

-에 즈음하여

on the occasion of

Marks a significant moment as the setting for what follows. The language of anniversaries, new years, and formal addresses.

HOW TO ATTACH IT

Any noun	-에 즈음하여	새해에 즈음하여
Variant	-에 즈음해서	새해에 즈음해서
Time-only sense	-(으)ㄹ 즈음에	떠날 즈음에
Occasion must be	significant, dated	새해, 기념일, 100주년
What follows	a formal act	인사 말씀을 드립니다
Everyday version	-을 맞아	새해를 맞아

WHEN TO USE IT

It attaches to a noun with 에 — no vowel rule. 즈음하다 means to be near in time, and the variant 즈음에 also occurs.

The occasion must be significant and dated: 새해, 창립 기념일, 개교 100주년, 광복절. Ordinary days do not qualify.

What follows is normally a formal act — a message, a greeting, an announcement: 새해에 즈음하여 인사 말씀을 드립니다.

It pairs naturally with -을/를 겸하여 and -기에 앞서, the other two staples of ceremonial framing.

IN USE

- 1 새해에 즈음하여 인사 말씀을 드립니다.
On the occasion of the new year, I offer my greetings.
- 2 창립 30주년에 즈음하여 기념행사를 마련했습니다.
To mark our thirtieth anniversary, we have arranged a commemorative event.
- 3 개교 100주년에 즈음하여 장학 기금을 조성한다.
A scholarship fund is being established to mark the school's centenary.
- 4 퇴임에 즈음하여 몇 마디 남기고자 합니다.
On the occasion of my retirement, I should like to say a few words.
- 5 신제품 출시에 즈음하여 직접 만드는 과정을 공개했다.
To mark the launch, they showed how the product is made by hand.
- 6 광복 80주년에 즈음하여 특별 전시가 열립니다.
A special exhibition is being held to mark the 80th anniversary of liberation.

COMPARED WITH

-을/를 맞아

The everyday equivalent. **맞아** works for any occasion in ordinary writing; **즈음하여** marks the sentence as ceremonial.

새해를 맞아 인사드립니다. (usual) / 새해에 즈음하여 인사 말씀을 드립니다. (address)

-기에 앞서

앞서 marks a step taken before the main business; **즈음하여** marks the occasion the whole thing belongs to.

발표하기에 앞서 감사드립니다. (before starting) / 새해에 즈음하여 (at this season)

-(으)ㄹ 즈음에

The same word without the ceremonial sense — simply "around the time when." It attaches to a clause and is purely temporal.

떠날 즈음에 비가 왔다. (around the time we left) / 새해에 즈음하여 (on the occasion of)

WATCH OUT

X 점심시간에 즈음하여 인사드립니다.

O 점심시간에 인사드립니다.

The occasion must be significant. An ordinary hour of the day dressed in it reads as parody.

X 새해를 즈음하여 인사드립니다.

O 새해에 즈음하여 인사드립니다.

The particle is **에**, not **을/를**.

X 야, 새해에 즈음하여 한잔하자.

O 야, 새해 맞아서 한잔하자.

즈음하여 is address language. Among friends it sounds like reading a proclamation.