



## Korean Particles

### Object Marking Particles (을/를)

An object marking particle is used to indicate the object in a sentence. For example, the sentence 'I like apples.' in Korean is 사과를 좋아해요. As you can see, 를 is attached to 사과 (apple) to mark it as the object of the sentence.

### Korean Topic Marking Particles (은/는)

A Korean topic marking particle lets the listener know that THAT NOUN is the topic of what you are talking about. For example, in the sentence 오늘은 월요일이에요 (Today is Monday), the topic '오늘' (today) is marked with 은.

### Korean Subject Marking Particles (이/가)

The subject marking particle (이/가) is used to mark the subject in a sentence. For example, in the sentence 날씨가 추워요 (The weather is cold) 날씨 (weather) is marked with 가 to indicate it is the subject of the sentence.

## Rules

### 을/를

을 is attached to nouns that end in a consonant, and 를 is attached to nouns that end in a vowel.

#### Examples:

책을 읽어요.  
Read a **book**.

바나나를 먹어요.  
Eat a **banana**.

### 은/는

은 is used when the preceding word ends in a consonant, and 는 is used when the word ends in a vowel.

#### Examples:

저 사람은 누구예요?  
Who's that **person**?

이 케이크는 맛있어요.  
This **cake** is delicious.

### 이/가

이 is used when the preceding word ends in a consonant, and 가 is used when the word ends in a vowel.

#### Examples:

그 가방이 싸요.  
That **bag** is cheap.

이 바나나가 맛있어요.  
This **banana** is delicious.