done. Despite these slightly different nuances of the words, many people interchange them freely regardless of the situation.

### Example sentences

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. 이미 샀어요.<br>I already bought it. | 3. 벌써 먹었어요?<br>You already ate?                   |
| 2. 그는 벌써 갔어요.<br>He already went.  | 4. 이 영화를 이미 봤어요.<br>I already watched this movie. |

Here **그**  
means “he”.

## ○ 11-13. How to say years and complete dates in Korean

To say years you will just say the full number, such as 2015 or 1998, then add the word **년** (year). Korean doesn't break up the year into two parts like we do in English. For example, they don't say 19-80 (nineteen – eighty).

### Example sentences

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. 이천십오년   | year 2015 |
| 2. 천구백팔십년  | year 1980 |
| 3. 천구백구십사년 | year 1994 |
| 4. 천구백칠십이년 | year 1972 |
| 5. 천팔백십이년  | year 1812 |



From this point, we will write numbers as they are normally written in Korea, which is, 1,2,3,4 etc. We assume that by now you know the number system. Also it's REALLY tedious to keep typing out the numbers!

It's handy to know 태어나다 (to be born) in Korean for the next set of examples. Since you know how to conjugate verbs, you already know how to ask when someone was born.

언제 태어났어요?

When were you born?

### Example sentences

1. 제 생일은 1999 년 3 월 10 일입니다.  
My birthday is March 10, 1999.
2. 저는 1986 년 1 월 8 일에 태어났어요.  
I was born on January 8, 1986.
3. 제 여동생은 1991 년 9 월 14 일에 태어났어요.  
My younger sister was born on September 14, 1991.
4. 싸이 씨의 생일은 1977 년 12 월 31 일입니다.  
Psy's birthday is December 31, 1977.

## 11 Question and Answer 질문과 대답

1. 다음 주에 저와 영국에 갈 거예요?  
Are you going to England with me?

네, 갈 거예요.  
Yes, I will go.

아니요, 저는 다음 주에 일본에 가요.  
No, I will go to Japan next week.

## 2. 비행기표를 벌써 샀어요?

Did you already buy an airline ticket?

네, 지난주 월요일에 샀어요.

Yes, I bought it last Monday.

아니요, 오늘 살 거예요.

No, I will buy it today.

## 3. 몇 시에 약 먹을 거예요?

What time will you take your medicine?

오후 다섯 시 반에 먹을 거예요.

I'll take it at 5:30 pm.

이미 먹었어요.

I already took it.

## 11 Conversation 대화 K-E

## 1. Polite conversation between co-workers.

A: 몇 시에 부산에 갈 거예요?

부산 is the second largest city in South Korea. It's located in the South.

B: 다섯 시 오십 분에 갈 거예요.

A: 누구하고 갈 거예요?

B: 부모님과 갈 거예요.

A: What time are you going to Busan?

B: I will go at 5:15.

A: Who are you going with?

B: I am going with my parents.

## 2. Polite conversation between office workers.

A: 이 커피 마셨어요?

B: 네, 마셨어요.

A: 이 커피는 제 것이었어요.

B: 죄송해요.

죄송해요 means "I'm sorry". The verb is 죄송하다. A more polite version is 죄송합니다.

- A: Did you drink this coffee?  
 B: Yes, I did.  
 A: This coffee was mine.  
 B: Sorry.

### 3. Polite conversation between friends.

- A: 어제 파티에 누구랑 갔어요?  
 B: 친구랑 갔어요.  
 A: 재미있었어요?  
 B: 네, 아주 재미있었어요.
- A: Who did you go to the party with yesterday?  
 B: I went with a friend.  
 A: Was it fun?  
 B: Yes, it was very fun.

## 11 Conversation 대화 E-K

### 1. Polite conversation between friends.

- A: Did you watch TV on Wednesday?  
 B: Yes, I watched a lot!  
 A: What did you watch?  
 B: I watched Running Man.

런닝맨 (Running Man) is a popular South Korean variety TV show.

- A: 수요일에 텔레비전을 봤어요?  
 B: 네, 많이 봤어요.  
 A: 뭐 봤어요?  
 B: 런닝맨 봤어요.

### 2. Polite conversation between friends.

- A: Did you go to the convenience store yesterday?  
 B: Yes, I did.  
 A: What did you buy?  
 B: I bought some water and bread.

A: 어제 편의점에 갔어요?

B: 네, 갔어요.

A: 뭐 샀어요?

B: 물하고 빵을 샀어요.

### 3. Polite conversation between friends.

A: Will you buy a computer next week?

B: I already bought it last week.

A: How much was it?

B: It was 1,750,000 won.

A: 다음 주에 컴퓨터 살 거예요?

B: 지난주에 이미 샀어요.

A: 얼마였어요?

B: 백칠십오만 원이었어요.



## 11 Sentence Building 문장 만들기

In each lesson we will build on a previous sentence. Watch it grow and transform each time new concepts are introduced.

**5 월 5 일에 콜라 두 병을 이미 샀어요.  
I already bought 2 bottles of cola on May 5th.**

NOTE: As weird as this completed sentence is, it showcases the new grammar learned in this lesson.

Compare how the sentence has changed from the prior lessons:

Lesson 8: 제 어머니는 가방이 없어요.

My mother doesn't have a bag.

Lesson 9: 콜라 한 병과 물 세 잔을 주세요.

2 bottles of cola and 3 cups of water please.

Lesson 10: 내일 콜라 두 병을 살 거예요.

I will buy 2 bottles of cola tomorrow.

# 11 Workbook Area

## □ A11-1. Reading comprehension

At your current level, you should understand all of the grammar and words in the following sections. If you are struggling to understand them, review this and prior lessons.

New words for this comprehension: 생일 선물 (birthday present)

- ① 이번 주 목요일은 준호의 생일이에요.
- ② 준호의 생일은 1월 4일이에요.
- ③ 올해 스물네살이에요.
- ④ 저 컴퓨터는 준호의 생일 선물이에요.

### Dialogue

A: 준호 씨의 생일이 언제예요?

B: 이번 주 목요일이에요.

A: 생일 파티에 갈 거예요?

B: 네, 누나랑 갈 거예요.

## □ A11-2. Reading comprehension questions

Answer the following questions about the reading comprehension in the prior section.

1. 준호는 몇 살이에요?

---

2. 준호의 생일 선물은 침대예요?


---

3. 준호의 생일은 금요일이에요?

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□ **A11-3. Date challenge**


Write the complete date using only 한글.

1. 

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2. 

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3. 

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4. 

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5. 

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6. 

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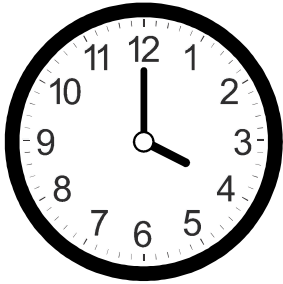


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□ **A11-4. Time challenge**

Write the complete time using only 한글.

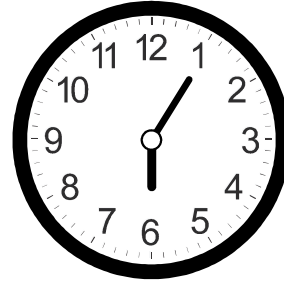
1.



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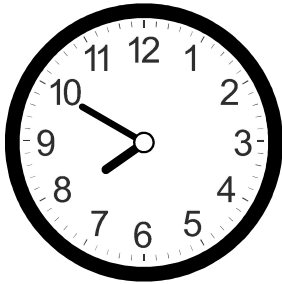
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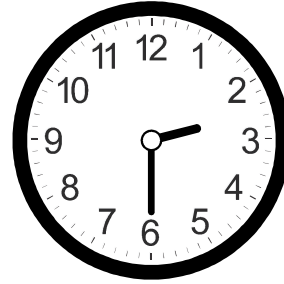
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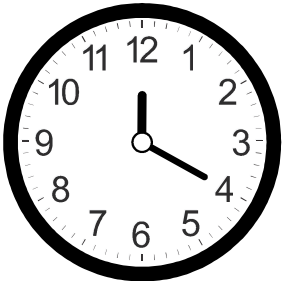
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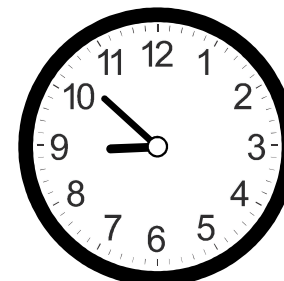
5.



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6.



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### □ A11-5. Korean translation

Translate the following conversation into English.

1.
A: 설날에 뭐를 먹었어요?
B: 떡을 먹었어요.
A: 맛있었어요?
B: 아니요. 진짜 맛없었어요.
A:
B:
A:
B:

### □ A11-6. English translation

Translate the following conversation into Korean.

1.
A: Are you coming to my wedding ceremony next month?
B: Yes, I will go with my girlfriend. What day of the month is it?
A: It's the 15th at 3 pm.
B: I will eat a lot at the wedding ceremony.
A:
B:
A:
B:

NOTE: We ran out of space in the beginning of Lesson 11. Please excuse the location of these very important phrases.

## 11 New Phrases 새로운 어구

### 1. 어때요?

How is it?

### 2. 어땠어요?

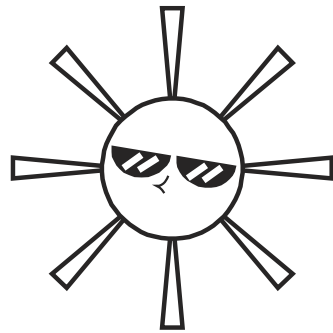
How was it?

Both of these phrases are very commonly asked in Korea. We will use them in lesson 12 and beyond to ask “how” something is or was.

## 11 Vocabulary Builder

### ■ Group L: times of the day 시간대

아침	morning
오전	before noon, AM
오후	afternoon, PM
점심	afternoon, lunch
저녁	evening
늦은 밤	late night
새벽	dawn



### ■ Group M: school words 학교의 단어

과학	science
수업	class
교실	classroom
역사	history
수학	math
문학	literature
생물	biology

