

▷ LINKING VERB

- Use **아/어요** 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

- **자** - polite
- **자** - casual

▷ QUESTION WORDS

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

▷ THIS, THAT

- this: **이거**
- that: **저거**

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 ㄱㅓㄱ) as "thing" after **의**.
- **자/의** is shortened to **자/이**.

Ex. → 누구(의) 거예요? Who's this?
← 제거예요. It's mine.

▷ EXISTENCE/POSSESSION

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

Ex. 연필 있어요?
Do you have a pencil?

자는 열아홉 살 이에요

▷ COUNTING

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

- 하나→한
- 둘→두
- 셋→세
- 넷→네
- 스물→스무

- Counters

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

▷ SUBJECT MARKER

- Subject marker is ㅇ after a consonant and ㅏ after a vowel.

▷ 예

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

▷ DATES

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

▷ PRESENT TENSE

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

Ex. 가다→가요 I go.

Ex. 보다→봐요 I see.

- Verbs ending in anything else: replace -다 with 어요
 - Verbs ending in ㅣ turn into ㅡ, initial consonant moves
 - Verbs ending in ㅌ turn into ㅡ, initial consonant moves

Ex. 먹다→먹어요 I eat.

Ex. 배우다→배워요 I see.

- Verbs ending in ㅎ+t are nouns made into verbs. (Familiar?)
change ㅎ+다 to 해요

Ex. 공부하다→공부해요 I study.

전화하다→전화해요 I talk on the phone.

- Verbs ending in -: delete -, add ㅓ if penultimate vowel is ㅏ, else ㅗ

Ex. 바쁘다→바빠요 I am busy.

▷ OBJECT MARKER

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

오이 김치 ^을 좋아해요

닭도리탕 ^을 좋아해요

녹차 ^를 좋아해요

자장면 ^을 좋아해요

비빔밥 ^을 싫어해요

우유 ^를 싫어해요

▷ AND

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

▷ PURPOSE

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

Ex. 짜장면 ^을 먹려고 식당에 가요.

I went to the restaurant to eat jjajangnyeon.

▷ FROM / TO

- From: **부터**
- To: **까지**

▷ LOCATION MARKER

- 예시

▷ PAST TENSE

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

Ex. 마시다 → 마셨어요 I ate.

- verbs ending in ㅎㅏㄷ!: take 했어요
- 이에요: 이었어요

▷ NEGATION

- Put 안 before a verb or adjective to negate it.
 - 안 goes between the noun and ㅎㅏㄷ! for ㅎㅏㄷ! verbs.

Ex. 운동 안해요. I don't exercise.

▷ SIMILARITY MARKER

- Use 도 to replace subject or object marker

▷ PURPOSE OF MOVEMENT

- Use 으려 / 려 to express purpose of movement.
 - No final consonant: 리
 - Final consonant: 으려
 - Final ㄷ is changed to ㄹ
 - 하다: 하고

Ex. 목으려 식당에 가요.

I'm going to the restaurant to eat.

- Irregulars:

- 놀다: 놀려

▷ 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 ㄹ
 - **로** after vowel or ㄹ

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 **으세요**
- No final consonant: add **세요**
- ㅎ/ㅌ/ㅊ: add **하세요**

Exceptions

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

Ex. 먹으세요. Please eat.

▷ POLITE PROHIBITION

- Add **지마세요** 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**.