

Lesson 18: Native Korean Numbers

In this lesson, you will learn some native Korean numbers. Native Korean numbers are used for counting things, counting people, time, and age. Native Korean numbers only go up to 99, and so for any number higher than that Sino-Korean numbers are used.

Numbers 1-10

하나 [ha-na] = *one*

둘 [dul] = *two*

셋 [set] = *three*

넷 [net] = *four*

다섯 [da-seot] = *five*

여섯 [yeo-seot] = *six*

일곱 [il-gop] = *seven*

여덟 [yeo-deol] = *eight*

아홉 [a-hop] = *nine*

열 [yeol] = *ten*

Numbers 11-19

열하나 [yeol-ha-na] = *eleven*

열둘 [yeol-dul] = *twelve*

열셋 [yeol-set] = *thirteen*

열넷 [yeol-net] = *fourteen*

열다섯 [yeol-da-seot] = *fifteen*

열여섯 [yeol-lyeo-seot] = *sixteen*

열일곱 [yeo-ril-gop] = *seventeen*

열여덟 [yeol-lyeo-deol] = *eighteen*

열아홉 [yeo-ra-hop] = *nineteen*

Once you have learned the first ten numbers, counting to 19 is easy. Just like Sino-Korean numbers, you simply combine the numbers above. For example, to say 11, you put together 열 (10) and 하나 (1) to make 열하나 (11). To say 12 simply put together 열 (10) and 둘 (2) to make 열둘 (12). This is the same up to number 19.

The same rules apply for numbers 20-99. However, unlike Sino-Korean numbers, native Korean numbers have a special word for numbers 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, and 90. These are:

스물 [seu-mul] = *twenty* / 서른 [seo-reun] = *thirty* / 마흔 [ma-heun] = *forty* /
 쉰 [swin] = *fifty* / 예순 [ye-sun] = *sixty* / 일흔 [il-heun] = *seventy* / 여든 [yeo-
 deun] = *eighty* / 아흔 [a-heun] = *ninety*

Once you learn these words, you'll be able to say any native Korean number between 1 and 99.
