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DOD PAM 2-8  
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A POCKET GUIDE TO

# KOREA



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON

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the use of personnel in the Military Services.

*C. E. Wilson*



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A POCKET GUIDE TO

# KOREA

조선

PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF  
ARMED FORCES INFORMATION AND EDUCATION  
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE





*DOD PAM 2-8	}	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
*DA PAMPHLET 20-180		DEPARTMENTS OF THE
AF PAMPHLET 34-3-14		ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 21 March 1956

## A POCKET GUIDE TO KOREA

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**\*This pamphlet supersedes PG-3/DA Pam 20-180, 2 September 1953. Previous edition may be used until supply is exhausted.**

## **GEOGRAPHY**

### **There Are Mountains Galore**

Korea is a mountainous peninsula about 530 miles long and 135 miles wide in northeastern Asia, projecting directly south from Manchuria. To the east it is separated from Japan by the Sea of Japan, while on the western side the Yellow Sea separates it from the coast of China. The peninsula itself runs in a north and south direction.

Korea is closed in on the northern and eastern sides by rugged mountains and cliffs which extend the length of the peninsula. The mountains rise out of the sea on the eastern coast and present a formidable though magnificently majestic barrier. The mountainous area extends throughout the central area and gradually tapers off into rolling hills and scattered plains in the southwestern portion of the peninsula.

The western and southern coasts have many good harbors, though jutting reefs present many hazards and navigational problems. The tidal difference along the western coast and rapid currents sweeping among the islands make piloting a hazardous occupation. The rivers are shallow, but swift, with many sandbanks and rapids.

## The Climate Is Similar to Ours

The climate is similar to that of our New England and central East Atlantic States. Like our Northeastern States, Korea has four distinct seasons occurring at about the same time of the year and in the same manner as our seasons do. Spring and autumn are ideal ones, but the change to the other seasons occurs gradually and pleasantly. The winters of northern Korea are more severe than those of the central and southern sections—Seoul (Sole) in central Korea, occasionally has below-zero weather in January and February. The rainy season occurs regularly during the months of July and August. Typhoons are rare in the peninsula. There are occasional earth-



*The rainy season occurs in July and August.*



quakes, although they are not nearly so frequent as in Japan.

## **A Populous Land**

Korea's entire area—about 85,246 square miles—makes it about the same size as Great Britain. It has a coastline more than 6,000 miles long and its territorial limits include some 3,479 islands, of which only about 200 are inhabited.

The total population is about 30 million. The northern sector, or that above the 38th degree parallel, has an estimated population of over 8 million, while the southern sector contains the remaining population of over 21 million.

Seoul, which is the capital, is located in the west central portion of the peninsula, less than 30 miles south of the 38th parallel; its population is about 1,900,000. The city is located inland on the Han River, which has its outlet into the Yellow Sea.

Both North and South Korea proclaim Seoul the capital, but in the north Pyongyang (Pyung-Yang) is the local capital for the time being. Pyongyang is northwest 105 miles from Seoul and it also, while being inland, has an outlet to the Yellow Sea by means of the Taedong (Ti-Dong) River. Its population is about 286,000.

Other principal cities are Pusan (Poo-Sann) with a population of 470,000 situated on the extreme southeastern tip of the peninsula; Taegu (Tay-Goo), population 310,000, also in the southeastern section of the peninsula;



*The national capitol—Seoul.*

and Inchon, population 260,000, the port city for the capital, located 22 miles due west of Seoul on the Yellow Sea. The 30-foot tide at this port necessitates the lightering of all cargo and passengers from transports which are required to anchor five miles out in deep water. The port of Inchon has a small enclosed tidal basin which accommodates a few small vessels entering and departing

at high tide only. During Japanese occupation and control, construction of a much larger tidal basin was undertaken, but this project remains uncompleted. When the tide is out, thousands of acres of mud flats are exposed and many small islands along the west coast are marooned until the tide returns.

## **Railroads**

The principal cities are interconnected by railroads, most of which run north-south the length of the peninsula. A main trunk line, almost completely double-tracked, forms an artery from Pusan to Manchuria. Built during the Japanese regime, this line made it possible for a person to travel from Tokyo, Japan, by train to Sasebo (Sah-Say-Bo), Kyushu, ferry to Pusan and then travel by railroad to Harbin in Manchuria. From Harbin, the trans-Siberian railway system could carry a traveler to Moscow and Western Europe. An alternative section to the main line between Seoul and Pusan runs through the mountain range east of the main line. Branching to the east of Seoul, another main line crosses the peninsula to Wonsan (Wun-Sahn), an important port on the Sea of Japan and continues along the eastern coast to Hunyung on the northern border of Korea where it connects with a Russian line to Vladivostok. Besides these main lines, there are numerous shorter branch lines connecting the richer agricultural and commercial regions of Korea.

## Roads

Except for some reconstruction accomplished during the American occupation and later by the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA), the highway system is not comparable to what we enjoy in the United States. The economy of the country is still tied to slow-moving carts drawn by man and beast. The need for high-speed roads has not been urgent. However, the Koreans are just as susceptible to the use of "gas buggies" as we are and would gladly surrender their primitive vehicles for something faster and better. What automobiles and trucks they do have operate under severe handicaps for



*Their "gas buggies" are handicapped by lack of good roads.*

lack of hard-surfaced roads, service stations, garages, and the allied engineering and mechanical skill that make up a good highway system. Experience with roads in Korea—as in many other Oriental countries—will increase your appreciation of American highways.

## **RESOURCES**

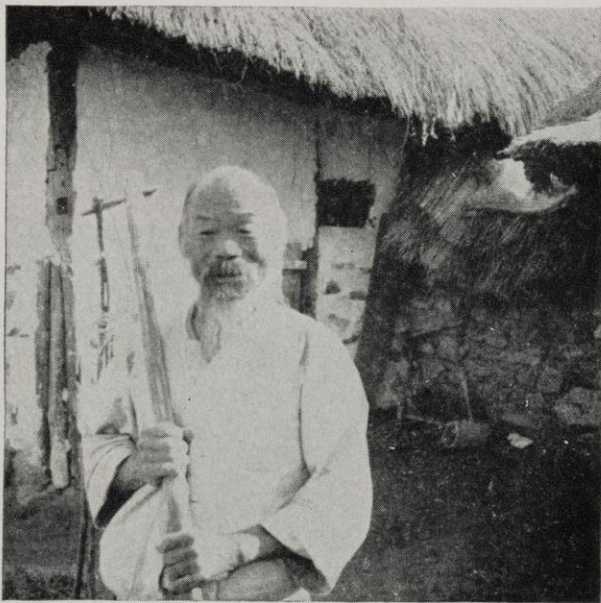
### **Minerals Are Diverse**

The mineral wealth of Korea consists of gold, silver, zinc, copper, lead, iron, hard coal, and tungsten. The heavy industries are concentrated in the northern zone. Cotton spinning, silk and rayon weaving and knitting, and coal mining have been largely restricted to the southern zone.

### **The Farms Are Small**

Three-fourths of the people are engaged in agriculture. A mountainous, heavily populated country, Korea has limited area for farming and there are no large farms such as are common in the United States. Only two and one-half acres may yield a livelihood for a Korean family of five people, however meager the income may be. The people are poor, and their farming primitive yet remarkably efficient. One-third of Korea's agricultural lands are rice paddies, terraced into mountain sides or forming great steppes among her fertile valleys.





*Korean farmer takes a break from threshing rice with hand flail.*

## Rice Is Their Staple Food

Northern Korea is very mountainous and contains the majority of fields which are not permanently irrigated, as are the paddies. In the south the peninsula tends to flatten out into smoother heights and wider, verdant valleys. Here, below the 38th parallel, are the richest farming regions, where the soil is more suited for rice



*When this farmer has finished harrowing his rice paddy—*

paddies. The paddies are irregularly shaped plots, varying in size from less than an acre to not more than two or three acres.

Rice, the staple food of the Orient, grows best in paddies where constant irrigation during early growth encourages a rich harvest. Grains such as millet and barley are grown in the dry fields, as are fruits. Human "night soil" is the



*—thousands of rice shoots will be set in by hand*

principal fertilizer, although tons of chemical fertilizer were provided during the American occupation.

The livestock industry plays a relatively small part in Korean agriculture. The types of livestock raised in Korea, in order of importance, are: draft cattle, horses, dairy cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, and rabbits. Products and by-products are meat, eggs, hides, wool, milk, and milk products, but these are extremely limited.

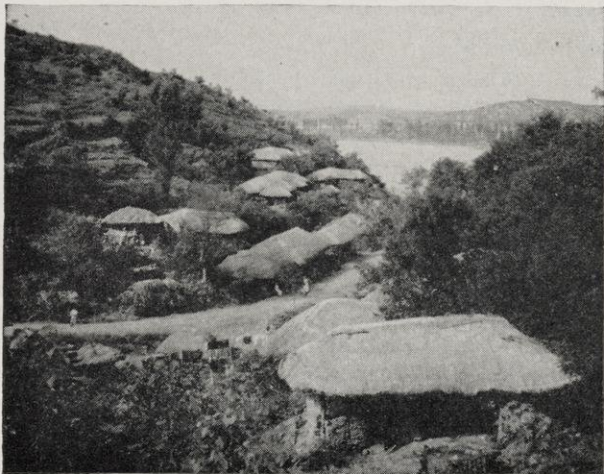


*House building in rural Korea—*

## Timber Has Many Uses

An important cornerstone in the economy of Korea is its timber. It is not only an essential building material, but also is fuel for fire that cooks a Korean's meal, heats his house, and turns the wheels of his smaller industries.

Seventy-three percent of Korean soil is suitable for forest production. Despite the favorable conditions for timber



*—the house, like those in this village, will have a rice-straw roof and adobe walls*



growth, Korea is now a land with very few virgin forests. In three-fourths of the country, all natural tree reproduction has been replaced by artificial planting. Of the few forests which stand today, over 70 percent of them are located above the 38th parallel. In addition to privately owned tracts, there are fourteen national forests. Only two of these areas are south of the 38th parallel, both located in the mountains of Kangwon-Do (Province) near Samchok.

## **Fish Abound**

Surrounded on three sides by water, Korea has always reaped the harvest of fish that abound in those waters. The eastern coast is characterized principally by steep cliffs although there are many sandy beaches here and there. Warm and cold currents alternately pass this eastern coast. The warm current, bringing sardines, mackerel and other warm-water fish, originates in the southern seas, far below Formosa. The colder current, containing Alaskan pollack, herring, and cod fish, comes from the Strait Liman, located between Sakhalin Island and Siberia.

Unlike the eastern coast, which has few inlets or bays, the western shores are cut with inlets, bays, and islands. In the Yellow Sea, which lies between Korea and China, the difference between high and low tides is often 30 feet, but in the Sea of Japan, dividing Korea from Japan, there is, at most, only a 3-foot tidal change. The Yellow Sea is

comparatively shallow, never exceeding 325 feet in depth, and its warm currents are inhabited by fish of the croaker family, rays, and shellfish which are native to shallow waters.

In addition to being an important food, fish is used by the Koreans in the manufacture of fertilizer. Most rendering plants are located above the 38th parallel but one fertilizer producing plant for southern Korea is situated at Samchok. Manufacture of medicine by extraction of iodine and potash is done in a factory on the large island of Cheju-Do, about 50 miles south of the Korean mainland. The population of this volcanic island is over 250,000. Its agricultural products include potatoes, used by a Japanese-built plant in the manufacture of alcohol.

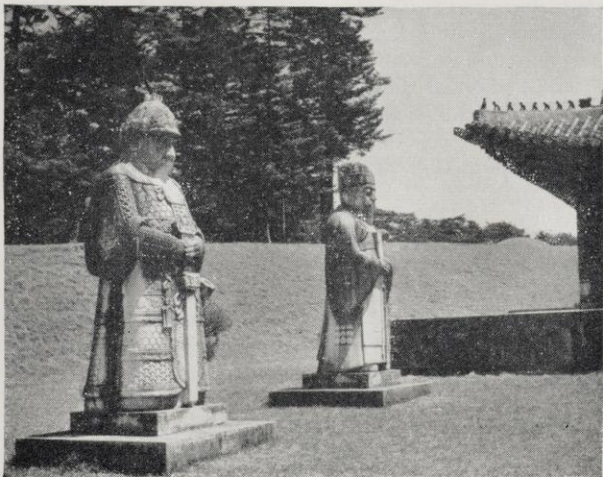


*Korea has always reaped a harvest of fish.*

## HISTORY

### Tangoon, Father of Korea

Twenty-four centuries before the birth of Christ, the first known civilization was being developed in Korea. Tangoon, the mysterious and mythical father of Korea,



*These stone monuments were erected over 400 years ago in memory of soldier kings.*

was the first man to lead the primitive tribes of northern Korea and Manchuria in establishing the nation which he named Chosun, "Land of the Morning Freshness."

Tangoon built his capital in the city now known as Pyongyang, the second largest city in Korea. Legends tell how Tangoon was the third person of a divine trinity consisting of God, the Spirit, and Tangoon, the God-Man. After his death, his spirit often appeared to perform miracles, giving skill to a painter, insight to an author—guiding Korean culture and civilization.



*Tangoon's spirit gives insight to an author.*

Throughout their history, the Koreans have maintained a leadership and originality in developing their nationality. True, in the early centuries they assimilated some of the Chinese culture, customs, and art which they realized to be superior to their own. Yet they contributed much—they were among the first to utilize movable type and gunpowder. They published an encyclopedia generations before the Western world was able to do so.

### **The “Hermit Kingdom”**

Their peak was reached in the 15th century during the Yi (Yee) Dynasty when a renaissance took place. Great literary works were published, schools were introduced, taxation was made uniform, and mechanical inventions of all sorts were devised.

Soon thereafter, Korea was transformed into a vassal state by Japanese and Chinese invasions. Her cultural progress was halted, her commerce was restricted, and she completely shut herself off from the rest of the world. Because of her complete, self-imposed isolation, Korea became known as the “Hermit Kingdom.”

### **U. S. Opens Door to World Trade**

The United States was the first western power to make a trade treaty with Korea. Taking a cue from Commodore Perry’s successful venture in opening Japan to the western world in 1853, the U. S. Navy sent the USS *Ticonderoga* on a round-the-world commercial and diplo-



matic mission. Commodore Robert Shufeldt, who headed the mission, was instructed to "visit some part of Korea with the endeavor to open, by peaceful measure, negotiations with the government." A treaty soon was negotiated and Korea was opened to the world. A great transformation took place and Korea once again geared herself to participate in world affairs.

Unfortunately, world events have had constant, profound effects on Korean independence. Upon termination of the Russo-Japanese War in 1904, Korea found herself under domination of the Japanese which was maintained until the cessation of hostilities of World War II.

## **The 38th Parallel**

When the Japanese surrendered in 1945, prior arrangements among the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China provided that the Japanese troops above the 38th degree parallel would surrender to Soviet forces, while those south of that line would surrender to American forces.

The United States regarded the 38th parallel as a temporary line, established only to enable the two allied armies to accept the surrender of Japanese troops. It was never the intention of the United States that the country and people should be divided culturally, socially or economically by this barrier. But the Soviets soon made clear that they considered the line a permanent boundary between two rigidly separated zones. The 38th parallel separated one-

third of the people in the north from virtually all contact with the two-thirds that live in the south. Meeting jointly with Soviet military representatives in Seoul in 1946, and again in 1947, American delegates attempted to raise this "iron curtain," without success. This barrier to normal social and economic contact between and among the Koreans became more fixed and eventually required the calling of the United Nations' armed forces to repel the aggression of the puppet government of North Korea.

## **PEOPLE**

### **They Are a Graceful Race**

The Koreans are a Mongoloid people distinct from, yet resembling both the Chinese and the Japanese. Many Koreans are tall and robust. Their features are regular and finely chiseled. Ruddy complexions, dark brown hair, and hazel eyes are features that are fairly common among the Koreans. They possess straight postures, and with their high cheek bones and lofty foreheads, are a graceful, proud race.

### **A Keen Sense of Humor**

They are extremely hospitable and friendly, and for centuries have practiced ceremonious politeness. How-

ever, they are not immune to occasional fits of hot temper, and their vocabulary is rich enough to be admired by any Missouri mule-skinner. They have a deep love for scenic beauty, and frequently spend their leisure time in deep contemplation of the natural beauties of the peninsula. Like all Orientals, they display a sober countenance, although they are given to mirth and joviality when occasion demands. They have a keen sense of humor and an earthy common sense. Their "Don't make the baby



*The Koreans are a graceful and proud race.*





MANCHURIA

Chongjin

Pungsan

Kanggye

Songjin

NORTH KOREA

Hamhung

JAPAN SEA

Pyongyang

Wonsan

Charwon

SOUTH KOREA

Seoul

Inchon

Suwon

Samchak

YELLOW SEA

Chungju

Taejon

Uchin

Kunsan

Chonju

Taeju

Pohang

Ulsan

Mokpo

Kwangju

Yosu

Pusan

KOREA STRAIT

clothes until the wedding" is a typical proverb which is very similar to many of our own.

## A Man's World

The family is the primary social unit, and the man of the household is the dominant member. While the individual male member leads rather a leisurely form of existence, the Korean housewife is constantly on the go. From dawn till long after dusk she cooks, sews, washes, irons, weaves clothing, cares for her young, and performs all the tasks of our early frontierswoman. Her social position, her opportunity for schooling, and her legal standing were nonexistent until Koreans were acquainted with equal suffrage and other democratic tenets.



*They have a keen sense of humor despite their occasional bursts of temper.*





*The bird-cage hat means this Korean farmer-gentleman is retired.*

## **RELIGION**

### **Their Religions Are Diverse**

The Koreans have a medley of religious beliefs, the principal ones being Animism, Confucianism, Buddhism, and Christianity.

Confucianism is not a religion in the strict sense of worship of a divine power, but is a code of morals which has shaped Korean life for over five hundred years. Confucius taught his code to his disciples to gain a well-ordered society in which certain virtues must be applied. The principal ones are: love of humanity, justice, reverence, wisdom, sincerity, truthfulness of purpose.

Confucian emphasis on proper behavior between inferior and superior is part of the Korean culture. Contact with the modern world has not changed this pattern of behavior. What was good enough for the parent is considered good enough for the son and there is no attempt at modernization. This system of ethics is highly regarded by a large number of Koreans.

### **A Religious Revival**

Most Korean religious beliefs are composed of a mixture of Buddhism, Animism and one or two others. Christianity has a large following and an efficient development. During the Japanese occupation Christian religious freedom was under constant attack. American religious and medical missionaries were expelled from Korea by the Japanese

during World War II, but returned afterwards to resume their work. There is a definite religious revival in Korea.

## Spirit Worship Persists

The Koreans also profess to a belief in Shamanism or spirit worship. Its introduction among the Korean people has been lost in the shadow of prehistoric times although it has absorbed all of the supernatural characteristics that Buddhism and Confucianism possess.

Many of the spiritual beings that the Koreans worship are represented by material objects such as a rag, piece of wood, or stone known as fetishes and, therefore, fetishism



*A house buyer gets the names of the gods who live in the house.*

is an important part of spirit worship. Sometimes a fetish decays with age, but still a Korean will refuse to destroy it because it is considered highly sacred.

The average Korean house has a great supply of "supernatural" occupants. In purchasing a home, the prospective Korean buyer frequently makes it a point to ask the owner for the names and characters of the gods who live in the house.

## **CUSTOMS**

### **Pioneers in Many Fields**

Not only are their customs and traditions of their own making, but the Koreans also have influenced the culture of surrounding lands. They published the first encyclopedia in the early 16th century whereas the Western world had to wait until the 18th century for a comparable achievement. They developed a movable metal type, and brought to a peak of perfection the production of fine porcelain before the Japanese were acquainted with that art.

### **An Extraordinary Alphabet**

Their language is distinct and easy to master. The Korean alphabet consists of 25 letters—11 vowels and 14 consonants—and is one of their principal claims to fame. It was developed from older Oriental alphabets about 500 years ago by the great Korean king, Sei-Chong, who wanted the illiterate among his subjects to have some of

the joy and satisfaction which comes from a knowledge of literature. Taking advantage of this unique alphabet, we introduced the standard American typewriter with Korean characters substituted for Roman type. Our education advisers also developed a text for teaching prospective typists the touch system. This innovation in typing also included training students to read from left to right, in horizontal instead of vertical lines reading from top to bottom and from right to left. Unlike the Chinese language which has thousands of characters, the simple Korean alphabet is versatile and adaptable to forming words. Our introduction of the American typewriter will gradually displace the cumbersome Korean type-setting machine.

## **Stone Fights Are Common**

The popular Korean sports are baseball, soccer, wrestling, judo, boxing, ice-skating, and top-spinning. One of their more unusual sports is that of stone-fighting. In this elemental game the usual procedure is for one village to challenge another to a joyous stone fight with "all hands" invited. Sides are drawn up with virtually all the males participating, and in short order casualties are everywhere.

Another popular sport is swinging, formerly the official sport of Korea. In a standing position, on swings like ours, the contestants vie to see who can swing the highest. The sport originally was only for women, but as the swings



grew higher and the game became more dangerous, men began to participate. However, due to the ingrained public feeling that this is a woman's game, the participating males usually masquerade in female attire when engaging in this swinging sport.

Still another picturesque sport of Korean girls is the one called "See-Saw." Using a wood plank resting on a rolled rice-straw mat as a fulcrum, the little girls stand on the ends of the plank and jump each other high into the air, "teeter-totter" fashion. It is distinctly a sport for little girls, teen-age and younger. They develop great skill and grace in balancing themselves as they fly up and down in standing position with each jump from the board.



*Koreans delight in a joyous stone fight.*



*Comes spring and Korean girls demonstrate their skill on the seesaw.*

## **A Tip for You**

Today the world is divided. The peoples of all lands and nations are waiting to see what will happen next and wondering where it will happen. Fortunately, the United States occupies an important place in the family of nations. The free nations of the world look to us to lead and guide them through these tense and trying days. You, as an American serviceman, are a direct means of carrying out the policies of our Nation.

You are the primary contact that the Korean people have with anything that is American. You represent democracy at work, and your actions will be representative of those of all the American people. In general, ordinary, courteous, considerate behavior, common sense and good manners will carry you through most situations that may arise. Politeness and self-restraint make a good impression every time.

Treat the Koreans with respect. One of the principal sources of irritation to them is the habit which some servicemen have of calling each and every Oriental a "Gook." The word is particularly objectionable to Koreans. They don't like it. So don't acquire a bad habit that can do more harm than all our good intentions could ever accomplish. Treat the Korean as you would your neighbor back home, and you will find that courtesy



*Babies sleep papoose fashion while their mothers talk things over  
in the market place*

and respect for the other fellow has its compensations in Korea as it does in Kalamazoo.

The Koreans have been kicked around so often and for so long a time that their natural tendency is to distrust all foreigners, particularly their trustees and protectors. Their attitude was developed through years of oppression

by the Chinese and the Japanese, and it will take all of our combined efforts to reverse that train of thought. A kind and considerate attitude on your part will help immensely.

**MAKE DEMOCRACY CONTAGIOUS AND SHOW THEM HOW IT WORKS.**

---

## **THE LANGUAGE**

Korean is spoken by about 30 million people. Knowing a little of the language will help you to get along with the people. You may hear slight differences in the way the language is pronounced in various regions, but the pronunciation given here, that of Seoul, the capital city, will be understood everywhere. However, it is always best to try to speak like the people among whom you happen to be.

### **Hints on Pronunciation**

All the words and phrases are written in a spelling which you read like English. Each letter or combination of letters is used for the sound it normally represents in English and it always stands for the same sound. Thus, "oo" is always to be read as in "too," "boot," "tooth," "roost," never as in "blood" or "door." Say these words and then pronounce the vowel sound by itself. That is the sound you must use every time you see "oo" in the pro-



nunciation column. If you should use some other sound—for example, the one in “blood” or the one in “door”—you might be misunderstood.

Syllables that are accented—that is, pronounced louder than others—are written in capital letters. Apostrophes (') are used to show sounds that are pronounced together without any break; for example, “AHN-n'yung” in the expression “AHN-n'yung hah-SIM-nik-gah?” meaning “How do you do?”

### SPECIAL POINTS

Here are a few points to remember as you read the pronunciation column:

- AH as in “father,” “bah,” “ah.” Example: “SAH” meaning “four.”
- A as in “at,” “fat,” “hat.” Example: “NA-il” meaning “tomorrow.”
- U or UH as in “huh,” “sun,” “but.” Example: “SOO-juh” meaning “eating utensils.”
- ER for a sound something like the “er” in “her” or the “ur” in “hurt.” Example: “ERN” meaning “left side.”
- OO when underlined, stands for a sound we don't have in English. It is like the “oo” of “book” pronounced with the lips spread apart as though about to say the “i” of “pit.” Example: “SOO-mool” meaning “twenty.”

*CH, K* in italics, stand for sounds much like those we have in “choose,” “keen,” but said with a stronger rush of breath than the English sounds have. They may seem to be followed by an “h” sound. Example: “Kawng” meaning “beans.”

Practice the following phrases—they’re easy—you’ll find them handy in getting along with the Koreans.

### GREETINGS AND GENERAL PHRASES

When you are first introduced to a stranger you say—

<i>English</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>
I greet you for the first time	CHUH-oom perp-SOOM-nee-dah
How do you do?	AHN-n’yung hah-SIM-nik-gah?
For “Good morning” you really say:	
Have you had a good rest?	AHN-n’yung-hee choo-moo-suss-SOOM-nik gah?
For “Good evening” you really say:	
Have you had your evening meal?	CHUN-yuk chahp-soo-suss-SOOM-nik-gah?
Sir or Mr.	SUN-sang
Madam or Mrs.	POO-in
Miss	YAHNG

When used with proper names, these terms of address follow the noun:

Please excuse me YAWNG-suh hah-SIP-see-yaw

When you approach a stranger on the street and want to ask for some information, it is polite to start by saying:	
May I ask you a question?	MAHL-soom CHAWM MOO-ruh PAWP-see-dah?
Thank you	kaw-mahp-SOOM-nee-dah.
Don't mention it	CHUN-mah-nay mahl-SOOM-nee-dah.
Where is the nearest town?	CHAY-il KAHK-gah-oon TAWNG-nen-oon UDD-it-SOOM-nik-gah?
Do you understand me?	AH-rah took-gess-SOOM-nik-gah?
Yes	N YAY
I understand	AH-rah took-gess-SOOM-nee dah
No	AH-NYAY
I don't understand	CHAHL maw-roo-gess-SOOM-nee-dah
Please speak slowly	CHAWM CHUN-shun-hee MAHL-soom hah-SIP-see-yaw
Please repeat	CHAWM TAH-see MAHL-soom hah-SIP-see-yaw

### LOCATION

Where is -----?	----- UDD-ay iss-SOOM-nik-gah?
a restaurant	OOM-sik-jum
Where is a restaurant?	oom-SIK-jum-oon UDD-ay iss-SOOM-nik-gah?
a hotel	YUG-wahn

Where is a hotel?	YUG-wahn- <u>oon</u> UDD-ay iss- <u>SOOM</u> - nik-gah?
the railroad station	CHUNG-guh CHAHNG
Where is the rail- road station?	CHUNG-guh CHAHNG- <u>oon</u> UDD-ay iss- <u>SOOM</u> -nik-gah?
a toilet	P'YUN-saw
Where is a toilet?	P'YUN-saw- <u>noon</u> UDD-ay iss- <u>SOOM</u> - nik-gah?

### DIRECTIONS

The answer to your question "Where is such-and-such?" may be "It's to the right" or "It's to the left" or "Go straight ahead," so you need to know these phrases.

It's to the right	PAH- <u>roon</u> JAW-gah iss- <u>SOOM</u> -nee- dah
It's to the left	ERN JAW-gay iss- <u>SOOM</u> -nee-dah
Go straight ahead	AHP- <u>hoo</u> -raw KAWT-jahng kah-SIP- see-yaw
Go this way	EE-ree kah-SIP-see-yaw
Please point	CHAWM KAH- <u>rooch</u> -huh <u>choo</u> -SIP- see-yaw

If you are driving and ask the distance to another town, it will be given to you in terms of Chinese miles.

Chinese mile      EE

One Chinese mile is about one-third of an English mile.

## NUMBERS

There are two sets of words in Korean for numbers less than one hundred, and both are used often. One is the native Korean system, and the other is borrowed from Chinese.

	<i>Korean</i>	<i>Chinese</i>
ONE	HAH-nah	IL
TWO	TOOL	EE
THREE	SET	SAHM
FOUR	NET	SAH
FIVE	TAH-sut	AW
SIX	YUSS-ut	YOOK
SEVEN	IL-gawp	CHIL
EIGHT	YUD-ul	PAHL
NINE	AH-hawp	KOO
TEN	YUL	SIP

For "eleven" through "nineteen" you simply say the word for "ten" followed by the word for "one," "two," "three," etc. For example:

FIFTEEN	YUL-tah-sut	SIP-AW
TWENTY	SOO-mool	EE-sip
THIRTY	SUH-roon	SAHM-sip
FORTY	MAH-hoon	SAH-sip
FIFTY	SHWIN	AW-sip
SIXTY	YAH-shwin	YOOK-sip
SEVENTY	EE-roon	CHIL-sip
EIGHTY	YUD-oon	PAHL-sip
NINETY	AH-hoon	KOO-sip



Numbers like "twenty-one," "thirty-five," etc., are put together just as in English. For example:

Twenty-one      SOO-mool HAH-nah

The words for "hundred," "thousand," and "ten thousand," are found only in the Chinese system.

Hundred          PAK

Thousand        CHUN

Ten Thousand    MAHN

### WHAT'S THIS?

When you want to know the name of something you can say "What's this?" and point to the thing you mean.

What's this?    EE-guss-oon moo-uh-SIM-nik-gah?

### ASKING FOR THINGS

When you want something, you first name the thing wanted and then add the phrase "Please give me."

Please give me ----      CHAWM choo-SIP-see-yaw  
cigarettes              TAHM-ba

Please give me some      TAHM-ba CHAWM choo-SIP-see-  
cigarettes                      yaw

matches                  SUNG-n'yahng

Please give me some      SUNG-n'yahng CHAWM choo-SIP-  
matches                      see-yaw

Here are the words for some of the things you may require:

food (in the country)	MUG- <u>ool</u> -GUT
food (in the city)	<u>OOM</u> -sik
water	MOOL
eggs	KAY-rahñ
soup	KOOK
vegetables	CHASS-aw
meat	KAWG-ee
chicken	TAHK KAWG-ee
fish	SANG-sun
beef	SAW KAWG-ee
pork	TWAJ-ee KAWG-ee
cooked rice	PAHP
potatoes	KAHM-jah
beans	KAWNG
cabbage	PACH-hoo
fruit	SIL-gwah
melons	CHAH-mer
tea	CHAH
milk	OO-yoo
liquor	SOOL
beer	MAK-joo
salt	SAW-gawm

## MONEY

To find out how much things cost you say really "This costs how much?"

How much does      EE-guss-oon ul-MAHM-nik-gah?  
this cost?

The answer will be given to you in terms of "WUN" and "CHUN." One hundred "CHUN" equal a "WUN." In giving prices the system of numbers borrowed from Chinese is used. For example:

This costs two      EE-guss-oon EE-jun chah-RIM-nee-  
CHUN.                      dah

## TIME

To find out what time it is you say really "Now is what time?"

now                      CHEE-goom  
is what time          mess-SIM-nik-gah  
What time is it?      CHEE-goom mess-SIM-nik-gah

The hours are counted with the native Korean numbers. For "one o'clock" you say really "one o'clock it is."

one o'clock          HAHN-see  
it is                      IM-nee-dah  
It is one o'clock      HAHN-see  
it is                      IM-nee-dah  
It's one o'clock      HAHN-see IM-nee-dah  
It's two o'clock      TOO-see IM-nee-dah  
It's three o'clock     SAY-see IM-nee-dah

For "it's four fifteen" you say really "four o'clock fifteen minutes it is," but the minutes are counted with the Chinese system of numerals:

four o'clock	NAY-see
fifteen minutes	SEE-baw-boon
It's four fifteen	NAY-see SEE-baw-boon IM-nee-dah

For "it's four thirty" you say really "four o'clock half it is:"

half	PAHN
It's four thirty	NAY-see PAHN IM-nee-dah

If you want to know when a movie starts or when a train leaves you say:

Movies	HWALT-dawng SAH-jin
at what time	MESS-see-ay
do they start	SEE-jahk HAHM-nik-gah
When do the	HWAHLT-dawng SAH-jin
movies start?	MESS-see-ay SEE-jahk HAHM-nik-gah?
train	KICH-hah
does it leave	duh-NAHM-nik-gah
When does the	KICH-hah MESS-see-ay
train leave?	duh-NAHM-nik-gah?

## THE DAYS

Yesterday	UJ-ay
Today	AW- <u>nool</u>
Tomorrow	NA-il
The days of the week are—	
Sunday	EER-yaw-il
Monday	WUHR-yaw-il
Tuesday	HWAH-yaw-il
Wednesday	SOO-yaw-il
Thursday	MAWG-yaw-il
Friday	KO <u>OM</u> -yaw-il
Saturday	TAW-yaw-il

## OTHER USEFUL PHRASES

The following phrases will be useful:

What is your name?	TAHNG-sin EER-haw- <u>moon</u> moo-uh-SIM-nik-gah?
My name is John	CHAY EER-haw- <u>moon</u> "John" -IM-nee-dah
How do you say "desk" (or anything else) in Korean?	"DESK"- <u>rool</u> CHAW-sun MAHL-law moo-UHR-ah-gaw HAHM-nik-gah?
I am an American	NAH- <u>noon</u> MEE-gook sah-RAHM-ee-yaw
Good-by	AHN-n'yung-hee kah-SIP-see-yaw



## ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

I'm hungry	SEE-jahng HAHM-nee-dah
I'm thirsty	MAWG mah-ROOM-nee dah
I'm lost	NAH-noon KEĒ-rool eer-huss-SOOM- nee-dah
I'm sick	NAH-noon pyung-ee-nat-SOOM-nee- dah
I'm tired	NAH-noon CHAWM KAW-dahn HAHM-nee-dah
I'm wounded	NAH-noon CHAWM tahch-huss- SOOM-nee-dah
Stop! (to someone running away)	KUG-ee sut-suh
Hold still!	KAH-mah-nee ISS-suh
Wait a minute!	CHAHNG-gahn kee-dah-REE-see- yaw
Come here!	EE-ree AW-see-yaw
Quickly!	BAHL-lee
Right away!	KAWT
Come quickly!	BAHL-lee AW-see-yaw
Go quickly	BAHL-lee KAH-see-yaw
Help!	SAH-rahm SAHL-l'yoo
Help me	CHAWM TAW-wah choo-SIP-see- yaw
Bring help	SAH-rahmool CHAWM TAHR-yud- ah CHOO-see-yaw
I will pay you	TAWN too-ree-gess-SOOM-nee-dah

I will not forget what you do for me	IT-jee ahn-gess-SOOM-nee-dah
Where are the soldiers?	p'yung-JUNG-doo-roon UDD-ay iss-SOOM-nik-gah?
Where are the American soldiers?	MEE-gook p'yung-JUNG-doo-roon UDD-ay iss-SOOM-nik-gah?
Where is it?	UDD-ay iss-SOOM-nik-gah?
How far is the town?	TAWNG-nay GAH-jee UL-mah-nah MUM-nik-gah?
Is it far?	MUM-nik-gah?
How far is it?	UL-mah-nah MUM-nik-gah?
Which way is north?	UN-oo JAWG-ee POOK chaw-GIM-nik-gah?
Which is the road to -----?	UN-oo KEE-ree -----oo-raw KAH-noon kee-RIM-nik-gah?
Draw a map for me	CHEE-daw-rool KOOR-yuh CHOO-see-yaw
Take me there	CHAWM TAHR-yud-ah choo-SIP-see-yaw
Take me to a doctor	OO-sah HAHN-day CHAWM TAHR-yud-ah choo-SIP-see-yaw
Take me to a hospital	P'YUNG-wun-ay CHAWM TAHR-yud-ah choo-SIP-see-yaw
Danger!	WEE-hum HAM-nee-dah
Watch out!	CHOO-ee HAH-see-yaw
Good-by (to per- son staying behind)	AHN-n'yung-hee keh-SIP-see-yaw

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