

friend in korea language

friend in korea language is a phrase that holds significant cultural and linguistic value in understanding interpersonal relationships within Korean society. The Korean language, known as Hangul, has specific words and expressions to denote friendship, reflecting the social nuances and levels of formality present in Korean culture. This article explores the various ways to say friend in Korean, the cultural context behind these terms, and how to use them appropriately in different social settings. Understanding these distinctions is essential for learners of the language and those interested in Korean culture. Additionally, this guide covers related vocabulary and phrases that help deepen the comprehension of friendships in the Korean language. The following sections provide a comprehensive overview of the key terms, cultural implications, usage tips, and common expressions associated with friends in Korea.

- Understanding the Korean Word for Friend
- Different Types of Friends in Korean Language
- Formal and Informal Usage of Friend in Korean
- Common Phrases and Expressions Related to Friends
- Cultural Aspects of Friendship in Korea

Understanding the Korean Word for Friend

The Korean word for friend is primarily 친구 (chingu). This term is widely used to refer to a friend or companion in everyday conversations. 친구 is a neutral and general term that can be used in most contexts, whether casual or somewhat formal. It is important to note that the Korean language often distinguishes between different types of friends based on age, gender, and social hierarchy, but 친구 remains the foundational word for friend.

Pronunciation and Writing

친구 is pronounced as "chin-gu," with each syllable clearly enunciated. The word is written in Hangul, the Korean alphabet, which was developed in the 15th century and is known for its logical and easy-to-learn structure. Learning to pronounce and write 친구 correctly is essential for effective communication when discussing friendships in Korean.

Synonyms and Related Terms

Besides 친구, there are other words and slang expressions used to describe friends, especially among younger generations. For example, 동무 (dongmu) is a somewhat old-

fashioned term for a close friend or comrade, and **jeolchin** (jeolchin) refers to a best friend or very close friend. Understanding these synonyms enriches the vocabulary related to friendship in Korean.

Different Types of Friends in Korean Language

Korean language reflects the diversity of friendships through specific terms that denote the nature or closeness of the relationship. These distinctions are culturally significant and help convey the appropriate level of familiarity or respect.

Best Friend: **jeolchin** (Jeolchin)

jeolchin is a compound word meaning "absolute friend" and is used to refer to a best friend or someone with whom one shares a deep bond. This term is commonly used among younger people and in casual settings to express a very close friendship.

Close Friend: **Chinhan Chingu** (Chinhan Chingu)

Chinhan Chingu literally means "close friend." It is used to describe a friend with whom one shares a significant level of intimacy, trust, and frequent interaction. This phrase is versatile and can be used in various social contexts.

School Friend: **Haku** (Haku)

Haku is a term used to refer to schoolmates or classmates who are friends. This word emphasizes the academic or educational context of the friendship, often used in formal or written language.

Childhood Friend: **Eorin Sijeol Chingu** (Eorin Sijeol Chingu)

Eorin Sijeol Chingu means "childhood friend." This phrase highlights the length and history of a friendship, often implying a special and nostalgic bond.

Formal and Informal Usage of Friend in Korean

In Korean, social hierarchy and the level of formality play a crucial role in language use. The term for friend and the way it is used depend on the relationship between speakers, including age differences and social status.

Informal Usage Among Peers

Among friends of the same age or younger, 친구 is used informally without honorifics. It is common to address or refer to friends simply as 친구 or by their first names combined with informal speech endings. This casual tone is typical in everyday conversations among peers.

Formal Usage and Honorifics

When speaking about or to friends who are older or in a higher social position, Koreans often add honorifics or use more polite language. Although 친구 itself is a neutral term, respectful speech patterns surrounding it are essential to maintain politeness. For example, one might say 칭구분 (chingubun), where 분 is an honorific suffix, to politely refer to someone's friend.

Using Titles and Nicknames

In Korean culture, it is common to use titles or nicknames to address friends, depending on the level of closeness and respect. These include terms like 형 (hyeong) for an older male friend if you are male, 누나 (nuna) for an older female friend if you are male, 오빠 (oppa) for an older male friend if you are female, and 언니 (eonni) for an older female friend if you are female. These terms signify respect and familiarity simultaneously.

Common Phrases and Expressions Related to Friends

When discussing friends in Korean, various phrases and idioms enrich communication and express different aspects of friendship. These expressions are widely used in daily conversations, media, and literature.

Expressions for Friendship

- 친구들 사이 (chingu-ga doeda) - "to become friends."
- 친구들 사귀다 (chingu-reul sagwida) - "to make friends."
- 친구들 놀다 (chingu-wa nolda) - "to hang out with friends."
- 절친 사이 (jeolchin-i doeda) - "to become best friends."
- 친구 사이 (chingu sai) - "between friends" or "friendship."

Idiomatic Expressions

Korean also has idiomatic expressions related to friends, such as **친구 따라 강남 가다** (chingu ttara Gangnam ganda), which means "following a friend to Gangnam," used to describe someone who follows their friends' lead or influence.

Cultural Aspects of Friendship in Korea

Friendship in Korea is deeply influenced by cultural values such as respect, loyalty, and social harmony. These values are reflected in the language and behaviors associated with making and maintaining friends.

Importance of Social Hierarchy

Korean society places great emphasis on age and social hierarchy, which affects how friends interact and address each other. Younger friends show respect to older friends through language and gestures, while older friends may take on a protective or mentoring role.

Group Harmony and Friendship

Friendship in Korea often extends beyond one-on-one relationships to include group dynamics. The concept of "we" (**우리**, uri) is strong, emphasizing collective identity over individuality. Friends frequently engage in group activities and support each other in social and professional settings.

Gift Giving and Support

Giving small gifts or favors is a common way to express friendship and maintain bonds in Korea. Acts of kindness and mutual support are highly valued, strengthening friendships over time.

Friendship Celebrations

Koreans celebrate friendship through various events, such as **친구날** (Friend's Day) or informal gatherings known as **호세익** (hoesik), where friends come together to eat, drink, and socialize. These occasions reinforce the importance of friendship in daily life.

Frequently Asked Questions

How do you say 'friend' in Korean?

'Friend' in Korean is 친구 (chingu).

What is the difference between 친구 and 친구들 in Korean?

친구 (chingu) means 'friend' singular, while 친구들 (chingudeul) means 'friends' plural.

How do you say 'best friend' in Korean?

'Best friend' in Korean is 가장 친한 친구 (gajang chinhan chingu) or simply 베프 (bepeu), a slang term derived from the English 'BFF.'

How do you address a friend respectfully in Korean?

You can add the suffix -ssi (-ssi) after their name for polite address, or use 반말 (banmal) which is informal speech used among close friends.

What are some common phrases to greet a friend in Korean?

Common greetings include 안녕하세요! (Annyeong!) meaning 'Hi!' or 잘 지냈어요? (Jal jinaesseo?) meaning 'Have you been well?'.

How do you say 'my friend' in Korean?

'My friend' is 내 친구 (nae chingu) in Korean.

Is there a difference between 친구 and 동무 in Korean?

친구 (chingu) is the standard word for 'friend,' while 동무 (dongmu) is an older term meaning 'comrade' and is less commonly used today.

Additional Resources

1. 친구

친구는 우리 생활에서 매우 중요한 역할을 합니다. 친구를 사귀는 것은 행복과 성공의 중요한 요소입니다. 친구를 사귀는 방법을 배우는 것은 매우 중요합니다.

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friend in korea language: The Korean Americans Won Moo Hurh, 1998-06-30 Korean Americans are one of the fastest growing ethnic groups in the United States. Although they share many similar cultural characteristics with other Asian Americans, the Korean Americans are unique in terms of their strong ethnic attachment, extensive participation in Christian churches, heavy involvement in self-employed small businesses, wide geographic dispersion in settlement, and the emergence of the 1.5 generation phenomenon. This book answers the following questions for the student or interested reader: • Who are the Korean people? • Why did they come to the United States? • How did they adapt to their new country? • How are they received by the majority of Americans? • What are their accomplishments, problems, and contributions to American society? Other special features include: • An extensive coverage on the ethnic background (history, language, religion, customs, and other cultural heritage) of Korean Americans. • Current statistical data on Korean immigration to the United States. • A comprehensive analysis of socioeconomic characteristics of Korean Americans as compared with those of other minority groups. • A succinct analysis of the unique characteristics of Korean Americans. • Effective use of personal narratives. In 1970 there were about 70,000 Korean Americans—the number grew tenfold to about 790,000 in 1990. The Korean American population is now estimated at well over a million, and demographic projections indicate that the number will reach about three million by the year 2030. Korean

Americans are thus among the new groups of Americans to become another integral part of the American history of cultural pluralism and ethnic diversity. Examined are the most significant areas of Korean American's adaptation—economic adjustment, sociocultural adaptation, family life, ethnic associations, intergroup relations, and psychological adjustment. In each area of adaptation, positive attainment as well as the problems of adjustment are analyzed in light of current theories and empirical research. The book concludes with a discussion of the unique characteristics of Korean Americans and their impact on society.

friend in korea language: Korean Folktales for Language Learners Sukyeon Cho, Yeon-Jeong Kim, Andrew Killick, 2022-09-06 Learn about Korean culture while improving your language skills! Korean Folktales for Language Learners presents 36 traditional folktales in parallel Korean and English versions on facing pages, with detailed notes and exercises aimed at beginning to intermediate language learners. Free online recordings of all the Korean stories are available to help students improve their pronunciation and comprehension skills. The stories—which gradually increase in complexity as the book progresses—include: The Tiger with the Frozen Tail - A wily rabbit persuades a hungry tiger to break a hole in the ice of a frozen river to catch fish with his tail. When the hole freezes, the tiger is trapped. The Shepherd and the Fairy - The Heavenly Jade Emperor's daughter falls in love with a shepherd boy who plays beautiful music. She wants to marry him, but her angry father turns her into a goldfish. The Money in the Cauldron - When a burglar breaks into the home of a poor scholar, he finds there is nothing to steal. The burglar feels sorry for him and leaves money behind. This elegantly illustrated volume is designed to help language learners expand their Korean vocabulary and grammar. The Korean vocabulary lists, exercises and audio recordings are designed as practice for first- and second-year Korean students. This entertaining anthology in English is complemented by cultural notes and discussion questions that further reinforce understanding Korean culture.

friend in korea language: Our Lives in Korea and Korea in Our Lives George Ogle, Dorothy Ogle, 2012-02-21 Because he prayed in public for eight men who were tortured, forced to make false confessions and were sentenced to death by South Korea's military dictatorship, in 1974 George Ogle was deported from the country where he had worked as a missionary for 20 years. Two months later when Dorothy and the four Ogle children left Korea, friends and colleagues commissioned them to "Go tell our story." After the South Korean people ended the military dictatorship in 1987, the story changed from the struggle for democracy and human rights to a story of the Korean movement for peace and reunification of their divided nation. Compelling and comprehensive, Our Lives in Korea and Korea in Our Lives is not only the Ogles' personal memoirs of living in South Korea from 1954-1974 and later visiting both the North and South, it is an effort to tell the story of the Korean people as the authors experienced it directly, and as it has come to them by closely following the evolving history through almost 60 years. The book highlights the hope and promise of President Kim DaeJung's "Sunshine Policy" of constructive engagement with North Korea and is written to give readers around the world a vision for ending the Korean War to bring peace, prosperity and reconciliation to all of the Korean people.

friend in korea language: Second-Generation Korean Americans and Transnational Media David C. Oh, 2015-05-06 Second-Generation Korean Americans and Transnational Media: Diasporic Identifications looks at the relationship between second-generation Korean Americans and Korean popular culture. Specifically looking at Korean films, celebrities, and popular media, David C. Oh combines intrapersonal processes of identification with social identities to understand how these individuals use Korean popular culture to define authenticity and construct group difference and hierarchy. Oh highlights new findings on the ways these Korean Americans construct themselves within their youth communities. This work is a comprehensive examination of second-generation Korean American ethnic identity, reception of transnational media, and social uses of transnational media.

friend in korea language: Multicultural Education in South Korea Mi Ok Kang, 2014-11-13 This book examines the political, ideological, and socio-cultural politics underlying the

2009 National Multicultural Curriculum Reform and recent multicultural education policies in South Korea. Unlike the conservative groups in Western countries who argue that supporting cultural diversity and the cultural rights of minority groups balkanizes ethnic differences and divides the community, the New Rights and the conservative groups in South Korea have been very supportive of multicultural discourses and practices and have created many multicultural policy agendas geared toward ushering in what have they called the multicultural era. Through the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) of government multicultural policy documents, a range of media sources, the 2009 national curriculum reform policy documents, and the 200 Korean language arts textbooks from 23 textbook publishers, *Multicultural Education in South Korea: Language, ideology, and culture in Korean language arts education* examines how the conservative Korean government's interpretation and practices of multiculturalism have been infiltrated and challenged by progressive and migrant-led agents/agencies. The analysis of academic, official, and popular discourses on migrant Others is focused on, but not limited to: The multicultural era and struggles for hegemonic power; Politics of multicultural knowledge control in education and society; Formation of discourses on multicultural society and multicultural education; Examining the national curriculum: The politics of representing migrant Others; and The hidden curriculum of multicultural education: Limitations and possibilities. The author's insightful discussion on the politics of knowledge, education, and teaching in multicultural societies will prove particularly useful to policy makers, think-tank officials, and academic scholars in education.

friend in korea language: Mobile Media Use Among Children and Youth in Asia Andrew Zi Han Yee, 2025-01-21 This book examines mobile media use among children and youths within an Asian context. By studying the impact of mobile media on children and youth in Asia, it focuses on the explosive growth of mobile media among young people and seeks to understand the potential consequences of mobile media use on society, relationships, and what it means to be a young person. With this, it provides a richly contextualized Asian voice to research on mobile media and young people, enriching the global conversation surrounding an increasingly central aspect of youths' everyday lives. Research on mobile media and its impact on children and youths in Asia is not thoroughly represented, despite the proliferation of smartphone and tablet use in the region. This volume fills this gap by canvassing contemporary research on mobile media, children, and youth in Asia through the perspectives of emerging scholars in the region and beyond. It promotes an understanding of the motivations and patterns of use by children and youth in the region, examines contemporary research on the antecedents and consequences of mobile media use on society, relationships, and the individual, and provides a critique of mobile media use among children and youth. The volume also provides a culturally sensitive examination of mobile media use among children and youth, describing and analyzing policies enacted to manage young people's smartphone use. It acknowledges Asia as a large and diverse region with differing linguistic, cultural, and sociopolitical traditions and contexts, and so the work does, as far as possible, look to ensure geographic and cultural diversity by prioritizing works from countries that are typically underrepresented. It is a relevant text to graduates and researchers in communication and media studies, social and developmental psychology, human development studies, science and technology, information systems, and design science.

friend in korea language: Korean Language in Culture and Society Ho-min Sohn, 2005-12-31 Intended as a companion to the popular KLEAR Textbooks in Korean Language series and designed and edited by a leading Korean linguist, this is the first volume of its kind to treat specifically the critical role of language in Korean culture and society. An introductory chapter provides the framework of the volume, defining language, culture, and society and their interrelatedness and presenting an overview of the Korean language vis-à-vis its culture and society from evolutionary and dynamic perspectives. Early on, contributors examine the invention and use of the Korean alphabet, South Korea's standard language vs. North Korea's cultured language, and Korean in contact with Chinese and Japanese. Several topics representative of Korean socio-cultural vocabulary (sound symbolic words, proverbs, calendar-related terms, kinship terms, slang

expressions) are discussed, followed by a consideration of Korean honorifics and other related issues. Two chapters on Korean media, one on advertisements and the other a comparative analysis of television ads in Korea, Japan, and the U.S., follow. Finally, contributors look at salient features of the language, narrative structure, and dialectal variation. All chapters are accompanied by a set of student questions and a useful bibliography. A beginning level of proficiency in Korean is sufficient to digest the Korean examples with facility, making this volume accessible to a wide range of students. Contributors: Andrew S. Byon, Sungdai Cho, Young-A Cho, Young-mee Y. Cho, Miho Choo, Shin Ja J. Hwang, Ross King, Haejin Elizabeth Koh, Jeyseon Lee, Douglas Ling, Duk-Soo Park, Yong-Yae Park, S. Robert Ramsey, Carol Schulz, Ho-min Sohn, Susan Strauss, Hye-Sook Wang, Jaehoon Yeon.

friend in korea language: Understanding the Transnational Lives and Literacies of Immigrant Children Jungmin Kwon, 2022 This book provides targeted suggestions that educators can use to ensure successful teaching and learning with today's growing population of transnational, multilingual students. The text offers insights based on the author's observations, interactions, and interviews with second-generation immigrant children, their families, and their teachers in the United States and South Korea. These collected stories give educators a better understanding of how elementary school children engage in language, literacy, and learning in and across spaces and countries; the forms of unique linguistic and cultural knowledge immigrant children build, expand, and mobilize as they move across contexts; the ways in which immigrant children position themselves and represent their identities; and how educators and researchers can honor these children's identities and unique talents. Featuring children's narratives, drawings, writings, maps, and photographs, this resource is must-reading for educators and researchers seeking to create more inclusive learning spaces and literacy practices. Book Features: Examples of students' literacy practices with insights for more effective teaching. Practical lessons gleaned from children engaging with language and literacy in flexible and dynamic ways in their everyday lives. Targeted suggestions to help educators better understand and utilize children's unique linguistic abilities and cultural understandings. Discussion questions and examples that challenge deficit perspectives of immigrant children and reposition them as multilingual and transnational experts. Implications for educators and researchers seeking ways to amplify young immigrant children's voices and leverage their knowledge.

friend in korea language: Transnational Literacy Autobiographies as Translingual Writing Suresh Canagarajah, 2019-07-08 The literacy autobiography is a personal narrative reflecting on how one's experiences of spoken and written words have contributed to their ongoing relationship with language and literacy. Transnational Literacy Autobiographies as Translingual Writing is a cutting-edge study of this engaging genre of writing in academic and professional contexts. In this state-of-the-art collection, Suresh Canagarajah brings together 11 samples of writing by students that both document their literary journeys and pinpoint the seminal works affecting their development as translingual readers and writers. Integrating the narrative of the author, which is written as his own literacy autobiography, with a close analysis of these texts, this book: presents a case for the literacy autobiography as an archetypal genre that prepares writers for the conventions and processes required in other genres of writing; demonstrates the serious epistemological and rhetorical implications behind the genre of literacy autobiography among migrant scholars and students; effectively translates theoretical publications on language diversity for classroom purposes, providing a transferable teaching approach to translingual writing; analyzes the tropes of transnational writers and their craft in meshing translingual resources in their writing; demonstrates how transnationalism and translingualism are interconnected, guiding readers toward an understanding of codemeshing not as a cosmetic addition to texts but motivated toward resolving inescapable personal and social dilemmas. Written and edited by one of the most highly regarded linguists of his generation, this book is key reading for scholars and students of applied linguistics, TESOL, and literacy studies, as well as tutors of writing and composition worldwide.

friend in korea language: *Asian American Identities, Families, & Schooling* Clara C. Park, A.

Lin Goodwin, Stacey J. Lee, 2003-10-01 This anthology is the second volume in a series sponsored by the Special Interest Group-Research on the education of Asian and Pacific Americans (SIG-REAPA) of the American Educational Research Association and California Association for Asian and Pacific American Education. The series intends to be a national voice for the education of Asian and Pacific Americans, and provides an integral view of new knowledge in the field of Asian and Pacific American education from scholarly and educational practitioners' perspectives. The current collection includes research-based articles by junior and senior scholars in the field of Asian and American education. The articles highlight both the success and the continuing struggles of Asian American students, teachers, and families. Students, educational practitioners, and scholars will find this book to be an important resource.

friend in korea language: Language Education Policies in Multilingual Settings Laura Gurney, Lakshman Wedikkarage, 2024-05-28 The volume provides grounded and contemporary insight into multilingual education from diverse perspectives – stemming from the authors' epistemic, cultural and geographic positioning around the world in different educational milieu – and will give both academic and practitioner audiences an up-to-date picture of multilingual education in the early 2020s. Multilingual education policies are continually implemented, re-evaluated and debated around the world, from primary to tertiary education. Fundamentally, however, educational policies manifest in classroom practice; the language envisaged in policy becomes the languaging of practice as teachers, learners and stakeholders negotiate educational curricula together. Internal and external forces – from resourcing to the Internet, to broader events such as pandemics and changes in government – shape the landscapes in which policies are enacted. The volume is extending the themes of the Multilingual Education Yearbook series in line with current developments in theory, research and practice. As such, this book provides a wealth of information to practitioners (teachers and teacher educators), researchers in applied linguistics and language education, postgraduate students in the field of applied linguistics, and policymakers.

friend in korea language: Incheon Now vol.75 | 2022 SUMMER Incheon Metropolitan City, 2022-08-01 Hi, Everyday Life With the prolonged pandemic subsiding, we have a chance to return to precious daily life. The place that opens its arms wide to those who leave for a new world and is willing to become wings on their journey. It is Incheon International Airport.

friend in korea language: Awakening the Hermit Kingdom Katherine H. Lee Ahn, 2009-06-01 *Awakening the Hermit Kingdom: Pioneer American Women Missionaries in Korea* gives a focused look at the long-ignored subject, the pioneer women missionaries to the Hermit Kingdom, as the early missionaries often called Korea. Based largely on private papers and mission reports of the missionaries, the author explores the life and work of the American women missionaries in the first quarter century of the Protestant mission in Korea. This book brings a new light to the history of Protestantism in Korea by revealing the identity and activities of the women missionaries, as well as the level of religious and social impact made by their presence and work in Korea.

friend in korea language: Diasporic Returns to the Ethnic Homeland Takeyuki Tsuda, Changzoo Song, 2018-07-20 This book examines Korean cases of return migrations and diasporic engagement policy. The study concentrates on the effects of this migration on citizens who have returned to their ancestral homeland for the first time and examines how these experiences vary based on nationality, social class, and generational status. The project's primary audience includes academics and policy makers with an interest in regional politics, migration, diaspora, citizenship, and Korean studies.

friend in korea language: The Sounds of Korean Jiyoung Shin, Chi-yŏng Sin, Jieun Kiaer, Chae-ŭn Ch'a, Jaeun Cha, 2012-11 This introduction to the sounds of Korean is designed for English-speaking students with no prior knowledge of the language and includes online sound files, which demonstrate the sounds and pronunciation described. It will be an invaluable resource for students of Korean wanting to understand the basis of the current state of Korean phonetics and phonology, as well as for those studying Korean linguistics. • Provides a complete and authoritative description and explanation of the current state of Korean phonetics and phonology • Gives clear

comparisons with English and provides practical advice on pronunciation • Provides a wealth of authentic Korean examples. • Each chapter contains exercises and Did you know? sections to help students put their knowledge into practice.

friend in korea language: *The Dance of Identities* John D. Palmer, 2010-10-04 Korean adoptees have a difficult time relating to any of the racial identity models because they are people of color who often grew up in white homes and communities. Biracial and nonadopted people of color typically have at least one parent whom they can racially identify with, which may also allow them access to certain racialized groups. When Korean adoptees attempt to immerse into the Korean community, they feel uncomfortable and unwelcome because they are unfamiliar with Korean customs and language. *The Dance of Identities* looks at how Korean adoptees dance, or engage, with their various identities (white, Korean, Korean adoptee, and those in between and beyond) and begin the journey toward self-discovery and empowerment. Throughout the author draws closely on his own experiences and those of thirty-eight other Korean adoptees, mainly from the U.S. Chapters are organized according to major themes that emerged from interviews with adoptees. *Wanting to be like White* examines assimilation into a White middle-class identity during childhood. Although their White identity may be challenged at times, for the most part adoptees feel accepted as honorary Whites among their families and friends. *Opening Pandora's Box* discusses the shattering of adoptees' early views on race and racism and the problems of being raised colorblind in a race-conscious society. *Engaging and Reflecting* is filled with adoptee voices as they discover their racial and transracial identities as young adults. During this stage many engage in activities that they believe make more culturally Korean, such as joining Korean churches and Korean student associations in college. *Questioning What I Have Done* delves into the issues that arise when Korean adoptees explore their multiple identities and the possible effects on relationships with parents and spouses. In *Empowering Identities* the author explores how adoptees are able to take control of their racial and transracial identities by reaching out to parents, prospective parents, and adoption agencies and by educating Korean and Korean Americans about their lives. The final chapter, *Linking the Dance of Identities Theory to Life Experiences*, reiterates for adoptees, parents, adoption agencies, and social justice activists and educators the need for identity journeys and the empowered identities that can result. *The Dance of Identities* is an honest look at the complex nature of race and how we can begin to address race and racism from a fresh perspective. It will be well received by not only members of the Korean adoption community and transracial parents, but also Asian American scholars, educators, and social workers.

friend in korea language: *The Korean Information Bulletin* , 1956

friend in korea language: *My Korean: Step 1* Byung-jin Lim, Jieun Kim, Ji-Hye Kim, 2019-01-23 The *My Korean* series of textbooks offers a learner-centred, communicative task-based, interactive approach to learning contemporary Korean. *My Korean: Step 1* and *My Korean: Step 2* are arranged thematically around topics that any novice learner of Korean is likely to encounter in their first year of study. Each lesson contains two dialogues showing contemporary Korean in use, followed by succinct grammar and vocabulary explanations. The focus throughout the books is on communicative in-class activities and tasks that encourage students' active participation. Video clips of the lesson dialogues are available as an online resource, and each unit contains communicative activities based on the dialogue themes. The engaging structure and communicative approach make *My Korean: Step 1* an ideal text for first semester Korean courses. It is also a great resource for individual study or one-on-one tutorials on Korean language and culture.

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