

# Basic Korean — 기초 한국어

A Complete Beginner's Guide to Hangul, Grammar, and Vocabulary

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April 16, 2025



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# Unit 01: Hangul Mastery

This unit develops reading fluency in Hangul through repetition and clear examples featuring Hangul, romanization, and English translation. The instructional approach emphasizes letter recognition, pronunciation, and practical exposure to Hangul structures.

Engage with vocabulary tables, dialogue tables, and paired sentences to build a strong foundation in basic Hangul.

## Introduction to Hangul and Why It Matters

Hangul is the Korean writing system, composed of letters that form syllable blocks. It uses 자음 (consonants) and 모음 (vowels) arranged in a logical structure. Understanding these basic elements is essential for reading and writing Korean.

### Basic Structure of Hangul

In Hangul, individual letters combine to form a syllable. The typical block consists of an initial consonant and a vowel. For example:

- ㄱ + ㅏ = 가 Romanization: ga – This syllable is formed by combining the consonant ㄱ (giyeok) and the vowel ㅏ (a).

Below is a table of key letters used in Hangul:

Hangul	Romanization	Description
ㄱ	giyeok	Consonant (g/k sound)
ㄴ	nieun	Consonant (n sound)
ㄷ	digeut	Consonant (d/t sound)
ㅏ	a	Vowel (a sound)
ㅑ	eo	Vowel (uh sound)

### Syllable Formation Examples

Combining letters in order creates syllable blocks. Consider the following examples:

Syllable	Composition	Romanization
가	ㄱ + ㅏ	ga
나	ㄴ + ㅏ	na
다	ㄷ + ㅏ	da

Practice reading and writing these blocks. Mastery of Hangul provides a solid foundation for advancing in Korean language studies.

## Basic Consonants and Vowels

This lesson introduces the essential Hangul components: basic consonants and vowels. Learn the symbols, their romanizations, and the sounds they represent.

### Basic Consonants

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	Sound Description
ㄱ	g/k	as in “go” or soft k
ㄴ	n	as in “no”
ㄷ	d/t	as in “do” or soft t
ㄹ	r/l	as in “run” or “lull”
ㅁ	m	as in “mom”
ㅂ	b/p	as in “boy” or soft p
ㅅ	s	as in “so”
ㅇ	(none/ng)	silent at start, ng at end
ㅈ	j	as in “jam”
ㅊ	ch	as in “charm”

### Basic Vowels

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	Sound Description
ㅏ	a	ah (as in “father”)
ㅑ	eo	uh (as in “cup”)
ㅓ	o	oh (as in “go”)
ㅕ	u	oo (as in “boot”)
ㅡ	eu	eu (a unique sound)
ㅣ	i	ee (as in “see”)
ㅗ	ae	similar to “cat”

### Syllable Formation Practice

Combine a basic consonant with a vowel to form a syllable. Practice reading simple blocks:

Syllable (Hangul)	Components	Romanization
가	ㄱ + ㅏ	ga
나	ㄴ + ㅏ	na
다	ㄷ + ㅏ	da

Practice by identifying the consonant and vowel in each syllable. Repeat the symbol names, their romanizations, and the associated sounds to build fluency.

### Syllable Structure Blocks

Hangul syllables are visual units composed of individual letters arranged into a square. Each syllable block is made up of the following components:

- Initial consonant (초성) • Medial vowel (중성) • Optional final consonant (종성), known as batchim

The placement of vowels influences the structure of the block. For vowels written to the right (e.g., ㅏ, ㅑ), the initial consonant is on the left. For vowels written below (e.g., ㅓ, ㅕ), the initial consonant sits on top.

Practice identifying each component in the syllable blocks.

## Example Breakdown

Examine the syllable block for 한:

- Initial (초성): ㅎ (h) • Medial (중성): ㅏ (a) • Final (종성): ㄴ (n)

The syllable 한 is romanized as han.

Another example is 글:

- Initial (초성): ㄱ (g) • Medial (중성): ㅡ (eu) • Final (종성): ㄹ (l)

The syllable 글 is romanized as geul.

## Syllable Structure Table

Syllable	Initial (초성)	Medial (중성)	Final (종성)	Romanization
한	ㅎ (h)	ㅏ (a)	ㄴ (n)	han
글	ㄱ (g)	ㅡ (eu)	ㄹ (l)	geul

Focus on the order and placement of letters while reading and writing. Consistent practice in breaking down syllable blocks builds fluency in recognizing Hangul's structure.

## Complete Vowel System with Diphthongs

In Hangul, vowels can be simple or formed by combining two simple vowels to create diphthongs. Understanding these combinations helps in reading and writing Hangul fluently.

### Basic Vowels

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English Description
ㅏ	a	as in “father”
ㅑ	eo	as in “son”
ㅓ	o	as in “go”
ㅕ	u	as in “moon”
ㅡ	eu	as in “put”
ㅣ	i	as in “see”

### Compound Vowels

Compound vowels are formed by combining basic vowels. Some common compound vowels include:

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	Combination of	English Description
ㅘ	ae	ㅏ + ㅓ	similar to “cat” sound
ㅙ	e	ㅑ + ㅓ	similar to “bed” sound
ㅞ	oe	ㅓ + ㅕ	a blend like “we”

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	Combination of	English Description
ㅏ	wi	ㅏ + ㅣ	as in “week”

## Diphthongs

Diphthongs combine two vowels that create a smooth, blended sound. Common diphthongs include:

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	Components	Example Word	English Translation
과	wa	ㅏ + ㅏ	와인 wa-in	wine
과	wo	ㅏ + ㅓ	원 won	won (currency)
왜	wae	ㅏ + ㅞ	왜 wae	why
왜	we	ㅏ + ㅟ	외로워 we-ro-wo	lonely

## Practice Examples

Combine vowels to form diphthongs and read these words aloud:

- 가 + 와 = 가와 (ga-wa)
- 모 + 원 = 모원 (mo-won)
- 서 + 왜 = 서왜 (seo-wae)
- 부 + 외 = 부외 (bu-we)

Repeat the table entries and examples to build recognition and pronunciation fluency.

## Summary of Rules

- A diphthong is formed by placing two vowels together.
- The order of vowels affects the sound produced.
- Practice reading combined vowels with simple words to enhance familiarity.

Review these examples and practice writing the vowels to improve fluency in Hangul.

## Final Consonants (받침, Batchim)

In Hangul, syllable blocks may end with a final consonant called 받침 (batchim). The 받침 plays a key role in distinguishing word meanings and affects pronunciation.

### Syllable Structure with Batchim

A syllable block is formed with an initial consonant, a vowel, and optionally a final consonant:

- 초성 (initial consonant) • 중성 (vowel) • 종성 (final consonant or 받침)

Example:

- 밥 bap — meal

## Pronunciation Rules

1. The final consonant is pronounced at the end of a syllable. For example, in 밥 (bap), the sound [p] is pronounced clearly at the end.
2. When a syllable beginning with a vowel follows a syllable with 받침, pronunciation may change. For example, in 밥을 (bapeul), the 받침 [p] can carry over to the next syllable as a [p] or [b] sound depending on the following vowel.



## Practice with Batchim

Review these examples where 받침 is present:

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
밥	bap	meal/rice
닭	dak	chicken
꽃	kkot	flower
잎	ip	leaf
알	al	egg

Practice reading these words aloud, paying attention to the final consonant sound.

## Additional Notes

- Some 받침 can have variable pronunciation depending on context. Focus on the basic sound for each final consonant until comfortable with more advanced assimilation rules.

Repeat each example to build fluency and accuracy in pronunciation.

## Pronunciation Shortcuts and Phonetic Rules

Fluent Korean often uses pronunciation shortcuts that streamline speech. The following phonetic rules illustrate common adjustments made during natural conversation.

### 1. Liaison Rule (연음법칙)

When a syllable ending in a consonant is followed by a syllable starting with a vowel, the final consonant may shift to the beginning of the next syllable.

For example:

Hangul	Romanization	Pronunciation Shortcut
밥 먹어요	bap meok-eoyo	bam meok-eoyo

In this example, the final consonant ㅁ in 밥 links to the following vowel sound in 먹어요, changing its articulation to an [m] sound.

### 2. Nasal Assimilation

Certain consonants become nasalized when they occur before a vowel-initial syllable that promotes nasal sound production. In the liaison example above, the ㅁ in 밥 is pronounced as ㅁ, resulting in bam.

These adjustments are part of natural speech flow, making words easier to pronounce during conversation.

### 3. Vowel Contraction

In rapid or casual speech, compound vowels often contract to form simpler sounds. A common example involves the verb 보다 combined with an additional vowel sound:

Hangul	Romanization	Explanation
박요	bwa-yo	Contraction of 보아요 for smoother pronunciation

This contraction helps maintain fluent rhythm in spoken Korean.

## Practice Hangul with Real Words

### Vocabulary Table

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
학교	hakgyo	school
친구	chingu	friend
사과	sagwa	apple
물	mul	water
집	jip	house
음식	eumsik	food
책	chaek	book
자동차	jadongcha	car
시장	sijang	market
가게	gage	store

### Reading Drills

Read each word aloud, focusing on the formation of Hangul syllable blocks.

Repeat the following practice sequence several times:

1. 학교 – hakgyo – school
2. 친구 – chingu – friend
3. 사과 – sagwa – apple
4. 물 – mul – water
5. 집 – jip – house

Practice by covering the romanization and English columns and reading each Hangul word until recognition is automatic.

### Sentence Practice

Practice simple sentences using vocabulary from the table to build fluency:

- 나는 학교에 가요. na-neun hakgyo-e ga-yo — I go to school.
- 친구가 사과를 먹어요. chingu-ga sagwa-reul meogeoyo — A friend eats an apple.
- 우리는 집에서 책을 읽어요. u-ri-neun jip-e-seo chaek-eul il-geo-yo — We read a book at home.

Repeat each sentence slowly, paying attention to the syllable blocks and pronunciation. Continue practicing until you can read each sentence fluently.

## 01-08 Lesson: Hangul Handwriting and Typing

### Handwriting Hangul

Proper handwriting builds a strong foundation in reading and writing Hangul. Follow the stroke order for each letter to form clear, balanced characters.

Practice with basic jamo:

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	Stroke Order Notes
ㄱ	giyeok	Start with a horizontal line; finish with a short vertical stroke
ㄴ	nieun	Draw a vertical line; then add a horizontal line at the bottom
ㅏ	a	Draw a vertical line; add a short horizontal line to the right

Practice combining jamo to form syllables. For example:

- 가: composed of ㄱ + ㅏ ga – basic syllable
- 나: composed of ㄴ + ㅏ na – basic syllable

Repeat these examples to develop muscle memory and familiarity with stroke order.

### Typing Hangul

Typing Hangul uses the standard 2-set (Dubeolsik) keyboard layout. Focus on mapping keys to jamo and combining them into syllables automatically.

Follow these steps when typing:

1. Enable the Korean input mode on your device.
2. Type the consonant for the initial sound, then the vowel. The system will form a syllable block automatically.
3. For syllables with final consonants (batchim), type the final consonant after the vowel.

Examples of syllable formation:

Syllable	Composition	Romanization	Explanation
가	ㄱ + ㅏ	ga	Initial ㄱ and vowel ㅏ combine
닭	ㄷ + ㅏ + ㄹ	dak	Consonant ㄷ, vowel ㅏ, and final ㄹ

Practice by typing simple syllables:

- 가, 나, 다
- 마, 바, 사

Consistent practice in both handwriting and typing will reinforce your reading fluency and accuracy in writing Hangul.

## Romanization Systems and Pronunciation Aids

Romanization provides a guide to pronounce Korean words written in Hangul. The Revised Romanization system is the standard in South Korea, offering a consistent method to represent Korean sounds with Latin letters. Note that romanization is an aid; accurate pronunciation requires practice with Hangul.

## Romanization Systems

Key features of the Revised Romanization system:

- Uses combinations such as “eo” for 어 and “eu” for —.
- Maintains syllable boundaries to mirror Hangul blocks.
- Represents final consonant sounds (batchim) even if their pronunciation changes in connected speech.

Examples of words in Hangul with romanization and English translation:

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
한글	hangeul	Hangul
한국	hanguk	Korea
사람	saram	person
어머니	eomeoni	mother
바다	bada	sea

## Pronunciation Aids

Romanization offers additional guidance to understand Korean pronunciation:

- Certain vowels have distinct romanizations: ㅏ as “a”, ㅓ as “eo”, ㅗ as “i”, etc.
- Consonants may change sound depending on their position (initial or final). For example, ㅇ is silent at the start of a syllable but represents an “ng” sound in the final position.
- Some syllable-final consonants undergo assimilation in connected speech; however, romanization typically reflects their basic form.

Paired examples using pronunciation aids:

- 저는 한국 사람입니다. jeoneun hanguk saram-imnida — I am a Korean person.
- 한글을 배웁니다. hangeul-eul baeumnida — I learn Hangul.

Focus on practicing both Hangul reading and pronunciation while using romanization as an initial aid. Consistent exposure to authentic Korean speech is essential for mastering sound nuances.

## Mini Reading and Translation Practice

Read each sentence carefully. First, follow the Hangul. Then, check the romanization and the English translation. Practice reading aloud and try to translate the sentences on your own before checking the provided translation.

### Practice Sentences

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English Translation
안녕하세요.	annyeonghaseyo.	Hello.
저는 학생입니다.	jeoneun haksang-imnida.	I am a student.
이 책은 재미있어요.	i chaek-eun jaemi-isseyo.	This book is interesting.
우리는 함께 공부해요.	urineun hamkke gongbuhaeyo.	We study together.
내일 만나요.	naeil mannayo.	See you tomorrow.

Practice reading each sentence aloud. Then, cover the English column and try to translate the Hangul sentences using the romanization as a guide. Finally, check your translations against the provided English version.

## History of Hangul and Sejong the Great

Hangul, the native Korean alphabet, was created during the 15th century under the guidance of King Sejong the Great (세종대왕). King Sejong initiated this revolutionary project to promote literacy and empower all social classes with the ability to read and write. Prior to Hangul, Korean scholars relied on Classical Chinese, limiting accessibility to education for the common people.

Sejong and his scholars designed Hangul to be logically structured and easy to learn. Its scientific arrangement of consonants and vowels reflects the natural speech sounds of the Korean language. The system's simplicity allowed it to spread quickly among the population, fostering a more inclusive society that valued knowledge and communication.

Today, Hangul is celebrated not only as a tool for daily communication but also as a symbol of Korean identity and cultural pride. The creation of Hangul is a lasting legacy of King Sejong's vision, emphasizing that language can serve as a bridge to education, equality, and national unity.



# Unit 02: Nouns, Particles, and Basic Sentences

This unit provides an introduction to essential nouns, basic particles, and simple sentence constructions in Korean. The focus is on recognizing common nouns, understanding how particles attach to these nouns to indicate grammatical roles, and forming basic sentences.

Key Focus Areas:

- Essential Nouns: Identify everyday nouns (e.g., 학생 – haksæng – student, 학교 – hakgyo – school).
- Particles: Learn how particles such as 은/는 (eun/neun) for topics and 이/가 (i/ga) for subjects are used with nouns.
- Basic Sentence Structure: Practice arranging words in Korean sentences. For example:
  - 저는 학생이에요. jeoneun haksæng-ieyo — I am a student.

This unit lays the foundation for understanding how nouns and particles work together to create meaningful sentences in Korean.

## Essential Nouns You Will See Everywhere

### Vocabulary

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
사람	saram	person
집	jib	house
음식	eumsik	food
시간	sigan	time
일	il	work
학교	hakgyo	school
친구	chingu	friend
책	chaek	book

### Practice Sentences

1. 나는 집에 있어요. naneun jib-e isseoyo — I am at home.
2. 친구와 학교에 가요. chingu-wa hakgyo-e gayo — I go to school with a friend.
3. 그 사람은 일해요. geu saram-eun ilhaeyo — That person works.
4. 음식이 맛있어요. eumsik-i masisseoyo — The food is delicious.

5. 이 책은 재미있어요. i chaek-eun jaemiisseoyo — This book is interesting.

## Subject and Topic Markers: 가 and 는

In Korean, particles are attached to nouns to indicate their role in the sentence. The subject marker (가) and the topic marker (는) help clarify which noun is the subject or the topic.

- Use 가 when introducing or emphasizing a subject (especially new information).
- Use 는 when setting the topic or contrasting known information.

### Subject Marker – 가

Attach 가 to a noun that is the subject of the sentence. Often, it highlights the entity performing the action or experiencing a state.

Examples:

1. 사과가 맛있어요. sagwa-ga masisseoyo — The apple is tasty.
2. 친구가 왔어요. chingu-ga wasseoyo — A friend came.

### Topic Marker – 는

Attach 는 to a noun to establish the topic of conversation. It frames the sentence based on what is already known or contrasted.

Examples:

1. 나는 학생이에요. na-neun haksaeng-ieyo — I am a student.
2. 이 책은 재미있어요. i chaek-eun jaemiisseoyo — This book is interesting.

## Comparison of Markers

Function	Marker	Example Sentence	Romanization	English Translation
Subject (new info)	가	사과가 맛있어요.	sagwa-ga masisseoyo	The apple is tasty.
Topic (known info)	는	나는 학생이에요.	na-neun haksaeng-ieyo	I am a student.

Notice that while both markers attach to the noun, the choice between 가 and 는 depends on whether you are presenting new information (subject) or discussing an ongoing topic (topic).

Practice by substituting different nouns and observing how the meaning shifts based on the particle used.

## Basic Sentence Structure: SVO vs SOV

Korean sentences generally follow a Subject–Object–Verb (SOV) order, differing from the Subject–Verb–Object (SVO) order common in English.

In Korean, particles mark the subject and object, and the verb always comes at the end. This structure requires the listener to wait until the end of the sentence to know the action.



### Example 1

- Korean: 저는 사과를 먹어요.
- Romanization: jeoneun sagwareul meogeoyo
- English: I eat an apple.

### Example 2

- Korean: 친구가 영화를 봐요.
- Romanization: chinguga yeonghwareul bwayo
- English: The friend watches a movie.

### English vs. Korean Order

- English (SVO): I (subject) eat (verb) rice (object).
- Korean (SOV): 저는 (subject) 밥을 (object) 먹어요 (verb).

### Key Points

- Korean sentences end with the verb.
- Particles such as 는/가 (subject) and 을/를 (object) help identify sentence roles.
- Understanding the SOV structure is critical for forming correct and natural Korean sentences.

## Common Pronouns and Identification

### Vocabulary

Korean	Romanization	English
나	na	I, me (informal)
저	jeo	I, me (polite)
너	neo	you (informal)
당신	dangsin	you (formal)
그	geu	he, him
그녀	geunyeo	she, her
우리	uri	we, us

### Sentence Patterns for Identification

Use the pronoun with the topic marker 는/은 followed by a noun or descriptive phrase.

#### 1. Informal Statements:

- 나는 학생이야. naneun haksaeng-iya — I am a student.
- 너는 친구야. neoneun chinguya — You are a friend.
- 그는 의사다. geuneun uisada — He is a doctor.
- 그녀는 선생님이야. geunyeoneun seonsaengnim-iya — She is a teacher.

#### 2. Polite Statements:

- 저는 학생이에요. jeoneun haksaeng-ieyo — I am a student.
- 당신은 고객이에요. dangsin-eun gogaeg-ieyo — You are a customer.

### Identification Through Dialogue

Speaker	Korean	Romanization	English
A	저는 학생이에요.	jeoneun haksaeng-ieyo	I am a student.
B	너는 친구야?	neoneun chinguya?	Are you a friend?
A	네, 친구예요.	ne, chingu-yeyo	Yes, (I am) a friend.

### Practice Exercises

1. Replace the subject in the sentence with the correct pronoun:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 는 의사다. (Answer: 그는 geuneun uisada — He is a doctor.)
2. Convert the informal sentence into a polite form:
  - 나는 학생이야. (Answer: 저는 학생이에요. jeoneun haksaeng-ieyo)
3. Identify the pronoun used for a group:
  - 우리 는 가족이에요. (Answer: 우리 uri — We/us, meaning “Our family.”)

### Introduction to Descriptive Verbs

Descriptive verbs (commonly known as adjectives) express qualities or states of a noun. In Korean, many adjectives end in 다 in their dictionary form. When conjugated for polite speech, the ending 다 is replaced with 아요 or 어요 according to vowel harmony.

### Vocabulary

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
예쁘다	yeppeuda	to be pretty
작다	jakda	to be small
크다	keuda	to be big
좋다	jota	to be good
맛있다	masitda	to be delicious

### Basic Structure

Nouns are marked with 은/는 when described by a descriptive verb. The typical sentence pattern is:

Noun + 은/는 + [descriptive verb in polite form]

### Examples

- 이 꽃은 예뻐요. i kkoch-eun yeppeoyo — This flower is pretty.
- 집은 커요. jib-eun keoyo — The house is big.
- 날씨는 좋아요. nalsineun joayo — The weather is good.
- 음식은 맛있어요. eumsik-eun masisseoyo — The food is delicious.

## Conjugation Note

To form the polite style, remove the 다 ending and add 아요 or 어요 based on the final vowel of the verb stem. For example:

- 예쁘다 → 예뻐요
- 작다 → 작아요
- 크다 → 커요
- 좋다 → 좋아요
- 맛있다 → 맛있어요

Repeat the examples to build fluency with these descriptive verbs.

## Using “이다” in Sentences

The verb “이다” links a subject to a noun. It corresponds to the English verbs “is/am/are.” Use the plain form in written texts and the polite form in everyday conversation.

### Basic Structure

- Noun + 이다
  - Plain form: 사용 in statements, e.g., 저는 학생이다. jeoneun haksaeng-ida — I am a student.
- Noun + 이에요/예요
  - Polite form: used in casual conversation, e.g., 저는 학생이에요. jeoneun haksaeng-ieyo — I am a student.

### Examples

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
저는 학생이다.	jeoneun haksaeng-ida	I am a student.
저는 학생이에요.	jeoneun haksaeng-ieyo	I am a student.
이것은 책이다.	igeoseun chaek-ida	This is a book.
이것은 책이에요.	igeoseun chaek-ieyo	This is a book.

### Key Points

- Attach “이다” directly to the noun without additional particles.
- Use the plain form for formal or written language.
- For polite conversation, use the conjugated form: replace “이다” with “이에요” after consonant-ending nouns, and “예요” after vowel-ending nouns.

Practice by replacing the noun in the examples to create your own sentences.

## Introducing Yourself in Korean

### Self-Introduction Basics

To introduce yourself, use basic phrases. Two common structures are:

1. 안녕하세요? 저는 [Name]입니다. annyeonghaseyo? jeoneun [Name] imnida — Hello, I am [Name].
2. 제 이름은 [Name]입니다. je ireumeun [Name] imnida — My name is [Name].

## Vocabulary

Korean	Romanization	English
안녕하세요	annyeonghaseyo	Hello
저는	jeoneun	I (topic marker)
제 이름은	je ireumeun	My name is
입니다	imnida	am/is
만나서 반갑습니다	mannaseo bangapseumnida	Nice to meet you

## Dialogue Examples

Speaker	Korean	Romanization	English
A	안녕하세요? 저는 민수입니다. 만나서 반갑습니다.	annyeonghaseyo? jeoneun Minsu imnida. mannaseo bangapseumnida.	Hello, I am Minsu. Nice to meet you.
B	안녕하세요, 민수씨. 제 이름은 지영입니다.	annyeonghaseyo, Minsu-ssi. je ireumeun Jiyoung imnida.	Hello, Minsu. My name is Jiyoung.

## Grammar Points

- “저는” is used to state your identity. It consists of “저” (I) and the topic marker “는.”

Examples: – 저는 학생입니다. jeoneun haksaeng imnida — I am a student.

- “제 이름은” directly introduces your name. “제” is the possessive form of “저.”

Examples: – 제 이름은 민수입니다. je ireumeun Minsu imnida — My name is Minsu.

## Practice Exercise

Fill in the blanks with your own name:

1. 안녕하세요? 저는 \_\_\_\_\_입니다.
2. 제 이름은 \_\_\_\_\_입니다.

Read the sentences aloud with the provided romanization to build fluency.

## Building Sentences with “And” Particles

This lesson explains how to connect words and clauses using “and” particles in Korean.

### 1. Using 와/과 to Connect Nouns

For connecting nouns, use 와 or 과 after a noun. • Use 와 after nouns ending in a vowel. • Use 과 after nouns ending in a consonant.

Examples:

- 사과와 배 sagwa wa bae — apple and pear
- 책과 연필 chaek gwa yeonpil — book and pencil

## Vocabulary

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
사과	sagwa	apple
배	bae	pear
책	chaek	book
연필	yeonpil	pencil

## 2. Using 고 to Connect Actions

When joining clauses or verbs, attach 고 to the verb stem of the first action. It means “and” or “then.”

Examples:

- 저는 밥을 먹고 커피를 마셔요. jeoneun babeul meokgo keopi reul masyeoyo — I eat and drink coffee.
- 저는 공부하고 운동해요. jeoneun gongbuhago undonghaeyo — I study and exercise.

Note: 고 links sequential actions. Actions linked by 고 usually follow the order in which events occur.

Practice building your own sentences by connecting actions and items using 와/과 and 고.

## Negative Sentences with 안 and 못

Korean negation can be expressed using two forms: 안 and 못. Both are placed before the main verb, but they serve different purposes.

- 안 (an): Indicates a simple negation, meaning “not.” It expresses that an action is not performed.
- 못 (mot): Indicates inability or impossibility, meaning “cannot.” It is used when someone is unable to perform an action due to circumstances or lack of ability.

### Using 안

Insert 안 before the verb to state that an action is not done.

Examples:

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
저는 밥을 안 먹어요.	jeoneun babeul an meogeoyo	I do not eat rice.
그 사람은 공부를 안 해요.	geu saram-eun gongbureul an haeyo	That person does not study.

### Using 못

Insert 못 before the verb to state inability or impossibility.

Examples:

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
저는 지금 못 가요.	jeoneun jigeum mot gayo	I cannot go right now.
그녀는 일을 못 해요.	geunyeoneun ireul mot haeyo	She cannot work.

## Summary

- Use **안** when the action is intentionally not done.
- Use **못** when the action cannot be done due to inability or external limitations.

Practice these forms with different verbs to build fluency in negative sentence construction.

## Lesson: Mini Conversation Practice

Below are two mini conversations for practice. Read each dialogue aloud, observing Hangul, romanization, and the English translation.

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English Translation
A	안녕하세요?	annyeonghaseyo?	Hello?
B	안녕하세요. 저는 민수예요.	annyeonghaseyo. jeoneun Minsu-yeyo.	Hello. I am Minsu.
A	저는 지수예요. 만나서 반가워요.	jeoneun Jisoo-yeyo. mannaseo ban-gawoyo.	I am Jisoo. Nice to meet you.
B	반갑습니다.	bangapseumnida.	Nice to meet you.

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English Translation
A	뭐 해요?	mwo haeyo?	What are you doing?
B	책 읽어요.	chaek ilgeo-yo.	I am reading a book.
A	어디 가요?	eodi gayo?	Where are you going?
B	집에 가요.	jib-e gayo.	I am going home.

Practice each dialogue to build fluency and familiarize yourself with common expressions.

## Names and Addressing People in Korean Culture

Korean names traditionally consist of a one-syllable family name followed by a two-syllable given name. For example, the name 김민수 (Kim Min-su) is composed of the family name 김 (Kim) and the given name 민수 (Min-su).

In Korean culture, addressing someone correctly is important. Honorifics are used based on age, social status, and familiarity. A common honorific is 씨 (ssi), which is attached to the full name in formal or semi-formal situations.

Another honorific, 님 (nim), is used in more respectful contexts, especially when referring to professionals or positions of authority. For instance, 선생님 (seonsaengnim) is used to address teachers and mentors.

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	Notes
김민수 씨	Kim Min-su ssi	Common, formal address using 씨
박지영 님	Park Ji-young nim	More respectful; used for professionals or elders
선생님	seonsaengnim	Honorific used for teachers and mentors

Age and social relationships also influence how people are addressed. In informal settings, family-like terms are common. For example:

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	Usage
오빠	oppa	Used by females for an older male friend or boyfriend
형	hyeong	Used by males to address an older male friend
언니	eonni	Used by females for an older female friend or sister
누나	nuna	Used by males for an older female friend or sister

These methods of addressing people are deeply rooted in Korean Confucian traditions, emphasizing respect and hierarchical relationships. Careful attention to these cultural norms benefits communication in both formal and informal settings.





# Unit 3: Verbs and Present Tense Grammar

This unit focuses on basic Korean verbs and the rules for conjugating them in the present tense. Topics include:

- Recognizing common action verbs and their structures.
- Understanding verb stems and conjugation patterns with endings such as -아요 and -어요.
- Distinguishing between informal and polite conjugation forms.

Examples:

- 하다 → 해요 hada → haeyo — do
- 가다 → 가요 gada → gayo — go

Practice reading these verbs and matching Hangul with romanization and English translation to build fluency in present tense constructions.

## Basic Verbs and Informal Conjugation

This lesson introduces common Korean verbs and their informal conjugations. Basic verbs are presented in their dictionary form with the ending -다. Informal conjugation is achieved by removing -다 and applying appropriate endings such as -어 or -아.

### Common Verbs

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
하다	hada	to do
가다	gada	to go
오다	oda	to come
먹다	meokda	to eat
보다	boda	to see

### Informal Conjugation Rules

1. Remove the ending -다 to form the verb stem.
2. If the stem vowel is ㅏ or ㅑ, add -아. Otherwise, add -어.

For example:

- Verb: 하다 → Stem: 하 → Informal: 해 ha-da → ha → hae — do
- Verb: 가다 → Stem: 가 → Informal: 가 ga-da → ga → ga — go
- Verb: 오다 → Stem: 오 → Informal: 와 o-da → o → wa — come
- Verb: 먹다 → Stem: 먹 → Informal: 먹어 meok-da → meok → meok-eo — eat

- Verb: 보다 → Stem: 보 → Informal: 봐 bo-da → bo → bwa – see

## Practice Examples

Translate and conjugate the following verbs informally:

1. 하기 (ha-gi) – do • Dictionary Form: 하다 • Informal Conjugation: 해
2. 가기 (ga-gi) – go • Dictionary Form: 가다 • Informal Conjugation: 가
3. 오기 (o-gi) – come • Dictionary Form: 오다 • Informal Conjugation: 와
4. 먹기 (meok-gi) – eat • Dictionary Form: 먹다 • Informal Conjugation: 먹어
5. 보기 (bo-gi) – see • Dictionary Form: 보다 • Informal Conjugation: 봐

## Additional Notes

- Informal conjugation is used among close friends and in casual settings.
- Practice by reading and writing the verb forms repeatedly to build fluency.

Review these examples and practice conjugating other verbs by applying the same rule: remove -다 and add the appropriate ending.

## Present Tense Politeness Levels

In Korean, verb endings change to express different levels of politeness. In the present tense, the same verb stem can take on various endings to indicate formality and social context. This lesson introduces three common levels:

1. Informal Low (반말)
2. Informal Polite (해요체)
3. Formal Polite (합니다체)

## Verb Conjugation Overview

For a given verb stem, the present tense endings are added as follows:

Speech Level	Ending	Example with 하다 (to do)	Romanization	English
Informal Low	- 해	해	hae	do
Informal Polite	- 해요	해요	haeyo	do [polite]
Formal Polite	- 합니다	합니다	hamnida	do [formal]

## Additional Example: 가다 (to go)

Speech Level	Ending	Conjugated Form	Romanization	English
Informal Low	- 가	가	ga	go
Informal Polite	- 가요	가요	gayo	go [polite]
Formal Polite	- 갑니다	갑니다	gamnida	go [formal]

## Practice Exercises

Replace the verb stem with appropriate endings for each politeness level.

1. Verb: 먹다 (to eat)
  - Informal Low: 먹어 meog-eo — eat
  - Informal Polite: 먹어요 meogeoyo — eat [polite]
  - Formal Polite: 먹습니다 meogseumnida — eat [formal]
2. Verb: 보다 (to see)
  - Informal Low: 봐 bwa — see
  - Informal Polite: 봐요 bwayo — see [polite]
  - Formal Polite: 봅니다 bomnida — see [formal]

## Usage Guidelines

- Use Informal Low with close friends and family in relaxed settings.
- The Informal Polite form is standard for everyday conversations and with people of similar age or status.
- The Formal Polite form is appropriate for formal settings, public announcements, or when speaking with strangers in professional contexts.

Practice forming the correct endings with other verb stems to build confidence in selecting the appropriate politeness level.

## Verb Stems and Basic Conjugation Rules

A verb in its dictionary form ends in 다. Removing 다 reveals the verb stem. The stem is the base for conjugation.

### Basic Steps

1. Remove 다 from the dictionary form to obtain the verb stem.
2. Check the vowel in the stem.
  - If the stem vowel is ㅏ or ㅑ, add 아요 after contraction.
  - Otherwise, add 어요.

### Examples

Base Verb (Hangul)	Romanization (Base)	Verb Stem	Polite Present	English
가다	gada	가	가요	go
먹다	meokda	먹	먹어요	eat
보다	boda	보	봐요	see
오다	oda	오	와요	come

### Conjugation Process

- For 가다 (gada): Remove 다 → 가; since 가 contains ㅏ, add 아요 → 가요.
- For 먹다 (meokda): Remove 다 → 먹; 먹 has no ㅏ or ㅑ, so add 어요 → 먹어요.
- For 보다 (boda): Remove 다 → 보; because 보 contains ㅑ, contract 보 + 아요 → 봐요.
- For 오다 (oda): Remove 다 → 오; since 오 contains ㅑ, contract 오 + 아요 → 와요.

Practice forming verb stems and applying the appropriate ending to build conjugation fluency.

## Using Action Verbs in Context

This lesson demonstrates the use of common action verbs in complete sentences. Each example shows the Hangul, romanization, and English translation.

### Vocabulary

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
가다	gada	to go
먹다	meokda	to eat
보다	boda	to see/watch
만나다	mannada	to meet
하다	hada	to do

### Sentence Examples

1. 저는 학교에 가요. jeoneun hakgyoe gayo — I go to school.
2. 저는 밥을 먹어요. jeoneun babeul meogeoyo — I eat rice.
3. 저는 영화를 봐요. jeoneun yeonghwaleul bwayo — I watch a movie.
4. 친구를 만나고 이야기를 해요. chingureul mannago iyagireul haeyo — I meet a friend and talk.
5. 숙제를 해요. sukje-reul haeyo — I do homework.

### Dialogue Practice

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
민지	뭐 해요?	mwo haeyo?	What are you doing?
민지	저는 운동해요.	jeoneun undonghaeyo.	I am exercising.
민지	우리 같이 밥 먹으러 갈래요?	uri gachi bap meogeureo gallaeyo?	Shall we go eat together?
지	좋아요.	joayo.	Sounds good.

### Practice Sentences

Repeat each sentence aloud to practice pronunciation and fluency. Modify the subject or object to create new sentences.

- 저는 책을 읽어요. jeoneun chaek-eul ilgeoyo — I read a book.
- 그는 공원에 가요. geuneun gongwon-e gayo — He goes to the park.
- 우리는 영화를 봐요. urineun yeonghwaleul bwayo — We watch a movie.

## Lesson: Question Forms and Intonation

Korean questions use specific sentence endings and intonation to indicate inquiry. This lesson presents common question forms and the role of intonation in signaling questions.

## Basic Question Endings

Korean typically adds a rising ending to a statement to form a question. In formal settings, the ending “-습니까?” is used; in polite informal settings, “-어요?” is common.

Examples:

- Statement: 학교에 갑니다. hakgyoe gamnida — (I go to school.)
- Formal Question: 학교에 갑니까? hakgyoe gamnikka? — Are you going to school?
- Informal Question: 학교에 가요? hakgyoe gayo? — Are you going to school?

## Informal Question Forms and Intonation

In casual conversations, speakers often form questions by using a statement form with a rising intonation. The same sentence can be interpreted as a question when spoken with a rising pitch.

Examples:

- Informal Statement: 먹어. meogeo — (You eat.)
- Informal Question (with rising intonation): 먹어? meogeo? — Are you eating?

Another common informal question uses the particle “니?”.

Example:

- Statement: 너 뭐해. neo mwohae — (You are doing something.)
- Informal Question: 너 뭐해니? neo mwohaeni? — What are you doing?

## Question Words and Rising Intonation

Question words such as 뭐 (what), 어디 (where), 왜 (why) inherently signal a question when paired with the correct intonation.

Vocabulary Table:

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
뭐	mwo	what
어디	eodi	where
왜	wae	why

Examples:

- 이것은 뭐예요? igeoseun mwoyeyo? — What is this?
- 어디에 가요? eodie gayo? — Where are you going?
- 왜 그래요? wae geuraeyo? — Why is that so?

## Dialogue Examples

The following dialogue illustrates the use of question forms and intonation in context.

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
A	오늘 뭐 해요?	oneul mwo haeyo?	What are you doing today?
B	영화 보러 가요.	yeonghwa boreo gayo.	I'm going to watch a movie.

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
A	어디 가요?	eodi gayo?	Where are you going?
B	집으로 가요.	jibeuro gayo.	I'm going home.

### Key Points on Intonation

- Rising pitch at the end of a sentence indicates a question in informal speech.
- In formal questions, the sentence ending (e.g., -습니까?) makes the inquiry clear without relying on intonation.
- Practice by reading sentences aloud and varying your pitch at the end to signal question forms.

Use these forms in practice exercises to build fluency with both structure and intonation.

### Sentence Ending Patterns

Sentence endings in Korean determine the tone, politeness level, and intention of a sentence. Endings attach to verb or adjective stems and signal whether the statement is a declaration, question, command, or suggestion.

### Common Sentence Endings

Sentence Type	Ending (Hangul)	Romanization	Example (Hangul)	Example (Romanization)	Example (English)
Informal Declarative	-아요 / -어요	-ayo / -eoyo	저는 밥을 먹어요.	jeoneun babeul meogeoyo.	I eat.
Formal Declarative	-습니다 / -ㅂ니다	-seumnida / -bnida	저는 밥을 먹습니다.	jeoneun babeul meokseumnida.	I eat.
Informal Interrogative	-아요? / -어요?	-ayo? / -eoyo?	밥 먹어요?	bab meogeoyo?	Are you eating?
Propositive / Suggestion	-자	-ja	같이 가자.	gachi ga-ja.	Let's go together.

### Additional Patterns

#### 1. Declarative (Plain Form)

- Used in close, informal contexts.

Example:

- 가.  
ga — Go.

#### 2. Imperative (Polite)

- Often uses -세요 for polite commands or requests.

Example:

- 주세요.  
juseyo — Please give me.

## Practice Examples

### 1. Declarative (Informal Polite)

- 저는 학교에 가요.

jeoneun hakgyo-e gayo — I go to school.

### 2. Declarative (Formal Polite)

- 저는 학교에 갑니다.

jeoneun hakgyo-e gamnida — I go to school.

### 3. Interrogative (Informal Polite)

- 학교에 가요?

hakgyo-e gayo? — Are you going to school?

### 4. Suggestion (Propositive)

- 같이 먹자.

gachi meokja — Let's eat together.

## Usage Notes

- Choose the sentence ending based on the relationship between speakers and the context.
- The informal polite endings (-아요/-어요) are common in everyday conversation among adults.
- Formal endings (-습니다/-입니다) are used in official, public, or unfamiliar settings.
- Changing the ending can subtly change the nuance of the sentence.

Practice transforming sentence stems by attaching different endings to see how meaning and tone adjust. Focus on accuracy in the Hangul, and use romanization and English translations as guides.

## Lesson: Using Particles to Expand Meaning

Particles in Korean add nuance and detail to sentences. They indicate relationships such as emphasis, inclusion, exclusion, and range. This lesson examines particles that expand meaning: 도, 만, 부터, and 까지.

### Key Particles

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
도	do	also, too
만	man	only
부터	buteo	from
까지	kkaji	until, to

### Using 도 (also, too)

The particle 도 is added after a noun or pronoun to indicate inclusion.

Examples:

- 저도 학생이에요. jeodo haksaeng-ieyo — I am also a student.
- 친구도 와요. chingudo wayo — A friend is also coming.

## Using 만 (only)

The particle 만 emphasizes exclusivity.

Examples:

- 저는 사과만 먹어요. jeoneun sagwaman meogeoyo — I only eat apples.
- 여기만 알아요. yeogiman arayo — I only know here.

## Using 부터 (from) and 까지 (until, to)

These particles express a range or span.

Examples:

- 수업은 9시부터 5시까지예요. sueobeun 9si buteo 5si kkajieyo — The class is from 9 to 5.
- 서울부터 부산까지 여행해요. seoulbuteo busankkaji yeohaenghaeyo — I travel from Seoul to Busan.

## Practice Sentences

Convert the basic sentence by adding particles to alter meaning.

- 저는 학생이에요.  
• Change: I am also a student. 저도 학생이에요.
- 친구가 와요.  
• Change: A friend is also coming. 친구도 와요.
- 저는 사과 먹어요.  
• Change: I only eat apples. 저는 사과만 먹어요.
- 수업은 9시 시작해요 and 수업이 5시에 끝나요.  
• Change: The class is from 9 to 5. 수업은 9시부터 5시까지예요.

Review these examples to understand how particles expand meaning in a sentence. Practice by creating similar sentences with different subjects and objects.

## Lesson: Common Daily Verbs in Dialogues

### Vocabulary

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
하다	hada	to do/make
가다	gada	to go
오다	oda	to come
먹다	meokda	to eat
마시다	masida	to drink
보다	boda	to see/look
말하다	malhada	to speak
듣다	deutda	to listen

### Dialogue Practice

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
Alice	오늘 뭐 할 거예요?	oneul mwo hal geoyeyo?	What will you do today?
Bob	저는 책 읽을 거예요.	jeoneun chaek ilgeul geoyeyo.	I will read a book.



Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
Alice	점심으로 뭐 먹을래요?	jeomsimeuro mwo meogeullaeyo?	What will you eat for lunch?
Bob	김밥 먹을래요.	gimbap meogeullaeyo.	I will eat gimbap.
Alice	우리 카페에 갈까요?	uri kape-e galkkayo?	Shall we go to the cafe?
Bob	네, 커피 마실래요.	ne, keopi masillaeyo.	Yes, let's drink coffee.

### Practice Exercises

- Complete the sentence with an appropriate daily verb:
  - 저는 \_\_\_\_\_ 할 거예요. (to do/make)
- Fill in the blank with a daily verb:
  - 우리는 내일 \_\_\_\_\_ 갈 거예요. (to go)

Repeat the dialogues aloud to practice pronunciation and fluency.

## Pronunciation Variation in Fast Speech

In fast speech, sounds often merge, drop, or change. This lesson shows common variations that occur naturally during rapid conversation.

### Linking and Contractions

When a syllable ending in a consonant is followed by a syllable beginning with a vowel, the boundary between sounds may be blurred. For example, the final consonant in 학교에 (hakgyo-e) links with the following vowel to create a variation in sound.

### Common Variations

The table below shows standard pronunciation compared with variations in fast speech:

Standard (Hangul)	Standard (Romanization)	Fast Speech (Hangul)	Fast Speech (Romanization)	English
저는 뭐 하세요?	jeoneun mwo haseyo?	전 머 하세요?	jeon meo haseyo?	I What are you doing?
학교에	hakgyo-e	학꾜에	hakkkwae	to school

### Key Points

- Contractions reduce syllables in fast speech.
- Linking sounds blend adjacent syllables, altering the clear break between words.
- These variations do not change meaning but reflect natural, rapid conversation.

Practice reading examples aloud and notice how your pronunciation adjusts during faster speech.

## Mini Stories with Verbs

Each mini story uses simple present tense verbs. Read the Hangul, then the romanization, and the English translation.

### Mini Story 1: 공원에서

1. 수진은 공원에 가요. *sujin-eun gong-won-e gayo* — Sujin goes to the park.
2. 강호는 산책해요. *kangho-neun sanchaekhaeyo* — Kangho takes a walk.
3. 두 사람은 인사해요. *du saram-eun insa haeyo* — The two people greet each other.

### Mini Story 2: 카페에서

1. 지훈은 카페에 있어요. *jihun-eun kape-e isseoyo* — Jihun is at the cafe.
2. 혜진은 커피를 마셔요. *hyejin-eun keopi-reul masheoyo* — Hyejin drinks coffee.
3. 둘은 이야기해요. *dul-eun iyagihaeyo* — They have a conversation.

### Mini Story 3: 집에서의 하루

1. 민수는 아침을 먹어요. *minsu-neun achim-eul meogeoyo* — Minsu eats breakfast.
2. 지은은 책을 읽어요. *jieun-eun chaeg-eul ilgeoyo* — Jieun reads a book.
3. 모두가 편히 쉬어요. *moduga pyeonhi swieoyo* — Everyone relaxes.

Review each mini story to practice verb forms and sentence structure.

## Honorifics, Politeness, and Speech Levels

Korean language reflects the deep cultural emphasis on respect and social hierarchy. Honorifics and different speech levels are embedded in everyday communication, affecting verb endings and vocabulary. These speech styles signal the speaker's attitude towards the listener, showing respect based on age, status, or familiarity.

Several key terms are associated with Korean speech levels:

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
존댓말	jondaetmal	honorific speech
반말	banmal	informal speech
높임말	nopimmal	respectful language
해요체	haeyo-che	polite form

In everyday practice, formal settings such as academic or professional environments typically require 존댓말. In contrast, close friends or younger individuals might use 반말 as a sign of intimacy or casualness. The polite form, 해요체, is commonly used in public settings or when addressing someone whose social rank is uncertain.

Examples in conversation illustrate these distinctions:

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English Translation
Student	안녕하세요?	annyeonghaseyo?	Hello?
Teacher	안녕하십니까?	annyeonghasimnikka?	Hello? (very formal)
Friend	안녕?	annyeong?	Hi!

The use of honorifics goes beyond simple politeness; it is a cultural reflection of the respect that underpins Korean social interactions. This language feature is deeply rooted in historical and social traditions, making an understanding of honorifics essential for effective communication in Korean society.

# Practical Communication and Vocabulary Expansion

This unit introduces effective strategies for everyday communication through a focus on essential vocabulary and practical sentence structures. The content is designed to build fluency with key expressions and enable learners to use Korean in real contexts.

Key Components:

- Greetings, farewells, and self-introductions
- Asking basic questions and giving information
- Expanding vocabulary for daily interactions
- Utilizing common phrases for practical situations

The unit emphasizes repetition and context-based usage, supporting the transition from isolated words to natural dialogue. Examples include familiar expressions and vocabulary tables to reinforce learning.

Sample Vocabulary:

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
안녕하세요?	annyeonghaseyo?	Hello
감사합니다	gamsahamnida	Thank you
잘 있어요	jal isseoyo	Goodbye

## Greetings, Farewells, and Introductions

This lesson introduces common Korean expressions for greetings, farewells, and introductions. Each section provides vocabulary and example dialogues to build familiarity with these essential phrases.

### Greetings

Vocabulary

Korean	Romanization	English
안녕하세요?	annyeonghaseyo?	Hello
안녕	annyeong	Hi/Bye (informal)

Dialogue Examples

Speaker	Korean	Romanization	English
A	안녕하세요?	annyeonghaseyo?	Hello!
B	안녕하세요.	annyeonghaseyo.	Hello.

## Farewells

### Vocabulary

Korean	Romanization	English
잘 가요	jal gayo	Goodbye (to someone leaving)
안녕히 계세요	annyeonghi gyeseyo	Goodbye (to someone staying)
안녕히 가세요	annyeonghi gaseyo	Goodbye (to someone leaving)

### Dialogue Examples

Speaker	Korean	Romanization	English
A	잘 가요.	jal gayo.	Goodbye.
B	안녕히 계세요.	annyeonghi gyeseyo.	Goodbye.

## Introductions

### Vocabulary

Korean	Romanization	English
저는 ...입니다.	jeoneun ... imnida	I am ...
이름	ireum	name
만나서 반갑습니다	mannaseo bangapseumnida	Nice to meet you

### Dialogue Examples

Speaker	Korean	Romanization	English
A	안녕하세요?	annyeonghaseyo?	Hello?
B	안녕하세요. 저는 민수입니다.	annyeonghaseyo. jeoneun Minsu imnida.	Hello. I am Minsu.
A	만나서 반갑습니다.	mannaseo bangapseumnida.	Nice to meet you.

Practice these expressions frequently to build comfort with everyday Korean greetings and introductions.

## Asking Basic Questions

Basic questions are essential for everyday communication. Below are key question words and example sentences to help you practice asking questions.

## Question Words Vocabulary

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
누구	nugu	who
뭐 / 무엇	mwo / mueot	what
어디	eodi	where
언제	eonje	when
왜	wae	why
어떻게	eotteoke	how

## Example Sentences

Use these simple structures to ask basic questions:

Korean Sentence	Romanization	English
누구예요?	nugu-yeyo?	Who is it?
뭐예요?	mwo-yeyo?	What is it?
어디예요?	eodi-yeyo?	Where is it?
언제예요?	eonje-yeyo?	When is it?
왜예요?	wae-yeyo?	Why is it?
어떻게 해요?	eotteoke haeyo?	How do you do it?

## Dialogue Practice

Practice asking questions with these dialogues:

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
A	누구예요?	nugu-yeyo?	Who is it?
B	저는 제임스예요.	jeoneun jeimseu-yeyo.	I am James.

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
A	어디예요?	eodi-yeyo?	Where is it?
B	도서관이에요.	doseogwan-ieyo.	It is the library.

Repeat these questions aloud to build fluency and confidence.

## Numbers: Native and Sino-Korean

Korean uses two number systems for different contexts. The native numbers are used for counting objects, age, and hours. The Sino-Korean numbers are used for dates, money, addresses, and phone numbers.

### Native Korean Numbers

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
하나	hana	1
둘	dul	2

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
셋	set	3
넷	net	4
다섯	daseot	5
여섯	yeoseot	6
일곱	ilgop	7
여덟	yeodeol	8
아홉	ahop	9
열	yeol	10

## Sino-Korean Numbers

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
일	il	1
이	i	2
삼	sam	3
사	sa	4
오	o	5
육	yuk	6
칠	chil	7
팔	pal	8
구	gu	9
십	sip	10

## Usage Examples

- Counting objects (native): • 사과 세 개 sagwa se gae — three apples
- Stating age (native): • 저는 스물 두 살이에요. jeoneun seumul du sal-ieyo — I am 22 years old.
- Dates and money (Sino-Korean): • 2023년 4월 3일 2023-nyeon 4-wol 3-il — April 3, 2023 • 오천 원 ocheon won — 5,000 won

## Practice Exercises

- Write the native Korean number for 7. • Answer: 일곱 (ilgop)
- Write the Sino-Korean number for 4. • Answer: 사 (sa)
- Choose the correct number system for the following:
  - Counting people in a group: Use native Korean numbers
  - Reading a phone number: Use Sino-Korean numbers

Review these examples to build familiarity with both number systems.

## 시간, 요일, 월 및 날짜

### 1. 시간 (Time)

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
시	si	hour

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
분	bun	minute
초	cho	second
오전	ojeon	AM
오후	ohu	PM

## Examples:

- 지금 몇 시예요? jigeum myeot siyeyo? — What time is it now?
- 오후 3시 15분 ohu sam-si sip-o bun — 3:15 PM

## 2. 요일 (Days of the Week)

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
일요일	il-yoil	Sunday
월요일	wol-yoil	Monday
화요일	hwa-yoil	Tuesday
수요일	su-yoil	Wednesday
목요일	mok-yoil	Thursday
금요일	geum-yoil	Friday
토요일	toyoil	Saturday

## Example Sentence:

- 오늘은 수요일이에요. oneureun su-yoil-ieyo — Today is Wednesday.

## 3. 월 및 날짜 (Months and Dates)

Korean dates are written using 년 (year), 월 (month), and 일 (day). Months are expressed as the number followed by 월. The full date format is: YYYY년 MM월 DD일.

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
년	nyeon	year
월	wol	month
일	il	day

## Example:

- 2023년 10월 04일 2023-nyeon 10-wol 04-il — October 4, 2023.

## 4. Combined Practice

## Examples:

- 오늘은 2023년 10월 04일, 수요일이에요. oneureun 2023-nyeon 10-wol 04-il, su-yoil-ieyo — Today is October 4, 2023, Wednesday.
- 지금은 오전 9시 30분이에요. jigeumeun ojeon 9-si 30-bun-ieyo — It is 9:30 AM now.

## Lesson: Locations and Directions

### Vocabulary

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
여기	yeogi	here
저기	jeogi	there
학교	hakgyo	school
은행	eunhaeng	bank
도서관	doseogwan	library
화장실	hwajangsil	restroom
길	gil	road
직진	jikjin	straight ahead
왼쪽	oenjjok	left
오른쪽	oreunjjok	right

### Grammar and Usage

- Locations: Use the particle 예 to show destination or location.
  - 학교에 있어요. hakgyo-e isseoyo — The school is at (this place).
- Directions: Use verbs like 가다 (to go) with direction words.
  - 직진하세요. jikjinhasaeyo — Go straight ahead.
  - 왼쪽으로 가세요. oenjjok-euro gaseyo — Turn left.
  - 오른쪽으로 가세요. oreunjjok-euro gaseyo — Turn right.

### Example Sentences

1. 여기 학교가 있어요. yeogi hakgyoga isseoyo — The school is here.
2. 은행은 저쪽에 있어요. eunhaeng-eun jeojjoge isseoyo — The bank is over there.
3. 도서관에 가요. doseogwan-e gayo — I am going to the library.
4. 화장실이 어디에 있어요? hwajangsil-i eodie isseoyo? — Where is the restroom?

### Dialogue Practice

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
Tourist	저기, 화장실이 어디에 있어요?	jeogi, hwajangsil-i eodie isseoyo?	Excuse me, where is the restroom?
Local	화장실은 저쪽에 있어요.	hwajangsil-eun jeojjoge isseoyo	The restroom is over there.
Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
Guide	여기서 직진하세요.	yeogiseo jikjinhasaeyo	Go straight from here.
Traveler	그리고 오른쪽으로 가세요.	geurigo oreunjjok-euro gaseyo	And then turn right.



## Talking about Weather

### Vocabulary

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
날씨	nalssi	weather
덥다	deobda	to be hot
춥다	chupda	to be cold
비	bi	rain
눈	nun	snow
구름	gureum	cloud
바람	baram	wind
맑다	makda	to be clear/sunny
습하다	seuphada	to be humid
건조하다	geonjohada	to be dry

### Key Phrases

- 오늘 날씨 어때요? oneul nalssi eottaeyo? — How is the weather today?
- 날씨가 좋아요. nalssiga joayo — The weather is good.
- 너무 더워요. neomu deowoyo — It's very hot.
- 너무 추워요. neomu chuwoyo — It's very cold.

### Dialogue Practice

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
A	오늘 날씨 어때요?	oneul nalssi eottaeyo?	How is the weather today?
B	날씨가 좋아요.	nalssiga joayo.	The weather is good.
A	그런데 바람이 많이 부네요.	geureonde barami manhi buneyo.	But it's very windy.
B	맞아요, 약간 쌀쌀해요.	majayo, yakkan ssalsalhaeyo.	Yes, it's a bit chilly.

### Grammar in Context

- 오늘은 너무 더워요. oneureun neomu deowoyo — Today is very hot.
- 내일은 비가 올 거예요. naireun biga ol geoyeyo — It will rain tomorrow.
- 날씨가 맑아요. nalssiga makayo — The weather is clear.

Practice reading these examples aloud to build fluency in understanding and using weather-related expressions.

## Shopping and Money

### Vocabulary

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
돈	don	money
원	won	won (currency)
가격	gagyeok	price
할인	harin	discount
계산	gyesan	bill/check
카드	kadeu	card
현금	hyeongeum	cash
상점	sangjeom	store/shop

## Dialogue

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
Customer	이거 얼마예요?	igeo eolmayeyo?	How much is this?
Clerk	이거 5000원이에요.	igeo 5000-won-ieyo.	This is 5000 won.
Customer	카드로 결제할 수 있어요?	kadeuro gyeoljehal su isseoyo?	Can I pay by card?
Clerk	네, 카드로 결제 가능해요.	ne, kadeuro gyeoljehal su isseoyo.	Yes, you can pay by card.

## Practice Sentences

- 이 가격이 너무 비싸요. i gagyeogi neomu bissayo — This price is too expensive.
- 오늘 할인이 있어요. oneul harini isseoyo — There is a discount today.
- 현금으로 계산할게요. hyeongeumeuro gyesanhalgelyo — I will pay in cash.
- 카드로 결제해도 돼요? kadeuro gyeoljehaedo dwaeyo? — Can I pay by card?

## Lesson: Ordering Food and Drinks

### Vocabulary

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
음식	eumsik	food
음료수	eumryosu	drink
메뉴	menyu	menu
주문	jumun	order (noun)
주문하다	jumunhada	to order
주세요	juseyo	please/give me
계산서	gyesanseo	bill
얼마예요?	eolmayeyo?	How much is it?
맛있어요	masisseoyo	it's delicious
추천	chucheon	recommendation

## Dialogue

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
Customer	안녕하세요. 메뉴 좀 보여주세요.	annyeonghaseyo. menyu jom boyeojuseyo.	Hello, please show me the menu.
Waiter	네, 여기 있습니다.	ne, yeogi itseumnida.	Yes, here it is.
Customer	치킨 하나와 커피 하나 주세요.	chikin hana wa keopi hana juseyo.	One fried chicken and one coffee, please.
Waiter	알겠습니다. 주문하시겠어요?	algesseumnida. jumunhasigesseoyo?	Understood. Would you like to order anything else?
Customer	물도 하나 주세요.	muldo hana juseyo.	One water too, please.
Waiter	네, 바로 가져다 드리겠습니다.	ne, baro gajyeoda deurigesseumnida.	Yes, I'll bring it right away.

## Ordering Practice

Repeat the following phrases to build fluency:

1. 저는 이것을 주문할게요. jeoneun igeoseul jumunhalgeyo — I will order this.
2. 더 주세요. deo juseyo — Please, more.
3. 추천해 주세요. chucheonhae juseyo — Please recommend something.
4. 계산서 주세요. gyesanseu juseyo — The bill, please.

## Additional Expressions

- 감사합니다. gamsahamnida — Thank you.
- 이거 맛있어요! igeo masisseoyo! — This is delicious!

## Common Adjectives and Opposites

### Vocabulary Table

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
크다	keuda	big
작다	jakda	small
길다	gilda	long
짧다	jjalbda	short
많다	manta	many
적다	jeokda	few
좋다	jota	good
나쁘다	nappeuda	bad
빠르다	bbareuda	fast
느리다	neurida	slow
덥다	deopda	hot
춥다	chupda	cold

## Paired Examples

- 집이 크다. jibi keuda — The house is big.

- 집이 작다. jibi jakda — The house is small.
- 강이 길다. gang-i gilda — The river is long.
- 강이 짧다. gang-i jjalbda — The river is short.
- 사람이 많다. saram-i manta — There are many people.
- 사람이 적다. saram-i jeokda — There are few people.
- 음식이 좋다. eumsik-i jota — The food is good.
- 음식이 나쁘다. eumsik-i nappeuda — The food is bad.
- 차가 빠르다. chaga bbareuda — The car is fast.
- 차가 느리다. chaga neurida — The car is slow.
- 날씨가 덥다. nalssi-ga deopda — The weather is hot.
- 날씨가 춥다. nalssi-ga chupda — The weather is cold.

### Practice with Opposites

Convert each adjective phrase by using its paired opposite:

1. Change “크다” to its opposite.  
• Answer: 작다
2. Change “길다” to its opposite.  
• Answer: 짧다
3. Change “많다” to its opposite.  
• Answer: 적다
4. Change “좋다” to its opposite.  
• Answer: 나쁘다
5. Change “빠르다” to its opposite.  
• Answer: 느리다
6. Change “덥다” to its opposite.  
• Answer: 춥다

### Dialogues in Real-Life Situations

Practice the following dialogues by reading each line aloud and repeating to build fluency in everyday situations.

#### Dialogue 1: Asking for Directions

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
A	실례합니다, 이 근처에 은행이 어디예요?	sillyehamnida, i geuncheoe eunhaeng-i eodieyo?	Excuse me, where is the bank nearby?
B	저쪽에 있어요. 직진하세요.	jeojjoge isseoyo. jikjinhaseyo.	It is over there. Go straight.

#### Dialogue 2: Restaurant Reservation

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
Customer	안녕하세요, 예약했어요.	annyeonghaseyo, yeyakhaesseoyo.	Hello, I have a reservation.

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
Host	성함이 어떻게 되세요?	seonghami eotteohge doeseyo?	What is your name?

### Dialogue 3: Meeting New Friends

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
A	안녕하세요. 저는 김민수예요.	annyeonghaseyo. jeoneun Gim Minsu-yeyo.	Hello, I am Kim Minsu.
B	반갑습니다. 저는 이수진입니다.	bangapseumnida. jeoneun I Sujin-immnida.	Nice to meet you. I am Lee Sujin.

Practice these dialogues to strengthen your conversational skills in real-life situations.

## Korean Food and Restaurant Culture

Korean dining culture offers a rich experience where food is not only nourishment but also a way to connect with family, friends, and community. Many restaurants serve food meant to be shared, and meals are often accompanied by a variety of side dishes (반찬, banchan).

### Key Vocabulary

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
음식	eumsik	food
식당	sikdang	restaurant
반찬	banchan	side dishes
김치	kimchi	fermented vegetables
불고기	bulgogi	marinated beef (BBQ style)

### Dining Etiquette and Practices

In Korea, meals are often enjoyed with a focus on sharing and respect. It is common to see dishes placed in the center of the table for everyone to enjoy. Many restaurants emphasize table etiquette, such as waiting for the eldest or the most senior person to begin eating.

Restaurant staff typically greet diners with a polite welcome. For example, a waiter might say:

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
Waiter	어서 오세요!	eoseo oseyo!	Welcome!
Customer	메뉴 좀 보여 주세요.	menyu jom boyeo juseyo.	Please show me the menu.

During meals, it is customary to use communal dishes and share food. This practice promotes conversation and a sense of community. Various regional dishes, seasonal ingredients, and presentation styles all contribute to the overall dining experience in Korea.

Understanding these cultural aspects can enhance not only language skills but also insight into Korean social practices and traditions.



# Past and Future Tense, More Verbs

This unit introduces the patterns used to describe past actions and future plans using Korean verbs. Focus on conjugation techniques that allow you to express events that have already happened and those that will occur.

Key patterns include:

- Past Tense: Verb stem + 았/었어요 – Example: 가다 → 갔어요  
ga-da → gass-eoyo — went
- Future Tense: Verb stem + (으)ㄴ 거예요 – Example: 가다 → 갈 거예요  
ga-da → gal geoyeyo — will go

Practice these structures to build fluency in describing both past experiences and future intentions.

## Past Tense Verb Conjugation

In Korean, the past tense is formed by removing the final -다 from the dictionary form and adding a past ending. The ending depends on the final vowel of the verb stem.

1. Remove -다 from the dictionary form.
2. If the verb stem ends in ㅏ or ㅑ, add -았어요.
3. For all other verb stems, add -었어요.
4. For 하다 verbs, replace 하다 with 했어요.

## Conjugation Rules and Examples

- 먹다 → 먹 + 았어요 = 먹었어요  
meogeosseoyo — ate
- 가다 → 가 + 았어요 = 갔어요  
gasseoyo — went
- 자다 → 자 + 았어요 = 잤어요  
jasseoyo — slept
- 보다 → 보 + 았어요 becomes 봤어요  
bwasseoyo — saw
- 공부하다 → 공부하 + 했어요 = 공부했어요  
gongbuhaesseoyo — studied

## Practice Examples

Apply the rules to the following verbs:

Dictionary Form	Conjugated Past Tense	Romanization	English
오다	왔어요	wasseyoyo	came
만들다	만들었어요	mandeureosseoyo	made
읽다	읽었어요	ilgeosseoyo	read (past)

Repeat these patterns to build fluency in past tense conjugation.

## 미래 의도와 계획

이 레슨에서는 미래에 대한 의도와 계획을 표현하는 문법 패턴을 학습합니다. 주로 동사 어간에 붙는 “-(으)ㄹ 거예요”를 사용하여 미래의 행동이나 예정을 나타냅니다.

### 문법 설명

동사 어간 + (으)ㄹ 거예요

- 어간이 모음으로 끝나면 'ㄹ'을 사용합니다.
- 어간이 자음으로 끝나면 '으ㄹ'을 사용합니다.

예시:

- 가다 → 갈 거예요  
gal geoyeyo — will go
- 하다 → 할 거예요  
hal geoyeyo — will do
- 먹다 → 먹을 거예요  
meogeul geoyeyo — will eat

### 문법 예시 표

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
갈 거예요	gal geoyeyo	will go
할 거예요	hal geoyeyo	will do
먹을 거예요	meogeul geoyeyo	will eat

### 추가 표현: 예정

또 다른 표현으로 “-(으)ㄹ 예정이에요”가 있습니다. 이는 미래에 대한 계획이나 일정을 나타낼 때 사용합니다.

예시:

- 가다 → 갈 예정이에요 gal yejeong-ieyo — plan to go
- 하다 → 할 예정이에요 hal yejeong-ieyo — plan to do

### 예정 예시 표

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
갈 예정이에요	gal yejeong-ieyo	plan to go
할 예정이에요	hal yejeong-ieyo	plan to do



## 실전 대화 예시

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
민수	내일 학교에 갈 거예요.	naeil hakgyoe gal geoyeyo	I will go to school tomorrow.
영희	저는 숙제를 할 거예요.	jeoneun sukjereul hal geoyeyo	I will do my homework.

## 연습 예시

다음 예시 문장을 읽고, 자신의 계획을 표현해 보세요.

- 저는 주말에 영화를 볼 거예요. jeoneun jumal-e yeonghwareul bol geoyeyo — I will watch a movie on the weekend.
- 친구와 같이 식사할 예정이에요. chinguwah gachi siksa-hal yejeong-ieyo — I plan to have a meal with a friend.

연습문제를 통해 미래 의도와 계획을 자연스럽게 표현하는 연습을 하세요.

## More on Descriptive Verbs

Descriptive verbs (형용사) express qualities or states. They conjugate similarly to action verbs but require attention to vowel harmony and occasional irregular forms.

### Basic Conjugation Rules

1. Remove the final 다 from the adjective.
2. Add the appropriate ending:
  - Present: -아요 or -어요
  - Past: -았어요 or -었어요
  - Future: -을 거예요 (after the adjective stem)

Note: Some adjectives are irregular. For example, 빠르다 becomes 빨라요 instead of 빠르아요.

## Vocabulary

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
예쁘다	yeppeuda	to be pretty
크다	keuda	to be big
작다	jakda	to be small
빠르다	ppareuda	to be fast
느리다	neurida	to be slow
맛있다	masitda	to be delicious
시원하다	siwonhada	to be refreshing

### Present Tense Examples

- 이 꽃은 예뻐요. i kkocheun yeppeoyo — This flower is pretty.
- 집이 커요. jibi keoyo — The house is big.
- 이 사과는 작아요. i sagwaneun jakayo — This apple is small.
- 자동차가 빨라요. jadongchaga pparayo — The car is fast.
- 이 음식은 맛있어요. i eumsigeun masisseoyo — This food is delicious.

## Past and Future Tense Examples

### Past Tense

- 그 영화는 재미있었어요. geu yeonghwaneun jaemiisseosseoyo — That movie was interesting.
- 날씨가 시원했어요. nalssiga siwonhaesseoyo — The weather was cool.

### Future Tense

- 내일 날씨가 좋을 거예요. naeil nalssiga joheul geoyeyo — Tomorrow the weather will be good.
- 이 음식이 더 맛있을 거예요. i eumsigi deo masisseul geoyeyo — This food will be even more delicious.

## Talking About Past Experiences

### Vocabulary

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
어제	eoje	yesterday
주말	jumal	weekend
경험	gyeongheom	experience
예전	yejeon	before
학교	hakgyo	school
영화	yeonghwa	movie

### Past Tense Formation

Korean verbs form the past tense by adding the ending -았어요 or -었어요 to the verb stem. The ending depends on the vowel harmony of the verb stem.

Examples:

- 저는 학교에 갔어요. jeoneun hakgyoe gatseoyo — I went to school.
- 저는 밥을 먹었어요. jeoneun babeul meogeosseoyo — I ate rice.
- 친구를 만났어요. chingu-reul mannasseoyo — I met a friend.
- 영화를 봤어요. yeonghwareul bwasseoyo — I watched a movie.

### Dialogue Example

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
A	어제 뭐 했어요?	eoje mwo haesseoyo?	What did you do yesterday?
B	저는 도서관에 갔어요.	jeoneun doseogwan-e gatseoyo.	I went to the library.

### Practice Exercises

1. Change the sentence to the past tense:
  - 저는 음료를 마셔요. jeoneun eumryoreul masyeoyo → 저는 음료를 마셨어요. jeoneun eumryoreul masyeosseoyo — I drank a beverage.
2. Make a sentence in the past tense about watching TV:
  - Example: 저는 TV를 봤어요. jeoneun TV-reul bwasseoyo — I watched TV.

3. Write a sentence about your past weekend activity. Use the vocabulary and past tense formation rules. Review the examples and practice forming your own sentences using the past tense endings.

## Lesson: Expressing Wants and Hope

This lesson introduces structures to express your desires and hopes in Korean. Two common patterns are used: the verb ending “고 싶다” for wants and the expression “~길 바라다” for hope.

### Expressing Wants

To express what you want to do, take the verb stem and add 고 싶다. In polite speech, conjugate to 고 싶어요.

Examples:

- 저는 영화를 보고 싶어요. jeoneun yeonghwareul bogo sipeoyo — I want to watch a movie.
- 저는 밥을 먹고 싶어요. jeoneun babeul meokgo sipeoyo — I want to eat rice.
- 저는 친구와 함께 가고 싶어요. jeoneun chinguwa hamkke gago sipeoyo — I want to go with my friend.

### Expressing Hope

To express hope or wish for something to occur, you can use a construction with 길 바라다. Attach -길 바라요 (or -기를 바라요 in formal settings) to the basic form of the verb or adjective.

Examples:

- 내일 날씨가 좋길 바라요. naeil nalssiga jotgil barayo — I hope the weather will be good tomorrow.
- 저는 모두가 건강하길 바라요. jeoneun moduga geonganghagil barayo — I hope everyone stays healthy.
- 시험이 잘 치러지길 바라요. siheom-i jal chireojigil barayo — I hope the exam goes well.

### Vocabulary

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
싶다	sipda	to want
보다	boda	to see/watch
먹다	meokda	to eat
가다	gada	to go
바라다	barada	to hope

### Practice Sentences

1. 저는 산책을 하고 싶어요. jeoneun sanchaegul hago sipeoyo — I want to take a walk.
2. 친구가 빨리 회복되길 바라요. chinguga ppalri hoebokdoegil barayo — I hope my friend recovers quickly.
3. 저는 새로운 일을 시도하고 싶어요. jeoneun saeroun ireul sidohago sipeoyo — I want to try something new.
4. 내일 모두가 행복하길 바라요. naeil moduga haengbokhagil barayo — I hope everyone is happy tomorrow.

Review these patterns and repeat the examples to build fluency in expressing wants and hopes in Korean.

## Lesson: Questions in Different Tenses

This lesson demonstrates how to form questions in the present, past, and future tenses. The structure remains similar; only the verb forms change.

### Vocabulary for Questions

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
뭐	mwo	what
어디	eodi	where
언제	eonje	when
왜	wae	why
어떻게	eotteoke	how

### Present Tense Questions

- 지금 뭐 해요? jigeum mwo haeyo? — What are you doing now?
- 어디 가요? eodi gayo? — Where are you going?

### Past Tense Questions

- 어제 뭐 했어요? eoje mwo haesseoyo? — What did you do yesterday?
- 어디 갔어요? eodi gasseoyo? — Where did you go?

### Future Tense Questions

- 내일 뭐 할 거예요? naeil mwo hal geoyeyo? — What will you do tomorrow?
- 어디 갈 거예요? eodi gal geoyeyo? — Where will you go?

### Additional Examples

- 언제 만날 거예요? eonje mannall geoyeyo? — When will you meet?
- 어떻게 지냈어요? eotteoke jinaesseoyo? — How did you spend your time?

Practice these questions by substituting different question words and verbs to build fluency in various tenses.

## Daily Routines in Past, Present, Future

This lesson uses common daily routine verbs to practice past, present, and future tenses.

### Vocabulary

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
일하다	ilhada	to work
공부하다	gongbuhada	to study
운동하다	undonghada	to exercise
먹다	meokda	to eat

## Tense Markers

- Past Tense: -았어요 / -었어요 (e.g., 일했어요)
- Present Tense: -아요 / -어요 (e.g., 일해요)
- Future Tense: -을 거예요 (e.g., 일할 거예요)

## Examples

### Verb: 일하다 (to work)

- Past: 저는 어제 일했어요. jeoneun eoje ilhaesseoyo — I worked yesterday.
- Present: 저는 지금 일해요. jeoneun jigeum ilhaeyo — I am working now.
- Future: 저는 내일 일할 거예요. jeoneun naeil ilhal geoyeyo — I will work tomorrow.

### Verb: 공부하다 (to study)

- Past: 저는 어제 공부했어요. jeoneun eoje gongbuhesseoyo — I studied yesterday.
- Present: 저는 지금 공부해요. jeoneun jigeum gongbuhaeyo — I am studying now.
- Future: 저는 내일 공부할 거예요. jeoneun naeil gongbuhal geoyeyo — I will study tomorrow.

### Verb: 운동하다 (to exercise)

- Past: 저는 어제 운동했어요. jeoneun eoje undonghaesseoyo — I exercised yesterday.
- Present: 저는 지금 운동해요. jeoneun jigeum undonghaeyo — I am exercising now.
- Future: 저는 내일 운동할 거예요. jeoneun naeil undonghal geoyeyo — I will exercise tomorrow.

### Verb: 먹다 (to eat)

- Past: 저는 아침에 먹었어요. jeoneun achim-e meogeosseoyo — I ate breakfast.
- Present: 저는 지금 먹어요. jeoneun jigeum meogeoyo — I am eating now.
- Future: 저는 저녁에 먹을 거예요. jeoneun jeonyeok-e meogeul geoyeyo — I will eat dinner.

Practice reading and writing these examples to familiarize yourself with daily routines described in different tenses.

## Talking About Likes and Dislikes

### Vocabulary

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
좋아하다	joahada	to like
싫어하다	silheohada	to dislike
영화	yeonghwa	movie
책	chaek	book
음식	eumsik	food
음악	eumak	music
운동	undong	exercise

## Grammar Structure

Use the structure:

저는 \_을/를 좋아해요.

저는 \_을/를 싫어해요.

Examples:

- 저는 영화를 좋아해요.  
jeoneun yeonghwareul joahaeyo — I like movies.
- 저는 책을 싫어해요.  
jeoneun chaegul silheohaeyo — I dislike books.

Note: - Use the object particle 을 after words ending in a consonant and 를 after words ending in a vowel.

## Dialogue Practice

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
민지	저는 음악을 좋아해요.	jeoneun eumageul joahaeyo	I like music.
준	저는 운동하는 것을 싫어해요.	jeoneun undonghaneun geoseul silheohaeyo	I dislike exercising.

## Additional Examples

- 저는 음식을 좋아해요.  
jeoneun eumsigeul joahaeyo — I like food.
- 저는 영화를 싫어해요.  
jeoneun yeonghwareul silheohaeyo — I dislike movies.
- 친구는 책을 좋아해요.  
chingu-neun chaegul joahaeyo — My friend likes books.

Review each sentence by identifying the subject (저는, 친구는), the object particle (을/를), and the verb (좋아해요, 싫어해요). Practice forming sentences about your own likes and dislikes.

## Mini Biographies and Simple Stories

This lesson presents short texts about individuals and simple narratives. Each example provides Hangul, romanization, and an English translation to support reading practice.

### Mini Biography Example: 민수의 이야기

- 민수는 서울에 살아요. Minsu-neun Seoul-e salayo. — Minsu lives in Seoul.
- 민수는 학교에 다녀요. Minsu-neun hakgyo-e danyeoyo. — Minsu goes to school.
- 민수는 음악을 좋아해요. Minsu-neun eumak-eul joahaeyo. — Minsu likes music.

### Mini Biography Example: 지영의 이야기

- 지영은 부산에서 왔어요. Jiyeong-eun Busan-eseo wasseoyo. — Jiyeong is from Busan.
- 지영은 도서관에서 공부해요. Jiyeong-eun doseogwan-eseo gongbuhaeyo. — Jiyeong studies at the library.
- 지영은 친구와 영화를 봐요. Jiyeong-eun chingu-wa yeonghwareul bwayo. — Jiyeong watches movies with a friend.

### Simple Story: 공원에서의 하루

1. 지민이는 공원에 갔어요. Jimin-i-neun gongwon-e gasseoyo. — Jimin went to the park.
2. 지민이는 친구를 만났어요. Jimin-i-neun chingureul mannasseyo. — Jimin met a friend.
3. 두 사람은 함께 산책을 했어요. Du saram-eun hamkke sanchaegul haesseyo. — The two took a walk together.
4. 날씨가 좋아서, 모두 즐거웠어요. Nalssiga joaseo, modu jeulgeowosseoyo. — The weather was nice, so everyone was happy.

### Vocabulary Table

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
서울	Seoul	Seoul
부산	Busan	Busan
학교	hakgyo	school
도서관	doseogwan	library
음악	eumak	music
공원	gongwon	park
친구	chingu	friend
산책	sanchaek	walk

Repeat the examples and practice reading each sentence aloud to build fluency.

Practice writing similar mini biographies or short stories using the vocabulary and sentence structures presented above.

## Roleplay and Dialogue Practice

Practice the following dialogues to build fluency using past and future tenses. Repeat each line aloud to improve pronunciation and comprehension.

### Dialogue 1: Past Experience

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English Translation
A	어제 영화 봤어요?	eoje yeonghwa bwasseoyo?	Did you watch a movie yesterday?
B	네, 어제 재미있는 영화를 봤어요.	ne, eoje jaemiinneun yeonghwa-reul bwasseoyo.	Yes, I watched an interesting movie yesterday.
A	누구랑 봤어요?	nugurang bwasseoyo?	Who did you watch it with?
B	친구랑 봤어요.	chingurang bwasseoyo.	I watched it with a friend.

### Dialogue 2: Future Plans

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English Translation
A	내일 뭐 할 거예요?	naeil mwo hal geoyeyo?	What will you do tomorrow?
B	내일 도서관에 갈 거예요.	naeil doseogwan-e gal geoyeyo.	I'm going to go to the library tomorrow.
A	책을 읽을 거예요?	chaeg-eul ilgeul geoyeyo?	Will you read a book?
B	네, 공부할 거예요.	ne, gongbuhul geoyeyo.	Yes, I will study.

Repeat these dialogues with a partner or practice both roles to reinforce understanding of past and future tense structures.

## Education, Family, and School in Korea

Korea places a strong emphasis on education, where academic success is often seen as a key to future opportunities. The schooling system is rigorous, and students typically spend many hours in class as well as in after-school academies (학원, hagwon). Education is considered a communal effort that involves families, schools, and society at large.

### Educational System

Schools in Korea are structured environments where discipline, respect, and hard work are integral. Students interact closely with teachers (선생님, seonsaengnim) and peers, cultivating a sense of community and shared responsibility. The competitive nature of exams and entrance tests influences both teaching methods and student life.

### Family Influence

Family (가족, gajok) plays a crucial role in a student's educational journey. Korean families traditionally support and sometimes pressure children to excel academically. This deep involvement reflects cultural values that stress respect, obedience, and duty to one's family.

### Vocabulary

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
학교	hakgyo	school
교육	gyoyuk	education
가족	gajok	family
선생님	seonsaengnim	teacher
학생	haksaeng	student

The interactions among education, family, and school environments illustrate a holistic approach to learning that extends beyond academic subjects. Understanding these cultural contexts provides insight into the values shaping everyday life in Korea.



# Unit 06: Complex Sentences and Reading

This unit introduces advanced sentence structures that connect ideas to form complex sentences. You will learn to combine clauses using connectors that indicate contrast, sequence, causality, and condition.

Topics include: – Combining clauses with connectors such as –지만 (but), –고 (and), –서 (so/because), and –면서 (while). – Forming conditional statements and expressing cause-and-effect relationships. – Reading short narratives and dialogues that use complex sentence structures. – Strategies for summarizing and clarifying information in context.

Example: • 집은 작지만, 마음은 넓어요. jibeun jagjiman, maem-eun neolbeoyo — The house is small, but the heart is big.

Proceed to the following lessons for structured practice in sentence construction and reading comprehension.

## Sentence Connectors and Causality

This lesson presents common sentence connectors that express cause and effect in Korean. Use these connectors to join clauses and clarify reasons and results.

### Key Connectors

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
그래서	geuraeseo	so, therefore
때문에	ttaemune	because of
그러므로	geureomuro	thus
그러니까	geureonikka	so, therefore

### Connector Usage

Use sentence connectors to link a cause (reason) with an effect (result). The connector typically follows the clause stating the reason. Observe the examples below.

#### Example 1: Using 그래서

- 날씨가 추워서 집에 있어요. nalssiga chuwoseo jibe isseoyo — Because the weather is cold, I am staying at home.

#### Example 2: Using 그래서 (another structure)

- 시간이 없어서 빨리 가야 해요. sigani eopseoseo ppalli gaya haeyo — Because I have no time, I must go quickly.

**Example 3: Using 때문에**

- 버스가 지연 때문에 늦었어요. beoseuga jiy□n ttaemune neujeossoyo — I was late because the bus was delayed.

**Example 4: Using 그러므로**

- 공부를 열심히 했으므로 시험에 합격했어요. gongbureul yeolsimhi haesseumuro siheom-e hap-gyeokhaesseoyo — I passed the exam because I studied hard; thus, my effort paid off.

**Example 5: Using 그러니까**

- 피곤하니까 일찍 자야 해요. pigonhanikka iljjik jaya haeyo — I need to sleep early because I'm tired.

**Practice**

Combine the following ideas using an appropriate connector:

1. It rained a lot. Therefore, the picnic was canceled. Hint: Use 그래서 or 그러니까.
2. I missed the bus. Because of that, I was late for work. Hint: Use 때문에.

Practice forming sentences by identifying the reason and result, then choosing the correct connector.

**Using -지만, -고 서, and -면서**

This lesson introduces three conjunctions that connect clauses in Korean. They add contrast, sequence, or indicate simultaneous actions.

**1. -지만**

Use -지만 to express contrast between two clauses. It is attached to the end of a descriptive clause.

Example:

- 한국어는 어렵지만 재미있어요.

Hangugeoneun eoryeopjiman jaemiisseoyo — Korean is difficult, but it is interesting.

Additional example:

- 이 책은 길지만 유익해요.

I chaekeun giljiman yuikhaeyo — This book is long, but it is informative.

**2. -고 서**

Use -고 서 to show that one action is completed before the next begins. It connects sequential actions.

Example:

- 밥을 먹고 서, 산책을 했어요.

Babeul meokgo seo, sanchaekul haesseoyo — After eating, I went for a walk.

Additional example:

- 문을 열고 서, 친구가 들어왔어요.

Muneul yeolgo seo, chinguga deureowasseoyo — After opening the door, my friend came in.

### 3. -면서

Use -면서 to indicate that two actions occur simultaneously or to provide background information while another action takes place.

Example:

- 음악을 들으면서 숙제를 해요.

Eumageul deureumyeonseo sukjereul haeyo — I do my homework while listening to music.

Additional example:

- 걷면서 생각해요.

Geot-myeonseo saenggakhaeyo — I walk while thinking.

These conjunctions help link ideas and actions smoothly in Korean sentences. Practice forming your own sentences using these patterns.

## Lesson: Introduction to Conditionals

Conditionals express “if” or “when” situations. In Korean, attaching “-면” to the verb or adjective stem forms a conditional clause.

### Basic Structure

For a given condition, add “-면” to the stem. This construction applies to verbs and adjectives.

Examples:

- 비가 오면, 우산을 가져가세요. biga omyeon, usan-eul gajyeogaseyo — If it rains, take an umbrella.
- 시간이 있으면, 같이 공부해요. sigani isseumyeon, gachi gongbuhaeyo — If you have time, let's study together.
- 돈이 많으면, 여행할 거예요. don-i maneumyeon, yeohaenghal geoyeyo — If I have a lot of money, I will travel.
- 날씨가 좋으면, 산책할까요? nalssiga joeumyeon, sanchaekhalkkayo? — If the weather is good, shall we take a walk?

### Vocabulary for Conditionals

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
비가 오면	biga omyeon	if it rains
시간이 있으면	sigani isseumyeon	if (you) have time
돈이 많으면	don-i maneumyeon	if (I) have a lot of money
날씨가 좋으면	nalssiga joeumyeon	if the weather is good

### Practice

Change the condition or the result in the examples to form new sentences. For instance:

- 집에 있으면, 책을 읽어요. jibe isseumyeon, chaeg-eul ilgeo — If you stay home, read a book.

Review each example to understand the condition (using “-면”) and the corresponding result. This structure is foundational for expressing various situations.

## Making Suggestions and Requests

In Korean, suggestions and requests are expressed with specific verb endings. Use casual forms with ~자 and polite forms with ~할까요? for suggestions. Use 주세요 or 해 주세요 for requests.

### Making Suggestions

#### Casual Suggestions (~자)

For casual conversations between friends or peers, attach ~자 to the verb stem.

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
먹자	meokja	Let's eat
가자	gaja	Let's go
보자	boja	Let's see

#### Polite Suggestions (~할까요?)

For polite suggestions, attach ~할까요? to the verb stem. This form is used in questions that propose an action.

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
먹을까요?	meogeulkkayo?	Shall we eat?
갈까요?	galkkayo?	Shall we go?
볼까요?	bolkkayo?	Shall we see?

### Making Requests

For requests, Korean uses endings such as 주세요 and 해 주세요. These forms are attached to the verb or noun to politely ask for something.

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
주세요	juseyo	Please give it to me
물 좀 주세요	mul jom juseyo	Please give me some water
도와주세요	dowachuseyo	Please help me
해 주세요	hae juseyo	Please do it

Practice these structures by replacing the verb stem with other actions to make your own suggestions and requests.

## Expressing Ability and Permission

### Expressing Ability

Ability is shown using the structure ~ㄴ 수 있다 (can do) and its negative form ~ㄴ 수 없다 (cannot do).

- 저는 영어를 읽을 수 있어요. jeoneun yeong-eoreul ilgeul su isseoyo — I can read English.
- 그는 춤출 수 있어요. geuneun chumchul su isseoyo — He can dance.
- 저는 수영할 수 없어요. jeoneun suyeonghal su eopseoyo — I cannot swim.

## Expressing Permission

Permission is expressed with 해도 돼요 (is permitted) and its negative counterpart 해도 안 돼요 (is not permitted).

- 여기 앉아도 돼요. yeogi anjado do dwaeyo — You may sit here.
- 사진 찍어도 돼요? sajin jjik-eodo dwaeyo? — May I take photos?
- 여기서 담배 피워도 안 돼요. yeogiseo dambae piwodo an dwaeyo — You are not allowed to smoke here.

## Grammar Comparison Table

Grammar Structure	Hangul Form	Romanization	English Translation
Expressing Ability	~ㄴ 수 있다 / ~을 수 있다 ~ㄴ 수 없다 / ~을 수 없다	~l su itda ~l su eopda	can do cannot do
Expressing Permission	해도 돼요 해도 안 돼요	haedo dwaeyo haedo an dwaeyo	is permitted is not permitted

## Contrasts and Emphasis

This lesson presents structures to show differences between subjects or ideas and to add emphasis in Korean sentences.

### 1. Using Contrast Markers

Korean often uses topic markers (은/는) and contrastive connectors (지만) to highlight differences.

- Example 1:
  - Hangul: 저는 학생이에요. 친구는 선생님이예요.
  - Romanization: jeoneun haksaeng-ieyo. chinguneun seonsaengnim-ieyo.
  - English: I am a student. As for my friend, (s)he is a teacher.
- Example 2:
  - Hangul: 이 집은 작지만, 정원은 넓어요.
  - Romanization: i jip-eun jagjiman, jeongwon-eun neolbeoyo.
  - English: This house is small, but the garden is spacious.

### 2. Emphasis Markers

Emphasis can be added using adverbs to intensify an adjective or verb.

- Example 1:
  - Hangul: 이 음식은 정말 맛있어요.
  - Romanization: i eumsik-eun jeongmal masisseoyo.
  - English: This food is really delicious.
- Example 2:
  - Hangul: 그것은 단지 시작일 뿐이에요.
  - Romanization: geugeos-eun danji sijag-il bpun-ieyo.
  - English: That is only the beginning.

Practice combining contrast and emphasis in your own sentences.

Review the sentences and notice how markers such as 은/는, -지만, 정말, and 단지 are used to indicate differences or to intensify meaning.

## Lesson: Reading Short Stories and Dialogues

### Short Story: 김민수의 하루 (Kim Min-su's Day)

1. 김민수는 아침에 일찍 일어났어요.  
gim minsuneun achime iljjik ireonasseoyo — Kim Min-su woke up early in the morning.
2. 그는 커피를 마셨어요.  
geuneun keopireul masyeosseoyo — He drank coffee.
3. 그리고 책을 읽었어요.  
geurigo chaegul ilgeosseoyo — And he read a book.
4. 그는 공원에서 산책했어요.  
geuneun gongwoneseo sanchaekhaesseoyo — He took a walk in the park.
5. 소박하지만 행복한 하루였어요.  
sobakajiman haengbokhan haruyosseoyo — It was a simple but happy day.

### Dialogue Practice

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
A	안녕하세요?	annyeonghaseyo?	Hello?
B	안녕하세요, 어떻게 지내세요?	annyeonghaseyo, eotteohge jinaeseyo?	Hello, how are you?
A	저는 잘 지내요.	jeoneun jal jinaeyo.	I am fine.
B	오늘 날씨가 좋네요.	oneul nalssiga johneyo.	The weather is nice today.

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
C	여기 앉으세요.	yeogi anjuseyo.	Please sit here.
D	감사합니다.	gamsahamnida.	Thank you.
C	메뉴를 보시겠어요?	menyureul bosigesseoyo?	Would you like to see the menu?
D	네, 보고 싶어요.	ne, bogo sippeoyo.	Yes, I would like to see it.

## 06–08 Lesson: Writing Descriptions and Journal Entries

### Vocabulary for Descriptions and Journal Entries

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
예쁘다	yeppeuda	to be pretty
크다	keuda	to be big
작다	jakda	to be small

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
좋다	jota	to be good
아름답다	areumdapda	to be beautiful
즐겁다	jeulgeopda	to be pleasant
일기	ilgi	journal
묘사	myosa	description
쓰다	sseuda	to write
생각하다	saenggakhada	to think

## Sentence Patterns for Writing Descriptions

Use simple subject–predicate structures. Combine adjectives with connectors to describe scenes or feelings.

1. 이 연필은 새것이에요. i yeonpil-eun saegeos-ieyo — This pencil is new.
2. 그 도시는 크고 아름다워요. geu dosin-eun keugo areumdawoyo — That city is big and beautiful.
3. 오늘 날씨는 좋고 기분은 즐거워요. oneul nalssineun jota, gibuneun jeulgeowoyo — Today the weather is good and I feel pleasant.

## Journal Entry Structure

A journal entry often includes the date and a brief description of events. Begin with the date and continue with simple sentences.

Example:

2023년 10월 10일

오늘은 날씨가 좋아요. 친구와 공원에 갔어요. 기분이 행복했어요.

2023nyeon 10wol 10il

oneureun nalssiga joayo. chinguwa gongwon-e gasseoyo. gibuni haengbokhaesseoyo

Translation:

October 10, 2023

Today the weather is good. I went to the park with my friend. I felt happy.

## Writing Practice

Write a short description or journal entry about your day. Include the date, describe the weather, mention at least one activity, and state your feelings.

Example Starter:

오늘은 \_이에요. \_와/과 함께 \_\_\_에 갔어요. 그래서 기분이 \_\_\_했어요.

\*oneureun \_ieyo. \_wa/gwa hamkke \_\_\_e gasseoyo. geuraeseo gibuni \_\_\_haesseoyo.\*

Fill in the blanks with appropriate vocabulary to complete your sentences. Use the vocabulary and sentence structures above as a guide.

## Complex Questions and Clarifications

### Vocabulary and Expressions

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
어디	eodi	where
왜	wae	why
어떻게	eotteoke	how
무엇	mueot	what
다시	dasi	again
말하다	malhada	to say

## Forming Complex Questions

Combine simple question words to ask detailed questions. Use basic structures to embed multiple question elements.

- 누가 무엇을 말했어요? nuga mueos-eul malhaess-eoyo? — Who said what?
- 어디에서 어떻게 만나요? eodieoseo eotteoke mannayo? — How do we meet and where?
- 왜 그런 말을 했어요? wae geureon mal-eul haess-eoyo? — Why did you say that?

## Clarification Expressions

Use these expressions when you need repetitions or further explanation.

- 뭐라고요? mworagoyo? — What did you say?
- 다시 말씀해 주세요. dasi malsseumhae juseyo. — Please say that again.
- 이해가 안 돼요. 다시 한 번 설명해 주세요. ihaega an dwaeyo. dasi han beon seolmyeonghae juseyo. — I don't understand. Please explain again.

## Practice Examples

Review the examples below to build fluency in both asking complex questions and requesting clarification.

### 1. Question and Clarification in a Dialogue

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
A	어디에서 만날까요?	eodieseo mannalkkayo?	Where shall we meet?
B	서울역 앞에서 만나요.	seoul-yeog ap-eseo mannayo.	Let's meet in front of Seoul Station.
A	뭐라고요? 다시 말씀해 주세요.	mworagoyo? dasi malsseumhae juseyo.	What did you say? Please say that again.

### 2. Detailed Inquiry with Multiple Elements

- 왜 친구가 갑자기 떠났어요? wae chinguga gapjagi tteonass-eoyo? — Why did the friend leave suddenly?
- 어떻게 하면 문제를 해결할 수 있어요? eotteoke hamyeon munjeleul haegyeolhal su isseoyo? — How can we solve the problem?

Practice reading each expression aloud to build understanding and fluency in complex questioning and clarification.

## Summarizing Information in Korean

This lesson introduces phrases and structures to summarize information. Use these expressions to restate key points or conclude a discussion.



## Vocabulary

Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
요약하다	yoyak-hada	to summarize
간단하다	gandan-hada	to be simple
결론	gyeolnon	conclusion
종합하다	jonghap-hada	to synthesize
즉	jeuk	in other words

## Common Summarizing Phrases

1. 요약하면, ...
  - Example: 요약하면, 수업은 쉽고 유익해요.  
Hangul: 요약하면, 수업은 쉽고 유익해요.  
Romanization: yoyakhamyeon, sueobeun swipgo yuikhaeyo.  
English: In summary, the lesson is easy and informative.
2. 간단히 말해서, ...
  - Example: 간단히 말해서, 이 음식은 맵고 달아요.  
Hangul: 간단히 말해서, 이 음식은 맵고 달아요.  
Romanization: gandanhi malhaeseo, i eumsigeun maepgo darayo.  
English: Simply put, this food is spicy and sweet.
3. 결론적으로, ...
  - Example: 결론적으로, 오늘은 날씨가 따뜻해요.  
Hangul: 결론적으로, 오늘은 날씨가 따뜻해요.  
Romanization: gyeolnonjeogeuro, oneureun nalssiga ttatteushaeyo.  
English: In conclusion, the weather is warm today.
4. 종합해보면, ...
  - Example: 종합해보면, 그 영화는 재미있고 감동적이에요.  
Hangul: 종합해보면, 그 영화는 재미있고 감동적이에요.  
Romanization: jonghaphaebomyeon, geu yeonghwaneun jaemiitgo gamdongjeogieyo.  
English: Overall, that movie is fun and touching.

## Practice Examples

Combine ideas using summarizing phrases.

Example A: - Information: 한국 음식은 다양하고 매워요. - Summarizing: - Hangul: 요약하면, 한국 음식은 다양하고 매워요. - Romanization: yoyakhamyeon, hanguk eumsigeun dayanghago maewoyo. - English: In summary, Korean food is diverse and spicy.

Example B: - Information: 이 도시는 현대적이고 전통적인 매력이 있어요. - Summarizing: - Hangul: 간단히 말해서, 이 도시는 현대적이고 전통적인 매력이 있어요. - Romanization: gandanhi malhaeseo, i dosineun hyeondaeolgigo jeontongjeogin maeryeogi isseoyo. - English: Simply put, this city has modern and traditional charm.

Use these structures to clearly conclude your statements. Repeat these patterns to build fluency in summarizing information in Korean.

## Social Life and Communication in Korea

Korean social life is influenced by a blend of tradition and modernity. Relationships are built on respect, hierarchy, and group belonging. Understanding these cultural values can help learners navigate daily interactions.

## Social Relationships and Hierarchy

In Korea, age and social status play important roles in communication. Younger people use informal language with peers, but shift to honorific speech when addressing elders or superiors. This awareness is reflected in both spoken and written exchanges.

- Respect and hierarchy are evident in everyday greetings and conversations.
- Group harmony (“우리”, uri — we) is valued over individualism.
- Traditional family and social roles continue to influence communication styles.

## Communication Norms

Politeness is expressed through language, body posture, and non-verbal cues. Key elements include:

- Use of honorifics: Expressions such as “안녕하세요?” (annyeonghaseyo? — Hello) signal respect.
- Indirectness: Korean speakers often imply meaning rather than stating it explicitly.
- Context sensitivity: The relationship between speakers guides the choice of vocabulary and tone.

## Example Dialogue

This dialogue illustrates a typical respectful greeting between a younger individual and an elder:

Speaker	Korean (Hangul)	Romanization	English
Young	안녕하세요?	annyeonghaseyo?	Hello, how are you?
Elder	네, 잘 지내요.	ne, jal jinaeyo	Yes, I am well.

## Modern Communication

Technology has also influenced communication in Korea. Mobile messaging and social media use honorifics even in digital forms. The balance between traditional respect and modern efficiency is reflected in both formal texts and casual chats.

## Key Points

- Social life in Korea is deeply influenced by hierarchy and respect.
- Honorific language plays a central role in daily interactions.
- The emphasis on group harmony affects both personal and professional communication.

Understanding these elements will help learners appreciate the cultural context behind Korean language use.