Korean Cheatsheet

1 Basic Korean

Three Basic rules

---

1. Every Korean sentence must end in either a verb or an adjective

2. Every Korean verb and adjective ends with 다 in the dictionary form

3. A lot of verbs and adjectives end with 하다. To get the noun of these words simply 하다 has to be removed.
   e.g.: 행복하다 = happy   행복 = happyness

1.1 sentence ending with a verb

The Structure of a sentence ending with a verb is:

Subject - object - verb

1.1.1 subject marker

---

subject particle 은, 는	Vowel: 는: 나는, 자는 Consonant:은: 집은,잭은
subject paticle 이, 가	Vowel: 가: 고양이가 집 뒤에 있다 Consonant:이: 잭이 집 뒤에 있다

The difference between 이,가/은,는 is very small. The meaning changes in the context.
고양이 는 집 뒤에 있다 = The cat is behind the house.
고양이 가 집 뒤에 있다 = The cat is behind the house.
는,은 have the role of being compared to something else. It means when we say there's a cat behind the house, other things are not behind the house. So the translation could change to: It is the cat that is behind the house.

But it's like in other languages. The difference lays more in the feeling which one to use.

1.1.2   objectmarker

---

object particle 를, 을   Vowel: 를: 나를, 저를
                                     Consonant:을: 집을, 잭을

1.2   sentence ending with an adjective

The Structure of a sentence ending with an adjective is:

> Subject - adjective

1.2.1   subjectmarker

---

subject particle 은, 는   Vowel: 는 나는, 자는
                                    Consonant:은: 집은,잭은

1.2.2   objectmarker

---

object particle 이, 가   Vowel: 가: 나는 자가 있다 = I have a new car
                               Consonant: 이: 나는 펀이 있다 = I have a pen

---

There are some "irregular adjectives"
이다: to be is an adjective
있다: to have acts like an adjective

1.3   particles

Particle for place or time 에	I는 3pm 에 went
specify exact position: position words in front of 에	학교 앞에 = in front of the school 사람 뒤다 = behind the person
This and that: 이, 저, 그	이: something is in touching distance 그: talking from previous sentence 저: speaking about something far away
있다: to be in a location	나는 학교에 있다 = I am at school 나는 학교가 있다 = I have a school