

Hangeul	Sound	IPA	English/Filipino Sound	Description
ㅏ	a	a	as in ask; aso ‘dog’	the tongue is a little towards the inner part of the mouth and the pronunciation is a little lengthen; low central
ㅓ	eo	ɔ	as in box; oso ‘bear’	compared to —[o], a little wider & unrounded; it is pronounced louder; open mid back
ㅗ	o	o	as in old	no counterpart in Filipino; higher than [ɔ ]; a little narrower but round; close mid back
ㅜ	u	u	as in spoon; ubas ‘grapes’	high back
ㅡ	eu	ɨ	no counterpart in English and Filipino; near to the sound of blew	this sound is produced by putting the tip of the tongue in the middle part of the palate while the lips are in the smiling position; high central
ㅣ	i	i	as in bit; init ‘hot’	has tension in the tongue; a little higher in pitch; high front
ㅑ	e	e	as in ‘bed’; ewan ‘don’t know’	close mid front
ㅓ	ae	æ	as in bag	almost similar to [ɐ] but the lips are opened wider; near open mid front
ㅕ	ya	ja	as in yard; sayaw ‘dance’	starts with the tongue position in ‘i’ and ends with ‘a’
ㅛ	yeo	jɔ	as in yawn; toyo ‘soy sauce’	- starts with the tongue position in ‘i’ and ends with ‘ɔ’
ㅝ	yo	jo	as in yoga	starts with the tongue position in ‘i’ and ends with ‘o’
ㅠ	yu	ju	as in unit; yuko ‘to bow’	starts with the tongue position in ‘i’ and ends with ‘u’
ㅟ	yae	jæ	as in yam	starts with the tongue position in ‘ja’ and ends with ‘e’
ㅡ	ye	je	as in yes; yeso ‘chalk’	starts with the tongue position in ‘jɔ’ and ends with ‘e’
ㅣ	wa	wa	as in wise; wala ‘nothing’	starts with the tongue position in ‘o’ and ends with ‘a’
ㅥ	weo	wɔ	as in wall; ‘Magindanawon’	starts with the tongue position in ‘u’ and ends with ‘ɔ’
ㅦ	we	we	as in west; pwede ‘can’	starts with the tongue position in ‘u’ and ends with ‘e’
ㅨ	wae	wæ	no counterpart in English and Filipino	starts with the tongue position in ‘o’ and ends with ‘æ’
ㅩ	oe	œ	no counterpart in English and Filipino	starts with the tongue position in ‘o’ and ends with ‘e’
ㅪ	wi	wi	as in winner; uwi ‘go home’	starts with the tongue position in ‘u’ and ends with ‘i’
ㅫ	eui	ɨi	the nearest sound is the Filipino expression for teasing ‘Uuy!’ [u:j]	starts with the tongue position in ‘ɨ’ and ends with ‘i’

## 자음 Consonants

Hangeul	Sound Value	IPA	Name	English/Filipino Sound
ㄱ	k/g	k/g	기역 'kiyeok'	as in kangaroo; kaibigan 'friend'
ㄴ	n	n	니은 'nieun'	as in noon; nanay 'mother'
ㄷ	t/d	t/d	디귄 'digeut'	as in today; tandang 'rooster'
ㄹ	r/l	r/l	리을 'rieul'	as in rural; relo 'clock'
ㅁ	m	m	미음 'mieum'	as in memorize; mamon 'a type of bread'
ㅂ	p/b	p/b	비읍 'pieup'	as in pebble; pabo 'peacock'
ㅅ	s/sh	s/ʃ	시옷 'siot'	as in sister; susi 'key'
ㅇ	ng	ŋ	이응 'ieung'	as in sing; uling 'charcoal'
ㅈ	ch/j	tʃ/dʒ	지읒 'jieut'	as in chicken as in ajar; Ji-Hoon or John 'a guy's name'
ㅊ	ch	tʃ	치읓 'chieut'	as in churches; near to tsonggo 'monkey'
ㅋ	k <sup>h</sup>	k <sup>h</sup>	키읔 'k <sup>h</sup> ieuk'	as in echo;
ㅌ	t <sup>h</sup>	t <sup>h</sup>	티읕 't <sup>h</sup> ieut'	as in thing
ㅍ	p <sup>h</sup>	p <sup>h</sup>	피읖 'p <sup>h</sup> ieup'	as in Philippines
ㅎ	h	h	히읇 'hieut'	as in Hanguk
ㄲ	kk	k'	쌍기역 'ssanggiyeok'	as in skip
ㄸ	tt	t'	쌍디귄 'ssangdigeut'	as in stop
ㅃ	pp	p'	쌍비읍 'ssangbieup'	as in spy
ㅆ	ss	s'	쌍시옷 'ssangsiot'	as in sip
ㅉ	ch'	tʃ'	쌍지읒 'ssangjjeut'	near to the sound of pizza

## 발음과 읽기 연습 (Pronunciation and Reading Practice)

### I. Alternations in Pronunciation of some consonants depending on their position in the syllable.

	Initial	Between Vowels	Final
ㄱ	“k”	“g”	“k”
	개[kæ]	가게[kage]	똑[ttok]
ㄷ	“t”	“d”	“t”
	담배[tambæ]	바다[pada]	믿[mit]
ㄴ	“r”	“r”	“l”
	라면[ramyeon]	바람[param]	말[mal]
ㅂ	“p”	“b”	“p”
	바보[pabo]		밥[pap]
ㅅ	“s” “sh” if followed by ㅣ	“s” “sh” if followed by ㅣ	“t”
	사람[saram]	선수견[seonsugeon], 신문[shinmun]	웃[ʔot]
ㅇ	---silent---	---	“ng”
	아이[ʔai]	양[ya]	콩[k <sup>h</sup> ong]
ㅈ	“ch”	“j”	“t”
	잘[chal]	모자[moja]	맞[mat]
ㅊ	“ch”	“ch”	“t”
	차[cha]	위치[wi chi]	꽃[kkot]
ㅎ	“h”	“h”	In some cases, “t”, in others, silent
	하다[hada]	종다[chotta]	히읇[hieut]

	Other Consonants	Medial Sounds	Vowel
ㄱ	ㄴ +	ㄱ as “g”	+ Any vowel
ㄷ	ㄹ +	ㄷ as “d”	
ㅂ	ㅇ +	ㅂ as “b”	
ㅈ	ㄷ +	ㅈ as “j”	

## II. Pronunciation of Final Consonant Endings: 7 representative sounds (see GANADA 1997, pp. 16-7)

“All consonants can be used as final consonants. However, they are pronounced in only 7 representative sounds.”

Final Consonant/받침	Pronunciation/Representative sound
ㄱ, ㄲ, ㅋ, ㆁ, ㄷ	“ㄱ” [k] : 먹다[meokta], 각다[kakta], 부엌[pueok], 뭉[mok], 워다[ʔikta]
ㄴ, ㄹ, ㄴㅎ	“ㄴ” [n] : 안[ʔan], 앓다[ʔanta], 땀다[mant <sup>h</sup> a]
ㄷ, ㅌ, ㅅ, ㅆ, ㅈ, ㅊ, (ㅎ)	“ㄷ” [t] : 밉다[mitta], 같다[katta], 짓다[chitta], 있다[ʔitta], 찻다[ chatta], 낮[nat]
ㄷ, ㄹ, ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄹ	“ㄷ” [l] : 살[sal], 늙다[neolda], 굴[kol], 핏[hal], 잃다[ʔilt <sup>h</sup> a]  Exceptions: (*뵤다[papta], 뵤다[chapta]): “ㅂ”
ㅁ, ㅂ	“ㅁ” [m] : 참[ cham], 삶[sam]
ㅂ, ㅍ, ㅃ, ㅍ	“ㅂ” [p] : 십[ship], 앞[ʔap], 었다[ʔeopta], 읊다[ʔeupta]
ㅇ	“ㅇ” [ng] : 강[kang], 양말[yangmal], 가방[kabang]

III. **Liaison** – when a ‘patchim’ or the final consonant of a syllable is followed by a vowel, the pronunciation of that consonant sound joins the vowel on the succeeding syllable, thus producing its natural sound.

한국어 [한구거]	[hangugeo]	이름은 [이르문]	[ʔireumeun]
제이알입니다 [제이아릅니다]	[Jey arimnida]	웃이 [오시]	[ʔoshi]

#### IV. Assigning a consonant sound to medial syllables that begin with vowels.

“When a syllable beginning with ㅇ comes after a syllable with a double final consonant ending, the sound of the second final consonant ending is transferred to the next syllable thus replacing ㅇ and creating a sound for the vowel.”

앉으세요 [안즈세요]	[ʔanjeuseyo]	읽어요 [일그세요]	[ʔilgeuseyo]
팔아요 [팔가요]	[palgayo]	말아요 [말가요]	[malgayo]

#### V. Self-Introduction 자기 소개 [chagi sogae]

- |   |  |                                       |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. 안녕하세요!   | Annyeonghashimnikka!?  | ‘Hi/Hello/How are you?’               |
| 2. 처음 뵙겠습니다.  | Cheoeum poepkesseumnida.   | ‘I’m meeting you for the first time.’ |
| 3. 제 이름은 _____입니다.<br>(Name)                        | Che ireum eun _____ imnida.<br>(Name)                            | ‘My name is _____.’                   |
| (저는 _____ 입니다.)<br>(Name)                           | (Cheo neun _____ imnida.)<br>(Name)                              | ‘I am _____.’                         |
| 4. (저는) _____에서 왔습니다.<br>(Place of Origin/Hometown) | (Cheo neun) _____ eso wasseumnida.<br>(Place of Origin/Hometown) | ‘I came from _____.’                  |
| 5. 지금(저는) _____에 삽니다.<br>(Place you live)           | Chigeum (cheo neun) _____ e samnida.<br>(Place you live )        | ‘I live in _____.’                    |
| 6. 만나서 반갑습니다.                                       | Mannaseo pangapseumnida.   | ‘Nice meeting you.’                   |

## vi. 인사말 [insamal] (Greetings)

Honorific/Polite Formal	Polite Informal	Meaning
안녕하십니까? [annyeonghashimnikka]	안녕하세요? [annyeonghaseyo]	How are you? /Good Morning/Afternoon/Evening!
처음 뵙겠습니다 [cheoeum pwoepkessesumnida]	처음 뵙겠어요 [cheoeum pwoepkeseoyo]	Nice to meet you for the first time
제 이름은 _____ 입니다 [che ireum eun _____ imnida]	제 이름은 _____ 예요/이에요 [che ireum eun _____ yeyo/ieyo]	My name is _____
만나서 반갑습니다 [mannaseo pangapseumnida]	만나서 반가워요 [mannaseo pangaweoyo]	Glad to meet you
안녕히 가세요 [annyeonghi kaseyo]	잘 가요. [chal kayo]	Good bye (to the person leaving)
안녕히 계세요 [annyeonghi keseyo]	잘 있어요. [chal isseoyo]	Good bye (to the person staying)
또 만납시다 [tto manapshida]	또 만나요. [tto mannayo]	See you again
실례합니다 [shillehamnida]	실례해요. [shillehaeyo]	Excuse me
오래간만입니다 [orekanman imnida]	오래간만이에요 [orekanman ieyo]	Long time no see/It's been a long time
요즘 어떻게 지냈니까? [yojeum eotteokhe chinemnikka]	요즘 어떻게 지내세요? [yojeum eotteokhe chineseyo]	How are you these days?
어서 오십시오 [eoseo oshipshio]	어서 오세요 [eoseo oseyo]	Come in/Welcome
많이/맛있게 드세요	많이/맛있게 먹어요.	Enjoy your meal/Eat well

[man <sup>hi</sup> /mashitke teuseyo]	[man <sup>hi</sup> /mashitke meogeoyo]	
잘 먹겠습니다 [chal meokkesseumnida]	잘 먹겠어요 [chal meokkesseoyo]	I will eat well
잘 먹었습니다 [chal meogeosseumnida]	잘 먹었어요 [chal meogeosseoyo]	I ate well, thank you
고맙습니다/감사합니다 [komapseumnida/kamsahamnida]	고마워요/감사해요 [komawoyo/kamsahaeyo]	Thank you
아닙니다. [animnida]	천만에요/아니에요 [cheonmaneyo/aniyeyo]	You're welcome/That's nothing
미안합니다/죄송합니다 [mianhamnida/choesonghamnida]	미안해요/죄송해요 [mianhaeyo/choesonghaeyo]	I'm sorry/Pardon me
잘 지냅니까? [chal chinaemnikka?]	잘 지내요? [chal chinaeyo?]	Are you doing well?
잘 지냅니다. [chal chinaemnida]	잘 지내요. [chal chinaeyo]	I'm well/fine.
괜찮습니다 [kwaenchanhseumnida]	괜찮아요 [kwaenchanhayo]	It's all right/That's OK
오늘 즐거웠습니다 [oneul cheulgeowosseumnida]	오늘 즐거웠어요 [oneul cheulgeowosseoyo]	I had a wonderful time today
주말 잘 보내세요 [chumal chal poneseoyo]	주말 잘 보내요 [chumal chal poneyo]	Have a nice weekend
안녕히 주무세요 [annyeonghi chumuseyo]	잘 자요. [chal chayo]	Sleep tight/Good night

## VII. 교실 용어[kyoshil yongo] (CLASSROOM EXPRESSIONS)

Honorific/Polite Formal	Polite Informal	Meaning
공부를 시작하겠습니다 [kongbu reul shijakhagesseumnida]	공부를 시작하겠어요 [kongbu reul shijakhagesseoyo]	We will start the lesson now.
공부합시다 [kongbuhapshida]	공부합시다 [kongbuhapshida]	Let's study.
잘 들으십시오 [chal teureushipshio]	잘 들으세요[chal teureuseyo]	Please listen carefully.
다시 들으십시오 [tashi teureushipshio]	다시 들으세요 [tashi teureuseyo]	Please listen again.
따라하십시오 [ttarahashipshio]	따라하세요[ttarahaseyo]	Please repeat/Follow me.
대답하십시오 [taedaphashipshio]	대답하세요 [taedaphaseyo]	Please answer.
질문하십시오 [chilmunhashipshio]	질문하세요 [chilmunhaseyo]	Please ask questions.
읽으십시오 [ilgeushipshio]	읽으세요 [ilgeuseyo]	Please read.
쓰십시오 [sseushipshio]	쓰세요 [sseuseyo]	Please write.
책을 보십시오 [chaegeul poshipshio]	책을 보세요 [chaegeul poseyo]	Please look at your book/s.
책을 보지 마십시오 [chaegeul pojimashipshio]	책을 보지 마세요 [chaegeul pojimaseyo]	Please don't look at your book/s.
한번 더 말해 주십시오 [hanbeon deo malhae chushipshio]	한번 더 말해 주세요 [hanbeon deo malhae chuseyo]	Can you please repeat what you said?
단어를 외우십시오 [tanoreul woeushipshio]	단어를 외우세요 [tanoreul woeseyo]	Please memorize the vocabularies.
문장을 만드십시오 [munjangeul mandeushipshio]	문장을 만드세요 [munjangeul mandeuseyo]	Please make a sentence.



한국말로 말하십시오 [hangungmallo malhashishio]	한국말로 말하세요 [hangungmallo malhaseyo]	Please speak in Korean.
알겠습니까? [algesseumnikka]	알겠어요? [algesseoyo]	Do you understand?
네, 알겠습니다 [ne,algesseumnida]	네, 알겠어요. [ne, algesseoyo]	Yes, I do.
아니요, 모르겠습니다 [aniyo, moreugesseumnida]	아니요, 모르겠어요. [aniyo, moreugesseoyo]	No, I don't.
질문이 있습니까? [chilmuni isseumnikka]	질문이 있어요? [chilmuni isseoyo]	Do you have any question?
네, 있습니다 [ne, isseumnida]	네, 있어요 [ne, isseoyo]	Yes, I do.
아니요, 없습니다 [aniyo, eopsseumnida]	아니요, 없어요 [aniyo, eopsseoyo]	No, I don't.
쉬십시오 [shuishishio]	쉬세요 [shuiseyo]	Please take a rest.
수고하셨습니다 [sugohasyeosseumnida]	수고했어요 [sugohaesseoyo]	Good job/Thank you for your effort!
내일 만납시다 [naeil mannaphshida]	내일 만납시다 [naeil mannaphshida]	See you tomorrow.
모레 만납시다 [more mannaphshida]	모레 만납시다 [more mannaphshida]	See you the next day.