'And'

There are a few different ways to say 'and' in Korean. The ones you will learn today are **~하고** [ha-go], **~(이)랑** [(i)-rang], and **~와/과** [wa/gwa]. As well as meaning 'and', these words can also mean 'with' in certain situations. Let's look at each of these words for 'and' in more detail.

~하고 can be used with nouns only. To use **~하고** in a sentence, simply attach it to a noun without any space. For example:
저는 사과하고 바나나를 샀어요. = I bought an apple and a banana.

~(이)랑 can also only be used with nouns. The way to attach **~(이)랑** to a noun depends on the word that comes before it.
If the preceding word ends in a <u>consonant</u>, **~이랑** is attached.
For example: 밥**이랑** 김치 주세요. = Please give me rice **and** kimchi.

If the preceding word ends in a <u>vowel</u>, **랑** is attached.
For example: 김치**랑** 밥 주세요. = Please give me kimchi **and** rice.

~와/과 is a more polite way to say 'and' in Korean and it is often used in written language. Again, the way to attach ~와/과 to a noun depends on the word that comes before it.

If the preceding word ends in a consonant, **과** is attached.
For example: 저는 빵**과** 우유를 샀어요. I bought bread **and** milk.

If the preceding word ends in a vowel, **와** is attached.
For example: 저는 우유**와** 빵을 샀어요. = I bought milk **and** bread.

~하고, **~(이)랑**, and **~와/과** all mean 'and' in Korean, but they can also take on the meaning of 'with' in some contexts. Here are some examples:

친구**하고** 부산에 갔어요. = I went to Busan **with** my friend.
친구**랑** 부산에 갔어요. = I went to Busan **with** my friend.
친구**와** 부산에 갔어요. = I went to Busan **with** my friend.