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## KLP08 In Seoul

**STOP**: Before you begin this activity, open and follow recording instructions for [online activities](#) or [on-campus activities](#).

**Pair #** \_\_\_\_\_

Partner A: \_\_\_\_\_

Partner B: \_\_\_\_\_

Student ID: \_\_\_\_\_

Student ID: \_\_\_\_\_

Instructor: \_\_\_\_\_

Instructor: \_\_\_\_\_

Level: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Level: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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*All links in this activity direct to the [KLP Activities page on the LLC website](#). Find your activity number and click the drop down to find links to videos used in this activity.*

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### Section 1: Vocabulary Mastery

*Instructions: Write the translation of the following words and phrases into Korean. Try to use your book and your partner before using other materials or the Internet. In the third column, draw a picture, write a note to yourself or put some kind of pronunciation guide for the target language. Use the third column to help remember your target language.*

Vocabulary	Translation	Notes/Pictures/Pronunciation Guide (anything to help you)
1. Flower shop		
2. Neighborhood		
3. Pharmacy		
4. Map		
5. Speech/words (honorific)		
6. Right side		
7. Left side		
8. First time		





Vocabulary	Translation	Notes/Pictures/Pronunciation Guide (anything to help you)
9. From here		
10. From there		
11. Supermarket		
12. Toward, to		
13. To see (humble form)		
14. To turn		
15. To ask		
16. To sell		
17. To be seen, visible		
18. To get off		
19. To ride		
20. To be thankful		

### Concept Check: Deferential Style

The deferential style is used mostly in formal settings, such as news broadcasting, conferences, business meetings, public lectures and speeches, formal interviews, etc. In general, male speakers tend to use the deferential style more than female speakers, who tend to use the polite ~어요/아요 form. However, in broadcasting and conferences, both female and male speakers use the deferential style.

Note: There are fixed expressions that are almost always used in deferential style.

One important thing to remember about the deferential style is that the deferential endings for statements and questions are different. For ~어요/아요 ending, intonation plays an important role. To conjugate into the deferential form in a statement, you need to drop **다** take the stem. If the stem ends in a consonant, you add ~습니다. If the stem ends in a vowel, you add ~습니다. Look at the examples below:

먹다 → 먹 → 먹습니다

걷다 → 걸 → 걸습니다

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재미있다 → 재미있 → 재미있습니다

좋다 → 좋 → 좋습니다

가다 → 가 → 갑니다

보이다 → 보이 → 보입니다

공부하다 → 공부하 → 공부합니다

싸다 → 싸 → 싸입니다

For questions, you need to add a different ending. You cannot just raise the ending to change a statement into a question. To conjugate into the deferential form in a question, you need to drop 다 take the stem. If the stem ends in a consonant, you add ~습니까? If the stem ends in a vowel, you add ~ㅂ니까? Look at the examples below:

먹다 → 먹 → 먹습니까?

걷다 → 걸 → 걸습니까?

재미있다 → 재미있 → 재미있습니까?

좋다 → 좋 → 좋습니까?

가다 → 가 → 갑니까?

보이다 → 보이 → 보입니까?

공부하다 → 공부하 → 공부합니까?

싸다 → 싸 → 싸니까?

To express past events, the suffix ~습니다/습니까? is attached to the past suffix ~았/었/ㅂ as in the following examples. For the past tense, you don't need to worry about a consonant or a vowel stem. When you conjugate verbs or adjectives into the past tense and drop 어요, you will be left with the consonant ending. Look at the examples below:

먹다 → 먹었 → 먹었습니다

걷다 → 걸었 → 걸었습니다

재미있다 → 재미있었 → 재미있었습니다

좋다 → 좋았 → 좋았습니다

먹다 → 먹었 → 먹었습니까?

걷다 → 걸었 → 걸었습니까?

재미있다 → 재미있었 → 재미있었습니까?

좋다 → 좋았 → 좋았습니까?

가다 → 갔 → 갔습니다

보이다 → 보였 → 보였습니다

공부하다 → 공부했 → 공부했습니다

싸다 → 싸 → 싸입니다

가다 → 갔 → 갔습니까?

보이다 → 보였 → 보였습니까?

공부하다 → 공부했 → 공부했습니까?

싸다 → 싸어 → 싸습니까?

Some fixed expressions are as follows:

- 처음 뵈겠습니다. Nice meeting you. (literally “meeting you for the first time”)
- 실례합니다. Excuse me.
- 죄송합니다./ 미안합니다. I'm sorry.





- 감사합니다. / 고맙습니다. Thank you.
- 반갑습니다. Nice to meet you.
- 말씀 좀 묻겠습니다. May I ask you a question? (literally “I’d like to ask a question.”)

You can change the polite form ~어요/아요 into the deferential form.

**Polite form~어요/아요**

- 안녕하세요?
- 저는 스티브예요.
- 마이클은 학생이 아니예요.
- 한국 사람이예요?
- 김치를 좋아해요?
- 학교에 가요.

**Deferential form~습니다/습니까?**

- 안녕하십니까?
- 저는 스티브입니다.
- 마이클은 학생이 아닙니다.
- 한국 사람입니까?
- 김치를 좋아합니까?
- 학교에 갑니다.

**Section 2: Sentence Translation**

*Instructions:* Take turns translating the following sentences into Korean in the deferential form. Then practice asking and answering in the deferential form. Write down your partner’s answers in Korean.

*\*Remember:* Do not to translate “you” in Korean. It is understood from the context.

1. What are you studying?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What do you like?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Where do you live?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Where is the bank?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. How do I get to the supermarket from here?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Where are you from?

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7. How is the Korean language class?

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8. How did you come to school?

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### Section 3: Introduce Yourself

*Instructions:* Introduce yourself to your partner using the polite form first and then change the polite form into the deferential form. Write out your self-introduction. [Watch the Section 3 Video](#) and see how people use the deferential form to introduce themselves.

In your introduction, make sure to include the following information:

- Hello, hi?
- Name
- Nationality
- Major
- School year
- Where you live or where you are from
- What you like
- Nice to meet you.





Your introduction (polite form)

Your partner's introduction (polite form)

Your introduction (deferential form)

Your partner's introduction (deferential form)

### Section 4: Interview / Asking for directions

Part A: Speaker 1 is an interviewer and Speaker 2 is an interviewee. Both Speaker 1 and Speaker 2 will use the deferential form to ask and answer questions.

[Watch the Section 4 Video](#) to see how it is done.

You can also ask for directions using the deferential form. Complete both A.1 and A.2 with your partner. When you come to Part B, you will choose either A.1 or A.2 as a model to create your own dialogue with your partner.

A.1:

Speaker 1: Hello?

Speaker 2: Hello? I am \_\_\_\_\_.

Speaker 1: \_\_\_\_\_ 씨, what nationality are you?





Speaker 2: I'm American.

Speaker 1: Where do you live?

Speaker 2: I live in Walnut.

Speaker 1: Do you know Korean?

Speaker 2: Yes. I studied Korean at college.

Speaker 1: Is that so?

Speaker 2: Yes, I like Korean food and music.

A.2:

Speaker 1: Excuse me. I'd like to ask you something. How do I get to the supermarket from here?

Speaker 2: Do you see the bank?

Speaker 1: Yes, I see the bank.

Speaker 2: There is a pharmacy next to the bank. From there, please turn right. You will see the supermarket.

Speaker 1: Thank you. Is there a coffee shop inside the supermarket?

Speaker 2: Yes, there is.





Part B: You and your partner will create a dialogue based on one of the previous conversations. You can choose either A.1, which is an interview type of dialogue, or A.2, which is asking for directions. Choose one or the other. Use the space below to help create the conversation. The conversation should be one to two minutes. You will record this dialogue in the next section. Ask for help if necessary.

B:

Speaker 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker 2: \_\_\_\_\_

### Section 5: Record and Save Your Recording

Instructions: Perform the dialogue you created with your partner. Make sure you do not end your Zoom meeting until you have performed your dialogue with your partner.

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