

consultantAI

Available models for korean language

1. Qwen3-4b (Highly efficient and SOTA model from alibaba and specially trained for conversational AI.) {tested}
2. IBM-Granite (Multilingual model from IBM, not tested yet!)
3. LFM2 (model with korean and english support, liquidAI, not tested yet!)
4. LFM2-1.2B-RAG (specialized model for RAG based usecases.)

Note: Large language models specialised only for korean and english language can be found with good research, otherwise korean language specific finetuning is required for the model to be efficient for day to day conversation and the described use case by the client.

Steps

1. Choose a model
2. Test the model without finetuning with user interactions and real usecase (helps in requirement gathering, how the model should respond) (At least 1 week of interaction with the model and the history of the interaction will be used to analyse the requirements.)
3. Databases and File integrated and retrieved by the model as a reference and improvising its default response (KEY FEATURE).
4. Deployment (Xeon CPU based server with at least 32GB RAM) or GPU-providers like DigitalOcean, AWS, Google Cloud Platform to get the single H1000 GPU instances.
5. Model Size: Below 7B parameter (Above this size, GPU-based hosting will only work, CPU based servers won't work in this case and only work in case of models smaller than 7b.)

Note: Finetuning a model for this usecase is indeed very possible but the dataset development requires much more attention and manual effort as compared to the training process and training cost. So, the dataset development part must be considered seriously.

Project Pipeline

FrontEnd Chat UI (ReactJS) sends request (Text conversation) - API Endpoint takes the request to backend (Django, Node/ExpressJS) - Request converted to Python Data structure - Request (TEXT) sent to LLM hosted in GPU or CPU instance - LLM (think about the question and what the response should be [increase the response time, but coherent

responses are provided]) - LLM generates the response - Backend serves its via API - FrontEnd renders the response to the user.

Samples of conversations with Qwen3-4b

The screenshot shows a conversational interface with a dark theme. At the top, there is a list of Korean phrases:

- 네, 안녕하세요 (네, 안녕하세요)
- 저는 학생입니다 (저는 학생입니다)
- 몇 살이에요? (몇 살이에요?)

Below this, a message says "어떤 부분부터 시작해볼까요? ★".

In the center, there is a text input field containing "what does hello called in korean?".

At the bottom left, there is a "Thought Process" button. The main text area contains the following content:

안녕하세요! 😊
한국어에서 "안녕하세요"는 **"안녕하세요"**로 쓰입니다.

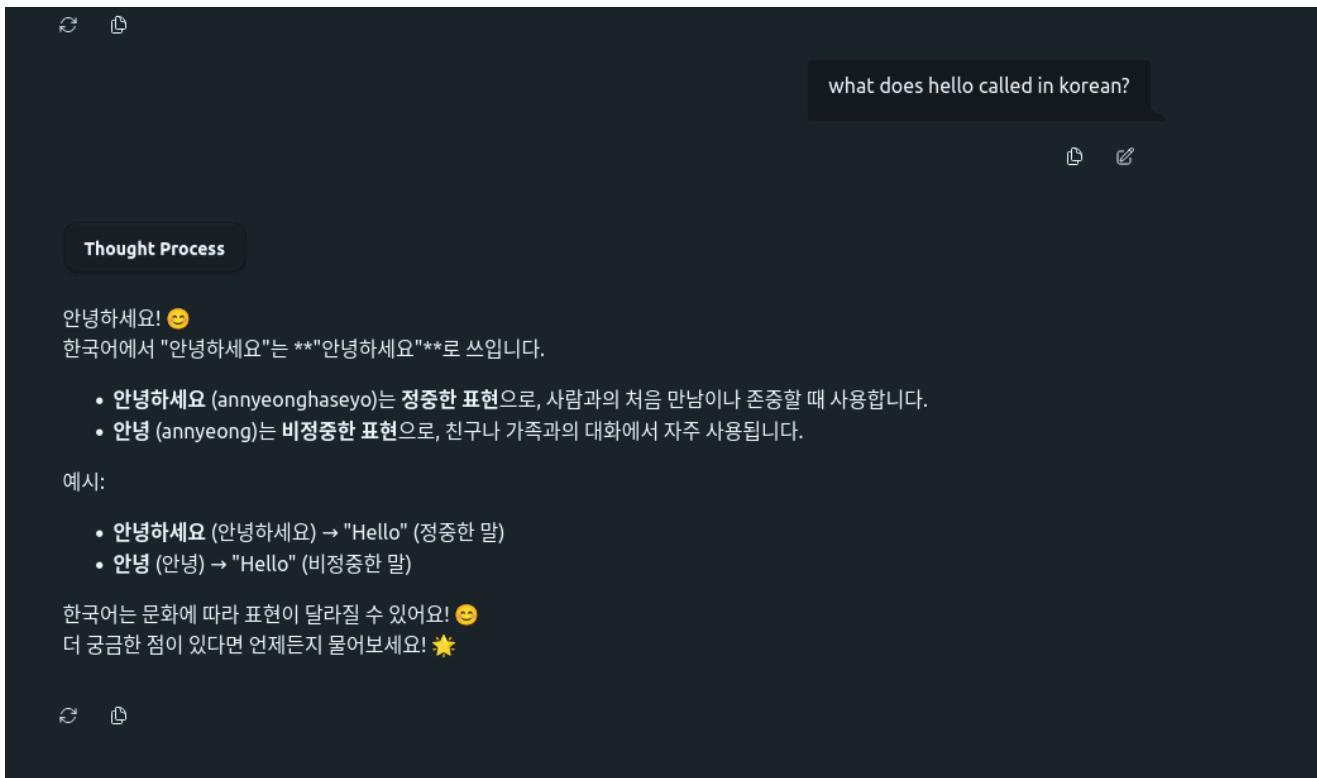
- 안녕하세요 (annyeonghaseyo)는 정중한 표현으로, 사람과의 처음 만남이나 존중할 때 사용합니다.
- 안녕 (annyeong)는 비정중한 표현으로, 친구나 가족과의 대화에서 자주 사용됩니다.

예시:

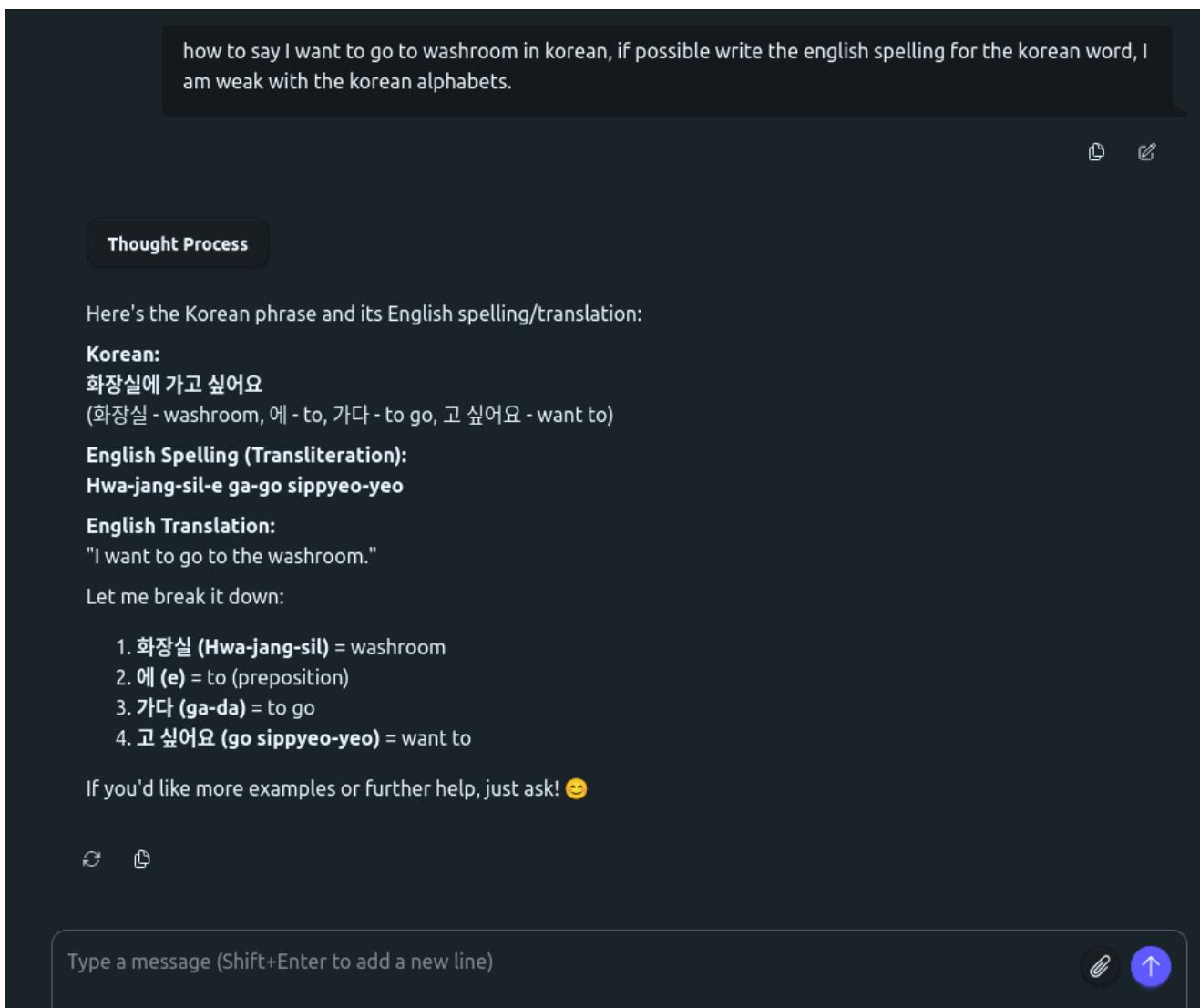
- 안녕하세요 (안녕하세요) → "Hello" (정중한 말)
- 안녕 (안녕) → "Hello" (비정중한 말)

한국어는 문화에 따라 표현이 달라질 수 있어요! 😊
더 궁금한 점이 있다면 언제든지 물어보세요! ★

image_1

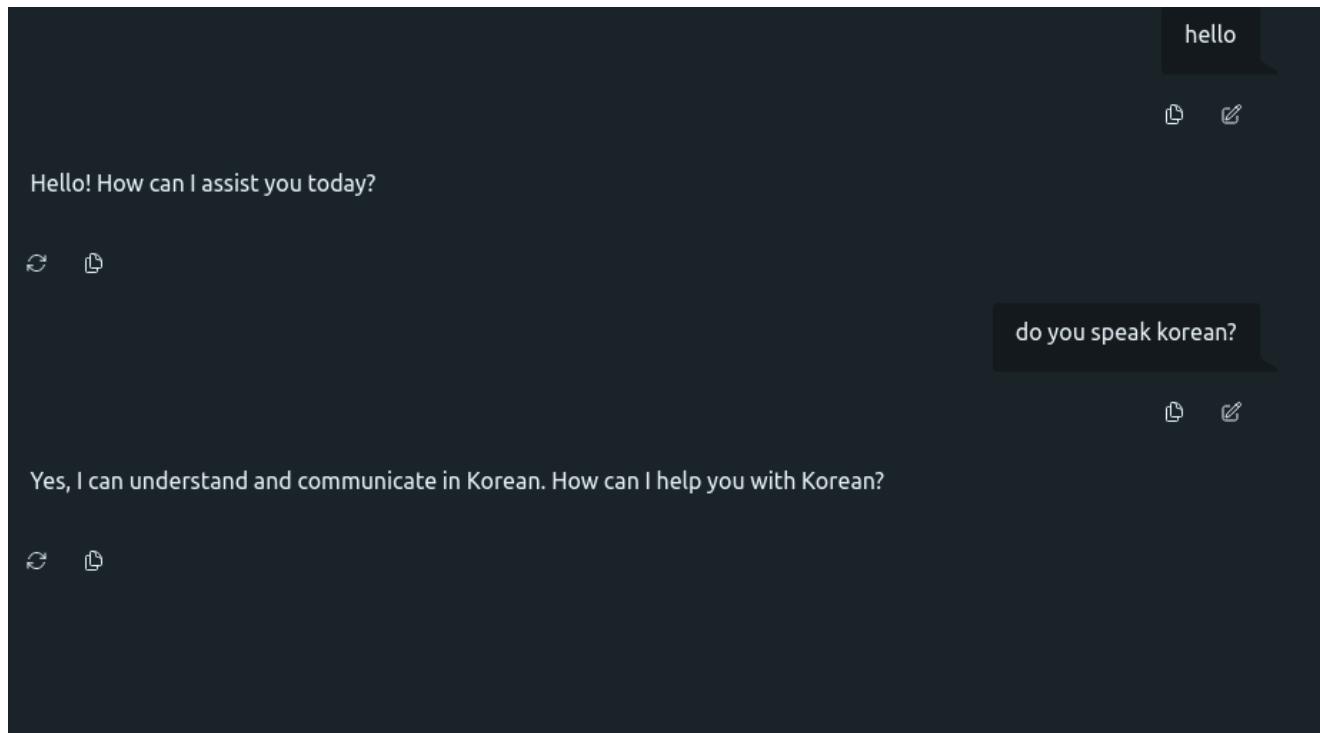


image_2



image_3

Sample conversation with LFM2-3.6B model



image_1

how to say "I am suffering from cold and fever, I want two days rest". in korean, if possible write the english spelling for the korean word, I am weak with the korean alphabets.

Sure! Here's how you can say that in Korean, along with the English spelling of the key words to help you with the Korean alphabet:

- **I am suffering from cold and fever:**
 - **I am weak:** 아픕니다 (a-pip-da)
 - **I suffer from cold:** 추위에 걸렸습니다 (choo-ui-e geol-wot-seup)
 - **I have a fever:** 열이 나요 (yeol-i na-yo)
 - **Combined:** 아픕니다, 추위에 걸렸습니다, 열이 나요.
 - A more natural way to say "I am suffering from cold and fever" (often used in medical contexts) would be:
감기와 열로 아픕니다 (gamgi-wa yeol-ro a-pip-da)
Note: In medical Korean, it's common to say "gamgi" (cold/flu) and "yeol" (fever), and sometimes "감기와 열이 들어오고 있습니다" (gamgi-wa yeol-i deur-ohago it-seo hamnida) to mean "I have cold and fever coming on."

However, for your sentence "I am suffering from cold and fever, I want two days rest," you might say:
추위와 열로 아픕니다. 두 일의 휴식을 원합니다 (choo-ui-wa yeol-ro a-pip-da. dwe il-deu hu-seop-eop-hamnida)

*Note: Korean often omits the subject pronoun. A more natural way in casual speech might be.**

추위와 열로 아픕니다. 두 날 쉬고 싶어요 (choo-ui-wa yeol-ro a-pip-da. dwae nal eo-sgo si-peo-yo)

Here's the English spelling for the key parts if you're learning from the Korean alphabets (Hangul):

- 아픕니다 (a-pip-da)
- 추위에 걸렸습니다 (choo-ui-e geol-wot-seup)
- 열이 나요 (yeol-i na-yo)
- 두 날 (dwe nal)
- 쉬고 싶어요 (eo-sgo si-peo-yo)

Let me know if you'd like more practice or a simpler version!

image_2



okay tell me greeting words in korean and their english transliteration.



Sure! Here are some common Korean greeting words along with their English transliterations:

1. 안녕하세요 (An-nyeong-haseyo) – Hello (formal, used throughout the day)
2. 안녕 (An-yeong) – Hi / Bye (casual, same as "hello" in informality)
3. 웹김니다 (Won-geungsida) – Hello (very polite, often used in formal situations)
4. 어서 오세요 (Eoseo o-seyo) – Please come in
5. 조금 기다려 주세요 (Jogeum gidaryeo jusyeo) – Wait a moment (to get someone's attention)
6. 감사합니다 (Gamsahamnida) – Thank you
7. 안녕히 가세요 (An-nyeong-hi gaseyo) – Goodbye (when leaving)
8. 잘 가세요 (Jal gaseyo) – Goodbye (informal, to a friend)
9. 안녕히 계세요 (An-nyeong-hi gyeo-seyo) – Good evening (casual)
10. 잘 지내세요 (Jal jina-seyo) – Take care / Have a good time

Here's a quick breakdown:

image_3