

저작권법에 의해 원격수업은 수업에 참여하는 교사와 학생에게만 저작물 이용이 허용됩니다. 이 외의 공간에서 저작물을 공유 또는 게시하는 행위, 수업 중의 저작물 또는 인물이 포함된 화면은 무단 캡처하여 다른 공간에 배포, 전송할 경우 저작권 침해 또는 초상권 침해에 해당될 수 있으니 주의 바랍니다.

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How Do You “Ha-Ha”(=the sound of laughter:웃음소리:하하 웃다) / in Your Texts(글속에서는)?

Laughter \*is human(인간 고유의 것이다).

\*be동사+명사/형용사/장소부사(~이다/~하다/~있다)

We laugh out loud( 큰소리로 웃다) / \*when

\*~할 때(하면): 종속접속사:When+주어+동사~

we hear a joke, /see \*something funny /or

\* ~ thing(one/body) + 형용사(형용사후위수식)

feel happy. We laugh / even in our writings(글속에서조차), / such as(=like:~와 같은) emails / or texts(문자메시지), \*as we do(=laugh:대동사) / in our conversations.

\*접속사+주어+동사~:~하듯이(처럼) How do we do that(=laugh in our writings)?

“Ha-ha” is a form(형태) / of written(문자로된:과거분사(형용사역할)) laughter. Everyone(항상단수) knows / \*what it(=Ha-ha) means.

\*간접의문문:의문사+주어+동사~:명사절:목적어역할

Actually, it(=Ha-ha) \*has been used(현재완료수동태:have+been+과거분사) / since(~이후로계속) long ago. Even(~조차도) Shakespeare used “ha-ha” / in his works(작품들).

DOGBERRY(등장인물 이름)- Ha, ha, ha! Well, gentlemen, good night. And if(~라면:조건부사절) anything important(형용사후위수식) happens, find me / and let me know.

(Shakespeare, Much Ado(야단법석) About Nothing (Act(막) 3, Scene(장) 3, Page 4)

**과제5.** 위 내용을 우리말로 요약하고 다음 질문에 대한 답을 우리말로 쓰시오. (반드시 자필로!)

1. When do we laugh out loud?
2. Do we laugh in our writings?
3. What are two examples of writing?
4. Who used “ha-ha” in his or her works long ago?

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Another(또다른) form / of written laughter / is LOL(=Laughing Out Loud:크게 소리 내어 웃기). It(=LOL) stands for(의미하다.상징하다) / “Laughing Out Loud.” People also use / ROFL / quite often, \*which means “Rolling On the Floor

\*계속적용법의 관계대명사(= and it(=ROFL)) Laughing(바닥을 구르면서 웃기).” These expressions(=LOL and ROFL) have become(현재완료:have+과거분사) popular / because they(=these expressions) can be typed(수동태:be+과거분사) quite quickly.

A: Have a safe trip 2mrw(=tomorrow). Make sure (명심해라) / u(=you) don’t miss(그리워하다) me too much. LOL

B: Okay. I’ll try to(~하려고 노력하다) make sure(that) / I don’t miss u. LOL.

Thanks for / wishing(동명사:명사역할) me a safe trip.

XD(=a facial expression of laughter:웃는 얼굴 표정) also

represents laughter / in text. It(=XD) shows a laughing face / \*with a mouth

\*with+명사+형용사:~한채로(상태에서)

open / and eyes closed tightly. XD is not a word.

It's(=XD is) an emoticon, which(=and it(XD)):계속적용법의 관계대명사) is a group / of letters or symbols \*used / \*to represent a facial expression.

\*명사+과거분사:~된(되는)/to부정사:부사적용법:목적(~하기위하여)

The emoticon XD expresses / our happy feelings more visually / than ha-ha and LOL do(=express:대동사).

I \*can't wait to go to Disneyland. XD

\*can't wait to부정사:~가 몹시 기대된다(기다려진다)

**과제6.** 위 내용을 우리말로 요약하고 다음 질문에 대한 답을 우리말로 쓰시오. (반드시 자필로!)

1. What does LOL stand for?
2. What does ROFL mean?
3. What is an emoticon?
4. Which expresses our happy feelings more visually, ha-ha and LOL or XD?

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These days(요즘에는), people use 😂 – a “face with tears of joy.” This(😂=이모지그림) is a small picture / called(과거분사(형용사역할:수동의의미:~라불리는)) an “emoji.” Lots of laughing emojis / are available / \*to use online(to부정사부사적용법), so people can express their laughter / in various ways.

A: I \*hit / my head / on the cupboard.

\*hit+신체일부분+on~:...를 ~에 부딪치다.

B: Oh, my(이런:감탄사)! Are you okay?

A: Uh-oh(어 어)! Is the cupboard okay?

B: I \*hit my head on the cupboard.

Some emojis have grown(현재완료:have+과거분사) bigger, and some(=some emojis) even move / or make laughing sounds.(소리를내다)

A: So(그래서) yesterday, I was in a restaurant, and I really needed / to break wind. (to부정사:명사적용 법:목적어역할:방귀를뀌다)


B: And...

A: Well, the music was really loud, so I just did it(=to break wind).

B: And...

A: And then I realized / I was listening to music / with my earphones.

**과제7.** 위 내용을 우리말로 요약하고 다음 질문에 대한 답을 우리말로 쓰시오. (반드시 자필로!)

1. What is an emoji?
2. What do we call this picture ?
3. What features do emojis have these days?