

▷ LINKING VERB

- Use **이에요** after consonants, or **예요** after vowels, to indicate "to be."

▷ TOPIC MARKER

- The topic marker is **은** after a consonant, or **는** after a vowel.

▷ FIRST PERSON PRONOUN

- **저** - polite
- **나** - casual

▷ QUESTION WORDS

- What: **무**
- Who: **누**
- How many: **몇**

▷ THIS, THAT

- this: **이**
- that: **저**

No subject/topic marker needed for these words.

▷ POSSESSIVE

- Use **의** to indicate possession.
 - **의** is often dropped.
- As a question ("whose"), use **거** (pronounced as **기**) as "thing" after **의**.
- **저의** is shortened to **제**.

Ex. → 누구 **(의)** 거예요? whose is this?
← **제** 거예요. It's mine.

▷ EXISTENCE/POSSESSION

- The conjugated form of "to exist" is **있어요**.
- To not exist: **없어요**.
 ↖ rare double consonant

Ex. 연필 **있**어요?
Do you have a pencil?

저는 열아홉살 **이**예요

▷ COUNTING

- When used with counters, the following exceptions are made:

- 하나 → 한
- 둘 → 두
- 셋 → 세
- 넷 → 네
- 스물 → 스무

- Counters

- Generic inanimate objects: 개
- People: 명
- Drinks: 병
- Books: 권
- Animals: 마리
- Paper: 장

▷ SUBJECT MARKER

- Subject marker is 이 after a consonant and 가 after a vowel.

▷ 에

- 에 is the time & destination particle.
- It is also the location marker for existence sentences.

▷ DATES

- Use Sino-Korean numbers + 월 for month.
 - Exception: June → 유월, October → 시월
- Day: number + 일
- To ask what date something is, use question word 며칠.

▷ PRESENT TENSE

- Dictionary form: -다
- Verbs ending in ㅏ/ㅑ: delete -다, add 아요
 - Repeated ㅏ gets deleted if there is no final consonant
 - ㅏ + ㅏ turns into 오아

Ex. 가다 → 가요 I go.

Ex. 보다 → 보아요 I see.

- Verbs ending in anything else: replace ㅏ with 어요
 - verbs ending in ㅣ turn into ㅐ, initial consonant moves
 - verbs ending in ㅓ turn into ㅕ, initial consonant moves

Ex. 먹다 → 먹어요 I eat.

Ex. 배우다 → 배워요 I see.

- Verbs ending in ㅅ are nouns made into verbs. (Familiar?)
change 하다 to 해요

Ex. 공부하다 → 공부해요 I study.
전화하다 → 전화해요 I talk on the phone.

- Verbs ending in ㅁ: delete ㅁ, add ㅓ if penultimate vowel is ㅓ, else 어

Ex. 바빠다 → 바빠요 I am busy.

▷ OBJECT MARKER

- **을** after nouns ending in a consonant
- **를** after nouns ending in a vowel

오이 김치를 좋아해요
닭도리탕을 좋아해요
노차를 좋아해요
자장면을 좋아해요

비빔밥을 즐겨해요
우유를 즐겨해요

▷ AND

- To say "and" or "with", use **하고** particle.

▷ PURPOSE

- To indicate a purpose, use a conjugated verb, take off 요, and add **려고**.

Ex. 자장면을 먹려고 식당에 가요.
I went to the restaurant to eat jjajangmyeon.

▷ FROM/TO

- From: **부터**
- To: **까지**

▷ LOCATION MARKER

- 에서

▷ PAST TENSE

- verb stems ending in ㅏ or ㅑ: add **았어요**
 - Repeated ㅏ gets deleted if there is no final consonant
 - ㅑ + ㅏ turns into **았어요**
- verb stems ending in other vowels: add **었어요**
 - Final syllable can combine if it ends in a vowel

Ex. 마시다가 → 마**셨**어요 I ate.

- verbs ending in 하다: take **했어요**
- 이에요: **이었어요**

▷ NEGATION

- Put **안** before a verb or adjective to negate it.
- **안** goes between the noun and 해요 for 하다 verbs.

Ex. 운동 **안** 해요. I don't exercise.

▷ SIMILARITY MARKER

- Use **도** to replace subject or object marker

▷ PURPOSE OF MOVEMENT

- Use 으러 / 러 to express purpose of movement.
 - No final consonant: 러
 - Final consonant: 으러
 - Final ㄷ is changed to ㄹ
 - 하다: 하러

Ex. 목으러 식당에 가요.

I'm going to the restaurant to eat.

- Irregulars:
 - 놀다: 놀러

▷ FORMAL ENDING

- 습니다 and ㅂ니다 endings are used for formal speech.
- Final consonant: add 습니다
- No final consonant: add ㅂ니다
- Exception: final ㄹ: drop ㄹ, add ㅂ니다

Ex.

먹다 → 먹습니다

만나다 → 만납니다

▷ MEANS

- To say you go somewhere by some means, use **로/으로**.
 - **으로** after consonants except **ㄷ**
 - **로** after vowel or **ㄷ**

Ex. 버스로 가요. I go by bus.

▷ TO TAKE TIME

- Use **시간/분 걸리다** to indicate an activity taking time.

▷ POLITE REQUESTS

- Final consonant: add **주세요**
- No final consonant: add **세요**
- **하다**: add **하세요**

Exceptions

- Final **ㄷ**: drop **ㄷ**
- Final **ㄷ**: change **ㄷ** to **ㄹ** (only for special words)

Ex. 먹으세요. Please eat.

▷ POLITE PROHIBITION

- Add **지 마세요** to a verb stem to ask someone not to do something.

▷ WANT TO

- Add **고싶어요** to say you want to do something.
- To express a 3rd person wants to do something, instead use **고싶어 해요**.