

TALK TO ME IN KOREAN

- LEVEL 1 -

From Greetings to Numbers, Learn the Fundamentals of Conversational Korean



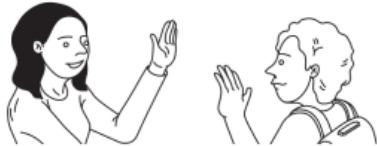
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LESSON 1

Hello, Thank you



안녕하세요. 감사합니다.



안녕하세요.

Hello./Hi./How are you?/Good afternoon./Good evening./etc...

At first, it might be difficult to pronounce this greeting naturally, but after some practice, it will get easier.

안녕 + 하세요 = 안녕하세요.
[an-nyeong] [ha-se-yo] [an-nyeong-ha-se-yo.]

안녕 = well-being, peace, health

하세요 = you do, do you?, please do

안녕하세요 is the most common way of greeting someone in Korean. This greeting is in **존댓말**, or polite/formal language. When someone greets you with **안녕하세요**, you can simply greet the person back with **안녕하세요**.

When you write this greeting, you can write it as “안녕하세요” (plain sentence) or “안녕하세요?” (question form). Either way is perfectly acceptable. **안녕하세요** was originally a question asking “Are you doing well?”, “Are you at peace?”, or “Are you living well?”, but since it is a very common expression, people began to not expect any special answers in reply. For example, when you ask a friend of yours “What’s up?”, do you really expect an honest answer about what’s going on? In this case, you might hear “What’s up?” in reply. **안녕하세요** is exactly like that.

Sample Conversation

A: 안녕하세요. = Hello.

B: 안녕하세요. = Hi.

In Korean, there are a few levels of politeness when speaking and/or writing. The more polite levels are known as “formal” and “polite” in English. If you’re a beginner learner, it might seem intimidating at first to learn of the politeness levels, but it’s important to know and utilize them. It gets much easier as you learn and practice more, so don’t worry!

Korean levels of politeness can be divided into two main categories which are quite easy to distinguish from each other and learn to use. One category is the “formal” and “polite” levels, which are known as **존댓말**, in Korean. The other category is **반말**, which is where [ban-mal] “familiar” or “plain” levels are categorized. In Korean, if you hear sentences that end in ‘-요’ [-yo] or ‘-니|다’ [-ni|da], they are most likely in **존댓말** (polite/formal language). It is better to learn **존댓말** first because if you speak **존댓말** in a situation when you can use **반말** (intimate/informal language), you are not going to be in too much trouble. However, if you use **반말** when you are supposed to use **존댓말**, you might get into trouble.

감사합니다.

Thank you.

감사 + 합니다 = 감사합니다.
[gam-sa] [ham-ni-da] [gam-sa-ham-ni-da]

감사 = appreciation, thankfulness, gratitude

합니다 = I do, I am doing

감사합니다 is the most common way to politely say “thank you”. 감사 means “gratitude”, and 합니다 means “I do” or “I am doing” in 존댓말 (polite/formal language). Together, the two mean “thank you”. You can use 감사합니다 whenever you find yourself in a situation where you want to say “thank you”.



Track
01

In English, when you say “thank you”, the expression has the word “you” in it. In Korean, however, people just say 감사합니다, but the word doesn’t have a subject (“you”) in it. You don’t have to say “you” in Korean because it’s easy to guess to whom you are offering thanks. As you learn more Korean expressions, you will see that there are many that need not include the subject within the sentence.

If you have a Korean friend or live in Korea but haven’t tried using these expressions, try to use them as often as possible until they become very easy and comfortable to say!

Sample Dialogue Track
02

A: 안녕하세요.
[an-nyeong-ha-se-yo.]

A: Hello.

B: 안녕하세요.
[an-nyeong-ha-se-yo.]

B: Hello.

A: 여기요.
[yeo-gi-yo.]

A: Here you go.

B: 감사합니다.
[gam-sa-ham-ni-da.]

B: Thank you.

Exercise for Lesson 1

1. What is the most common Korean greeting when you want to say “hello”, “good morning”, “good afternoon”, or “hi” to someone?

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2. How do you say “thank you” in polite/formal Korean?

()

3. What is the term for referring to the polite/formal language in Korean?

- a. [jan-so-ri] b. [jon-daen-mal] c. [han-gu-geo] d. [an-nyeong]

4. Which term is used when referring to the intimate/informal language in Korean?

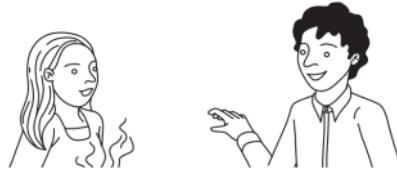
- a. [jeong-mal] b. [chu-ka-hae-yo] c. [ban-mal] d. [in-sa-mal]

5. When you hear a Korean sentence that ends in ‘-요’ or ‘-니다’, is the politeness level typically 존댓말 or 반말?

()

LESSON 2

Yes, No, What?



네. 아니요.

After studying with this lesson, you will be able to answer with either YES or NO in response to basic questions in Korean.



네/아니요

In Korean, “Yes” is 네 and “No” is 아니요 in 존댓말, or polite/formal language.

[ne] [a-ni-yo]

[jon-daen-mai]

네. = Yes.

[ne]

아니요. = No.

[a-ni-yo.]

However in Korean, when people say “네”, it does not have the same meaning as saying “Yes” in English. The same goes for “아니요”, too. This is because the Korean word “네” expresses your “agreement” to what the other person is saying. In contrast, “아니요” expresses your “disagreement” or “denial” to what the other person is saying.

For example, if someone asks you “You don’t like coffee?” (**커피 안 좋아해요?**) in Korean and your answer is “No, I don’t like coffee”, you have to say “**네**”. The literal translation of “**네**” is “Yes”, but what you actually mean in English would be “No, I don’t like coffee”.

Strange? Maybe a little, so it is more accurate to put it this way:

네. = That’s right. / I agree. / Sounds good. / What you said is correct.

아니요. = That’s not right. / I don’t agree. / What you said is not correct.

When you ask “You don’t like coffee?” in Korean, if the person answering doesn’t like coffee, he/she will say “No” in English but “**네**” in Korean. However if the person DOES like coffee, he/she will say “Yes” in English but “**아니요**” in Korean.

Track
03

Sample Conversations

A: **커피 좋아해요?** = Do you like coffee?

[keo-pi jo-a-hae-yo?]

B: **네. 좋아해요.** = Yes, I like coffee.

[ne. jo-a-hae-yo.]

A: **커피 좋아해요?** = Do you like coffee?

[keo-pi jo-a-hae-yo?]

B: **아니요. 안 좋아해요.** = No, I don’t like coffee.

[a-ni-yo. an jo-a-hae-yo.]

A: **커피 안 좋아해요?** = You don’t like coffee?

[keo-pi an jo-a-hae-yo?]

B: **아니요. 좋아해요.** = Yes (아니요 in Korean), I like coffee.

[a-ni-yo. jo-a-hae-yo.]

A: **커피 안 좋아해요?** = You don’t like coffee?

[keo-pi an jo-a-hae-yo?]

B: **네. 안 좋아해요.** = No (네 in Korean), I don’t like coffee.

[ne. an jo-a-hae-yo.]

You don't have to worry about the other parts of the sample sentences mentioned previously. Just remember that the Korean system for saying YES and NO is different from the English system.

More usages of 네

네 is more than just YES or THAT'S RIGHT.
[ne]

While 네 is used to express “Yes” or “That’s right”, it is also used as a conversation filler. If you listen to two Korean people talking with each other, you will hear them saying 네 quite often, even when it is not intended to mean “Yes”.



Therefore, it is normal for two Korean people to have a conversation as the one below. Imagine that the entire conversation is in Korean.

Sample Conversation

A: You know what, I bought this book yesterday.

B: 네. (Oh, you did?)
[ne.]

A: And I really like it.

B: 네... (I see...)

A: But it's a bit too expensive.

B: 네. (I see!)

A: Do you know how much it was?

B: How much was it?

A: It was 100 dollars!

B: 네? (What?)
 [ne?]

A: So I paid with my credit card.

B: 네... (I got it.)

A: But I still like it a lot because it's a book by Kyeong-eun Choi, one of the teachers at
TalkToMeInKorean.com

B: 네... (I see...)

So, as you can see from the dialogue above, 네 is a multi-player. Not only can it mean “yes” or “that's right”, but it can also mean “I see”, “I got it”, “I'm here! (when someone calls you)”, “I understand”, “ah-ha”, or any other affirmative statement.



Track 03

Using 네 with 맞아요

Because 네 and 아니요 are focused more on your agreement and disagreement rather than whether something is true or not, and ALSO because 네 can mean “I see” or “ah-ha” as well, Korean people often add the expression 맞아요 after 네.

네, 맞아요. = Yes, that's right.
 [ne, ma-ja-yo.]

This is used in order to express more strongly and clearly that you are saying “You're right” rather than sounding like you are just passively listening while nodding.

네 is amazing. It can be many things, but it can also be “What did you say?”

Suppose someone said something to you, but you couldn't hear the person well or you weren't paying much attention. Then you can say “네?” to mean “Pardon me?”, “I'm sorry?”,

“What did you say?”, or “I didn’t hear you well”. You can also use “𠮾?” to show your surprise.

Sample Conversation

A: I bought a present for you.

B: 嘅? (What? You did?)
[neɪ?]

A: I said I bought a present for you!

B: 嘅? (What?)

A: Forget it.

B: 嘅? (Pardon?)



Track
03

Track
04

Sample Dialogue



A: 경화 씨, 커피 좋아해요?
[gyeong-hwa ssi, keo-pi jo-a-hae-yo?]

B: 네. 좋아해요.
[ne. jo-a-hae-yo.]

A: 블랙커피 좋아해요?
[beul-laek-keo-pi jo-a-hae-yo?]

B: 네, 맞아요.
[ne, ma-ja-yo.]

A: Do you like coffee, Kyung-hwa?

B: Yes, I do.

A: Do you like black coffee?

B: Yes, that's right.

 Exercise for Lesson 2

1. How do you say “yes” in polite/formal Korean?

()

2. How do you say “no” in polite/formal Korean?

()

3. What is the difference between the Korean “yes” and “no” and the English “yes” and “no”?

- a. The Korean “yes” and “no” are stronger than the English “yes” and “no”.
- b. The Korean “yes” and “no” express your agreement or disagreement to what the other person said, rather than expressing whether the fact itself is true or not.
- c. In Korean, “no” does not exist. There is only “yes”.

4. How do you say “that’s right” in polite/formal Korean?

()

5. Which of the following is NOT correct?

- a. 네||. = Yes.
- b. 네||. = I see.
- c. 네||? = Pardon me?
- d. 네||? = What? (showing one’s surprise)
- e. 네||. = Thanks.

Check the answers on p.159

LESSON 3

Goodbye, See you



안녕히 계세요. 안녕히 가세요.



After studying with this lesson, you will be able to say goodbye in Korean.

Do you remember how to say “Hello” in Korean? It is **안녕하세요**.
[an-nyeong-ha-se-yo]

If you remember **안녕하세요**, that is fantastic! If you even remember that “안녕” in **안녕하세요** means “peace” and “well-being”, that is even more fantastic!

안녕 = well-being, peace, health.
[an-nyeong]

In Korean, when you say “goodbye” in formal/polite Korean, **존댓말**, there are two types of expressions, and both of these expressions have the word **안녕** in them.
[jon-daen-mal]
[an-nyeong]

One is when you are the one who is leaving. The other is when you are the one who is staying and you are seeing the people or the person leaving.

If you are leaving and the other person is (or the other people are) staying, you can say:

안녕히 계세요.

If you are staying and the other person is (or the other people are) leaving, you can say:

안녕히 가세요.

*If two or more people meet and all of them are leaving and going in separate directions, they can all say **안녕히 가세요** to each other since no one is staying.

For now, don't worry about the literal meaning of the expressions and just learn them as they are. However if you are really curious and if you were to translate these greetings literally, they would be translated like this:



안녕히 계세요. = Stay in peace.

[an-nyeong-hi gye-se-yo]

안녕히 가세요. = Go in peace.

[an-nyeong-hi ga-se-yo.]

Again, don't worry about the literal meaning of these greetings JUST YET!

*When Korean people say **안녕하세요**, **안녕히 계세요**, or **안녕히 가세요**, they don't always pronounce EVERY single letter clearly. So often at times, what you would hear clearly is just the ending part, “세요”.

[se-yo]



Sample Dialogue



A: 안녕하세요.

[an-nyeong-ha-se-yo.]

B: 안녕하세요. 저는 이제 가요.

[an-nyeong-ha-se-yo. jeo-neun i-je ga-yo.]

A: 안녕히 가세요.

[an-nyeong-hi ga-se-yo.]

B: 네, 안녕히 계세요.

[ne, an-nyeong-hi eue-se-yo.]

A: Hello.

B: Hello. I'm leaving now.

A: Goodbye.

B: Okay. Goodbye.

 Exercise for Lesson 3

1. If you are leaving a place and the others are staying, how do you say “goodbye” in polite/formal Korean? The literal translation of this expression is “please stay in peace”.

()

2. If you are the one staying and the others are leaving, how do you say “goodbye” in polite/formal Korean? The literal translation of this expression is “please go in peace”.

()

2. If you are the one staying and the others are leaving, how do you say “goodbye” in polite/formal Korean? The literal translation of this expression is “please go in peace”.

()

3. If both you and the other person are leaving the place you are in now, and no one is staying, what do you say to the other person to say “goodbye” in polite/formal Korean?

()

4. What does 안녕 mean?

()

LESSON 4

I'm sorry, Excuse me



죄송합니다. 저기요.



After studying with this lesson, you will be able to say “I am sorry” or “I apologize” in Korean. You will also be able to get someone’s attention when you want to say something to them or order something in a restaurant.

죄송합니다.

Do you remember how to say “Thank you” in Korean? It is **감사합니다.** If you also remember that **감사합니다** is basically **감사** (“appreciation” or “thankfulness”) plus **합니다** (“I do”), you can assume that **죄송합니다** is also **죄송** plus **합니다**.

[joe-song-ham-ni-da]

죄송 means “apology”, “being sorry”, or “feeling ashamed”, and **합니다** means “I do”.
[joe-song] [ham-ni-da]
Therefore, **죄송합니다** means “I am sorry” or “I apologize”.

Q: Why is “합ница” not pronounced as [hap-ni-da] but instead as [ham-ni-da]?

A: In Korean, when you say something like “합”, you don’t pronounce the final letter independently, but rather as a part of the entire syllable. Therefore, instead of pronouncing 합 as “ha” plus “p”, you press your lips together after 합 without aspirating the “p” sound, which is also known as a “bilabial stop” (try saying the English word “stop” with a puff of air at the end [aspirated], then say “stop” again with your lips pressed together and no puff of air). Since the syllable which follows 합 is ㄴ, there is no vowel in between ㅂ and ㄴ in order to create the aspirated “p” sound. This creates an easier transition between 합 and ㄴ, and when spoken quickly, ㅂ softens to an ㅁ [m] sound.

“I’m sorry” is NOT always 죄송합니다.



Track
07

Even though 죄송합니다 is BASICALLY “I’m sorry”, you can’t use 죄송합니다 when you want to say “I am sorry to hear that”. Often at times, native Korean speakers are confused when delivering bad news to English-speaking friends and hear the phrase “I’m sorry” as a response. If you say “I’m sorry” after you hear some bad news from your Korean friend, he or she might say “Why are YOU apologizing for that?” to you. This is because 죄송합니다 ONLY means “I apologize”, “It was my bad”, “Excuse me” or “I shouldn’t have done that”. It can never mean “I’m sorry to hear that”.

Using 죄송합니다 as “excuse me” in Korean is typically heard when passing through a crowd of people or when bumping into someone. It is NOT used the same way as the English

저기요.

저기 [jeo-gi] literally means “over there”, so “**저기요**” means “Hey, you! Over there! Look at me!” but in a more polite way. You can say “**저기요**” when someone is not looking at you but you need their attention. It is exactly the same as “Excuse me” except “**저기요**” does not mean “I’m sorry”.

In English, you can use the expression “Excuse me” in all of the following situations:

- 1) when passing through a crowd of people;
- 2) when leaving the room for a second;
- 3) when you want to get someone’s attention and talk to them or let them know something;
- 4) when you want to call the waiter in a restaurant or a cafe to order something.

Track
07

저기요 is an expression which CAN be translated as “excuse me”, but only in numbers 3 and 4 listed above.

Including **죄송합니다**, there are a few more expressions you can use when passing through a crowd of people:

1. **잠시만요.** (literal meaning: “Just a second”) [jam-si-man-nyo.]
 2. **죄송합니다.** (literal meaning: “I am sorry”) [joe-song-ham-ni-da.]
 3. **잠깐만요.** (literal meaning: “Just a second”) [jam-kkan-man-nyo.]
- (Yes, “**잠시만요**” and “**잠깐만요**” are the same thing.)

These are the most commonly used expressions. You don’t have to memorize them right now, but they are good to know!

Sample Dialogue

 Track
08

A: 아야!

[a-ya!]

B: 죄송합니다.

[joe-song-ham-ni-da.]

A: 저기요! 이거요.

[jeo-gi-yo! i-geo-yo.]

A: Ouch!

B: I'm sorry.

A: Excuse me! Here it is.

 Exercise for Lesson 4

1. If you made a mistake or did something that you feel bad about, what can you say in polite Korean to apologize?

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2. You are running up the stairs inside a busy subway station and accidentally stepped on someone's foot. What can you say to the person to apologize?

()

3. You are in a restaurant and you are now ready to order. What do you say to the waiter to get his or her attention?

()

4. You want to pass through a crowd of people or reach out for a book in a bookstore, but there is someone in your way. Which of the following should you avoid saying to mean "excuse me"?

- a. 죄송합니다.
[joe-song-ham-ni-da.]
- b. 잠시만요.
[jam-si-man-nyo.]
- c. 안녕히 가세요.
[an-nyeong-hi ga-se-yo.]

5. Which situation is most appropriate for saying "죄송합니다"?

- a. After you hear some bad news from a friend.
- b. When you are leaving the room for a second.
- c. When you want to get a person's attention and talk to them or let them know something.
- d. When you apologize to someone.

LESSON 5

It's me, What is it?



-이에요/-예요

After studying with this lesson, you will be able to say things like “A is B (noun)” or “I am ABC (noun)” in polite/formal Korean.

Track
09

-이에요/-예요

-이에요 and -예요 have a similar role to that of the English verb “to be”. The fundamental difference, however, is the sentence structure and order that they are used in.

English sentence structure: [be] + ABC. *ABC is a noun here.

Ex) It is ABC. / I am ABC.

Korean sentence structure: ABC + [be]. *ABC is a noun here.

Ex) ABC예요. = It is ABC. / I am ABC.
[ABC-ye-yo.]

In English, the verb “to be” is changed to “am”, “are”, or “is” depending on the subject of the sentence, but in Korean, you decide whether to use **-이에요** or **-예요** depending on whether the last letter of the previous word ends in a consonant or a vowel. **-이에요** and **-예요** are very similar and also sound similar, so it is not a big problem if you mix up these two, but it is still better to know the correct forms.

When you want to say that “It is ABC” in Korean, and if the word for “ABC” has a final consonant in the last letter, you add **-이에요**. However if it doesn’t have a final consonant and ends in a vowel, you add **-예요**. This is just to make the pronunciation easier, so it will come naturally if you practice with some sample sentences.

Track
09

Conjugation:

Final consonant + -이에요
[-i-e-yo]

No final consonant (Only vowel) + -예요
[-ye-yo]

Sample Sentences

물이에요. = 물 + **-이에요**
[mul + -i-e-yo]
(It's) water.

가방이에요. = 가방 + **-이에요**
[ga-bang + -i-e-yo]
(It's) a bag.

사무실이에요. = 사무실 + **-이에요**
[sa-mu-sil + -i-e-yo]
(It's) an office.

학교예요. = 학교 + -예요

[hak-kkyo + -ye-yo]

(It's) a school.

저예요. = 저 + -예요

[jeo + -ye-yo]

(It's) me.

As you can see from the examples above, in Korean, you don't have to use articles like "a/an" or "the" as in English. When you look up a noun in your Korean dictionary, you can add -이예요 or -예요 so that it will mean "It is ABC", "That is DEF", "I am XYZ".

You can also make this a question simply by raising the tone at the end of the sentence.

Sample Sentences



Track
09

물이예요. = It's water.

[mu-ri-e-yo.]

물이예요? = Is that water? Is this water?

[mu-ri-e-yo?]

학생이예요. = I'm a student.

[hak-ssaeng-i-e-yo.]

학생이예요? = Are you a student?

[hak-ssaeng-i-e-yo?]

학교예요. = It's a school.

[hak-kkyo-ye-yo]

학교예요? = Is it a school? Are you at school now?

[hak-kkyo-ye-yo?]

무 = What

[mwo]

무예요? = What is it? What's that?

[mwo-ye-yo?]

Sample Dialogue

Track
10



A: 뭐예요?

[mwo-ye-yo?]

B: 장난감이에요.

[jang-nan-kka-mi-e-yo.]

A: 장난감이에요?

[jang-nan-kka-mi-e-yo?]

A: What is it?

B: It's a toy.

A: Is it a toy?

Exercise for Lesson 5

The ending for the verb “to be,” as in “this is an apple,” in Korean is 이에요 or 예요. Which one of these endings you use depends on whether the last letter of the word that comes before it is a consonant or a vowel. Choose which ending should be used after each noun.

1. 학생 + ()
[hak-ssaeng]
student

2. 의자 + ()
[ui-ja]
chair

3. 이거 + ()
[i-geo]
this one

4. 집 + ()
[ji:p]
house

5. 진짜 + ()
[jin-ja]
real

Read the following English words or phrases, translate them to Korean, then say the words or phrases aloud in Korean.

Check the answers on p.159

6. Water

7. What

()

()

8. What is it?

9. It's me.

()

()

10. School

()

LESSON 6

This is …, What is this?



이거 …, 이거 뭐예요?



After studying with this lesson, you will be able to say “This is ABC” and also ask “Is this ABC?” and “What is this?” in polite/formal Korean.

In the previous lesson, you learned how **-0|에요** and **-예요** can be placed after a noun to express the meaning of “It is ABC” or “I am DEF”.

Conjugation:

Final consonant + **-0|에요**
[*-i-e-yo*]

No final consonant (Only vowel) + **-예요**
[*-ye-yo*]

Sample Sentences

책 + **-0|에요** = 책이에요. = It's a book.
[chaek] [*-i-e-yo*] [chae-gi-e-yo]

저 + **-예요** = 저예요. = It's me.
[jeo] [*-ye-yo*] [jeo-ye-yo]

***-0|에요** and **-예요** have a similar role to that of the English verb “to be”.

How to say “THIS”

이거 = this, this one

이 (“this”) + 것 (“thing”) = 이것 → 이거

이거 can be found in the dictionary as 이것, which is originally how it was spelled and pronounced, but over time, people began using 이거 for ease of pronunciation.

Sample Sentences

책이예요. = It's a book.
[chae-gi-e-yo.]

이거 책이예요. = This is a book.
[i-geo chae-gi-e-yo.]

카메라예요. = It's a camera.
[ka-me-ra-ye-yo.]

이거 카메라예요. = This is a camera.
[i-geo ka-me-ra-ye-yo.]



커피예요. = It's coffee.
[keo-pi-ye-yo.]

이거 커피예요. = This is coffee.
[i-geo keo-pi-ye-yo.]

사전이예요. = It's a dictionary.
[sa-jeo-ni-e-yo.]

이거 사전이예요. = This is a dictionary.
[i-geo sa-jeo-ni-e-yo.]

이거 뭐예요? = What is this?

In Lesson 5, we introduced the question “뭐예요?” which means “What is it?” in Korean. You can add “이거” in front of “뭐예요?” to ask “What is this?”

Sample Conversations

A: 이거 뭐예요? = What is this?
 [i-geo mwo-ye-yo?]
 B: 이거 마이크예요. = This is a microphone.
 [i-geo ma-i-keu-ye-yo.]

A: 이거 뭐예요? = What is this?
 [i-geo mwo-ye-yo?]
 B: 이거 핸드폰이예요. = This is a cellphone.
 [i-geo haen-deu-po-ni-e-yo.]

A: 이거 뭐예요? = What is this?
 [i-geo mwo-ye-yo?]
 B: 이거 물이예요. = This is water.
 [i-geo mu-ri-e-yo.]

A: 이거 뭐예요? = What is this?
 [i-geo mwo-ye-yo?]
 B: 이거 커피예요. = This is coffee.
 [i-geo keo-pi-ye-yo.]



Do you remember how to say “No”?

Sample Conversation

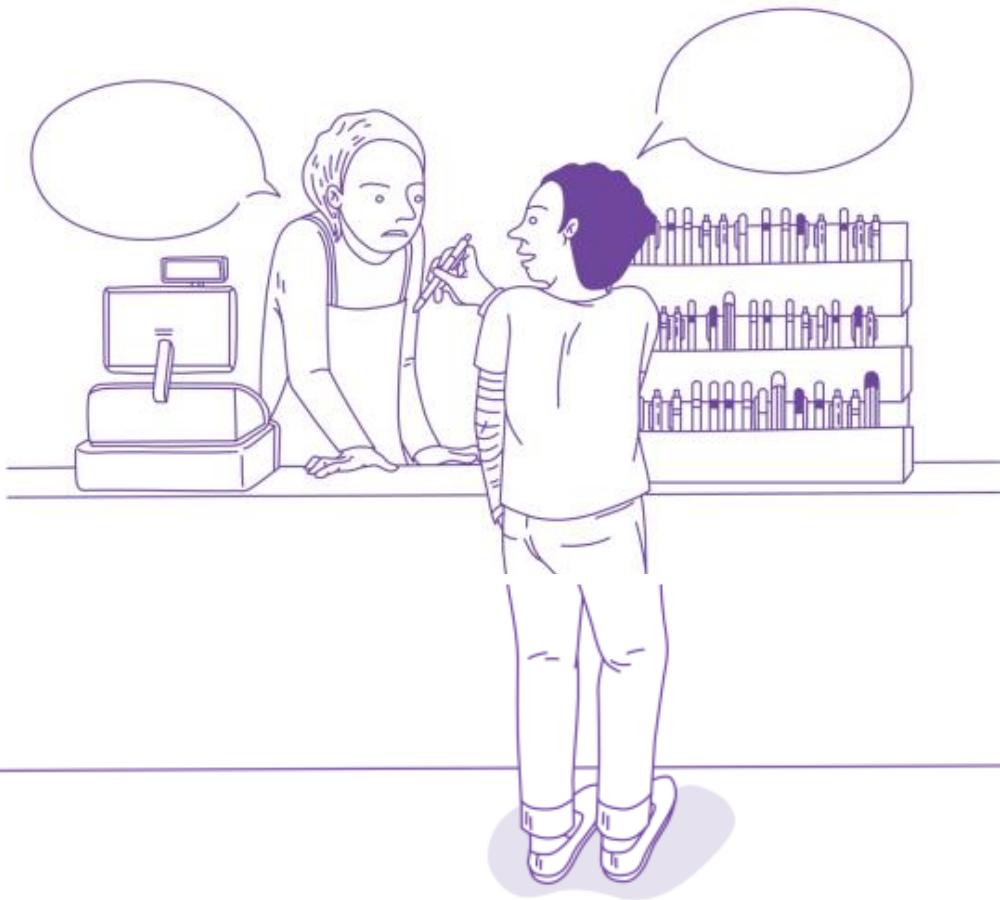
A: 이거 커피예요? = Is this coffee?
 [i-geo keo-pi-ye-yo?]
 B: 아니요. 이거 물이예요. = No. This is water.
 [a-ni-yo. i-geo mu-ri-e-yo.]

Do you remember how to say “Yes, that’s right”?

Sample Conversation

A: 이거 커피예요? = Is this coffee?
 [i-geo keo-pi-ye-yo?]
 B: 네. 맞아요. 이거 커피예요. = Yes, that’s right. This is coffee.
 [ne. ma-ja-yo. i-geo keo-pi-ye-yo]

Sample Dialogue



Track
12

A: 이거 볼펜이에요?

[i-geo bol-pe-ni-e-yo?]

B: 아니요. 샤프예요.

[a-ni-yo. sya-peu-ye-yo.]

A: 이거는요? 볼펜이에요?

[i-geo-neun-nyo? bol-pe-ni-e-yo?]

B: 네. 볼펜 맞아요.

[ne. bol-pen ma-ja-yo.]

A: Is this a ballpoint pen?

B: No. It is a mechanical pencil.

A: How about this? Is it a ballpoint pen?

B: Yes, that is a ballpoint pen.

Exercise for Lesson 6

1. How would you say “what is this?” in polite/formal Korean?

()

2. Translate “this is a book” to Korean using polite/formal speech.

()

Fill in the blanks with a Korean word to make the Korean and English sentences have the same meaning.

3. () 커피예요?

= Is this coffee?

4. () () 커피예요.

= Yes, that's right. This is coffee.

5. () 물이예요.

= No. It's water.

LESSON 7

This, That, It



이, 저, 그, 거/것

In this lesson, you will learn how to say “this”, “that”, and “it” in Korean. In English, the words “this” and “that” can be used on their own (as pronouns) and to modify other words (as adjectives), but in Korean, the words for “this”, “that”, and “it” change their forms depending on whether they are pronouns or adjectives.



Track
13

For example, you can say “this is my car” and “this car is mine” in English. The word “this” plays two different roles here: as a pronoun and as a word which modifies “car”. In Korean,

however, words for “this” as a modifier and “this” as “this item here” or “this thing here” are strictly distinguished, and the same is true for “that”.

이 = this (near you)

이 커피 = this coffee
[i keo-pi]

이 컴퓨터 = this computer
[i keom-pyu-teo]

이 아이스크림 = this ice-cream
[i a-i-seu-keu-rim]

이 호텔 = this hotel

[i ho-tel]

이 택시 = this taxi

[i taek-si]

이 버스 = this bus

*“그” and “저” are both used for referring to something that is far away from the speaker.
 [geo] [jeo]

However “그” is used when you are talking to the other person and the object is near that other person and far away from you. “저” is used for referring to something that is far away from both you and the other person.

Since 이, 그, and 저 can only work as modifiers in Korean, when you want to use “this”, “that”, or “it” as pronouns, either 거 or 것 need to follow 이, 그, or 저.
 [geo] [geot]



Track
13

저 마이크 = that microphone over there

[jeo mai-i-keu]

저 테이블 = that table over there

[jeo te-i-beul]

저 레스토랑 = that restaurant over there

[jeo re-seu-to-rang]

그 = the / that (near the other person)

거 = 것 = thing, item, stuff, fact

Therefore:

이 = this

이 + 것 = 이것 or 이거 = this thing, this item, this one
[i-geo] [i-geo]

그 = the, that

그 + 것 = 그것 or 그거 = the thing, the item, that one, it
[geu-geo] [geu-geo]

저 = that (over there)

저 + 것 = 저것 or 저거 = that thing over there
[jeo-geo] [jeo-geo]

*You must not use either 거 or 것 when you point at a person.



Q: What if you don't see that thing, that object, or that person in your sight? What if it's not there?

How do you refer to it?

A: It is very simple. Just use the word “그” or “그것”.

You can form various expressions using 이, 그, or 저 along with other words.

사람 = a person

[sa-ram]

이 사람 = this person, this man here, this lady here, he, she
[i sa-ram]

그 사람 = the person, that person, he, she
[geu sa-ram]

저 사람 = that person over there, he, she
[jeo sa-ram]

Sample Dialogue



A: 석진 씨, 이 브랜드 좋아해요?
[seok-jin ssi, i beu-raen-deu jo-a-hae-yo?]

B: 아니요.
[a-ni-yo.]

A: 그럼 저 브랜드 좋아해요?
[geu-reom jeo beu-raen-deu jo-a-hae-yo?]

B: 네, 좋아해요.
[ne, jo-a-hae-yo.]

A: Seokjin, do you like this brand?

B: No.

A: Then do you like that brand over there?

B: Yes, I do.

 Exercise for Lesson 7

Match the Korean word to the English word of the same meaning.

There may be several Korean words for one English word.

1. 이거
[i-geo]
a. this one
2. 저것
[jeo-geot]
b. that one
(near you)
3. 그거
[geu-geo]
c. that one over there
(far from you and near the other person)
4. 그것
[geu-geot]
5. 저거
[jeo-geo]
d. that one over there
(far from both you and the other person)
6. 이것
[i-geot]

7. How do you say “what is that over there?” in polite/formal Korean?

()

8. How do you say “this computer” in Korean?

()

Fill in the blanks with a Korean word to make the Korean and English sentences have the same meaning.

9. 그거 ()예요?

= What is it?

10. 저거 뭐()? 저거 커피()?

= What is that? Is that coffee over there?

LESSON 8

It's NOT me



아니에요.

In this lesson, you can learn how to say "not" or "something is NOT something".



아니에요 = to be not, it is not, you are not

아니에요 [a-ni-e-yo] is the present tense form in the polite/formal language of the verb **아니다** (to be not). So **아니에요** [a-ni-e-yo] means "it's not" "I am not" "you're not" "he/she is not", etc.

*As you will notice later on, all Korean verbs end in "-다" in the dictionary. When you look up a word and it ends in "-다", that's most likely a verb.

Whenever you want to say that something is NOT something, you can say the subject and then add **아니에요**. [a-ni-e-yo]

Conjugation:

Noun + 아니에요 = To be not + Noun

Sample Sentences

저 아니에요. = It's not me.

우유 아니에요. = It's not milk.

물 아니에요. = It's not water.

If you want to say "This is not milk", "I am not a student", "That is not a park", and so on, you can add the noun at the beginning of the sentence.

Track
15**Sample Sentences**

milk = 우유
[u-yu]

not milk = 우유 아니에요.
[u-yu a-ni-e-yo.]

This is not milk. = 이거 우유 아니에요.
[i-geo u-yu a-ni-e-yo.]

student = 학생
[hak-ssaeng]

not a student = 학생 아니에요.
[hak-ssaeng a-ni-e-yo.]

I am not a student. = 저 학생 아니에요.
[jeo hak-ssaeng a-ni-e-yo.]

alcohol = 술
[sul]

not alcohol = 술 아니에요.
[sul a-ni-e-yo.]

That is not alcohol. = 저거 술 아니에요.
[jeo-geo sul a-ni-e-yo.]

cat = 고양이

[go-yang-i]

not a cat = 고양이 아니에요.

[go-yang-i a-ni-e-yo.]

It is not a cat. = 그거 고양이 아니에요.

[geu-geo go-yang-i a-ni-e-yo.]

tiger = 호랑이

[ho-rang-i]

not a tiger = 호랑이 아니에요.

[ho-rang-i a-ni-e-yo.]

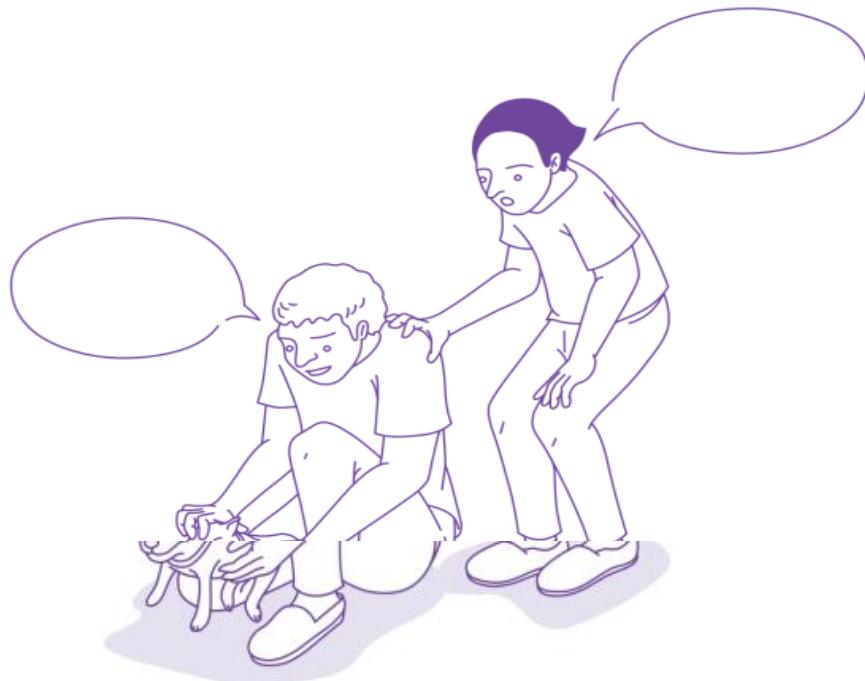
It is not a tiger. = 그거 호랑이 아니에요.

[geu-geo ho-rang-i a-ni-e-yo.]



Sample Dialogue

Track
16



A: 석진 씨, 그거 쥐예요?

[seok-jjin ssi, geu-geo jwi-ye-yo?]

B: 아니요. 이거 쥐 아니에요.

[a-ni-yo. i-geo jwi a-ni-e-yo.]

A: 그럼 강아지예요?

[geu-reom gang-a-ji-ye-yo?]

B: 네, 맞아요.

[ne, ma-ja-yo.]

A: Seokjin, is that a rat?

B: No. This is not a rat.

A: Then is it a puppy?

B: Yes, that's right.

 Exercise for Lesson 8

1. In Korean, 우유 is “milk”. How do you say “this is NOT milk”?
[u-yu]

()

2. In Korean, 술 is “alcohol”. How do you say “it’s NOT alcohol”?
[su]

()

3. In Korean, 사자 means “lion”. How do you say “it’s NOT a lion”?

()

4. If 저 means “I” in polite Korean, and 학생 is “student”, how would you say “I am NOT a student”?
[jeo] [hak-ssaeng]

()

5. Since “my fault” in polite Korean is “제 잘못”, write “it’s not my fault” in Korean.
[je jal-mot]

()

Check the answers on p.160

LESSON 9

Topic/Subject Marking Particles



-은/-는, -이/-가



You will learn about topic marking particles and subject marking particles in Korean with this lesson. Most languages don't have subject marking particles or topic marking particles in their sentences, so the concept might be very new to you. However once you get used to them, knowing how to use these particles will come in handy.

If a noun which you want to talk about is the topic of the sentence, you use topic marking particles. If a word that you want to talk about is the subject of the verb of the sentence, you use subject marking particles. It sounds very simple, but when it comes to really using particles, it's a bit more complicated.

Topic marking particles : -은/-는

The main role of topic marking particles is letting the listener know what you are talking about or going to talk about. Topic marking particles are placed after a noun to indicate THAT noun is the topic.

50

[From Greetings to Numbers,](#)

Conjugation:

Word ending with a final consonant + **-은**
[-eun]

Word ending with a vowel + **-는**
[-neun]

Ex)

이 책 = this book
[i chaek]
이 책 + 은 = 이 책은
[i chaek] [eun] [i chae-eun]

이 차 = this car
[i cha]
이 차 + 는 = 이 차는
[i cha] [neun] [i cha-neun]

가방 = bag
[ga-bang]
가방 + 은 = 가방은
[ga-bang] [eun] [ga-bang-eun]

저 = I
[jeo]
저 + 는 = 저는
[jeo] [neun] [jeo-neun]

If you just say “이 책”, people won’t know what it is about the book you are going to speak of; whether it is the subject of the sentence or the object of the sentence, no one will know.



Topic marking particles and subject marking particles will help make your sentence clearer so that even if you do not finish your sentence, the listener will know what role the noun plays if you use the right particle.

The topic of the sentence, marked by **-은** or **-는**, is usually (but not always) the same as the subject of the sentence.
[-eun] [-neun]

저 = I
[jeo]

저 + 는 = 저는 = as for me / I (who is talking)
[neun] [jeo-neun]

저는 학생이에요. = As for me, I am a student. / I am a student.
[jeo-neun hak-ssaeng-i-e-yo.]

Here, the word 저 (I) is both the topic of the sentence (talking about “I” here) and the subject of the sentence (“I” is the subject, and “am” is the verb”).

In the following sentence, the topic marking particle is used twice, but only one word is the topic of the sentence while the other is the subject.

내일은 저는 일해요. = As for tomorrow, I work.

[nae-i-reun jeo-neun i-rae-yo.]

내일. “tomorrow”, is followed by **-은** [eun] and is the topic, not the subject, of the verb **일하다**, “to work”, because it is not “tomorrow” that works, but rather “I” that work.

Subject marking particles : -0|/-가|

The role of subject marking particles is relatively simple compared to the role of topic marking particles.



Conjugation:

Word ending with a final consonant + **-0|** [-]

Word ending with a vowel + **-가|** [-ga]

Ex)

이 책 = this book

[i chaek]

이 책 + 0| = **이 책이**

[i chaek]

[i] [i chae-gi]

가방 = bag

[ga-bang]

가방 + 0| = **가방이**

[ga-bang]

[i] [ga-bang-i]

학교 = school

[hak-kkyo]

학교 + 가| = **학교가**

[hak-kkyo]

[ga] [hak-kkyo-ga]

Fundamentally, topic marking particles (-은/는) express the topic of the sentence, and subject marking particles (-이/가) express the subject of the sentence. However that's not everything!

What more is there about the particles -은/는/이/가?

(I)

In addition to marking topics, -은/는 has the nuance of “about” something, “as for” something, or even “unlike other things” or “different from other things”.

Ex)

이거 = this / 사과 = apple / -예요 = to be / is
 [i-geo] [sa-gwa] [ye-yo]
 이거 사과예요. = This is an apple.
 [i-geo sa-gwa-ye-yo.]



You can add -은/는 to this sentence. The subject is 이거, which ends in a vowel, so you would add -는.

이거는 사과예요. = (The other things are not apples, but) THIS is an apple.
 [i-geo-neun sa-gwa-ye-yo.]

Imagine someone talking like this:

이거 커피예요. = This is coffee
 [i-geo keo-pi-ye-yo.]

이거는 물이예요. = That was coffee, but THIS ONE, it's water.
 [i-geo-NEUN mu-ni-ye-yo.]

이거는 오렌지 주스예요. = And THIS ONE, it's different again, it's orange juice.
 [i-geo-NEUN o-ren-ji ju-seu-ye-yo.]

이거는 뭐예요? = And as for this one, what is it?
 [i-geo-NEUN mwo-ye-yo?]

Track
17

As you can see from this example, **-은/는** has the role of emphasizing the topic of the sentence by giving it the nuance of “that one is ..., and/but THIS ONE is...”.

It is unnecessary to use **-은/는** in every sentence because of this nuance, so try not to use it all the time unless you REALLY want to place an emphasis on the topic.

For example, if you want to say “The weather’s nice today” in Korean, you can say it many ways:

1. 오늘 날씨 좋네요.

[o-neul nal-ssi jon-ne-yo.]

The weather’s good today.

2. 오늘은 날씨 좋네요.

[o-neul-reun nal-ssi jon-ne-yo.]

The weather (hasn’t been so good lately, but) today (it) is good.

3. 오늘 날씨는 좋네요.

[o-neul nal-ssi-neun jon-ne-yo.]

Today (everything else is not good, but at least) the weather is good.

The examples above show how powerful and useful the topic marking particles (**-은/는**) can be in how your Korean sentence is understood!

(2)

In addition to marking subjects, **-O|가** has the nuance of “none other than”, “nothing but”, as well as marking the subject without emphasizing it too much when used in a complex sentence.

Let’s say you are talking to someone, and he/she asks you “WHAT is good?” (emphasizing “what”) by saying:

“뭐가 좋아요?”

[mw̥o-ga jo-a-yo?]

뭐 = what

[mwo]

가 = subject marking particle (because 뭐 ends in a vowel)

[ga]

좋아요 = good (from the verb 좋다, meaning “to be good”)

You can reply to this question in several different ways:

책 = book

[chae̕k]

이 책 좋아요.

[i chae̕k jo-a-yo.]

This book is good.

(The simplest way to say something is good.)



이 책은 좋아요.

[i chae̕-geun jo-a-yo.]

(The other books are not good, and I don't care about the other books, but at least) This book is good.

이 책이 좋아요.

[i chae̕-gi jo-a-yo.]

There are no other books as good as this one.

In the last response, the sentence structure is:

이 (This) + 책 (book) + 은 (subject marking particle) + 좋아요 (good)

The subject marking particle 은 (or 가) emphasizes the subject (책) of the verb (좋아요).

This type of sentence structure can also be used when you are speaking with someone who

says “ABC 좋아요” (ABC is the subject here), but you want to express your opinion that XYZ (subject) is good, not ABC.

“ABC 좋아요? XYZ가 좋아요!”

[ABC jo-a-yo? XYZ-ga jo-a-yo!]

With -0|/가, you can add more flavor and a more concrete meaning to your Korean sentence with an added emphasis on the subject without saying extra words to express what you mean as you would in English.

As you can see from the previous pages of this lesson, -은/는 and -0|/가 have different roles.

The role of -은/는 as a compare/contrast factor is much stronger than -0|/가 because of how easily you can change the topic of a sentence with -은/는. However, when forming more complex sentences, such as “I think the book that you bought is more interesting than the book I bought”, -은/는 is not commonly used. Often at times, -은/는/0|/가 can be dropped unless particles are absolutely needed to clarify the meaning, in which -0|/가 is used more often.



Sample Dialogue



Track
18

A: 이거 복숭아예요?

[i-geo bok-ssung-a-ye-yo?]

B: 아니요. 그것은 사과예요.

[a-ni-yo, geu-geo-seun sa-gwa-ye-yo.]

A: 이것이 복숭아예요?

[i-geo-si bok-ssung-a-ye-yo?]

B: 네, 맞아요.

[ne, ma-ja-yo.]

A: Is this a peach?

B: No. That's an apple.

A: Then, is THIS a peach?

B: Yes, that's right.

*For ease of pronunciation, native Korean speakers often say

이거는 instead of 이것은 and 그거는 instead of 그것은.

Exercise for Lesson 9

1. What are the topic marking particles in Korean?

() & ()

2. What are the subject marking particles in Korean?

() & ()

3. Which of the following is incorrect?

- a. 이 차 + 은 / 는 = 이 차는
[i cha] [eun] [neun] [i cha-neun]
- b. 가방 + 은 / 는 = 가방은
[ga-bang] [eun] [neun] [ga-bang-eun]
- c. 이 책 + 이 / 가 = 이 책가
[i chaek] [i] [ga] [i chaek-ga]
- d. 학교 + 이 / 가 = 학교가
[hak-kkyo] [i] [ga] [hak-kkyo-ga]

4. If “이거 좋아요” means “This is good” in Korean, how do you say “I don’t know about the other things, but THIS ONE is good”?

()

5. Since “피자 비싸요” means “Pizza is expensive”, how would you say “Other things are not expensive, but PIZZA is expensive”?

()

6. As mentioned, “피자 비싸요” means “Pizza is expensive”, so when someone asks you
“뭐가 비싸요?”, how would you respond “It’s the PIZZA that is expensive”?
[mwo-ga bissa-yo?]

()

7. If “오늘 날씨 좋네요” means “Today, the weather is good”, how would you say “Today, at least
the weather is good (not necessarily anything else)?”
[o-neul nal-ssi jon-ne-yo]

()

8. How do you say “What is this?” in polite/formal Korean?

()

9. How do you say “What is it that’s good?” in polite/formal Korean?

()

10. Translate “What about this one? What is it?” to polite/formal Korean.

()

Check the answers on p.160

LESSON 10

Have, Don't have, There is, There isn't



있어요. 없어요.



Track
19

You will learn when and how to use the endings **있어요** and **없어요**. You can use these endings when you talk about what people **HAVE/DON'T HAVE**, in addition to things that **EXIST/DON'T EXIST**.

있어요 comes from the verb **있다**, which expresses that something “exists”.
[i-seo-yo] [it-tta]

If you are talking about someone or something existing in a specific place, **있다** means “to be”:

Ex) I am here. / It's over there. / I am at home now.

If you are talking about something (or someone in some cases) in your possession, it means “to have”:

Ex) I have a sister. / I have eleven dogs. / Do you have a private airplane?

Sometimes, however, it can mean both. For example, the sentence “I have a sister” can be replaced by the sentence “There is a sister (in my family)” in Korean.

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[From Greetings to Numbers.](#)

없어요 is the opposite, and it comes from the verb 없다. Even though there IS a way to say the same thing by using 있어요 in a negative sentence, there is this independent verb in Korean (없어요) for expressing non-existence. It's more convenient to use 없어요 rather than saying 있지 않아요 or 안 있어요 (which will be covered in a future lesson).

So, in conclusion:

있어요 ↔ 없어요
 [i-sseo-yo] [eop-sseo-yo]

When you use 있어요/없어요 with other nouns, you have to put what you have or what you don't have IN FRONT OF “있어요” or “없어요”.



Sample Sentences

물 있어요. = There is water. / Water exists. / I have water. / They have water.

물 있어요? = Is there water? / Do you have water? / Do they have water?

친구 있어요. = I have friends. / I have a friend. / There are friends.

친구 있어요? = Do you have friends? / Do they have friends?

시간 있어요. = There is time. / I have time. / They have time.

시간 있어요? = Is there time? / Do you have time? / Do they have time?

Just by replacing 있어요 with 없어요 you get sentences in the opposite meanings.

물 없어요. = There is no water. / I don't have water. / They don't have water.

친구 없어요. = I don't have friends.

시간 없어요. = There is no time. / I don't have time. / We don't have time.



Do you remember the usages of **-은/는**, the topic marking particles, and **-O/가**, the subject marking particles?

-은 and **-는** mark the topic of a sentence, and at the same time emphasize the contrast between the topic of the sentence and the other things.

If you say “**시간은 있어요**”, people may think you have nothing but time, meaning that you have no other resources, or that you have time but you don’t want to spend any of that time with them.

If you say **시간 없어요**, it means “I don’t have time” in the most neutral sense. However, if you want to say “I have other things, but TIME is not what I have”, you can simply add **-은** to the end of **시간**, and the phrase becomes **시간은 없어요**.

If someone asks you “What is it that you don’t have?” or “What are you saying that you don’t have?”, you can answer by saying **시간이 없어요**, which means “TIME is what I don’t have”.

있어요 and **없어요** can be used to form many interesting and frequently used expressions in Korean. For example:

재미 = fun
[jae-mi]

재미 + 있어요 = **재미있어요**

This literally means “fun exists”, but it means “it is interesting”

*Notice how the two words are even written without any space in between. That's because it has already become an expression used daily.

Ex) TalkToMeInKorean 재미있어요!
[jae-mi-i-sseo-yo!]
= TalkToMeInKorean is fun! / TalkToMeInKorean is interesting!

Track
19

Sample Dialogue



A: 경화 씨, 우산 있어요?
[gyeong-hwa ssi, u-san i-seo-yo?]

B: 아니요. 없어요.
[a-ni-yo. eop-sseu-yo.]

A: 그럼 이것은요?
[geu-reom i-geo-seun-nyo?]

B: 그것은 석진 씨 거예요.
[geu-geo-seun seok-jin ssi geo-ye-yo.]

A: Kyung-hwa, do you have an umbrella?

B: No, I don't.

A: Then, what is this?

B: That is Seokjin's.

*For ease of pronunciation, native Korean speakers often say
이거는 instead of 이것은 and 그거는 instead of 그것은.

Exercise for Lesson 10

1. Translate "to have" or "there is" to polite/formal Korean.

() ()

2. How do you say "I have time" in polite/formal Korean?

() ()

3. How would you say "I don't have time" in polite/formal Korean?

()

4. If you want to say "I have other things, but time is not what I have", how do you say this in Korean?

()

5. How do you ask someone "Do you have friends?" or "Do you have a friend?"

()

6. How do you ask someone "Do you have Korean friends?"

()

7. How do you say that you "don't have" something?

()

8. Let's imagine that you own a store. You've run out of bottled water and a customer is looking for some, so you want to tell him/her, "We don't have water". How do you say this in Korean?

()

9. Do you remember the Korean word for "fun"? What is it?

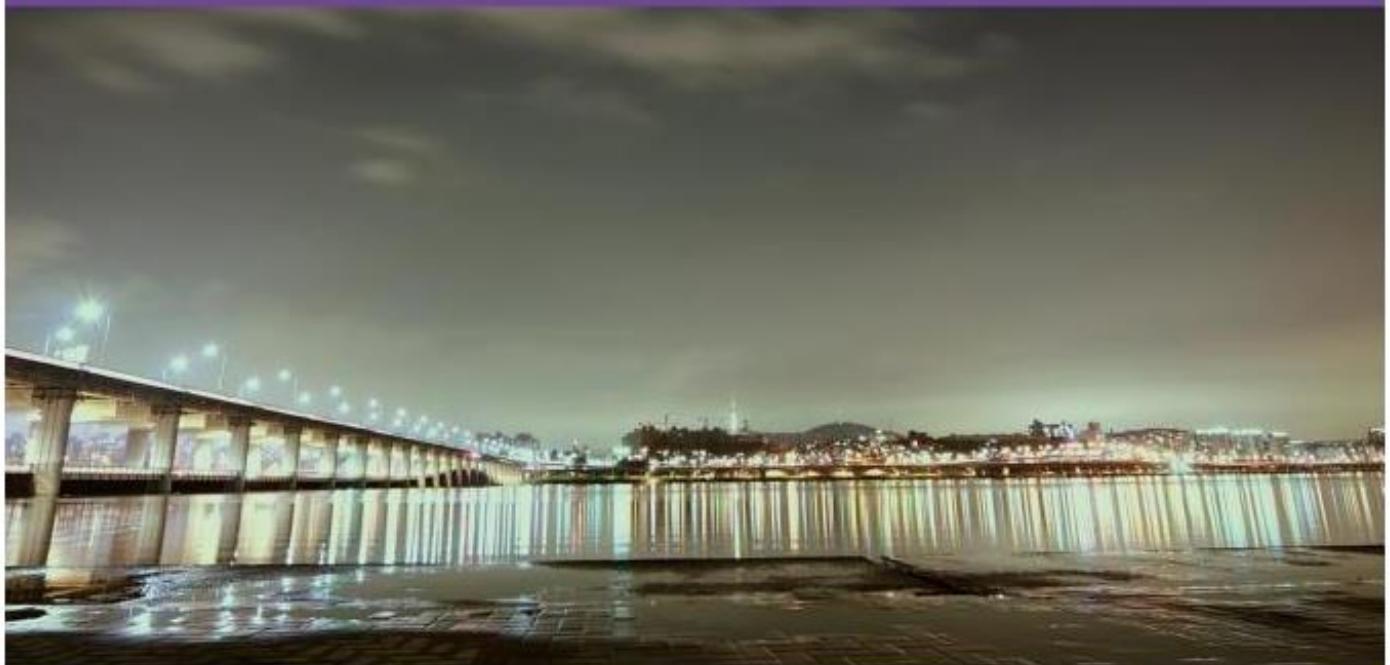
()

10. How do you say that something "is no fun" or "is not interesting"?

()

Check the answers on p. 160

BLOG



HAN RIVER
(한강)



한강 (The Han River) has become an iconic symbol of Seoul, and as the 4th longest river in Korea, it runs through a good portion of the country. The river is quite broad, and in Seoul, you can visit 12 recreational parks along its shorelines, participate in exciting 수상 스

포츠 (water sports), take a bike ride along the 74 kilometer-long 자전거 도로 (bike lane), kick back and relax on the 한강 유람선 (Han River Cruise Ship), enjoy a 콘서트 (concert) by the water, or just hang out with friends and loved ones along the shore.

여름 날씨 (Summer weather) in Korea can be very hot and humid during the day, but at night, it cools off just enough to enjoy the night air. One of our favorite things to do in the summertime is to visit 한강 at sunset and hang out with 친구들 (friends). Not only are you able to take some AMAZING 사진 (pictures) of the river at this time, but you're also not working up a sweat trying to experience an important portion of Korean 역사 (history).



Congratulations!

You've made it past lesson 10!

You're nearly half way finished with Level 1!

화이팅!

LESSON 11

LESSON 11

Please give me.



… 주세요

In this lesson, let us look at how to ask “Do you have ...?” or “Is there ...?” and also how to say “Give me please” or “I’d like to have ... please”.



Do you remember how to say “I have ...”, “You have ...” or “There is ...”?

있어요 = I have ... / You have ... / There is ...

[i-sseo-yo]

없어요 = I don’t have ... / You don’t have ... / There isn’t ...

[eop-sseo-yo]

Sample Sentences

사과 = apple

[sa-gwa]

사과 있어요. = I have an apple. / There are apples. / They have some apples.

[sa-gwa i-sseo-yo.]

사과 없어요. = I don’t have an apple. / There is no apple.

[sa-gwa eop-sseo-yo.]

오렌지 = orange

[o-ren-ji]

오렌지 있어요. = I have an orange. / There are oranges. / They have some oranges.

[o-ren-ji i-sseo-yo.]

오렌지 없어요. = I don’t have an orange. / There is no orange.

[o-ren-ji eop-sseo-yo.]

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Now, if you want to ask whether someone has something or not, or whether something exists, simply raise the tone at the end of the sentence and you can make it a question.

있어요? = Do you have ...? / Is there ...?
[i-sseο-yo?]

없어요? = Don't you have ...? / There isn't ...?
[eop-sseο-yo?]

Sample Sentences

사과 = apple

[sa-gwa]

사과 있어요. = I have an apple. / There are some apples.

[sa-gwa i-sseο-yo.]

사과 있어요? = Do you have an apple? / Do you have apples?

[sa-gwa i-sseο-yo?]

사과 없어요? = You don't have an apple? / There are no apples?

[sa-gwa eop-sseο-yo?]



Track
21

시간 = time

[si-gan]

시간 있어요? = Do you have some time?

[si-gan i-sseο-yo?]

시간 없어요? = You don't have time?

[si-gan eop-sseο-yo?]

커피 = coffee

[keo-pi]

커피 있어요? = Do you have coffee?

[keo-pi i-sseο-yo?]

커피 없어요? = Don't you have coffee? You don't have coffee?

[keo-pi eop-sseο-yo?]

돈 = money

[don]

돈 있어요? = Do you have money?

[don i-sseο-yo?]

돈 없어요? = You don't have money?

[don eop-sseο-yo?]

Now, after figuring out whether someone has something or not, you might as well want to ask for some of it, by saying “Please give me ...” or “I’d like to have ... please”.

주세요 = Please give me

주세요 comes from the verb 주다 which means “to give”. 주세요 ONLY means “please give” in polite/formal language regardless of who said it or to whom it is said. Just say the name of the item you want + 주세요.

Sample Sentences

돈 주세요. = Please give me some money.
[don ju-se-yo.]

맥주 주세요. = Please give me a beer.
[maek-jju ju-se-yo.]

장갑 주세요. = Please give me (a pair of) gloves.
[jang-gap ju-se-yo.]



Sample Conversations

A: 사과 있어요? = Do you have apples?
[sa-gwa i-seo-yo?]

B: 네. 사과 있어요. = Yes, we have apples.
[ne. sa-gwa i-seo-yo.]

A: 사과 주세요. = Give me (an/some) apple(s).
[sa-gwa ju-se-yo.]

*Please note that there is no strict distinction between plural and singular in Korean nouns.

A: 커피 있어요? = Do you have coffee?
[keo-pi i-seo-yo?]

B: 아니요. 커피 없어요. = No, we don't have coffee.
[a-ni-yo. keo-pi eop-sseo-yo.]

A: 우유 있어요? = Do you have milk?
[u-yu i-seo-yo?]

B: 네. 우유 있어요. = Yes, we have milk.
[ne. u-yu i-seo-yo.]

A: 우유 주세요. = Give me some milk, please.
[u-yu ju-se-yo.]

주세요 can be used in many different situations: when asking someone to hand something over to you, when ordering something in a restaurant, when asking for an item in a shop, or when attached to a verb (which you will learn how to do in a later lesson) to ask someone to do something for you.

Sample Sentences

아이스크림 주세요. = Please give me some ice cream.
[a-i-seu-keu-rim ju-se-yo.]

햄버거 주세요. = Please give me a hamburger.
[haem-beo-geo ju-se-yo.]

김치 주세요. = Please give me some kimchi.
[gim-chi ju-se-yo.]

불고기 주세요. = Please give me some bulgogi.
[bul-go-gi ju-se-yo.]

밥 주세요. = Please give me rice. / Please give me food.
[bap ju-se-yo.]

Sample Dialogue

 Track
22

A: 저기요! 여기 라자냐 없어요?

[jeo-gi-yo! yeo-gi la-ja-nya eop-sseo-yo?]

B: 네, 없어요. 죄송합니다.

[ne, eop-sseo-yo. joe-song-ham-ni-da.]

A: 그럼 이거 주세요.

[geu-reom i-geo ju-se-yo.]

B: 네, 알겠습니다.

[ne, al-ge-sseum-ni-da.]

A: Excuse me! You don't have lasagne here?

B: No, we don't. I'm sorry.

A: Then, I will have this.

B: Yes, sir/madam.

Exercise for Lesson 11

1. In Korean, 커피 [keo-pi] means "coffee". How do you say "Do you have coffee?" in Korean?

(

)

2. How do you say "Yes, we have coffee" in Korean?

(

)

3. How do you translate "No, we don't have coffee" to Korean?

(

)

4. How do you say "Don't you have coffee?" or "You don't have coffee?" in Korean?

(

)

5. Write "Give me some milk, please" in Korean.

(

)

LESSON 12

It's delicious, It tastes awful, Thank you for the food

LESSON 12



맛있어요. 잘 먹겠습니다.

In the previous lesson, we learned how to say “Please give me ...” or “I’d like to have ... please” in Korean. Do you remember the expression?

Track
23

주세요 = Please give me ... / I'd like to have ...
[ju-se-yo]

You can also use this expression (**주세요**) to order something in a restaurant or to ask for more side dishes while you are eating.

김밥 주세요. = Kimbap, please (when ordering in a restaurant).
[gim-bap ju-se-yo.]

불고기 주세요. = Bulgogi, please (when ordering in a restaurant).
[bul-go-gi ju-se-yo.]

김치 주세요. = Please give us some kimchi here.
[gim-chi ju-se-yo.]

In this lesson, you will learn how to say “It tastes good” and “It is delicious” as well as how to thank someone for a meal or food before and after eating.

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Track
23

맛 = taste

맛 means “taste” in Korean. Now, do you remember how to say “there is” or “I have”? 있어요 is [i-sseo-yo] the expression. So by putting 맛 and 있어요 together, you get the expression 맛있어요, which [ma-si-sseo-yo] means “It's delicious”.

맛있어요. = It's tasty. / It's delicious.

Sample Sentences

이거 맛있어요. = This is delicious.

[i-geo ma-si-sseo-yo.]

저 케이크 맛있어요. = That cake is delicious.

[jeo ke-i-keu ma-si-sseo-yo.]

삼겹살 맛있어요. = Samgyupsal is delicious. *삼겹살 = pork belly

[sam-gyeop-ssal ma-si-sseo-yo.]

치킨 맛있어요. = Chicken is delicious.

[chi-ki-n ma-si-sseo-yo.]

뭐가 맛있어요? = What's delicious?

[mwo-ga ma-si-sseo-yo?]

Now, do you also remember how to say “there isn't” or “I don't have” in Korean? Yes, 없어요 is [eo-p-sseo-yo] the expression. So by putting 맛 and 없어요 together, you get the expression 맛없어요, which [ma-deop-sseo-yo] means “It doesn't taste good”.

맛없어요. = It's not tasty. / It's not delicious. / It tastes awful.

Note that the pronunciation of the last letter in 맛, which is ㅅ, changes according to the word that follows it. When it is NOT followed by any word, it's pronounced as [t], ending the word there. When it is followed by 있어요, it becomes an [s] sound, making 맛있어요 pronounced as [ma-si-sseo-yo]. When it is followed by 없어요, it becomes a [d] sound, making 맛없어요 pronounced as [ma-deop-sseo-yo].

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Sample Sentences

- 이거 맛없어요? = Does this taste awful?
 [i-geo ma-deop-sseo-yo?]
- 이 차 맛없어요. = This tea tastes awful.
 [i cha ma-deop-sseo-yo.]
- 굴 맛없어요. = Oysters taste awful.
 [gul ma-deop-sseo-yo.]

Now, you know how to say “It’s delicious” and “It’s not delicious”. It’s time to learn phrases that you can say to give thanks for a meal before and after you eat it. This is very important, especially if someone is treating you or if you are invited to someone’s house.

잘 먹겠습니다.



잘 먹겠습니다 literally means “I am going to eat well” or “I will eat well” (Don’t worry about the grammar that is used here yet. Just learn this as a set phrase for the time being). This expression is used frequently among Koreans when they are about to start eating a meal regardless of who’s paying for the meal. However in the case someone in particular is paying for the meal, the other(s) will say “잘 먹겠습니다” to the person who’s paying. When you eat with your friends with whom you don’t use polite/formal language, and when you want to joke that your friend should buy you food, you can say 잘 먹을게! which implies that you are thanking them because they are going to treat you.

[jal meok-kke-sseum-ni-da]

[jal meo-geul-kke!]

잘 먹었습니다.

Once you have finished the meal and you want to thank someone for the meal, or just give thanks for the meal in general, you can use 잘 먹었습니다. This phrase literally means “I have eaten well” (again, don’t worry about the grammar here). Nevertheless, what it really means is “Thank you for the food”.

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Sample Dialogue



A: 저 치킨 맛있어요?
[jeo chi-kin ma-si-sseo-yo?]

B: 네.
[ne.]

A: 저거 주세요.
[jeo-geo ju-se-yo.]

B: 여기 있습니다.
[yeo-gi i-seum-ni-da.]

A: 감사합니다. 잘 먹겠습니다.
[gam-sa-ham-ni-da. jal meok-kke-sseum-ni-da.]

A: Is that chicken over there tasty?

B: Yes.

A: I will have that.

B: Here you are, sir/ma'am.

A: Thank you. I will enjoy the meal.

 Exercise for Lesson 12

1. How do you say “taste” or “flavor” in Korean?

()

2. Your friend invites you to dinner and cooks for you. The food is really good! How will you tell your friend that “it’s tasty” or “it’s delicious” in Korean?

- a. 맛있어요.
[ma-si-sseo-yo.] b. 맛없어요.
[ma-deop-sseo-yo.] c. 죄송해요.
[joe-song-hae-yo.]

3. How do you say “it’s not tasty” or “it’s not delicious” in Korean?

- a. 맛있어요. b. 맛없어요. c. 죄송해요.

4. Your friend has invited you to his house and he cooked for you. In order to thank him for the meal, you want to say a certain Korean expression before you eat. This Korean expression is said aloud very frequently just before eating a meal. How do you say this expression in Korean?

()

Check the answers on p.160

5. You have finished your meal, the food was great, and you want to thank your friend for the meal. The phrase you can say literally means “I have eaten well”, but it really means “thank you for the food”. How do you say that in Korean?

()

LESSON 13

I want to ...



-고 싶어요



Track
25

In this lesson, you will learn how to say "I want to..." in Korean.

In the previous lesson, we learned how to say that something is delicious, as well as how to give thanks for the food you are going to eat or have eaten already.

맛있어요. = It's delicious.

[ma-sis-seo-yo.]

맛없어요. = It's not tasty.

[ma-deop-seo-yo.]

잘 먹겠습니다. = Thank you for the food. / I will enjoy it.

[jal meok-kke-sseum-ni-da.]

잘 먹었습니다. = I enjoyed the meal. / Thanks for the food.

[jal meo-geo-sseum-ni-da.]

Before you order something in a restaurant or in a coffee shop, you might as well ask your friends what they want to eat or drink, and also tell them what you want to have.

In English, you add the expression "want to" before the verb, but in Korean, you need to change the end of the verb. Don't worry. It's not too difficult to do.

-고 싶어요 = I want to +V

Now, let's practice. Here are some frequently used Korean verbs:

가다 = to go

[ga-da]

보다 = to see

[bo-da]

먹다 = to eat

[meok-tta]

Conjugation:

Verb stem + -고 싶어요

Ex)

to go = 가다 → 가 + -고 싶어요 → 가고 싶어요.

[ga-da]

가고 싶어요. = I want to go.

[ga-go si-peo-yo.]



Track
25

to see = 보다 → 보 + -고 싶어요 → 보고 싶어요.

[bo-da]

보고 싶어요. = I want to see/look/watch.

[bo-go si-peo-yo.]

to eat = 먹다 → 먹 + -고 싶어요 → 먹고 싶어요.

[meok-tta]

먹고 싶어요. = I want to eat.

[meok-kko si-peo-yo.]

Sample Conversations

A: 뭐 먹고 싶어요? = What do you want to eat?

[mwo meok-kko si-peo-yo?]

B: 햄버거 먹고 싶어요. = I want to eat a hamburger.

[haem-beo-geo meok-kko si-peo-yo.]

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A: 뭐 먹고 싶어요? = What do you want to eat?

[mwo meok-kko si-peo-yo!]

B: 회 먹고 싶어요. = I want to eat raw fish.

[hoe meok-kko si-peo-yo.]

Here's another useful word to know:

더 = more

Now that you know how to say "I want to eat (it)" you can say "I want to eat more" using this word 더.
[deo]

Sample Sentences



Track
25

먹고 싶어요. = I want to eat it.

[meok-kko si-peo-yo.]

더 먹고 싶어요. = I want to eat more.

[deo meok-kko si-peo-yo.]

주세요. = Please give me.

[ju-se-yo.]

더 주세요. = Please give me more.

[deo ju-se-yo.]

Sample Dialogue

Track
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A: 아이스크림 먹고 싶어요.
[a-i-seu-keu-rim meok-kko si-peo-yo.]

B: 집에 아이스크림 없어요.
[ji-be a-i-seu-keu-rim eop-sseo-yo.]

A: 있어요.
[i-seo-yo.]

B: 진짜요?
[jin-ja-yo?]

A: I would like to eat ice cream.

B: There is no ice cream at home.

A: There is.

B: Really?

Exercise for Lesson 13

1. There are many delicious types of food in Korea, so it's hard to choose just one dish for lunch. You may want to order the same thing as one of your friends just to make things easier. In that case, how do you say "What do you want to eat?" in Korean?

()

2. If the food was really great, you may want to eat more. How can you ask for more food in Korean?

()

Match the words with the related sentence.

3. 영화 (movie)
[yeong-hwa]

a. 먹고 싶어요.
[meok-kko si-peo-yo]

4. 여행 (trip)
[yeo-haeng]

b. 보고 싶어요.
[bo-go si-peo-yo]

5. 피자 (pizza)
[pi-ja]

c. 가고 싶어요.
[ga-go si-peo-yo]

LESSON 14

What do you want to do?



뭐 -고 싶어요?

In our previous lesson, we learned how to say “I want to” in Korean. In this lesson, we will practice using the structure “I want to” in context through more sample conversations.



Track
27

First, let's look at five verbs which are very commonly used in Korean. Don't worry if they are new to you. At this point, knowing how to use them is more important than memorizing each and every one of them.

하다 = to do

[ha-da]

보다 = to see

[bo-da]

먹다 = to eat

[meok-tta]

사다 = to buy

[sa-da]

마시다 = to drink

[ma-si-da]

*If you look up a verb in a Korean dictionary, you will see every verb ending in the form “-다”. “-다” is the basic form of all Korean verbs, so all the Korean verbs that you find in a dictionary will be “-다”.

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Track
27

Do you remember how to change a verb into the “I want to + verb” form?

하 + (-다) + -고 싶어요

Yes. -다 disappears and you add -고 싶어요 after the verb.
[da] [go si-peo-yo]

하다	→	하고 싶어요	= I want to do ...
보다	→	보고 싶어요	= I want to see ...
먹다	→	먹고 싶어요	= I want to eat ...
사다	→	사고 싶어요	= I want to buy ...
마시다	→	마시고 싶어요	= I want to drink ...

Do you remember how to say “WHAT” in Korean?

뭐 = what

Sample Conversations

*Remember: In Korean, objects come before verbs.

A: 뭐 하고 싶어요? = What do you want to do?

[mwo ha-go si-peo-yo?]

B: 텔레비전 보고 싶어요. = I want to watch TV.

[tel-le-bi-jeon ba-go si-peo-yo.]

A: 텔레비전 보고 싶어요? = You want to watch TV?

[tel-le-bi-jeon ba-go si-peo-yo?]

B: 네. = Yeah.

[ne.]

A: 뭐 보고 싶어요? = What do you want to watch?

[mwo bo-go si-peo-yo?]

B: 뉴스 보고 싶어요. = I want to watch the news.

[nyu-sseu bo-go si-peo-yo.]

A: 이거 사고 싶어요. = I want to buy this.

[i-geo sa-go si-peo-yo.]

B: 이거요? = This one?

[i-geo-yo?]

A: 네, 이거 먹고 싶어요. = Yeah. I want to eat this.

[ne, i-geo meok-kko si-peo-yo.]

B: 이거 뭐예요? = What is this?

[i-geo mwo-ye-yo?]

A: 이거 김밥이에요. = This is kimbap.

[i-geo gim-ppa-bi-e-yo.]

Sample Sentences

읽다 = to read

[ik-tta]

읽고 싶어요. = I want to read.

[il-kko si-peo-yo.]

자다 = to sleep

[ja-da]

자고 싶어요. = I want to sleep.

[ja-go si-peo-yo.]

놀다 = to hang out, to play

[nol-da]

놀고 싶어요. = I want to play.

[nol-go si-peo-yo.]



쉬다 = to rest

[swi-da]

쉬고 싶어요. = I want to rest.

[swi-go si-peo-yo.]

일하다 = to work

[i-ra-da]

일하고 싶어요. = I want to work.

[i-ra-go si-peo-yo.]

영화 보다 = to watch a movie

[yeong-hwa bo-da]

영화 보고 싶어요. = I want to watch a movie.

[yeong-hwa bo-go si-peo-yo.]

김밥 먹다 = to eat kimbap

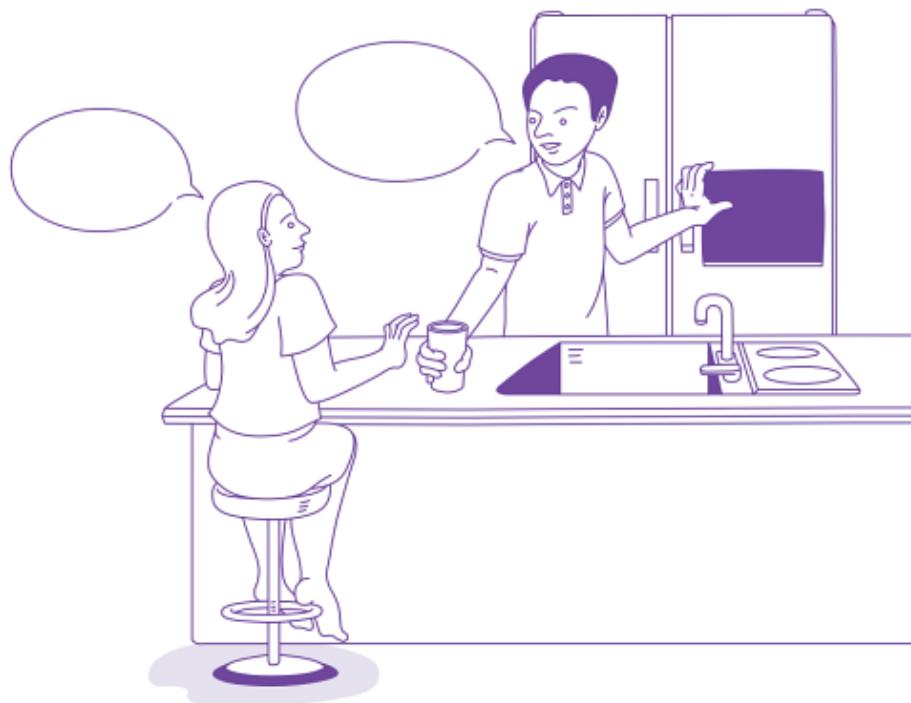
[gim-bap meok-tta]

김밥 먹고 싶어요. = I want to eat kimbap.

[gim-bap meok-kko si-peo-yo.]

Sample Dialogue

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A: 뭐 마시고 싶어요?

[mwo ma-si-go si-peo-yo?]

B: 콜라 마시고 싶어요.

[kol-la ma-si-go si-peo-yo.]

A: 콜라 없어요.

[kol-la eop-sseo-yo.]

B: 그럼 사이다 주세요.

[geu-reom sa-i-da ju-se-yo.]

A: What would you like to drink?

B: I would like to drink coke.

A: There is no coke.

B: Then, I will have cider [a clear carbonated beverage such as Sprite or 7-UP].

Exercise for Lesson 14

Fill in the blanks to make the Korean sentences and the English sentences have the same meaning.

A: 저거 1. () 싶어요.

= I want to read that one.

B: 이거요?

= This one?

A: 아니요. 2. ()요.

= No. That one over there.

B: 이거요?

= This one?

A: 네, 3. ()요.

= Yes, that one.

B: 이거 4. ()예요?

= What is this?

A: 그거 5. ()이에요.

= That is a book.

Check the answers on p.161

LESSON 15

Sino-Korean Numbers



일, 이, 삼, 사, …



In this lesson, you will learn about 숫자 (*sut-ja*) [sut-ja]. We wish we could say that there is a very easy way to learn Korean numbers once and never forget them, but the truth is, there isn't. As far as numbers are concerned, you will have to keep practicing using them until they stick. There are two systems of numbers in Korean: native Korean numbers and sino-Korean numbers. In this lesson, we will introduce sino-Korean numbers up to 1,000. We will get into native Korean numbers in another lesson.

Sino-Korean numbers

We will use the term “sino-Korean” when a Korean word is based on the Chinese language. Since Korea has received a lot of influence from China, many words in the Korean language have their roots in the Chinese language. So over the course of time, Korean people started using both the sino-Korean number system and the native Korean number system. The

situations and contexts in which each system is used are different, but don't worry. You will get used to the two systems and how to differentiate between these two by practicing with us!

1 일

[il]

2 이

[i]

3 삼

[sam]

4 사

[sa]

You may have heard of the Korean superstition about the number four being unlucky. The word for “four” in Korean, 사, has the same sound as the sino-Korean word for “death”. This is the reason why there is an “F” button in an elevator in Korea instead of a “4” button!



Track

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5 오

[o]

6 율 or 육

[ryuk] [yuk]

The Korean word for the number six can change spelling depending on whether it is at the beginning or in the middle of a word. When saying 육 on its own, it's just 육. If you say “five six”, or 오육, the 오 is added. Somewhere throughout the course of history, Korean people decided that 오육 was more natural to say than 오육.

7 칠

[chil]

8 팔

[pal]

9 구

[gu]

10 십

[sip]

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From numbers 11 and through to 99, the rest is easy! Just think of it as a simple math equation using the numbers 일 through 십 (If you don't like math or are not good at math, don't freak out! It truly is very simple!)

For example:

$$\begin{aligned} 11 &= \text{십} (10) + \text{일} (\text{one}) \\ 25 &= \text{이} (two) + \text{십} (10) + \text{오} (five) \\ 33 &= \text{삼} (three) + \text{십} (10) + \text{삼} (three) \\ 99 &= \text{구} (nine) + \text{십} (10) + \text{구} (nine) \end{aligned}$$

100 백

[baek]

1,000 천

[cheon]



Track
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Can you guess how to say 312 in Korean?

Yes, you are right.

THREE + HUNDRED + TEN + TWO

삼 + 백 + 십 + 이

[sam-baek-si-i]

Ex)

1,234 = 1,000 (천) + 2 (이) + 100 (백) + 3 (삼) + 10 (십) + 4 (사)

512 = 5 (오) + 100 (백) + 10 (십) + 2 (이)

*Note that for 1,000, 100, and 10, you don't have to say one (일) + thousand (천), 일백, or 일십.

How to say ZERO

Zero is either 영 or 공. When counting to 10 in Korean, you can say 영일이삼사오륙칠팔구십 or 공일이삼사오륙칠팔구십 for 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

Sample Dialogue

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A: TV 보고 싶어요.
[ti-bi bo-go si-peo-yo.]

B: 몇 번이요?
[myeot beo-ni-yo?]

A: 11번이요.
[si-bil-beo-ni-yo.]

B: 12번이요?
[si-bi-beo-ni-yo?]

A: 아니요. 11번이요.
[a-ni-yo. si-bil-beo-ni-yo.]

A: I would like to watch TV.

B: What channel?

A: Channel 11.

B: Channel 12?

A: No. Channel 11.

Exercise for Lesson 15

Do you remember the sino-Korean numbers? Let's practice!

1. How do you count from 1 to 10 using the sino-Korean number system?

()

2. How do you say the number "476" in Korean?

()

3. In what year were the Vancouver Winter Olympic Games held? How do you say that year in Korean?

()

4. A McDonald's Big Mac meal set is ₩4,900 in Korea. How do you say "₩4,900" in Korean?

()

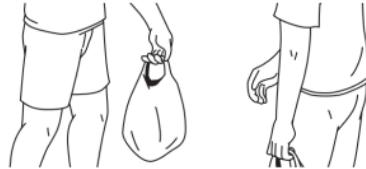
*₩ = 원
[won]

5. How do you say "zero" in Korean?

()

LESSON 16

Basic Present Tense



-아/-어/-여요

In this lesson, you will learn how to conjugate Korean verbs into present tense form. When you look up Korean verbs in a dictionary, they are in the infinitive form:

▶
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가다 = to go
[ga-da]

먹다 = to eat
[meok-tta]

자다 = to sleep
[ja-da]

때리다 = to hit
[ttae-ri-da]

웃다 = to laugh
[ut-tta]

*Note that all verbs end with -다 at the end.
[-da]

You need to change these verbs into more realistic, more natural and more flexible forms.

When you are conjugating verbs into any tense (past, present, future, etc.), the first thing you need to do is drop the -다 since you almost never need it. With the -다 dropped, you are left with the “verb stem”.

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So, the verb stems of the previous verbs introduced are as follows:

가	[ga]
먹	[meok]
자	[ja]
때리	[tteae-ri]
웃	[ut]

To these, you add the appropriate verb endings to make them complete. In this lesson we are going to learn how to change these dictionary forms of the verbs into the present tense.

In order to conjugate a verb into the present tense, you take the verb stem, and add one of these endings:



-아요
-어요
-여요

*Note that we are introducing the endings in polite language. Do not worry about learning to use different politeness levels yet. Once you have learned how to say everything in polite language, changing it to other politeness levels is very easy to do.

Conjugation:

- 1) If the verb stem's last vowel isㅏorㅗ, it is followed by 0ㅏ요 [a-yo]
- 2) If the last vowel is NOTㅏorㅗ, it is followed by 어요 [eo-yo]
- 3) Only one verb stem, which is ㅎㅏ, is followed by 여요 [yeo-yo]

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Sample Sentences

1. 가다 = to go

[ga-da]

The verb stem is 가, and the last vowel is ㅏ, so you add 아요. It first becomes 가 [ga] + 아요, and then more naturally, it becomes 가요 for ease of pronunciation.

가다 = to go (dictionary form)

[ga-da]

→ 가요 = I go. / You go. / He goes. / She goes. / They go.

[ga-yo]

2. 먹다 = to eat

[meok-tta]

The verb stem is 먹 [meok] and the last vowel is ㅓ, NOT ㅏ or ㅗ, so you add 어요. This becomes 먹 + 어요

먹다 = to eat (dictionary form)

[meok-tta]

→ 먹어요 = I eat. / You eat. / He eats. / etc.

[meo-geo-yo]

*Note that there is consonant assimilation here: 먹 + 어 sounds like 머거.

[meok + eo]

[meo-geo]

3. 보다 = to see, to watch, to look

[bo-da]

Verb stem? 보

[bo]

What is it followed by? 아요

[a-yo]

보 + 아요 Over time, it started being pronounced and written as 봐요.

[bwa-yo]

(Say 보 + 아 + 요 three times as fast.)

보다 = to see, to watch, to look

[bo-da]

→ 봐요 = I see. / I look. / I watch. / You look. / etc.

[bwa-yo]

4. 보이다 = to be seen, to be visible

[bo-i-da]

Verb stem? 보이

[bo-i]

What is it followed by? 어요

[eo-yo]

보이 + 어요 → 보여요

[bo-yeo-yo]

보이다 = to be seen, to be visible

[bo-i-da]

→ **보여요** = I see it. / It is visible.

[bo-yeo-yo]

5. **하다** = to do

[ha-da]

Verb stem? **하**

[ha]

What is it followed by? **여요**

[yeo-yo]

하 + 여요 → **하여요**

[ha-yeo-yo]

Over time, **하여요** became → **해요**

[hae-yo]

*Here, please just remember that the verb **하다** is very versatile. You can add a noun in front of it and you can form new verbs with it.



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studying = **공부** to study = **공부하다**

[gong-bu]

[gong-bu-ha-da]

cleaning (the room) = **청소** to clean = **청소하다**

[cheong-so]

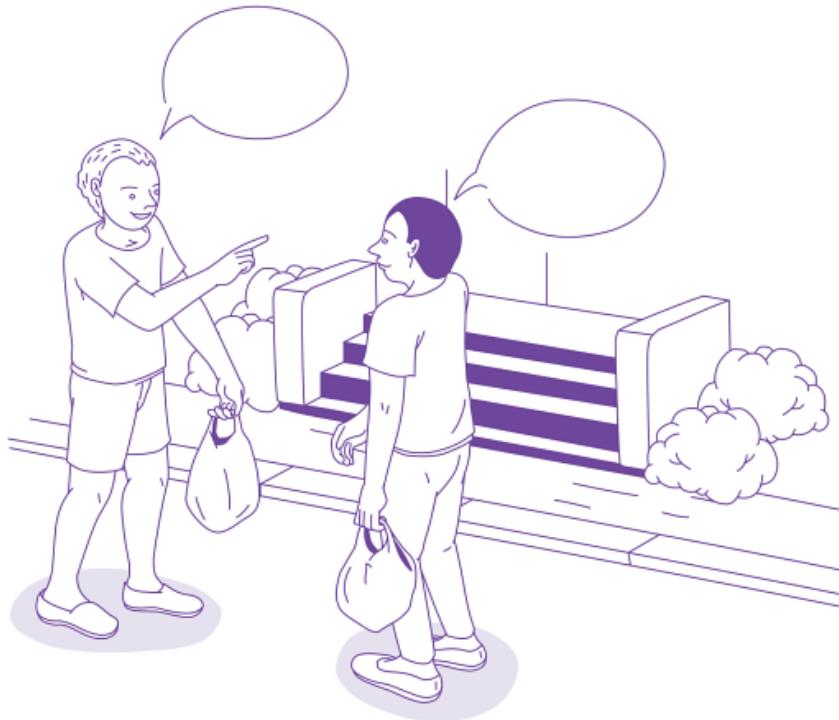
[cheong-so-ha-da]

We will introduce how to do this in lesson number 23. For now, just remember that **하다** becomes **해요** in the present tense, and it means “I do”, “You do”, “He does”, or “They do”.

Q: Are there any irregularities or exceptions?

A: Sadly, yes, there are, but don't worry. Even those exceptions are NOT too far away from the regular rules!! Of course, we will introduce them in the nicest and easiest way possible through our future lessons. Thank you once again for studying with us through this book!

Sample Dialogue



A: 이 아파트 살아요?
[i a-pa-teu sa-ra-yo?]

B: 네.
[ne.]

A: 몇 호 살아요?
[myeot ho sa-ra-yo?]

B: 708호요.
[chil-back-pa-ro-yo.]

A: Do you live in this apartment?

B: Yes.

A: What is your room number?

B: Room 708.

Exercise for Lesson 16

In order to conjugate a verb into the present tense, take the verb stem and add one of the following endings: **아요**, **어요**, or **여요**.

[a-yo] [eo-yo] [yeo-yo]

Choose an ending from the choices above to match the description below:

1. If the verb stem's last vowel is **ㅏ** or **ㅗ**, it is followed by ().

[a] [o]

2. Only one verb stem, which is **ㅎ**, is followed by ().

[h]

3. If the last vowel is NOT **ㅏ** or **ㅗ**, it is followed by ().

[a] [o]

4. “To eat” is **먹다** in Korean. Write the present tense conjugation of **먹다** in Korean.

[meok-tta]

()

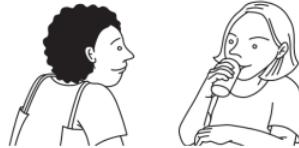
Check the answers on p.161

5. If “to do” is **하다** in Korean, how would you write the present tense conjugation of this verb so it means “I do”?

()

LESSON 17

Past Tense



-았/었/았어요

In the previous lesson, we looked at the basic way of conjugating the verbs in the infinitive form into the present tense form. Do you remember how?



Conjugation:

Verb stems ending with vowels ㅏ or ㅓ are followed by -았요.
[a] [eo] [-a-yo]

Verb stems ending with vowels OTHER THAN ㅏ or ㅓ are followed by -었요.
[-eo-yo]

Verb stem ㅕ is followed by -였어요.
[-yeo-yo]

Great! Now let's learn how to conjugate verbs into the past tense.

If you understand how to change verbs into the present tense, understanding how to change them into the past tense is just as easy. A similar rule is applied to making past tense sentences, and the endings are as follows:

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-았어요
-었어요
-였어요

You can add those to the verb stems, or you can think of it as just replacing the “요” at the end of present tense sentences with -ㅆ어요.

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Conjugation:

Verb stems ending with vowels ㅗ or ㅏ are followed by **-았어요**.
[o] [a] [-a-sseo-yo]

Verb stems ending with vowels other than ㅗ or ㅏ are followed by **-았어요**.
[-eo-sseo-yo]

Verb stem ㅓ is followed by **-였어요**.
[-yeo-sseo-yo]

1) **사다** = to buy
[sa-da]

Verb stem = **사**
[sa]

*Drop the final **-다** from the verb to get the verb stem.
[da]

Past tense = **사 + 았어요**
[sa + a-sseo-yo]
= **샀어요**
[sa-sseo-yo]

= I bought / you bought / s/he bought / they bought / etc.

2) **오다** = to come
[o-da]

Verb stem = **오**
[o]

Past tense = **오 + 았어요**
[o + a-sseo-yo]
= **왔어요**
[wa-sseo-yo]

= I came / you came / s/he came / they came / we came / etc.

3) **적다** = to write down
[jeok-tta]

Verb stem

= **적**
[jeok]

Past tense

= **적 + 었어요**
[jeok + eo-sseo-yo]

= **적었어요**
[jeo-geo-sseo-yo]

= I wrote / you wrote / s/he wrote / they wrote / we wrote / etc.

4) **하다** = to do
[ha-da]

Verb stem

= **하**
[ha]

Past tense

= **하 + 었어요**
[ha + yeo-sseo+yo]

= **했어요**
[hae-sseo-yo]

= I did / you did / he did / they did / etc.

Sample Sentences



먹다 (Verb stem = **먹**) = to eat
[meok-tta] [meok]

Present Tense: **먹어요**
[meo-geo-yo]

Past Tense: **먹었어요**
[meo-geo-sseo-yo]

잡다 (Verb stem = **잡**) = to catch
[jap-tta] [jap]

Present Tense: **잡아요**
[ja-ba-yo]

Past Tense: **잡았어요**
[ja-ba-sseo-yo]

팔다 (Verb stem = **팔**) = to sell
[pal-da] [pal]

Present Tense: **팔아요**
[pa-ra-yo]

Past Tense: **팔았어요**
[pa-ra-sseo-yo]

놀다 (Verb stem = **놀**) = to play, to hang out
[hol-da] [hol]

Present Tense: **놀아요**
[no-ra-yo]

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Past Tense: 놀았어요
[no-ra-sseo-yo]

쓰다 (Verb stem = 쓰) = to write, to use
[sseu-da] [sseu]

Present Tense: 써요 (NOT 쓰어요)
[sseyo]

Past Tense: 썼어요
[sseosseo-yo]

기다리다 (Verb stem = 기다리) = to wait
[gi-da-ri-da] [gi-da-ri]

Present Tense: 기다려요 (NOT 기다리어요)
[gi-da-ryeo-yo]

Past Tense: 기다렸어요
[gi-da-ryeo-sseo-yo]

이상하다 (Verb stem = 이상하) = to be strange
[i-sang-ha-da] [i-sang-ha]

Present Tense: 이상해요 (NOT 이상하여요)
[i-sang-hae-yo]

Past Tense: 이상했어요
[i-sang-hae-sseo-yo]

멋있다 (Verb stem = 멋있) = to be cool, to be awesome
[meo-si-tta] [meo-sit]

Present Tense: 멋있어요
[meo-si-sseo-yo]

Past Tense: 멋있었어요
[meo-si-sseo-sseo-yo]

*There are some other things that are more important to learn before the future tense in Level 1.

So we are going to introduce those things in the rest of the lessons for Level 1, and we will introduce the future tense in Level 2. Please be patient!

Sample Dialogue

LESSON 17



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A: 잘 먹었습니다.
[jal meo-geo-sseum-ni-da.]

B: 맛있었어요?
[ma-si-sseo-sseo-yo?]

A: 네. 정말 맛있었어요. 감사합니다.
[ne. jeong-mal ma-si-sseo-sseo-yo. gam-sa-ham-ni-da.]

A: Thank you for the meal.

B: Was it good?

A: Yes, it was really good. Thank you.

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Exercise for Lesson 17

In order to conjugate a verb into the past tense, add one of the following endings to the verb stem:

았어요, 었어요, or 였어요.
 [a-sseo-yo] [eo-sseo-yo] [yeo-sseo-yo]

Fill in the blanks below.

1. 팔다 = to sell
 [pal-da]

Present Tense: (

) Past Tense: 팔았어요

[pa-ra-sseo-yo]

2. 이상하다 = to be strange
 [i-sang-ha-da]

Present Tense: 이상해요
 [i-sang-hae-yo]

Past Tense: (

)

3. 기다리다 = to wait
 [gi-da-ri-da]

Present Tense: 기다려요
 [gi-da-ryeo-yo]

Past Tense: (

)

4. 쓰다 = to write, to use
 [sseu-da]

Present Tense: (

) Past Tense: 썼어요

[sseo-sseo-yo]

5. 멋있다 = to be cool, to be awesome
 [meo-si-tta]

Present Tense: 멋있어요
 [meo-si-sseo-yo]

Past Tense: (

)

LESSON 18

Location Marking Particles



어디, -에, -에서

In Korean, as you already know, there are particles which are used to mark the roles of some nouns. So far, you have learned about subject marking particles (-**○丨** and -**ㄱ丨**) and topic marking particles (-**은** and -**는**). In this lesson, you will learn about the location marking particles, -**어丨** and -**에丨서**, and also how to say WHERE in Korean.



First let's learn the word for "WHERE" or "WHICH PLACE".

어디 = where, which place

Here, although the word "**어디**" is romanized as "eo-di", please make sure that your pronunciation of the second letter "**디**" is not actually "di", but rather like a voiced 'th' sound (ex. 'th' as in 'there'). You can accomplish this by placing your tongue between your upper and lower teeth, but do not force a constant stream of air over your tongue and through your teeth. The standard romanization system that the Korean government uses for "**디**"

is not “thi”, but the actual pronunciation is closer to “thi”. We are using “di” here, so please make sure that you are not pronouncing the word “어디” as “eo-di”, but rather as “eo-thi”.

Now, let’s look at how to ask someone “Where do you want to go?” in Korean.

to go = **가다**

[ga-da]

to want to = **-고 싶어요**

[-go si-peo-yo]

Do you remember how to form a sentence using **-고 싶어요**? Yes, you drop the letter ‘-다’ at the end of a verb and attach **-고 싶어요** after that.

[-go si-peo-yo]

가다 + 고 싶어요 **가고 싶어요** = I want to go.



Track
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가고 싶어요 = I want to go.

가고 싶어요? = Do you want to go?

Now, you just add the word **어디** in front of the verb.

[eo-di]

어디 가고 싶어요? = Where do you want to go?
[eo-di ga-go si-peo-yo?]

Q: Why use location marking particles?

A: Whereas it is POSSIBLE to make sentences without location marking particles (as in the example above: **어디 가고 싶어요?**), by using the right location marking particles, you can make your message very clear. There are many location marking particles in Korean, but let us look at the two most basic particles, **-에서** and **-에서서**.

[-e]

[-e-seo]

-에 = at, to, in

Conjugation:

Noun + -에
[-e]

-에 is a location marking particle, but it is not only used to mark locations. It means “at”, “to”
[e] and so on, and it can be used to mark a location, a time, a situation, and many other things.

However here, let us just focus on its role of marking locations. Let us look at how it is used inside a Korean sentence, by looking at some sample sentences.

Sample Sentences

1. Let's say “I went to school.” in Korean.

to go = 가다
[ga-da]

I went = 가 + 았어요 = 갔어요
[ga-sseo-yo]

school = 학교
[hak-kkyo]

to = -에
[-e]

I went to school. = 학교에 갔어요.
[hak-kkyo-e ga-sseo-yo.]



Track
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2. Let's say “I came to Korea.” in Korean.

to come = 오다
[o-da]

I came = 오 + 았어요 = 왔어요
[wa-sseo-yo]

Korea = 한국
[han-guk]

to = -에
[-e]

I came to Korea. = 한국에 왔어요.
[han-gug-e wa-sseo-yo.]



3. Let's say "Where do you want to go?" in Korean.

to go = 가다
[ga-da]

do you want to go = 가 + 고 싶어요 = 가고 싶어요
[ga-go si-peo-yo]

where = 어디
[eo-di]

to = -에
[-e]

Where do you want to go? = 어디에 가고 싶어요?
[eo-di-e ga-go si-peo-yo?]

4. Let's say "Where are you?" in Korean.

to be = 있다
[it-tta]

are you = 있 + 어요 = 있어요
[i-sseo-yo]

where = 어디
[eo-di]

at = -에
[-e]

Where are you? = 어디에 있어요?
[eo-di-e i-sseo-yo?]

Where are you now? = 지금 어디에 있어요?
[ji-geum eo-di-e i-sseo-yo?]

어디에 있어요 지금?
[eo-di-e i-sseo-yo ji-geum?]

-에서 = at, in, from

Conjugation:

Noun + -에서
[-e-seo]

-에서 can express many things, but here let's look at two of its main roles.

-에서 expresses:

I) a location where an action is taking place

(ex. I studied in the library. / I met my friends in Seoul.)

2) the meaning of “from” a place

(ex. I came from Seoul. / This package came from Spain.)

Ex)

사무실 = work room, office

사무실에 = to the office, to an office, to my office

사무실에서 = from the office, from an office, from my office

The difference between -에|| and -에서

-에|| and -에서 can both be translated to “at” in English. How are they different then?



-에|| expresses a location where something “is” or “exists”, or a direction that you are going toward.

Ex)

집에 있어요. = I am at home.

[ji-be i-sseo-yo.]

집에 가요. = I'm going home.

[ji-be ga-yo.]

사무실에 있어요. = I am at the office.

[sa-mu-si-re i-sseo-yo.]

-에서 expresses a location where an action is taking place.

Ex)

집에서 일해요. = I work at home.

[ji-be-seo i-rae-yo.]

집에서 뭐 해요? = What are you doing at home?

[ji-be-seo mwo hae-yo?]

사무실에서 일해요. = I work at the office.

[sa-mu-si-re-seo i-rae-yo.]



Here are some incredibly useful verbs and conjugations:

가다 = to go
[ga-da]

가요 = I go / you go / s/he goes / they go / let's go
[ga-yo]

갔어요 = went / to have gone
[ga-sseo-yo]

오다 = to come
[o-da]

와요 = I come / you come / s/he comes / they come / let's come
[wa-yo]

왔어요 = came / to have come
[wa-sseo-yo]

있다 = to be / to exist
[it-tta]

있어요 = there is / there are / I have / you have / they have
[i-sseo-yo]

있었어요 = was / to have been
[i-sseo-sseo-yo]

보다 = to see
[bo-da]

봐요 = I see / they see / you see / we see / let's see
[bwa-yo]

봤어요 = saw / to have seen
[bwa-sseo-yo]

하다 = to do
[ha-da]

해요 = I do / they do / you do / we do / let's do
[hae-yo]

했어요 = did / to have done
[hae-sseo-yo]

Sample Dialogue

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A: 지금 어디 있어요?

[ji-geum eo-di i-sseo-yo?]

B: 사무실에 있어요.

[sa-mu-si-re i-sseo-yo.]

A: 저 지금 빵집에 있어요. 빵 먹고 싶어요?

[jeo ji-geum ppang-jji-be i-sseo-yo, ppang meok-kko si-peo-yo?]

B: 네. 슈크림 빵 먹고 싶어요.

[ne. syu-keu-rim ppang meok-kko si-peo-yo.]

A: Where are you now?

B: I am in the office.

A: I am at the bakery. Would you like some bread?

B: Yes, I would like to eat some cream puffs.

 Exercise for Lesson 18

1. How do you say “where” or “which place” in Korean?

()

에 [e] and 에서 [e-seo]

Choose the location particle that best fits each sentence.

2. 집() 있어요.

= I am at home.

3. 집() 뭐 해요?

= What are you doing at home?

4. 집() 일해요.

= I work at home.

5. 집() 가요.

= I'm going home.

LESSON 19

When



언제

In this lesson, you will learn how to say WHEN in Korean. You will also get some practice with answering questions such as “when did you do it?”, “when did you arrive?”, “when did you come?”, etc.



Track
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언제 = when

Unlike 어디, to which you have to add location marking particles to specify, 언제 can always be used on its own. Let's try using the word 언제 in context.

I) “When did you do (it)?”

when = 언제
[eon-je]

you did (it) = 하다 + 었어요 = 했어요
[hae-sseo-yo]

did you do (it)? = 했어요?
[hae-sseo-yo?]

When did you do it? = 언제 했어요?
[eon-je hae-sseo-yo?]

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2) "When did you arrive?"

to arrive = 도착하다
[do-cha-ka-da]

you arrived = 도착했어요
[do-cha-kae-sseo-yo]

did you arrive? = 도착했어요?
[do-cha-kae-sseo-yo?]

When did you arrive? = 언제 도착했어요?
[eon-je do-cha-kae-sseo-yo?]

3) "When did you come?"

to come = 오다
[o-da]

you came = 왔어요
[wa-sseo-yo]

did you come? = 왔어요?
[wa-sseo-yo?]

When did you come? = 언제 왔어요?
[eon-je wa-sseo-yo?]

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4) "When do you get up?"

to get up = 일어나다
[i-reo-na-da]

you get up = 일어나요
[i-reo-na-yo]

do you get up? = 일어나요?
[i-reo-na-yo?]

When do you get up? = 언제 일어나요?
[eon-je i-reo-na-yo?]

5) "When/what time do you get up in the morning?"

morning = 아침
[a-chim]

in the morning = 아침에
[a-chi-me]

In the morning, when do you get up? = 아침에 언제 일어나요?
[a-chi-me eon-je i-reo-na-yo?]

at what time = 몇 시에
[myeot si-e]

What time do you get up in the morning? = 아침에 몇 시에 일어나요?
[a-chi-me myeot si-e i-reo-na-yo?]

Here are some additional words to use when someone asks the question “언제?”

오늘 = today

[o-neul]

어제 = yesterday

[eo-je]

내일 = tomorrow

[nae-il]

지금 = now

[ji-geum]

아까 = earlier (today), a while ago (today)

[a-kka]

나중에 = later

[na-jung-e]



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Sample Dialogue



A: 석진 씨는 집에 갔어요.
[seok-jjin ssi-neun ji-be ga-sseo-yo.]

B: 언제 갔어요?
[eon-je ga-sseo-yo?]

A: 방금 전에 갔어요.
[bang-geum jeo-ne ga-sseo-yo.]

A: Seokjin went home.

B: When did he go?

A: He just left.

 Exercise for Lesson 19

Let's practice by using the word that means "when" in Korean, 언제.
[eon-je]

1. How do you say "When did you do (it)?" in Korean?

()

2. How do you say "When do you get up?" in Korean?

()

3. How do you say "When did you come?" in Korean?

()

4. How do you say "When did you arrive?" in Korean?

()

5. How do you say "At what time do you get up in the morning?" in Korean?

()

Check the answers on p.161

LESSON 20

Native Korean Numbers



하나, 둘, 셋, 넷, ...



In Lesson 15, we introduced some sino-Korean numbers:

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일 = one
[il]

이 = two
[i]

삼 = three
[sam]

사 = four
[sa]

오 = five
[o]

육 = six
[yuk]

칠 = seven
[chil]

팔 = eight
[pal]

구 = nine
[gu]

십 = ten
[sip]

백 = hundred
[baek]

천 = thousand
[cheon]

만 = ten thousand, and so on.
[man]

Now let's have a look at some native Korean numbers. There are cases where sino-Korean numbers are used, cases where native Korean numbers are used, and there are also some cases where both sino-Korean numbers and native Korean numbers are used together.

1) When you tell the time, you have to use native Korean numbers to say the hours and sino-Korean numbers to say the minutes.

2) When you say your age in everyday conversations, you use native Korean numbers. However in some very formal settings like in the court of law or in a formal report, sino-Korean numbers are used to express your age.



3) When you are counting years, you can use either sino-Korean numbers or native Korean numbers. However the words that you use for counting the years change depending on whether you use sino-Korean numbers or native Korean numbers.

Q: So how do you determine which number system to use in which situation?

A: You don't have to try to, and you can't really generalize the usages of the two different number systems. It is best to just learn to use the different number systems along with the fitting context.

Now, let us go over the native Korean numbers and practice saying how old we are.

Native Korean numbers

1 하나

[ha-na]

2 둘

[du]

(You need to pronounce this word 둘 by placing your tongue between your upper and lower teeth,
not behind your upper teeth.)

3 셋

[set]

(It is not as strong as the English word “set”.)

4 넷

[net]

5 다섯

[da-seot]

6 여섯

[yeo-seot]

7 일곱

[il-gop]

8 여덟

[yeo-deol]

9 아홉

[a-hop]

10 열

[yeol]



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From 11 to 19 is simple. You just put the number 10 and add another number after it.

Ex)

열 (10) + 하나 (1) = 열하나 (11)

[yeol-ha-na]

열 (10) + 다섯 (5) = 열다섯 (15)

[yeol-da-seot]

열 (10) + 아홉 (9) = 열아홉 (19)

[yeol-a-hop]

The same rule as previously mentioned for 11 through 19 applies to 21-29, 31-39, 41-49, and so on.

20	스물
	[seu-mul]
30	서른
	[seo-reun]
40	마흔
	[ma-heun]
50	쉰
	[swin]
60	예순
	[ye-sun]
70	일흔
	[i-reun]
80	여든
	[yeo-deun]
90	아흔
	[a-heun]



Now, here is an interesting piece of information.

From numbers 1 through 99, the usage of native Korean numbers is generally very distinctively different from the usage of sino-Korean numbers. However for bigger units like 100, 1,000, 10,000 and so on, the words for these bigger units in the native Korean numbers are no longer used, and only sino-Korean numbers are now used.

So, 100 as the sino-Korean number is 백, and even when you need to use the native Korean number, you use the same word.

When you want to say 101, 102, and so on, you need to combine the systems together.

101 = 백 (sino-Korean) + 하나 (native Korean)
 [baek / 100] [ha-na / 1]
 205 = 0| (sino-Korean) + 백 (sino-Korean) + 다섯 (native Korean)
 [i / 2] [baek / 100] [da-seot / 5]

Let's have a look at how to talk about age.

There are two ways of saying your age, but here, let's look at the more ordinary and everyday usage.

You say a native Korean number and add 살 after it.

[sal]

However the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 20 change forms before a noun:

1 하나 → 한 살

[ha-na] [han sal]

2 둘 → 두 살

[dul] [du sal]

3 셋 → 세 살

[set] [se sal]

4 넷 → 네 살

[net] [ne sal]

...



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20 스물 → 스무 살

[seu-mul] [seu-mu sal]

21 스물하나 → 스물한 살

[seu-mu-ra-na] [seu-mu-ran sal]

...

The following are examples from age 1 through 100 in native Korean numbers, followed by the age counter 살:

[sal]

한 살 (1), 두 살, 세 살, 네 살, 다섯 살, 여섯 살, 일곱 살, 여덟 살, 아홉 살, 열 살 (10), 열한 살 (11), 열두 살, 열세 살, 열네 살, 열다섯 살, 열여섯 살, 열일곱 살, 열여덟살, 열아홉 살, 스무 살 (20), 스물한 살 (21), 스물두 살, 스물세 살, 스물네 살, 스물다섯 살, 스물여섯 살, 스물일곱 살, 스물여덟 살, 스물아홉 살, 서른 살 (30), 서른한 살 (31), 서른두 살, 서른세 살, 서른네 살, 서른 다섯 살, 서른여섯 살, 서른일곱 살, 서른여덟 살, 서른아홉 살, 마흔 살 (40), 마흔한 살 (41), 마흔두 살, 마흔세 살, 마흔네 살, 마흔다섯 살, 마흔여섯 살, 마흔일곱 살, 마흔여덟 살, 마흔아홉



살, 순 살 (50), 순한 살(51), 순두 살, 순세 살, 순네 살, 순다섯 살, 순여섯 살, 순일곱 살, 순여덟 살, 순아홉 살, 예순 살 (60), 예순한 살 (61), 예순두 살, 예순세 살, 예순네 살, 예순다섯 살, 예순여섯 살, 예순일곱 살, 예순여덟 살, 예순아홉 살, 일흔 살 (70), 일흔한 살 (71), 일흔두 살, 일흔세 살, 일흔네 살, 일흔다섯 살, 일흔여섯 살, 일흔일곱 살, 일흔여덟 살, 일흔아홉 살, 여든 살 (80), 여든한 살 (81), 여든두 살, 여든세 살, 여든네 살, 여든다섯 살, 여든여섯 살, 여든일곱 살, 여든여덟 살, 여든아홉 살, 아흔 살 (90), 아흔한 살 (91), 아흔두 살, 아흔세 살, 아흔네 살, 아흔다섯 살, 아흔여섯 살, 아흔일곱 살, 아흔여덟 살, 아흔아홉 살, 백 살 (100)

Did you find your age?

To say “I am ## years old”, say the age + 0|0에요.
[i-e-yo]

Sample Sentences

한 살이에요. I am one year old.
[han sa-ri-e-yo.]

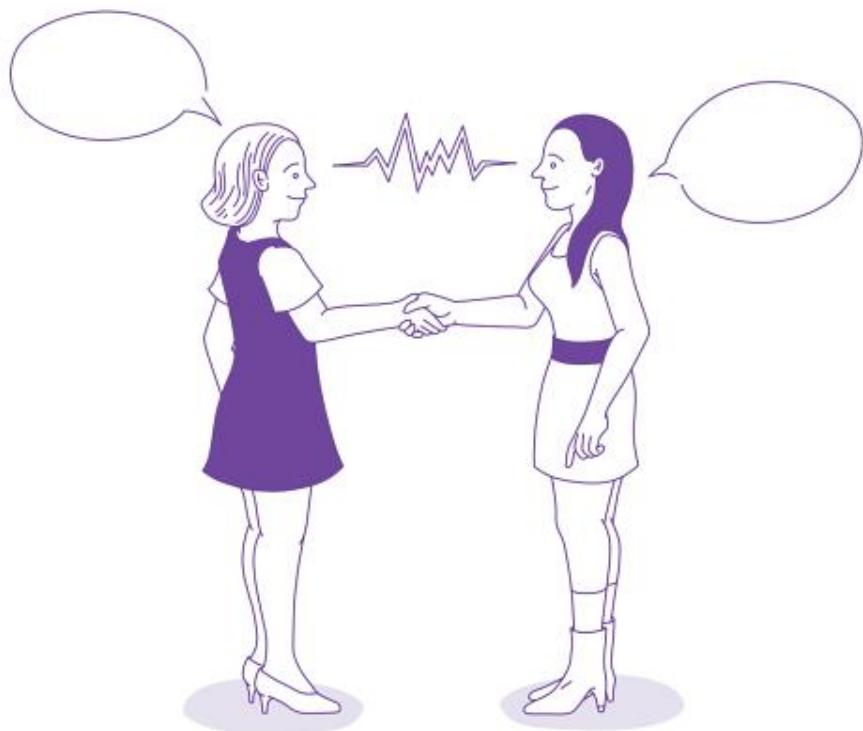
열 살이에요. I am ten years old.
[yeol sa-ri-e-yo.]

스무 살이에요. I am twenty years old.
[seu-mu sa-ri-e-yo.]

서른 살이에요. I am thirty years old.
[seo-reun sa-ri-e-yo.]

Sample Dialogue

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A: 몇 살이에요?
[myeot sa-ri-e-yo]

B: 스물여섯 살이에요.
[seu-mul-lyeo-seot sa-ri-e-yo.]

A: 저는 스물다섯 살이에요.
[jeo-neun seu-mul-da-seot sa-ri-e-yo.]

A: How old are you?

B: I am 26 years old.

A: I am 25 years old.

 Exercise for Lesson 20

Do you remember the native Korean numbers? Here's a short review:

1 = 하나	2 = 둘	3 = 셋	4 = 넷	5 = 다섯	6 = 여섯	7 = 일곱	8 = 여덟
[ha-na]	[du]	[set]	[net]	[da-seot]	[yeo-seot]	[il-gop]	[yeo-deo]

Write the following numbers and phrases using native Korean numbers:

1. 20

() ()

2. I am **eleven** years old.

() ()

3. I am **twenty** years old.

() ()

4. I am **24** years old.

() ()

5. I am **twenty-five** years old.

() ()

7. I am **29** years old.

() ()

8. I am **forty** years old.

() ()

9. I am **fifty** years old.

() ()

10. I am **52** years old.

() ()

Check the answers on p.161

BLOG



TAKING A TAXI



We're not saying this because we are biased, but Korea has some of the best public transportation in the world. Okay, so maybe we are just a *wee* bit biased, but when it comes to public transit, Korea knows what's up! Whether you want to take KTX, the subway, a bus, or a taxi, it's all reasonably priced and efficiently gets you from A to B without having to own or rent a car.

택시(Taxis) are everywhere in Seoul: some are equipped with WiFi (which is totally and completely AWESOME, by the way), some are geared toward foreigners, and some are just a simple cab. Generally speaking, 택시 are clean, safe, comfortable, and best of all, relatively cheap depending on where you want to go. As of 2015년 5월 (May 2015), the base fare in Seoul for 일반 택시 (standard taxis — the silver ones with a blue or green stripe on the side) is 3,000 won for the first 2 kilometers, and it increases by 100 won every 142 meters beyond the initial 2 kilometers. Most 택시 now accept T-money cards, credit and debit cards,



and good ol' paper money. There will be a sign somewhere on or in the cab that says “카드 택시” (card taxi) to let you know that payment by card is possible.

There are actually a few other popular types of 택시 in Korea besides 일반 택시.

Many of the bright orange cabs you see on the street are “International” taxis. You can spot them easily because of the letters “Int'l” written on the side of the cab's top light. This means the drivers have been trained to speak multiple languages, albeit Chinese, English, and Japanese as they are the most frequently spoken aside from Korean, and the cost is the same as the 일반 택시. There are also some 모범 택시 (luxury taxis) that cost a little bit more, but more on that in a minute. If you'd like to reserve an international taxi so you don't have to wait for one, you can call by phone or do it online!

모범 택시 are black with a yellow sign on top of the car and are generally found in larger cities. This type of taxi is more expensive than the standard taxi (almost twice as much!), but if you want to be driven around by a driver that acts more like a chauffeur than a cabbie, then **모범** is a great choice! This cab is easily reserved if you're staying at a luxury hotel and want to go somewhere. All you have to do is ask the concierge to call you a cab and, more than likely, you will step into a **모범**. If you feel like taking another type of cab, just walk a few feet away from your hotel to hail one.

Hailing a cab in Seoul is pretty simple: you can just stick your arm out horizontally, or stand next to a **택시 정류장** (taxi stand). Unoccupied cabs are identified by the bright red light in the front window that reads **빈차** (vacant car), and luckily, getting a cab in Seoul is fairly easy... except if you are trying to get a **택시** between midnight and 1 a.m. If you want, you can put your hands in the air and wave 'em like you just don't care to get a cab at this hour, but it's a lot less work to just stick your arm out and be patient :D

Taking a **택시** in an unfamiliar city is sometimes intimidating, especially if there is a dizzying array of options to choose from, but whichever taxi you choose to use in order to make your way around, make sure you look out the window and enjoy the view wherever you go! You can learn a lot about a place just by watching!

We hope that this blog post helped you learn a little more about riding a **택시** in Seoul.

Until next time!

*Prices and information mentioned are gathered from Seoul metropolitan area. **택시** may be different in other parts of Korea.

LESSON 21

Negative Sentences



안, -지 않다



In this lesson, you will learn how to create negative sentences in Korean. There are two main ways to accomplish this:

- (1) Add **안** before a verb
- (2) Use the negative verb ending, **-지 않다**

Method (1) is simpler and more colloquial, and method (2) is relatively formal but not necessarily only for formal situations. If you want to use method (1), and add **안** before a verb, it's easier than method (2) because you don't have to worry about the different tenses of your sentences. The word **안** doesn't change the tense.

Conjugation:

가다 = to go
[ga-da]

집에 가요. I'm going home. / I go home.
[ji-be ga-yo.]

집에 안 가요. I'm NOT going home. / I DON'T go home.
 [ji-be an ga-yo]

집에 안 가요? You're NOT going home? / You DON'T go home?
 [ji-be an ga-yo?]

버리다 = to throw away
 [beo-ri-da]

그거 버렸어요. I threw it away.
 [geu-geo beo-ryeo-sseo-yo.]

그거 안 버렸어요. I DIDN'T throw it away.
 [geu-geo an beo-ryeo-sseo-yo.]

그거 아직 안 버렸어요. I DIDN'T throw it away yet.
 [geu-geo a-jik an beo-ryeo-sseo-yo.]

-지 않다 is the basic form and you need to conjugate it according to the tense, too.
 [-ji an-ta]

Present tense: -지 않아요
 [-ji a-na-yo]

Past tense: -지 않았어요
 [-ji a-na-sseo-yo]



Conjugation:

가다 = to go
 [ga-da]

가지 않다 = to not go
 [ga-ji an-ta]

가지 않아요 = I DON'T go. / I'm NOT going.
 [ga-ji a-na-yo]

가지 않았어요 = I DIDN'T go.
 [ga-ji a-na-sseo-yo]

버리다 = to throw away
 [beo-ri-da]

버리지 않다 = to not throw away
 [beo-ri-ji an-ta]

버리지 않아요 = I DON'T throw it away.
 [beo-ri-ji a-na-yo]

버리지 않았어요 = I DIDN'T throw it away.
 [beo-ri-ji a-na-sseo-yo]

Sample Conversations

A: 아파요? = Does it hurt?

[a-pa-yo?]

B: 안 아파요. = It doesn't hurt.

[an a-pa-yo.]

A: 안 아파요? 진짜 안 아파요? = It doesn't hurt? It really doesn't hurt?

[an a-pa-yo? jin-jja an a-pa-yo?]

B: 안 아파요. = It doesn't hurt.

[an a-pa-yo.]

A: 안 먹어요? = You are not going to eat?

[an meo-geo-yo?]

B: 안 먹어요! = I'm not eating!

[an meo-geo-yo!]

A: 정말 안 먹어요? 맛있어요! = You are really not going to eat? It's delicious.

[jeong-mal an meo-geo-yo? ma-ti-sseo-yo!]

B: 안 먹어요. 배 안 고파요. = I'm not eating. I'm not hungry.

[an meo-geo-yo, bae an go-pa-yo.]

A: 이거 매워요? = Is this spicy?

[i-geo mae-wo-yo?]

B: 아니요. 안 매워요. = No. It's not spicy.

[a-ni-yo, an mae-wo-yo.]

A: 진짜 안 매워요? = It's really not spicy?

[jin-jja an mae-wo-yo?]

B: 네. 안 매워요. = No, it's not spicy.

[ne, an mae-wo-yo.]

*There are two words which don't follow these rules that we just introduced. This is because they have antonyms that are very frequently used.

있다 = to be, exist; to have

[it-tta]

없다 = to not be, not exist; to not have

[eop-tta]

알다 = to know

[al-da]

모르다 = to not know

Sample Dialogue

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A: 돈은 어디 있어요?
[do-neun eo-di i-sseo-yo?]

B: 현우 씨가 안 줬어요?
[hyeo-nu ssi-ga an jwo-sseo-yo?]

A: 네. 안 줬어요.
[ne. an jwo-sseo-yo.]

A: Where is the money?

B: Didn't Hyunwoo give you some?

A: No, he didn't.

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Exercise for Lesson 21

Do you remember how to make negative sentences in Korean? Let's practice!

1. 아프다 = to hurt Write "it doesn't hurt" in Korean.
[a-peu-da]

()

2. If 버리다 means "to throw away" in Korean, how would you say "I threw it away" in Korean?
[beo-ri-da]

()

3. How do you say "I DIDN'T throw it away" in Korean?

()

Fill in the blanks with a Korean word to make the Korean and English sentences have the same meaning.

A: 이거 매워요?

= Is this spicy?

B: 아니요. 4. ()

= No. It's not spicy.

ㄱ: 한국어 공부했어요?

= Did you study Korean?

ㄴ: 아니요. 5. ()

= No. I didn't study Korean.

LESSON 22

Verbs



하다

So far, you have learned how to conjugate verbs from their infinitive form into the present tense (**현재 시제**) and the past tense (**과거 시제**). You've also learned that **하다** has a unique way of being conjugated, so let's practice conjugating **하다** verbs!

▶
Track
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하다 = to do

Do you remember how to conjugate **하다**?

Conjugation:

Dictionary form = **하다**

Present tense = **하** + **여요** = **해요**

Past tense = **하** + **였어요** = **했어요**

[hae-yo]

[hae-sseo-yo]

It was previously mentioned that **하다** is a very powerful and useful word because it can be combined with nouns to create verbs.

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Many of the Korean nouns that indicate or describe an action or behavior can be combined with 하다 so they become verbs.

Noun	Infinitive Form	Present Tense	Past Tense
공부 = studying	공부하다 = to study	공부해요	→ 공부했어요
일 = work, job	일하다 = to work	일해요	→ 일했어요
기억 = memory	기억하다 = to remember	기억해요	→ 기억했어요
청소 = cleaning	청소하다 = to clean	청소해요	→ 청소했어요
요리 = cooking, dish	요리하다 = to cook	요리해요	→ 요리했어요
이사 = moving	이사하다 = to move, to move into a different house	이사해요	→ 이사했어요
노래 = song	노래하다 = to sing	노래해요	→ 노래했어요
노력 = effort	노력하다 = to make an effort, to try hard	노력해요	→ 노력했어요
동의 = agreement, agreeing	동의하다 = to agree	동의해요	→ 동의했어요
인정 = admitting, acknowledgement	인정하다 = to admit	인정해요	→ 인정했어요
후회 = regret	후회하다 = to regret	후회해요	→ 후회했어요
운동 = exercise	운동하다 = to exercise, to work out	운동해요	→ 운동했어요
사랑 = love	사랑하다 = to love	사랑해요	→ 사랑했어요
말 = words, language	말하다 = to speak	말해요	→ 말했어요
생각 = thought, idea	생각하다 = to think	생각해요	→ 생각했어요

Making negative sentences with 하다 verbs

In order to make negative sentences using these 하다 verbs (check out Lesson 21 to recap on how to make negative sentences in Korean), you need to separate the noun part and the 하다 part and add 안 in between.

생각하다 → 생각 안 하다

노력하다 → 노력 안 하다

If you remember from Lesson 21, there are two ways to make negative sentences in Korean: adding 안 before the verb and using the verb ending 지 않다. If you want to use 지 않다 with 하다 verbs, you simply conjugate 하다 to 하지 않다.

[ha-də] [ha-jí an-tə]



Sample Dialogue

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A: 청소했어요?
[cheong-so-hae-sseo-yo?]

B: 네.
[ne.]

A: 거실은요?
[geo-si-reun-nyo?]

B: 거실은 안 했어요.
[geo-si-reun an hae-sseo-yo.]

A: Have you cleaned up?

B: Yes.

A: How about the living room?

B: I didn't clean the living room.

 Exercise for Lesson 22

Match the English translation to the Korean word with the same meaning.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. to clean | a. 노력하다
[no-ryeo-ka-da] |
| 2. to exercise, to work out | b. 기억하다
[gi-eo-ka-da] |
| 3. to regret | c. 청소하다
[cheong-so-ha-da] |
| 4. to remember | d. 운동하다
[un-dong-ha-da] |
| 5. to make an effort, to try hard | e. 후회하다
[hu-hoe-ha-da] |

Check the answers on p.162

LESSON 23

Who?



누구?



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In this lesson, let us take a look at how to use the word for “who” in context, as well as how the form changes when the word **누구** is used as the subject in the sentence.

누구 = who

Remember the subject markers and the topic markers?

Subject markers: 0 | / が

[o] [ga]

Topic markers: 은 / 는

[eun] [neun]

Subject markers emphasize the subject and show ‘who’ did something, or ‘what’ is being described, and topic markers emphasize the topic of your sentence and show ‘what’ or ‘whom’ you are talking about.

When you want to ask simple questions like “Who did it?” “Who helped her?” or “Who

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made it?", you are emphasizing the subject, which is the word "who" here, so you need to use the subject marker 0| or 가.

[⁰] [^{ga}]

누구 ends in a vowel so it would have to be followed by 가, but "누구" plus "가" changes to "누가" instead of "누구가" for ease of pronunciation.

Conjugation:

누구 = who

누구 + 가 = 누구가 → 누가

[nu-gu] [ga] [nu-ga]

Remember that this is ONLY when you are emphasizing 'who' as the subject of an action or state.



Ex)

- 1) When you want to ask "Who is it?" in Korean, you literally say "it is WHO?" so it becomes:

누구 (who) + 예요 (is) = 누구예요?
[nu-gu-ye-yo?]

- 2) When you want to ask "(Among these people, none other than) WHO is Jane?" you can say:

누구 (who) + 가 (subject marker) + 제인 (Jane) + 이에요? (is?)
= 누가 제인이에요?
[nu-ga je-i-ni-e-yo?]

- 3) When you want to ask "Who did it?":

누구 (who) + 가 (subject marker) + 했어요? (did?)
= 누가 했어요?
[nu-ga hae-sseo-yo?]

Sample Sentences

누가 전화했어요? = Who called?
[nu-ga jeo-nwa-hae-sseo-yo?]

이거 누구예요? = Who is this? (This is who?)
[i-geo nu-gu-ye-yo?]

어제 누가 왔어요? = Who came yesterday?
[eo-je nu-ga wa-sseo-yo?]

그거 누가 만들었어요? = Who made that?
[geu-geo nu-ga man-deu-reo-sseo-yo?]

누가 샀어요? = Who bought it?
[nu-ga sa-sseo-yo?]



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Sample Dialogue

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A: 누구였어요?

[nu-gu-yeo-sseo-yo?]

B: 동생이었어요.

[dong-saeng-i-eo-sseo-yo.]

A: 동생이 있었어요? 몰랐어요.

[dong-saeng-i i-sseo-sseo-yo? mol-la-sseo-yo.]

A: Who was it?

B: It was my younger brother/sister.

A: You have a younger brother/sister?

I didn't know that.

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Exercise for Lesson 23

1. How do you say “who” in Korean?

()

Please fill in the blanks with “누구” or “누가”.

2. 어제 () 왔어요?

= Who came yesterday?

3. 이거 () 예요?

= Who is this?

4. 어제 () 만났어요?

= Who did you meet yesterday?

5. 그게 () 만들었어요?

= Who made that?

LESSON 24

Why? How?



왜? 어떻게?

Through some of the previous lessons, you learned how to say “what”, “where”, “when”, and “who” in Korean.

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What = 뭐

[mwo]

Where = 어디

[eo-di]

When = 언제

[eon-je]

Who = 누구

[nu-gu]

In this lesson, you will learn two more **의문사** (interrogatives) to help you ask questions in Korean.

How = 어떻게

Why = 왜

How much (money) = 얼마

How + adjective/adverb = 얼마나

Generally, these interrogatives in Korean are used before the verb of a sentence. However as the word order of the sentences is much more flexible (thanks, in part, to the subject/topic/object markers), they can come in at various parts of sentences, depending on the context or the nuance.

1. 어떻게 = how

[eo-tteo-ke]



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어떻게 찾았어요? = How did you find it? (찾다 = to find, to look for)
[eo-tteo-ke cha-ja-sseo-yo?]

어떻게 왔어요? = How did you get here? (오다 = to come)
[eo-tteo-ke wa-sseo-yo?]

2. 왜 = why

[vae]

왜 전화했어요? = Why did you call? (전화하다 = to call)
[xae jeo-nwa-hae-sseo-yo?]

왜 안 왔어요? = Why didn't you come? (오다 = to come)
[xae an wa-sseo-yo?]

3. 얼마 = how much

[eol-ma]

얼마예요? = How much is it?
[eol-ma-ye-yo?]

이거 얼마예요? = How much is this?
[i-geo eol-ma-ye-yo?]

저거 얼마예요? = How much is that?
[jeo-geo eol-ma-ye-yo?]

4. 그거 얼마예요? = How much is the thing that is near you but far from me?

[geu-geo eol-ma-ye-yo?]

- 얼마 냈어요? = How much did you pay? (내다 = to pay)

[eol-ma nae-sseo-yo?]

얼마나 + adjective/adverb = how + [often/fast/early/soon/etc.]
[eol-ma-na]

얼마나 자주 와요? = How often do you come? (자주 = often / 오다 = to come)

[eol-ma-na ja-ju wa-yo?]

얼마나 커요? = How big is it? (크다 = to be big)

[eol-ma-na keo-yo?]

얼마나 무거워요? = How heavy is it? (무겁다 = to be heavy)

[eol-ma-na mu-geo-wo-yo?]



Sample Dialogue

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A: 얼마나 기다렸어요?
[eol-ma-na gi-da-ryeo-sseo-yo?]

B: 많이 안 기다렸어요.
[ma-ni an gi-da-ryeo-sseo-yo.]

A: 죄송해요.
[joe-song-hae-yo.]

B: 아니에요.
[a-ni-e-yo.]

A: How long did you wait?

B: I didn't wait for long.

A: I am sorry.

B: It's okay.

Exercise for Lesson 24

Match the English translation to the Korean word with the same meaning.

- | | |
|----------|------------------------|
| 1. why | a. 누구
[nu-gu] |
| 2. what | b. 어떻게
[eo-tteo-ke] |
| 3. who | c. 왜
[wae] |
| 4. where | d. 뭐
[mwo] |
| 5. how | e. 어디
[eo-di] |

Please fill in the blanks with “얼마” or “얼마나”.

6. () 였어요? = How much was it?
7. () 자주 와요? = How often do you come?
8. () 무거워요? = How heavy is it?
9. () 예요? = How much is it?
10. () 커요? = How big is it?

Check the answers on p.152

LESSON 25

From A To B, From C Until D



-에서/부터 -까지



In this lesson, you will learn how to say “from A to B” when talking about locations and “from A until B” when talking about time.

When directly translated to English, -에서 and -부터 mean “from”, and -까지 means “to” or “until”.

-에서 and -부터 may translate to English as the same word, but -에서 is more associated with locations and -부터 is associated with time. Typically, these words are interchangeable in Korean, but there are certain cases where they are NOT interchangeable because of their associations.

Like all the other particles, -부터, -에서, and -까지 are used AFTER a noun or a pronoun, not BEFORE one.

"From A" in Korean is “A에서” or “A부터”

I. From Seoul

= 서울에서 (from Seoul to another place)

[seo-u-re-seo]

= 서울부터 (“starting from Seoul”)

[seo-ul-bu-teo]

2. From now

= 지금부터

[ji-geum-bu-teo]

= 지금에서 (x)

3. From (or since) yesterday

= 어제부터

[eo-je-bu-teo]

= 어제에서 (x)



Now, “to B” or “until B” in Korean is “B까지”

1. (From somewhere else) to Seoul = 서울까지

[seo-ul-kka-ji]

2. Until now = 지금까지

[ji-geum-kka-ji]

3. Until tomorrow = 내일까지

[nae-il-kka-ji]

4. Until when = 언제까지

[eon-je-kka-ji]

Sample Sentences

I. From here to there

= 여기에서 저기까지

= 여기부터 저기까지

2. From Seoul to Busan
= 서울에서 부산까지
= 서울부터 부산까지
3. From head to toe
= 머리부터 발끝까지
= 머리에서 발끝까지
4. From morning until evening
= 아침부터 저녁까지
= 아침에서 저녁까지 (x)



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Sample Dialogue

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A: 이 책은 처음부터 끝까지 정말 재미있어요.

[i chae-geun cheo-eum-bu-teo kkeut-kka-ji jeong-mal jae-mi-i-sseo-yo.]

B: 언제 읽었어요?

[eon-je il-geo-sseo-yo?]

A: 주말에 읽었어요.

[ju-ma-re il-geo-sseo-yo.]

B: 어디에서 읽었어요?

[eo-di-e-seo il-geo-sseo-yo?]

A: 집에서 읽었어요.

[ji-be-seo il-geo-sseo-yo.]

A: This book is really interesting from the beginning to the end.

B: When did you read it?

A: I read it over the weekend.

B: Where did you read it?

A: I read it at home.

Exercise for Lesson 25

Do you remember how to say “from point A to point B” or “until C to D” (in terms of time) by using -에 서/-부터+까지? Let’s practice how to use this sentence structure!

1. -에서 and -부터 both mean “from” and they are usually interchangeable, but in some cases they are NOT interchangeable. For which one of the following is it interchangeable?

- a. From Seoul
- b. From now
- c. From yesterday

Write the following phrases in Korean using -에서/-부터 + 까지

2. Until now

()

3. Until tomorrow

()

4. From here to there

()

5. From head to toe

()

6. From morning until evening

()

7. From Seoul to Busan

()

8. From yesterday until now

()

9. Until when?

()

10. From what time until when?

()

ANSWERS

for Level 1, Lessons 1 ~ 25

Answers for Level 1, Lesson 1

1. 안녕하세요.
[an-nyeong-ha-se-yo.]

2. 감사합니다.
[gam-sa-ham-ni-da.]

3. b. [jon-daen-mal]

4. c. [ban-mal]

5. 존댓말
[jon-daen-mal]

Answers for Level 1, Lesson 2

1. 네.
[ne.]

2. 아니요.
[a-ni-yo.]

3. b

4. 맞아요.
[ma-j-a-yo.]

5. e

Answers for Level 1, Lesson 3

1. 안녕히 계세요.
[an-nyeong-hi gye-se-yo.]

2. 안녕히 가세요.
[an-nyeong-hi ga-se-yo.]

3. 안녕히 가세요.
[an-nyeong-hi ga-se-yo.]

4. well-being, peace, health

Answers for Level 1, Lesson 4

1. 죄송합니다.
[joe-song-ham-ni-da.]

2. 죄송합니다.
[joe-song-ham-ni-da.]

3. 저기요.
[jeo-gi-yo.]

4. c (안녕히 가세요 means “goodbye”)

5. d

Answers for Level 1, Lesson 5

1. 학생이에요. = I'm a student. / He's a student. / They are students.
[hak-ssaeng-i-e-yo.]

2. 의자예요. = It's a chair.
[ui-ja-ye-yo.]

3. 이거예요. = It's this one.
[i-geo-ye-yo.]

4. 집이에요. = It's a house. / I am at home.
[ji-bi-e-yo.]

5. 진짜예요. = It's real.
[jin-ja-ye-yo.]

6. 물
[mul]

7. 뭐
[mwo]

8. 뭐예요?
[mwo-ye-yo?]

9. 저예요.
[jeo-ye-yo.]

10. 학교
[hak-kkyo]

Answers for Level 1, Lesson 6

1. 이거 뭐예요? = What is this?
[i-geo mwo-ye-yo?]

2. 이거 책이에요. = This is a book.
[i-geo chae-gi-e-yo.]

3. 이거 = this one, this thing
[i-geo]

4. 네. 맞아요. = Yes, that's right.
[ne. ma-j-a-yo.]
/ 이거 = this
[i-geo]

5. 아니요 = No.
[a-ni-yo]

Answers for Level 1, Lesson 7

1. 이거 - a 2. 저것 - c

3. 그거 - b 4. 그것 - b

5. 저거 - c 6. 이것 - a

7. 저거 뭐예요? = What's that over there?
[jeo-geo mwo-ye-yo?]

8. 이 컴퓨터 = this computer
[i keom-pyu-teo]

9. 뭐 = what
[mwo]

10. 예요 = to be, 예요 = to be
[ye-yo]

Answers for Level I, Lesson 8

1. 이거 우유 아니에요. = This is not milk.
[i-geo u-yu a-ni-e-yo.]
2. 그거 술 아니에요. = It's not alcohol.
[geu-geo sul a-ni-e-yo.]
3. 그거 사자 아니에요. = It's not a lion.
[geu-geo sa-ja a-ni-e-yo.]
4. 저 학생 아니에요. = I am not a student.
[jeo hak-ssaeng a-ni-e-yo.]
5. 제 잘못 아니에요. = It's not my fault.
[je jal-mot a-ni-e-yo.]

Answers for Level I, Lesson 9

1. 은 & 는
[eun] [neun]
2. 이 & 가
[i] [ga]
3. c (이 책이 is correct)
4. 이거는 좋아요.
[i-geo-neun jo-a-yo.]
5. 피자는 비싸요.
[pi-ja-neun bissa-yo.]
6. 피자가 비싸요.
[pi-ja-ga bissa-yo.]
7. 오늘 날씨는 좋네요.
[o-neul nal-ssi-neun jon-ne-yo.]
8. 이거 뭐예요?
[i-geo mwo-ye-yo?]
9. 뭐가 좋아요?
[mwo-ga jo-a-yo?]
10. 이거는 뭐예요?
[i-geo-neun mwo-ye-yo?]

Answers for Level I, Lesson 10

1. 있어요
[i-sseo-yo]
2. 시간 있어요
[si-gan i-sseo-yo]
3. 시간 없어요
[si-gan eop-sseo-yo]
4. 시간은 없어요
[si-ga-neun eop-sseo-yo]
5. 친구 있어요?
[chin-gu i-sseo-yo?]
6. 한국 친구 있어요?
[han-guk chin-gu i-sseo-yo?]
7. 없어요
[eop-sseo-yo]
8. 물 없어요
[mul eop-sseo-yo]

9. 재미

[jae-mi]

10. 재미없어요

[jae-mi-eop-sseo-yo]

Answers for Level I, Lesson 11

1. 커피 있어요?
[keo-pi i-sseo-yo?]
2. 네, 커피 있어요.
[ne. keo-pi i-sseo-yo]
3. 아니요, 커피 없어요.
[an-i-yo. keo-pi eop-sseo-yo.]
4. 커피 없어요?
[keo-pi eop-sseo-yo?]
5. 우유 주세요.
[u-yu ju-se-yo.]

Answers for Level I, Lesson 12

1. 맛
[mat]
2. a
3. b
4. 살 먹겠습니다.
[jal meok-kke-sseum-ni-da.]
5. 잘 먹었습니다.
[jal meo-geo-sseum-ni-da.]

Answers for Level I, Lesson 13

1. 뭐 먹고 싶어요?
[mwo meok-kko si-peo-yo?]
2. 더 주세요.
[deo ju-se-yo]
3. 영화 b. 보고 싶어요.
[yeong-hwa] [bo-go si-peo-yo.]
⇒ 영화 보고 싶어요.
4. 여행 c. 가고 싶어요.
[yeo-haeng] [ga-go si-peo-yo.]
⇒ 여행 가고 싶어요.
5. 피자 a. 먹고 싶어요.
[pi-ja] [meok-kko si-peo-yo.]
⇒ 피자 먹고 싶어요.

Answers for Level 1, Lesson 14

1. 읽고
[ik-kko]
A: 저거 읽고 싶어요.
[jeo-geo ik-kko si-peo-yo.]
2. 저거
[jeo-geo]
A: 아니요. 저거요.
[a-ni-yo, jeo-geo-yo.]
3. 그거
[geu-geo]
A: 네. 그거요.
[ne, geu-geo-yo.]
4. 뭐
[mwo]
B: 이거 뭐예요?
[i-geo mwo-ye-yo?]
5. 책
[chaek]
A: 그거 책이에요.
[geu-geo chae-gi-e-yo.]

Answers for Level 1, Lesson 15

1.
1 = 일, 2 = 일, 3 = 삼, 4 = 사, 5 = 오, 6 = 윙 or 육,
[i] [i] [sam] [sa] [o] [ryuk] [yuk]
7 = 칠, 8 = 팔, 9 = 구, 10 = 십
[chil] [pal] [gu] [sip]
2. 사백칠십육
[sa-baek-chil-sim-nyuk]
3. 이천십년
[i-cheon-sim-nyeon]
4. 사천구백원
[sa-cheon-gu-bae-gwon]
5. 영 or 공
[yeong] [gong]

Answers for Level 1, Lesson 16

1. 아요
[a-yo]
2. 어요
[yeo-yo]
3. 어요
[eo-yo]
4. 먹어요
[meo-geo-yo]
5. 해요
[hae-yo]

Answers for Level 1, Lesson 17

1. 팔아요
[pa-ra-yo]
2. 이상했어요
[i-sang-hae-sseo-yo]
3. 기다렸어요
[gi-da-ryeo-sseo-yo]
4. 써요 (NOT 쓰어요)
[sseyo-yo]
5. 멋있었어요
[meo-si-sseo-sseo-yo]

Answers for Level 1, Lesson 18

1. 어디
[eo-di]
2. 예
[e]
3. 에서
[e-seo]
- 4.에서
[e-seo]
5. 예
[e]

Answers for Level 1, Lesson 19

1. 언제 했어요?
[eon-je hae-sseo-yo?]
2. 언제 일어나요?
[eon-je i-reo-na-yo?]
3. 언제 왔어요?
[eon-je wa-sseo-yo?]
4. 언제 도착했어요?
[eon-je do-cha-kae-sseo-yo?]
5. 아침에 몇 시에 일어나요?
[a-chi-me myeot si-e i-reo-na-yo?]

Answers for Level 1, Lesson 20

1. 스물
[seu-mul]
2. 열한 살이에요.
[yeo-ran sa-ri-e-yo.]
3. 스무 살이에요.
[seu-mu sa-ri-e-yo.]
4. 스물 네 살이에요.
[seu-mul ne sa-ri-e-yo.]
5. 스물 다섯 살이에요.
[seu-mul da-seot sa-ri-e-yo.]
6. 스물 일곱 살이에요.
[seu-mul il-gop sa-ri-e-yo.]

7. 스물 아홉 살이에요.
[seu-mul a-hop sa-ri-e-yo.]
8. 마흔 살이에요.
[ma-heun sa-ri-e-yo.]
9. 쉰 살이에요.
[swin sa-ri-e-yo.]
10. 쉰두 살이에요.
[swin-du sa-ri-e-yo.]

Answers for Level 1, Lesson 21

1. 안 아파요.
[an a-pa-yo.]
2. 버렸어요.
[beo-ryeo-sseo-yo.]
3. 안 버렸어요.
[an beo-ryeo-sseo-yo.]
4. 안 매워요.
[an mae-wo-yo.]
5. 한국어 공부 안 했어요.
[han-gu-geo gong-bu an hae-sseo-yo.]

Answers for Level 1, Lesson 22

1. to clean = c. 청소하다
[cheong-so-ha-da]
2. to exercise, to work out = d. 운동하다
[un-dong-ha-da]
3. to regret = e. 후회하다
[hu-hoe-ha-da]
4. to remember = b. 기억하다
[gi-geo-ka-da]
5. to make an effort, to try hard = a. 노력하다
[no-ryeo-ka-da]

Answers for Level 1, Lesson 23

1. 누구
[nu-gu]
2. (어제) 누가 (왔어요?)
[nu-ga]
3. (이거) 누구 (예요?)
[nu-gu]
4. (어제) 누구 (만났어요?)
[nu-gu]
5. (그거) 누가 (만들었어요?)
[nu-ga]

Answers for Level 1, Lesson 24

1. why = c. 왜
[wae]

2. what = d. 뭐
[mwo]
3. who = a. 누구
[nu-gu]
4. where = e. 어디
[eo-di]
5. how = b. 어떻게
[eo-tteo-ke]
6. (얼마)였어요?
[eol-ma-yeo-sseo-yo?]
7. (얼마나) 자주 와요?
[eol-ma-na ja-ju wa-yo?]
8. (얼마나) 무거워요?
[eol-ma-na mu-geo-wo-yo?]
9. (얼마)예요?
[eol-ma-ye-yo?]
10. (얼마나) 커요?
[eol-ma-na keo-yo?]

Answers for Level 1, Lesson 25

1. a. From Seoul
2. 지금까지
[ji-geum-kka-ji]
3. 내일까지
[nae-il-kka-ji]
4. 여기부터 저기까지, 여기에서 저기까지
[yeo-gi-bu-teo jeo-gi-kka-ji] [yeo-gi-e-seo jeo-gi-kka-ji]
5. 머리에서 발끝까지
[meo-ri-e-seo baikkeut-kka-ji]
6. 아침부터 저녁까지
[a-chim-bu-teo jeo-nyeok-kka-ji]
7. 서울에서 부산까지, 서울부터 부산까지
[seo-u-re-seo bu-san-kka-ji] [seo-ul-bu-teo bu-san-kka-ji]
8. 어제부터 지금까지
[eo-je-bu-teo ji-geum-kka-ji]
9. 언제까지?
[eon-je-kka-ji?]
10. 몇 시부터 몇 시까지?
[myeot si-bu-teo myeot si-kka-ji?]

 MP3 audio files can be downloaded at <http://TalkToMeInKorean.com/audio>.