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LESSON NOTES

Basic Bootcamp #1

Korean Self Introduction and Basic Greetings

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

#1

KOREAN HANGUL

1. ("Formal" greeting)
2. 진석: 안녕하세요. 반갑습니다. 저는 진석입니다.
3. 지수: 안녕하세요. 저는 지수입니다. 만나서 반갑습니다.
4. ("Informal" greeting)
5. 진석: 안녕. 난 진석이야. 넌?
6. 지수: 안녕. 난 지수야. 만나서 반가워.

ROMANIZATION

1. ("Formal" greeting)
2. JIN-SEOK: An-nyeong-ha-se-yo. Ban-gap-seum-ni-da. Jeo-neun jin-seok-im-ni-da.
3. JI-SU: An-nyeong-ha-se-yo. Jeo-neun ji-su-im-ni-da. Man-na-seo ban-gap-seum-ni-da.
4. ("Informal" greeting)
5. JIN-SEOK: An-nyeong. Nan jin-seok-i-ya. Neon?
6. JI-SU: An-nyeong. Nan ji-su-ya. Man-na-seo ban-ga-wo.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. ("Formal" greeting)
2. JIN-SEOK: Hello. Nice to meet you. I am Jin-seok.
3. JI-SU: Hello. I am Ji-su. Nice to meet you.
4. ("Informal" greeting)
5. JIN-SEOK: Hello. I am Jin-seok. And your name is...? (lit. Hi I'm Jin-seok. And you?)
6. JI-SU: Hello. I am Ji-su. Nice to meet you.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
안녕하세요	annyeonghaseyo	Hello.	expression
반갑습니다.	bangapseumnida.	Pleasure to meet you, Pleasure to see you.	expression
저는 (name)입니다.	jeoneun (name)imnida.	I am (name).	expression
만나서 반갑습니다	mannaseo bangapsseumnida	nice to meet you	expression
반갑다	bangapda	to be glad (to meet)	adjective
만나다	mannada	to meet	verb
안녕	annyeong	Hi, Hello.	expression
나는 (name)야.	na-neun (name)ya	I am (name).	noun
만나서 반가워.	Man-na-seo ban-ga-wo.	Nice to meet you.	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

안녕하세요. 여러분. Annyeonghaseoyo. yeoryeobun. "Hello, everyone."	처음 뵙겠습니다. 만나서 반갑습니다. cheoeum boepgesseumnida. mannaseo bangapsseumnida. "How do you do? Nice to meet you."
저는 이경우입니다. Jeoneun ikyeongwooibnida. "I am Kyungwoo Lee."	처음 뵙겠습니다. 만나서 반갑습니다. cheoeum boepgesseumnida. mannaseo bangapsseumnida. "How do you do? Nice to meet you."
주현씨... 반가워요. juheonssi... ban-gawoyo. "Juheon...It's good to see you."	우리 그 역에서 만나면 돼. uri geu yeogeseo mannamyeon dwae. "We can meet at the station."
네 부모님을 만나고 싶어. ne bumonimeul mannago sipeo. "I would love to meet your parents."	밤 열시에 역 앞에서 만나자. bam yeolsie yeo gapeseo mannaja. "I will meet you at 10 PM in front of the station."
지난번에 우리 한국에서 만났어. jinanbeone uri hangugeseo mannasseo "Last time, we met in Korea."	세 시에 만나자! se sie mannaja! "Let's meet at three o'clock!"
선우야! 안녕! Seon-u-ya! Annyeong! "Seonu! Hello!"	나는 지현이야. Na-neun ji-hyeon-i-ya. "I am Ji-hyeon."
다시 만나서 반가워요. dasi mannaseo bangawoyo. "It's good to meet you again."	

GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson Is to Learn about Two Ways of Greeting in Korea:
In a Formal Setting and in an Informal Setting.**

1. In a Formal Setting (between Two Adults Who Are Strangers to Each Other)

1. (Formal greeting at a Korean restaurant)
진석: 안녕하세요. 반갑습니다. 저는 진석입니다.
Jin-Seok: An-nyeong-ha-se-yo. Ban-gap-seum-ni-da. Jeo-neun jin-seok-im-ni-da.
Jin-Seok: "Hello. Nice to meet you. I am Jin-seok."
2. 지수: 안녕하세요, 저는 지수입니다. 만나서 반갑습니다.
Ji-Su: An-nyeong-ha-se-yo. Jeo-neun ji-su-im-ni-da. Man-na-seo ban-gap-seum-ni-da.
Ji-Su: "Hello. I am Ji-su. Nice to meet you."

Vocabulary and Lesson Notes

1. 안녕하세요.
An-nyeong-ha-se-yo.
"Hello."
2. (만나서) 반갑습니다.
(Man-na-seo) Ban-gap-seum-ni-da.
"Nice to meet you."
3. 저는 진석(지수)입니다.
Jeo-neun Jin-Seok(Ji-Su)im-ni-da.
"I am Jin-Seok(Ji-Su)."
* 저는 (*Jeo-nuen*) "I" + 진석(지수) (*Jin-Seok(Ji-Su)*) "Name" + 입니다 (*im-ni-da*) "am"
Therefore, 저는 [name] 입니다 (*Jeo-neun [name] im-ni-da*) = "I am (name)."

2. In an Informal Setting (between Two Adults Who Are Acquaintances)

1. ("Informal" greeting at a Korean cafe)
진석: 안녕. 난 진석이야.
Jin-Seok: An-nyeong. Nan jin-seok-i-ya.
Jin-Seok: "Hello. I am Jin-seok."
2. 지수: 안녕. 난 지수야. 만나서 반가워.
Ji-Su: An-nyeong. Nan ji-su-ya. Man-na-seo ban-ga-wo.
Ji-Su: "Hello. I am Ji-su. Nice to meet you."

Vocabulary and Lesson Notes

1. 안녕.
An-nyeong.
"Hello."
2. 만나서 반가워.
Man-na-seo ban-ga-wo.
"Nice to meet you."
3. 난 진석이야./난 지수야.
Nan Jin-Seok-i-ya./Nan Ji-Su-ya.
"I am Jin-seok."/"I am Ji-su."

* 난 (*nan*) informal "I" is a shortened form of 나는 (*na-neun*) formal "I"

* (이)야 (*(i)ya*) informal "am" is a shortened form of 입니다 (*iminda*) formal "am"

Therefore, 난 [name] (이)야 (*Nan [name] (i)ya*) = "I am [name]."

3. In a Casual Setting (between Best Friends)

1. (Casual greeting at a coffee shop)
A: 야~~ 방가 방가, 잘 지냈어?
A: Ya~~ bang-ga bang-ga. Jal ji-nae-sseo?
A: "Yeah~~ Hello, hello, how have you been?"
2. B: 응. 잘 지냈어! 넌?
B: Eung. Jal ji-nae-sseo! Neon?
B: "Yes, I've been well! And you?"
3. A: 나도 잘 지냈지~~
A: Na-do jal ji-nae-jji~~
A: "I've also been well~~!"

Vocabulary and Lesson Notes

1. 방가 방가
Bang-ga bang-ga
"Hello, hello."

2. 잘 지냈어? (with the intonation going up)
Jal ji-nae-sseo?
"How have you been?"
3. 잘 지냈지. (with the intonation going down)
Jal ji-nae-jji.
"I have been well."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Bow, Bow, Bow

Keep in mind that bowing is a big part of Korean culture!

Korean people bow in almost every situation; wherever they would be, whatever they would do, and whoever they would meet, bowing is considered basic good manners toward each other.

Therefore, if you plan to visit Korea, the first thing you have to learn is how to bow well in any situation.

2. Family Name (Last Name) + Given Name

Korean people normally say and call their "given name" to each other. If somebody demands your full name, the order for saying one's name is "Family name (last name) + Given name," which is opposite of the Western way of saying it. For example, if your full name is Chris (given name) Kim (family name), you have to say "저는 김 크리스입니다." (*Jeo-neun Kim Chris-imnida.*) "My name is Kim Chris" in Korea.

LESSON NOTES

Basic Bootcamp #2

Basic Korean Sentence Structure

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

2

KOREAN HANGUL

1. 팀: 안녕하세요. 저는 팀입니다. 저는 한국사람입니다.
2. 데비: 안녕하세요. 저는 데비입니다. 저는 미국사람입니다.
3. 팀: 나는 밥을 먹는다. 나는 한국어를 공부한다.
4. 데비: 나는 빵을 먹는다. 나는 영어를 공부한다.

ROMANIZATION

1. TIM: An-nyeong-ha-se-yo. Jeo-neun Tim-im-ni-da. Jeo-neun han-guk-sa-ram-im-ni-da.
2. DE-BI: An-nyeong-ha-se-yo. Jeo-neun De-bi-im-ni-da. Jeo-neun mi-guk-sa-ram-im-ni-da.
3. TIM: Na-neun bab-eul meok-neun-da. Na-neun han-gu-geo-reul gong-bu-han-da.
4. DEBI: Na-neun ppang-eul meok-neun-da. Na-neun yeong-eo-reul gong-bu-han-da.

ENGLISH

1. TIM: Hello. I am Tim. I am Korean.
2. DEBBIE: Hello. I am Debbie. I am American.

CONT'D OVER

3. TIM: I eat a meal. I study Korean.
4. DEBBIE: I eat bread. I study English.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
안녕하세요	annyeonghaseyo	Hello.
먹다	meokta	to eat
밥	bap	meal, rice
저는 (name)입니다.	jeoneun (name)imnida.	I am (name).
한국사람	hanguksaram	Korean (people)
미국사람	miguksaram	American
나	na	I, me (informal/neutral)
공부하다	gongbuhada	to study
한국어	hangugeo	Korean (language)
빵	ppang	bread
영어	yeong-eo	English (language)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

안녕하세요. 여러분. Annyeonghaseoyo. yeoryeobun. "Hello, everyone."	갈비 먹고 싶어요. "I want to eat galbi."
--	---

같이 밥 먹으러 가요. ga-chi bab meo-geu-reo ga-yo. "Let's go eat together."	샤워하고 저녁 밥 먹어. showohago jeoneyok bap meokeo "Take a shower and eat dinner."
밥 먹었어요? bab meogeosseoyo? "Did you eat?"	저는 이경우입니다. Jeoneun ikyeongwooibnida. "I am Kyungwoo Lee."
저는 한국 사람입니다. jeoneun hanguk saram-imnida. "I am Korean."	저 사람은 미국 사람입니다. Jeo saram-eun miguk saram-imnida. "That person is American."
나도 알아! "I know, too!"	나한테 시킬 일 있어? "Do you have anything you want to have me do?"
나는 지현이야. Na-neun ji-hyeon-i-ya. "I am Ji-hyeon."	왜 한국어를 공부하세요? wae hangugeo-reul gongbuhaseyo? "Why are you studying Korean?"
일요일에는 공부하고 싶지 않아요. ilyoil-eneun gongbuhago sipji anayo. "I don't want to study on Sunday!"	한국어 공부가 너무 재미있어요. hangukeo gongbu-ga neomu jaemiisseoyo. "Studying Korean is so much fun."
나 한국어 할 수 있어. nan hangukeo hal su isseo. "I can speak Korean."	빵하고 수프는 있어요. ppang-hago supeu-neun isseoyo. "I have at least bread and soup."
영어는 너무 어려워요. Yeong-eo-neun neo-mu eo-ryeo-wo-yo. "English is too hard."	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Understanding the Basic Structures of Korean Sentences.

In this lesson, we'll help you learn more about the basic structures of Korean sentences by comparing them to basic English sentences: S + V, S + V + C, and S + V + O.

Note: Don't worry about general verbs and nouns that we use in this lesson. ONLY focus on distinguishing the subject, verb, complement, and object.

1. Subject + Verb: "Subject do/does Verb" = S + 은 (eun)/는 (neun) or 이 (i)/가 (ga) V한다 (handa).

For Example:

1. 팀은 먹는다.
Tim-eun meok-neun-da.
"Tim eats."
2. 데비는 공부한다.
Debi-neun gong-bu-han-da.
"Debbie studies."
3. 팀이 먹는다.
Tim-i meok-neun-da.
"Tim eats."
4. 데비가 공부한다.
Debi-ga gong-bu-han-da.
"Debbie studies."

As you can see from the above, in a basic S + V Korean sentence, to make and distinguish the subject from other parts of sentence elements, you have to look for the particles 은 (eun)/는 (neun) or 이 (i)/가 (ga).

For Example:

1. **나는** 먹는다.
Na-neun meok-neun-da.
 "I eat."
2. **학생은** 공부한다.
Haksaeng-eun gong-bu-han-da.
 "A student studies."
3. **그가** 먹는다.
Geu-ga meok-neun-da.
 "He eats."
4. **학생이** 공부한다.
Hak-saeng-i gong-bu-han-da.
 "A student studies."

POINT #1: The subject in a basic Korean sentence requires the particles 은 (*eun*)/는 (*neun*)/이 (*i*)/가 (*ga*) right after the subject.

2. Subject + "Be" Verb + Complement: "Subject is Complement" = S + 은 (*eun*)/는 (*neun*) Complement 입니다 (*imnida*) "to be"

1. **나는** 팀입니다.
Na-neun Tim-im-ni-da.
 "I am Tim."
2. **그는** 한국사람입니다.
Geu-neun han-guk-sa-ram im-ni-da.
 "He is Korean."
3. **그녀는** 데비입니다.
Geu-nyeo-neun De-bi-im-ni-da.
 "She is Debbie."

4. 그녀는 미국사람입니다.
Geu-nyeo-neun mi-guk-sa-ram-im-ni-da.
"She is American."

As you can see from the above, in a basic S + "Be" Verb + C English sentence, we can simply translate into **"Subject 은 (eun)/는 (neun) Complement 입니다 (imnida)"** in Korean.

For Example:

1. 그녀는 선생님입니다.
Geu-nyeo-neun seon-saeng-nim-im-ni-da.
"She is a teacher."
2. 그는 학생 입니다.
Geu-neun hak-saeng im-ni-da.
"He is a student."

POINT #2: The basic English sentence "A is B" translates as A은 (eun)/는 (neun) B 입니다 (imnida) in Korean.

3. Subject + Verb + Object: "Subject verb object" = "Subject" +이 (i)/가 (ga) or 은 (eun)/는 (neun) "Object" +을 (eul)/를 (reul) Verb 한다 (handa)

-
1. 팀이 밥을 먹는다.
Tim-i bab-eul meok-neun-da.
"Tim eats a meal."
2. "Debbie studies Korean."
데비가 한국어를 공부한다.
De-bi-ga han-gu-geo-reul gong-bu-han-da.
"Debbie studies Korean."
3. 나는 밥을 먹는다.
Na-neun bab-eul meok-neun-da.
"I eat dinner."

4. **학생이 한국어를 공부한다.**
Hak-saeng-i han-gu-geo-reul gong-bu-han-da.
"A student studies Korean."

As you can see from the above, in a basic S + V + O Korean sentence, to make and distinguish the object from other parts of sentence elements, you have to look for these particles 을 (*eu*)/를 (*reul*).

For Example:

1. **데비가 점심을 먹는다.**
Debbie-ga jeomsim-eul meokneunda).
"Debbie eats lunch."
2. **팀이 영어를 공부한다.**
Tim-i yeong-eo-reul gong-bu-han-da).
"Tim studies English."

POINT #3: The object in a basic Korean sentence requires the particles 을 (*eu*)/를 (*reul*) right after the object.

LESSON NOTES

Basic Bootcamp #3

Useful Phrases for Learning Korean

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Grammar

3

KOREAN HANGUL

1. 외국인(팀): 저기요. 이것은 뭐예요?
2. 여종업원(데비): 그것은 "인스턴트 누들" 입니다.
3. 외국인: 한국말로 뭐예요?
4. 여종업원 (보통): 한국말로 "라면" 입니다.
5. 외국인: 예? 뭐라고요? 한번 더 말해 주세요...
6. 여종업원 (천천히): "라-면" 이요.
7. 외국인: 음... 정말 미안합니다, 천천히 말해 주세요...
8. 여종업원 (천천히): "라---면--"이요.
9. 외국인: 아~~ "라..면.." - "Instant noodles". 감사합니다!

ROMANIZATION

1. OE-GU-GIN (TIM): Jeo-gi-yo.l-geo-seun mwo-ye-yo?
2. YEO-JONG-EOP-WON (DEBI): Geu-geo-seun inseutanteu-nudeul-im-ni-da.
3. OE-GU-GIN: Han-guk-mal-ro mwo-ye-yo?
4. YEO-JONG-EOP-WON (BO-TONG): Han-guk-mal-ro "la-myeon"im-ni-da.

CONT'D OVER

5. OE-GU-GIN: Ye? mwo-ra-go-yo? han-beon deo mal-hae ju-se-yo...
6. YEO-JONG-EOP-WON (CHEON-CHEON-HI): "la-myeon"i-yo.
7. OE-GU-GIN: Eum... Jeong-mal mi-an-ham-ni-da. Cheon-cheon-hi mal-hae ju-se-yo...
8. yeo-jong-eop-won (hwol-ssin cheon-cheon-hi): "la---myeon--"i-yo.
9. OE-GU-GIN: A~~ "la..myeon.." - "inseutanteu-nudeulseu". Go-map-seum-ni-da!

ENGLISH

1. (at a Korean restaurant)
2. FOREIGNER (TIM): Excuse me, what is this?
3. WAITRESS (DEBBIE): Those are instant noodles.
4. FOREIGNER: What is (it) in Korean?
5. WAITRESS (NORMAL SPEED): That's "ramyeon" in Korean.
6. FOREIGNER: What did you say? Could you say (that) one more time, please...?
7. WAITRESS (A BIT SLOWLY): (It's called) "ra-myeon."

CONT'D OVER

8. FOREIGNER: Hmm...(I'm) really sorry, but could you say (that) slower please...?
9. WAITRESS (A LOT SLOWER): (it's called) "Ra---myeon."
10. FOREIGNER: Ah~~ "Ra...myeon"... "instant noodles." Thank you!

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
저기요	jeogiyo	excuse me	expression
천천히	cheoncheonhi	slowly	adverb
미안합니다.	miyanhamnida.	I'm sorry.	expression
정말	jeongmal	really, for real	adverb
주세요	juseyo	Please give me (standard politeness level)	expression
말하다	malhada	to say, to speak, to talk	verb
더	deo	more	adjective
한번	hanbeon	one time, once	adverb
뭐라고요?	mwo-ra-go-yo?	What did you say?	expression
라면	ra-myeon	instant noodles	noun
한국말	hangukmal	Korean (language)	noun
입니다	imnida	is, am, are	verb, copula
그것	geugeot	that [proper, written form (close to the listener)]	noun
뭐예요?	mwo-yeyo	What is it? What?	expression

이것	igeot	this (proper, written form)	noun
고맙습니다	gomapseumnida	Thank you (standard).	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

저기요. 지금 몇 시예요? Jeogiyo. jigeum myeot sieyo? "Excuse me. What time is it now?"	천천히 한국어 공부할 거예요. Cheoncheonhi hangugeo gongbuhall geoyeyo. "I will study Korean slowly."
천천히 말해 주세요. cheoncheonhi malhae juseyo. "Please say it slowly."	미안합니다. mianhamnida. "I'm sorry."
저는 초콜릿을 정말 좋아합니다. jeoneun chokolleseul jeongmal joahamnida. "I really like chocolates."	그거 정말이야? geugeo jeongmariya? "Is that for real?"
우와! 정말 빠르다! uwa! jeongmal ppareuda! "Wow! That's so fast!"	많이 주세요! mani juseyo "Please give me a lot!"
"그는 그의 새로운 프로젝트에 대해 이야기 했다. " geuneun geuui saeroun peurojekteue daehae iyagihaetta. "He talked about his new project."	여러분 저를 따라 말하세요. yereobun jeoreul ttara malgaseyo "Everybody repeat after me."
중국어로 말하자. junggugeoro malhaja. "Let's speak in Chinese."	한국이 더 비싸요. hangugi deo bissaeyo. "Korea is more expensive."

한번 봤어요. hanbeon bwasseoyo. "I've looked at it once."	뭐라고요? 다시 한번 말해줘요. Mwo-ra-go-yo? Da-si han-beon mal-hae-jwo-yo. "What did you say? Please tell me one more time."
어느 편의점에서나 라면을 앉아서 먹을 수 있는 공간이 있습니다. eoneu pyeonuijeomeseona ramyeoneul anjaseo meogeul su inneun gonggani itseumnida. "At any convenience store, there's a place where you can sit and eat spicy noodles."	1주일 동안 매일 라면을 먹었어요. il-juil dong-an maeil ramyeoneul meogeosseoyo. "I ate Ramyeon (instant noodles) every day for one week."
한국말 안 어려워요. hangukmal an eoryeowoyo. "Korean is not difficult."	저 사람은 미국 사람입니다. Jeo saramئون miguk ssaramimnida. "That person is American."
외국 사람입니다. oeguk saramimnida. "I'm a foreigner."	그것은 무엇입니까? geugeoseun mueosimnikka? "What is that?"
이거 뭐예요? igeo mwo-yeyo? "What is this?"	이것은 제 책입니다. igeoseun je chaegimnida. "This is my book."
선물 고맙습니다. Seonmul gomapsseumnida. "Thank you for the present."	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is to Learn Some Korean Phrases That Come in Handy When Learning More Korean.

Here are some Korean phrases you'll likely use at a Korean restaurant.

For Example:

1. 외국인: 저기요. 이것은 뭐예요?
oe-gu-gin: Jeo-gi-yo. I-geo-seun mwo-ye-yo?
Foreigner: "Excuse me. What is this?"
2. 여종업원: 그것은 "누들"입니다.
yeo-jong-eop-won: Geu-geo-seun "nu-deul" im-ni-da.
Waitress: "Those are instant noodles."
3. 외국인: 한국말로 뭐예요?
oe-gu-gin: Han-guk-mal-ro mwo-ye-yo?
Foreigner: "What is (it) in Korean?"
4. 여종업원 (보통): 한국말로 "라면" 입니다.
yeo-jong-eop-won (bo-tong): Han-guk-mal-ro "ra-myeon" im-ni-da.
Waitress (normal speed): "That's 'ramyeon' in Korean."
5. 외국인: 뭐라고요? 한번 더 말해 주세요...
oe-gu-gin: Mwo-ra-go-yo? Han-beon deo mal-hae ju-se-yo...
Foreigner: "What did you say?" Could you say (that) one more time, please...?"
6. 여종업원 (천천히): "라-면" 이요.
yeo-jong-eop-won (cheon-cheon-hi): "ra-Myeon" i-yo.
Waitress (a bit slowly): "(It's called) 'ra-myeon.'"
7. 외국인: 흠... 정말 미안합니다. 천천히 말해 주세요...
oe-gu-gin: Heum... Jeong-mal mi-an-ham-ni-da. Cheon-cheon-hi mal-hae ju-se-yo...
Foreigner: "Hmm...(I'm) really sorry, but could you say (that) slower please..."
8. 여종업원 (훨씬 천천히): "라---면--"이요.
yeo-jong-eop-won (hwol-ssin cheon-cheon-hi): "Ra---myeon-" i-yo.
Waitress (a lot slower): "(It's called) 'Ra---myeon.'"
9. 외국인: 아~~ "라...면"... "noodle." 고맙습니다!
oe-gu-gin: A~~ "Ra..myeon"... "noodles." Go-map-seum-ni-da!
Foreigner: "Ah~~'Ra..myeon'...'instant noodles.' Thank you!"

Vocabulary and Lesson Notes

1. 저기요. (*Jeo-gi-yo*) "Excuse me."

저기요 (*jeo-gi-yo*) translates to "excuse me" in English. We use it when trying to get someone's

attention before saying something or asking a question.

2. 한국말로 뭐예요? (*Han-guk-mal-ro mwo-ye-yo?*) "What is [noun] in Korean?"

We often use the phrase 한국말로 뭐예요? (*Han-guk-mal-ro mwo-ye-yo?*) when we don't know what something is called in Korean.

Let's break the phrase down. 한국말로 (*Han-guk-mal-ro*) means "in Korean," and 뭐예요? (*mwo-ye-yo?*) means "What is the (noun)?" The simple way to use this phrase is to say "this" or "that" while pointing to the subject that you are referring to. For example, "What is this in Korean?" or "What is that in Korean?"

Note: To say "What is (noun) in English?" you can use the same structure. Say 영어로 (*yeong-eo-ro*), meaning "in English," instead of saying 한국말로 (*Han-guk-mal-ro*), meaning "in Korean." "What's this in English?" = 영어로 뭐예요? (*Yeong-eo-lo mwo-ye-yo?*)

3. 한번 더 말해 주세요... (*Han-beon deo mal-hae ju-se-yo?*) "Could you say (that) one more time, please?"

We often use this phrase 한번더 말해 주세요... (*Han-beon deo mal-hae ju-se-yo...*) when asking someone to repeat something.

Let's break the phrase down. 한번 더 (*Han-beon deo*) means "one more time," and 말해 주세요... (*mal-hae ju-se-yo...*) means "could you say (it), please..." Therefore, all together, 한번 더 말해 주세요... (*Han-beon deo mal-hae ju-se-yo?*) means "Could you say that one more time, please?"

4. 천천히 말해 주세요... (*cheon-cheon-hi mal-hae ju-se-yo?*) "Could you say (that) slower please?"

We often use this phrase 천천히 말해 주세요... (*cheon-cheon-hi mal-hae ju-se-yo...*) when asking someone to say something more slowly.

Let's break the phrase down. 천천히 (*cheon-cheon-hi*) means "slowly," and 말해 주세요 (*mal-hae ju-se-yo*)... means "could you say (it), please..." Therefore, all together 천천히 말해 주세요? (*cheon-cheon-hi mal-hae ju-se-yo?*) means "Could you say (that) slower, please?"

LESSON NOTES

Basic Bootcamp #4

Counting Part I: Sino-Korean Numbers

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar

#4

KOREAN HANGUL

1. "일"
2. "이"
3. "삼"
4. "사"
5. "오"
6. "육"
7. "칠"
8. "팔"
9. "구"
10. "십"

ROMANIZATION

1. "il"
2. "i"
3. "sam"
4. "sa"

CONT'D OVER

5. "o"
6. "yuk"
7. "chil"
8. "pal"
9. "gu"
10. "sip"

ENGLISH

1. one
2. two
3. three
4. four
5. five
6. six
7. seven
8. eight

CONT'D OVER

9. nine

10. ten

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
공	gong	zero (Chinese character-based Korean)
육	yuk	six (Chinese character-based Korean)
일	il	one (Chinese character-based Korean)
이	i	two (Chinese character-based Korean)
삼	sam	three (Chinese character-based Korean)
사	sa	four (Chinese character-based Korean)
오	o	five (Chinese character-based Korean)
칠	chil	seven (Chinese character-based Korean)
팔	pal	eight (Chinese character-based Korean)
구	gu	nine (Chinese character-based Korean)
십	sip	ten (Chinese character-based Korean)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

내 차 번호는 "공 구 이 오"야. Nae cha beon-ho-neun "gong-gu-i-o"ya. "The license plate number of my car is 0925."	그는 육 남매 중 막내입니다. geuneun yuk namae jung mangnaeimnida. "He is the youngest of six children."
1주일 동안 매일 라면을 먹었어요. il-juil dong-an maeil ramyeoneul meogeosseoyo. "I ate Ramyeon (instant noodles) every day for one week."	2주 후면 방학이에요. i-ju humyeon banghagieyo. "It's school vacation in two weeks."
난 삼시 세끼를 다 먹어도 배고파. nan samsi sekki-reul da meokeodo baegopa. "Even after I eat all three meals of the day, I still feel hungry ."	2 곱하기 4는 8입니다. i gopagi saneun parimnida. "Two multiplied by four equals eight."
5개국어 할 줄 아는 사람은 많지 않아요. ogaegugeo hal jul aneun saram-eun manchi anayo. "There aren't many people who can speak five languages."	칠은 행운의 숫자로 알려져 있다. chireun haeng-unui sutjaro alryeojyeo itda. "Seven is known to be a lucky number."
8월의 더위는 정말 참기 힘들다. pareol-ui deowineun jeongmal chamkki himdeulda. "The heat in August is intolerable."	이 정보를 다시 듣고 싶으시면 9번을 누르 십시오. i jeongboreul dasi deukkko sipeusimyeon gubeoneul nureusio. "To repeat this information, press nine."
10년동안 하루도 빠짐없이 달렸어요. sip-nyeondongan haru-do ppajimeopsi dalryeosseoyo. "I ran for ten years without skipping a day."	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Teaching the Sino-Korean Numbers from 1 to 100 in Korean.

Korean has two sets of numbers: Sino-Korean Numbers and Pure Korean Numbers. The Sino-Korean number system is a number system that is derived from Chinese numerals. We typically use these numbers for reciting phone numbers, time (minutes), months, years, counting money, and a number of other things. In this lesson, we simply practice with the numbers one through ten, ten through twenty, and multiples of ten up to one hundred.

1. Numbers from 1 to 10:

Numeral	Sino Korean Number	Romanization
0	공, 영	<i>gong, yeong</i>
1	일	<i>il</i>
2	이	<i>i</i>
3	삼	<i>sam</i>
4	사	<i>sa</i>
5	오	<i>o</i>
6	육	<i>yuk</i>
7	칠	<i>chil</i>
8	팔	<i>pal</i>
9	구	<i>gu</i>
10	십	<i>sip</i>

2. Numbers from 10 to 20:

Numeral	Sino Korean Number	Romanization
11 = (10 + 1)	십일 = (십 + 일)	<i>sibil (sib + il)</i>

12 = (10 + 2)	십이 = (십 + 이)	<i>sibi (sib + i)</i>
13 = (10 + 3)	십삼 = (십 + 삼)	<i>sibsam (sib + sam)</i>
14 = (10 + 4)	십사 = (십 + 사)	<i>sibsa (sib + sa)</i>
15 = (10 + 5)	십오 = (십 + 오)	<i>sibo (sib + o)</i>
16 = (10 + 6)	십육 = (십 + 육)	<i>sibyuk (sib + yuk)</i>
17 = (10 + 7)	십칠 = (십 + 칠)	<i>sibchil (sib + chil)</i>
18 = (10 + 8)	십팔 = (십 + 팔)	<i>sipal (sib + pal)</i>
19 = (10 + 9)	십구 = (십 + 구)	<i>sibgu (sib + gu)</i>
20 = (2 * 10)	이십 = (이 + 십)	<i>i-sib (i + sib)</i>

* Note: 11 to 19: 십 (*sip*) "10" + 1 to 9

20 to 29: 이십 (*i-sib*) "20" + 1 to 9

... 90 to 99: 구십 (*gu-sib*) "90" + 1 to 9

3. Multiples of 10 up to 100:

Numeral	Sino-Korean Number	Romanization
10	십	<i>sib</i>
20 = (2 * 10)	이십 = (이 + 십)	<i>i-sib (i + sib)</i>
30 = (3 * 10)	삼십 = (삼 + 십)	<i>samsib (sam + sib)</i>
40 = (4 * 10)	사십 = (사+십)	<i>sasib (sa + sib)</i>
50 = (5 * 10)	오십 = (오 + 십)	<i>o-sib (o - sib)</i>
60 = (6 * 10)	육십 = (육 + 십)	<i>yuksib (yuk - sib)</i>
70 = (7 * 10)	칠십 = (칠 + 십)	<i>chilsib (chil + sib)</i>

80 = (8 * 10)	팔십 = (팔 + 십)	<i>palsib (pal + sib)</i>
90 = (9 * 10)	구십 = (구 + 십)	<i>gusib (gu + sib)</i>
100	백	<i>baek</i>

4. Some others:

Numeral	Sino Korean Number	Romanization
100	백	<i>baek</i>
1,000	천	<i>cheon</i>
10,000	만	<i>man</i>

Here are some examples we discuss in this lesson.

For Example:

- 8, "eight" is 팔 (*pal*)
- 23, "twenty-three" is..."two" 이 (*i*) + "ten" 십 (*sib*), 이십 (*i-sib*) + "three" 삼 (*sam*);
therefore, 이십 삼 (*i-sib sam*)
- 56, "fifty-six" is..."five" 오 (*o*) + "ten" 십 (*sib*), 오십 (*o-sib*) + "six" 육 (*yuk*);
therefore, 오십 육 (*o-sib yuk*)
- 94, "ninety-four" is..."nine" 구 (*gu*) + "ten" 십 (*sib*), 구십 (*gusib*) + "four" 사 (*sa*);
therefore, 구십 사 (*gusib sa*)

LESSON NOTES

Basic Bootcamp #5

Counting Part II: Pure-Korean Numbers

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar

5

KOREAN HANGUL

1. "하나"
2. "둘"
3. "셋"
4. "넷"
5. "다섯"
6. "여섯"
7. "일곱"
8. "여덟"
9. "아홉"
10. "열"
11. "스물"

ROMANIZATION

1. "ha-na"
2. "dul"
3. "set"

CONT'D OVER

4. "net"
5. "da-seot"
6. "yeo-seot"
7. "il-gob"
8. "yeo-deol"
9. "a-hob"
10. "yeol"
11. "seu-mul"

ENGLISH

1. one
2. two
3. three
4. four
5. five
6. six

CONT'D OVER

7. seven

8. eight

9. nine

10. ten

11. twenty

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
하나	hana	one (Native Korean)
일곱	ilgop	seven (Native Korean)
스물	seumul	twenty (Native Korean)
둘	dul	two (Native Korean)
셋	set	three (Native Korean)
넷	net	four (Native Korean)
다섯	daseot	five (Native Korean)
여섯	yeoseot	six (Native Korean)
여덟	yeodeolp	eight (Native Korean)
아홉	ahop	nine (Native Korean)
열	yeol	ten (Native Korean)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

소포가 하나 도착했어요. sopo-ga hana dochakhaesseoyo. "A parcel has arrived."	그들은 일곱 시까지는 사무실로 돌아올 것 입니다. geudeureun ilgopsigankkajineun samusilro doraol geosimnida. "They're expected back at the office by seven."
저는 스물일곱 살입니다. Jeo-neun seu-mul-il-gop sal-im-ni-da. "I am twenty seven years old."	여동생이 둘 있어요. yeodongsaeng-i dul isseoyo. "I have two younger sisters."
너희 둘 어디서 만났어? Neohui dul eodiseo mannasseo? "Where did you two meet?"	사과가 셋 있어요. sagwaga set isseoyo. "I have three apples."
우리 네 명에서 놀았어. uri ne myeong-iseo norasseo. "The four of us hung out."	다섯 시까지 그것을 끝내야 해. daseot sikkaji geugeoseul kkeunnaeya hae. "I need to finish it by five o'clock."
여행은 여섯 시간 걸렸다. yeohaeng-eun yeoseot sigan geolryeotta. "The travel took six hours."	그녀는 여덟 개의 소설을 남겼다. Geu-nyeo-neun yeo-deol gae-ui so-seol-eul nam- gyeot-ta. "She left us with eight novels."
그녀는 벌써 아홉 살의 나이에 신문을 읽는 다. geu-nyeo-neun beol-sseo a-hop ssal-ui na-i-e sin- mun-eul ik-neun-da. "She reads newspapers already at age nine."	제 아들은 열 살이에요. je a-deul-eun yeol sal-i-e-yo. "My son is ten years old."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Teaching Pure Korean Numbers from 1 to 100 in

Korean.

Korean has two sets of numbers: Sino-Korean Numbers and Pure Korean Numbers. 순수 한국어 숫자 (*Sun-su Han-guk-eo sut-ja*) means "Pure Korean numbers." We use these numbers for reciting people, items, time, hours, and so on.

In this lesson, we simply practice with the numbers one through ten, ten through twenty, and multiples of ten up to one hundred.

1. Numbers from 1 to 10

Numeral	Pure Korean Numbers	Romanization
1	하나	<i>hana</i>
2	둘	<i>dul</i>
3	셋	<i>set</i>
4	넷	<i>net</i>
5	다섯	<i>daseot</i>
6	여섯	<i>yeoseot</i>
7	일곱	<i>ilgob</i>
8	여덟	<i>yeodeol</i>
9	아홉	<i>ahop</i>
10	열	<i>yeol</i>

2. Numbers from 11 to 20

Numeral	Pure Korean Numbers	Romanization
---------	---------------------	--------------

11	열하나 (열 "ten" + 하나 "one")	<i>yeol-hana</i>
12	열둘 (열 "ten" + 둘 "two")	<i>yeol-dul</i>
13	열셋 (열 "ten" + 셋 "three")	<i>yeol-set</i>
14	열넷 (열 "ten" + 넷 "four")	<i>yeol-net</i>
15	열다섯 (열 "ten" + 다섯 "five")	<i>yeol-da-seot</i>
16	열여섯 (열 "ten" + 여섯 "six")	<i>yeol-yeo-seot</i>
17	열일곱 (열 "ten" + 일곱 "seven")	<i>yeol-il-gob</i>
18	열여덟 (열 "ten" + 여덟 "eight")	<i>yeol-yeo-deol</i>
19	열아홉 (열 "ten" + 아홉 "nine")	<i>yeol-a-hop</i>
20	스물	<i>seu-mul</i>

*Note: 11 to 19: 열 (*yeol*) "10" + 1 to 9

20 to 29: 스물 (*seu-mul*) "20" + 1 to 9

... 90 to 99: 아흔 (*a-heun*) "90" + 1 to 9

3. Multiples of 10 up to 100

Numeral	Pure Korean Numbers	Romanization
10	열	<i>yeol</i>
20	스물	<i>seu-mul</i>
30	서른	<i>seo-reun</i>
40	마흔	<i>ma-heun</i>

50	쉰	<i>shwin</i>
60	예순	<i>ye-sun</i>
70	일흔	<i>il-heun</i>
80	여든	<i>yeo-deun</i>
90	아흔	<i>a-heun</i>
100	does not exist*	--

*Please note that there are no Pure Korean numbers for numbers from 100. Instead, Sino Korean numbers are used.

4. Some Others

Here are some examples we discuss in this lesson.

For Example:

1. 9, "nine" is 아홉 (*a-hob*)
2. 12, "twelve" is..."ten" 열 (*yeol*) + "two" 둘 (*dul*); therefore, 열둘 (*yeol-dul*)
3. 15, "fifteen" is..."ten" 열 (*yeol*) + "five" 다섯 (*da-seot*); therefore, 열다섯 (*yeol-da-seot*)
4. 18, "eighteen" is..."ten" 열 (*yeol*) + "eight" 여덟 (*yeo-deol*); therefore, 열여덟 (*yeol-yeo-deol*)
5. 11, "eleven" is..."ten" 열 (*yeol*) + "one" 하나 (*ha-na*); therefore, 열하나 (*yeol-ha-na*)

* **NOTE** (you don't need to remember this for now): When they precede a "classifier" (such as the word for 시 (*si*) "o'clock" when telling time), numbers ending in the digits 1 through 4 and the number 20 change as follows:

Numeral Letter +

"o'clock"

Pure Korean Numbers

Romanization

"1 o'clock"	한 시: 하나 "one" becomes 한 "one" + 시 "o'clock"	han si (<i>hana</i> becomes <i>han</i>)
"2 o'clock"	두 시: 둘 "two" becomes 두 "two" + 시 "o'clock"	du si (<i>dul</i> becomes <i>du</i>)
"3 o'clock"	세 시: 셋 "three" becomes 세 "three" + 시 "o'clock"	se si (<i>set</i> becomes <i>se</i>)
4 o'clock	네 시: 넷 "four" becomes 네 "four" + 시 "o'clock"	ne si (<i>net</i> becomes <i>ne</i>)
20 years old	스무 살: 스물 "twenty" becomes 스무 "twenty" + 살 "year old"	seu-mu sal (<i>seu-mul</i> becomes <i>seu-mu</i>)

LESSON NOTES

All About #1

Introduction Lesson: Korean

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

#1

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Top Five Reasons to Learn Korean.

Linguistics

There are many different theories as to what language family Korean comes from. The most widely believed theory is that Korean came from the Altaic language group, which means Korean is related to Mongolian, Turkish, and Japanese. Although Korean shares its origin in language family with these languages, it has a unique, independent writing system called *Hangeul*.

The history of spoken Korean goes back a long time. The Korean peninsula has seen the rise and fall of many dynasties over the course of time, but people believe the oldest version of the Korean language that is similar to its current form is approximately two thousand years old.

The writing system of the Korean language is called 한글 (*Hangeul*). King 세종 (*Sejong*), who was the fourth king of the 조선 (*Joseon*) dynasty, invented this writing system and announced it to the public in 1446. Before King *Sejong* invented the writing system, Korean speakers used the letters from Chinese to express the sounds of Korean by adapting letters that sounded similar in Korean. Now, people consider 한글 (*Hangeul*) to be one of the most scientific writing systems in the world because it can express the widest range of sounds.

Korean has approximately seventy-eight million speakers, mostly located in Korea, but the population of Korean speakers outside Korea is also continuing to grow.

About Korea

Korea is a country of rich culture and long history. The first kingdom in the Korean peninsula, 고조선 (*Gojoseon*), was established over four thousand years ago.

The Korean peninsula is situated between China, Russia, and Japan, and due to its location, Korea has interacted with different cultures throughout many millennia. While interacting with many different countries, however, Korea has developed its unique culture in many aspects. The unique characteristics of the Korean culture are reflected in many Korean TV dramas and movies, which are also very popular outside Korea, setting the trend called "The Korean Wave" (*Hallyu*).

Korea is also well known for having one of the fastest-growing economies in the world. Since the 1960s, the Korean economy has grown more than four-hundred-fold. The population of South Korea now is about forty-eight million, and there are one million non-Korean people living in Korea.

Why is it Important?

So why should you learn Korean? Here are some of the top reasons...

- 1.** Korea is a great place to live, travel, and work. You can enjoy the rich culture, the beautiful nature, the convenient facilities of the cities, and all the great Korean dishes in Korea even without speaking any Korean, but your experiences in Korea will get so much richer if you know the Korean language.
- 2.** A lot of Korean companies are expanding and operating overseas, so you can find career opportunities using your Korean language skills. Knowledge of Korean will be a great asset throughout your entire career.
- 3.** Do you enjoy watching Korean movies and TV dramas? You can enjoy your favorite Korean movies and TV shows by reading the subtitles, but after learning Korean, you will be able to understand the movies and dramas on a different level and in greater depth.
- 4.** Korean is easy to read and write. You can master how to read and write in Korean within days. While traveling or living in Korea, you will be able to understand a lot of written words just by knowing how to read Korean.
- 5.** If you know Korean, it becomes much easier to learn Japanese because Japanese grammar is almost identical to Korean grammar. The same is true of Chinese because Chinese and Korean share so many similar words.

LESSON NOTES

All About #2 Korean Writing System

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

#2

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is the Korean Writing System

Korean uses 한글 (*Hangeul*) as its writing system. King 세종 (*Sejong*) invented 한글 (*Hangeul*) and announced it to the public in 1446, and it has been the official writing system ever since. King 세종 (*Sejong*) invented this system, which was one of the many great things that he did for the country and the people, because he felt that it was not right for Korea not to have its own writing system. Before the invention of 한글 (*Hangeul*), people used the borrowed characters from Chinese that had the closest sounds to the Korean sounds, but this was not an ideal system for writing Korean.

Now, people consider 한글 (*Hangeul*) to be one of the most scientific writing systems in the world because it can express more sounds more accurately than any other writing system can. The biggest strength of 한글 (*Hangeul*) is that it is very easy to learn to read and write. You can learn it within a few days or even hours, so there is no reason not to learn it if you're planning a visit to Korea. There are many loan words in the Korean language that come from English, such as "taxi," "bus," "camera," and so forth, so you will find yourself understanding the words in the signs or menus just by knowing how to read 한글 (*Hangeul*).

The Korean Alphabet

There are fourteen basic consonants and ten basic vowels in Korean. There are compound consonants and vowels too, but we form them by combining the basic consonants and vowels. Therefore, if you understand the basic consonants and vowels, of which there are just twenty-four, you can basically read everything in Korean.

In Korean, you form words by combining consonants and vowels. Unlike in English, in which you just write one letter after another in a straight line to form words, in Korean you form a square for each syllable. For example, if you want to write the English name "Sam," it's three letters written one after another in a line, but in Korean, it's 샘, one letter, composed of three parts, written in a square.

Consonants

The following is the list of the basic consonants in Korean, with their similar sounds in English in the brackets.

Korean	Romanization
--------	--------------

ㄱ	[-g]
ㄴ	[-n]
ㄷ	[-d]
ㄹ	[-r/-l]
ㅁ	[-m]
ㅂ	[-b]
ㅅ	[-s]
ㅇ	[no sound/-ng]
ㅈ	[-j/-z]
ㅊ	[-ch]
ㅋ	[-k]
ㅌ	[-t]
ㅍ	[-p]
ㅎ	[-h]

Vowels

The following is the list of the basic vowels in Korean, with the romanization written in the brackets.

Korean	Romanization
ㅏ	[-a]
ㅑ	[-ya]
ㅓ	[-eo]

ㅈ	[-yeo]
ㅊ	[-o]
ㅊ	[-yo]
ㅊ	[-u]
ㅊ	[-yu]
ㅡ	[-eu]
ㅣ	[-i]

Forming a Letter

Forming a letter using the consonants and the vowels from above is very easy. As mentioned above, you form letters by putting them into a square shape.

1) If the vowel has a long vertical line, like ㅏ, ㅑ, ㅓ, ㅕ, or ㅗ, the consonant comes in on the left half, and the vowel comes in on the right half.

For Example:

1. ㅇ + ㅏ = 아 [-a]
2. ㄱ + ㅓ = 거 [-geo]
3. ㅂ + ㅗ = 비 [-bi]

2) If the vowel has a long horizontal line, like ㅕ, ㅖ, ㅗ, ㅛ, or ㅡ, the consonant comes in on the upper half, and the vowel comes in on the lower half.

For Example:

1. ㅇ + ㅕ = 오 [-o]
2. ㅈ + ㅗ = 주 [-ju/-zu]

3. ㅋ + ㅠ = ㅠ [-kyu]

3) After a combination of a consonant and a vowel, if there is one more consonant attached at the end, the consonant comes in at the very bottom of the already existing square, and the other parts get squeezed a little toward the top to make the entire shape a square again.

For Example:

1. 아 + ㄴ = 안 [-an]

2. 조 + ㅇ = 종 [-jong]

3. 부 + ㄹ = 불 [-bul]

LESSON NOTES

All About #3

Basic Korean Grammar

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

3

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Basic Korean Grammar

Probably the most dreaded word when you learn a new language is "grammar." Sometimes the term "grammar" just sounds like a lot of rules to memorize. But in reality, when you learn to speak a new language, understanding the grammatical rules and characteristics of the language is like fastening a safety belt because you will know that you're saying things correctly. Therefore, you will feel much more safe and comfortable when saying something. But even if you are not planning to have a complete understanding of Korean grammar right away, knowing how it basically works will help you understand that Korean is not so difficult to learn. After all, for over forty-eight million Koreans, Korean is the easiest language to learn in the world.

Sentence Structure

The biggest difference between English and Korean in terms of grammar is the order in which you place words to form a sentence. In English, in most sentences, you use a subject ("I," "you," "he," "they," "my house," "your car," etc.) first and then use a verb or a verb group ("am," "are," "eat," "was stolen by," "will be," etc.), and when it's necessary, there will be an object noun after that ("ice cream," "a book," "me," etc.).

And if you can call this a SVO structure (subject-verb-object), in Korean, you use the SOV structure. So in English, you say "I eat ice cream," but in Korean, the order of the words will be different, and that sentence becomes "I ice cream eat." And like this example, most Korean sentences have their final and central verb at the very end. Thus, there's a saying in Korean that goes "When someone's speaking Korean to you, you have to listen until the end of the sentence." This means that the entire meaning of the sentence can change depending on what the last verb in the sentence is.

Tenses

Korean has three main tenses: future, present, and past. We express the other tenses in English, such as present progressive (e.g., "I am reading a book.") and present perfect (e.g., "I have read this book."), through certain sentence endings. Therefore, it is easier in Korean to form different tenses since there is less conjugation that the speaker has to do.

Gender and Plural

We rarely change Korean words to reflect gender or plurals. To make a noun plural, you can simply add one letter, which is **들** (*deul*) at the end of the noun, but you can omit this too.

Measure Words and Articles

Korean uses measure words. Each noun has a unique measure word or counter that goes along with it. For example, when you say "an apple" in English, you don't need a particular measure word apart from the indefinite article, but in Korean, you use measure words that go with the specific words. So instead of saying "an apple," in Korean you would say literally "apple + one + item counter," or instead of "a dog," you would say "dog + one + animal counter."

Pronouns

Pronouns are words that you use instead of repeating the same exact nouns over and over again, such as "I," "you," "he," "this," and so forth. And in Korean, we use pronouns just as commonly as in English, but we often omit them. This is because it is often very obvious what or whom you are talking about, so there is no need to use pronouns or subject words in every Korean sentence.

Conjugation

In Korean, not only do we conjugate verbs, but we also conjugate adjectives. Therefore, we also call adjectives "descriptive verbs" as opposed to "active verbs." Korean verbs do not change depending the first, second, or third person, but they do change in relation to the politeness levels. But don't worry: conjugating Korean words to make them polite follows very regular rules.

LESSON NOTES

All About #4

Basic Korean Pronunciation

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

#4

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Basic Korean Pronunciation

Comparatively speaking, Korean is a relatively easy language to learn. This is because once you master how to read and write in Korean, which is easier than in most other languages, the learning process gets much easier. Korean has some exceptions in its pronunciation rules, but in general, it is easy to learn to pronounce Korean fluently.

The Korean alphabet consists of twenty-four basic characters: fourteen consonants and ten vowels. These basic syllables can form more compound consonants and vowels, and we can divide them into independent syllables that we recognize as "letters" in Korean.

We're not going to go over the pronunciation of all the consonants and vowels here, but if you're interested, you can listen to our pronunciation series designed to help you master Korean pronunciation. Rather, now we're going to discuss some of the more interesting aspects of pronunciation.

1. In Korean, no consonant can stand alone to make a sound. Therefore, Korean people always add a vowel to complete the syllable so that they can pronounce it. For example, the consonant that is equivalent to the sound of the English alphabet "-s" is **ㅅ** in Korean. While in English you can pronounce "-s" on its own as in "sky," "ski," or "school," in Korean you have to add the vowel **ㅡ** (*eu*) to make it **ㅅㅡ** (*seu*). This explains one of the reasons that Korean people pronounce words that come from English using a different pronunciation.

2. Out of the fourteen basic consonants, five of them, which are **ㄱ**, **ㄷ**, **ㅂ**, **ㅅ**, and **ㅈ**, can form double consonants. **ㄱ**, **ㄷ**, **ㅂ**, **ㅅ**, and **ㅈ** respectively have the sounds of [-g], [-d], [-b], [-s], and [-j/-z], and when you double them and write **ㄲ**, **ㄸ**, **ㅃ**, **ㅆ**, and **ㅉ**, they have the sounds of [-kk], [-tt], [-pp], [-ss], and [-jj/-zz]. The easiest way to differentiate these double-consonant sounds from single-consonant sounds is to remember that the double-consonant sounds are a little more high pitched than the other sounds.

3. Along with the double consonants, there are aspirated consonants, which are very easy to pronounce because English has the same sounds. They are **ㅋ** [-k], which is an aspirated version of **ㄱ** [-g], and **ㅌ** [-t], the aspirated version of **ㄷ** [-d], and **ㅍ** [-p], the aspirated version of **ㅂ** [-b], and **ㅊ** [-ch], the aspirated version of **ㅈ** [-j/-z].

4. In Korean, the consonant **ㄹ** looks a bit like a curl and implies that it sounds like [-r] or [-l], for which we have to curl our tongue. But the English pronunciation of [-r] doesn't exist in Korean, and the Korean **ㄹ** is more like the Spanish [-r] when it's at the beginning of a syllable. And it sounds a little less strong and "curly" than the English [-l] when it's at the end of a syllable.

LESSON NOTES

All About #5

Top 5 Must Know Korean Phrases

CONTENTS

- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 2 Grammar

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VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
안녕히 가세요	annyeonghi gaseyo	Goodbye.
죄송합니다	joesonghamnida	I'm sorry. (polite)
괜찮아요	gwaenchanayo	It's okay
감사합니다	gamsahamnida	Thank you. (formal)
안녕하세요	annyeonghaseyo	Hello.
저기요	jeogiyo	Excuse me.
안녕히 계세요	annyeonghi gyeseyo	Goodbye (stay peacefully).
잘 먹겠습니다	jal meokgesseumnida	I will eat well (phrase: used to thank someone for a meal)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

반가웠어요. 안녕히 가세요. bangawosseoyo. annyeonghi gaseyo. "It was good seeing you. Goodbye."	죄송합니다. 지금 수업 중이에요. joesonghamnida. jigeum sueop jung-ieyo. "Sorry, I'm in a class now."
현금이 없는데, 수표도 괜찮아요? hyeongeum-i eomneunde, supyo-do gwaenchanayo? "I don't have any cash. Are checks okay?"	정말 감사합니다 jeongmal gamsahamnida. "Thank you so much."
안녕하세요. 여러분. Annyeonghaseoyo. yeoryeobun. "Hello, everyone."	저기요. 지금 몇 시예요? Jeogiyo. jigeum myeot siyeyo? "Excuse me. What time is it now?"
안녕히 계세요 주원 씨. annyeonghi gyeseyo juwon ssi. "Goodbye Joowon."	잘 먹겠습니다. jal meokgesseumnida "Thank you for the food."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is the Top Five Must-Know Korean Phrases.

The following are five essential phrases that you will be able to use wherever you go in Korea.

1. 안녕하세요/안녕히 가세요/안녕히 계세요.

In any language, the word you will hear and use most commonly when greeting people is "hello." In Korean, "hello" is 안녕하세요 (*annyeong-haseyo*). 안녕 (*annyeong*) means "peace" or "well-being," and this phrase literally comes from the question 안녕하세요? (*annyeong-haseyo?*), which means "Are you in peace?" but we just use it as a greeting. You can say this wherever you go, but remember that this is a polite expression. You wouldn't say this to your family or close friends of your age; in those circumstances, just say the noun, 안녕 (*annyeong*).

You can use this phrase whenever you want to greet someone, regardless of whether you are meeting the person for the first time, whether you meet the person again the next day, or whether you're meeting the person several times a day. One occasion when this phrase does not translate as "hello" is when you're answering a phone. You say 여보세요 (*yeoboseyo*) instead of 안녕하세요 (*annyeong-haseyo*) only when you answer a phone call.

Now that you've learned how to greet someone, which is 안녕하세요 (*annyeong-haseyo*), you might also want to know how to say good-bye in Korean. In Korean, there are two expressions for good-bye, and you can choose one of them depending on whether you're leaving or staying. If you are the one who's leaving, you say 안녕히 계세요 (*annyeong-hi gyeseyo*) to the person staying because that means "Please stay in peace." And if you are the one who's staying, you say 안녕히 가세요 (*annyeong-hi gaseyo*) to the person leaving because that means "Please go in peace."

2. 저기요

Imagine you want to talk to someone, to ask for help, or to order something in a restaurant. Of course you can go up to the person and start talking in fluent Korean right away, or you can start talking in English without knowing whether or not this person knows any English. It's all up to you, but whatever you do, it would be nice to catch the attention of the person that you want to talk to. A perfect phrase for this purpose in Korean is 저기요 (*jeogiyo*). We can translate 저기요 (*jeogiyo*) as "excuse me," "hello," or "hey," and it has a very wide range of

usage. You can say 저기요 (*jeogiyo*) before asking for directions, to tell someone that he or she dropped something, or to call a waiter or waitress in a restaurant.

3. 괜찮아요.

With the phrase 괜찮아요 (*gwaenchanayo*), you can tell someone that something is "all right," tell someone not to worry, or refuse something politely. This phrase literally means "it does not matter," but it can have a very wide range of translations, and we can translate 괜찮아요 (*gwaenchanayo*) in English as "It's all right," "Don't worry," or "No, thank you." When you mean "No, thank you" in saying 괜찮아요 (*gwaenchanayo*), you are saying that you will be fine without it.

4. 죄송합니다.

You can show off your manners with this extremely polite expression when you want to apologize for something. While you're walking down the busy downtown 명동 (*Myeong-dong*) street in Seoul, you might step on someone's shoes accidentally or gently bump into someone. Or, after ordering something in a restaurant, you might want to quickly change your order before the chef starts making it. In all of these cases and many more, you can show that you are being polite by saying 죄송합니다 (*joe-song-hamnida*). This phrase is a much more polite way of apologizing than 미안합니다 (*mianhamnida*), but when you really want to apologize, people will always appreciate that you are using the most polite form.

5. 감사합니다.

Now that you've learned the other essential phrases, the last but probably the most important phrase of all is "thank you." You can say this to people you know to show your appreciation for their hospitality, kindness, or thoughtfulness, or to the people working at a restaurant or a shop as you're leaving the place. The Korean phrase for "thank you" is 감사합니다 (*gamsahamnida*), and this literally means "appreciation + I do." This is one of the most common phrases you will hear in Korea too.

LESSON NOTES

All About #6

All About Quiz – All About Korea

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2 Grammar

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is the Top Five Things You Have to Know about Korea.

Test your knowledge about Korea!

This lesson will build your basic knowledge of Korea by quizzing you on five areas of knowledge about Korea: geography, pop culture, travel, economics, and myth busting.

1) Geography Question

South Korea has the following number of provinces:

A) 9

B) 20

C) 30

South Korea consists of nine provinces, including Jeju Island, the biggest island on the far south end of the Korean peninsula. Since Korea is not very big in area, the climate is generally very similar throughout the country, with the exception of Jeju Island, where it is much warmer due to the oceanic climate. There are, however, many different dialects depending on the region, which makes the language more colorful.

2) Pop Culture Question

We are going to give you the names of four famous groups. Name the one that is NOT an actual group!

A) 2PM

B 소녀시대 ("Girls' Generation")

C) 빅뱅 ("Big Bang")

D) 빅벤 ("Big Ben")

The answer is E) 빅벤 ("Big Ben."). The other three groups - 2PM, 소녀시대 ("Girls' Generation"), and 빅뱅 ("Big Bang") are famous pop groups in Korea today.

3) Travel Question

Name the capital of Korea.

A) Jejudo

B) Gyeongju

C) Seoul

D) Busan

The answer is C) Seoul.

However, all the destinations above are equally popular, and they all have their own unique characteristics.

A) Jeju is the biggest island and also the southernmost province of Korea, and it is famous for its warm oceanic climate and beautiful nature. Jeju is also the most popular honeymoon spot within Korea for Korean newlywed couples.

B) Gyeongju is famous for its historic relics, since it was the capital city of the Shilla dynasty for about one thousand years.

C) Seoul is by far the number one destination for people coming to Korea, since it's the capital city of South Korea, and there are a lot of downtown areas that you can go to.

D) Busan is the second largest city that is often compared with Seoul. Busan is located in the most southeastern part of Korea, and it's famous for fresh seafood and beautiful beaches.

4) Korean Economics Question

Korea has shown rapid economic growth since the 1960s. How much bigger in terms of gross national income (GNI) has the Korean economy grown since 1960s?

A) Ten times bigger

B) Fifty times bigger

C) One hundred times bigger

D) Two hundred times bigger

The GNI of Korea in 1962 was eighty-seven US dollars, and forty years later, it became over 20,000 US dollars. Therefore, the Korean economy has grown by more than two hundred times, so the answer is D).

5) Debunk a Myth about Korea. Tell the Whole Story.

Before visiting or learning more about Korea, a lot of people think that South Korea is under an immediate threat from North Korea. But this is a myth. Since the cease-fire treaty in 1953,

the two governments have existed on independent terms, and although there were periods of tension, South Korea is very safe to travel or live in.

LESSON NOTES

All About #7

Top 5 Korean Foods

CONTENTS

- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

#7

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
불고기	bulgogi	Bulgogi, grilled marinated meat
잘 먹겠습니다	jal meokgesseumnida	I will eat well (phrase: used to thank someone for a meal)
냉면	naeng-myeon	Korean cold noodles
비빔밥	bibimbap	rice with assorted mixtures
떡국	tteokguk	rice-cake soup
김치	gimchi	Kimchi

SAMPLE SENTENCES

많은 외국인들이 고추장으로 양념이 된 불고기를 좋아합니다. maneun oegugindeuri gochujangeuro yangnyeomi doen bulgogireul joahamnida. "Many foreigners like bulgogi seasoned with hot red pepper sauce."	불고기 먹고 싶어요! bulgogi meokgo sipeoyo! "I want to eat Korean barbecue!"
잘 먹겠습니다. jal meokgesseumnida "Thank you for the food."	냉면에는 어떤 재료가 필요해요? naengmyeon-eneun eotteon jaeryo-ga piyohaeyo. "What kind of ingredients are necessary for naengmyeon?"
비빔밥은 조금 매워요. bibimbap-eun jogeum maewoyo. "Bibimbap is a bit spicy."	한국에서는 설날에 떡국을 먹어요. hangugeseoneun seolnare tteokgeugeul meokeoyo. "In Korea, we eat rice-cake soup on New Year's Day."

최근에는 포장 김치를 사는 사람들이 많아
졌습니다.

choegeuneneun pojang gimchireul saneun
saramdeuri manajyeotseumnida.

"More people are buying packaged Kimchi
these days."

저는 안 매운 김치가 좋아요.

jeoneun an maeun gimchiga joayo.

"I like Kimchi that's not very spicy."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Top Five Korean Foods

Korean Cuisine Basics

Most people are already familiar with Kimchi. However this is just the starting point. The Koreans have a rich food culture. In fact, we could do a 50-part series on the topic, but let's go with an overview. The Korean diet is rice-based, and the rice is served with a lot of side dishes, containing various foods—vegetables, meats, and fish. The Korean diet is considered to be very healthy because it consists of a wide variety of ingredients and nutrients, but the only concern among Korean people these days is that the food can be too salty, so a lot of people are trying to make their dishes less salty than before.

Regional Dishes

You can find all types of dishes almost anywhere you go in Korea, but there are also many regions that are more famous for one dish than other regions, and even the same type of dish can taste differently from region to region. Typically, the most famous dishes are 비빔밥 (*Bibimbap*) in the city of 전주 (*Jeonju*) and 닭갈비 (*dakgalbi*) in the city of 춘천 (*Chuncheon*).

Popular Dishes

Popular dishes in Korea among non-Koreans and Koreans can often be different, and one example is 불고기 (*bulgogi*), roasted beef with seasoning, and 김치 (*kimchi*). This is mostly because some of the dishes popular among non-Koreans are often not really considered to be independent dishes but rather just side dishes that Koreans have very often at home and in restaurants. Regardless of which dishes are more popular among Koreans or non-Koreans, however, just about anything you can get in a decent restaurant in Korea is very

good and moderate in price, so it's recommended to give as many dishes as possible a try.

Seasonal Dishes

In the Korean age system, everybody gets one year older on New Year's each year, so on New Year's, Korean people eat 떡국 (*tteokguk*), rice-cake soup, to celebrate getting one year older. A very popular dish in summer is 냉면 (*naeng-myeong*), which is cold noodles served in iced broth with some meat and egg.

Table Etiquette

It is common sense to thank the person if someone made some food for you, but even when eating at a restaurant, Korean people say the phrase 잘 먹겠습니다. (*jal meokgesseumnida*), which literally means "I'm going to eat (this food) well." to thank for the food. This phrase is said before every meal, even when there is no need to, like when each person is buying food for oneself so there's no person to show direct appreciation to.

And another important thing to remember is that when Korean people eat with someone who is older or higher in social status, they have to be polite to them, so they wait until the other person starts eating.

There are not many things that will be frowned upon during a meal in Korea, but one thing that Korean people do not feel very comfortable about is blowing your nose during a meal. While this is perfectly okay in many other cultures, it is considered to be very rude to blow one's nose in front of other people, so if they absolutely have to, Korean people turn around to blow their nose or just use the washroom.

The Top 5 Korean Dishes Presented by Tim

Number Five: 김밥 (*Gimbap*)

It is a food made with steamed rice and various other ingredients including meat, ham, spinach, pickled radish, and egg, rolled in 김 (*gim*), which is dried seaweed. Gimbap is very cheap but very filling, so a lot of people like to have gimbap to replace a regular meal. Gimbap restaurants are one of the easiest kinds of restaurants to find on the street as well.

Number Four: 김치찌개 (*Gimchijjigae*)

This is *Kimchi* stew. It is a soup made with *kimchi* and other ingredients like pork, tofu and green onions. It is usually served boiling hot in a pot, and it is one of the most commonly eaten dishes both at home and in restaurants.

Number Three: 불고기 (Bulgogi)

This is a dish that usually consists of marinated beef, and it is often pan-cooked although the traditional way of cooking is to grill it.

Number Two: 삼겹살 (Samgyeopsal)

This is a dish that consists of thick, fatty slices of pork belly meat. The meat is cooked with no seasoning or marinating and grilled at the table as you eat it. You eat samgyeopsal with a special dipping paste, which is made with chili paste and soybean paste. Some people like to eat it as is, but most people like to eat it by wrapping it with lettuce and adding a piece of grilled onion or garlic. Samgyeopsal is not consumed on a daily basis for regular meals, but it is the most common choice for dinner when a group of people get together for some *soju*, which is Korean-style distilled liquor.

Number One: 비빔밥 (Bibimbap)

Bibimbap literally means "mixed rice" or "mixed meal" in Korean. It is usually served in a big bowl of warm rice topped with boiled and seasoned vegetables, and meat, and you add some pepper sauce and sesame oil before stirring it thoroughly to eat it. *Bibimbap* is popular because it's tasty, but also because people can make it very easily out of what's in the refrigerator.

LESSON NOTES

All About #8

All About Korean Society

CONTENTS

- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 2 Grammar

8

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
부산	Busan	Busan
서울	Seoul	Seoul

SAMPLE SENTENCES

매년 열리는 부산 국제 영화제는 부산의 대표적인 축제입니다. maenyeon nyeollineun busan gukje yeonghwajeneun busanui daepyojeogin chukjeimnida. "The Busan International Film Festival is the representative annual event in Busan."	여기 부산이에요? Yeogi busan-ieyo? "Is it Busan here?"
서울은 조선시대부터 지금까지 600년간 한국의 수도였습니다. seoureun joseonsidaebuteo jigeumkkaji 600nyeongan hangugui sudoyeotseumnida. "Seoul has been the capital of Korea for about 600 years since the Joseon Dynasty period."	저는 서울에서 태어났어요. jeo-neun seoul-eseo taeonasseoyo. "I was born in Seoul."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Top Five Things You Need to Know About Korean Society!

Society is a very broad topic, and can't be summarized in a single lesson. That's why we're narrowing it down to the top five most important aspects of Korean society!

1. Major Cities and How they Work

서울(Seoul)

Seoul is the capital city of South Korea, with the largest population for a single city in Korea, and it is located in the northwestern part of South Korea, about one hour away from the east coast by car. About ten million people are living in Seoul, and there are many satellite cities around Seoul, and a lot of people commute to Seoul from there because Seoul is the center of commerce, business and entertainment. The bus and subway systems are very well-developed, so it is very convenient to move around within Seoul using public transportation. The living expenses in Seoul are a bit higher than in other cities, but a lot of people choose to live in Seoul for these benefits. While in Seoul, you can visit Namsan Tower, Insadong, Myeongdong, and many other interesting venues.

부산(Busan)

Busan is the second largest city in Korea with a population of about 4 million people, and it is located in the far southern eastern part of South Korea. Busan is famous among even Korean people for the strong dialect, which is often considered to be cute and interesting, and also for its fresh seafood and beautiful beaches. Busan is about three hundred miles away from Seoul, and it takes five hours by express bus or two-and-a-half hours by express train to go from Seoul to Busan. The most popular travel destinations in Busan are the Hae-undae Beach, the Jagalchi seafood market, and Yongdusan Park.

With that said, one thing you should know about Korean society is that Seoul is the center of commerce in Korea, therefore you are likely to find Seoul the most convenient city of all in Korea, but different cities also have different characteristics and uniqueness including dialects, so it is recommended you go visit as many different cities as possible while you are in Korea. And don't be surprised even if you don't understand much spoken Korean because of the heavy dialect of the region when you're in cities other than Seoul. Don't panic and keep speaking Korean. People will start talking back to you in more standard Korean soon.

2. Family Life

Families in Korea are both traditional and liberal. Korean society used to be much more traditional and conservative, but it has adopted many changes in the way of living and the way of thinking. Some common things you may hear about Korean families are that the parents are much more supportive of their children than in other countries. While in many other countries children are expected to become financially and socially independent at a fairly early age, in Korea, parents expect to support their children financially until they finish university and get a job, and also when they get married. This trend can be explained by looking at both the traditional aspects and also the fact that Korea has gone through a period of rapid economic development. Everybody's hard work in the 1960s and 1970s resulted in great economic leaps years later, but this also meant that the main aim of the majority of people who were in their twenties and thirties back then was to escape poverty and become financially more stable. Therefore it is natural that a lot of parents place a huge importance on

their children's education.

With that said, the number two thing you should know about Korean society is that even if you see people in their late twenties or early thirties still living with their parents, this is not because they are particularly dependent on their parents, but rather because it's naturally expected from the cultural background.

Getting married at a not-too-old age used to be considered a must but nowadays, more and more people choose to get married much later, so there are more people living with their parents until much later, unless they get a job in a different city from the one their parents are living in.

3. Work Culture and Economy

Korea's economy is ranked thirteenth in the world and is strong in shipbuilding, semiconductors and digital electronics. Some well known companies in Korea are Samsung, LG, and Hyundai. In these major companies, there is a work culture. The general work culture in Korea can be explained through two key words: family and life.

Family: In a lot of companies, employees treat each other like family members. A new employee entering a company is usually followed by a big welcoming party, and the new employee, being the youngest in most cases, is treated like the youngest member of the family. Everybody knows with whom they should use polite language and with whom they can use intimate language. Coworkers not only share the workplace, but a lot of things in their lives as well. Because of this fact, it is not easy for a lot of Korean people to separate work completely from personal life.

Life: It was only very recently that people started thinking of a career as something that they can change easily. The traditional notion of work used to be a lifetime job, and not many people changed jobs many times. And this idea about work still remains to this day, and naturally a lot of people think of work as the biggest part of their life. But more recently, due to globalization, the ideas that people have about jobs have started to be more varied.

In Korea, the average weekly working hours is 40 hours. Saturdays and Sundays are usually off-duty days for most people, but depending on the job, there are still a lot of people that work six days a week. While bonuses and employee benefits are relatively good, extra hours of work are not always strictly acknowledged, because there is this idea that employees are 'expected' to work hard, even by sacrificing their own free time. This is again linked to the fact that a lot of people think of their job as the biggest part of their life, and take working hard for granted.

On the one hand, this is beneficial for the company because this is not something that the company can force out of people, and on the other hand, people might end up not having enough time for their family. Once the workplace culture or atmosphere has been formed in a way that this is also taken for granted, people find it hard to speak for their personal interests.

4. Politics

Korea has a democratic capitalist system. The head of the country is President and people have the right to vote for members of the Congress and the President too. The presidential election is done by a direct vote by each individual citizen of the country, and the presidential tenure is five years, whereas the tenure for congressmen is four years. Korea is not famous for having a very high level of political culture, but things are gradually getting better, since more and more younger and more open-minded people are running for the congress. People are giving their honest opinions about politics more actively than before.

5. Generational Trends

Generally, the older generation and the younger generation tend to do things differently. The older generation tends to work with loyalty to their company, whereas the younger generation tends to be more flexible with their jobs. Traditionally, the average number of kids in a family used to be 3 to 7 or even 9, but nowadays the number of kids in each family has dropped to 1 to 3. The norm used to be that everybody in the family got together for breakfast in the morning, but more and more families don't all live together anymore, and many people have adopted different lifestyles, so it's more difficult to find family members doing a lot of things together.

LESSON NOTES

All About #9

Top 5 Korean Holidays

CONTENTS

- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

#9

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
새해 복 많이 받으세요.	saehae bok manhi badeuseyo.	Happy New Year (lit: Please receive a lot of luck in the New Year)	
어버이	eobeoi	parent	noun
세배	sebae	new year's bow	noun
새해	saehae	new year	noun
어린이날	eorininal	Children's Day	noun
세뱃돈	saebaetdon	cash gifts after traditional greeting	noun
차례	charye	a ceremony done on the morning of 추석 to show respect to and remember the ancestors	
추석	chuseok	Chuseok (Korean Thanksgiving Day)	noun
어린이	eorini	child, kid	noun
크리스마스	keuriseumaseu	Christmas	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

오늘 어버이날 이잖아! Oneul reobeoinal rijana. "Today is Parent's Day!"	할아버지에게 세배를 하고 용돈을 받았습니 다. Harabeojiege sebaereul hago yongdoneul badatsseumnida. "I gave the New Year's bow to my grandfather and received gift money."
--	---

새해에 저는 할아버지댁에 세배를 하기 위해 갔습니다. saehae jeoneun harabeojidaege sebaereul hagi wihae gatseumnida. "I went to my grandfather's house to bow to him at New Year's."	새해 복 많이 받으세요. saehae bok manhibadeuseyo. "Happy New Year."
어른들께 세배하고 세뱃돈을 받습니다. Eoreundeulkke sebaehago sebaettoneul basseumnida. "We receive cash gifts after traditionally greeting our elders."	추석에는 사람들이 보름달을 보며 소원을 빕니다. chuseogeneun saramdeuri boreumttareul bomyeo sowoneul bimnida. "On Thanksgiving day, people make wishes while watching the full moon."
추석 때 어디 갔어요? chuseok ttae eodi gaseoyo? "Where did you go during Chuseok?"	저는 어린이었을 때 매일 자전거를 타고 학교에 가곤 했습니다. jeoneun eoriniyeoseul ttae maeil jajeongeoreul tago hakgyoe gagon haetseumnida. "When I was a child I used to ride my bike to school every day."
어린이날에 갖고 싶은 선물을 받았어. Eorininare gatgo sipeun seonmureul badaseo. "I got what I wanted on Children's Day."	크리스마스 전에 누군가 사귀어야지. Keuriseumaseu jeone nugunga sagwieoyaji. "You have to date someone before Christmas Day."
크리스마스 혼자 보낼 거예요? Keuriseumaseu honja bonael geoyeyo? "Are you going to spend Christmas Day alone?"	크리스마스에 뭐 할 거예요? Keuriseumaseue mwo hal geoyeyo? "What are you going to do on Christmas Day?"
크리스마스 선물 안 받았어. "I didn't receive a Christmas gift."	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Korean Holidays

Top five important dates during the calendar year, reverse order, are...

5. Parents' Day, 어버이날(eobeoinal), which is on the 8th of May. The month of May is called the month of family in Korea because the 5th of May is Children's Day, the 8th is Parents' Day and the 15th of May is Teacher's Day. Out of these three special days, only Children's Day, the 5th of May, is a public holiday, but Parents' Day is usually considered to be more important because a lot of people take this day as an opportunity to think more deeply about their parents' love and care.

Regardless of age, people try to show their love and gratitude to their parents on this day, either through visiting them, buying them some presents, or giving them carnation flowers. While children are always looked after by their parents, children don't usually get to openly thank their parents for everything, so schools encourage children to write to their parents on this day.

4. Christmas Eve, or 크리스마스 이브(Keuriseutmaseu lbeu). The reason that Christmas Eve is more important than Christmas itself is because in Korea, Christmas is not only a religious day but also a festive holiday. In Korea, non-Christian people also celebrate Christmas as a holiday at the end of the year, and most people hang out together on Christmas Eve. Christmas presents are bought mostly before the 23rd, but there's still a lot of shopping done on the Eve of and on Christmas day. For most people in Korea, Christmas is a day typically spent with friends or dates rather than with their family. Christian people still go to church on the 25th, and the 26th is usually not a public holiday, so most people hang out on the 24th, which makes the prices go up high. Most restaurants tend not to charge anything extra on Christmas Eve, but hotels become at least twice as expensive as usual.

3. New Year's Day, 새해(saehae). This is the day when people turn the page of the calendar to the new year, and get one year older, according to the Korean age system. People exchange new year's greetings on this day, but since this is not the traditional lunar new year, people don't really feel the need to celebrate this day with their family. The new year's greeting exchanged on this day is 새해 복 많이 받으세요 (*saehae bok mani badeuseyo*), and this literally means "Please receive a lot of luck and happiness of the new year." People exchange these greetings from this day until the lunar new year's day, which usually comes around one-and-a-half months later.

2. Chuseok (추석) which is like Korean Thanksgiving, and is celebrated to give thanks for the harvest of the year. Chuseok is one of the two biggest occasions on which a lot of Korean people go back to their hometowns. The day before and after Chuseok are also made to be public holidays, so that people can travel to other cities with ease, but since there are so many people moving within such a short period of time, there's always heavy traffic on the highways. Some companies give their employees a couple of more days off so that they can enjoy the holidays and come back with less traffic.

On the morning of Chuseok, family members get together to carry out a little ritual through which everybody expresses gratitude for the fresh new harvest of the year toward their ancestors. On the morning of Chuseok, a table full of fresh fruits and a bowl of cooked rice made with fresh rice harvested that year, along with a lot of other traditional dishes is prepared. Families perform a ceremony, offering the food and performing a bowing ritual to their ancestors. This is a long standing cultural tradition of Korea which came from Korea's long-standing Confucian tradition. It is not considered to be a religious ceremony, but some of Korea's Christian population refuses to bow during the ritual because they think it's against the rules in Christianity, while others still do.

1. The most important day in Korea is Lunar New Year's Day. This day is called 설날 (*Seollal*) in Korean. Korean people traditionally celebrated only the lunar new year's day for thousands of years, and the current solar new year's day started being celebrated quite recently, so a bigger importance is placed on the lunar new year. The lunar new year's day falls somewhere between the beginning of February and the end of February, and like Chuseok, people have at least three days off. During this period, those who are living far away from their family travel to spend the holidays with them, and since the entire nation is on the move, this causes a nationwide traffic jam. This can be even more serious than the one around Chuseok, because even those who decide not to go back to their hometowns on Chuseok feel obliged to go on Seollal.

On Seollal, which is January 1 in the lunar calendar, most Korean people get up early in the morning for a ritual, which is similar to the one that's done on Chuseok, but this time, it's not to give thanks for the harvest, but to wish for a happy year. After the ritual, children give a big bow to their parents, grandparents and relatives, which is called 세배 (*sebae*), and they receive some pocket money from them, which is called 세뱃돈 (*sebaetdon*) in Korean.

And on Seollal, Korean people eat 떡국 (*tteokguk*), or rice cake soup. Having a bowl of rice cake soup signifies that one gets a year older. Think of it as one big birthday party for everyone.

LESSON NOTES

All About #10 Korean Pop Culture

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Korean Pop Culture

As popular culture changes quickly and drastically, this lesson is focused on the most recent pop culture. Please keep in mind that this lesson was written in late 2010.

Popular Music

The history of modern Korean popular music is very short, but Korea has developed its pop music culture very quickly and has produced a lot of influential singers and groups. Here are 5 music artists/groups that are currently very popular.

1. 빅뱅 [*bikbaeng*] "Big Bang"
2. 슈퍼주니어 [*su-peojunio*] "Super Junior"
3. 원더걸스 [*wondeogeolseu*] "Wondergirls"
4. 소녀시대 [*sonyeosidae*] "Girl's Generation"
5. 비 [*bi*] "Rain"

The Korean music scene can be compared to any other major scene with a mix of hip hop, rock, ballad and bubblegum pop. A trend that has been popular in Korea for quite some time is the concept of a group. Early forms of Korean boy and girl groups were relatively small in number and in production value. However, in recent years, the amount of time spent grooming and training young singers and dancers has increased. Many of the "finished products" are quite remarkable. Korean music entertainment has branched out to create a theme for each group. For example, the largest group has 13 members, each with their own specialty.

Popular Movies

In 1999, a film called "Shiri" changed the Korean film industry. It proved that a domestic, high budget film could be not only internationally successful but also profitable. Up until that point, most big budget movies were imports from Japan and America. However, this film proved that a market existed for high quality Korean-made films. In an effort to secure Korean domestic film presence, a screen quota was enacted. This government-led program quota limits the amount of limits the amount of films imported into Korea so as to secure interest in domestic movies. The idea is to promote Korean movies while also exposing Korean audiences to international films. However, Korea also houses the BIFF (Busan International Film Festival), an annual independent film festival that gives young and unknown filmmakers a showcase for

their work. These films generally come from other Asian countries as well as Korea. Many prominent works have debuted there.

Some popular recent movies include 맨발의 기봉이[maenbal-eu gibongi], 괴물[goemu], 태극기 [taegeukgi], 실미도[silmido], 친구[chingu], 올드보이[ol-deuboi], 왕의 남자[wang-eu namja], 봄여름가을겨울[bom-yeoreum-gaeul-gyeoul], 좋은 놈 나쁜 놈 그리고 이상한 놈[joeun nom nabbeun nom i-sanghan nom]. Some famous and easily recognizable Korean actors include 송강호 [Song Gangho], 최민식[Choe Minsik], 설경구[Seol Gyeonggu], 전도연[Jeon Doyeon], 장동건 [Jang Dong-geon].

Popular Television

Korean television is fairly stylized but generally includes dramas, comedy and variety shows, and reality shows. Some of these shows can trace their roots to Japan but of course they all now have a uniquely Korean spin to them. By far, the most popular genre is the drama. Korean dramas are big budget operations that are sometimes exported to other countries. It is understandable why many people's first exposure to Korea is through these dramas. DramaFever provides legal, English subtitled, high-quality streams of Korean dramas to those living in America.

Some popular Korean TV shows include:

무한도전[muhandojeon], 꽃보다 남자[ggot-boda namja], 풀 하우스[pul hauseu], 100분 토론 [baekbun toron], 커피프린스[keopipeurinseu],

Popular Foreigners

미녀들의 수다 [Minyeodeuleu suda] is a talk show that features women from foreign countries who speak Korean. It is fairly popular with both the young and older generation.

Famous Koreans

Although Koreans are not regularly featured in international news, a few have crossed over into international success. Daniel Henney is a half-Korean model-turned-actor who has gained popularity recently, Andre Kim is a world-reknowned fashion designer, Rain is an international model/dancer/singer, and Ban Ki-Moon is the current Secretary-General of the United Nations.

When most people think of Korean international sports stars, they instantly think of 박지성 (Park Jisung). The international soccer sensation currently plays for Manchester United and is held in high regard in both Korea and England. His "predecessor", 차범근 - (nicknamed "Cha Boom") is a retired soccer player who played for Germany. However, currently 김연아 (Kim Yeona) has captivated Korea with her figure skating abilities. Her athletic career is quite promising as she embodies the Korean spirit as well as represents national pride.

LESSON NOTES

All About #11

Top 5 Useful Tools for Learning Korean

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

11

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Top Five Useful Tools for Learning Korean

1. English-Korean/Korean-English dictionary by Naver.com (<http://endic.naver.com>) - You can type in any Korean or English word to see the equivalent word in the other language, along with some sample sentences. If you sign up and make an ID, you can store the words that you have looked up in your private word bank folder.
2. Lang-8 (<http://lang-8.com>) - Lang-8.com is a social networking website based on mutual writing correction. When you have written a passage or some sentences in Korean, people can either randomly find your posts and offer to help you by correcting it, or your registered friends can help you make your sentences more natural.
3. Hanlingo (<http://hanlingo.com>) - Hanlingo.com is a community/language exchange website that is run by Korean people. It is similar to other language exchange websites, but since it is based in Korea, you can make a lot more Korean friends than on other sites and join a lot of events that take place in Korea through this site.
4. Korea.net (<http://www.korea.net>) - Korea.net is a site run by the Korean Culture and Information Service (KOCIS). It features articles on culture, economics, art, life, and much more! You'll find content not only in Korean (great for Korean reading practice!), but also in English, Spanish, Arabic, Japanese, and Chinese as well.
5. Youtube (<http://youtube.com>) - With just a few search keywords, you can find a lot of Korean TV shows, music videos, movie clips and etc. Watching these videos will really help improve your understanding of spoken Korean.

LESSON NOTES

All About #12

Top 5 Don'ts When Using Korean

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

12

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Top Five 'Don'ts' when Speaking Korean

Here are some things that you should be careful NOT to do when speaking Korean!

1. Don't speak using the intimate politeness level without consent from the other person.
2. Don't use the word, "Ya" to mean yes when speaking in Korean. It means "Hey, you!" and is used in a very casual manner. You can say 'Ne' or 'Ye' to say 'yes' politely.
3. Don't call people only by their first names unless you are close friends or acquaintances. Be sure to add -ssi at the end of the person's name.
4. Don't literally translate sentences into Korean. For example, "Juseyo." does NOT always mean "Please." - It means "Please give me."
5. Don't say "I" or "jeo-neun" all the time in Korean. While it is not entirely wrong to use it, native Korean speakers often omit the subject when they speak.

LESSON NOTES

All About #13

Top 5 Phrases You Won't Learn in the Korean Classroom

CONTENTS

- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 2 Grammar

13

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
아니다	anida	to not be
장난	jangnan	practical joke, teasing
안습이다	anseup-ida	to be a pity, to be pitiful

SAMPLE SENTENCES

저는 배우가 아닙니다. jeoneun baeuga gnimnida "I'm not an actor."	장난 하지 마! "Don't fool around."
생일날 혼자 밥 먹어? 안습이다. saeng-ilnal honja bap megeo? anseup-ida. "You're eating alone on your birthday? It's a pity."	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Top Five Phrases You Won't Learn in the Classroom

The focus of this lesson is teaching you some very common Korean expressions you might not learn from a Korean teacher.

1. **짱이야!** [*Jjang-i-ya*] - "It's the best!" It's so cool. It's awesome.
2. **장난 아니다!** [*Jang-nan anida*] - "It's no joke!" It's seriously bad. It's seriously awesome.
3. **안습이다!** [*Anseup-ida*] - "That's a shame!" It brings tears to my eyes.
4. **강추** [*Gang-chu*] - "It's highly recommendable" or **강추야!** [*Gan-chu-ya*] means "I highly recommend it!".
5. **뽕이야!** [*Bbeong-i-ya*] - "It's a joke", "I am kidding".

LESSON NOTES

All About #14

Top 5 Phrases You Will Hear in a Korean Classroom

CONTENTS

- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

#14

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
대답하다	daedaphada	to answer
읽다	iktta	to read
말하다	malhada	to say, to speak
듣다	deutda	to hear/to listen
있다	ittda	to exist
질문	jilmun	question

SAMPLE SENTENCES

대답해 주세요. daedaphae juseyo "Please, answer me."	의자에 앉아서 책을 읽고 있어요. uija-e anjaseo chaegeul ilgo isseoyo. "I'm sitting on a chair and reading a book."
저는 커피를 마시면서 책 읽는 것을 좋아해요. jeoneun keopireul masimyeonseo chaek ing-neun geoseul joahaeyo. "I like to read while drinking coffee."	여러분 저를 따라 말하세요. yereobun jeoreul ttara malgaseyo "Everybody repeat after me."
중국어로 말하자. junggugeo-ro malhaja "Let's speak in Chinese."	그 얘기 들었어? "Did you hear about that?"
그 말을 듣고 눈물이 핑 돌았어요. geu mal-eul deukko nunmuri ping dorasseoyo. "Hearing that, I felt tears in my eyes."	친구가 있습니다. chinguga ittseumnida. "I have a friend."

혹시 질문이 있으면 하세요.
hoksi jilmun-i isseumyeon haseyo.

"If you have any questions, please ask."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Top Five Phrases you Will Hear in a Classroom

In this lesson, we'll teach you the top five useful classroom phrases in Korean!

1. "Please listen and repeat." - **듣고 따라해 보세요** (*Deutgo ttarahae boseyo*)
2. "Please answer me." - **대답해 보세요** (*Daedaphae boseyo*)
3. "Do you have a question?" - **질문 있어요?** (*Jilmun itseoyo*)
4. "Please say it." - **말해 보세요** (*Malhae boseyo*)
5. "Please read it." - **읽어 보세요** (*Ilgeo boseyo*)

LESSON NOTES

All About #15

Top 5 Favorite Phrases from Your KoreanClass101 Hosts

CONTENTS

- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 2 Grammar

15

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
당연하지	dangyeonhaji	of course, for sure (informal)
좋아	joa	I like it. / It's good.
지내다	jinaeda	to spend (time), to get along
고맙습니다	gomapseumnida	Thank you (standard).
네 장	ne jang	four tickets
걱정마.	geok-jeong-ma.	Don't worry.
천만에요.	cheonmaneyo	You're welcome. It's nothing.

SAMPLE SENTENCES

당연히 사랑하지! Dangyeonhi sarang-haji! "Of course, I love you!"	이거 좋아? 아니면 이거? igeo joa? animyeon igeo? "Do you like this...or this?"
오랜만이에요. 잘 지내셨어요? oraenmanieyo. jal jinaesyeosseoyo? "It's been a long time. Have you been good?"	선물 고맙습니다. Seon-mul go-map-seum-ni-da. "Thank you for the present."
어제 친구가 네 장의 콘서트 티켓을 샀어요. Eoje chinguga ne jang-ui konseoteu tikeseul satseoyo. "My friend bought four concert tickets yesterday."	걱정마. 내가 같이 있어 줄게. geok-jeong-ma. nae-ga ga-chi it-seo jul-ge. "Don't worry. I will be with you."
천만에요. 언제든지요. cheonmaneyo. eonjedeunjiyo. "You're welcome. Anytime."	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Top Five Favorite Phrases from Each Host

From Tim

1. 당연히지 (*Dang-yeon-haji*) - "Of course"
2. 천만에요 (*Cheon-man-e-yo*) - "You're (very) welcome."
3. 잘 먹겠습니다 (*Jal meok-get-seumnida*) - "Thanks for this meal."
4. 방가 방가 (*Bang-ga bang-ga*) - "Hello Hello"
5. 화이팅 (*Hwaiting*) - "Good luck. Keep it up. Keep up the good work."

From Debbie

1. 맞아요 (*Majayo*) - "That's right."
2. 걱정마세요 (*Geok-jeong-maseyo*) - "Don't worry."
3. 잘 지냈어? (*Jal ji-naet-seo?*) - "How have you been?"
4. 좋아 좋아 (*Jo-a jo-a*) - "It's good.", "I like it!"
5. 고맙습니다 (*Gomapseumnida*) - "Thank you." "I appreciate it."

LESSON NOTES

Pronunciation Series #1

Comparing English and Korean Consonants

CONTENTS

- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

#1

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
라디오	ladio	radio	noun
내일	naeil	tomorrow	noun
누나	nuna	older sister (for a male)	noun
대학교	daehakgyo	university, college	noun
둘	dul	two (Native Korean)	noun
다시	dasi	again, once again	adverb
도시	dosi	city	noun
돌	dol	stone	noun
누구	nugu	who	noun
오타	ota	typing error, typo	noun
나이	nai	age	noun
외투	oetu	coat, overcoat	noun
태양	taeyang	sun	noun
토지	toji	land	noun
타다	tada	to ride, to take (transportation)	verb
미래	mirae	future	noun
우리	uri, wuri	we, us, our	pronoun
콜라	kolra	cola	noun
나	na	I, me (informal/neutral)	noun
파랑	parang	blue	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

라디오에서 들은 음악이에요. radio-eseo deureun eumak-ieyo. "It's some music I heard on the radio."	내일 시간 있어요? Naeil sigan isseoyo? "Do you have some time tomorrow?"
우리 누나는 다음 달에 결혼해. uri nunaneun daeum ddare gyeorhonhae. "My older sister is getting married next month."	저는 대학교 안 다녀요. Jeo-neun daehakgyo an danyeoyo. "I don't go to the university."
여동생이 둘 있어요. yeodongsaengi dul isseoyo. "I have two younger sisters."	너희 둘 어디서 만났어? Neohui dul eodiseo mannasseo? "Where did you two meet?"
나중에 다시 올게요. Najunge dasi olkkeyo. "I'll come back later."	저는 시골보다 도시가 좋아요. Jeo-neun sigol-boda dosi-ga joayo. "I like cities better than the countryside."
가방이 돌처럼 무거워요! Gabang-i dol-cheoreom mugeowoyo! "Your bag is as heavy as a stone!"	이 사람은 누구예요? i saram-eun nuguyeyo? "Who is this person?"
누구랑 같이 왔어? nugurang gachi wasseo? "Who did you come with?"	미안해요. 오타였어요. Mianhaeyo. Ota-yeosseoyo. "I'm sorry. It was a typo."
나이를 많이 먹었어. Naireul mani meogeosseo. "I've grown old."	이 외투는 너무 무거워요. I oetu-neun neomu mugeowoyo. "This coat is too heavy."
태양이 너무 눈부셔요! Taeyang-i neomu nunbusyeoyo! "The sun is too bright."	그 사람은 부자예요. 토지를 많이 갖고 있어요. Geu saram-eun buja-yeyo. toji-reul mani gatgo isseoyo. "He's rich. He's got a lot of land."

승합차이니까 8명까지 탈 수 있어요. Seunghapchainikka yeodeolmyeongkkaji tal ssu isseoyo. "Since it's a van, up to eight people can ride it."	미래는 아무도 알 수 없어요. Mirae-neun amudo al su eopseoyo. "Nobody can know the future."
어제 우리 형이랑 컴퓨터 게임 했어. eoje uri hyeongirang keompyuteo geim hesseo. "I played a computer game with my older brother yesterday."	우리 집에 가고 있습니다. Uri jibe gago isseumnida. "We are going home."
저기요! 콜라 하나 주세요! Jeogiyo! Kolra hana juseyo! "Excuse me! Give me a cola please!"	나도 알아! nado ara! "I know, too!"
나한테 시킬 일 있어? nahantae sikil il isseo? "Do you have anything you want to have me do?"	나는 지현이야. Na-neun ji-hyeon-i-ya. "I am Ji-hyeon."
저는 빨강보다 파랑이 좋아요. Jeo-neun ppalgang-boda parang-i joayo. "I like blue better than red."	

GRAMMAR

There are many important factors in learning a foreign language, but correct and natural pronunciation makes it easier for you to communicate more effectively with other speakers of the language. Even if you know a lot of expressions, if your pronunciation isn't exactly what a native or a fluent speaker of the language is expecting to hear, it not only makes it harder for you to be understood, but it also makes it more difficult for you to understand what the others are saying. This is the reason that romanization can't express the sounds of 한글[hangeul] very accurately.

** Since this lesson focuses on pronunciation, it's advised to listen to the audio track of this lesson while/after reading this Lesson Notes.

Sounds that seem similar but are actually different in Korean and English.

It's convenient to compare one sound in Korean to another in English when first starting to learn Korean, but not all the sounds can be matched identically between the two languages. The following list has some sounds that seem similar but are actually different in Korean and English. The reason they are different is because the sounds are made at different locations in the mouth, although they sound similar.

Pronunciation Focus #1 - "ㄴ" and "N"

► Words containing "ㄴ"

1. 나 (I - intimate)
2. 내일 (tomorrow)
3. 누나 (older sister for a male)
4. 나이 (age)
5. 누구 (who)

When "N" is pronounced, the tongue touches the ridge immediately behind the upper teeth, called the alveolar ridge. But when "ㄴ" is pronounced, the tongue goes between the upper and lower teeth (like when 'th' is pronounced in English). This difference makes the Korean "ㄴ" sometimes sound like "ㄷ" when it comes at the beginning of a word. (Ex: 누구 ▷ 두구)

► Comparing "ㄴ" and "N"

Pronouncing the romanized version of the five Korean words above will help compare the sounds and show the subtle differences between them. Please listen to the audio track of this lesson to hear the differences in these sounds.

1. 나 - [na]
2. 내일 - [nae-il]
3. 누나 - [nu-na]
4. 나이 - [na-i]
5. 누구 - [nu-gu]

► An example sentence containing multiple sounds of "ㄴ"

- 나는 내일 누나하고 놀 거야. [Na-neun nae-il nu-na-ha-go nol goe-ya]
(= I'm going to hang out with my older sister tomorrow.)

Pronunciation Focus #2 - "ㄷ" and "D"

► Words containing "ㄷ"

1. 돌 (stone)
2. 둘 (two - native Korean number)
3. 다시 (again)
4. 대학교 (university)

5. 도시 (city)

When "D" is pronounced, the tongue touches the ridge immediately behind the upper teeth, called the alveolar ridge. But when "ㄷ" is pronounced, the tongue goes between the upper and lower teeth (like when 'th' is pronounced in English). This difference is one of the reasons that even a very fluent speaker of Korean can sound very obviously like a foreigner.

▶ Comparing "ㄷ" and "D"

Pronouncing the romanized version of the five Korean words above will help compare the sounds and show the subtle differences between them. Please listen to the audio track of this lesson to hear the differences in these sounds.

1. 돌 - [dol]
2. 둘 - [dul]
3. 다시 - [da-sil]
4. 대학교 - [dae-hak-gyo]
5. 도시 - [do-sil]

▶ An example sentence containing multiple sounds of "ㄷ"

- 이 도시에는 대학교가 두 개 있어요. [I do-si-e-neun dae-hak-gyo-ga du-gae it-seo-yo.]
(= There are two universities in this city.)

Pronunciation Focus #3 - "ㄷ" and "T"

▶ Words containing "ㄷ"

1. 태양 (sun)
2. 토지 (land)
3. 오타 (typing error)
4. 외투 (coat)
5. 타다 (to ride)

The same difference as the one between "ㄷ" and "D" can be found between "ㄷ" and "T". When "T" is pronounced, the tongue touches the ridge immediately behind the upper teeth, called the alveolar ridge. But when "ㄷ" is pronounced, the tongue goes between the upper and lower teeth (like when 'th' is pronounced in English).

▶ Comparing "ㄷ" and "T"

Pronouncing the romanized version of the five Korean words above will help compare the sounds and show the subtle differences between them. Please listen to the audio track of this lesson to hear the differences in these sounds.

1. 태양 - [tae-yang]
2. 토지 - [to-ji]
3. 오타 - [o-ta]
4. 외투 - [oe-tu]

5. 타다 - [ta-da]

► **An example sentence containing multiple sounds of "ㄹ"**

- 태양이가 외투를 입고 오토바이를 타고 있어요. [Tae-yang-i-ga oe-tu-reul ip-go o-to-ba-i-reul ta-go it-seo-yo.]

(= Taeyang is wearing a coat and is riding a motorcycle.)

Pronunciation Focus #4 - "ㄹ" and "R" and "L"

In Korean, the sounds [r] and [l] are considered to come from the same underlying sound, which is represented by the Hangeul letter ㄹ. The sound [r] mainly appears if ㄹ between any two vowels, while [l] appears in the beginning of the word, preceding a consonant, and at the end of the word. Also, when we pronounce [l] at the end of words in English, there is some tension in the back of the mouth, making the [l] "dark". However, in Korean, the [l] should not be pronounced with any of this tension in the back of the mouth - this makes the [l] "light".

► **Words containing "ㄹ"**

1. 라디오 (radio)
2. 미래 (future)
3. 우리 (we, our, us)
4. 콜라 (cola)
5. 파랑 (blue)

► **Comparing "ㄹ" and "R/L"**

Pronouncing the romanized version of the five Korean words above will help compare the sounds and show the subtle differences between them. Please listen to the audio track of this lesson to hear the differences in these sounds.

1. 라디오 - [la-di-o]
2. 미래 - [mi-rae]
3. 우리 - [u-ri]
4. 콜라 - [kol-ra]
5. 파랑 - [pa-rang]

► **An example sentence containing multiple sounds of "ㄹ"**

- 우리는 라디오를 들으면서 콜라를 마셔요. [U-ri-neun la-di-o-reul deul-eu-myeon-seo kol-ra-reul ma-syeo-yo.]

(= We are drinking cola while listening to the radio.)

LESSON NOTES

Pronunciation Series #2

These Korean Sounds Might Be Difficult For English Speakers To Distinguish

CONTENTS

- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

2

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
굴	gul	oyster	noun
굴	gul	cave	noun
콩	kong	bean	noun
끼	kki	talent	noun
공	gong	ball	noun
달	dal	month, the Moon	noun
키	ki	height (person)	noun
기	gi	spirit, energy	noun
탈	tal	mask	noun
꿀	kkul	honey	noun
또	tto	again	adverb
도	do	too, also	particle
딸	ttal	daughter	noun
대	dae	counter for cars	noun
시	si	hour	counter
아빠	appa	dad, daddy	noun
자	ja	ruler	noun
차	cha	car	noun
종	jong	bell	noun
총	chong	gun	noun
가자	gaja	Let's go. (intimate)	expression
싸다	ssada	to be cheap, to be inexpensive	adjective
아파	apa	It hurts. I'm sick. (intimate)	expression
가짜	gajja	fake, not real	noun

발	bal	foot	noun
팔	pal	arm	noun
배	bae	stomach, belly	noun
씨	ssi	seed	noun
사다	sada	to buy	verb
때	ttae	time	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

굴 먹어 봤어요? Gul meogeo bwasseoyo? "Have you eaten oyster before?"	굴 안에서는 핸드폰이 안 돼요. gul an-eseoneun haendeupon-i an dwaeyo. "In the cave, the cellphone doesn't work."
곰은 굴 속에서 산다. "A bear lives in a cave."	콩으로 만든 음료수예요. Kong-eureo mandeun eumryosu-yeyo "It's a beverage made from beans."
그는 정말 끼가 많아요. Geuneun jeongmal kkiga manayo. "He's really got many talents."	공을 이쪽으로 던져 주세요. Gong-eul ijok-euro deonjyeo juseyo. "Please throw the ball over here."
둥근 달을 보는 것은 상서로운 일이다. Dungeun daleul boneun geoteun sangseoroun ilida. "Looking at the full moon is an auspicious event."	다음 달에 면회 갈게요. Daeum dal-e myeonhoe galgeyo. "I'll go visit you next month."
키가 작아요. Kiga jagayo. "I'm short." ("My height is small.")	기를 모으세요. Gi-reul moeuseyo. "Gather up your energy."
그는 사자의 탈을 쓰고 있어요. Geuneun saja-ui tareul sseugo itseoyo. "He is wearing a lion mask."	설탕 대신 꿀을 넣어서 비싸요. Seoltang daesin kkureul neo-eoseo bissayo. "It's expensive because it has honey in it instead of sugar."

너를 또 만나고 싶어. neoreul tto mannago sipeo. "I want to meet you again."	고맙습니다. 또 올게요. Gomapsseumnida. tto olkkeyo. "Thank you. I will come again."
나도 몰라. nado molla. "I don't know either."	부러우면 너도 열심히 일 해. Bureoumyeon neodo yeolssimhi il hae. "If you're jealous, you need to work hard, too."
우리 아버지는 딸바보입니다. Uri abeojineun ttalbaboimnida. "My father is crazy about his daughter."	딸바보 ttalbabo "a father who adores his daughter"
그의 딸이 조직모임을 돕고 있으니까 의자 하나를 더 가져와야 해. geuui ttari jojingmoimeul dopgo iseunikka uija hanareul deo gajyeowaya hae. "His daughter is assisting with the reunion's organization, so you should set an extra seat."	그의 딸이 조직모임을 돕고 있으니까 의자 하나를 더 가져와야 해. geuui ttari jojingmoimeul dopgo iseunikka uija hanareul deo gajyeowaya hae. "His daughter is assisting with the reunion's organization, so you should set an extra seat."
딸 보약을 지었어요. ttal boyageul jieosseoyo. "I bought an invigorant for my daughter."	제 딸은 이번에 대학교 들어가요. Je ttareun ibeone daehakkyo deureogayo. "My daughter is entering university this year."
자동차가 세 대 있어요. jadongcha-ga se dae isseoyo "I have three cars."	1시에 오세요. han sie oseyo. "Please come at one o'clock."
아빠는 일하시느라 바빠요. Appaneun ilhasineura bappayo. "My dad is busy working."	어렸을 때 학교에 갈 때에는 필통에 10센티 자를 넣고 다녔습니다. eoryeoseul ttae hakgyoe gal ttaeeneun piltonge sipsenti jareul neoko danyetseumnida. "When I was little, I carried a 10cm ruler inside my pencil case to school."

자를 대고 줄을 그어라. Jareul daego jureul geu-eora. "Draw a line with a ruler."	이거 누구 차예요? Igeo nugu chayeyo? "Whose car is this?"
차에 이상이 있어요. Chae isangi isseoyo. "There's something wrong with my car."	종이 울리고 있어요. Jong-i ulligo isseoyo. "The bell is ringing."
총이 너무 무거워요. Chong-i neomu mugeowoyo. "The gun is too heavy."	집에 가자. Jibe gaja. "Let's go home."
현금으로 사면 더 싸요. hyeongeumeuro samyeon deo ssayo. "If you buy it with cash, it is cheaper."	맥주보다 소주가 싸요. Maekjjuboda sojuga ssayo. "Soju is cheaper than beer."
배 아파. Bae apa "I have a stomachache."	이 문신 가짜예요. I munsin gajja-yeyo. "This tattoo is fake."
너무 많이 걸어서 발이 아파요. Neomu mani georeoseo bari apayo. "I've walked too much, so my feet hurt."	그 선수는 어제 팔이 부러졌어요. geu seonsu-neun eoje pari bureojeotsseoyo. "The athlete broke his arm yesterday."
교통 사고로 팔을 다쳤어요. gyotong sagoro pareul dacheyosseoyo. "I hurt my arm in a car accident."	배가 아파요. baega apayo. "My stomach hurts."
저는 수박을 먹을 때 씨도 먹습니다. jeoneun subageul meogeul ttae ssido meokseumnida. "When I eat watermelons, I also eat seeds."	나는 수박 씨를 발라내었다. Naneun subak ssireul balra-nae-eotda. "I removed the seeds from a watermelon."

그는 애완견을 위해 강 옆에 집을 살 것이다. geuneun aewangyeoneul wihae gang yeope jibeul sal geosida. "He will buy a house next to the river for his dog."	다음에는 식료품을 더 사는데 어때요? daeumeneun singnyopumeul deo saneunge eottaeyo? "Why don't you buy more groceries next time?"
새로운 차를 사고 싶다. saeroun chareul sago sipda. "I want to buy a new car."	난 항상 배가 고플 때 장을 너무 많이 본다. nan hangsang baega gopeul ttae jangeul neomu mani bonda. "I always buy too many groceries when I am hungry."
녹색 마우스패드를 사고 싶어요. noksaek mauseupaedeureul sago sipeoyo. "I want to buy a green mouse pad."	어제 이 구두 샀어. eoje i gudu sasseo. "I bought these shoes yesterday."
바닷가에 갈 때는 선크림을 바르세요. Badatga-e gal ttae-neun seonkeurim-eul bareuseyo. "When you go to the beach, please put on sunblock."	

GRAMMAR

Lesson #1 of this Pronunciation Series introduced some sounds that seem similar but are actually pronounced differently. And this lesson will cover the sounds that a lot of non-Korean people find hard to distinguish one from another. Being able to distinguish and correctly pronounce these sounds is a very important part in speaking and understanding natural Korean.

**Since this lesson focuses on pronunciation, it's advised to listen to the audio track of this lesson while/after reading this Lesson Notes.

Sounds that non-Korean people find hard to distinguish.

The following is groups of words/letters that sound very similar to each other to many non-native speakers of Korean in the early stages of learning, but sound very different from each other to most Korean people.

As you may already know, Korean has three different types of stop consonants: "unaspirated" stops, aspirated stops, and tense stops (which are symbolized by the "ssang" or "doubled consonants". The sound [s] comes in two types as well: plain [s] and tense [s].

ㄱ[g]	ㅋ[k]	ㆁ[kk]
ㄷ[d]	ㅌ[t]	ㄸ[tt]
ㅈ[j]	ㅊ[ch]	ㅉ[jj]
ㅂ[b]	ㅍ[p]	ㅃ[pp]
ㅅ[s]	ㅆ[ss]	

When you pronounce the "ssang" or "doubled" consonants, you should notice some tension in your throat, right around where your vocal cords are. Also, you should not notice any aspiration coming from these consonants. In contrast, many foreign speakers have a difficult time distinguishing between the unaspirated and aspirated stops when they occur in the beginnings of words, since they both may sound aspirated. One good tip is to listen to the vowel that comes after the stops. You should notice that vowels that follow aspirated stops appear to have higher pitch than the same vowels that occur after unaspirated stops.

▷ Pronunciation Focus #1 - ㄱ, ㅋ, ㆁ

1. ㄱ[gu] - ㅋ[ku] - ㆁ[kku]
2. ㄱ[gi] - ㅋ[ki] - ㆁ[kki]
3. ㆁ[gong] - ㆁ[kong] - ㆁ[kkong]

▷ Pronunciation Focus #2 - ㄷ ㅌ ㄸ

1. ㄷ[da] - ㅌ[ta] - ㄸ[tta]
2. ㄷ[do] - ㅌ[to] - ㄸ[tto]
3. ㄷ[dae] - ㅌ[tae] - ㄸ[ttae]

▷ Pronunciation Focus #3 - ㅈ ㅊ ㅉ

1. ㅈ[ja] - ㅊ[cha] - ㅉ[jja]
2. ㅈ[jong] - ㅊ[chong] - ㅉ[jjong]
3. ㅈ[ga-ja] - ㅉ[ga-jja] - ㅈ[ga-cha]

▷ Pronunciation Focus #4 - ㅂ ㅍ ㅃ

-
1. 발[ba] - 팔[pa] - 뽕[ppa]
 2. 뺨[bae] - 파[pae] - 뽕[pae]
 3. 아바[a-ba] - 아파[a-pa] - 아뽕[a-ppa]

[For ㅍ vs. ㅍㅍ, the former is pronounced with a little bit of aspiration before the following vowel. The double consonant has no such aspiration, and should be pronounced with some tension in the area where the vocal cords are.]

▷ **Pronunciation Focus #5 - ㅅ ㅆ**

1. 사다[sa-da] - 싸다[ssa-da]
2. 살[sal] - 쌀[ssal]
3. 사[s] - 싸[ss]

CULTURAL INSIGHT

살[sal] : flesh / 쌀[ssal] : rice

Most 경상도 (Gyeongsang Province) people are known to be poor at distinguishing the sounds ㅅ and ㅆ, therefore sometimes it's difficult for them to pronounce 살(flesh) and 쌀(rice) differently. However, it is not so much of an insult to talk about it with people from the Gyeongsang Province because it's very commonly talked about in a humorous manner when Korean people talk about dialects.

LESSON NOTES

Pronunciation Series #3

Combination Sounds in Korean

CONTENTS

- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

3

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
연락	yeollak	contact	noun
북한	bukhan	North Korea	noun
급하다	geupada	to be urgent, to be hasty	verb
만 명	Mam-myeong	ten thousand people	phrase
그렇게	geureoke	like that, so	adverb
착하다	chakada	to be nice, to be gentle	verb
안마	amma	massage	noun
좋다	jota	to like, to be good	verb
생각하다	saenggakhada	to think	verb
관리	gwal-li	administration	noun
따뜻한	ttatteutan	warm, hot	adjective
단락	dal-lak	paragraph	noun
신라	sil-la	the Silla Dynasty	noun
신문	simmun	newspaper	noun
난리	nalli	disturbance, confusion, chaos	noun
달나라	dal-la-la	the lunar world	noun
전라도	Jeol-lado	Jeolla province	noun
천리	cheolri	a long distance	noun
칼날	kal-lal	the blade of a knife	noun
진리	Jilri	truth	noun
비슷하다	biseuthada	to be similar	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

기획사에서 연락이 없어요. Gihoeksa-eseo yeollak-i eopseoyo. "There is no contact from the agency."	북한으로 갑시다. bukhaneuro gapsida. "Let's go to North Korea."
별로 급하지 않아요. byeollo geupaji anayo. "I'm not particularly in a hurry."	적어도 만 명은 저기에 있는 것 같어! Jeogeogo man myeong-eun jeogi-e inneun geot gateo! "It seems that at least ten thousand people are over there!"
그렇지. 그렇게 해야 해. geureochi. geureoke haeya hae. "Right, that's the way you should do it."	아이들이 참 착해요. Aideur-i cham chakhaeyo. "The kids are really nice."
등 안마해 줘. deung ammahae jwo. "Give me a massage on the back."	나 좋아해? na joahae? "Do you like me?"
정답에 대해서 너무 많이 생각하지 마. jeongdabe daehaeseo neomu mani saenggakaji ma. "Do not think about the answer too much."	그들은 우리가 그들의 계획을 모르고 있다고 생각한다. geudeureun uriga geudeurui gyehoegeul moreugo itdago saenggakanda. "They think that we don't know their plans."
글쎄, 좀 더 생각해 볼게. geulsse, jom deo saengghakae bolkke. "I'm not sure. Let me think a little more."	나는 판매 관리 부서에서 일하곤 했다. Naneun panmae gwal-li buseo-eseo ilhagon haetda. "I used to work in the Sales Administration department."
추운 날에는 따뜻한 음식을 먹고 싶어요. chuun nareneun ttatteutan eumsigeul meokko sipeoyo. "I want to eat hot food on cold days."	저는 이 단락이 이해가 안 돼요. Jeoneun i dal-lagi ihaega an doeyo. "I don't understand this paragraph."

신라 시대에 불국사는 지어졌다. Silla sidae-e bulguksaneun jieojyeotda. "During the Silla dynasty, Bulguksa was built."	영어 신문 주세요. Yeong-eo simmun juseyo. "Please give me an English newspaper."
난리 치지 마세요. Nal-li chiji maseyo. "Please don't make such a fuss."	토끼가 달나라에 산다는 루머가 있다. Tokkiga dal-lala-e sandaneun lumeoga itda. "There is a rumor that a rabbit lives on the lunar world."
그는 전라도에서 태어났다. Geuneun jeollado-eseo tae-eonatda. "He was born in the Jeolla province."	천리 길도 한걸음부터. Cheolri gildo han-georeum-buteo. "A journey of a thousand miles begins with one step."
칼날이 무디다. kal-lari mudida. "The blade of a knife is blunt."	진리를 찾는 것은 어렵다. Jilrireul channeun geoseun eoryeopda. "It is difficult to seek the truth."
색깔이 비슷해요. Saekkal-i biseutaeyo. "The colors are similar."	

GRAMMAR

Lesson #1 of this Pronunciation Series introduced some similar sounds that are actually different between English and Korean, and Lesson #2 introduced some sounds that are hard to distinguish for non-native Korean speakers. And in the remaining lessons of this series, we will have a look at sounds that are pronounced differently than they look.

In this lesson, we will look at some sounds that combine together to make different sounds.

Since this lesson focuses on pronunciation, it's advised to listen to the audio track of this lesson while/after reading this Lesson Notes.

▷ **Combination #1** - ㄴ + ㄹ / ㄹ + ㄴ ▶ ㄹ + ㄹ

When the two consonants "ㄴ" and "ㄹ" are next to each other, regardless of which one come before the other, they become two "ㄹ" sounds. This is for the ease of pronunciation, because the sounds ㄴ and ㄹ in Korean are made at different positions from each other, (ㄴ between the upper/lower teeth and ㄹ behind the upper teeth) therefore it's difficult to pronounce them together smoothly.

▶ Examples

- 진리(truth) : 지/ㄴ + ㄹ / ㅣ ▷▷ 지/ㄹ + ㄹ / ㅣ ▷▷ 질리[jil-li]
- 칼날(knife blade : 카/ㄹ + ㄴ / ㅣ ▷▷ 카/ㄹ + ㄹ / ㅣ ▷▷ 칼랄[kal-la]

▶ More Examples

- 천리 (400km) ▷▷ 철리[cheol-li]
- 전라도 (a province name) ▷▷ 절라도[jeol-la-do]
- 달나라 (moon world) ▷▷ 달라라[dal-la-la]
- 신라 (a dynasty in Korean history) ▷▷ 실라[sil-la]
- 연락 (contact) ▷▷ 열락[yeol-lak]
- 단락 (paragraph) ▷▷ 달락[dal-lak]
- 난리 (chaos) ▷▷ 날리[nal-li]
- 관리 (management) ▷▷ 괄리[gwal-li]
- 틀니 (denture) ▷▷ 틀리[teul-li]
- 편리 (convenience) ▷▷ 펴리[pyeol-li]

▷ Combination #2 - ㄴ + ㅁ / ㅂ + ㅁ ▶ ㅁ + ㅁ

When the consonant "ㄴ [n]" is followed by "ㅁ [m]" the sounds becomes two "ㅁ" sounds. This is for the ease of pronunciation, because the sound "ㄴ" is weakened by the following "ㅁ" sound since the mouth is closing and the upper/lower lips are being put together. So naturally the two sounds become one and ㄴ is almost not pronounced and instead the sound ㅁ is strengthened. But in the opposite case, when "ㅁ" is followed by "ㄴ", they are pronounced respectively. The rule is applied to ㅂ + ㅁ when ㅂ is followed directly by ㅁ.

▶ Examples

- 신문 (newspaper) : 시/ㄴ + ㅁ / ㅌ ㄴ ▷▷ 심문[sim-mun]
- 십만 (100,000) : 시/ㅂ + ㅁ / ㅌ ㄴ ▷▷ 심만[sim-man]

▶ More Examples

- 건망증 (forgetfulness) : 거/ㄴ + ㅁ / ㅌ ㅇ 증 ▷▷ 검망증[geom-mang-jeung]
- 안마 (massage) : 아/ㄴ + ㅁ / ㅌ ▷▷ 암마[am-ma]
- 현미 (brown rice) : 혀/ㄴ + ㅁ / ㅌ ▷▷ 험미[hyeom-mi]
- 만명 (10,000 people) : 마/ㄴ + ㅁ / ㅌ ㅇ ▷▷ 맘명[mam-myeong]
- 안무 (choreography) : 아/ㄴ + ㅁ / ㅌ ▷▷ 암무[am-mu]
- 답문(reply message) : 다/ㅂ + ㅁ / ㅌ ㄴ ▷▷ 담문[dam-mun]
- 입문(introduction to the study) : 이/ㅂ + ㅁ / ㅌ 문 ▷▷ 임문[im-mun]

▷ Combination #3 - Unaspirated Consonants + ㅎ ▶ Aspirated Consonants

A lot of words in Korean have the consonant ㅎ[h] in them. ㅎ (Glottal Fricative) usually sounds the same as the English consonant 'H' but it can combine with unaspirated stops to make them aspirated. This is regardless of whether ㅎ comes before or after the other consonant. The consonants that are affected by this are ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅈ, and they become ㅋ, ㅌ, ㅍ, ㅊ respectively.

Words that have a final ㅅ are interesting cases, especially when it comes to this spreading aspiration process. As you may recall, any ㅅ that occurs at the end of the word becomes an unreleased [ㄷ̚]. When a word final ㅅ precedes a syllable that begins with ㅎ, the resulting consonant becomes [ㅌ].

There aren't too many words in Korean that have 'ㅎ' as the last consonant of a syllable, but since the verb 하다 (to do) starts with a 'ㅎ' sound and the 'causative' is made sometimes by adding '히', this forced aspiration occurs very often in Korean.

▶ Examples

1. 좋지요. (It sure is good.) : 조/ㅎ + ㅈ/ | 요 ▷▷ 조치요[jo-chi-yo]
2. 그렇게 (like that, in such a way) : 그러/ㅎ + ㄱ/ ㄱ ▷▷ 그러케[geu-reo-ke]

▶ More Examples with 'ㄱ'

- 착하다 (to be nice(personality)) : 차/ㄱ + ㅎ/ ㅏ ▷▷ 차카다[cha-ka-da]
- 생각하다 (to think) : 생가/ㄱ + ㅎ/ ㅏ ▷▷ 생가카다[saeng-ga-ka-da]
- 북한 (North Korea) : 부/ㄱ + ㅎ/ ㅏ ▷▷ 부칸[bu-kan]
- 좋게 (nicely) : 조/ㅎ + ㄱ/ ㄱ ▷▷ 조케[jo-ke]

▶ More Examples with 'ㄷ'

- 좋다 (to be good) : 조/ㅎ + ㄷ/ ㅏ ▷▷ 조타[jo-da]
- 쌓다 (to pile up) : 싸/ㅎ + ㄷ/ ㅏ ▷▷ 싸타[ssa-ta]
- 않다 (negative verb ending) : 안/ㅎ + ㄷ/ ㅏ ▷▷ 안타[an-ta]

** When ㄷ is used as the last consonant (받침) of a syllable, it works like 'ㅈ' so when it's followed by ㅎ (갇히다 - to be confined), it becomes 'ㅊ' (see below).

- 갇히다(to be confined) : 가/ㄷ + ㅎ/ | + 다 ▷▷ 가치다[ga-chi-da]

▶ More Examples with 'ㅂ'

- 급하다 (to be urgent) : 그/ㅂ + ㅎ/ ㅏ ▷▷ 그파다[geu-pa-da]
- 좁히다* (to make narrow) : 조/ㅂ + ㅎ/ | 다 ▷▷ 조피다[jo-pi-da](*causative form of the verb 좁다)
- 법학 (study of law) : 베틀/ㅂ + ㅎ/ ㅏ ▷▷ 베틀[beo-pak]

▶ More Examples with 'ㅈ'

- 그렇지만 (but) : 그러/ㅎ + ㅈ/ | + 만 ▷▷ 그러치만[geu-reo-chi-man]
- 좋지 않아요. (It's not good.) : 조/ㅎ + ㅈ/ | + 않아요 ▷▷조치 아냐요[jo-chi a-na-yo]

- 놓지 마세요. (Don't put it down.) : 노/ㅎ + 지/ㅣ + 마세요 ▷▷노치 마세요[no-chi ma-se-yo]

▶ **More examples with 'ㅅ'**

- 비슷하다 (to be similar): 비스/ㅅ + ㅎ/ㅏ + 다 ▷▷비스타다[bi-seu-ta-da]
- 못 하다 (not be able): 모/ㅅ + ㅎ/ㅏ + 다 ▷▷모 타다[mo ta-da]
- 따뜻한 (warm): 따뜨/ㅅ + ㅎ/ㅏ ▷▷따뜨탄[tta-tteu-tan]
- 깨끗한 (clean): 깨끄/ㅅ + ㅎ/ㅏ ▷▷깨끄탄[kkae-kkeu-tan]

LESSON NOTES

Pronunciation Series #4

Korean Vowel Sounds You Won't Find in English

CONTENTS

- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

#4

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
엄마	eomma	mom	noun
무늬	munui	pattern	noun
밥	bap	meal, rice	noun
무슨	museun	what, which, what kind of	determiner
먹다	meoktta, meokda	to eat	verb
뜻	tteut	meaning	noun
의사	uisa	doctor	noun
의미	uimi	meaning	noun
가르치다	gareuchida	to teach	verb
크다	keuda	big	verb, adjective
하늘	haneul	sky	noun
눈	nun	snow	noun
예쁘다	yeppeuda	to be pretty	verb
여기	yeogi	here, this place	noun
저	jeo	I (humble)	noun
어디	eodi	where	adverb
흰색	hwinsaek	white	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

엄마! 나 배고파! eomma! na baegopa! "Mom, I'm hungry!"	이 가방은 얼룩말 무늬예요. i gabang-eun eollukmal munui-yeyo. "This bag is zebra-patterned."
---	--

밥이 없는 아침 식사는 아침 식사가 아닙니다. babi eomneun achim siksaneun achim siksaga animnida. "A breakfast without rice is not breakfast."	샤워하고 저녁 밥 먹어. shawoehago jeoneyok bap meogeo. "Take a shower and eat dinner."
밥 먹었어요? bab meogeosseoyo? "Did you eat?"	무슨 드라마 봐? museun deurama bwa? "What kind of drama are you watching?"
우리는 하루에 적어도 세 번 먹어야 한다. urineun harue jeogeodo se beon meogeoya handa. "We are supposed to eat at least three times a day."	갈비 먹고 싶어요. galbi meokko sippeoyo. "I want to eat galbi."
같이 밥 먹으러 가요. gachi bam meogeureo gayo. "Let's go eat together."	무슨 뜻이에요? museun tteus-ieyo? "What does that mean?"
나는 의사에게 진찰을 받으러 가다 "I go to see the doctors."	제 남편은 의사예요. je nampyeon-eun uisa-yeyo. "My husband is a doctor."
이 책은 저한테 특별한 의미가 있어요. i chaek-eun jeohante teukbyeolhan euimiga isseoyo. "This book has a special meaning to me."	여자가 아이들을 가르치고 있습니다. yeojaga aideureul gareuchigo itseumnida. "The woman is teaching the children."
그 사람은 정말 키가 커서 거인 같아요. geu saram-eun jeongmal ki-ga keoseo geo-in gatayo. "He's really tall so he's like a giant."	밥 그릇이 아주 큰데요? bab geureusiaju keundeyo? "I think your rice bowl is very big."
하늘이 참 파랗네요. Haneuri cham paratneyo. "The sky is so blue."	눈이 올 것 같아요. nun-i ol geot gatayo. "It seems like it's going to snow."

어제 예쁜 가방을 샀어요. eoje yeppeun gabangeul sasseoyo. "I bought a pretty bag yesterday."	구두가 정말 예뻐요. guduga jeongmal yeppeoyo. "Your shoes are very pretty."
나 여기 있어. Na yeogi isseo. "I'm over here."	저는 김경미입니다. jeoneun gimgyeongmiimnida. "I am Kyoungmi Kim."
내일 저녁에 어디 갈거야? naeil jeonyeoge eodi galgeoya? "Where are you going tomorrow night?"	지금 어디 가세요? jigeum eodi gaseyo? "Where are you going now?"
흰색은 이제까지 가장 좋아하는 색깔이다. huinsaegun ijekkaji gajang joahaneun saekkkarida. "White is by far my favorite color."	난 흰색 물감이 필요해. nan hwinsaek mulkkami piryohae. "I need some white paint."

GRAMMAR

The first three lessons of this Pronunciation Series introduced some pronunciation rules

Since this lesson focuses on pronunciation, it's advised to listen to the audio track of this lesson while/after reading this Lesson Notes.

Vowels that are not found in English.

Basic vowels are pronounced almost in the same way in many languages, but every language has a few vowels that are not usually found or used in other languages. Comparing the Korean vowels with the English ones, the three vowels "어", "으", and "의" do not have equivalents in English, therefore they can be difficult to distinguish. Please listen carefully to the pronunciations of the native speakers in the audio lesson to completely understand how the vowels are pronounced.

▷ **Vowel Focus #1 - 어**

The sound of the vowel "어" is similar to [u] in the English word 'BUT', [ea] in 'EARTH', or [i] in 'SIR'. The vowel "어" is pronounced between "오" and "아" so if you say "o" and gradually open your mouth more widely and go to "a", the middle sound is "어". And the same thing is applied to the sound "여", which is a combination of "이" and "어".

오 ▶ [어] ▶ 아

♣ Words Containing "어" ♣

1. 엄마[*eom-ma*] - mother, mom

▷ Common Mistake: 옴마[*om-ma*] (x), 암마[*am-ma*] (x)

2. 어디[*eo-di*] - where

▷ Common Mistake : 오디[*o-di*] (x), 아디[*a-di*] (x)

3. 저[*jeo*] - I, me (polite)

▷ Common Mistake : 조[*jo*] (x)

4. 여기[*yeo-gi*] - here

▷ Common Mistake : 요기[*yogi*] (x)

▶ Bad Example (Please listen to the audio file)

- 요기는 어디예요?[*Yo-gi-neun o-di-ye-do?*] (x)

▶ Correct Pronunciation

- 여기는 어디예요?[*Yeo-gi-neun eo-di-ye-yo?*] (o)

= Where is this place?

▶ Bad Example (Please listen to the audio file)

- 저는 예뻐요.[*Jo-neun ye-ppo-yo.*] (x)

▶ Correct Pronunciation

- 저는 예뻐요.[*Jeo-neun ye-ppeo-yo.*] (o)

= I am pretty.

▷ Vowel Focus #2 - 으

The sound that is the closest to '으' in English can be found in the 2nd [e] in "EATEN", [e] in "BROKEN", or [o] in "BUTTON". Another thing you can think of is the "Californian surfer" pronunciation of expressing disgust or disdain: "eughhhh". This sound is made with the side edges of your lips pulled wide to the sides. It's even better if you can expose your lower teeth - it may sound a bit silly at first, but this actually works.

♣ Words Containing "으" ♣

1. 는[neun] - subject marking particle

▷ Common Mistake: 눈[nun] (x)

2. 하늘[ha-neul] - sky

▷ Common Mistake: 한늘[hanul] (x)

3. 크다[keu-da] - to be big

▷ Common Mistake: 쿠다[kuda] (x)

4. 가르치다[ga-reu-chi-da] - to teach

▷ Common Mistake: 가루치다[ga-ru-chi-da] (x)

▶ Bad Example (Please listen to the audio file)

- 조는 밥을 먹어요.[Jo-neun ba-ul mok-o-yo.] (x)

▶ Correct Pronunciation

- 저는 밥을 먹어요.[Jeo-neun ba-beul meo-geo-yo] (o)

= I am eating.

▶ Bad Example (Please listen to the audio file)

- 무슨 뜻이에요?[mu-sun tteu-si-e-yo?] (x)

▶ Correct Pronunciation

- 무슨 뜻이에요?[mu-seun tteu-si-e-yo?] (o)

= What does it mean?

▷ Vowel Focus #3 - 의

The sound "의" is not found in any English word. It is similar to "위" which sounds the same as the English word "we", but it has a different starting point when it's pronounced. Whereas "위" is pronounced by making the sound of 우 and going to 이 (우▷이 = 위), the sound "의" is pronounced by going from 으 (see above) to 이, and 의 is the middle sound. It is not natural, however, to pronounce the two parts separately and say '으이'. This sound is sometimes difficult to pronounce clearly even for native Korean people, so it is often pronounced as '이' or '으', and when '의' is used as a possession marking particle, it tends to be pronounced as '에' sometimes.

으 ▶ [의] ▶ 이

♣ Words Containing "의" ♣

1. 의사[ui-sa] - doctor

▷ Common Mistake: 으이/사[eu-i-sa](x) / 으사[eu-sa] (x) / 이/사[i-sa] (x)

2. 의미[ui-mi] - meaning

▷ Common Mistake: *오/ㅁ* [i-m] (x) / *으/ㅁ* [eu-m] (x)

3. *무늬* [mu-nu] - pattern

▷ Common Mistake: *무느오* [mu-neu-i] (x)

▶ Bad Example (Please listen to the audio file)

- 이자에 앉으세요. [I-ja-e an-jeu-se-yo]

▶ Correct Pronunciation

- 의자에 앉으세요. [Ui-ja-e an-jeu-se-yo]

= Please sit on the chair.

* Exception: 흰색 (white color) is always pronounced as *힌색* [hin-saek]

LESSON NOTES

Pronunciation Series #5

Tips to Make Your Korean Sound More Natural

CONTENTS

- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

5

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
읽다	iktta	to read	verb
값	gap	price	noun
먹다	meoktta, meokda	to eat	verb
학문	hang-mun	studies	noun
하다	hada	to do	verb
국물	gungmul	soup, broth, sauce, juice	noun
닮다	damtta	to resemble, to look like	verb
인터넷	intenet	Internet	noun
곡물	gong-mul	grain, cereal	noun
이다	ida	to be	verb
그것	geugeot	that [proper, written form (close to the listener)]	noun
아니다	anida	to not be	verb
줍다	jupda	to pick up	verb
했다	hatda	did	verb
작년	jagnyeon	last year	noun
색시	saekssi	bride	noun
넓다	neoptta	to be wide, to be spacious	verb
감사합니다	gamsahamnida	Thank you (formal)	expression
고맙습니다	gomapseumnida	Thank you (standard).	expression
낮잠	najjam	nap	
좁다	jopda	to be narrow, to be small	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

한국어를 잘 하고 싶으면 어린이책을 읽어 보세요. hangugeoreul jal hago sipeumyeon eorinichaegeul ilgeoboseyo. "If you want to be fluent in Korean, try to read children's books. "	의자에 앉아서 책을 읽고 있어요. uijae anjaseo chaegeul ilkko isseoyo. "I'm sitting on a chair and reading a book."
저는 커피를 마시면서 책 읽는 것을 좋아해요. jeoneun keopireul masimyeonseo chaek ingneun geoseul joahaeyo. "I like to read while drinking coffee."	약값이 아주 싸네요. yakgabsi aju ssaneyo. "The price of medicine is very cheap."
한 달에 밥 값으로 얼마 정도 쓰세요? Han dare bap gapseuro eolma jeong-do sseuseyo? "About how much money do you spend on meals in per month?"	우리는 하루에 적어도 세 번 먹어야 한다. urineun harue jeogeodo se beon meogeoya handa. "We are supposed to eat at least three times a day."
갈비 먹고 싶어요. galbi meokko sippeoyo. "I want to eat galbi."	같이 밥 먹으러 가요. gachi bam meogeureo gayo. "Let's go eat together."
그녀는 학문을 닦고 있다. Geu-nyeoneun hang-muneul dakko itda. "She is putting her efforts into a field of study."	멸치를 넣으면 국물이 맛있어요. myeolchi-reul neo-eumyeon gukmul-i masisseoyo. "If you put in some anchovies, the soup is delicious."
개는 때때로 주인을 닮는다. gaeneun ttaettaero juineul damneunda. "Dogs sometimes resemble their owners."	나와 내 사촌은 닮았다. nawa nae sachoneun dalmatda. "My cousin and I look alike."
저는 아빠랑 닮았어요. jeo-neun appa-rang dalmasseoyo. "I look like my father."	인터넷으로 검색하면 나와요. inteoneseuro geomsaek-hamyeon nawayo. "It will show up if you search on the Internet."

걱정하지 마세요. 살아서 돌아올게요. geokjjeonghaji maseyo. saraseo doraolkkeyo. "Don't worry. I will come back alive."	인터넷 쓸 수 있어요? inteonet sseul su isseoyo? "Can I use the Internet here?"
농부는 곡물을 창고에 저장하였다. Nong-buneun gong-mureul chang-go-e jeojang-hayeotda. "A farmer stored grain in a barn."	우와! 한국이다! uwa! hangugida. "Wow! It's Korea!"
그것은 무엇입니까? geugeoseun mueosimnikka? "What is that?"	저는 배우가 아닙니다. jeoneun baeuga animnida "I'm not an actor."
길에서 돈을 주웠어요. Gireseo doneul juwotsseoyo. "I picked up some money on the street."	몸을 풀기 위해서 체조를 했어요. mom-eul pulgi wihaeseo chejo-reul haesseoyo. "I did some exercise to warm up."
이 일은 작년에 시작했어요. i il-eun jaknyeon-e sijakhaesseoyo. "I started this job last year."	그녀는 참한 색시이다. Geunyeoneun chamhan saekssi-ida. "She is a nice bride."
생각보다 넓어요. saenggakboda neolbeoyo. "It's more spacious than I thought."	정말 감사합니다 jeongmal gamsahamnida. "Thank you so much."
선물 고맙습니다. Seonmul gomapsseumnida. "Thank you for the present."	낮잠 잘 시간이에요. najjam jal siganieyo. "It's time for a nap."

GRAMMAR

This is the last part in this Pronunciation Series. In the previous lessons, we have looked at the characteristics of some unique sounds in Korean, compared them with similar sounds in English, and also looked at some combinations of different sounds. In this 5th lesson of the Pronunciation Series, we will look at some liaisons and tensing rules that can make your pronunciation sound much more natural.

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Pronunciation Focus #1 - 받침 (the last consonant in a syllable) + ㅇ

The last consonant in a syllable is called 받침, and when the 받침 is followed directly by ㅇ in the next syllable, ㅇ has no sound value so the 받침 is pronounced with the vowel after ㅇ.

(1) 먹어요 (I eat)

▶ Correct Pronunciation: 머거요[meo-geo-yo]

▶ Unnatural Pronunciation: 먹 / 어 / 요[meok/eo/yo]

** Note that most of these pronunciation rules really exist for the ease of pronunciation, so trying to understand why these changes have to happen helps a lot in improving your pronunciation.

(2) 읽어요 (I read)

▶ Correct Pronunciation: 일거요[il-geo-yo]

▶ Unnatural Pronunciation: 일 / 어 / 요[il-eo-yo]

(3) 인터넷에서 (on the Internet)

▶ Correct Pronunciation: 인/터/네/써/서[in-teo-ne-se-seo]

▶ Unnatural Pronunciation: 인터넷 + 예/서[in-teo-net-e-seo]

♣ More Examples ♣

- 그것은 (that is) : 그것 / 은[geu-geot / eun] (x) - 그거슨[geu-geo-seun] (o)

- 닮은 (resembling) : 달 / 은[dalm / eun] (x) - 달믄[dal-meun] (o)

- 값이 (the price is) : gap / 이[gap / i] (x) - 갑사[gap-si] (o)

Pronunciation Focus #2 - ㅁ + ㄴ ► ㅁ + ㄴ

When ㅁ is followed directly by ㄴ, it is pronounced as ㅁ because the lips are put together when pronouncing ㅁ and when you say ㄴ as you're opening your mouth again, there isn't time to let out the ㅁ sound. (Or if you try to sound 'ㅁ' too hard, it will become 브 + ㄴ rather than just ㅁ + ㄴ.)

This change is also found in the three most common verb endings in the Formal Politeness Level.

- 하다 (to do) ► 합니다 ► 함니다[ham-ni-da]

- 이다 (to be) ► 입니다 ► 임니다[im-ni-da]

- 했다 (did) ► 했습니다 ► 숨니다[suem-ni-da]

♣ More Examples ♣

- 감사합니다 (Thank you) : [감사합 / 니다] (x) - 감사합니다[*gam-sa-ham-ni-da*] (o)
 - 고맙습니다 (Thank you) : [고맙습 / 니다] (x) - 고맙습니다[*go-map-seum-ni-da*] (o)
-

Pronunciation Focus #3 - ㄱ + ㄴ / ㄹ ▶ ㅇ + ㄴ / ㄹ

When followed directly by ㄴ or ㄹ, the consonant ㄱ is pronounced as "ㅇ". It is hard and tiring to have to stop exactly after pronouncing "ㄱ" and say "ㄴ" or "ㄹ" after that, so the sound "ㄱ" changes to the round sound of "ㅇ". Whereas the sound "G" in English can be pronounced on its own at the end of a word ((ex) flag, bag, and etc.), in Korean the last sound "ㄱ" should always be attached to a vowel (at least "ㅡ" to make the sound of "그"), therefore it combine more easily with the sounds "ㄴ" and "ㄹ" than in English.

(1) ㄱ + ㄴ

- 먹는 (eating) ▶ 멍는[*meong-neun*]
- 작년 (last year) ▶ 장년[*jang-nyeon*]

(2) ㄱ + ㄹ

- 국물 (soup) ▶ 궁물[*gung-mul*]
 - 학문 (studies) ▶ 향문[*hang-mun*]
 - 곡물 (grains) ▶ 공물[*gong-mul*]
-

Pronunciation Focus #4 - Tensing - ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅅ, ㅈ

In Korean when any two of the consonants "ㄱ", "ㄷ", "ㅂ", "ㅅ" and "ㅈ" are put together, they the latter consonant becomes tensed and stronger.

- 줍다 (to pick up) ▶ 주/ㅂ + ㄷ / ㅌ = 줍따[*jup-tta*]
- 색시 (new bride) ▶ 새/ㄱ + ㅅ / ㅆ = 색씨[*saek-ssi*]
- 낮잠 (nap) ▶ 나/ㅈ + ㅈ / ㅊ = 낮잠[*nat-jjam*]

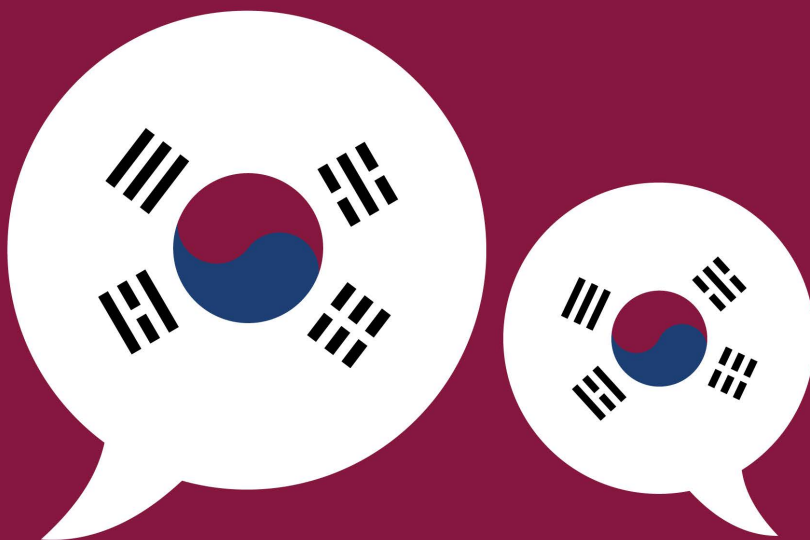
♣ More Examples ♣

- 넓다 (to be wide) = 널따[neol-tta]
- 좁다 (to be narrow) = 좁따[jop-tta]
- 넓게 (widely) = 널까[neol-kke]
- 좁게 (narrowly) = 좁까[jop-kke]



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Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know



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LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #1

What's Your Name? in Korean

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

#1

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 이름이 무엇입니까?
2. A: 제 이름은 마이클입니다.
3. A: 제 이름은 피터입니다.
4. A: 제 이름은 캐서린입니다.
5. A: 제 이름은 마르코입니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: ireumi mueosimnikka
2. A: je ireumeun maikeulimnida.
3. A: je ireumeun piteoimnida.
4. A: je ireumeun kaeseorin-imnida.
5. A: je ireumeun mareukoimnida.

ENGLISH

1. Q: What's your name?
2. A: My name is Michael.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: My name is Peter.
4. A: My name is Catherine.
5. A: My name is Marco.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
까	kka	question-marking particle	
피터	piteo	Peter (name)	noun
이름	ireum	name	noun
입니다	imnida	is, am, are	verb, copula
무엇	mueot	what	noun
제	je	my (humble-form)	noun
이	i	subject-marking particle	particle
캐서린	kaeseorin	Catherine	noun
마이클	maikeul	Michael (name)	noun
마르코	mareuko	Marco (name)	noun
는/은	neun/eun	topic marking particle	particle

SAMPLE SENTENCES

어느 나라 사람입니까? eoneu nara saramimnikka? "What country are you from?"	제 이름은 피터입니다. je ireumeun piteoimnida. "My name is Peter."
당신의 이름은 무엇입니까? dangsinui ireumeun mueosimnikka? "What's your name?"	제 이름 기억하세요? je ireum gieokhaseyo? "Do you remember my name?"
저 사람은 미국 사람입니다. Jeo saram-eun miguk ssaramimnida. "That person is American."	외국 사람입니다. oeguk saramimnida. "I'm a foreigner."
무엇에 대해 이야기하는 거야? mueose daehae iyagihaneun geoya? "What are you talking about?"	지갑에 무엇이 들어있어요? jigabe mueosi deureoisseyo? "What's in your wallet?"
제가 모르는 사람입니다. jega moreuneun saramimnida. "It's somebody I don't know."	제 이름은 민수입니다. je ireumeun minsuimnida. "My name is Minsu."
가방이 너무 무거워요. gabangi neomu mugeowoyo. "The bag is too heavy."	제 이름은 캐서린입니다. je ireumeun kaeseorin-imnida. "My name is Catherine."
제 이름은 마이클입니다. je ireumeun maikeulimnida. "My name is Michael."	제 이름은 마르코입니다. je ireumeun mareukoimnida. "My name is Marco."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say What's your name? in Korean.

The question is broken down into 5 words:

Korean	English	Romanization
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Word 1	이름	name	<i>ireum</i>
Word 2	이	subject-marking particle	<i>i</i>
Word 3	무엇	what	<i>mueot</i>
Word 4	입니(다)	is, to be, subject- marking particle	<i>imni(da)</i>
Word 5	까	question-marking particle	<i>kka</i>

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #2

Where are you from? in Korean

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

2

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 어디에서 왔습니까?
2. A: 미국에서 왔습니다.
3. A: 멕시코에서 왔습니다.
4. A: 프랑스에서 왔습니다.
5. A: 베트남에서 왔습니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: eodieseo wasseumnikka.
2. A: migugeseo wasseumnida.
3. A: meksiko-eseo wasseumnida.
4. A: peuranseu-eseo wasseumnida.
5. A: beteunam-eseo wasseumnida.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Where are you from?
2. A: I'm from the U.S.A.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: I'm from Mexico.
4. A: I'm from France.
5. A: I'm from Vietnam.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
베트남	beteunam	Vietnam
멕시코	mekssiko	Mexico
어디	eodi	where
미국	miguk	the U.S.A., America
에서	eseo	from, at, in (location particle)
까	kka	question-marking particle
프랑스	peurangseu	France

SAMPLE SENTENCES

베트남에서 왔습니다. beteunam-eseo wasseumnida. "I'm from Vietnam."	멕시코에서 왔습니다. mekssikoeseo wasseumnida. "I'm from Mexico."
지금 어디 가세요? jigeum eodi gaseyo? "Where are you going now?"	저 사람은 미국 사람입니다. Jeo sarameun miguk ssaramimnida. "That person is American."

51가에서 살아요. 51gaeseo sarayo. "I live on 51st Street."	어느 나라 사람입니까? "What country are you from?"
프랑스에서 왔습니다. peuranseu-eseo wasseumnida. "I'm from France."	

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "Where are you from?" in Korean.

The question is broken down into 4 words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	어디	where	eodi
Word 2	에서	from	eseo
Word 3	왔습니다(다)	came	wasseumni(da)
Word 4	까	question marking particle	kka

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #3

Where do you live? in Korean

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

3

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 어디에 살고 있습니까?
2. A: 뉴욕에 살고 있습니다.
3. A: 서울에 살고 있습니다.
4. A: 도쿄에 살고 있습니다.
5. A: 하노이에 살고 있습니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: eodieseo salgo isseumnikka
2. A: nyu-yoge salgo isseumnida.
3. A: seoul-e salgo isseumnida.
4. A: tokyo-e salgo isseumnida.
5. A: hanoi-e salgo isseumnida.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Where do you live?
2. A: I live in New York city.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: I live in Seoul.
4. A: I live in Tokyo.
5. A: I live in Hanoi.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
도쿄	tokyo	Tokyo	noun
하노이	hanoi	Hanoi	noun
뉴욕	nyuyok	New York	noun
어디	eodi	where	interrogative word
까	kka	question-marking particle	
에	e	at, in, on "place marking particle."	preposition
살고 있습니다	salgo isseumnida	'to live.' or 'to be living.'	verb
서울	Seoul	Seoul, the capital of South Korea	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

도쿄에 살고 있습니다. tokyo-e salgo isseumnida. "I live in Tokyo."	하노이에 살고 있습니다. hanoi-e salgo isseumnida. "I live in Hanoi."
---	--

저는 뉴욕에 살아요. jeoneun nyuyoge sarayo. "I live in New York."	내일 저녁에 어디 갈거야? naeil jeonyeoge eodi galgeoya? "Where are you going tomorrow night?"
지금 어디 가세요? jigeum eodi gaseyo? "Where are you going now?"	어느 나라 사람입니까? eoneu nala salam-ibnikka? "What country are you from?"
국 그릇은 오른쪽에 놓으세요. guk geureuseun oreunjogge no-heu-seyo. "Please put the soup bowl on the right side."	저는 나중에 산골에 살고 싶어요. jeo-neun najung-e sangol-e salgo sipeoyo. "I want to live in a mountain village later in life."
지금 학교에 있어요? Jigeum hakgyoe isseoyo? "Are you at school now?"	뉴욕에 살고 있습니다. nyu-yoge salgo isseumnida. "I live in New York city."
서울은 조선시대부터 지금까지 600년간 한 국의 수도였습니다. seoureun joseonsidaebuteo jigeumkkaji 600nyeongan hangugui sudoyeotseumnida. "Seoul has been the capital of Korea for about 600 years since the Joseon Dynasty period."	저는 서울에서 태어났어요. jeo-neun seoul-eseo taeonasseoyo. "I was born in Seoul."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say Where do you live? in Korean.

The question is broken down into {4} words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	어디	where	eodei

Word 2	에	"at", "in", place marking particle	<i>e</i>
Word 3	살고 있습니다	to live, to be living	<i>salgo isseumnida</i>
Word 4	까	question marking particle	<i>kka</i>

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #4

What do you do? in Korean

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

4

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 어떤 일을 하고 있습니까?
2. A: 학생입니다.
3. A: 회사원입니다.
4. A: 변호사입니다.
5. A: 은행원입니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: eotteon ileul hago itsseumnikka?
2. A: haksaeng-imnida
3. A: hoisawon-imnida.
4. A: byeonhosa-imnida.
5. A: eunhaengwon-imnida.

ENGLISH

1. Q: What do you do?
2. A: I'm a student.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: I'm an office employee.
4. A: I'm a lawyer.
5. A: I'm a bank worker.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
은행원	eunhaengwon	bank worker
까	kka	question-marking particle
어떤	eotteon	what kind of
변호사	byeonhosa	lawyer
하고 있습니다	hago isseumnida	to be doing something
일	il	work, labor, job
을	eul	object-marking particle
입니다	imnida	is, am, are
회사원	hoesawon	office employee, office worker
학생	haksaeng	student

SAMPLE SENTENCES

그녀는 은행원입니다. geunyeoneun eunhaengwon-imnida. "She's a bank worker."	어느 나라 사람입니까? "What country are you from?"
--	--

어떤 책을 좋아하세요? eotteon chaegeul joahaseyo?	저는 변호사입니다. jeoneun byeonhosa-imnida.
"What kind of book do you like?"	"I'm a lawyer."
그는 오븐을 청소하고 있습니다. Geuneun obeneul cheongsohago itseumnida.	오늘은 일이 많습니다. oneureun iri manseumnida.
"The man is cleaning the oven."	"I have a lot of work to do today."
길에서 돈을 주웠어요. Gireseo doneul juwotsseoyo.	저 사람은 미국 사람입니다. Jeo sarameun miguk ssaramimnida.
"I picked up some money in the street."	"That person is American."
외국 사람입니다. oeguk saramimnida.	저도 회사원입니다. Jeodo hoesawonimnida.
"I'm a foreigner."	"I'm a company worker, too."
저는 아직 학생이에요. jeon-neun ajik haesaeng-ieyo.	
"I'm still a student."	

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say What do you do? in Korean.

The question is broken down into 5 words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	어떤	what, what kind of	<i>eotteon</i>
Word 2	일	work, job	<i>il</i>
Word 3	을	object-marking particle	<i>eul</i>
Word 4	하고 있습니(다)	doing something	<i>hago isseumni(da)</i>

Word 4

까

question marking
particle*kka*

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #5

Do you speak Korean?

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

5

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 한국어 할 수 있습니까?
2. A: 네, 조금 할 수 있습니다.
3. A: 네, 어느 정도 할 수 있습니다.
4. A: 네, 잘 할 수 있습니다.
5. A: 간단한 말만 할 수 있습니다.
6. A: 아뇨. 못 합니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: hangugeo hal su isseumnikka?
2. A: ne, jogeum hal su isseumnida.
3. A: ne, eoneu jeongdo hal su isseumnida.
4. A: ne, jal hal su isseumnida.
5. A: gandanh malman hal su isseumnida.
6. A: anyo. mot hamnida.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Q: Do you speak Korean?
2. A: Yes, I speak a little.
3. A: Yes, I can kind of speak Korean.
4. A: Yes, I speak fluently.
5. A: I speak only simple phrases.
6. A: No, I don't.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
어느 정도	eoneu jeongdo	'kind of', 'so so'
잘	jal	fluently
간단한 말만	gandanhan malman	only simple phrases
아뇨.	anyo	No.
못 합니다.	mot hamnida.	I can't.
네	ne	yes
조금	jogeum	a little bit, a bit

SAMPLE SENTENCES

네, 어느 정도 할 수 있습니다. ne, eoneu jeongdo hal su isseumnida. "Yes, I can kind of speak Korean."	네, 잘 할 수 있습니다. ne, jal hal su isseumnida. "Yes, I speak fluently."
--	--

간단한 말만 할 수 있습니다. gandanhan malman hal su isseumnida. "I speak only simple phrases."	아뇨. 못 합니다. anyo. mot hamnida. "No, I don't."
네, 맞아요. ne, majayo. "Yes. That's right."	네. 저는 선생님입니다. ne. jeoneun seonsaengnimimnida. "Yes, I'm a teacher."
조금 더 주세요. jogeum deo juseyo "Give me a little more."	

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say Do you speak Korean? in Korean.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Hindi	English	Romanization
Word 1	한국어	Korean language	hangugeo
Word 2	할 수 있습니(다)	can do, to be able to	hal su isseumni(da)
Word 3	까	question marking particle	kka

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #6

How long have you been studying Korean?

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

6

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 얼마 동안 한국어를 공부했습니까?
2. A: 한달 동안 공부했습니다.
3. A: 이년동안 공부했습니다.
4. A: 반년 동안 공부했습니다.
5. A: 십년 동안 공부했습니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: eolmadong-an hangugeoreul gonbu-haesseumnikka.
2. A: handaldong-an gonbu-haesseumnida.
3. A: i-nyeon-dong-an gonbu-haesseumnida.
4. A: ban-nyeon-dong-an gonbu-haesseumnida.
5. A: sim-nyeon-dong-an gonbu-haesseumnida.

ENGLISH

1. Q: How long have you been studying Korean?
2. A: I've studied for 1 month.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: I have studied for 2 years.
4. A: I have studied for half a year.
5. A: I have studied for 10 years.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
십년	simnyeon	10 years	noun
반년	bannyeon	half a year	noun
한달	handal	one month	noun
이년	inyeon	two years	noun
동안	dongan	during, while	
한국어	hangugeo	Korean (language)	noun
공부했습니다	gonbu-hasseumnida.	studied, have studied	verb
를	reul	object-marking particle	particle
얼마	eolma	how long, how much, how many	phrase, noun
까	kka	question-marking particle	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

십년 동안 공부했습니다. sim-nyeon-dong-an gonbu-hasseumnida. "I have studied for 10 years."	반년 동안 공부했습니다. ban-nyeon-dong-an gonbu-hasseumnida. "I have studied for half a year."
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한달 동안 공부했습니다. handaldong-an gonbu-hasseeumnida. "I've studied for 1 month."	이년동안 공부했습니다. i-nyeon-dong-an gonbu-hasseeumnida. "I have studied for 2 years."
25주 동안 있었어요. 25ju dong-an isseosseoyo. "I was there for twenty-five weeks."	한국어 공부가 너무 재미있어요. hangukeo gongbu-ga neomu jaemiisseoyo. "Studying Korean is so much fun."
나 한국어 할 수 있어. na hangugeo hal su isseo. "I can speak Korean."	한국어를 10년동안 공부했습니다. hangugeoreul simnyeondong-an gonbuhaesseeumnida. "I have studied Korean for 10 years."
그는 버스를 탑니다. Geuneun beoseureul tamnida. "He rides the bus."	자유이용권은 얼마입니까? jayuiyonkkwoneun eolmaimnikka? "How much is an unlimited pass?"
어느 나라 사람입니까? eoneu nara saramimnikka? "What country are you from?"	

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say How long have you been studying Korean? in Korean.
The question is broken down into 6 words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	얼마	how long	eolma
Word 2	동안	for, during	dong-an
Word 3	한국어	Korean language	hangugeo

Word 4	를	object-marking particle	<i>reul</i>
Word 5	공부했습니(다)	studied, have studied	<i>gonbu-haesseumni (da)</i>
Word 6	까	question-marking particle	<i>kka</i>

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #7

Where Did You Learn Korean?

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

#7

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 어디에서 한국어를 배웠습니까?
2. A: 학교에서 배웠습니다.
3. A: 한국에서 배웠습니다.
4. A: 어학원에서 배웠습니다.
5. A: 대학교에서 배웠습니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: eodieseo hangugeoreul baewosseumnikka?
2. A: hakkyoeseo baewosseumnida.
3. A: hangugeseo baewosseumnida.
4. A: eohagwoneseo baewosseumnida.
5. A: daehakkyoeseo baewosseumnida.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Where did you learn Korean?
2. A: I learned it in school.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: I learned it in South Korea.
4. A: I learned it at a language school.
5. A: I learned it at a university.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
까	kka	question-marking particle	
학교	hakgyo	school	noun
어디	eodi	where	adverb
를	reul	object-marking particle	particle
한국어	hangugeo	Korean (language)	noun
배웠습니다	baewosseumnida	have learned, learned	verb
에서	eseo	from, at, in (location particle)	preposition
대학교	daehakgyo	university, college	noun
어학원	eohagwon	language school	noun
한국	hanguk	Korea	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

어느 나라 사람입니까? eoneu nara saramimnikka?	왜 학교 안 왔어? wae hakkyo an wasseo?
"What country are you from?"	"Why didn't you come to school?"
내일 저녁에 어디 갈거야? naeil jeonyeoge eodi galgeoya?	지금 어디 가세요? jigeum eodi gaseyo?
"Where are you going tomorrow night?"	"Where are you going now?"
그는 버스를 탑니다. Geuneun beoseureul tamnida.	한국어 공부가 너무 재미있어요. hangukeo gongbu-ga neomu jaemiisseoyo.
"He rides the bus."	"Studying Korean is so much fun."
나 한국어 할 수 있어. na hangugeo hal su isseo.	학교에서 한국어를 배웠습니다. hakkyoeseo hangugeoreul baewosseumnida.
"I can speak Korean."	"I learned Korean in school."
51가에서 살아요. 51gaeseo sarayo.	저는 대학교 안 다녀요. Jeo-neun daehakgyo an danyeoyo.
"I live on 51st Street."	"I don't go to the university."
어학원에서 한국어를 배웠습니다. eohagwoneseo hangugeoreul baewosseumnida.	저는 한국에 살아요. jeo-neun hanguk-e sarayo.
"I learned Korean at a language school."	"I live in Korea."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say Where did you learn Korean? in Korean.
The question is broken down into 6 words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	어디	where	eodi

Word 2	에서	location particle meaning 'from', 'at', 'in'	<i>eseo</i>
Word 3	한국어	Korean language	<i>hangugeo</i>
Word 4	를	object marking particle	<i>reul</i>
Word 5	배웠습니-	learned, have learned	<i>baewosseumni</i>
Word 6	까	question-marking particle	<i>kka</i>

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #8

Can You Eat Korean Food?

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

8

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 한국음식을 먹을 수 있습니까?
2. A: 네. 맛있습니다.
3. A: 네. 매우 좋아합니다.
4. A: 네. 몸에 좋습니다.
5. A: 아니요, 별로 안 좋아합니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: hangugeumsigeul meogeul su itseumnikka?
2. A: ne, massisseumnida.
3. A: ne, maewu joahamnida.
4. A: ne, mome josseumnida.
5. A: aniyo, byeollo an joahamnida.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Can you eat Korean food?
2. A: Yes, it's delicious.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: Yes, I like it very much.
4. A: Yes, It's healthy.
5. A: No, I don't like it that much.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
매우	maewu	very, very much, so	adverb
좋아하다	joahada	to like	verb
한국음식	hangugeumsik	Korean food	noun
까	kka	question-marking particle	
먹을 수 있습니다.	meogeul su isseumnida	can eat, to be able to eat	phrase
맛있다	masitta	to be delicious	verb
을	eul	object-marking particle	particle
안	an	not	adverb
몸에 좋다	mome jota	to be healthy (literally, good for body)	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

저는 김치를 매우 좋아합니다. jeoneun gimchireul mae-u joahamnida. "I like Kimchi very much."	김치를 좋아하다 gimchireul joahada "To like Kimchi."
긍정적인 사람을 좋아해요. geungjeongjeogin saram-eul joahaeyo. "I like positive people."	한국음식을 좋아합니까? hangug-eumsigeul joahamnikka? "Do you like Korean food?"
어느 나라 사람입니까? eoneu nara saramimnikka? "What country are you from?"	와... 맛있겠다! wa... masikketta! "Wow...looks delicious!"
이 찌개는 맛있어요. i jjigaeneun masisseoyo. "This stew is delicious."	길에서 돈을 주웠어요. Gireseo doneul juwotsseoyo. "I picked up some money on the street."
같이 밥 안 먹어? gachi bap an meogeo? "You're not eating with us?"	샐러드는 몸에 좋아요. saereodeuneun mome joayo. "Salad is good for your health."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say Can you eat Korean food? in Korean.

The question is broken down into 4 words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	한국음식	Korean food	hangugeumsik
Word 2	을	object marking particle	eul
Word 3	먹을 수 있습니	can eat, to be able to eat	meogeul su isseumni

Word 4

까

question-marking
particle*kka*

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #9

Do you Like Korean Food?

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar

9

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 한국음식을 좋아합니까?
2. A: 네. 특히 김치를 좋아합니다.
3. A: 네. 특히 불고기를 좋아합니다.
4. A: 네. 특히 막걸리를 좋아합니다.
5. A: 네. 특히 김치찌개를 좋아합니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: hangugeumsigeul joahamnikka?
2. A: ne, teuki gimchireul joahamnida.
3. A: ne, teuki bulgogireul joahamnida.
4. A: ne, teuki makgeollireul joahamnida.
5. A: ne, teuki gimchijjigaereul joahamnida.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Do you like Korean food?
2. A: Yes, I especially like Kimchi.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: Yes, I especially like Bulgogi.
4. A: Yes, I especially like Makgeolli, Korean rice wine.
5. A: Yes, I especially like Kimchi stew.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
김치	gimchi	Kimchi	noun
불고기	bulgogi	Bulgogi, grilled marinated meat	noun
한국음식	hangugeumsik	Korean food	noun
까	kka	question-marking particle	
좋아하다	joahada	to like	verb
특히	teukhi	especially, particularly	adverb
을	eul	object-marking particle	particle
김치찌개	gimchijjiae	kimchi stew	noun
막걸리	makgeolli	makgeolli, Korean rice wine (undistilled rice wine)	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

한국에는 다양한 종류의 김치가 있습니다. hanguge gamyeon dayanghan jongryu-e gimchiga isseumnida. "In Korea, there are various types of Kimchi."	최근에는 포장 김치를 사는 사람들이 많아졌습니다. choegeuneneun pojang gimchireul saneun saramdeuri manajeotseumnida. "More people are buying packaged Kimchi these days."
저는 안 매운 김치가 좋아요. jeoneun an maeun gimchiga joayo. "I like Kimchi that's not very spicy."	많은 외국인들이 고추장으로 양념이 된 불고기를 좋아합니다. maneun oegugindeuri gochujangeuro yangnyeomi doen bulgogireul joahamnida. "Many foreigners like bulgogi seasoned with hot red pepper sauce."
불고기 먹고 싶어요! bulgogi meokgo sipeoyo! "I want to eat Korean barbecue!"	한국음식을 좋아합니까? hangug-eumsigeul joahamnikka? "Do you like Korean food?"
어느 나라 사람입니까? eoneu nara saramimnikka? "What country are you from?"	김치를 좋아하다 gimchireul joahada "To like Kimchi."
긍정적인 사람을 좋아해요. geungjeongjeogin saram-eul joahaeyo. "I like positive people."	그것은 특히 아름다웠어요. geugeoseun teukhi areumdawoesseoyo. "That was particularly beautiful."
길에서 돈을 주웠어요. Gireseo doneul juwotsseoyo. "I picked up some money on the street."	김치찌개는 돼지고기를 함께 넣고 끓이면 더욱 맛있습니다. gimchijjigaeneun dwaejjogireul hamkke neoko kkeurimyeon deouk mannitseumnida. "Kimchi soup can be more delicious if you add pork and boil it together."

김치찌개 좋아해요? gimchi jjigae joahaeyo? "Do you like Kimchi stew?"	최근에는 쌀 막걸리뿐 아니라 딸기나 포도, 키위로 만든 과일 막걸리도 인기가 많습니다. choegeuneneun ssal makgeollippun anira ttalgina podo, kiwiro mandeun gwail makgeollido ingiga mansseumnida. "These days, not only rice makgeolli is popular but also fruit makgeolli made of strawberry, grape and kiwi."
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막걸리와 파전은 잘 어울린다. makgeolliwa pajeoneun jal eoullinda. "Makgeoli and Pajeon are the best combination."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say Do you like Korean food? in Korean.
The question is broken down into 4 words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	한국음식	Korean food	hangugeumsik
Word 2	을	object marking particle	eul
Word 3	좋아합니-	to like	verb
Word 4	까	question-marking particle	kka

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #10

How is the Korean Food?

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

10

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 음식은 어떻습니까?
2. A: 음식이 정말 맛있어요.
3. A: 음식이 매워요.
4. A: 음식이 짜요.
5. A: 음식이 써요.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: eumsigeun etteosseumnikka?
2. A: eumsigi jeongmal masisseoyo.
3. A: eumsigi maewoyo.
4. A: eumsigi jjayo.
5. A: eumsigi sseoyo.

ENGLISH

1. Q: How is it? (food)
2. A: It's very delicious.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: It's spicy.
4. A: It's salty.
5. A: It's bitter.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
맛있다	masitta	to be delicious	verb
짜다	jjada	to be salty	
음식	eumsik	food	noun
정말	jeongmal	really, for real	adverb
이	i	subject-marking particle	particle
맵다	maebtta	to be spicy	adjective
어떻습니까?	etteosseumnikka	how is...? (as in a question)	expression
는/은	neun/eun	topic marking particle	particle
쓰다	sseuda	to be bitter	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

와... 맛있겠다! wa... masikketta! "Wow...looks delicious!"	이 찌개는 맛있어요. i jjigaeneun masisseoyo. "This stew is delicious."
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이 국은 너무 짜요. i gugeun neomu jjayo. "This soup is too salty."	여행 가면, 그 나라의 전통 음식을 드세요. yeohang gamyeon, geu naraeui jeontong eumsigeul deuseyo. "When you go somewhere to travel, eat the traditional food of the country."
저는 초콜릿을 정말 좋아합니다. jeoneun chokolleseul jeongmal joahamnida. "I really like chocolates."	그거 정말이야? geugeo jeongmariya? "Is that for real?"
우와! 정말 빠르다! uwa! jeongmal ppareuda! "Wow! That's so fast!"	가방이 너무 무거워요. gabangi neomu mugeowoyo. "The bag is too heavy."
고추장을 너무 많이 넣으면 매워요. gochujangeul neomu mani neoeumyeon maewoyo. "If you put in too much red pepper paste, it will be spicy."	음식은 어떻게습니까? eumsigeun eoteotseumnikka? "How is the food?"
이 차는 맛이 쓰다. i chaneun masi sseuda. "This tea is bitter."	

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say How is it? (food) in Korean.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	음식	food	eumsik
Word 2	은	topic marking particle	eun

Word 3

어떻습니까

how is (as in a
question)*etteosseumnikka*

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #11

How Old Are You? in Korean

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

11

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 몇살 입니까?
2. A: 열여덟살 입니다.
3. A: 스물다섯살 입니다.
4. A: 마흔일곱살 입니다.
5. A: 쉰살 입니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: myeossal imnika?
2. A: yeolyeodeolsal imnida.
3. A: seumul-daseotsal imnida.
4. A: maheun-ilgop-sal imnida.
5. A: swin-sall imnida.

ENGLISH

1. Q: How old are you?
2. A: I'm 18 years old.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: I'm 25 years old.
4. A: I'm 47 years old.
5. A: I'm 50 years old.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
살	sal	age (counter)	
마흔	maheun	fourty (Native Korean)	
몇살	myeossal	how old, how many years	noun
열	yeol	ten (Native Korean)	noun
까	kka	question-marking particle	
여덟	yeodeolp	eight (Native Korean)	noun
입니다	imnida	is, am, are	verb,copula
쉰	swin	fifty (Native Korean)	
일곱	ilgop	seven (Native Korean)	noun
스물	seumul	twenty (Native Korean)	noun
다섯	daseot	five (Native Korean)	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

저는 열두 살입니다. jeoneun yeoldu sarimnida. "I am twelve years old."	몇살입니까? meot sal imnikka? "How old are you?"
제 아들은 열 살이에요. je a-deul-eun yeol sal-i-e-yo. "My son is ten years old."	어느 나라 사람입니까? eoneu nara saramimnikka? "What country are you from?"
그녀는 여덟 개의 소설을 남겼다. Geu-nyeo-neun yeo-deol gae-ui so-seol-eul nam- gyeot-ta. "She left us with eight novels."	저 사람은 미국 사람입니다. Jeo sarameun miguk ssaramimnida. "That person is American."
외국 사람입니다. oeguk saramimnida. "I'm a foreigner."	그들은 일곱 시까지는 사무실로 돌아올 것 입니다. geudeureun ilgopsigankkajineun samusilro doraol geosimnida. "They're expected back at the office by seven."
저는 스물일곱 살입니다. Jeo-neun seu-mul-il-gop sal-im-ni-da. "I am twenty seven years old."	다섯 시까지 그것을 끝내야 해. daseot sikkaji geugeoseul kkeunnaeya hae. "I need to finish it by five o'clock."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say How old are you? in Korean.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	몇살	how old, how many years	myeossal
Word 2	입니-	to be	imni

Word 3

까

question-marking
particle*kka*

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #12

When is Your Birthday? in Korean

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

12

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 생일은 언제입니까?
2. A: 8월 22일입니다.
3. A: 5월 30일입니다.
4. A: 9월 3일입니다.
5. A: 11월 24일입니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: saengileun eonjeimnikka?
2. A: parwol isibilimnida
3. A: o-wol samsibilimnida
4. A: guwol samilimnida
5. A: sibilwol isipsailimnida

ENGLISH

1. Q: When is your birthday?
2. A: It's August 22nd.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: It's May 30th.
4. A: It's September 3rd.
5. A: It's November 24th.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
월	wol	month	
은	eun	topic marking particle for words ending with a consonant	particle
생일	saengil	birthday	noun
까	kka	question-marking particle	
입니다	imnida	is, am, are	verb, copula
일	il	day	noun
언제	eonje	when	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

그것은 무엇입니까? geugeoseun mueosimnikka? "What is that?"	생일선물로 새로운 노트북을 갖고 싶습니다. saengilseonmullo saeroun noteubugeul gatgo sipsseumnida. "I want to get a new laptop as a birthday gift."
--	--

그 남자 생일에 뭐 할거야? geu namja saengire mwo halgeoya? "What are you going to do for his birthday?"	생일이 언제입니까? saengiri eonjeimnikka? "When is your birthday?"
오늘 내 생일인데, 선물 없어? oneul nae saeng-il-inde, seonmul eopseo? "Today's my birthday. Any present for me?"	어느 나라 사람입니까? eoneu nara saramimnikka? "What country are you from?"
저 사람은 미국 사람입니다. Jeo saram-eun miguk ssaramimnida. "That person is American."	외국 사람입니다. oeguk saramimnida. "I'm a foreigner."
제 생일은 8월22일입니다. je saengireun palwol isibiilimnida "My birthday is on August 22nd."	그 미식축구 게임 언제 시작해? geu misikchukgu geim eonje sijakae? "When does the football game start?"
생일 언제야? saengil eonjeya? "When is your birthday?"	담배 언제 끊었어? dambae eonje kkeuneosseo? "When did you quit smoking?"

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say When is your birthday? in Korean.

The question is broken down into 5 words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	생일	birthday	saengil
Word 2	은	topic marking particle	eun
Word 3	언제	when	eonje
Word 4	입니-	to be	imni-

Word 5

까

question-marking
particle*kka*

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #13

Do You Have Any Brothers or Sisters? in Korean

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

13

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 형제나 자매가 있습니까?
2. A: 여동생이 있습니다.
3. A: 형이 있습니다. (오빠가 있습니다.)
4. A: 누나가 있습니다. (언니가 있습니다.)
5. A: 남동생이 있습니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: hyeongjena jamaega isseumnikka?
2. A: yeodongsaeng-i isseumnida.
3. A: hyeong-i isseumnida.(oppa-ga isseumnida.)
4. A: nuna-i isseumnida. (eonniga isseumnida.)
5. A: namdongsaeng-i isseumnida.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Do you have brothers or sisters?
2. A: I have a younger sister.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: I have an older brother.
4. A: I have an older sister.
5. A: I have a younger brother.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
형제	hyeongje	brothers, siblings
자매	jamae	sisters, female sibling
있다	ittda	to exist
까	kka	question-marking particle
이	i	subject-marking particle
여동생	yeodongsaeng	younger sibling (female)
남동생	namdongsaeng	younger sibling (male)
형	hyeong	older brother (for a male)
오빠	oppa	older brother (for a female)
언니	eonni	older sibling (for a female)
누나	nuna	older sister (for a male)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

저는 형제가 없어요. jeoneun hyeongjega eopsseoyo. "I don't have brothers."	자매 간에 사이가 좋아요. jamae gane saiga joayo. "The sisters get along well with each other."
--	--

친구가 있습니다. chinguga ittseumnida. "I have a friend."	어느 나라 사람입니까? "What country are you from?"
가방이 너무 무거워요. gabangi neomu mugeowoyo. "The bag is too heavy."	여동생이랑 약속이 있어요. yeodongsaengirang yakssogi isseoyo. "I have an appointment with my younger sister."
남동생이 없어요. namdongsaengi eopsseoyo. "I don't have any younger brothers."	어제 우리 형이랑 컴퓨터 게임 했어. eoje uri hyeongirang keompyuteo geim haeseo. "I played a computer game with my older brother yesterday."
저희 오빠는 군인이예요. jeohui oppa-neun gunin-ieyo. "My older brother is a soldier."	우리 언니는 간호사야. uri eonnineun ganhosaya. "My older sister is a nurse."
우리 누나는 다음 달에 결혼해. uri nunaneun daeum ddare gyeorhonhae. "My older sister is getting married next month."	

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say Do you have brothers or sisters? Korean.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	형제나 자매	silblings (lit. brothers or sisters)	hyeongjena jamae
Word 2	가	subject-marking particle	ga

Word 3	있습니-	to have, to exist	<i>isseumni</i>
Word 4	까	question-marking particle	<i>kka</i>

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #14

How Tall Are You? in Korean

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

14

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 키가 얼마정도 입니까?
2. A: 180센티 입니다.
3. A: 175센티 입니다.
4. A: 153센티 입니다.
5. A: 194센티 입니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: kiga eolmajeongdo imnikka?
2. A: baekpalssip-senti imnida.
3. A: baekchilssibo-senti imnida.
4. A: baegosipssam-senti imnida.
5. A: baekgusipsa-senti imnida.

ENGLISH

1. Q: How tall are you?
2. A: I'm 180cm tall.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: I'm 175cm tall.
4. A: I'm 153cm tall.
5. A: I'm 194cm tall.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
센티	senti	centimeters	noun
키	ki	height (person)	noun
입니다	imnida	is, am, are	verb, copula
얼마정도	eolmajeongdo	how tall, how long, how much	phrase
까	kka	question-marking particle	
가	ga	topic marking particle	particle

SAMPLE SENTENCES

제 키는 180입니다. je kineun baekpalssipimnida. "I'm 180 tall."	키가 작아요. Kiga jagayo. "I'm short." ("My height is small.")
저 사람은 미국 사람입니다. Jeo saramleun miguk ssaramimnida. "That person is American."	외국 사람입니다. oeguk saramimnida. "I'm a foreigner."

키가 얼마정도 입니까? kiga eolmajeongdo imnikka? "How tall are you?"	어느 나라 사람입니까? eoneu nara saramimnikka? "What country are you from?"
문제가 하나 있어요. munjega hana itsseoyo. "There is one problem."	

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say How tall are you? in Korean.

The question is broken down into 5 words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	키	body height	ki
Word 2	가	topic marking particle	ga
Word 3	얼마정도	how tall, how long, how much	eolmajeongdo
Word 4	입니-	to be	imni
Word 5	까	question-marking particle	kka

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #15

Do You Have a Cell Phone? in Korean

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

15

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 핸드폰이 있습니까?
2. A: 네. 아이폰을 갖고 있습니다.
3. A: 네. 스마트 폰을 갖고 있습니다.
4. A: 네. 안드로이드 폰을 갖고 있습니다.
5. A: 네. 삼성 갤럭시 폰을 갖고 있습니다.
6. A: 네. 엘지 스마트 폰을 갖고 있습니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: haendeuponi isseumnikka?
2. A: ne. aiponneul gakko isseumnida.
3. A: ne. sumateu poneul gakko isseumnida.
4. A: ne. anndeuroideu poneul gakko isseumnida.
5. A: ne. samseong gaelleoxi poneul gakko isseumnida.
6. A: ne. elji sumateu poneul gakko isseumnida.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Q: Do you have a cell phone?
2. A: Yes, I have an iPhone.
3. A: Yes, I have a smart phone.
4. A: Yes, I have an Android phone.
5. A: Yes, I have a Samsung Galaxy phone.
6. A: Yes, I have a LG smartphone.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
안드로이드 폰	andeuroidu pon	Android phone	proper noun
삼성 갤럭시 폰	samseong gaelleoksi pon	Samsung Galaxy phone	proper noun
스마트폰	seumateu-pon	smart phone	noun
없다	eoptda	to not have, to not exist	
핸드폰	haendeupon	cell phone	noun
까	kka	question-marking particle	
있습니다	isseumnida	there is/there are (polite form)	verb
아이폰	aipon	iPhone	proper noun
이	i	subject-marking particle	particle

SAMPLE SENTENCES

한국에서는 안드로이드 폰이 아이폰 보다 더 인기가 있습니다. hangugeseoneun andeuroideu poni aipon boda deo ingiga isseumnida. "In Korea, Android phones are more popular than iPhone."	네. 삼성 갤럭시 폰을 갖고 있습니다. ne. samseong galleoksi poneul gakko isseumnida. "Yes, I have a Samsung Galaxy phone."
제 동생은 스마트폰을 가지고 있습니다. je dongsengeun seumateu poneul gatko isseumnida. "My younger brother has a smart phone."	저는 불만 없어요. jeo-neun bulman eopseoyo. "I have no complaint."
핸드폰 바꾸고 싶어요. haendeupon bakkugo sipeoyo. "I want to change cell phones."	어느 나라 사람입니까? eoneu nara saramimnikka? "What country are you from?"
책상이 있습니다. Chaekssangi itsseumnida. "There is a desk."	이 아이폰은 얼마입니까? i aiponeun eulmaimnikka? "How much is this iPhone?"
가방이 너무 무거워요. gabangi neomu mugeowoyo. "The bag is too heavy."	

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say Where did you learn Korean? in Korean.

The question is broken down into 6 words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	핸드폰	mobile phone	haendeupon

Word 2	이	topic marking particle	<i>i</i>
Word 3	있습니-	to have, there is	<i>isseumni</i>
Word 6	까	question-marking particle	<i>kka</i>

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #16

How Are You? in Korean

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

16

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 오늘 기분이 어떨습니까?
2. A: 기분이 좋습니다.
3. A: 기분이 매우 좋습니다.
4. A: 기분이 별로입니다.
5. A: 기분이 나쁩니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: oneul gibuni etteosseumnikka?
2. A: gibuni josseumnida.
3. A: gibuni maewu josseumnida.
4. A: gibuni byeollo-imnida.
5. A: gibuni nappeumnida.

ENGLISH

1. Q: How are you? (lit. How are you feeling today?)
2. A: I'm fine.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: I'm extremely well.
4. A: I'm so-so.
5. A: I'm feeling bad.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
매우	maewu	very, very much, so	adverb
별로이다	byeolloida	so-so. not particularly.	verb
오늘	oneul	today	noun
어떻습니까?	etteosseumnikka	how is...? (as in a question)	expression
이	i	subject-marking particle	particle
좋다	jota	to be good, to like	
기분	gibun	feeling, mood	
나쁘다	nappeuda	to be bad	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

저는 김치를 매우 좋아합니다. jeoneun gimchireul mae-u joahamnida. "I like Kimchi very much."	오늘은 기분이 별로입니다. oneureun gibuni byeolloimnida. "Today, I'm feeling so-so."
--	---

오늘은 여름 중 정말 유별나게 더운 날이었다. oneureun yeoreum jung jeongmal yubyeollage deoun narieotta. "Today was an extraordinarily hot summer day."	그 퍼레이드는 오늘이다. geu peoreideuneun oneurida. "The parade is today."
너 오늘도 늦게 왔어! neo oneuldo neukke wasseo! "You are late again today!"	오늘 몇 시까지 일해요? oneul myeot ssikkaji ilhaeyo? "What time are you working 'til today?"
음식은 어떻습니까? eumsigeun eoteotseumnikka? "How is the food?"	가방이 너무 무거워요. gabangi neomu mugeowoyo. "The bag is too heavy."
날씨가 좋으니까 소풍 가요. nalssiga joeunikka sopung gayo. "Since the weather is nice, let's go on a picnic."	저는 한국어 선생님을 좋아해요. jeo-neun hangugeo seonsaengnim-eul joahaeyo. "I like the Korean teacher."
오늘 기분 어때요? oneul gibun eottaeyo? "How are you feeling today?"	나쁜 습관이군요. nappeun seupgwanigunyo. "That's a bad habit."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say How are you? in Korean.

The question is broken down into 4 words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	오늘	today	oneul

Word 2	기분	feeling	<i>gibun</i>
Word 3	이	topic marking particle	<i>i</i>
Word 4	어떻습니까	how something is alike	<i>eotteosseumnikka</i>

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #17

What Time Is It? in Korean

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

17

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 지금 몇시입니까?
2. A: 12시 입니다.
3. A: 10시 입니다.
4. A: 3시 입니다.
5. A: 9시 입니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: jigeum myeossiimnikka?
2. A: yeolddu-si imnida.
3. A: yeol-si imnida.
4. A: se-si imnida.
5. A: ahop-si imnida.

ENGLISH

1. Q: What time is it (now)?
2. A: It's 12 o'clock.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: It's 10 o'clock.
4. A: It's 3 o'clock.
5. A: It's 9 o'clock.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
아홉	ahop	nine (Native Korean)	noun
열	yeol	ten (Native Korean)	noun
지금	jigeum	now	adverb
까	kka	question-marking particle	
입니다	imnida	is, am, are	verb, copula
시	si	hour	counter
몇시	myeossi	what time	phrase
둘	dul	two (Native Korean)	noun
셋	set	three (Native Korean)	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

그녀는 벌써 아홉 살의 나이에 신문을 읽는다. geu-nyeo-neun beol-sseo a-hop ssal-ui na-i-e sin-mun-eul ik-neun-da. "She reads newspapers already at age nine."	제 아들은 열 살이에요. je a-deul-eun yeol sal-i-e-yo. "My son is ten years old."
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난 지금 매우 바빠. nan jigeum maeu bappa. "I am very busy now."	지금 제 이야기를 들어보세요. jigeum je iyagireul deureoboseyo. "Now, please listen to me."
지금은 몇 시입니까? jigeum-eun myeot si-imnikka? "What time is it now?"	지금 공부해요. jigeum gongbuhaeyo. "I'm studying now."
어느 나라 사람입니까? eoneu nara saramimnikka? "What country are you from?"	저 사람은 미국 사람입니다. Jeo sarameun miguk ssaramimnida. "That person is American."
외국 사람입니다. oeguk saramimnida. "I'm a foreigner."	1시에 오세요. han sie oseyo. "Please come at one o'clock."
몇시에 점심을 먹을겁니까? meot sie jeomsimeul meogeulgeomnikka? "What time are you going to have a lunch?"	여동생이 둘 있어요. yeodongsaengi dul isseoyo. "I have two younger sisters."
너희 둘 어디서 만났어? Neohui dul eodiseo mannasseo? "Where did you two meet?"	사과가 셋 있어요. sagwaga set isseoyo. "I have three apples."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say *Where time is it?* in Korean.

The question is broken down into 4 words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	지금	jigeum	now

Word 2	몇시	what time	myeossi
Word 3	입니-	to be	<i>imni</i>
Word 4	까	question-marking particle	<i>kka</i>

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #18

What Are You Doing? in Korean

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar

18

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 무엇을 하고 있습니까?
2. A: 생각하고 있습니다.
3. A: 숙제하고 있습니다.
4. A: 공부하고 있습니다.
5. A: 요리하고 있습니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: mueoseul hago isseumnikka?
2. A: saenggakhago isseumnida.
3. A: sukjjehago isseumnida.
4. A: gongbuhago isseumnida.
5. A: yorihago isseumnida.

ENGLISH

1. Q: What are you doing?
2. A: I'm thinking.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: I'm doing homework.
4. A: I'm studying.
5. A: I'm cooking.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
까	kka	question-marking particle	
생각하다	saenggakhada	to think	verb
지금	jigeum	now	adverb
하다	hada	to do	verb
을	eul	object marking particle	particle
-고 있다 / -고 있습니 다	-go itta / -go isseumnida	doing something	phrase
무엇	mueot	what	noun
공부하다	gongbuhada	to study	verb
요리하다	yorihada	to cook	verb
숙제하다	sukjehada	to do homework	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

어느 나라 사람입니까? eoneu nara saramimnikka? "What country are you from?"	정답에 대해서 너무 많이 생각하지 마. jeongdabe daehaeseo neomu mani saenggakaji ma. "Do not think about the answer too much."
그들은 우리가 그들의 계획을 모르고 있다고 생각한다. geudeureun uriga geudeurui gyehoegeul moreugo itdago saenggakanda. "They think that we don't know their plans."	글쎄, 좀 더 생각해 볼게. geulsse, jom deo saengghakae bolkke. "I'm not sure. Let me think a little more."
난 지금 매우 바빠. nan jigeum maeu bappa. "I am very busy now."	지금 제 이야기를 들어보세요. jigeum je iyagireul deureoboseyo. "Now, please listen to me."
지금은 몇 시입니까? jigeum-eun myeot si-imnikka? "What time is it now?"	지금 공부해요. jigeum gongbuhaeyo. "I'm studying now."
길에서 돈을 주웠어요. Gireseo doneul juwotsseoyo. "I picked up some money on the street."	지금 세수를 하고 있습니다. jigeum sesureul hago isseumnida. "I'm washing my face now."
무엇에 대해 이야기하는 거야? mueose daehae iyagihaneun geoya? "What are you talking about?"	지갑에 무엇이 들어있어요? jigabe mueosi deureoisseyo? "What's in your wallet?"
나는 항상 학교에서 열심히 공부한다. naneun hangsang hakgyoeseo yeolsimhi gongbuhanda. "I always study hard at school."	왜 한국어를 공부하세요? wae hangugeoreul gongbuhaseyo? "Why are you studying Korean?"

일요일에는 공부하고 싶지 않아요. iryoireneun gongbuhago sipji anayo. "I don't want to study on Sunday!"	우리 엄마는 항상 내가 휴가로 집에 올 때마다 내가 가장 좋아하는 음식을 해주신다. uri eommaneun hangsang naega hyugaro jibe ol ttaemada naega gajang joahaneun eumsigeul haejusinda. "My mother always cooks my favorite meal when I come home for the holidays."
냄비가 너무 작아서 요리를 못 하겠어요. naembiga neomu jagaseo yorireul mot hagesseoyo. "I can't cook because the pot is too small."	나 지금 숙제하고 있어. na jigeum sukjehago isseo. "I'm doing my homework now."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say What are you doing? in Korean.

The question is broken down into 5 words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	무엇	what	mueot
Word 2	을	object marking particle	eul
Word 3	하-	to do	ha-
Word 4	고 있습니-	doing something	go isseumni-
Word 5	까	question marking particle	kka

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #19

What's Wrong? in Korean

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

19

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 무슨 문제가 있습니까?
2. A: 피곤합니다.
3. A: 졸립니다.
4. A: 몸이 아픕니다.
5. A: 머리가 아픕니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: museun munjega isseumnikka?
2. A: pigonhamnida.
3. A: jollimnida.
4. A: momi appeumnida.
5. A: meoriga apeumnida.

ENGLISH

1. Q: What's wrong?
2. A: I'm tired.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: I'm sleepy.
4. A: I'm feeling sick.
5. A: I have a headache.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English
무슨	museun	what, what kind of
문제	munje	problem
가	ga	topic marking particle
있습니다	isseumnida	there is/there are (polite form)
까	kka	question-marking particle
피곤하다	pigonhada	to be tired
졸리다	jollida	to be sleepy
몸	mom	body
아프다	apeuda	to hurt, to be in pain, to be painful
머리	meori	head

SAMPLE SENTENCES

무슨 드라마 봐? museun deurama bwa? "What kind of drama are you watching?"	가장 큰 문제가 해결됐어요. gajang keun munjega haegyeoldwaesseoyo. "The biggest problem has been solved."
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문제가 생겼어요. munje-ga saenggyeosseoyo. "We've got a problem."	문제가 하나 있어요. munjega hana itsseoyo. "There is one problem."
책상이 있습니다. Chaekssangi itsseumnida. "There is a desk."	어느 나라 사람입니까? "What country are you from?"
어제는 피곤해서 일찍 잤어. eojeneun pigonhaeseo iljjik jasseo. "I was tired yesterday, so I went to bed early."	오늘 너무 피곤해요. oneul neomu pigonhaeyo. "I'm so tired today."
온몸이 아파요. onmomi apayo. "My whole body aches."	감자 튀김은 몸에 안 좋아요. gamja twigimeun mome an joayo. "Fried potato is not good for your health."
아프면 오지 않아도 괜찮아요. apeumyeon oji anado gwaenchanayo. "If you are sick, it's all right even if you don't come."	허리가 너무 아파서 움직일 수가 없어요. heoriga neomu apaseo umjigil ssuga eopsseoyo. "I have such a bad backache that I can't move my body."
머리가 어지러워요. meoriga eojireowoyo. "My head is dizzy."	

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say What's wrong? in Korean.

The question is broken down into 5 words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	무슨	what	<i>museun</i>

Word 2	문제	problem, issue	<i>munje</i>
Word 3	가	topic-marking particle	<i>ga</i>
Word 4	있습니-	to be	<i>imni-</i>
Word 5	까	question-marking particle	<i>kka</i>

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #20

What's the Weather Like? in Korean

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar

20

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 오늘 날씨가 어떨습니까?
2. A: 맑습니다.
3. A: 흐립니다.
4. A: 비가 옵니다.
5. A: 눈이 옵니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: oneul nalssiga eotteosseumnikka?
2. A: maksseumnida.
3. A: heurimnida.
4. A: biga omnida.
5. A: nuni omnida.

ENGLISH

1. Q: What's the weather like?
2. A: It's sunny.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: It's cloudy.
4. A: It's rainy.
5. A: It's snowing.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
맑다	maktta	sunny, It's sunny.	verb
비가 오다	bi-ga oda	to rain, to be raining	phrase
오늘	oneul	today	noun
어떻습니까?	etteosseumnikka	how is...? (as in a question)	expression
가	ga	topic marking particle	particle
흐리다	heurida	cloudy, it's cloudy.	verb
날씨	nalssi	weather	noun
비	bi	rain	noun
눈	nun	snow	noun
눈이 오다	nuni oda	It's snowing. (lit. Snow is coming.)	phrase
오다	oda	to come	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

오늘은 날씨가 맑아요. oneul-eul nalssi-ga malgayo. "Today the weather is sunny."	내일도 비 올 거예요. naeil-do bi ol geo-yeyo. "It's going to rain tomorrow, too."
오늘은 여름 중 정말 유별나게 더운 날이었다. oneureun yeoreum jung jeongmal yubyeollage deoun narieotta. "Today was an extraordinarily hot summer day."	그 퍼레이드는 오늘이다. geu peoreideuneun oneurida. "The parade is today."
너 오늘도 늦게 왔어! neo oneuldo neukke wasseo! "You are late again today!"	오늘 몇 시까지 일해요? oneul myeot ssikkaji ilhaeyo? "What time are you working 'til today?"
음식은 어떻습니까? eumsigeun eoteotseumnikka? "How is the food?"	문제가 하나 있어요. munjega hana itsseoyo. "There is one problem."
내일은 날이 흐릴 겁니다. naeireun nari heuril geomnida. "Tomorrow, it'll be cloudy."	날씨가 정말 안 좋다. nalssiga jeongmal ran jota. "This weather is horrible."
날씨가 너무 추워. nalssiga neomu chuwo. "The weather is too cold."	어제 짧은 기간에 많은 비가 왔습니다. eoje jjalbeun gigane maneun biga wasseumnida. "Yesterday, we had a lot of rain in short period of time."
거기는 비 와요? geogineun bi wayo? "Is it raining over there?"	눈이 올 것 같아요. nun-i ol geot gatayo. "It seems like it's going to snow."

작년 크리스마스에는 눈이 왔습니다. jangnyeon keuriseumaseu-eneun nuni waseumnida. "Last year, it was snowing on Christmas day."	가능하다면 내일도 다시 오고 싶어요. ganeunghadameyon naeildo dasi ogo sipeoyo. "I would like to come again tomorrow, if possible."
우편물이 오기를 기다리고 있다. upyeonmuri ogireul gidarigo itda. "I am waiting for the post to come."	네가 파티에 오고 싶어 하지 않는 걸 알아. nega patie ogo sipeo haji anneun geol ara. "I know you don't want me to come to the party."
처음 오는 곳이라서 길을 헤맸어요. cheoeum oneun gosiraseo gireul hemaesseoyo. "I'm here for the first time so I get lost."	내일은 몇 시에 와요? naeireun myeot ssie wayo? "What time are you coming tomorrow?"

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say How's the weather alike? in Korean.

The question is broken down into 4 words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	오늘	today	oneul
Word 2	날씨	weather	nalssi
Word 3	가	topic-marking particle	ga
Word 4	어떻습니까	"how is" as in question	eotteosseumnikka

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #21

Are You Hungry? in Korean

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

21

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 배가 고픈니까?
2. A: 네. 배가 조금 고픈니다.
3. A: 네. 배가 정말 고픈니다.
4. A: 네. 배가 많이 고픈니다.
5. A: 아니요. 배가 안 고픈니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: baega gopeumnikka?
2. A: ne. baega jogeum gopeumnida.
3. A: ne. baega jeongmal gopeumnida.
4. A: ne. baega mani gopeumnida.
5. A: aniyo. baega an gopeumnida.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Are you hungry?
2. A: Yes, I'm a little hungry.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: Yes, I'm very hungry.
4. A: Yes, I'm very hungry.
5. A: No, I'm not hungry.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
배가 부르다	baega bureuda	full (lit. the stomach is full.)	phrase
조금	jogeum	a little bit, a bit	phrase
많이	mani	a lot, too much, very	adverb
배	bae	stomach, belly	noun
까	kka	question-marking particle	
고프다, 고프니다	gopeuda, gopeumnida	hungry	verb
정말	jeongmal	really, for real	adverb
가	ga	topic marking particle	particle
안	an	not	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

너무 많이 먹어서 지금은 배가 부릅니다. neomu mani meogeoseo jigeumeun baega bureumnida. "I ate too much so I'm full now."	조금 더 주세요. jogeum deo juseyo "Give me a little more."
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고추장을 너무 많이 넣으면 매워요. gochujangeul neomu mani neoeumyeon maewoyo. "If you put in too much red pepper paste, it will be spicy."	많이 배웠어요. mani baewosseoyo. "I learned a lot."
배가 아파요. baega apayo. "My stomach hurts."	어느 나라 사람입니까? eoneu nara saramimnikka? "What country are you from?"
아이가 배가 고파서 울고 있습니다. aiga baega gobaseo ulgo isseumnida. "A baby is crying because he's hungry."	저는 초콜릿을 정말 좋아합니다. jeoneun chokolleseul jeongmal joahamnida. "I really like chocolates."
그거 정말이야? geugeo jeongmariya? "Is that for real?"	우와! 정말 빠르다! uwa! jeongmal ppareuda! "Wow! That's so fast!"
문제가 하나 있어요. munjega hana itsseoyo. "There is one problem."	같이 밥 안 먹어? gachi bap an meogeo? "You're not eating with us?"

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say Are you hungry? in Korean.

The question is broken down into 4 words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	배	stomach	bae
Word 2	가	topic marking particle	ga

Word 3	고팍니-	hungry	<i>gopeumni</i>
Word 4	까	question-marking particle	<i>kka</i>

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #22

What's This? in Korean

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar

22

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 이것은 무엇입니까?
2. A: 그것은 카메라입니다.
3. A: 그것은 컴퓨터입니다.
4. A: 그것은 사탕입니다.
5. A: 그것은 녹차입니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: i geoseun mueosimnikka?
2. A: gue geoseun kameraimnida.
3. A: gue geoseun keompyuteoimnida.
4. A: gue geoseun satangimnida.
5. A: gue geoseun nokchaimnida.

ENGLISH

1. Q: What's this?
2. A: It's a camera.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: It's a computer.
4. A: It's candy.
5. A: It's green tea.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
입니다	imnida	is, am, are	verb, copula
그	geu	that (demonstrative modifier for non-visible nouns)	
이	i	this	noun
무엇	mueot	what	noun
까	kka	question-marking particle	
것	geot	thing, a thing or an object	noun
컴퓨터	keompyuteo	computer	noun
사탕	satang	candy	noun
카메라	kamera	camera	noun
녹차	nokcha	green tea	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

저 사람은 미국 사람입니다. Jeo saram-eun miguk ssaramimnida. "That person is American."	외국 사람입니다. oeguk saramimnida. "I'm a foreigner."
그 곳이 어디였는지 도무지 기억이 안 나요. geu gosi eodiyeotneunji domuji gieogi an nayo. "I don't remember at all where it was."	그 영화를 봤어요? geu yeonghwa-reul bwasseoyo? "Did you see that movie?"
우리 할머니는 나에게 이 지갑을 주었다. uri halmeonineun naege i jigabeul jueotda. "My grandmother gave me this wallet."	이 사람은 누구예요? i saram-eun nuguyeyo? "Who is this person?"
이쪽으로 가 볼게요. i jjogeuro ga bolkkeyo. "I'll be going this way."	무엇에 대해 이야기하는 거야? mueose daehae iyagihaneun geoya? "What are you talking about?"
지갑에 무엇이 들어있어요? jigabe mueosi deureoisseyo? "What's in your wallet?"	어느 나라 사람입니까? eoneu nara saramimnikka? "What country are you from?"
내 컴퓨터에는 항상 오류 메시지가 표시된다. nae keompyuteoneun hangsang oryu mesijiga pyosidoenda. "My computer is displaying error messages all the time."	청소년들의 컴퓨터 게임 중독은 한국 사회의 큰 문제입니다. cheongsongyeondeurui computer geim jungdogeun hanguk sahoeui keun munjeimnida. "Computer game addiction among teenagers is a huge problem in Korean society."
새 컴퓨터를 샀어요. sae keompyuteo-reul sasseoyo. "I bought a new computer."	제 컴퓨터는 너무 느려요. je keompyuteo-neun neomu neuryeoyo. "My computer is too slow."
저는 사탕을 별로 안 좋아해요. jeoneun satang-eul byeollo an joahaeyo. "I don't like candy very much."	카메라 앞에서는 긴장해요. kamera ap-eseoneun ginjang-haeyo. "I get nervous in front of cameras."

녹차 한 잔 주세요.
nokcha han jan juseyo.

"Please give me a glass of green tea."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say What's this? in Korean.

The question is broken down into 6 words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	이	this	<i>i</i>
Word 2	것	thing	<i>geot/geos</i>
Word 3	은	topic marking particle	<i>eun</i>
Word 4	무엇	what	<i>mueot/mueos</i>
Word 5	입니-	to be	<i>imni</i>
Word 6	까	question-marking particle	<i>kka</i>

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #23

Whose Is This? in Korean

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

23

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 이 것은 누구 것입니까?
2. A: 제 것입니다.
3. A: 그 남자 것입니다.
4. A: 그 여자 것입니다.
5. A: 스미스 씨 것입니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: i geoseun nugu geososimnikka?
2. A: je geosimnida.
3. A: geu namja geosimnida.
4. A: geu yeoja geosimnida.
5. A: seumiseu ssi geosimnida.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Whose is this?
2. A: It's mine.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: It's his.
4. A: It's hers.
5. A: It's Mr/Ms. Smith's.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
입니다	imnida	is, am, are	verb, copula
그	geu	that (demonstrative modifier for non-visible nouns)	
이	i	this	noun
누구	nugu	who	noun
까	kka	question-marking particle	
것	geot	thing, a thing or an object	noun
여자	yeoja	woman, female, girl	noun
제	je	my (humble-form)	noun
남자	namja	man, male, boy	noun
씨	ssi	Mr., Ms., Mrs.	suffix

SAMPLE SENTENCES

저 사람은 미국 사람입니다. Jeo saram-eun miguk ssaramimnida. "That person is American."	외국 사람입니다. oeguk saramimnida. "I'm a foreigner."
그 곳이 어디였는지 도무지 기억이 안 나요. geu gosi eodiyeotneunji domuji gieogi an nayo. "I don't remember at all where it was."	그 영화를 봤어요? geu yeonghwa-reul bwasseoyo? "Did you see that movie?"
우리 할머니는 나에게 이 지갑을 주었다. uri halmeonineun naege i jigabeul jueotda. "My grandmother gave me this wallet."	이 사람은 누구예요? i saram-eun nuguyeyo? "Who is this person?"
이쪽으로 가 볼게요. i jjogeuro ga bolkkeyo. "I'll be going this way."	이 사람은 누구예요? i saram-eun nuguyeyo? "Who is this person?"
누구랑 같이 왔어? nugurang gachi wasseo? "Who did you come with?"	어느 나라 사람입니까? eoneu nara saramimnikka? "What country are you from?"
여자가 커피를 마십니다. yeojaga keopireul masimnida. "A woman is drinking a cup of coffee."	미키씨는 여자입니다. mikissineun yeojaimnida. "Miki is a woman."
제가 모르는 사람입니다. jega moreuneun saramimnida. "It's somebody I don't know."	제 이름은 민수입니다. je ireumeun minsuimnida. "My name is Minsu."
샘 씨는 남자입니다. saem ssineun namjaimnida "Sam is a man."	수한 씨, 안녕하세요! suhan ssi, annyeonghaseyeo! "Hi, Suhan."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say Whose is this? in Korean.

The question is broken down into 7 words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	이	this	<i>i</i>
Word 2	것	thing	<i>geot/geos</i>
Word 3	은	topic marking particle	<i>eun</i>
Word 4	누구	who	<i>nugu</i>
Word 5	것	thing	<i>geot/geos</i>
Word 6	입니-	to be	<i>imni</i>
Word 7	까	question-marking particle	<i>kka</i>

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #24

Have You Been To Seoul? In Korean

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar

24

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 서울에 간 적이 있습니까?
2. A: 네. 두 번 간 적이 있습니다.
3. A: 네. 한 번 간 적이 있습니다.
4. A: 네. 다섯 번 간 적이 있습니다.
5. A: 네. 열 번 간 적이 있습니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: seoule gan jeogi isseumnikka?
2. A: ne. du beon gan jeo gi issumnida.
3. A: ne. han beon gan jeo gi issumnida.
4. A: ne. daseot beon gan jeo gi issumnida.
5. A: ne. yeol beon gan jeo gi issumnida.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Have you every been to Seoul?
2. A: I've been there twice.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: I've been there once.
4. A: I've been there five times.
5. A: I've been there ten times.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
서울	Seoul	Seoul, the capital of South Korea	noun
적	jeok	experience	noun
가다	gada	to go	verb
있습니다	isseumnida	there is/there are (polite form)	verb
에	e	at, in, on (place marking particle)	preposition
한 번	han beon	once	
다섯 번	daseot bbeon	five times	
두 번	du beon	twice	
없다	eoptda	to not exist	verb
열 번	yeol beon	ten times	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

서울은 조선시대부터 지금까지 600년간 한 국의 수도였습니다. seoureun joseonsidaebuteo jigeumkkaji 600nyeongan hangugui sudoyeotseumnida. "Seoul has been the capital of Korea for about 600 years since the Joseon Dynasty period."	저는 서울에서 태어났어요. jeo-neun seoul-eseo taeonasseoyo. "I was born in Seoul."
뉴욕에 두 번 간 적이 있습니다. nyuyog-e du beon gan jeog-i isseubnida. "I have been to New York city twice."	다음 주말에 해변에 가는 사람 누구예요? daeum jumare haebyeone ganeun saram nuguyeyo? "Who is going to the beach next weekend?"
지하철을 타고 갈 거예요. jihacheoreul tago gal kkeoyeyo. "I'll go there by subway."	책상이 있습니다. Chaekssangi itsseumnida. "There is a desk."
국 그릇은 오른쪽에 놓으세요. guk geureuseun oreunjigoe no-heu-seyo. "Please put the soup bowl on the right side."	저는 나중에 산골에 살고 싶어요. jeo-neun najung-e sangol-e salgo sipeoyo. "I want to live in a mountain village later in life."
지금 학교에 있어요? Jigeum hakgyoe isseoyo? "Are you at school now?"	하루에 한 번 이 약을 드세요. harue han beon i yageul deuseyo. "Please take this medicine once a day."
이 레스토랑에 다섯 번 갔습니다. i reseutorange daseot beon gatseumnida. "I've been to this restaurant 5 times."	축구에서는 옐로우 카드를 두 번 받으면 퇴 장입니다. chukgueseoneun yellou kadeureul du beon badeumyeon toejangimnida. "In soccer, if you receive a yellow card twice, you're out of the game."

민지 씨는 남자친구가 없습니다. minji ssineun namjachinguga eobs-seubnida. "Minji doesn't have a boyfriend."	열 번 말했어. yeol beon malhaesseo. "I told him ten times."
---	---

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say What's this? in Korean.

The question is broken down into 7 words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	서울	Seoul	seo-ul
Word 2	에	place marking particle (to, at, in)	e
Word 3	간	went	gan
Word 4	적	experience	jeok
Word 5	이	object-marking particle	i
Word 6	있습니-	to have, to own, there is	isseumni-
Word 7	까	question-marking particle	kka

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Korean Questions You Need to Know S1 #25

How Much Is This? in Korean

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

25

KOREAN HANGUL

1. Q: 이 것은 얼마입니까?
2. A: 천원입니다.
3. A: 오백원입니다.
4. A: 이만원입니다.
5. A: 천만원입니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. Q: igeoseun eolmaimnikka?
2. A: cheonwonimnida.
3. A: obaegwonimnida.
4. A: imawonimnida.
5. A: cheonmanwonimnida.

ENGLISH

1. Q: How much is this?
2. A: It's 1,000 won.
3. A: It's 500 won.

CONT'D OVER

4. A: It's 20,000 won.
5. A: It's 10,000,000 won.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
천만	cheonman	ten million	
입니다	imnida	is, am, are	verb, copula
이	i	this	determiner
까	kka	question-marking particle	
얼마	eolma	how long, how much, how many	phrase, noun
은	eun	topic marking particle for words ending with a consonant	particle
원	won	won (Korean currency unit)	noun
것	geot	thing, a thing or an object	noun
백	baek	hundred (Native Korean)	
만	man	ten thousand	noun, numeral
천	cheon	thousand	numeral

SAMPLE SENTENCES

이 영화는 천만명 이상이 보았습니다. i yeonghwaneun cheonmanmyeong isang-i boasseubnida. "More than ten million people saw this movie."	저 사람은 미국 사람입니다. Jeo saram-eun miguk ssaramimnida. "That person is American."
외국 사람입니다. oeguk saramimnida. "I'm a foreigner."	우리 할머니는 나에게 이 지갑을 주었다. uri halmeonineun naege i jigabeul jueotda. "My grandmother gave me this wallet."
이 사람은 누구예요? i saram-eun nuguyeyo? "Who is this person?"	어느 나라 사람입니까? eoneu nara saramimnikka? "What country are you from?"
자유이용권은 얼마입니까? jayuiyonkkwoneun eolmaimnikka? "How much is an unlimited pass?"	그것은 무엇입니까? geugeoseun mueosimnikka? "What is that?"
오백원만 주세요. obaegwonman juseyo. "Please just give me five hundred won."	5만원 출금하고 싶어요. 5man-won chulgeumhago sip-eoyo. "I'd like to withdraw 50,000 won."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say How much is this? in Korean.

The question is broken down into 6 words:

	Korean	English	Romanization
Word 1	이	this	i
Word 2	것	thing	geot/geos
Word 3	은	topic marking particle	eun

Word 4	얼마	how much, how many	<i>eolma</i>
Word 5	입니-	to be	<i>imni</i>
Word 6	까	question-marking particle	<i>kka</i>

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3 MINUTE KOREAN

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LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #1 Self Introduction

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

#1

KOREAN HANGUL

1. 안녕. 에이미야.
2. 안녕하세요. 에이미입니다.
3. 반가워.
4. 반갑습니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. annyeong. eimiya.
2. annyeonghaseyo. eimiimnida.
3. bangawo.
4. bangapsseumnida.

ENGLISH

1. Hi I'm Amy
2. Hello. I am Amy.
3. Nice to meet you. (informal)
4. Nice to meet you. (formal)

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
입니다	imnida	to be (formal)	copula
반가워	bangawo	Glad to meet (informal)	verb
반갑습니다	bangapsseumnida	Glad to meet (formal)	verb
안녕	annyeong	Hi, Hello.	expression
에이미	eimi	Amy	proper noun
야	ya	to be (informal)	copula
안녕하세요	annyeonghaseyo	Hello.	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

선우야! 안녕! Seon-u-ya! Annyeong! "Seonu! Hello!"	안녕하세요. 여러분. Annyeonghaseoyo. yeoryeobun. "Hello, everyone."
---	---

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to introduce yourself.

	Korean	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	안녕. 에이미야.	Hi I'm Amy	informal
Word 1	안녕	Hi	
Word 2	에이미	Amy	
Word 3	야	to be (informal)	

Phrase 2	안녕하세요. 에이미입니다.	Hello. I am Amy.	formal
Word 1	안녕하세요	Hello	
Word 2	에이미	Amy	
Word 3	입니다	to be (formal)	
Phrase 3	반가워.	Nice to meet you.	informal
Word 1	반가워	Glad to meet (informal)	
Phrase 4	반갑습니다.	Nice to meet you.	formal
Word 1	반갑습니다	Glad to meet (formal)	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

When you introduce yourself in Korea, it's polite to make a small bow. If you're a guy, bow with your hands at your sides. If you're a girl, bow with your hands clasped in front of you. Bow from the waist. You don't have to dip down very far.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #2

Greetings

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

2

KOREAN HANGUL

1. 안녕.
2. 안녕하세요.
3. 안녕히 가세요.
4. 안녕히 계세요.

ROMANIZATION

1. annyeong.
2. annyeonghaseyo
3. annyeonghi gaseyo.
4. annyeonghi gyeseyo.

ENGLISH

1. Hi.
2. Good day.
3. Goodbye. (person that is leaving)
4. Goodbye. (person that is staying)

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
가세요	gaseyo	please go	verb
계세요	gyeseyo	please stay	verb
안녕	annyeong	Hi, Hello.	expression
안녕하세요	annyeonghaseyo	Hello.	expression
안녕히	annyeonghi	peacefully	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

선우야! 안녕! Seon-u-ya! Annyeong! "Seonu! Hello!"	안녕하세요. 여러분. Annyeonghaseoyo. yeoryeobun. "Hello, everyone."
안녕히 가세요. annyeonghi gaseyo. "Good-bye." ("Go in peace.")	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to greet someone .

	Korean	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	안녕.	Hi.	informal
Word 1	안녕	Hi	
Phrase 2	안녕하세요.	Good day.	formal
Word 1	안녕하세요	Hello.	
Phrase 3	안녕히 가세요.	Goodbye.	formal

Word 1	안녕히	peacefully	
Word 2	가세요	go	
Phrase 4	안녕히 계세요.	Goodbye.	formal
Word 1	안녕히	peacefully	
Word 2	계세요	stay	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In formal Korean, there are two ways to say goodbye, one for the person who is leaving and the other for the person who is staying. If you are the one leaving, you say 안녕히 계세요 (annyeonghi gyeseyo.) meaning "Stay well." Then the other person will respond by saying 안녕히 가세요(annyeonghi gaseyo.) meaning "Go well."

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #3 Manners

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

3

KOREAN HANGUL

1. 고마워.
2. 정말 고맙습니다.
3. 진심으로 고맙습니다.
4. 여러모로 고맙습니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. gomawo
2. jeongmal gomapsseumnida.
3. jinsimeuro gomapsseumnida.
4. yeoreomoro gomapsseumnida.

ENGLISH

1. Thanks.
2. Thank you very much.
3. Thank you, sincerely.
4. Thanks for everything.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
고마워.	gomawo.	Thanks. (intimate)	expression
정말	jeongmal	really	adverb
감사합니다	gamsahamnida	thank you	expression
고맙습니다.	gomapseumnida	thank you	expression, verb
진심으로	jinsimeuro	sincerely	adverb
여러모로	yeoreomoro	in many ways	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

도와줘서 고마워. dowajwoseo gomawo "Thank you for helping me."	정말 미안하지만 오늘 밤에는 외출할 수 없 어. jeongmal mianhajiman oneul bameneun oechulhal su eopseo. "We are really sorry, but you cannot go out tonight."
정말 그가 그런 말을 했어? jeongmal geuga geureon mareul haeseo? "He really said that?"	개들은 정말 단순해요. gaedeureun jeongmal dansunhaeyo. "Dogs are really simple."
도와주셔서 감사합니다. dowajusyeoseo gamsahamnida. "Thank you for your help!"	고맙습니다. 또 올게요. Gomapsseumnida. tto olkkeyo. "Thank you. I will come again."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to thank other people in various ways.

Korean	English	Important Notes
--------	---------	-----------------

Phrase 1	고마워.	Thanks.	informal
Word 1	고마워	Thanks	
Phrase 2	정말 고맙습니다.	Thank you very much.	formal
Word 1	정말	really	
Word 2	고맙습니다	thank you	
Phrase 3	진심으로 고맙습니다.	Thank you, sincerely.	formal
Word 1	진심으로	sincerely	
Word 2	고맙습니다	thank you	
Phrase 4	여러모로 고맙습니다.	Thanks for everything.	formal
Word 1	여러모로	in many ways	
Word 2	고맙습니다.	thank you	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sino-Korean words have been used for a long time and are an integral part of the Korean vocabulary. And many Sino-Korean words have their native counterparts. 고마워(gomawo.) and 고맙습니다(gomapsseumnida.) are native Korean expressions of "Thank you." Have you heard of 감사합니다(gamsahamnida.)? That's right. 감사합니다(gamsahamnida.) is the Sino-Korean way to express "Thank you."

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #4

How are you?

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

4

KOREAN HANGUL

1. 어떻게 지내?
2. 어떻게 지내십니까?
3. 잘 지내. 너는?
4. 그저 그래.

ROMANIZATION

1. eotteoke jinae?
2. eotteoke jinaesimnikka?
3. jal jinae. neoneun?
4. geugeo geurae

ENGLISH

1. How are you? (informal)
2. How are you? (formal)
3. I'm fine, and you?
4. So-so.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
어떻게	eotteoke	how, in what way	interrogative, adverb
지내	jinae	do you stay, do you live (informal)	verb
너	neo	you	Pronoun
지내십니까?	jinaesimnikka	do you stay, do you live (formal)	interrogative
잘	jal	well	adverb
지내	jinae	live	verb
그저	geugeo	just	adverb
는/은	neun/eun	topic marking particle	particle
그래	geurae	it's like	verb
밥 먹었어요?	bap meogeosseoyo?	"Have you eaten?" (informal)	sentence
식사 하셨습니다까?	siksa hasyeotssemnikka?	"Have you eaten?" (formal)	sentence
네	ne	yes	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

어떻게 지내요? eotteoke jinaeyo? "How is it going?"	주말은 주로 어떻게 보내세요? jumareun juro eotteoke bonaeseyo? "How do you usually spend your weekends?"
네, 맞아요. ne, majayo. "Yes. That's right."	네. 저는 선생님입니다. ne. jeoneun seonsaengnimimnida. "Yes, I'm a teacher."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask how somebody is.

	Korean	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	어떻게 지내?	How are you?	informal
Word 1	어떻게	how	
Word 2	지내	stay, live (informal)	
Phrase 2	어떻게 지내십니까?	How are you?	formal
Word 1	어떻게	how	
Word 2	지내십니까?	do you stay, do you live (formal)	
Phrase 3	잘 지내. 너는?	I'm fine, and you?	informal
Word 1	잘	well	
Word 2	지내	live	
Word 3	너	you	
Word 4	는	topic marking particle	
Phrase 4	그저 그래.	So-so.	formal
Word 1	그저	just	
Word 2	그래	it's like	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Koreans like to show that they care by asking 밥 먹었어요?(bap meogeosseoyo?)/ 식사 하셨습니까?(siksa hasyeotssemnikka?) which literally means "Have you eaten?" But the actual meaning is the same as "How are you?" 밥 먹었어요?(bap meogeosseoyo?) is informal, and

식사 하셨습니까?(siksa hasyeotssemnikka?) is formal. Usually, they are not asking to go eat something together. So, when someone asks you 식사 하셨습니까?(siksa hasyeotssemnikka?), you can just answer 네(ne.) "Yes."

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #5

Making Apologies

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

5

KOREAN HANGUL

1. 저기요.
2. 실례합니다.
3. 미안해요.
4. 죄송합니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. jeogiyo
2. sillyehamnida.
3. mianhaeyo.
4. joesonghamnida.

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me. (informal)
2. Excuse me. (formal)
3. I'm sorry. (informal)
4. I'm sorry. (formal)

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
해요	haeyo	be	suffix
죄송	joesong	sorry	adjective
합니다	hamnida	be	suffix
저기요	jeogiyo	excuse me (listen)	expression
실례합니다	sillyehamnida	Excuse me.	verb
죄송합니다	joesonghamnida.	"sorry." (honorific expression)	expression
미안	mian	sorry	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

실례합니다, 기차역이 어디에 있나요? sillyehamnida, gichayeogi eodie innayo? "Excuse me, where is the train station?"	실례합니다, 화장실은 어디예요? "Excuse me, where's the bathroom?"
미안. 거짓말이야. mian. geojitmal-iya. "Sorry. That's a lie."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to apologise yourself.

	Korean	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	저기요.	Excuse me.	informal
Word 1	저기요	excuse me (listen)	
Phrase 2	실례합니다.	Excuse me.	formal

Word 1	실례합니다	excuse me	
Phrase 3	미안해요.	I'm sorry.	informal
Word 1	미안	sorry	
Word 2	해요	be	
Phrase 4	죄송합니다.	I'm sorry.	formal
Word 1	죄송	sorry	
Word 2	합니다	be	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Both 미안하다(mianhada) and 죄송하다(joesonghada) are adjectives that mean "sorry." But 죄송합니다(joesonghamnida.) is an honorific expression which you will not use with people of the same age or younger.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #6

Refusing politely

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

6

KOREAN HANGUL

1. 아니예요.
2. 아닙니다.
3. 죄송하지만 선약이 있습니다.
4. 미안하지만 선약이 있어요.

ROMANIZATION

1. anieyo.
2. animnida.
3. joesonghajiman seonyagi isseumnida.
4. mianhajiman seonyagi isseoyo.

ENGLISH

1. No, thank you. (informal)
2. No, thank you. (formal)
3. Sorry, but I already have plans. (formal)
4. Sorry, but I already have plans. (informal)

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
있습니다	isseumnida	there is/are	verb
미안하지만	mianhajiman	I'm sorry but	expression
아닙니다	animnida	no, thank you. (lit. No)	expression
아니예요	anieyo	no, thank you (lit. No)	expression
죄송하지만	joesonghajiman	I'm sorry but	verb
선약	seonyak	prior engagement(s)	noun
이	i	subject-marking particle	particle

SAMPLE SENTENCES

가방이 너무 무거워요.
gabangi neomu mugeowoyo.

"The bag is too heavy."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to refuse politely an invite..

	Korean	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	아니예요.	No, thank you.	informal
Word 1	아니예요	no, thank you (lit. No)	
Phrase 2	아닙니다.	No, thank you.	formal

Word 1	아닙니다	no, thank you. (lit. No)
Phrase 3	죄송하지만 선약이 있습니다.	Sorry, but I already have plans. formal
Word 1	죄송하지만	I'm sorry but
Word 2	선약	prior engagement(s)
Word 3	이	subject marking particle
Word 4	있습니다	there is/are
Phrase 4	미안하지만 선약이 있어요.	Sorry, but I already have plans. informal
Word 1	미안하지만	I'm sorry but
Word 2	선약	prior engagement(s)
Word 3	이	subject marking particle
Word 4	있어요	there is/are

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In Korean, indirect speech is considered more polite. And it is more appropriate to use indirect speech when speaking to someone in authority. Although 아니예요(anieyo.) literally means "It's not." this expression is often used as a polite way to refuse an invite.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #7

Do you speak English?

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

#7

KOREAN HANGUL

1. 영어 할 줄 아십니까?
2. 영어 할 줄 아세요?
3. 네. 영어 할 줄 알아요.
4. 아니요. 영어 할 줄 모릅니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. yeongeo hal jjul asimnikka?
2. yeongeo hal jjul aseyo?
3. ne. yeongeo hal jjul arayo.
4. aniyo. yeongeo hal jjul moreumnida.

ENGLISH

1. Do you speak English? (formal)
2. Do you speak English? (informal)
3. Yes, I speak English.
4. No, I don't speak English.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
할 줄 알아요	hal jjul arayo	I know how to do	phrase
아니요.	aniyo	no	expression
할 줄 모릅니다	hal jjul moreumnida	I don't know how to do	phrase
영어	yeongeo	English	noun
할 줄 아십니까	hal jjul asimnikka	do you know how to do?	interrogative
할 줄 아세요	hal jjul aseyo	do you know how to do	interrogative
네	ne	yes	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

영어 발음이 좋아요. yeongeo bareumi joayo. "Your English pronunciation is good."	영어 몰라요. yeongeo mollayo. "I don't know English."
네, 맞아요. ne, majayo. "Yes. That's right."	네. 저는 선생님입니다. ne. jeoneun seonsaengnimimnida. "Yes, I'm a teacher."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer the question.

	Korean	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	영어 할 줄 아십니까?	Do you speak English?	formal

Word 1	영어	English
Word 2	할 줄 아십니까	do you know how to do?
Phrase 2	영어 할 줄 아세요?	Do you speak English? informal
Word 1	영어	English
Word 2	할 줄 아세요	do you know how to do
Phrase 3	네. 영어 할 줄 알아요.	Yes, I speak English. informal
Word 1	네	yes
Word 2	영어	English
Word 3	할 줄 알아요	I know how to do
Phrase 4	아니요. 영어 할 줄 모릅니다.	No, I don't speak English. formal
Word 1	아니요.	no
Word 2	영어	English
Word 3	할 줄 모릅니다	I don't know how to do

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Most Koreans, especially younger generations understand English pretty well and are willing to help foreigners. But if you show them that you can say a Korean phrase or two, they will be more than glad to be your friend!

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #8

Talking about your age

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 나이가 어떻게 되세요?
2. 연세가 어떻게 되십니까?
3. 스물다섯이에요.
4. 말하고 싶지 않습니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. naiga eotteoke doeseyo?
2. yeonsega eotteoke doesimnikka?
3. seumuldaseosieyo.
4. malhago sipjji ansseumnida.

ENGLISH

1. How old are you? (informal)
2. How old are you? (formal)
3. I am 25.
4. I prefer not to say.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
싶지 않습니다	sipji ansseumnida	I don't want to	phrase
말하고	malhago	to say	verb
이에요	ieyo	I am	copula
스물다섯	seumuldaseot	25	numeral
되십니까	doesimnikka	to be	interrogative
연세	yeonse	age (honorific)	noun
되세요	doeseyo	to be	verb
어떻게	eotteoke	how	interrogative word
가	ga	subject marking particle	particle
나이	nai	age	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

나이를 많이 먹었어.
Naireul mani meogeosseo.

"I've grown old."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask someone's age and to say yours.

	Korean	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	나이가 어떻게 되세요?	How old are you?	informal
Word 1	나이	age	

Word 2	가	subject marking particle	
Word 3	어떻게	how	
Word 4	되세요	to be	
Phrase 2	연세가 어떻게 되십니까?	How old are you?	formal
Word 1	연세	age (honorific)	
Word 2	가	subject marking particle	
Word 3	어떻게	how	
Word 4	되십니까	to be	
Phrase 3	스물다섯이에요.	I am 25.	informal
Word 1	스물다섯	25	
Word 2	이에요	I am	
Phrase 4	말하고 싶지 않습니다.	I prefer not to say.	formal
Word 1	말하고	to say	
Word 2	싶지 않습니다	I don't want to	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

There's something called Korean age. You are one year old as soon as you are born. The next calendar year, you will age. So it is very common to hear Koreans ask "What year were you born?" to mean "How old are you?"

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #9

Talking about Nationalities

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 한국 사람이에요.
2. 한국인입니다.
3. 저 사람은 미국인입니다.
4. 내 친구는 중국 사람이에요.

ROMANIZATION

1. hanguk saramieyo.
2. hanguginimnida.
3. jeo saramleun miguginimnida.
4. nae chinguneun jungguk saramieyo.

ENGLISH

1. I am Korean. (informal)
2. I am Korean. (formal)
3. That person is American.
4. My friend is Chinese.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
이에요	ieyo	is, am, are	copula
중국 사람	jungguk saram	Chinese person	noun
는	neun	topic marking particle	particle
한국	hanguk	Korea	noun
사람	saram	person	noun
저	jeo	that, the	pronoun
인	in	person	noun
입니다	imnida	is, am, are	verb, copula
미국인	migugin	American	noun
은	eun	topic marking particle	topic-marking particle
내	nae	my	pronoun
친구	chingu	friend	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

저는 한국에 살아요. jeo-neun hanguk-e sarayo. "I live in Korea."	수줍은 사람은 배우가 될 수 없어요. sujubeun saram-eun baeuga doil ssu eopsseoyo. "A shy person can't become an actor."
저 사람은 미국 사람입니다. Jeo saram-eun miguk ssaram-imnida. "That person is American."	외국 사람입니다. oeguk saram-imnida. "I'm a foreigner."

그녀는 내가 그녀 대신 승진하기 이전까지 내 친구였다. geunyeoneun naega geunyeo daesin seungjinhagi ijeonkkaji nae chinguyeotda. "She was a friend of mine until I got the promotion instead of her."	그는 나의 이십년 된 친구이다. geuneun nawi isimnyeon doen chinguida. "He has been my friend for twenty years."
저와 제 가장 친한 친구는 어디든 함께 갑니다. jeowa je gajang chinhan chinguneun eodideun hamkke gamnida. "My best friend and I go everywhere together."	저는 한국인 친구가 많아요. jeoneun hangugin chinguga manayo. "I have a lot of Korean friends."
어제 내 친구들이 우리집에 왔다. eoje nae chingudeuri urijibe watta. "My friends came to my house yesterday."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to talk about Nationalities in simple sentences.

	<i>Korean</i>	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	한국 사람이에요.	I am Korean.	informal
Word 1	한국	Korea	
Word 2	사람	person	
Word 3	이에요	to be	
Phrase 2	한국인입니다.	I am Korean.	formal
Word 1	한국	Korea	

Word 2	인	person
Word 3	입니다	is, am, are
Phrase 3	저 사람은 미국인입니다.	That person is American. formal
Word 1	저	that, the
Word 2	사람	person
Word 3	은	topic marking particle
Word 4	미국인	American
Word 5	입니다	to be
Phrase 4	내 친구는 중국 사람이예요.	My friend is Chinese. informal
Word 1	내	my
Word 2	친구	friend
Word 3	는	topic marking particle
Word 4	중국 사람	Chinese person

CULTURAL INSIGHT

사람(saram) and 인(in) both mean "person." But the '인' used in 한국인(hangugin) is the Sino-Korean word for "person." So you can add 사람(saram) or 인(in) after the country name to tell people where you are from.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #10

Asking how much

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 이거 얼마예요?
2. 이거 얼마입니까?
3. 이거 주세요.
4. 너무 비싸요.

ROMANIZATION

1. igeo eolmayeyo?
2. igeo eolmaimnikka?
3. igeo juseyo.
4. neomu bissayo.

ENGLISH

1. How much does this cost? (informal)
2. How much does this cost? (formal)
3. OK, I'll take it.
4. It's too expensive.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
예요	yeyo	is, am, are	copula
입니까	imnikka	is, am, are	interrogative
주세요	juseyo	please give me	verb
너무	neomu	too	adverb
비싸요	bissayo	expensive	adjective
이거	igeo	this	pronoun
얼마	eolma	how long, how much, how many	phrase,noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

자유이용권은 얼마입니까?
jayuiyonkkwoneun eolmaimnikka?

"How much is an unlimited pass?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask how much something costs.

	Korean	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	이거 얼마예요?	How much does this cost?	informal
Word 1	이거	this	
Word 2	얼마	how much	
Word 3	예요	is, am, are	

Phrase 2	<i>이거 얼마입니까?</i>	How much does this cost?	formal
Word 1	<i>이거</i>	this	
Word 2	<i>얼마</i>	how much	
Word 3	<i>입니까</i>	is, am, are	
Phrase 3	<i>이거 주세요.</i>	OK, I'll take it.	informal
Word 1	<i>이거</i>	this	
Word 2	<i>주세요</i>	please give me	
Phrase 4	<i>너무 비싸요.</i>	It's too expensive.	informal
Word 1	<i>너무</i>	too	
Word 2	<i>비싸요</i>	expensive	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In Korea, membership cards known as point cards are a common way to save money and earn rewards when shopping. Most shops such as department stores, movie theaters, restaurants, and coffee shops offer point cards for their customers. So be sure to get one and start saving!

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #11

Master the currency

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 십 원
2. 백 원
3. 천오백 원
4. 만 이천칠백 원

ROMANIZATION

1. sip won
2. baek won
3. cheon obaek won
4. man icheon chilbaek won

ENGLISH

1. Ten won.
2. One hundred won.
3. One thousand five hundred won.
4. Twelve thousand seven hundred won.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
이천	icheon	two thousand	noun
칠백	chilbaek	seven hundred	noun
십	sip	ten (Sino-Korean)	numeral
원	won	won (Korean currency)	noun,counter
만	man	ten thousand	noun,numeral
백	baek	hundred	numeral
천	cheon	thousand	numeral
오백	obaek	five hundred	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

10개에 1000원에 판매하고 있습니다. yeolkkaee cheonwone panmaehago isseumnida. "We're selling ten of these at one thousand won."	5만원 출금하고 싶어요. 5man-won chulgeumhago sip-eoyo. "I'd like to withdraw 50,000 won."
---	--

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to read prices.

	Korean	English
Phrase 1	십 원	Ten won.
Word 1	십	ten (Sino-Korean)
Word 2	원	won (Korean currency)
Phrase 2	백 원	One hundred won.

Word 1	백	hundred
Word 2	원	won (Korean currency)
Phrase 3	천오백 원	One thousand five hundred won.
Word 1	천	thousand
Word 2	오백	five hundred
Word 3	원	won (Korean currency)
Phrase 4	만 이천칠백 원	Twelve thousand seven hundred won.
Word 1	만	ten thousand
Word 2	이천	two thousand
Word 3	칠백	seven hundred
Word 4	원	won (Korean currency)

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The won takes its name from this Chinese character. Believe it or not, so do the Japanese yen and the Chinese yuan. Those are just different names for the same Chinese character, which originally means "round."

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #12

What are you doing?

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 뭐 하고 있어요?
2. 뭐 하고 계십니까?
3. 공부하고 있어요.
4. 그냥 있습니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. mwo hago isseyo?
2. mwo hago gyesimnikka?
3. gongbuhago isseoyo.
4. geunyang itsseumnida.

ENGLISH

1. What are you doing? (informal)
2. What are you doing? (formal)
3. I am studying.
4. I'm doing nothing special.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
뭐	mwo	what	pronoun
하고 있어요	hago isseyo	are you doing?	phrase
그냥	geunyang	just	adverb
하고 계십니까	hago gyesimnikka	are you doing	phrase
공부	gongboo	study, studies	noun
하고 있어요	hago isseyoyo	I am doing	phrase
하다	hada	to do	verb
있습니다	itsseumnida	is, am, are	copula

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask what someone is doing.

	Korean	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	뭐 하고 있어요?	What are you doing?	informal
Word 1	뭐	what	
Word 2	하고 있어요	are you doing?	
Phrase 2	뭐 하고 계십니까?	What are you doing?	formal
Word 1	뭐	what	
Word 2	하고 계십니까	are you doing	
Phrase 3	공부하고 있어요.	I am studying.	informal
Word 1	공부	study	

Word 2	하고 있어요	I am doing	
Phrase 4	그냥 있습니다.	I'm doing nothing special.	formal
Word 1	그냥	just	
Word 2	있습니다	is, am, are	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

하다(hada) means "to do", and it is a very useful word. You can make so many verbs by combining a noun with 하다. Many Korean nouns that indicate or describe an action or a behavior can be combined with 하다.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #13

Who is it?

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 이 사람 누구예요?
2. 저 사람 누구예요?
3. 저예요.
4. 제 친구예요.

ROMANIZATION

1. i saram nuguyeyo?
2. jeo saram nuguyeyo?
3. jeoyeyo.
4. je chinguyeyo.

ENGLISH

1. Who is it?
2. Who is that?
3. It's me.
4. That is my friend.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
이 분	i bun	"this person." (honorific expression)	phrase
이	i	this	noun
사람	saram	person	noun
저	jeo	me	pronoun
누구	nugu	who	interrogative word
예요	yeyo	is, am, are	copula
저	jeo	that	pronoun
친구	chingu	friend	noun
제	je	my	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

우리 할머니는 나에게 이 지갑을 주었다. uri halmeonineun naege i jigabeul jueotda. "My grandmother gave me this wallet."	이 사람은 누구예요? i saram-eun nuguyeyo? "Who is this person?"
이쪽으로 가 볼게요. i jjogeuro ga bolkkeyo. "I'll be going this way."	수줍은 사람은 배우가 될 수 없어요. sujubeun saram-eun baeuga doil ssu eopsseoyo. "A shy person can't become an actor."
이 사람은 누구예요? i saram-eun nuguyeyo? "Who is this person?"	누구랑 같이 왔어? nugurang gachi wasseo? "Who did you come with?"

그녀는 내가 그녀 대신 승진하기 이전까지 내 친구였다. geunyeoneun naega geunyeo daesin seungjinhagi ijeonkkaji nae chinguyeotda. "She was a friend of mine until I got the promotion instead of her."	그는 나의 이십년 된 친구이다. geuneun nawi isimnyeon doen chinguida. "He has been my friend for twenty years."
저와 제 가장 친한 친구는 어디든 함께 갑니다. jeowa je gajang chinhan chinguneun eodideun hamkke gamnida. "My best friend and I go everywhere together."	저는 한국인 친구가 많아요. jeoneun hangugin chinguga manayo. "I have a lot of Korean friends."
어제 내 친구들이 우리집에 왔다. eoje nae chingudeuri urijibe watta. "My friends came to my house yesterday."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask who it is.

	<i>Korean</i>	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	<i>이 사람 누구예요?</i>	Who is it?	informal
Word 1	<i>이</i>	this	
Word 2	<i>사람</i>	person	
Word 3	<i>누구</i>	who	
Word 4	<i>예요</i>	is, am, are	
Phrase 2	<i>저 사람 누구예요?</i>	Who is that?	informal

Word 1	저	that
Word 2	사람	person
Word 3	누구	who
Word 4	예요	is, am, are
Phrase 3	저예요.	It's me. informal
Word 1	저	me
Word 2	예요	is, am, are
Phrase 4	제 친구예요.	That is my friend. informal
Word 1	제	my
Word 2	친구	friend
Word 3	예요	is, am, are

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Do you know the difference between 이 사람(i saram) and 이 분(i bun)? We learned that 이 사람 (i saram) means "this person." 분(bun) is the honorific word for 사람(saram). So if you see someone who looks quite older than you, you can ask "이 분 누구예요?"(i bun nuguyeyo?) to show respect.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #14

When are you leaving?

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 언제 떠나요?
2. 언제 떠나십니까?
3. 두 시간 후에 떠나요.
4. 다음 주에 떠납니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. eonje tteonayo?
2. eonje tteonasimnikka?
3. du sigan hue tteonayo.
4. daeum jue tteonamnida.

ENGLISH

1. When are you leaving? (informal)
2. When are you leaving? (formal)
3. I leave in two hours.
4. I leave next week.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
떠납니다	tteonamnida	to leave	verb
언제	eonje	When	interrogative word
떠나요	tteonayo	to leave	verb
후	hu	after; subsequently	noun
떠나십니까	tteonasimnikka	do you leave	phrase
두	du	two	numeral
시간	sigan	hours	noun
에	e	at, in, on	particle
다음	daeum	next	adjective
주	ju	week	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

퇴직 후에 뭐 하실 거예요? toejik hu-e mwo hasil geo-yeyo? "What are you going to do after you retire?"	내 생일이 다음 주야. nae saengiri daeum juya. "My birthday is next week."
1주일 동안 매일 라면을 먹었어요. il-juil dong-an maeil ramyeoneul meogeosseoyo. "I ate Ramyeon (instant noodles) every day for one week."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask when someone is leaving.

Korean	English	Important Notes
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Phrase 1	언제 떠나요?	When are you leaving?	informal
Word 1	언제	When	
Word 2	떠나요	to leave	
Phrase 2	언제 떠나십니까?	When are you leaving?	formal
Word 1	언제	when	
Word 2	떠나십니까	do you leave	
Phrase 3	두 시간 후에 떠나요.	I leave in two hours.	informal
Word 1	두	two	
Word 2	시간	hours	
Word 3	후	after	
Word 4	에	at, in, on	
Word 5	떠나요	leave	
Phrase 4	다음 주에 떠납니다.	I leave next week.	formal
Word 1	다음	next	
Word 2	주	week	
Word 3	에	at, in, on	
Word 4	떠납니다	to leave	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Korean workers are known for working long hours. This overtime corporate culture has good and bad sides. You may not be able to enjoy as much time off work, but you get to build personal relationships in the workplace.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #15

Where are you going?

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 어디 가세요?
2. 어디 가십니까?
3. 슈퍼마켓에 가요.
4. 일하러 갑니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. eodi gaseyo?
2. eodi gasimnikka?
3. syupeomakese gayo.
4. ilhareo gamnida.

ENGLISH

1. Where are you going? (informal)
2. Where are you going? (formal)
3. I'm going to the supermarket.
4. I'm going to work.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
다녀오세요	danyeooseyo.	"See you" (formal)	expression
갔다오세요	gatdaoseyo.	"See you"	expression
갑니다	gamnida	to go	verb
일하러	ilhareo	to work	verb
가요	gayo	go	verb
에	e	to	particle
어디	eodi	where	interrogative word
가세요	gaseyo	to go	verb
가십니까	gasimnikka	do you go	interrogative
슈퍼마켓	syupeomaket	supermarket	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

시장은 슈퍼마켓보다 싸요.
sijang-eun supeomaket-boda ssayo.

"The marketplace is cheaper than the supermarket."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask where someone is going.

	Korean	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	어디 가세요?	Where are you going?	informal
Word 1	어디	where	
Word 2	가세요	to go	

Phrase 2	<i>어디 가십니까?</i>	Where are you going?	formal
Word 1	<i>어디</i>	where	
Word 2	<i>가십니까</i>	do you go	
Phrase 3	<i>슈퍼마켓에 가요.</i>	I'm going to the supermarket.	informal
Word 1	<i>슈퍼마켓</i>	supermarket	
Word 2	<i>에</i>	to	
Word 3	<i>가요</i>	go	
Phrase 4	<i>일하러 갑니다.</i>	I'm going to work.	formal
Word 1	<i>일하러</i>	to work	
Word 2	<i>갑니다</i>	to go	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

You've learnt how to ask where someone is going. Do you want to know how to say "See you?" *갓다오세요(gatdaoseyo.)* literally means "go and come back." Koreans say this when someone is leaving and you know that person is coming back. It can be translated as "See you." *다녀오세요(danyeooseyo.)* makes it honorific.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #16

Asking directions

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

16

KOREAN HANGUL

1. 지하철역이 어디예요?
2. 쭉 가세요.
3. 오른쪽으로 도세요.
4. 왼쪽으로 도세요.

ROMANIZATION

1. jihacheoryeogi eodiyeyo?
2. jjuk gaseyo.
3. oreunjjogeuro doseyo.
4. oenjjogeuro doseyo.

ENGLISH

1. Where is the subway station?
2. Go straight.
3. Turn right.
4. Turn left.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
지하철역	jihacheoryeok	subway station	noun
이	i	subject-marking particle	particle
가세요	gaseyo	to go	verb
어디	eodi	where	interrogative word
예요	yeyo	to be	copula
쭉	jjuk	straight	adverb
으로	euro	location marking particle	particle
오른쪽	oreunjjok	right, right side	noun, adjective
도세요	doseyo	to turn	verb
왼쪽	oenjjok	left, left side	noun
고맙습니다	gomapseumnida	Thank you (standard).	expression
저기요	jeogiyo	excuse me	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

가방이 너무 무거워요. gabangi neomu mugeowoyo. "The bag is too heavy."	내일 저녁에 어디 갈거야? naeil jeonyeoge eodi galgeoya? "Where are you going tomorrow night?"
지금 어디 가세요? jigeum eodi gaseyo? "Where are you going now?"	마우스의 오른쪽 버튼을 누르세요. mauseueui oreunjjok beoteuneul nureuseyo. "Please press the right button of your mouse."

왼쪽에는 아무것도 없어요. oenjjok-eneun amugeot-do eopseoyo. "There's nothing on the left."	선물 고맙습니다. Seonmul gomapsseumnida. "Thank you for the present."
저기요. 지금 몇 시예요? Jeogiyo. jigeum myeot siyeyo? "Excuse me. What time is it now?"	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and understand basic directions.

	Korean	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	지하철역이 어디예요?	Where is the subway station?	informal
Word 1	지하철역	subway station	
Word 2	이	subject marking particle	
Word 3	어디	where	
Word 4	예요	to be	
Phrase 2	쭉 가세요.	Go straight.	informal
Word 1	쭉	straight	
Word 2	가세요	to go	
Phrase 3	오른쪽으로 도세요.	Turn right.	informal
Word 1	오른쪽	right side	

Word 2	으로	location marking particle	
Word 3	도세요	to turn	
Phrase 4	왼쪽으로 도세요.	Turn left.	informal
Word 1	왼쪽	left side	
Word 2	으로	location marking particle	
Word 3	도세요	to turn	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Do you remember how to say "Excuse me." in Korean from lesson 5? That's right. It is 저기요 (jeogiyo.). So if you ever get lost and want to ask for directions in Korea, you can start a conversation with a stranger by saying 저기요(jeogiyo.). And do not forget to thank them afterwards by saying 고맙습니다(gomapsseumnida.).

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #17

Why?

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

17

KOREAN HANGUL

1. 왜 늦었어요?
2. 기차를 놓쳤어요.
3. 왜 그렇게 일찍 나가요?
4. 기차를 놓치지 않으려고요.

ROMANIZATION

1. wae neujeosseoyo?
2. gichareul nocheosseoyo.
3. wae geureoke iljjik nagayo?
4. gichareul notchiji aneuryeogoyo.

ENGLISH

1. Why are you late?
2. I missed the train.
3. Why do you leave so early?
4. Not to miss the train.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
놓치지 않으려고요	notchiji aneuryeogoyo	not to miss	phrase
않으려고요.	aneuryeogoyo	not to do	phrase
놓치지	notchiji	to miss	verb
나가요	nagayo	get out	verb
왜	wae	why	adverb
늦었어요	eujeosseoyo	late	verb
그렇게	geureoke	like that, so	adverb
기차	gicha	train	noun
를	reul	object-marking particle	particle
놓쳤어요	nocheosseoyo	missed	verb
일찍	iljjik	early	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

왜 아직도 저한테 존댓말 쓰세요? wae ajiktto jeohante jondaenmal sseuseyo? "Why are you still using polite language to me?"	왜 한국어를 공부하세요? wae hangugeoreul gongbuhaseyo? "Why are you studying Korean?"
그렇지. 그렇게 해야 해. geureochi. geureoke haeya hae. "Right, that's the way you should do it."	다음 런던행 기차는 30분 후에 도착하겠습니다. daeum reondeonhaeng gichaneun samsipbun hue dochakagetseumnida. "The next train to London will arrive in thirty minutes."

사람들이 기차로 통근하고 있다. saramdeuri gichro tong-geunhago itda. "The people are commuting to work by train."	그는 버스를 탑니다. Geuneun beoseureul tamnida. "He rides the bus."
어제는 피곤해서 일찍 잤어. eojeneun pigonhaeseo iljjik jasseo. "I was tired yesterday, so I went to bed early."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask why.

	<i>Korean</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Important Notes</i>
Phrase 1	왜 늦었어요?	Why are you late?	informal
Word 1	왜	why	
Word 2	늦었어요	late	past tense
Phrase 2	기차를 놓쳤어요.	I missed the train.	informal
Word 1	기차	train	
Word 2	를	object marking particle	
Word 3	놓쳤어요	missed	
Phrase 3	왜 그렇게 일찍 나가요?	Why do you leave so early?	informal
Word 1	왜	why	
Word 2	그렇게	so	

Word 3	일찍	early	
Word 4	나가요	get out	
Phrase 4	기차를 놓치지 않으려고요.	Not to miss the train.	informal
Word 1	기차	train.	
Word 2	를	object marking particle	
Word 3	놓치지 않으려고요	not to miss	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Koreans tend to ask personal questions to show interest. It is not unusual to be asked about and get comments on your religion, appearance, relationship status, etc. They do not ask you questions to be rude but to satisfy curiosity. And, of course, you do not have to answer every question.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #18

Possession

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

18

KOREAN HANGUL

1. 펜 있어요?
2. 펜 있습니까?
3. 네, 있어요.
4. 네, 여기 있습니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. pen isseoyo?
2. pen itsseumnikka?
3. ne, isseoyo.
4. ne, yeogi itsseumnida.

ENGLISH

1. Do you have a pen? (informal)
2. Do you have a pen? (formal)
3. Yes, I have.
4. Yes, here you are.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
사람 있어요.	saram isseoyo.	"There is a person."	sentence
펜	pen	pen	noun
있어요	isseoyo	to have	verb
있습니까	itsseumnikka	do you have?	interrogative
네	ne	yes	expression
여기	yeogi	here	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

펜 좀 빌려주세요. pen jom billyeojuseyo "Please, lend me a pen."	네, 맞아요. ne, majayo. "Yes. That's right."
네. 저는 선생님입니다. ne. jeoneun seonsaengnimimnida. "Yes, I'm a teacher."	나 여기 있어. Na yeogi isseo. "I'm over here."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to talk about possession.

	Korean	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	펜 있어요?	Do you have a pen?	informal
Word 1	펜	pen	
Word 2	있어요	to have	

Phrase 2	펜 있습니까?	Do you have a pen?	formal
Word 1	펜	pen	
Word 2	있습니까	do you have?	
Phrase 3	네, 있어요.	Yes, I have.	informal
Word 1	네	yes	
Word 2	있어요	to have	
Phrase 4	네, 여기 있습니다.	Yes, here you are.	formal
Word 1	네	yes	
Word 2	여기	here	
Word 3	있습니다	to have	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Besides possession, 있어요(isseoyo) can also express that something is located somewhere or is existing as in "There is/are." So if someone says "사람 있어요."(saram isseoyo.) it does not mean "I have a person." but "There is a person."

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #19

Going without

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 펜 없어요.
2. 시간 없어요.
3. 모르겠어요.
4. 잘 모르겠습니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. pen eopseoyo.
2. sigan eopseoyo.
3. moreugesseoyo.
4. jal moreugetsseumnida.

ENGLISH

1. I don't have a pen.
2. I don't have time.
3. I don't know.
4. I am not sure.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
모르겠습니다	moreugetsseumnida	I don't know	expression
펜	pen	pen	noun
없어요	eopseoyo	don't have	verb
시간	sigan	time	noun
모르겠어요.	moreugesseoyo.	I do not know.	expression
잘	jal	well	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

펜 좀 빌려주세요. pen jom billyeojuseyo "Please, lend me a pen."	몇 시가 네 공연이야? myeot siga ne gongyeoniya? "What time is your play?"
낮잠 잘 시간이에요. najjam jal siganieyo. "It's time for a nap."	내일 시간 있어요? Naeil sigan isseoyo? "Do you have some time tomorrow?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to state essential negative statements.

	Korean	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	펜 없어요.	I don't have a pen.	informal
Word 1	펜	pen	
Word 2	없어요	don't have	
Phrase 2	시간 없어요.	I don't have time.	informal

Word 1	시간	time	
Word 2	없어요	don't have	
Phrase 3	모르겠어요.	I don't know.	informal
Word 1	모르겠어요	I don't know	
Phrase 4	잘 모르겠습니다.	I am not sure.	formal
Word 1	잘	well	
Word 2	모르겠습니다	I don't know	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

없어요(eopseoyo) can express that something does not exist or is not located as in "There isn't/ aren't." So 시간 없어요(sigan eopseoyo.) could mean "I have no time." or "There is no time." depending on the context.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #20

Talking about your likes

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 초콜릿 좋아하세요?
2. 단 것 좋아하십니까?
3. 네, 좋아해요.
4. 네, 좋아합니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. chokollit joahaseyo?
2. dangeot joahasimnikka?
3. ne, joahaeyo.
4. ne, joahamnida.

ENGLISH

1. Do you like chocolate?
2. Do you like sweets?
3. Yes I like it.
4. Yes I like them.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
좋아합니다	joahamnida	like	verb
초콜릿	chokorit, chokollit	chocolates, chocolate	noun
좋아하세요	joahaseyo	do you like	expression
네	ne	yes	expression
단	dan	sweet	adjective
것	geot	thing, a thing or an object	noun
좋아하십니까	joahasimnikka	do you like	interrogative
좋아해요.	johahaeyo	like	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

어떤 사람들은 초콜릿 없이는 살 수 없습니다. eotteon saramdeureun chokollit eopsineun sal su eopseumnida. "Some people just can't live without chocolate."	네, 맞아요. ne, majayo. "Yes. That's right."
네. 저는 선생님입니다. ne. jeoneun seonsaengnimimnida. "Yes, I'm a teacher."	한국을 좋아해요. hanguk-eul joahaeyo. "I like Korea."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer affirmatively to the question.

Korean	English	Important Notes
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Phrase 1	초콜릿 좋아하세요?	Do you like chocolate?	formal
Word 1	초콜릿	chocolate	
Word 2	좋아하세요	do you like	
Phrase 2	단 것 좋아하십니까?	Do you like sweets?	formal
Word 1	단	sweet	
Word 2	것	thing	
Word 3	좋아하십니까	do you like	
Phrase 3	네, 좋아해요.	Yes I like it.	informal
Word 1	네	yes	
Word 2	좋아해요	like	
Phrase 4	네, 좋아합니다.	Yes I like them.	formal
Word 1	네	yes	
Word 2	좋아합니다	like	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In Korean, "yes." does not mean "yes." all the time. It is difficult for many Koreans to say "no." or present a different opinion.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #21

Talking about your dislikes

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 초콜릿을 좋아하지 않아요.
2. 기다리는 것을 좋아하지 않습니다.
3. 초콜릿을 싫어해요.
4. 기다리는 것을 싫어합니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. chokoliseul joahaji anayo.
2. gidarineun geoseul joahaji ansseumnida.
3. chokoliseul sireohaeyo.
4. gidarineun geoseul sireohamnida.

ENGLISH

1. I don't like chocolate.
2. I don't like waiting.
3. I hate chocolate.
4. I hate waiting.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
좋아하지 않아요	joahaji anayo	I do not like	phrase
기다리는 것	gidarineun geot	waiting	noun
좋아하지 않습니다	joahaji ansseumnida	I do not like	phrase
싫어해요	sireohaeyo	I hate	expression
싫어합니다	sireohamnida	I hate	expression
글쎄요	geulsseyo.	"Well."	expression
그건 좀	geugeon jom...	"That's a little..."	phrase
초콜릿	chokorit, chokollit	chocolates, chocolate	noun
을	eul	object-marking particle	particle

SAMPLE SENTENCES

어떤 사람들은 초콜릿 없이는 살 수 없습니다. eotteon saramdeureun chokollit eopsineun sal su eopseumnida. "Some people just can't live without chocolate."	길에서 돈을 주웠어요. Gireseo doneul juwotsseoyo. "I picked up some money on the street."
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GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to say that you don't like something.

	Korean	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	초콜릿을 좋아하지 않아요.	I don't like chocolate.	informal

Word 1	초콜릿	chocolate
Word 2	을	object marking particle
Word 3	좋아하지 않아요	I do not like
Phrase 2	기다리는 것을 좋아하지 않습니다.	I don't like waiting. formal
Word 1	기다리는 것	waiting
Word 2	을	object marking particle
Word 3	좋아하지 않습니다	I do not like
Phrase 3	초콜릿을 싫어해요.	I hate chocolate. informal
Word 1	초콜릿	chocolate
Word 2	을	object marking particle
Word 3	싫어해요	hate
Phrase 4	기다리는 것을 싫어합니다.	I hate waiting. formal
Word 1	기다리는 것	waiting
Word 2	을	object marking particle
Word 3	싫어합니다	hate

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Can you say you don't like something without really saying it? In Korean, you can! Here are some indirect ways to say that you don't like something. 글썄요(geulsseyo.) meaning "Well." and 그건 좀(geugeon jom) meaning "That's a little..." are frequently used phrases to show disapproval.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #22

Ordering at a restaurant

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 메뉴판 주세요.
2. 어떤 거 추천하시나요?
3. 커피 한 잔이요.
4. 커피 한 잔 주세요.

ROMANIZATION

1. menupan juseyo.
2. eotteon geo chucheonhasinayo?
3. keopi han janiyo.
4. keopi han jan juseyo.

ENGLISH

1. Can I see the menu?
2. What do you recommend?
3. A coffee for me.
4. A cup of coffee, please.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
이요	iyō	please	copula
잔	jan	cup	counter
메뉴판	menyupan	menu	noun
주세요	juseyo	Please give me.	phrase, expression
하시나요	hasinayo	do you?	interrogative
어떤	eotteon	which	adjective
거	geo	thing, stuff	noun
추천	chucheon	recommendation	noun
한	han	one	numeral
커피	keopi	coffee	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

참치 김밥 주세요. chamchi gimbab juseyo. "Please give me tuna Kimbap."	어떤 열쇠를 이용해야 합니까? eotteon nyeolsoereul riyonghaeya hamnikka? "Which key should I use?"
좋은 거 찾았어요. joeun geo chajasseoyo. "I found something good."	커피를 너무 많이 마셔서 잠이 안 옵니다. keopireul neomu mani masyeoseo jami an omnida. "I cannot get sleep because I drank too much coffee."
커피 없이는 하루를 시작할 수 없다. keopi eopsineun harureul sijakal su eopda. "I can't start the day without coffee."	요즘 커피를 너무 많이 마셨어. yojeum keopireul neomu mani masyeosseoo. "I've had too much coffee these days."

커피 정말 좋아해요.
keopi jeongmal joahaeyo.

"I really like coffee."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to order at a restaurant or coffee shop.

	<i>Korean</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Important Notes</i>
Phrase 1	메뉴판 주세요.	Can I see the menu?	informal
Word 1	메뉴판	menu	
Word 2	주세요	please give me	
Phrase 2	어떤 거 추천하시나요?	What do you recommend?	informal
Word 1	어떤	which	
Word 2	거	thing	
Word 3	추천	recommendation	
Word 4	하시나요	do you?	
Phrase 3	커피 한 잔이요.	A coffee for me.	informal
Word 1	커피	coffee	
Word 2	한	one	
Word 3	잔	cup	
Word 4	이요	is, am, are	

Phrase 4	커피 한 잔 주세요.	A cup of coffee, please.	informal
Word 1	커피	coffee	
Word 2	한	one	
Word 3	잔	cup	
Word 4	주세요	please give me	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

You can get many foods delivered right to your home until late at night. Do you want to hear something even better? In most cases, food delivery is free! Because food delivery services are so popular, there are local food delivery apps.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #23

Asking for the check

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 반찬 좀 더 가져다 주실래요?
2. 어디서 계산해요?
3. 저기요, 잔돈이 틀려요.
4. 잔돈은 됐어요.

ROMANIZATION

1. banchan jom deo gajeoda jusillaeyo?
2. eodiseo gyesanhaeyo?
3. jeogiyo, jandoni teullyeoyo.
4. jandoneun doesseoyo.

ENGLISH

1. Can you bring more side dishes, please?
2. Where can I pay the bill?
3. Excuse me, the change is wrong.
4. Keep the change.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
됐어요	doesseoyo	okay	expression
은	eun	object marking particle	particle
잔돈	jandon	change	noun
틀려요	teullyeoyo	wrong	verb
반찬	banchan	side dishes	noun
좀	jom	a bit	adverb
계산해요	gyesanhaeyo	to pay	verb
더	deo	more	adjective
가져다 주실래요	gajeoda jusillaeyo	can you bring	phrase
어디서	eodiseo	Where	pronoun
잔돈	jandoni	changes	noun
저기요	jeogiyo	excuse me	expression
이	i	subject-marking particle	particle

SAMPLE SENTENCES

이 식당은 반찬이 맛있어요. i sikttangeun banchani masisseoyo. "This restaurant's side dishes are delicious."	물 좀 주세요! Mul jom juseyo! "Please give me some water!"
한국이 더 비싸요. hangugi deo bisseyo. "Korea is more expensive."	저기요. 지금 몇 시예요? Jeogiyo. jigeum myeot siyeyo? "Excuse me. What time is it now?"

가방이 너무 무거워요.
gabangi neomu mugeowoyo.

"The bag is too heavy."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask for the check and verify the change.

	Korean	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	반찬 좀 더 가져다 주실 래요?	Can you bring more side dishes, please?	informal
Word 1	반찬	side dishes	
Word 2	좀	a bit	
Word 3	더	more	
Word 4	가져다 주실래요	can you bring	
Phrase 2	어디서 계산해요?	Where can I pay the bill?	informal
Word 1	어디서	Where	
Word 2	계산해요	to pay	
Phrase 3	저기요, 잔돈이 틀려요.	Excuse me, the change is wrong.	informal
Word 1	저기요	excuse me	
Word 2	잔돈	change	

Word 3	이	subject marking particle
Word 4	틀려요	wrong
Phrase 4	잔돈은 됐어요.	Keep the change. informal
Word 1	잔돈	change
Word 2	은	object marking particle
Word 3	됐어요	okay

CULTURAL INSIGHT

There is no need to ask for the bill because you don't pay at the table in a Korean restaurant. You always pay at the front of the restaurant. Remember, you don't have to tip in Korean restaurants. If the place is really nice or you're with a big group, a service charge might be included, but you'll never be expected to pay more than the amount shown on the bill.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #24

Inviting someone

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 금요일 밤에 시간 있으니까?
2. 금요일 밤에 시간 있어요?
3. 영화 보러 가요.
4. 같이 갈래요?

ROMANIZATION

1. geumyoil bame sigan isseusimnikka?
2. geumyoil bame sigan isseoyo?
3. yeonghwa boreo gayo.
4. gachi gallaeyo.

ENGLISH

1. Do you have plans on Friday night? (formal)
2. Do you have plans on Friday night? (informal)
3. I'm going to the movies.
4. Will you join?

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
보러 가요	boreo gayo	go to see	phrase
갈래요	gallaeyo	to go	verb
같이	gachi	together	adverb
가요	gayo	to go	verb
보러	boreo	to see	verb
영화	yeonghwa	movie	noun
금요일	geumyoil	Friday	noun
밤	bam	night	noun
있어요	isseoyo	to exist, is, have	expression
에	e	at, in, on	particle
시간	sigan	time	noun
있으니까	isseusimnikka	do you have	interrogative

SAMPLE SENTENCES

금요일에 시간 괜찮아요? geumyoire sigan gwaenchanayo? "Do you have time on Fridays?"	이번 주 금요일밤에 무슨 계획을 가지고 있습니까? ibeon jju geumnyoilbame museun gyehoegeul gajigo isseumnikka? "What's your plan for this Friday night?"
어느새 밤이에요. eoneusae bam-ieyo. "It's already nighttime."	지금 학교에 있어요? Jigeum hakgyoe isseoyo? "Are you at school now?"
몇 시가 네 공연이야? myeot siga ne gongyeoniya? "What time is your play?"	낮잠 잘 시간이에요. najjam jal siganieyo. "It's time for some nap."

내일 시간 있어요?

Naeil sigan isseoyo?

"Do you have some time tomorrow?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to invite someone out.

	<i>Korean</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Important Notes</i>
Phrase 1	금요일 밤에 시간 있으 십니까?	Do you have plans on Friday night?	formal
Word 1	금요일	Friday	
Word 2	밤	night	
Word 3	에	at, in, on	
Word 4	시간	time	
Word 5	있으십니까	do you have	
Phrase 2	금요일 밤에 시간 있어 요?	Do you have plans on Friday night?	informal
Word 1	금요일	Friday	
Word 2	밤	night	
Word 3	에	at, in, on	
Word 4	시간	time	
Word 5	있어요	have	

Phrase 3	영화 보러 가요.	I'm going to the movies.	informal
Word 1	영화	movie	
Word 2	보러 가요	go to see	
Phrase 4	같이 갈래요?	Will you join?	informal
Word 1	같이	together	
Word 2	갈래요	to go	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

If you are invited to a Korean friend's place, be sure not to walk in empty handed. It does not have to be fancy or expensive, but bring a small gift. It is a way of saying "thanks for inviting me over."

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Korean S1 #25

On the phone

CONTENTS

- 2 Korean Hangul
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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KOREAN HANGUL

1. 여보세요
2. 김민준입니다.
3. 에이미 집에 있습니까?
4. 나중에 다시 전화하겠습니다.

ROMANIZATION

1. yeoboseyo
2. Kim Minjunimnida.
3. eimi jibe itsseumnikka?
4. najunge dasi jeonhwahagetsseumnida.

ENGLISH

1. Hello. (answering)
2. This is Kim Minjun.
3. Is Amy home?
4. I'll call again later.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
여보세요	yeoboseyo	Hello? (used on the phone)	expression
입니다	imnida	is, am, are	verb, copula
있습니까	itsseumnikka	is, am, are	interrogative
집	jip	home	noun
에	e	at, in, on	particle
다시	dasi	again	adverb
나중에는	najung-eneun	later, after some time	adverb
전화하겠습니다	jeonhwahagetsseumnida	I will call	expression
네, 알겠어요.	ne, algesseoyo.	"Okay." "	expression
알겠습니다.	algetsseumnida.	"All right."	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

여보세요, 안나랑 통화할 수 있을까요? yeoboseyo, annarang tonghwahal su iseulkkayo? "Hello, can I speak to Anna?"	여보세요, 누구세요? yeoboseyo, nuguseyo? "Hello. Who's speaking?"
저 사람은 미국 사람입니다. Jeo saramئون miguk ssaramimnida. "That person is American."	외국 사람입니다. oeguk saramimnida. "I'm a foreigner."
저는 아직 집에 있어요. jeoneun ajik jibe isseoyo. "I am still at home."	한번 더 말해주실 수 있습니까? hanbeon deo malhaejusil ssu isseumnikka? "Could you say that again?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to understand the basic vocabulary on the phone.

	Korean	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	여보세요	Hello. (answering)	formal
Word 1	여보세요	Hello. (used on the phone)	
Phrase 2	김민준입니다.	This is Kim Minjun.	formal
Word 1	김민준	Kim Minjun	
Word 2	입니다	is, am, are	
Phrase 3	에이미 집에 있습니까?	Is Amy home?	formal
Word 1	에이미	Amy	
Word 2	집	home	
Word 3	에	at, in, on	
Word 4	있습니까	is, am, are	
Phrase 4	나중에 다시 전화하겠습니다.	I'll call again later.	formal
Word 1	나중에	later	
Word 2	다시	again	
Word 3	전화하겠습니다	I will call	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

여보세요(yeoboseyo.) is the greeting used in telephone conversations. Do you want to know how to say "Bye." before hanging up? Koreans do not usually say "Bye." to end a phone

conversation. Instead, they will say something like 네, 알겠어요.(ne, algesseoyo.) or 알겠습니다.(algetsseumnida.) meaning "Okay." or "All right."