

Korean

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0. Basics

0.1 Korean Alphabet (한글)

0.1.1 Introduction

Hangul (한글) is the writing system used for the Korean language. Similarly to Latin, it is a **phonetic alphabet** unlike Chinese or Japanese, which are logographic scripts.

0.1.2 Basic Structure

Each character represents a **syllable** or **syllabic block**, and each syllable is composed of individual letters called **jamo** (자母), which represent consonants or **jaeum** (자음) and vowels or **moeum** (모음), read from left to right and top to bottom.

There are a total of 14 basic consonants and 10 monophthong vowels, following 5 double consonants and 11 additional vowels formed by combining two monophthongs in the same syllable (diphthongs).

Each syllable typically consists of:

- An initial consonant (**Choseong** 초성)
- A medial vowel (**Jungseong** 중성)
- An optional final consonant (**Jongseong** 종성)

Something to note is that the vowels ㅏ, ㅑ, ㅓ, ㅕ, ㅗ, ㅛ, ㅜ, ㅠ and ㅡ are written to the **right** of the initial consonant, while the rest are written to the **bottom**.

Throughout this text, in order to facilitate the learning process, all Hangul writing will be written with the following format:

annyeonghaseyo
안녕하세요

Or, in case there is the need for translation:

annyeonghaseyo
안녕하세요
hello

Here's a table for the possible initial, medial and final letters:

| Initials 초성 | | | | Medials 중성 | | | |
|-------------|-------|--------|-----|------------|-------|------|-----|
| 한글 | Latin | IPA | Key | 한글 | Latin | IPA | Key |
| ㄱ | g | /k/ | D | ㅏ | a | /a/ | K |
| ㄲ | kk | /k̟/ | ⤴D | ㅑ | ae | /ɛ/ | O |
| ㄴ | n | /n/ | S | ㅓ | ya | /ja/ | I |
| ㄷ | d | /t/ | E | ㅕ | yae | /jɛ/ | ⤴O |
| ㄸ | tt | /t̟/ | ⤴E | ㅖ | eo | /ʌ/ | J |
| ㄹ | r | /r/ | F | ㅗ | e | /e/ | P |
| ㅁ | m | /m/ | A | ㅛ | yeo | /jʌ/ | U |
| ㅂ | b | /p/ | Q | ㅜ | ye | /je/ | ⤴P |
| ㅃ | pp | /p̟/ | ⤴Q | ㅝ | o | /o/ | H |
| ㅅ | s | /s/ | T | ㅘ | wa | /wa/ | |
| ㅆ | ss | /s̟/ | ⤴T | ㅙ | wae | /wɛ/ | |
| ㅇ | | | X | ㅚ | oe | /ø/ | |
| ㅈ | j | /t͡ɕ/ | W | ㅜ | yo | /jo/ | Y |
| ㅉ | jj | /t͡ɕ̟/ | ⤴W | ㅠ | u | /u/ | N |
| ㅊ | ch | /t͡ɕʰ/ | C | ㅑ | wo | /wo/ | |
| ㅋ | k | /kʰ/ | Z | ㅓ | we | /wɛ/ | |
| ㅌ | t | /tʰ/ | X | ㅕ | wi | /wi/ | |
| ㅍ | p | /pʰ/ | V | ㅠ | yu | /ju/ | B |
| ㅎ | h | /h/ | G | ㅡ | eu | /ɯ/ | M |
| | | | | ㅣ | ui | /wi/ | |
| | | | | ㅣ | i | /i/ | L |

| Finals 종성 (Optional) | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|------|-----------------------|-------|------|
| Normal Finals | | | Double/Complex Finals | | |
| 한글 | Latin | IPA | 한글 | Latin | IPA |
| ㄱ | g | /k̟/ | ㄲ | kk | /k̟/ |
| ㄴ | n | /n/ | ㄴ | gs | /k̟/ |
| ㄷ | d | /t̟/ | ㄴ | nj | /n/ |
| ㄹ | l | /l/ | ㄴ | nh | /n/ |
| ㅁ | m | /m/ | ㄴ | lg | /k̟/ |
| ㅂ | b | /p̟/ | ㄴ | lm | /m/ |
| ㅅ | s | /t̟/ | ㄴ | lb | /p̟/ |
| ㅇ | ng | /ŋ/ | ㄴ | ls | /t̟/ |
| ㅈ | j | /t̟/ | ㄴ | lt | /t̟/ |
| ㅊ | ch | /t̟/ | ㄴ | lp | /p̟/ |
| ㅋ | k | /k̟/ | ㅅ | bs | /p̟/ |
| ㅌ | t | /t̟/ | ㅅ | ss | /t̟/ |
| ㅍ | p | /p̟/ | | | |
| ㅎ | h | /t̟/ | | | |

0.1.3 Vowels

Bright, Dark and Neutral Vowels

Hangul vowels follow a certain harmony which is applied when forming them

Bright Vowels ^{yangseong moeum} 양성모음 : ㅏ, ㅑ and ㅓ¹

Dark Vowels ^{eumseong moeum} 음성모음 : ㅓ, ㅕ and ㅗ²

Neutral Vowels ^{jungseong moeum} 중성모음 : ㅗ

This is really useful for when trying to study etymologies or sound symbolism, since words were often associated what type of vowel do they use³.

Here we can see how compound monophthongs are formed:

ㅕ = ㅏ + ㅗ (Bright) ㅖ = ㅑ + ㅗ (Bright)

ㅗ = ㅓ + ㅗ (Dark) ㅛ = ㅓ + ㅗ (Dark)

Then, based on these "basic vowels", we have the rest of the diphthongs as a combination of bright+bright or dark+dark:

ㅗ = ㅏ + ㅑ (Bright) ㅛ = ㅓ + ㅑ (Bright) ㅜ = ㅕ + ㅗ (Dark)

ㅓ = ㅏ + ㅓ (Dark) ㅝ = ㅑ + ㅓ (Bright) ㅠ = ㅕ + ㅓ (Dark)

ㅑ = ㅏ + ㅑ (Bright) ㅞ = ㅑ + ㅑ (Bright) ㅡ = ㅓ + ㅓ (Dark)

ㅓ = ㅓ + ㅓ (Dark) ㅟ = ㅓ + ㅓ (Dark) ㅠ = ㅓ + ㅓ (Dark)

There are also certain vowels that are considered extinct or obsolete, but you may see them in older texts

ㅡ = ㅓ + ㅓ (Bright) ㅢ = ㅓ + ㅓ (Bright) ㅣ = ㅓ + ㅓ (Dark)

This text will use this concept when talking about grammatical rules, although it is mostly an interesting fact about how Korean phonology is formed, it is absolutely optional to learn about this and I don't think Korean schools even teach about this concept.

0.2 Grammar

Now that we know how to read Korean text, we will need to learn how to process a Korean phrase, which is why we need to understand some linguistical definitions beforehand.

¹ ㅓ is an extinct character called ^{araea} 아래아
lower a

² ㅓ is considered both partially dark and partially neutral

³Fun fact: ^{namja} 남자 uses bright vowels and ^{yeoja} 여자 uses dark vowels
man woman

0.2.1 Morphemes

Words are made up of *morphemes* or *morphological units*. A morpheme can be an individual word (free morphemes) or parts of a word (bound morphemes). Korean is an *agglutinative* language, which means that it combines morphemes in order to form a word.

In Korean, there are three types of morphemes: **stems** (어근 ^{eogeun}); **particles** (조사 ^{josa}); and **affixes**⁴ (both derivational (접사 ^{jeobsa}) and inflectional (어미 ^{eomi})).

0.2.2 Function and Lexical Words

Each word can be broadly classified into two categories: Lexical and Function words:

- Lexical are "content" words, which means that they contribute to the meaning of the sentence (nouns, adjectives, numbers, etc.).
- Functional words are words that are used to express grammatical relationships among other words within a sentence (pronouns, prepositions, particles, etc.).

0.2.3 Syntactic Order

Languages set a specific order when structuring a sentence. Unlike English, which follows an *Subject – Verb – Object* order, Korean follows *Subject – Object – Verb* ordering.

0.3 Speech Levels

All verbs conjugations in the Korean language have distinct paradigms depending on the level of formality (*informal vs formal*) and politeness (*low vs high*) towards the listener, which are the following:

Higher Levels

^{hasoseo-che}

하소서체 ⁵⁶ Very formally polite, used to address royalty or in religious texts.

^{hasipsio-che}

하십시오체 Formally polite, used to address colleagues in formal settings or between strangers at the start of a conversation.

⁴Affixes are bound morphemes that modify the meaning or grammatical function of a word and are always attached to another morpheme, like "ing" in *learning*

⁵**Etymology** 체 ^{che} Comes from the word *style, form* or *body* in Sino-Korean.

⁶**Etymology** 하 ^{ha} Comes from the non-honorific imperative form of the verb *to do* 하다 ^{hada}

Middle levels

haeyo-che

해요체 Casually polite, used between strangers and colleagues.

hao-che

하오체 Formally neutral, used in signs or among civil servants and the older generation.

hage-che

하계체 Neutral, used for those under one's authority.

Lower levels

haera-che

해라체 Formally impolite, used with close friends or relatives and by adults to children.

hae-che

해체 Casually impolite or intimate, Between close friends and relatives.

However, there are a lot of levels that are either archaic or contextually limited, so this text will be focusing only on: **hae-che** **haera-che** **haeyo-che** **hasipsio-che** and will be called *informal low*, *formal low*, *informal high* and *formal high* respectively for convenience and because they cover 99% of real-life usage.

0.4 The Book's Structure

This text has the intention of being read in any order, so there might be repeated information. However, in order to avoid redundancy, the text will assume you've read and understood this chapter and will not repeat any information explained in said chapter.

It is worth warning that this text will try to use the least amount of words possible. This is due to the fact that adding new unnecessary vocabulary may result overwhelming for the learning process of a specific section.

Also, even though this text will only teach Korean, it was structured as a "blueprint" for any language I wanted to learn and with the purpose of learning and putting into practice linguistics. Therefore, you can use this text as a way of structuring your learning process while learning a new language.

1. Core Lexical Categories

1.1 Verbs

1.1.1 Endings

When conjugating a verb, we always take into account the dictionary form of a word, which will always end in ^{da}다, this is what we call in English the *citation form* or *lemma*, maybe you could compare it with the "to" in words like "to go", "to eat", and so on. If we remove this 다, we get what we call the *stem* of the verb.

Grammatical Mood Endings

The English language is quite reserved with these endings, you have present, past, past participle and continuous, and in order to express these moods, we use an auxiliary verb at the start of the verb (I *should* go, I *was* going, I *could* go, and so on). In Korean, there are different endings for each grammatical mood, and it could be quite tedious compared to English.

Depending on the grammatical mood ^{hyeong}형 _{form} of the sentence, each level has a specific ending. The four most important grammatical moods and the ones explained in further detail are *indicative*, *interrogative*, *imperative* and *propositive*.

In order to make this text as light as possible, the grammatical rules won't be explained with much detail¹, it is recommended to use sites or conjugating dictionaries that are built for that purpose, and trying to build knowledge by experience rather by memorizing some *very* specific rules.

Here are some tables with these grammatical moods in action with its most simple rules:

¹I want to justify my laziness by saying that there are over 40 basic endings and over 400 different combinations

Declarative 평서형

| Level | Ending | Rule (ends with) | Examples (present) |
|-------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| IL | -아 -어 | bright vowel → -아 otherwise → -어 | ^{gada} 가다 → ^{ga} 가 ^{meogda} 먹다 → ^{meogeo} 먹어 |
| IH | -아요 -어요 | bright vowel → -아요 otherwise → -어요 | ^{gada} 가다 → ^{gayo} 가요 ^{meogda} 먹다 → ^{meogeoyo} 먹어요 |
| FL | -ㄴ아 -응다 | vowel → -ㄴ다 consonant → -는다 | ^{gada} 가다 → ^{ganda} 간다 ^{meogda} 먹다 → ^{meogneunda} 먹는다 |
| FH | -ㅂ니다 -습니다 | vowel → -ㅂ니다 consonant → -습니다 | ^{gada} 가다 → ^{gabnida} 갑니다 ^{meogda} 먹다 → ^{meogseubnida} 먹습니다 |

Interrogative 의문형

| Level | Ending | Rule (ends with) | Examples (present) |
|-------|----------------|---|---|
| IL | -니? -어? | bright vowel → -니? otherwise → -어? | ^{gada} 가다 → ^{gani?} 가니? ^{meogda} 먹다 → ^{meogeo?} 먹어? |
| IH | -아요? -어요? | bright vowel → -아요? otherwise → -어요? | ^{gada} 가다 → ^{gayo?} 가요? ^{meogda} 먹다 → ^{meogeoyo?} 먹어요? |
| FL | -느냐? -냐? | vowel → -느냐? consonant → -냐? | ^{gada} 가다 → ^{ganya?} 가냐? ^{meogda} 먹다 → ^{meogneunya} 먹느냐? |
| FH | -ㅂ니까? -습니까? | vowel → -ㅂ니까? consonant → -습니까? | ^{gada} 가다 → ^{gabnikka} 갑니까? ^{meogda} 먹다 → ^{meogseubnikka?} 먹습니까? |

Imperative 명령형

| Level | Ending | Rule (ends with) | Examples (present) |
|-----------------|---------------|--|-------------------------------|
| IL | -아라 -어라 | bright vowel → -아라 otherwise → -어라 | gada → 가라 meogda → 먹어라 |
| IH | -세요 -으세요 | bright vowel → -세요 otherwise → -으세요 | gada → 가세요 meogda → 먹으세요 |
| FL ^a | -아라 -어라 | vowel → -아라 consonant → -어라 | gada → 가라 meogda → 먹어라 |
| FH | -십시오 -으십시오 | vowel → -십시오 consonant → -으십시오 | gada → 가십시오 meogda → 먹으십시오 |

^aNote that, in this grammatical mood, it sounds exactly the same as in *informal low*

Propositive 청유형

| Level | Ending | Rule (ends with) | Examples (present) |
|-------|--------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| IL | -자 | | gada → 가자 meogda → 먹자 |
| IH | -아요 -어요 | bright vowel → -아요 otherwise → -어요 | gada → 가요 meogda → 먹어요 |
| FL | -게 | | gada → 가게 meogda → 먹게 |
| FH | -십시오 -읍시다 | vowel → -십시오 consonant → -읍시다 | gada → 갑시다 meogda → 먹읍시다 |

1.2 Numbering

Korean has two distinct numbering systems: **Native** and **Sino**². Each is used in different contexts:

²Sino refers to Korean words of Chinese origin

| Sino vs Native | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Sino | Native |
| Range | 0–∞ | 1–99 |
| Formality | More formal | More casual |
| Use | Abstract, precise things | Familiar, natural things |
| Counting | × | ✓ |
| Hour | × | ✓ |
| Minutes / Seconds | ✓ | × |
| Dates | ✓ | × |
| Phone numbers | ✓ | × |
| Money | ✓ | × |
| Floor numbers | ✓ | × |
| Math / Units | ✓ | × |

1.2.1 Sino

Similarly to English, Sino-Korean combines the numbers 1 to 9 to form greater magnitudes. Here is the list of numbers from 0 to 9:

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 0. ^{yeong} 영 | 2. ⁱ 이 | 4. ^{sa} 사 | 6. ^{yuk} 육 | 8. ^{pal} 팔 |
| 1. ^{il} 일 | 3. ^{sam} 삼 | 5. ^o 오 | 7. ^{chil} 칠 | 9. ^{gu} 구 |

If we want to add a digit, it is almost exactly like English. For example, if we want to say 94, we say ninety-four (*nine-ten-four*). In Korean, we say ^{gusipsa}구십사. This is the list of some magnitudes:

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 10. ^{sip} 십 | 1000. ^{cheon} 천 | 100000. ^{sipman} 십만 | 10000000. ^{cheonman} 천만 |
| 100. ^{baek} 백 | 10000. ^{man} 만 | 1000000. ^{baekman} 백만 | 100000000. ^{eok} 억 |

Note that unlike English, in which we divide every 3 zeroes (100,000 is a hundred **thousand** ($100 * 10^3$)), in Korean we divide every 4 zeroes (100,000 is **십만** ($10 * 10^4$)).

Also it is worth noting that these numbers should be written like we do in English, using the **Arabic numeric** symbols. This helps when understanding the difference between Sino and Native: If we would intuitively write them using numbers (*12*, *5*), then we use Sino, if we would write them how they are spelled (*twelve*, *five*) we use Native.

1.2.2 Native

Fortunately, the Native numbering system only goes from 1 to 99, and then it starts counting exactly like Sino.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. ^{hana} 하나 | 3. ^{set} 셋 | 5. ^{daseot} 다섯 | 7. ^{ilgop} 일곱 | 9. ^{ahop} 아홉 |
| 2. ^{dul} 둘 | 4. ^{net} 넷 | 6. ^{yeoseot} 여섯 | 8. ^{yeodeol} 여덟 | |

However, instead of counting magnitudes like in English, since it has such a limited range, it has specific words for 20, 30, 40, and so on

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 10. ^{yeol} 열 | 30. ^{seoreun} 서른 | 50. ^{swin} 쉰 | 70. ^{ilheun} 일흔 | 90. ^{aheun} 아흔 |
| 20. ^{seumul} 스물 | 40. ^{maheun} 마흔 | 60. ^{yesun} 예순 | 80. ^{yeodeun} 여든 | |

2. Functional Categories

2.1 Pronouns

Pronouns are words that replace nouns in a sentence. In Korean, they can be divided into two groups: **personal** and **demonstrative**.

- **Personal pronouns** are words that are associated to a specific grammatical person (*I, you, they, he, etc.*). These words can be categorized in two sections: the person (*first, second or third*) and the number (*singular or plural*). In Korean, personal pronouns are divided between **informal** and **polite or formal** context.
- **Demonstrative pronouns** are words that point to specific things¹ (*this, that, these or those*). These words can be categorized in two sections: the distance (*proximal, medial or distal*) and the number (*singular or plural*). Note that in English there aren't any differences between medial and distal demonstrative pronouns, although one could accentuate the distance by adding "over there" to the pronoun (*that* versus *that over there*).

| Personal Pronouns | | | |
|-------------------|--------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Person | Num. | Informal | Formal |
| 1st | SG | ^{na} 나 I | ^{jeo} 저 |
| 2nd | SG | ^{neo} 너 You | ^{geujjok} 그쪽 |
| 3rd | SG (M) | ^{geu} 그 He | ^{geubun} 그분 |
| | SG (F) | ^{geunyeo} 그녀 She | ^{geubun} 그분 |
| | SG (O) | ^{geugeot} 그것 It | |
| 1st | PL | ^{uri} 우리 We | ^{jeohui} 저희 |
| 2nd | PL | ^{neohui} 너희 You | ^{yeoreobun} 여러분 |
| 3rd | PL | ^{geudeul} 그들 They | ^{geubundeul} 그분들 |

| Demonstrative Pronouns | | |
|------------------------|------|---|
| Dist. | Num. | |
| Prox. | SG | ^{igeot} 이것 this |
| Med. | SG | ^{geugeot} 그것 that |
| Dist. | SG | ^{jeogeot} 저것 that |
| Prox. | PL | ^{igeotdeul} 이것들 ^a these |
| Med. | PL | ^{geugeotdeul} 그것들 those |
| Dist. | PL | ^{jeogeotdeul} 저것들 those |

^aNote ^{deul} 들 is a plural marker

¹**Etymology** ^{geot} 것 comes from the word *thing*, which is used in the third-person singular pronoun for inanimate objects and all of the demonstrative pronouns.

2.2 Particles

Korean relies heavily on particles to show each word's grammatical role, here are some examples² with literal translation

| Role | Particle | Example | Meaning |
|------------|----------|--|------------------------------|
| Subject | 이 / 가 | <small>jega</small> 제가 I <small>sagwareul</small> 사과를 apple <small>meogeoyo</small> 먹어요 eat | I eat an apple |
| Topic | 은 / 는 | <small>jeneun</small> 저는 I <small>sagwareul</small> 사과를 apple <small>meogeoyo</small> 먹어요 eat | As for me, I eat an apple |
| Object | 을 / 를 | <small>jega</small> 제가 I <small>sagwareul</small> 사과를 apple <small>meogeoyo</small> 먹어요 eat | I eat an apple |
| Possession | 의 | <small>jega</small> 제가 I <small>sinui</small> 신의 God's <small>sagwareul</small> 사과를 apple <small>meogeoyo</small> 먹어요 eat | I eat God's apple |
| Location | 에서 | <small>jega</small> 제가 I <small>jeongwoneseo</small> 정원에서 at the garden <small>sagwareul</small> 사과를 apple <small>meogeoyo</small> 먹어요 eat | I eat an apple at the garden |

In informal speech, these particles are often dropped if the context is clear. Also note that there are much more particles than the ones in this table, however, they will be explained in their respective sections.

²With the particles: use left if ends in a consonant, right if it ends in a vowel