

KOREAN IMMERSION HANDBOOK

A Guide for Parents of Korean Immersion Students

CLAIRE LILIENTHAL SCHOOL
KOREAN IMMERSION PROGRAM
AUGUST 2015

Edited by John A. Wells
johnwells@sfkiea.org



Claire Lilienthal K-8 Alternative School



Mr. Tyler Graff, Principal
Ms. Patty Harmon, Assistant Principal

Dear Incoming KIP Families,

Welcome to the Korean Immersion Program at Claire Lilienthal K-8. I speak for the whole community when I say, we're excited to have you as a member of our school. We look forward to embarking on what we know will be a rich and rewarding educational experience for your student and family.

Attached, you will find our Korean Immersion Handbook that has been collaboratively assembled by a team of parents and teachers. We've been fortunate to have the San Francisco Korean Immersion Education Alliance (SFKIEA) help with the publishing of this document. SFKIEA is an advocacy group focused on supporting Korean Immersion here at Lilienthal and throughout the city. They are key partners with the school administration and work to continue bringing the Lilienthal community together around the common goal of delivering a high-quality, well-rounded, education for *every* child, every day.

We look forward to partnering with you and know that your child will have a rich educational experience at Lilienthal and in the KIP program.

In collaboration,

Tyler Graff
Principal, Claire Lilienthal K-8

Madison Campus
3950 Sacramento St.
San Francisco, CA 94118
(415) 750-8603
Fax: (415) 750-8606

Winfield Scott Campus
3630 Divisadero St.
San Francisco, CA 94123
(415) 749-3516
Fax: (415) 749-3431



San Francisco
Korean Immersion
Education Alliance, Inc.

샌프란시스코
한국어 이멀지언
교육 연합체

360 Ritch St. #201
San Francisco
California 94107

415.823.1418
www.sfkia.org

August 1, 2015

Dear Fellow KIP Parent:

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Korean Immersion Education Alliance, Inc. (SFKIEA) I'd like to welcome you to the Korean Immersion Program (KIP) at Claire Lilienthal Alternative School and provide you a copy of our Korean Immersion Handbook.

SFKIEA is a community based, parent founded, 501(c)3 nonprofit organization whose mission is to support Korean language and cultural education within the San Francisco Unified School District. SFKIEA's primary goal is to provide direct financial and school-based support for Claire Lilienthal which has the only Korean immersion language program in Northern California.

With input from our KIP teachers, school administrators and parent volunteers we have developed this handbook. We hope you find it useful as your family embarks on this journey of dual language immersion education.

Efficient communication is essential for our community and the primary vehicle for KIP matters is our Claire Lilienthal KIP Google Group. We urge all KIP parents to join the google group to share KIP news and events, and to remain connected to the greater KIP community. Requests to join the google group should be emailed to Sujung Kim at sujung_kim@sbcglobal.net.

Warm regards,

Donald Persky
President

San Francisco Korean Immersion Alliance, Inc. (SFKIEA)
donpersky@sfkia.org

CONTENTS

KOREAN IMMERSION AT A GLANCE	1
KOREAN LANGUAGE BASICS.....	2
THE KOREAN ALPHABET (HANGUL)	2
KOREAN NUMBERS.....	3
<i>Indigenous Korean</i>	3
<i>Sino-Korean</i>	4
TIME	5
<i>Time of Day</i>	5
<i>Dates</i>	6
<i>Days of the Week</i>	7
USEFUL KOREAN WORDS AND PHRASES.....	8
KOREAN HOLIDAYS	9
OTHER RESOURCES	10
USEFUL LINKS	12

KOREAN IMMERSION AT A GLANCE

The Korean Immersion Program at Claire Lilienthal is an educational program designed to help students develop the ability to speak, read, and write in two languages at the same time. Immersion makes use of a child's innate ability to acquire language skills in a natural manner, as opposed to the more challenging approaches taken in adult language classes.

Language learning is integrated into every part of the curriculum – math, science, and art – as well as reading and writing.

In Kindergarten, KIP students spend about 90% of their school day with teachers who mostly speak to them in Korean. In addition, concurrent with learning the English alphabet, Kindergarten students learn Hangul, the Korean writing system. By second grade, KIP students are reading and writing in both English and Korean.

Gradually, over the next several years, a greater portion of KIP students' days are conducted in English, so that by the 5th grade, each day is conducted in Korean for about half of the day, with the balance in English.

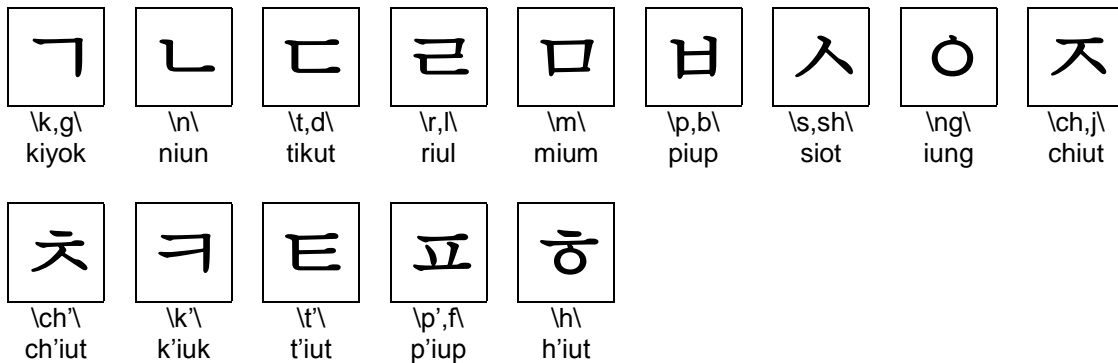
Korean immersion continues for KIP students in the middle school grades (sixth through eighth). Past middle school offerings for KIP students have included both a language arts class elective and mathematics, both conducted solely in Korean.

KOREAN LANGUAGE BASICS

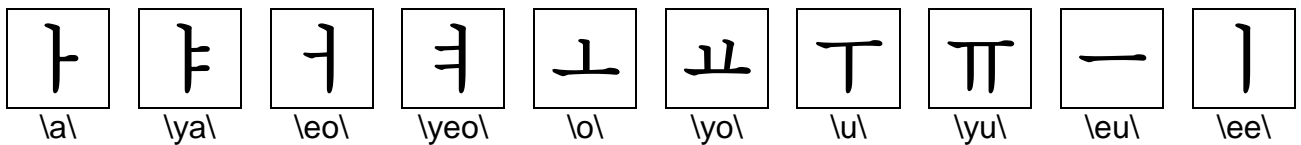
THE KOREAN ALPHABET (HANGUL)

Written Korean utilizes a unique indigenous writing system called Hangul. Hangul has 14 basic consonants and 10 basic vowels.

Consonants:



Vowels:



Note that four of the consonants (ch'iut, k'iuk, t'iut, and p'iup) are aspirated forms of chiut, kiyok, tikut, and piup, formed by adding an extra stroke to the unaspirated letters.

All words in Korean are composed of syllables, which follow these basic rules:

1. A syllable begins with a consonant.
2. A syllable has at least one consonant and one vowel.
3. Each syllable gets written as if in a square box.

For example, if you put the ㄴ (n) and the ㅏ (ah) together, they form the word ㄴㅏ (nah), which means "I" in English.

KOREAN NUMBERS

Korean uses two different sets of numbers. One set is indigenous Korean and is used mainly for counting. The other set, sometimes referred to as Sino-Korean, is borrowed from Chinese.

Indigenous Korean

1	하나	Han-ah	10	열	Yaul
2	둘	Dool	20	스물	Seu-mool
3	셋	Set	30	서른	Suh-reun
4	넷	Net	40	마흔	Mah-heun
5	다섯	Dah-sut	50	쉰	Shoo-een
6	여섯	Yuh-sut	60	예순	Yea-soon
7	일곱	Eel-gope	70	일흔	Eel-heun
8	여덟	Yuh-dulp	80	여든	Yuh-deun
9	아홉	Ah-hope	90	아흔	Ah-heun

To put together numbers like 17 or 35, say or write the ten's number followed by the one's number. For example,

17 = ten-seven = yaul eel-gope = 열일곱

35 = thirty-five = suh-reun dah-sut = 서른다섯

Sino-Korean

The other set of numbers used in Korean is the Sino-Korean system borrowed from Chinese. This set is used for, among other things, expressing certain concepts in numbers, such as:

Years, months, and days;
minutes;
currency;
phone numbers.

1	일	Eel	6	육	Yook	100	백	Paek
2	이	Ee	7	칠	Cheel	1,000	천	Chun
3	삼	Sahm	8	팔	Pahl	10,000	만	Mahn
4	사	Sah	9	구	Koo			
5	오	Oh	10	십	Sheep			

For Sino-Korean numbers, split the number into its place values and tack them together.

Example: 495

사백	구십	오
4 × 100	9 × 10	5
Sah-Paek	Koo-Sheep	Oh

Example: 317

삼백	십	칠
3 × 100	10	7
Sahm-Paek	Sheep	Cheel

TIME

Time of Day

Korean uses both the indigenous numbers and Sino-Korean numbers to express the time of day.

Hours are expressed in indigenous Korean numbers, followed by 시 (shee), the word for o'clock.

The table below lists the hours of the day, expressed in indigenous Korean, as described above. Note that for 1 o'clock, 2 o'clock, 3 o'clock, 4 o'clock, 11 o'clock, and 12 o'clock, the numbers expressing the hours are abbreviated somewhat from their basic forms.

Number	Hangul	Pronunciation	Hour	Hangul	Pronunciation
1	하나	Han-nah	1 o'clock	한시	Hahn-Shee
2	둘	Dool	2 o'clock	두시	Doo-Shee
3	셋	Set	3 o'clock	세시	Seh-Shee
4	넷	Net	4 o'clock	네시	Neh-Shee
5	다섯	Dah-sut	5 o'clock	다섯시	Dah-sut-Shee
6	여섯	Yuh-sut	6 o'clock	여섯시	Yuh-sut-Shee
7	일곱	Eel-gope	7 o'clock	일곱시	Eel-gope-Shee
8	여덟	Yuh-dulp	8 o'clock	여덟시	Yuh-dulp-Shee
9	아홉	Ah-hope	9 o'clock	아홉시	Ah-hope-Shee
10	열	Yaul	10 o'clock	열시	Yaul-Shee
11	열하나	Yaul Hah-nah	11 o'clock	열한시	Yaul Hahn-Shee
12	열둘	Yaul Dool	12 o'clock	열두시	Yaul Doo-Shee

Minutes are simply expressed in Sino-Korean numbers, followed by **분** (poon), the word for minutes.

For example, 1:39 and 2:15 are expressed as shown below:

1:39 한시 삼십구분 Hahn-Shee Sahm-Sheep-Koo-Poon

2:15 두시 십오분 Doo-Shee Sheep-Oh-Poon

Dates

Years, months, and days of the month are all expressed using Sino-Korean numbers. Unlike in English, in Korean, the months of the year are simply numbered, one to twelve, followed by **월** (Oo-ul), the word for month.

The table below lists the months of the year.

January (First Month)	일월	Eel Oo-ul
February (Second Month)	이월	Ee Oo-ul
March (Third Month)	삼월	Sahm Oo-ul
April (Fourth Month)	사월	Sah Oo-ul
May (Fifth Month)	오월	Oh Oo-ul
June (Sixth Month)	유월	Yook Oo-ul
July (Seventh Month)	칠월	Cheel Oo-ul
August (Eighth Month)	팔월	Pahl Oo-ul
September (Ninth Month)	구월	Koo Oo-ul
October (Tenth Month)	시월	Sheep Oo-ul
November (Eleventh Month)	십일월	Sheep-eel Oo-ul
December (Twelfth Month)	십이월	Sheep-ee Oo-ul

To say the date, start with the number for the year, followed by 년 (nyeon), the word for year. The year 2015 is expressed as follows:

2015 Ee-Chun Sheep Oh Nyeon 이천십오년

The month is simply the numbered month, as shown in the table above. The day of the month is the Sino-Korean number for the day, followed by 일 (eel), the word for day.

Thus, August 17, 2015 is expressed as follows:

Ee-Chun Sheep Oh Nyeon Pahl Oo-ul Sheep Cheel eel
 이천십오년 팔월 십칠일

Days of the Week

Days of the week in Korean are given in the table below. Yoil (일) is the word for “day.”

Monday (moon day)	월요일	Wor-yoil
Tuesday (fire day)	화요일	Hwa-yoil
Wednesday (water day)	수요일	Su-yoil
Thursday (wood day)	목요일	Mog-yoil
Friday (gold day)	금요일	Geum-yoil
Saturday (earth day)	토요일	To-yoil
Sunday (sun day)	일요일	Ir-yoil

USEFUL KOREAN WORDS AND PHRASES

English	Korean
Yes	Neh
No	Ah-nee-yo
Thank you	Kahm-sah-hahm-nee-da / Goh-mahp-seum-nee-da
You're welcome	Chun-mahn-eh-yo
I am sorry	Mee-ahn-hahm-nee-da
How are you?	Ahn-nyoung-hah-sae-yo
Hello? (on the phone)	Yo-boh-sae-yo?
Do you speak English?	Young-uh-hahl-soo-it-suh-yo?
May I go to the bathroom?	Hwah-jang-shil gah-doh-dae-yo?
Mother (familiar) (formal)	Um-mah Uh-muh-nee
Father (familiar) (formal)	Ah-ppah Ah-buh-jee
Older Brother (for a girl) (for a boy)	Oh-ppah Hyung
Older Sister (for a girl) (for a boy)	Un-nee Noo-nah
Younger sibling	Dohng-saeng
Grandmother	Hahl-muh-nee
Grandfather	Hah-rah-buh-jee
Teacher	Sun-saeng-neem

KOREAN HOLIDAYS

Koreans celebrate several traditional holidays throughout the year. At Claire Lilienthal, KIP students and their general education classmates participate in school-wide celebrations of the following Korean holidays:

Chuseok (Korean Thanksgiving)

The harvest moon festival occurs on the 15th day of the 8th lunar month, and is similar to the American Thanksgiving holiday. As during the lunar new year, family members pay respect to their living relatives and visit the graves of their ancestors. Family members exchange gifts and play traditional games.

The KIP classes usually celebrate Chuseok by dressing in traditional Korean garments (han-bok), eating Korean foods, and playing Korean games. KIP students share the holiday celebration with their general education classmates, and all students get a chance to share in the holiday meal.

Seol Nal (Lunar New Year)

The day before and after the first day of the first new moon are also holidays. During this holiday, Korean family members typically get up early, put on their best clothes, and bow to their elders as a reaffirmation of family ties. Feasts are held with specially prepared food such as ttok-guk (rice cake soup) and mandu-guk (dumpling soup), and everyone plays traditional games, flies kites, or spins tops.

The KIP classes usually celebrate Seol Nal by dressing in han-bok, making mandu, playing games, and bowing to their teachers and elders. Most years, the older KIP students join their younger friends to share this holiday together at the Madison campus.

Children's Day

May 5th represents a day of celebration for children, both young and old. Korean parents dress up their children and take them to parks, amusement parks, zoos, or to the cinema for a full day of fun and games.

The KIP classes usually celebrate Children's Day by enjoying a picnic or other fun activity.

OTHER RESOURCES

The Claire Lilienthal PTA website (www.clairelilienthal.org) has a section devoted to KIP events and news. Some resources parents find useful are listed below.

Where Can We Buy Korean Groceries and Ready-Made Food?

There are many stores that offer Korean groceries and a variety of ready-to-eat deli-style foods. Here are a few places to try.

Seoul Market/First Korean Market. Richmond District. 4625 Geary Blvd. (at 10th & 11th Avenues).

Seoul Market has all the basics, including regular grocery items, house wares, frozen foods and fresh produce. They also have a wide selection of prepared foods (bulgogi, kalbi, sesame chicken, and lots of homemade kimchi, pickles and side dishes). At the front of the store, they have an assortment of cheon (little pancakes) made fresh, kimbap, japchae, Korean fried chicken, and other specialties.

Woori Market. Fillmore District. 1528 Fillmore (at O'Farrell).

Woori Market is small but has all the basic Korean groceries, plus marinated meats, kimchi, pickles and lots of take-out food (japchae, kimbap, fried chicken, and lots more).

Kukje Market. Daly City. 2350 Junipero Serra Blvd. (near the Daly City Civic Center).

Kukje Market is huge compared to the local markets in the city. You'll find groceries, frozen foods, lots of fresh produce, a very big house wares department, meats and a very big deli with lots of ready to eat items.

Where Can We Find Good Korean Restaurants?

There are many Korean restaurants in the city (and in the East and South Bay too). Here are some to get you started.

Han Il Kwan. Outer Richmond. 1802 Balboa Street (at 19th Avenue), 752-4447.

Han Il Kwan has been around for a long time and has a very loyal following. They're known for very good food and a relaxed, friendly atmosphere. They offer many barbecue items, plus lots of other Korean favorites. Go with friends if you can, so that you can order more things to try off the menu.

My Tofu House. Inner Richmond. 4627 Geary Blvd. (at 10th and 11th Avenues), 750-1818.

The specialty at this restaurant is the Korean comfort food known as sun-dubu jigae, or tofu soup. There are many versions of the soup, with different kinds of meat, or vegetarian, and of course, varying levels of spiciness. The jigae also comes with a pot of rice, barley tea, and a very nice, generous assortment of panchan to nibble on throughout the meal. Open for lunch and dinner. Located next to Seoul Market.

Seoul Garden. Japantown. 22 Peace Plaza, 563-7664.

Seoul Garden describes its food as in the style of food at a country inn. The food is fresh, the service good and the restaurant is child-friendly.

Where Can We Get Korean Books?

Seoul Selection. Website: www.seoulselection.com.

Check out this website for lots of different types of content. First, link up to Seoul magazine, an English-language magazine that has lots of articles about things going on in Korea and contemporary Korean culture. This magazine is hip and has lots of interesting photography. Through the website (which is connected to Seoul Selection bookstore in Seoul), you can also buy English or English/Korean kids books, and lots of other English language books on cooking, culture, language, history, etc.

San Francisco Public Library. Website: sfpl.org

The Richmond branch at 351 9th Avenue (at Clement) carries a good selection of Korean children's books in their lower-level Children's Library. The Anza branch and Sunset branch libraries each carry a small selection (about 30) of children's books in Korean. The largest selection (over 200) of Korean language children's books is at the Main Library's Children's Center.

USEFUL LINKS

Much of the information in this guide was adapted from the following helpful websites. Please visit these sites for more information about Korean language and culture.

<http://www.lifeinkorea.com/language/korean.cfm>

<http://www.langintro.com/kintro/index.htm>

<http://www.omniglot.com/writing/korean.htm>

<http://www.learnkoreanlanguage.com/index.html>