

Hangul Assignment

Name _____
Class _____
Teacher _____
Date _____

Directions: Read the handout, "Hangul Handout." The following questions ask you about material from the reading. Then, you will have a chance to practice writing some letters from Hangul, the Korean writing system.

1. Which alphabet do we use in writing English? _____
2. Which language is the source for the numbers we use? _____
3. What is the difference between a pictogram and an ideogram? _____

4. Alphabets are really symbols that are "phonograms." Can you describe what "phonogram" means? _____
5. What are two example languages that use pictograms and ideograms, but not phonograms? _____
6. What is the name of the language spoken in Korea? _____
7. What is the way that this language is written (the writing system)? _____
8. What do some consonants in Hangul show? _____

9. What were three reasons why King *Sejong* created a new writing system?

10. When was the writing system published, and in what document? _____

11. What does "morphology" mean? _____
12. What three things are the Hangul vowels based upon? _____
13. True or false: Korean syllables usually start with a vowel and end with a vowel.

Practice Writing Hangul Letters

Look at the five Hangul letters below, and practice writing them in the boxes. Write each letter many times, to fill up the boxes. This is how Korean 1st graders learn to write, just like you did: practice, practice, practice.

s												"n"
k												"a"
f												"l" or "r"
n												"oo"
r												"k"

Assignments, Answer Key

Phonetics Assignment 1

1. Label parts of vocal tract

1 upper lip	8 lower lip
2 upper teeth	9 tip (of tongue)
3 alveolar ridge	10 blade
4 hard palate	11 front
5 soft palate	12 center
6 uvula	13 back
7 pharynx	14 root

2. phonetics: the study of speech sounds, how they are made and their relationships in languages

vocal chords: 2 muscles which vibrate to produce sounds

vocal tract: the sound-producing part of the body, going from the lips to the pharynx and including the nasal passages

dentals: teeth, or consonants formed by the tongue touching the teeth

labials: lips, or consonants formed when the lips touch each other

alveolar ridge: the "ridge-like" area behind the upper teeth

hard palate: the hard, front part of the roof of the mouth which has a thin layer of soft tissue between the mouth and the bone which holds the top teeth

soft palate: the back part of the roof of the mouth, which has soft tissue between the mouth and the nasal passage

consonants: sounds made when one part of the vocal tract touches another

vowels: sounds made with no part of the vocal tract touching any other part -- the sound is created by the shape of the vocal tract

glottal stops: an interruption of air flow in speech

fricative: a consonant which has a hissing or sibilant sound

voiced: a consonant that is pronounced while the vocal chords are moving

aspirated: a consonant pronounced by expelling breath

3. examples (answers will vary)

voiced: may, new, local

aspirated: please, keep, talking

unaspirated: boat, go, down

fricative: small, sheep, zip

4. words that fit these criteria (answers will vary)

bilabial: books, may, please

dental: these, things, think

alveolar: long, dogs, trot

velar: good, kids, grin

labiodental: vicious, fiends, flee

Phonetics, Assignment 2

1. correct answers at this beginning level could include

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| a. t, d, n, l | e. sh, ch, j |
| b. f, v | f. s, h |
| c. th | g. k, g |
| d. b, m, p | |

2. describing the sounds by describing the shape of the vocal tract

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| for "k" and "g" | The back of the tongue is raised and quickly touches the soft palate (back of the top of the mouth). |
| for "l" | The tongue curves up the mouth in the shape of a snake (from low down at the root of the tongue, then zig-zagging forward, then back, then forward again where the tip of the tongue touches the alveolar ridge. (Use your imagination!) |
| for "d" | The tip of the tongue touches the alveolar ridge, and then suddenly jumps down and lets out a little sound. |
| for "s" | No part of the tongue actually touches the top of the mouth, but the middle part of the tongue is raised up high, toward the top of the mouth. |

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1. Latin
2. Arabic
3. A pictogram depicts an object (it is a picture of an object). An ideogram depicts an idea or action (something that is not visible).
4. A phonogram depicts a sound.
5. Chinese, Japanese *kanji*, some Egyptian hieroglyphics, Mayan hieroglyphics
6. Korean
7. Hangul
8. the shape of the mouth
9.
 - a. to improve literacy
 - b. to make a uniquely Korean writing system that fits sounds in Korean
 - c. so that the government didn't seem Chinese
10. 1446, in the *Hunminjeongeum*
11. shape of
12. heaven, earth, man
13. false: consonant, vowel, consonant