

Lesson 1: 은/는 + 예요/이에요

Welcome to LearnKorean24's free Korean language course. In this first lesson, you will learn how to use the pattern 은/는 + 예요/이에요 to say things like "It's a book", "I am American.", "I am a teacher.", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

예요/이에요 [ye-yo/i-e-yo] = Ending which means 'equal to'.

은/는 [eun/neun] = Topic Marking Particle

예요/이에요 [ye-yo/i-e-yo]

First, let's take a look at the ending 예요/이에요 **[ye-yo/i-e-yo]**. 예요/이에요 is used at the end of a sentence and is similar to the English word 'is' in the sense of 'is equal to'. To help you understand what we mean, let's look at an example.

- 책 **[chaek]** = **book**
- 책 **[chaek]** + ~이에요 **[i-e-yo]** = 책이에요 **[chae-gi-e-yo]**
- 책이에요. **[chae-gi-e-yo]** = **It is a book.**

When making your own sentences using 예요/이에요 you must choose either 예요 **[ye-yo]** or 이에요 **[i-e-yo]** to attach to the noun. The one you use depends on whether the final letter in the preceding noun is a vowel or a consonant. See the table below.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Noun Ending In Consonant + 이에요	가방이에요. (It's a bag.)
Noun Ending In Vowel + 예요	바나나요. (It's a banana.)

Lesson 1: 은/는 + 예요/이에요

은/는 [eun/neun]

Next, let's look at how to say things like "This is a book.", "I am American.", "I am a teacher.". To make sentences like this you can use 은/는 [eun/neun] together with 예요/이에요.

은/는 [eun/neun] is what is known as a 'topic marking particle' and is used to mark a noun or pronoun as the topic of the sentence. Here are some examples:

이것 [i-geot] = *this*

이것은 [i-geo-seun] = *this* (with topic marking particle attached)

이것은 책이에요 [i-geo-seun chae-gi-e-yo]. = *This is a book.*

저 [jeo] = *I*

저는 [jeo-neun] = *I* (with topic marking particle attached)

미국 사람 [mi-guk sa-ram] = *American Person*

저는 미국 사람이에요. [jeo-neun mi-guk sa-ra-mi-e-yo] = *I am American.*

In the first example, the topic of the sentence is 'this' and so 이것 is marked with the topic particle 은. In the second example, the topic is 'I' and so 저는 is marked with the topic particle 는.

Here are the conjugation rules for choosing 은 or 는:

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Noun Ending In Consonant + 은	이것은 (This)
Noun Ending In Vowel + 는	저는 (I)

Lesson 1: 은/는 + 예요/이에요

Example Sentences

Now let's look at some example sentences using the structure 은/는 + 예요/이에요. To make your own sentences using this structure, you can simply substitute the nouns in the sentences. You can find many free vocabulary lists on LearnKorean24.com that you can use.

바나나예요. **[ba-na-na-ye-yo] = It's a banana.**

가방이에요. **[ga-bang-i-e-yo] = It's a bag.**

이것은 사과예요. **[i-geo-seun sa-gwa-ye-yo] = This is an apple.**

이것은 책이에요. **[i-geo-seun chae-gi-e-yo] = This is a book.**

저는 제니예요. **[jeo-neun je-ni-ye-yo] = I am Jenny.**

저는 케빈이에요. **[jeo-neun ke-bi-ni-e-yo] = I am Kevin.**

저는 미국 사람이에요. **[jeo-neun mi-guk sa-ra-mi-e-yo] = I am American.**

마이클은 영국 사람이에요. **[ma-i-keu-reun yeong-guk sa-ra-mi-e-yo] = Michael is British.**

저는 선생님이에요. **[jeo-neun seon-saeng-ni-mi-e-yo] = I am a teacher.**

마르틴은 요리사예요. **[ma-reu-ti-neun yo-ri-sa-ye-yo] = Martin is a chef.**

Lesson 2: 이/가 + 있어요/없어요

In this lesson, you will learn how to use the pattern 이/가 + 있어요/없어요 to say things like “There is (something).”, “There isn’t (something)”, “I have (something)”, “I don’t have (something)”.

KEY INFORMATION

있어요 [i-sseo-yo] = Ending which means ‘there is’ or ‘have’.

없어요 [eop-seo-yo] = Ending which means ‘there isn’t’ or ‘don’t have’.

이/가 [i/ga] = Subject Marking Particle

있어요 [i-sseo-yo] = there is/have

First, let’s take a look at the ending 있어요 **[i-sseo-yo]**. 있어요 comes from the verb 있다 [it-da] which means ‘to exist’. In the present tense 있다 **[it-da]** becomes 있어요 **[i-sseo-yo]** and can mean ‘there is’ and ‘have’. Let’s look at some examples.

- 물이 있어요? **[mu-ri i-sseo-yo]** = *Is there water? / Do you have water?*
- 물이 있어요. **[mu-ri i-sseo-yo]** = *There is water. / I have water.*
- 사과가 있어요? **[sa-gwa-ga i-sseo-yo]** = *Is there an apple? / Do you have an apple?*
- 사과가 있어요. **[sa-gwa-ga i-sseo-yo]** = *There is an apple. / I have an apple.*

As you can see, 있어요 can be used in both statements and questions. To make a question, all you need to do is raise your intonation at the end of the word.

없어요 [eop-seo-yo] = there isn’t/don’t have

없어요 **[eop-seo-yo]** is the opposite of 있어요 **[i-sseo-yo]**. It comes from the verb 없다 **[eop-da]** which means ‘to not exist’. In the present tense, 없다 **[eop-da]** becomes 없어요 **[eop-seo-yo]** and means ‘there is not’ or ‘don’t have’. Here are some examples:

Lesson 2: 이/가 + 있어요/없어요

- 물이 있어요? [mu-ri i-sseo-yo] = *Is there water? / Do you have water?*
- 물이 없어요. [mu-ri eop-seo-yo] = *There isn't water. / I don't have water.*
- 사과가 있어요? [sa-gwa-ga i-sseo-yo] = *Is there an apple? / Do you have an apple?*
- 사과가 없어요. [sa-gwa-ga eop-seo-yo] = *There isn't an apple. / I don't have an apple.*

이/가 [i/ga] = Subject Marking Particle

In the previous lesson, you learned that 은/는 [eun/neun] is a particle used to mark the topic of a sentence. Another Korean particle is 이/가 [i/ga]. 이/가 is what is known as a 'subject marking particle'. It is used to mark the subject of a sentence.

The subject of a sentence is the person or thing that is doing the verb, or, in the case of adjectives, the person or thing being described. For example, in the sentence 물이 있어요 [mu-ri i-sseo-yo], 물 (water) is marked with the subject marking particle 이 because it is the thing that is doing the verb (the verb being 있어요 = exist).

Here are the conjugation rules for choosing 이 or 가:

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Noun Ending In Consonant + 이	물이 (water)
Noun Ending In Vowel + 가	사과가 (apple)

Lesson 2: 이/가 + 있어요/없어요

Example Sentences

책이 있어요? [chae-gi i-sseo-yo] = *Is there a book? / Do you have a book?*

네, 책이 있어요. [ne, chae-gi i-sseo-yo] = *Yes, there is a book. / Yes, I have a book.*

모자가 있어요? [mo-ja-ga i-sseo-yo] = *Is there a hat? / Do you have a hat?*

아니요, 모자가 없어요. [a-ni-yo, mo-ja-ga eop-seo-yo] = *No, there isn't a hat. / No, I don't have a hat.*

Lesson 3: 아/어/여요

In this lesson, you will learn how to take the dictionary form of a verb and change it into the present tense by adding 아요, 어요, or 여요.

KEY INFORMATION

아/어/여요 = Present tense ending

Verb Stems: Remove 다 from the dictionary form of a verb to get the 'verb stem'.

Conjugation Rule 1: Last vowel in verb stem is ㅏ or ㅑ + 아요

Conjugation Rule 2: Last vowel in verb stem is NOT ㅏ or ㅑ + 어요

Conjugation Rule 3: Verb ends in 하다 + 여요

When you look up Korean verbs in a dictionary you will find that they are written in the infinitive form and each verb ends in 다 [da]. For example, 'to eat' in Korean is 먹다 [meok-da]. When you want to use a Korean verb in a sentence, you must first remove 다 so you are left with the 'verb stem'. So, the verb stem of 먹다 [meok-da] is 먹 [meok].

Once you have the verb stem, you can then attach different endings to the verb to express different tenses and grammatical functions. Changing a verb or adjective in this way is known as conjugation. In this lesson, we will just be focusing on the present tense conjugation 아/어/여요.

**Please note that in spoken Korean, the present tense form can also mean the present progressive tense (e.g. eating, studying, cleaning, etc.). There is a specific way to make the present progressive form, but Koreans often just use the present tense form instead.*

아요 [a-yo]

If the last vowel in the verb stem is either ㅏ or ㅑ then we attach 아요 to the verb stem to get the present tense. Let's look at an example:

살다 [sal-da] = to live (dictionary form of verb)

살 [sal] = live (verb stem)

살아요 [sa-ra-yo] = live (present tense)

As you can see in the example above, after removing 다 from 살다 you are left with the verb stem 살. The final vowel in 살 is ㅏ, and so we attach 아요 to make 살아요.

Lesson 3: 아/어/여요

어요 [eo-yo]

If the last vowel in the verb stem is NOT ㅏ or ㅗ then we attach 어요 to the verb stem to get the present tense. Let's look at an example:

먹다 [meok-da] = **to eat** (dictionary form of verb)

먹 [meok] = **eat** (verb stem)

먹어요 [meo-geo-yo] = **eat** (present tense)

As you can see in the example above, after removing 다 from 먹다 you are left with the verb stem 먹. The final vowel in 먹 is ㅏ, and so we attach 어요 to make 먹어요.

여요 [yeo-yo]

If a verb ends in 하다, then we add 여요 to change that verb into the present tense. 하다 [ha-da] means 'to do' and many Korean verbs are simply a noun plus 하다. These so-called '하다 verbs' are the easiest to learn because they are all conjugated in the same way.

Like other verbs, first, we must remove 다 from 하다 so we are left with the verb stem 하. Then we attach 여요 to make 해요 [hae-yo]. (Originally 하+여요 became 하여요 but over time this became 해요. All you need to remember is that 하다 verbs in the present tense are 해요.) Here are some more examples:

공부하다 [gong-bu-ha-da] = **to study** (dictionary form)

공부해요 [gong-bu-hae-yo] = **study** (present tense)

청소하다 [cheong-so-ha-da] = **to clean** (dictionary form)

청소해요 [cheong-so-hae-yo] = **clean** (present tense)

If you want to practice making the present tense with many different verbs, visit www.LearnKorean24.com/Korean-verbs-list where you can find a list of 100 basic Korean verbs to practice with.

Lesson 4: 에

In this lesson, you will learn how to use the particle 에 [ae] to say things like "He/She is at home.", "I am going to the park.", and "I wake up at 6."

KEY INFORMATION

에 [ae] = Location & Time Particle

Usage 1: Place

Usage 2: Destination

Usage 3: Time

에 [ae] is what is sometimes referred to as a 'location marking particle'. It is used to mark a noun as the location where something exists or doesn't exist, the place where you are going to, or the time at which something takes place. To help you understand what we mean, let's take a look at each of these usages one by one.

Usage 1: Place

The particle 에 can be used to mark a noun as the place where someone or something exists or doesn't exist. Let's look at some examples:

집에 있어요. [ji-be i-sseo-yo] = (I/He/She) is at home.

집에 없어요. [ji-be eop-seo-yo] = (I/He/She) is not at home.

책이 가방에 있어요. [chae-gi ga-bang-e i-sseo-yo] = The book is in the bag.

책이 가방에 없어요. [chae-gi ga-bang-e eop-seo-yo] = The book is not in the bag.

베개가 침대에 있어요. [be-gae-ga chim-dae-e i-sseo-yo] = The pillow is on the bed.

베개가 침대에 없어요. [be-gae-ga chim-dae-e eop-seo-yo] = The pillow is not on the bed

In the examples above, 에 is attached to a noun to 'mark' that noun as the location where something or someone exists or doesn't exist. When translated into English, the prepositions 'at', 'in', and 'on' are used, but in Korean these are all realized by the location marking particle 에.

Lesson 4: 에

Usage 2: Destination

The particle 에 can be used to mark a noun as the destination that someone or something is going to. When 에 is used to mark a noun as the destination, it is followed by verbs that indicate movement such as 가다 **[ga-da]** (to go), 오다 **[o-da]** (to come), and 다니다 **[da-ni-da]** (to attend). Let's look at some examples:

공원에 가요. **[gong-wo-ne ga-yo]** = *I'm going to the park.*

친구가 집에 와요. **[chin-gu-ga ji-be wa-yo]** = *My friend is coming to my house.*

서울대학교에 다녀요. **[seo-ul-dae-hak-gyo-e da-nyeo-yo]** = *I go to / attend Seoul University.*

As you can see in these examples, 에 is similar to the English preposition 'to' when used to mark a noun as the destination that someone or something is going to.

Usage 3: Time

The particle 에 can be used to indicate the time when something happens. Let's look at some examples:

6시에 일어나요. **[yeo-seot-si-e i-reo-na-yo]** = *I get up at 6.*

아침에 운동해요. **[a-chi-me un-dong-hae-yo]** = *I exercise in the morning.*

주말에 청소해요. **[ju-ma-re cheong-so-hae-yo]** = *I clean on weekends.*

내년에 미국에 가요. **[nae-nyeo-ne mi-gu-ge ga-yo]** = *I'm going to America next year.*

*Please note that 에 cannot be used with the following words: 오늘 (today), 어제 (yesterday), 내일 (tomorrow), and 언제 (when). This is a common mistake beginner Korean learners often make.

Lesson 5: 을/를

In this lesson, you will learn about how to use the particle 을/를 [eul/reul] to 'mark' the object of a sentence and make sentences like "*I watch movies*", "*I drink coffee*", and "*I read books*".

KEY INFORMATION

을/를 [eul/reul] = Object Marking Particle

Conjugation 1: Noun ending in a consonant + 을

Conjugation 2: Noun ending in a vowel + 를

을/를 [eul/reul] is what is known as an 'object marking particle'. If you remember from previous lessons, Korean particles are used to indicate a particular function or grammatical relation of a word in a sentence. The particle 을/를 [eul/reul] marks a noun as the object of a sentence.

If you're not sure what the 'object' of a sentence is, it is the noun that is being affected by a verb. For example, in the sentence "*I drink coffee*", 'coffee' is the object of the sentence because it is the thing being affected by the verb 'drink' (i.e. coffee is the thing being drunk). Confused? Don't worry. Here are some more examples to help explain what we mean:

책을 읽어요. [chae-geul il-geo-yo] = *I read books. / I'm reading a book.*

친구를 만나요. [chin-gu-reul man-na-yo] = *I meet my friend. / I'm meeting my friend.*

In the first sentence, 책 (book) is marked with the object marking particle 을 because this is the target of the verb 읽다 (to read) (i.e. the book is the thing being read). In the second sentence, 친구 (friend) is marked with the object marking particle 를 because this is the target of the verb 만나다 (to meet) (i.e. the friend is the thing being met).

You may have noticed that in the first sentence 을 is used to mark the object, and in the second sentence, 를 is used. This is because with nouns that end in a consonant, 을 is attached, and with nouns that end in a vowel, 를 is attached.

Lesson 5: 을/를

을/를 Conjugation Rules

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Noun Ending In Consonant + 을	책을 (book) 밥을 (rice/meal)
Noun Ending In Vowel + 를	친구를 (friend) 영화를 (movie)

Tip: Transitive Verbs

The verbs used in the examples above (읽다 = to read, 만나다 = to meet) are called 'transitive verbs'. Transitive verbs are verbs that always require an object. To help you understand what we mean, think of the verb 'to read'. You can't just 'read', you need something to read. That is to say, the verb 'to read' requires an object such as 'a book', 'a newspaper', etc.

So, if you're making a Korean sentence that includes a transitive verb, be sure to mark the object in the sentence with the object marking particle 을/를. Here are some common transitive verbs:

보다 **[bo-da]** = *to see/watch*

사다 **[sa-da]** = *to buy*

먹다 **[meok-da]** = *to eat*

읽다 **[ik-da]** = *to read*

마시다 **[ma-si-da]** = *to drink*

만나다 **[man-na-da]** = *to meet*

배우다 **[bae-u-da]** = *to learn*

좋아하다 **[jo-a-ha-da]** = *to like*

Lesson 5: 을/를

Example Sentences

책을 읽어요. [chae-geul il-geo-yo] = *I read books. / I'm reading a book.*

밥을 먹어요. [ba-beul meo-geo-yo] = *I eat food. / I'm eating a meal.*

영화를 봐요. [yeong-hwa-reul bwa-yo] = *I watch a movie. / I'm watching a movie.*

친구를 만나요. [chin-gu-reul man-na-yo] = *I meet my friend. / I'm meeting my friend.*

한국어를 배워요. [han-gu-geo-reul bae-wo-yo] = *I learn Korean. / I am learning Korean.*

사과를 좋아해요. [sa-gwa-reul jo-a-hae-yo] = *I like apples.*

Lesson 6: 이/가 + Adjective

In this lesson, we will take another look at the subject marking particle 이/가 that we covered in lesson 2. There are two main uses of this particle: to mark a noun in a sentence as the person or thing doing the verb or to mark a noun as the person or thing being described by an adjective.

In this lesson, you will learn the second usage. That is, you will learn how to use the particle 이/가 together with adjectives to say things like “The weather is good.”, “Coffee is delicious.”, etc. If you need to review the usage of 이/가 with verbs, check out lesson 2.

KEY INFORMATION

이/가 [i/ga] = Subject Marking Particle

Conjugation 1: Noun ending in a consonant + 이

Conjugation 2: Noun ending in a vowel + 가

Some have difficulty identifying the subject of a sentence, but once you get used to it, it's quite easy. Take a look at the following examples. Can you identify the subject in each sentence?

The apple is delicious.

The weather is good.

The book is interesting.

The subjects in these sentences are ‘apple’, ‘weather’, and ‘book’. But how can you tell? Well, the subject is the thing being described by the adjective. So the apple is being described as delicious, the weather is being described as good and the book is being described as interesting. When making these sentences in Korean, we use 이/가 to mark the subject in the sentence.

사과가 맛있어요. [sa-gwa-ga ma-si-sseo-yo] = ***The apple is delicious.***

날씨가 좋아요. [nal-ssi-ga jo-a-yo] = ***The weather is good.***

책이 재미있어요. [chae-gi jae-mi-i-sseo-yo] = ***The book is interesting.***

Lesson 6: 이/가 + Adjective

이/가 Conjugation Rule

When attaching 이 or 가 to a noun, you must choose the correct one. The one you choose depends on whether the preceding noun ends in a consonant or a vowel. See the table below.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Noun Ending In Consonant + 이	책이 (book) 가방이 (bag)
Noun Ending In A Vowel + 가	날씨가 (weather) 커피가 (coffee)

Example Sentences

옷이 작아요. [o-si ja-ga-yo] = *The clothes are small.*

가방이 싸요. [ga-bang-i ssa-yo] = *The bag is cheap.*

모자가 비싸요. [mo-ja-ga bi-ssa-yo] = *The hat is expensive.*

날씨가 좋아요. [nal-ssi-ga jo-a-yo] = *The weather is good.*

책이 재미있어요. [chae-gi jae-mi-i-sseo-yo] = *The book is interesting.*

커피가 맛있어요. [keo-pi-ga ma-si-sseo-yo] = *Coffee is delicious.*

Lesson 7: 안

In this lesson, you will learn how to use the adverb 안 [an]. 안 is a 'negative adverb' that is similar to the English word 'not' and is used to make negative sentences. By the end of this lesson, you'll be able to make sentences like "The weather is **not** good.", "I do **not** drink coffee.", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

안 [an] = Negative Adverb

Conjugation: 안 + Verb/Adjective

Using the negative adverb 안 [an] to make negative sentences is really easy. All you need to do is place 안 in front of the verb or adjective in a sentence. Let's look at some examples.

마시다 [ma-si-da] = to drink (verb)

아침에 커피를 마세요. [a-chim-e keo-pi-reul ma-syeo-yo] = *I drink coffee in the morning.*

아침에 커피를 안 마세요. [a-chim-e keo-pi-reul an ma-syeo-yo] = *I don't drink coffee in the morning.*

좋다 [jo-ta] = to be good (adjective)

날씨가 좋아요. [nal-ssi-ga jo-a-yo] = *The weather is good.*

날씨가 안 좋아요. [nal-ssi-ga an jo-a-yo] = *The weather is not good.*

하다 Verbs

The way to make negative sentences with 하다 [ha-da] verbs is a little more difficult. You may remember from a previous lesson that 하다 [ha-da] is a verb that means 'to do'. There are many verbs in Korean that end in 하다 and most of these are made up of a noun plus the verb 하다. For example, the noun for 'work' is 일 [il], and the verb 'to work' is 일하다 [il-ha-da].

Lesson 7: 안

So, when using 안 to make negative sentences with 하다 verbs, you must place 안 between the noun part and the verb 하다. To help you understand what we mean, here are some examples:

일해요. [il-hae-yo] = *I work.*

일 안 해요. [il an hae-yo] = *I don't work. (not 안 일해요)*

요리해요. [yo-ri-hae-yo.] = *I cook.*

요리 안 해요. [yo-ri an hae-yo.] = *I don't cook. (not 안 요리해요)*

Exceptions

안 is not used to make negative sentences with the verbs 있다 (to exist/to have), 알다 (to know), and adjectives ending in 있다 such as 맛있다 (to be delicious), 재미있다 (to be interesting). This is because the antonym (opposite word) is used instead. Here are some examples:

물이 있어요? [mu-ri i-sseo-yo] = *Is there any water?*

아니요. 없어요. [a-ni-yo eop-sseo-yo] = *No. There is no water.*

그 사람을 알아요? [geu sa-ra-meul a-ra-yo] = *Do you know that person?*

아니요. 몰라요. [a-ni-yo mol-la-yo] = *No. I don't know him/her.*

Example Sentences

옷이 안 싸요. [o-si an ssa-yo] = *The clothes aren't cheap.*

방이 안 깨끗해요. [bang-i an kkae-kkeu-tae-yo] = *The room isn't clean.*

날씨가 안 좋아요. [nal-ssi-ga an jo-a-yo] = *The weather is not good.*

빵을 안 먹어요. [ppang-eul an meo-geo-yo] = *I don't eat bread.*

고기를 안 좋아해요. [go-gi-reul an jo-a-hae-yo] = *I don't like meat.*

일요일에 일 안 해요. [i-ryo-i-re il an hae-yo] = *I don't work on Sundays.*

Lesson 8: 았/었/였어요

In this lesson, you will learn how to take the dictionary form of a verb and change it into the past tense by adding 았어요, 었어요, or 였어요. If you remember how to change verbs into the present tense from lesson 3, then changing verbs into the past tense is really easy.

KEY INFORMATION

았/었/였어요 = Past tense ending

Conjugation Rule 1: Last vowel in verb stem is ㅏ or ㅑ + 았어요.

Conjugation Rule 2: Last vowel in verb stem is NOT ㅏ or ㅑ + 었어요.

Conjugation Rule 3: Verb ends in 하다 + 였어요.

As you learned in previous lessons, the first thing you need to do before conjugating a verb is to take the dictionary form of the verb and remove 다. This will leave you with the 'verb stem'. For example, the verb stem of 먹다 **[meok-da]** (to eat) is 먹 **[meok]**.

Once you have the verb stem, the next step is to attach the past tense ending 았어요, 었어요, or 였어요. Just like the present tense, the ending you attach is determined by the final vowel in the verb stem. Let's look at the rules for each of these endings.

았어요 [a-sseo-yo]

If the last vowel in the verb stem is either ㅏ or ㅑ then we attach 았어요 **[a-sseo-yo]** to the verb stem to get the past tense. Let's look at an example:

살다 **[sal-da]** = *to live* (dictionary form of verb)

살 **[sal]** = *live* (verb stem)

살았어요 **[sa-ra-sseo-yo]** = *lived* (past tense)

As you can see, after removing 다 from the verb 살다 you are left with the verb stem 살. The last vowel in 살 is ㅏ and so to make the past tense you must attach 았어요 to make 살았어요.

Lesson 8: 았/었/였어요

었어요 [eo-sseo-yo]

If the last vowel in the verb stem is NOT ㅏ or ㅗ then we attach 았어요 [eo-sseo-yo] to make the past tense. Here is an example:

먹다 [meok-da] = *to eat* (dictionary form of verb)

먹 [meok] = *eat* (verb stem)

먹었어요 [meo-geo-sseo-yo] = *ate* (past tense)

였어요 [yeo-sseo-yo]

If a verb ends in 하다, then we add 였어요 [yeo-sseo-yo] to change that verb into the past tense. (Originally 하+였어요 became 하였어요 but over time this became 했어요. All you need to remember is that 하다 verbs in the past tense are 했어요.) Here are some examples:

공부하다 [gong-bu-ha-da] = *to study* (dictionary form)

공부했어요 [gong-bu-hae-sseo-yo] = *studied* (past tense)

청소하다 [cheong-so-ha-da] = *to clean* (dictionary form)

청소했어요 [cheong-so-hae-sseo-yo] = *cleaned* (past tense)

Lesson 9: 에서

In a previous lesson, you learned how to use the location marking particle 에 **[ae]** to mark a noun as the location where something exists or doesn't exist, the place where you are going to, or the time at which something takes place. In this lesson, you will learn the particle 에서 **[ae-seo]** which can be used to mark a noun as the location where an action is taking place.

KEY INFORMATION

에서 [ae-seo] = Location Particle

Usage 1: Marks a place where an action takes place

Usage 2: Expresses 'from a place'

Usage 1:

The particle 에서 **[ae-seo]** is attached to nouns to mark that noun as the place where something takes place. To help you understand what we mean, let's look at an example.

학교에서 공부해요. **[hak-gyo-e-seo gong-bu-hae-yo]** = *I study at school.*

공원에서 운동했어요. **[gong-won e-seo un-dong-hae-sseo-yo]** = *I exercised at the park.*

As you can see, in the first sentence, the word for school (학교) is followed by 에서 to mark the noun 'school' as the location where the speaker studies. And in the second sentence, the word for 'park' (공원) is followed by 에서 to mark the noun 'park' as the location where the speaker exercised.

Lesson 9: 에서

에 vs 에서

에 expresses a location where something exists, a destination, or a time at which something happens, whereas 에서 expresses a location at which an action takes place. Consider the following sentences:

집에 있어요. [**jib-ae i-sseo-yo**] = *I am at home.*

집에서 공부해요 [**jib-ae-seo gong-bu-hae-yo**] = *I am studying at home.*

The first sentence expresses that the speaker 'is' at home. That is, the place where they are 'existing' right now is at home. The second sentence expresses that the place where the speaker is studying is at home. In English, both sentences use the preposition 'at', but in Korean 에 is used in the first sentence, and 에서 is used in the second sentence.

Tip: If you have difficulty remembering whether to use 에 or 에서, just consider if the sentence you are trying to make has an action verb. If it does, then you will need to use 에서 to mark the place where that action takes place.

Usage 2:

The particle 에서 is also used to express 'from a place'. For example, a common question you would get asked as a foreigner in Korea is "Where are you from?". You can answer in the following way:

어디에서 왔어요? [**eo-di-e-seo wa-sseo-yo?**] = *Where are you from? (Lit. Where did you come from?)*

영국에서 왔어요. [**yeong-gu-ge-seo wa-sseo-yo**] = *I came from England.*

As you can see, the country 영국 (England) is marked with 에서 and this is followed by the past tense of the verb 'to come'. So, in this example, 에서 marks 영국 (England) as the country where the speaker came from.

Lesson 10: 부터/에서 ~ 까지

In this lesson, you will learn how to say 'from' and 'to' in Korean when talking about a physical range or temporal range over which an event or an action takes place. By the end of this lesson, you'll be able to say things like "From A to B", "From 10 o'clock to two o'clock", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

에서 [ae-seo] = from (a place)

부터 [bu-teo] = from (a time)

까지 [kka-ji] = to (place/time)

Noun + 에서 Noun + 까지

In the previous lesson, you learned that **에서** can mark a location where an action takes place or can express 'from a place'. **까지** [kka-ji] is attached to nouns to express 'to a place'. The structure Noun+에서 Noun+까지 is used to say 'from A to B' when talking about physical locations. To help you understand what we mean, let's look at some examples:

집에서 학교까지 [ji-be-seo hak-gyo-kka-ji] = *from home to school*

부산에서 서울까지 [bu-sa-ne-seo seo-ul-kka-ji] = *from Busan to Seoul*

한국에서 영국까지 [han-gu-ge-seo yeong-guk-kka-ji] = *from Korea to England*

Noun + 부터 Noun + 까지

부터 [bu-teo] is similar in meaning to **에서** but is used when talking about time. The structure Noun+부터 Noun+까지 is used to say 'from time A to time B'. Let's look at some examples:

12시부터 1시까지 [yeol-du-si-bu-teo han-si-kka-ji] = *from twelve to one*

토요일부터 월요일까지 [to-yo-il-bu-teo wo-ryo-il-kka-ji] = *from Saturday to Monday*

2월부터 3월까지 [i-wol-bu-teo sa-mwol-kka-ji] = *from February to March*

Lesson 10: 부터/에서 ~ 까지

Example Sentences

There are no special conjugation rules using the structures above, so it is quite easy to make your own sentences. All you need to remember is to place 에서/부터/까지 after the nouns. This is different from English in which 'from' and 'to' are placed before the noun.

Here are some example sentences:

여기에서 집까지 멀어요? [**yeo-gi-e-seo jip-kka-ji meo-reo-yo**] = *Is it far from here to home?*

이 식당은 열 시부터 열 시까지 열어요. [**i sik-dang-eun yeol si-bu-teo yeol si-kka-ji yeo-reo-yo**] = *This restaurant is open from 10 a.m until 10 p.m.*

학교에서 집까지 걸어왔어요. [**hak-gyo-e-seo jip-kka-ji geo-reo-wa-sseo-yo**] = *I walked home from school.*

점심시간은 열두 시부터 한 시까지예요. [**jeom-sim-si-ga-neun yeol-du si-bu-teo han si-kka-ji-ye-yo**] = *Lunchtime is from 12 until 1.*

여기에서 부산역까지 어떻게 가요? [**yeo-gi-e-seo bu-san-yeok-kka-ji eo-tteo-ke ga-yo**] = *How do you get from here to Busan station?*

언제부터 언제까지 방학이에요? [**eon-je-bu-teo eon-je-kka-ji bang-ha-gi-e-yo**] = *When is the school vacation?*

Lesson 11: 하고

In this lesson, you will learn how to use ~하고 **[ha-go]**, which means 'and' or 'with', to say things like "I bought an apple and a banana." and "I went to Busan with my friend."

KEY INFORMATION

하고 [ha-go] = and / with
하고 should only be used with nouns.

Usage 1: And

To use 하고 **[ha-go]** to say 'and' in a sentence with two nouns, attach 하고 to the first noun without a space. After 하고, there is a space before the second noun. Here are some examples:

사과하고 바나나 **[sa-gwa-ha-go ba-na-na]** = *an apple and a banana*

빵하고 우유 **[ppang-ha-go u-yu]** = *bread and milk*

하고 can also be used with more than two nouns if you are listing many things. In English, when listing things like this 'and' is only placed before the final noun (Bread, milk, and cheese). However, in Korean, 하고 is placed between each noun (빵하고 우유하고 치즈).

Usage 2: With

하고 can also mean 'with (someone)' in some contexts. Again, 하고 is placed after the first noun without any space. Here are some examples:

친구하고 **[chin-gu-ha-go]** = *with my friend*.

어머니하고 동생하고 **[eo-meo-ni-ha-go dong-saeng-ha-go]** = *with my mother and my younger brother/sister*

아버지하고 어머니하고 동생하고 **[a-beo-ji-ha-go eo-meo-ni-ha-go dong-saeng-ha-go]** = *with my father, my mother, and my younger brother/sister*

Lesson 11: 하고

Example Sentences

As you can see, it is really easy to make longer sentences using 하고. Here are some example sentences using 하고:

사과하고 바나나를 먹었어요. [sa-gwa-ha-go ba-na-na-reul meo-geo-sse-yo] = *I ate an apple and a banana.*

빵하고 우유하고 치즈를 샀어요. [ppang-ha-go u-yu-ha-go chi-jeu-reul sa-sseo-yo] = *I bought bread, milk, and cheese.*

친구하고 부산에 갔어요. [chin-gu-ha-go bu-sa-ne ga-sseo-yo] = *I went to Busan with my friend.*

어머니하고 동생하고 영화를 봤어요. [eo-meo-ni-ha-go dong-saeng-ha-go yeong-hwa-reul bwa-sseo-yo] = *I watched a movie with my mother and my younger brother/sister.*

Lesson 12: (으)세요

In this lesson, you will how to use the ending (으)세요 **[(eu)-se-yo]** to make imperative sentences. Imperative sentences are sentences used to give a command, instruction, or to make a request. By the end of this lesson, you will be able to say things like “Please sit on your seat”, and “Please give me (something).”

KEY INFORMATION

(으)세요 [(eu)-se-yo] = Imperative ending

Conjugation Rule 1: Verb stem ends in consonant + 으세요

Conjugation Rule 2: Verb stem ends in vowel + 세요

(으)세요 is a polite imperative ending, and so by attaching this ending to a verb stem, it gives the meaning of ‘please do (something)’. To help you understand what we mean, here are some examples:

가다 **[ga-da]** = *to go*

가세요 **[ga-se-yo]** = *please go*

앉다 **[an-da]** = *to sit*

앉으세요 **[an-jeu-se-yo]** = *please sit*

청소하다 **[cheong-so-ha-da]** = *to clean*

청소하세요 **[cheong-so-ha-se-yo]** = *please clean*

Conjugation Rules

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Verb Stem Ends In Consonant + 으세요	읽으세요 (please read)
Verb Stem Ends In Vowel + 세요	가세요 (please go)

Lesson 12: (으)세요

주세요 (Please Give Me)

A very common imperative form that is used is 주세요 [ju-se-yo]. This is made up of the verb 주다 (to give) plus the imperative ending 세요. This can be used in sentences to ask for things in Korean. For example, "Please give me coffee" (커피 주세요), "Please give me money" (돈 주세요), etc.

Example Sentences

열심히 공부하세요. [yeol-sim-hi gong-bu-ha-se-yo] = *Please study hard.*

책을 펴세요. [chae-geul pyeo-se-yo] = *Please open your book.*

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

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

Lesson 13: (으)까요

In this lesson, you will how to use the question ending (으)까요 to make a suggestion or to ask for the listener's opinion. By the end of this lesson, you will be able to say things like "Shall we eat lunch together?", and "Shall I open the window?".

KEY INFORMATION

(으)까요 [(eu)l-kka-yo] = Shall we~? / Shall I~?

Conjugation Rule 1: Verb stem ends in consonant + 을까요

Conjugation Rule 2: Verb stem ends in vowel + 까요

The ending (으)까요 is similar to the English word 'shall' and is used to either make a suggestion or to ask someone's opinion. As (으)까요 is a question ending, it can only be used to make questions. It can not be used to say "I shall do (something)".

Usage 1: Making A Suggestion

The ending (으)까요 is used to make suggestions and it gives the meaning of 'Shall we~?', 'Why don't we~?', 'Shall I~?' or 'Do you want me to ~?'. Here are some examples:

가다 [ga-da] = to go

갈까요? [gal-kka-yo] = Shall we go? / Why don't we go?

먹다 [meok-da] = to eat

점심 먹을까요? [jeom-sim meo-geul-kka-yo] = Shall we eat lunch? / Why don't we eat lunch?

열다 [yeol-da] = to open

창문을 열까요? [chang-mu-neul yeol-kka-yo] = Shall I open the window? / Do you want me to open the window?

전화하다 [jeon-hwa-ha-da] = to call

저녁에 전화할까요? [jeo-nyeo-ge jeon-hwa-hal-kka-yo] = Shall I call you in the evening? / Do you want to me call you in the evening?

Lesson 13: (으)르까요

Usage 2: Asking For An Opinion

The ending (으)르까요 is also used to ask for the listener's opinion when used together with the question words 뭐 (what), 어디 (where), 언제 (when), etc. Here are some examples:

가다 [ga-da] = to go

어디에 갈까요? [eo-di-e gal-kka-yo] = *Where shall we go?*

먹다 [meok-da] = to eat

뭐 먹을까요? [mwo meo-geul-kka-yo] = *What shall we eat?*

전화하다 [jeon-hwa-ha-da] = to call

언제 전화할까요? [eon-je jeon-hwa-hal-kka-yo] = *When shall I call you?*

드리다 [deu-ri-da] = to give (honorific word for 주다 to give)

뭐 드릴까요? [mwo deu-ril-kka-yo] = *What would you like? (Lit. What shall I give you?)*

Conjugation Rules

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Verb Stem Ends In Consonant + 을까요	먹을까요 (shall we/I eat?)
Verb Stem Ends In Vowel + ր까요	갈까요 (shall we/I go?)

Lesson 13: (으)까요

Example Sentences

어디에 갈까요? [eo-di-e gal-kka-yo] = *Where shall we go?*

공원에 가요. [gong-wo-ne ga-yo] = *Let's go to the park.*

같이 점심 먹을까요? [jeom-sim meo-geul-kka-yo] = *Shall we eat lunch together?*

네, 좋아요. [ne jo-a-yo] = *Okay, sounds good.*

언제 전화할까요? [eon-je jeon-hwa-hal-kka-yo] = *When shall I call you?*

저녁에 전화하세요. [jeo-nyeo-ge jeon-hwa-ha-se-yo] = *Please call me in the evening.*

뭐 드릴까요? [mwo deu-ril-kka-yo] = *What would you like?*

커피 주세요. [keo-pi ju-se-yo] = *Coffee, please.*

Lesson 14: 고 싶어요

In this lesson, you will learn how to use 고 싶어요 **[go si-peo-yo]** to say things like “What do you want to do?”, “I want to watch a movie”, “What do you want to eat?”, “I want to eat pizza”.

KEY INFORMATION

고 싶어요 [go si-peo-yo] = I want to~

Conjugation: Verb Stem + 고 싶어요

고 싶어요 can be attached to action verbs to express that you want to do that action. There are no special conjugation rules with this ending, so it is super easy to use. All you need to do is remove 다 from an action verb so you are left with the verb stem, and then add 고 싶어요. Let's look at some examples:

먹다 **[meok-da]** = to eat

먹고 싶어요 **[meok-go si-peo-yo]** = want to eat

치킨 먹고 싶어요. **[chi-kin meok-go si-peo-yo]** = I want to eat chicken.

가다 **[ga-da]** = to go

가고 싶어요 **[ga-go si-peo-yo]** = want to go

한국에 가고 싶어요 **[han-gu-ge ga-go si-peo-yo]** = I want to go to Korea.

보다 **[bo-da]** = to see/watch

보고 싶어요 **[bo-go si-peo-yo]** = want to see/watch

영화 보고 싶어요. **[yeong-hwa bo-go si-peo-yo]** = I want to watch a movie.

Lesson 14: 고 싶어요

Making Questions

It is really easy to make questions with 고 싶어요 to ask questions such as "What do you want to do?", "What do you want to eat?", etc. To do so, you need to add the word 뭐 [mwo] (what)* at the start of the sentence and raise your intonation at the end of the sentence to show it is a question. Here are some examples:

뭐 하고 싶어요? [mweo ha-go-si-peo-yo?] = *What do you want to do?*

뭐 먹고 싶어요? [mweo meok-go-si-peo-yo?] = *What do you want to eat?*

뭐 보고 싶어요? [mweo bo-go-si-peo-yo?] = *What do you want to watch?*

*Please note that 뭐 should never be followed by a noun. So, if you are trying to say 'what' in Korean followed by a noun, a different word is used. This will be taught in a future lesson.

Example Dialogues

뭐 마시고 싶어요? [mwo ma-si-go si-peo-yo] = *What do you want to drink?*

커피 마시고 싶어요. [keo-pi ma-si-go si-peo-yo] = *I want to drink coffee.*

내일 뭐 하고 싶어요? [nae-il mwo ha-go si-peo-yo] = *What do you want to do tomorrow?*

쇼핑하고 싶어요. [syo-ping-ha-go si-peo-yo] = *I want to go shopping.*

오늘 저녁에 뭐 먹고 싶어요? [o-neul jeo-nyeo-ge mwo meok-go si-peo-yo] = *What do you want to eat this evening?*

피자 먹고 싶어요. [pi-ja meok-go si-peo-yo] = *I want to eat pizza.*

Important!

When you are talking about someone in the third person (i.e. he/she **wants** to do (something)) then a different expression is used. 고 싶어 해요 [go si-peo hae-yo] is attached and NOT 고 싶어요. Here is an example:

친구는 영화 보고 싶어 해요. = **My friend wants to watch a movie.** (NOT 보고 싶어요.)

Lesson 15: 요일

In this lesson, you will learn the days of the week in Korean and how to ask and answer “What day is it?”, “What day is it today?”, and “What day is it tomorrow?”.

KEY INFORMATION

요일 [yo-il] = day

오늘 [o-neul] = today

내일 [nae-il] = tomorrow

이에요 [i-e-yo] = ending meaning ‘equal to’

Days Of The Week

Korean	English
월요일 [wo-ryo-il]	Monday
화요일 [hwa-yo-il]	Tuesday
수요일 [su-yo-il]	Wednesday
목요일 [mo-gyo-il]	Thursday
금요일 [geu-myoo-il]	Friday
토요일 [to-yo-il]	Saturday
일요일 [i-ryo-il]	Sunday

Lesson 15: 요일

“What Day Is It?” In Korean

“What Day Is It?” In Korean is 무슨 요일이에요? [mu-seun yo-i-ri-e-yo]. In this expression, 무슨 means ‘what/what kind of’, 요일 means ‘day’, and 이에요 is an ending which means ‘equal to’. If you want to say “What day is it today?” or “What day is it tomorrow?”, you simply add the word for today (오늘) or tomorrow (내일) at the start of the sentence.

무슨 요일이에요? [mu-seun yo-i-ri-e-yo] = *What day is it?*

오늘 무슨 요일이에요? [o-neul mu-seun yo-i-ri-e-yo] = *What day is it today?*

내일 무슨 요일이에요? [nae-il mu-seun yo-i-ri-e-yo] = *What day is it tomorrow?*

How To Answer

To answer this question, you simply say the day of the week followed by the ending 이에요. Here are some examples:

월요일이에요 [wo-ryo-i-ri-e-yo] = *It's Monday.*

오늘 월요일이에요 [o-neul wo-ryo-i-ri-e-yo] = *Today is Monday.*

내일 월요일이에요 [nae-il wo-ryo-i-ri-e-yo] = *Tomorrow is Monday.*

If you remember from lesson 1, 예요/이에요 is an ending that means ‘equal to’ and you should choose either 예요 or 이에요 based on whether the preceding word ends in a consonant or a vowel. As you can see in the table above, all the days of the week in Korean end in 요일 and so 이에요 is attached because 요일 ends in a consonant.

Lesson 16: Sino-Korean Numbers

Sino-Korean numbers are numbers that are derived from the Chinese language and are one of the two main number systems used in Korean. Sino-Korean numbers are used for many things such as money, dates, phone numbers, addresses, minutes, and more.

Numbers 1-20

1. 일 [il]
2. 이 [i]
3. 삼 [sam]
4. 사 [sa]
5. 오 [o]
6. 육 [yuk]
7. 칠 [chil]
8. 팔 [pal]
9. 구 [gu]
10. 십 [sip]
11. 십일 [si-bil]
12. 십이 [si-bi]
13. 십삼 [sip-sam]
14. 십사 [sip-sa]
15. 십오 [si-bo]
16. 십육 [sim-nyuk]
17. 십칠 [sip-chil]
18. 십팔 [sip-pal]
19. 십구 [sip-gu]
20. 이십 [i-sip]

As you can see, numbers 11-19 all follow the same pattern. That is, they all start with 십 (ten) and are followed by the numbers 1-9. So, to say 11 in Korean, you literally say “ten one” (십일 [si-bil]), and to say 15, you say “ten five” (십오 [si-bo]), and so on.

Now, look at the number 20 (이십 [i-sip]). This is made up of 이 (two) and 십 (ten). So, 20 in Korean is literally “two ten” (이십 [i-sip]). Can you guess what 30 is? You guessed it! It’s 삼십 [sam-sip] (literally “three ten”). This pattern is used for 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, and 90.

Using this information, you can easily work out any of the Sino-numbers 1-99. For example, let’s say you want to say the number 45. To say this you would say “four ten five” in Korean. So, 45 in Korean is 사십오 [sa-si-bo]. If you wanted to 99 in Korean you would say “nine ten nine” in Korean. So, 99 in Korean is 구십구 [gu-sip-gu].

Lesson 17: Date

In this lesson, you will learn how to use the Sino-Korean numbers that you learned in the previous lesson to say the date in Korean. By the end of this lesson, you'll be able to ask and answer "What is the date today?" in Korean.

KEY INFORMATION

날짜 [nal-jja] = date

월 [wol] = month

일 [il] = day

몇 = what / how many

The word for 'date' in Korean is 날짜 [nal-jja]. In order to tell the date in Korean, you need to be able to say the month and the day using Sino-Korean numbers. Luckily, both are super easy. Once you learn how to say the months and the days, you can use this structure to say the date in Korean:

(8)월 (28)일이에요. = **It's (August) (28th).**

Months

1월 [i-rwol] = January

2월 [i-wol] = February

3월 [sa-mwol] = March

4월 [sa-wol] = April

5월 [o-wol] = May

6월 [yu-wol] = June*

7월 [chi-rwol] = July

8월 [pa-rwol] = August

9월 [gu-wol] = September

10월 [si-wol] = October*

11월 [si-bi-rwol] = November

12월 [si-bi-wol] = December

To say the names of the months in Korean, simply add the corresponding Sino-Korean number before the word 월 [wol] which means 'month'. So, January is the first month, right? So, January in Korean is 1월 [i-rwol]. Easy right?

**Please note the months of June and October are pronounced a little differently. June is the sixth month and 6 is 육 in Korean. But June is not 육월 but rather 유월 [yu-wol]. And October is not 십월 but rather 시월 [si-wol].*

Lesson 17: Date

Days

To say the day, you simply add the word 일 [il] (day) after the Sino-Korean number. For example, the 5th of a month would be 5일 [o-il], and the ninth of a month would be 9일 [gu-il].

Example Sentences

*몇 월 며칠이에요? [myeot wol myeo-chi-ri-e-yo?] = **What is the date?**
(Literally "What month, what day is it?")

2월 15일이에요. [i-wol si-bo-i-ri-e-yo] = **It's February 15th.**

오늘 며칠이에요? [o-neul myeo-chi-ri-e-yo?] = **What is the date today?**

3월 4일이에요. [sa-mwol sa-i-ri-e-yo] = **It's March 4th.**

생일이 언제예요? [saeng-i-ri eon-je-ye-yo?] = **When is your birthday?**

8월 20일이에요. [pa-rwol i-si-bi-ri-e-yo] = **It's August 20th.**

**Please note 몇 월 in the sentence can be dropped in real conversations. So '며칠이에요?' is often used to say 'What's the date?' in Korean.*

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] = *fourty* /
 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.

Lesson 19: Counters

In this lesson, you will how to use the native Korean numbers that you learned in the last lesson together with Korean counters, to count things, people, and animals.

KEY INFORMATION

개 [gae] = Counting unit for things

명 [myeong] = Counting unit for people

마리 [ma-ri] = Counting unit for animals

In Korean, there are many different 'counting units' and the one you use depends on what is being counted. When counting things/people/animals in English, the number is followed by what is being counted. For example, "two bottles", "three people", "four dogs", etc.

In Korean, specific counting units are used for different groups of things. First, let's look at the very common counting unit 개 [gae] which is the counting unit for 'things'.

개 [gae]

There are hundreds of counting units in Korean and learning all of them would be quite difficult for a beginner Korean learner. Luckily, the counting unit 개 [gae] is a general counter that can be used for counting many different objects. Let's look at some examples:

펜 한 개 [pen han gae] = *one pen*

사과 두 개 [sa-gwa du gae] = *two apples*

공 세 개 [gong se gae] = *three balls*

As you can see, 개 [gae] is very useful and can be used to count a variety of different things. To use counting units, simply place the counter after the number.

Lesson 19: Counters

명 [myeong]

개 cannot be used when counting people, animals, or actions. When counting people, the counting unit 명 [myeong] is used. Here are some examples:

한 명 [han myeong] = *one person*

학생 두 명 [hak-saeng du myeong] = *two students*

친구 세 명 [chin-gu se myeong] = *three friends*

선생님 네 명 [seon-saeng-nim ne myeong] = *four teachers*

스무 명 [su-mu myeong] = *twenty people*

**Did you notice anything different about the numbers in the above examples? If you look closely, you'll see that the native Korean numbers 1,2,3,4, and 20 are spelled slightly differently from their normal spelling. When these numbers are used together with a counting unit, they are shortened slightly. For all other numbers, the word doesn't change.*

마리 [ma-ri]

When counting animals, the counting unit 마리 [ma-ri] is used. Here are some examples:

한 마리 [han ma-ri] = *one animal*

새 일곱 마리 [sae il-gop ma-ri] = *seven birds*

개 열한 마리 [gae yeol-han ma-ri] = *eleven dogs*

Lesson 19: Counters

Example Sentences

In this lesson, you learned that Korean counting units are used together with native Korean numbers when you want to count things, people, animals, etc. As we mentioned above, there are many different counting units in Korean, and too many to mention in this lesson. Here are some example sentences using some of the most common counting units:

개 [gae] = *counting unit for things*

사과 다섯 개 샀어요. [sa-gwa da-seot gae sa-sseo-yo] = *I bought five apples.*

명 [myeong] = *counting unit for people*

교실에 학생 열 명 있어요. [gyo-si-re hak-saeng yeol myeong i-sseo-yo] =
There are ten students in the classroom.

마리 [ma-ri] = *counting unit for animals*

집에 개 세 마리 있어요. [ji-be gae se ma-ri i-sseo-yo] = *I have two dogs at home.*

병 [byeong] = *counting unit for bottles*

콜라 한 병 주세요. [kol-la han byeong ju-se-yo] = *One bottle of cola, please.*

잔 [jan] = *counting unit for glasses/cups*

커피 두 잔 주세요. [keo-pi du-jan ju-se-yo] = *Give me two cups of coffee, please.*

그릇 [geu-reut] = *counting unit for bowls*

밥 한 그릇 주세요. [bab han geu-reut ju-se-yo] = *One bowl of rice, please.*

Lesson 20: Time

In this lesson, you will learn how to use native and Sino-Korean numbers to tell the time in Korean.

KEY INFORMATION

시 [si] = hour

분 [bun] = minute

Hours

To state the hour in Korean, native Korean numbers are used followed by the word for 'hour' which is 시 [si]. Here are some examples:

1 o'clock = 한 시 [han si]

2 o'clock = 두 시 [du si]

3 o'clock = 세 시 [se si]

4 o'clock = 네 시 [ne si]

5 o'clock = 다섯 시 [da-seot si]

10 o'clock = 열 시 [yeol si]

11 o'clock = 열한 시 [yeol-han si]

12 o'clock = 열두 시 [yeol-du si]

*Note the native Korean numbers 1-4 change slightly. 하나 (1) becomes 한, 둘 (two) becomes 두, 셋 (three) becomes 세, and 넷 (4) becomes 네. So, 1 o'clock is 한 시, not 하나 시, 2 o'clock is 두 시, not 둘 시, and so on.

Lesson 20: Time

Minutes

To state the minutes, Sino Korean numbers are used followed by the word for 'minute' which is 분 [bun]. Here are some examples:

1 minute = 일 분 [il bun]

2 minutes = 이 분 [i bun]

3 minutes = 삼 분 [sam bun]

4 minutes = 사 분 [sa bun]

5 minutes = 오 분 [o bun]

10 minutes = 십 분 [sip bun]

15 minutes = 십오 분 [si-bo bun]

30 minutes = 삼십 분 [sam-sip bun]

Making Sentences

To make a complete sentence when telling the time, you should add the ending 이에요/예요 [i-e-yo/ye-yo]. If you remember from lesson 1, this ending adds the meaning of 'equal to' and so by attaching this ending to the time (for example 다섯 시 십오 분이에요), you are making a full sentence and saying "It's 5:15.". Here are some examples:

한 시예요. [han si-ye-yo] = *It's 1:00.*

여덟 시예요. [yeo-deol si-ye-yo] = *It's 8:00.*

세 시 십 분이에요. [se si sip bu-ni-e-yo] = *It's 3:10.*

다섯 시 십오 분이에요. [da-seot si si-bo bu-ni-e-yo] = *It's 5:15.*

Lesson 20: Time

Example Sentences

몇 시예요? **[myeot si-ye-yo?]** = What time is it?

두 시 오 분이에요. **[du si o bu-ni-e-yo]** = It's 2:05.

네 시 십오 분이에요. **[ne si si-bo bu-ni-e-yo]** = It's 4:15.

여섯 시 이십오 분이에요. **[yeo-seot si i-si-bo bu-ni-e-yo]** = It's 5:25.

일곱 시 삼십 분이에요. **[il-gop si sam-sip bu-ni-e-yo]** = It's 7:30.

아홉 시 사십 분이에요. **[a-hop si sa-sip bu-ni-e-yo]** = It's 9:40.

열 시 사십오 분이에요. **[yeol si sa-si-bo bu-ni-e-yo]** = It's 10:45.

열한 시 오십 분이에요. **[yeol-han si o-sip bu-ni-e-yo]** = It's 11:50.

열두 시 오십오 분이에요. **[yeol-du si o-si-bo bu-ni-e-yo]** = It's 12:55.

Lesson 21: (으)ㄹ 거예요

Welcome to Unit 2 of our free online Korean course! Congratulations on making it this far! In unit 2, you will learn more endings, particles, and expressions so that you can make more and more complex Korean sentences. In this lesson, we will learn how to use the ending (으)ㄹ 거예요 to form the simple future tense and say things like "Tomorrow, I will meet my friends.", "I am going to exercise later.", etc.

FYI: From unit 2 onward, we will no longer be showing romanized letters next to Korean words, so if you have not yet learned how to read Hangeul yet, we recommend you do that first.

KEY INFORMATION

(으)ㄹ 거예요 = Ending used to make the simple future tense

Conjugation Rule 1: Verb ends in a vowel + ㄹ 거예요

Conjugation Rule 2: Verb ends in a consonant + 을 거예요

(으)ㄹ 거예요

By attaching the ending (으)ㄹ 거예요 to a verb you change the verb into the future tense. This is like saying 'will' or 'going to' in English. With regular verbs, there are two variations of this ending. These are ㄹ 거예요 and 을 거예요. The one you use depends on whether the verb stem ends in a vowel or a consonant. See the table below.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Verb Stem Ends In Consonant + 을 거예요	먹을 거예요 (will eat)
Verb Stem Ends In Vowel + ㄹ 거예요	갈 거예요 (will go)

Lesson 21: (으)ㄹ 거예요

Examples

보다 = **to see/watch**

볼 거예요 = **will watch**

영화를 볼 거예요. = **I will watch a movie. / I'm going to watch a movie.**

읽다 = **to read**

읽을 거예요 = **will read**

책을 읽을 거예요. = **I will read a book. / I'm going to read a book.**

사다 = **to buy**

살 거예요 = **will buy**

옷을 살 거예요. = **I will buy clothes. / I'm going to buy clothes.**

Example Sentences

A: 어디에 갈 거예요? = **Where are you going to go?**

B: 공원에 갈 거예요. = **I'm going to go to the park.**

A: 주말에 뭐 할 거예요? = **What are you going to do at the weekend?**

B: 친구를 만날 거예요. = **I'm going to meet my friend.**

A: 내일 뭐 입을 거예요? = **What are you going to wear tomorrow?**

B: 티셔츠하고 청바지를 입을 거예요. = **I'm going to wear a T-shirt and jeans.**

A: 어디에서 점심을 먹을 거예요? = **Where are you going to eat your lunch?**

B: 식당에서 먹을 거예요. = **I'm going to eat at a restaurant.**

A: 지금 운동할 거예요? = **Are you going to exercise now?**

B: 아니요, 나중에 운동할 거예요. = **No, I'm going to exercise later.**

Lesson 22: 고 있어요

In this short lesson, you will learn how to use the present progressive tense ending 고 있어요 to say things like "I am watching a movie.", "She is reading a book.", etc.

In Korean the present tense is often used instead of the present progressive tense. For example, the sentence "I am studying now." can be stated as 지금 공부해요 (present tense form) or 지금 공부하고 있어요 (present progressive tense form).

KEY INFORMATION

고 있어요 = present progressive tense ending

고 있어요

Changing verbs into the present progressive tense is super easy. There are no special conjugation rules to remember. Simply remove 다 from the base form of a verb and attach 고 있어요 to the verb stem. For example, the verb 'to sleep' is 자다 and the present progressive form (sleeping) is 자고 있어요. Easy right?

Example Sentences

뭐 해요? = **What are you doing?**

음악을 듣고 있어요. = **I'm listening to music.**

지금 어디에 가요? = **Where are you going now?**

집에 가고 있어요. = **I'm going home.**

어디에서 살고 있어요? = **Where are you living?**

서울에서 살고 있어요. = **I'm living in Seoul.**

지금 만날까요? = **Shall we meet now?**

미안해요. 지금 숙제하고 있어요. = **I'm sorry. I'm doing my homework.**

요즘 뭐 해요? = **What do you do these days?**

한국어를 배우고 있어요. = **I'm learning Korean.**

Lesson 23: 이/가 아니에요

In this lesson, you will learn how to use the structure 이/가 아니에요 to say things like "It's not a book.", "I am not American.", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

이/가 아니에요 = Structure meaning 'is not / 'not equal to'

이/가 아니에요

In lesson 1 of this course, you learned that the ending 예요/이에요 means 'equal to' and is used to make sentences like "It's an apple.", "I am American.", etc. 이/가 아니에요 is the negative form of 예요/이에요 and so it is used to make sentences like "It's **not** an apple.", "I am **not** American.", etc. Let's look at some more examples.

책이에요. = **It's a book.** ↔ 책이 아니에요. = **It's not a book.**

사과예요. = **It's an apple.** ↔ 사과가 아니에요. = **It's not an apple.**

The structure 이/가 아니에요 is made up of the particle 이/가 plus the present tense form of the adjective 아니다 (to be not). In everyday conversations, 이/가 is often dropped.

Conjugation Rules

When attaching 이/가 아니에요 to a noun you must choose either **이** 아니에요 or **가** 아니에요. The one you choose depends on whether the preceding noun ends in a consonant or vowel. See the table below.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Noun Ends In Consonant + 이 아니에요	가방이 아니에요. (It's not a bag.)
Noun Ends In Vowel + 가 아니에요	모자가 아니에요. (It's not a hat.)

Lesson 23: 이/가 아니에요

Example Sentences

책이에요? = ***Is it a book?***

아니요, 책이 아니에요. 공책이에요. = ***No, it's not a book. It's a notebook.***

커피예요? = ***Is it coffee?***

아니요, 커피가 아니에요. 차예요. = ***No, it's not coffee. It's tea.***

학생이에요? = ***Are you a student?***

아니요, 학생이 아니에요. 선생님이에요. = ***No, I'm not a student. I'm a teacher.***

가수예요? = ***Are you a singer?***

아니요, 가수가 아니에요. 요리사예요. = ***No, I'm not a singer. I'm a chef.***

미국 사람이에요? = ***Are you American?***

아니요, 미국 사람이 아니에요. 한국 사람이에요. = ***No, I'm not American. I'm Korean.***

Lesson 24: 지 마세요

In this lesson, you will learn how to use the ending 지 마세요 to tell someone not to do something. By the end of this lesson, you'll be able to make sentences like "Don't do that.", "Don't go.", "Don't worry.", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

지 마세요 = **Don't do (something)**

Conjugation Rule: Verb stem + 지 마세요

Do you remember the imperative ending (으)세요 from lesson 12? (으)세요 is used to give a command, instruction, or to make a request. It's like saying "Please do (something)". 지 마세요 is a negative imperative ending. It is used to tell someone to not do something or to stop doing something. It's like saying "Please don't do (something)".

There are no special conjugation rules with this ending, so it is really easy to use. Simply attach 지 마세요 to an action verb to tell someone to not to do that action. For example, "Don't" or "Don't do it" in Korean is 하지 마세요 which is the verb 하다 (to do) plus the negative imperative ending 지 마세요. "Don't go" in Korean is 가지 마세요 which is the verb 가다 (to go) plus 지 마세요. Easy right? Here are some more examples.

Examples

하다 = **to do**

하지 마세요. = **Don't do it.**

걱정하다 = **to worry**

걱정하지 마세요. = **Don't worry.**

가다 = **to go**

가지 마세요. = **Don't go.**

먹다 = **to eat**

먹지 마세요. = **Don't eat.**

만지다 = **to touch**

만지지 마세요. = **Don't touch.**

마시다 = **to drink**

마시지 마세요. = **Don't drink.**

Lesson 24: 지 마세요

Examples Sentences

A: 요즘에 잠을 못 자요. = ***These days I can't sleep.***

B: 그럼 커피를 마시지 마세요. = ***Then, don't drink coffee.***

A: 눈이 너무 아파요. = ***My eyes hurt.***

B: 컴퓨터 게임을 하지 마세요. = ***Don't play computer games.***

A: 이 영화 재미있어요? = ***Is this movie interesting?***

B: 재미없어요. 보지 마세요. = ***It's not interesting. Don't watch it.***

A: 버스를 탈까요? = ***Shall I take a bus?***

B: 버스 타지 마세요. 길이 복잡해요. = ***Don't take a bus. The road is crowded.***

A: 여기에서 사진을 찍을 수 있어요? = ***Can I take a picture here?***

B: 사진 찍지 마세요. = ***Don't take a picture.***

Lesson 25: 아/어/여야 돼요

In this lesson, you will learn how to use the structure 아/어/여야 돼요 to express the idea of obligation or necessity. By the end of this lesson, you will be able to say things like "I must study.", "You should learn Korean.", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

아/어/여야 돼요 = **Have to/Need to/Should/Must**

Conjugation Rule 1: Last vowel in verb stem is ㅏ or ㅑ + 아야 돼요

Conjugation Rule 2: Last vowel in verb stem is NOT ㅏ or ㅑ + 어야 돼요

Conjugation Rule 3: Verb ends in 하다 + 여야 돼요

The structure 아/어/여야 돼요 is similar to 'have to', 'should', 'need to' or 'must' in English. 아/어/여야 돼요 is used to express the idea of obligation or necessity. Let's look at some examples.

가다 = **to go**

가야 돼요 = **have to go**

학교에 가야 돼요. = **I have to go to school.**

먹다 = **to eat**

먹어야 돼요 = **should eat**

지금 점심을 먹어야 돼요. = **I should eat my lunch now.**

공부하다 = **to study**

공부해야 돼요 = **must study**

오늘 공부해야 돼요. = **I must study today.**

The structure 아/어/여야 돼요 is made up of the ending 아/어/여야 and the verb 돼요. 아/어/여야 means 'only when ~'. And 돼요 is the present form of the verb 되다 which means 'to function/work' or 'to be okay'. So, it literally means 'Only when you do it, it will be okay.'

Lesson 25: 아/어/여야 돼요

Conjugation Rules

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Last vowel in verb stem is ㅏ or ㅗ + 아야 돼요	가야 돼요 (should go)
Last vowel in verb stem is NOT ㅏ or ㅗ + 어야 돼요	먹어야 돼요 (should eat)
Verb ends in 하다 + 여야 돼요	공부해야 돼요 (should study)

In the structure 아/어/여야 돼요, the verb 돼요 can be replaced with 해요. 아/어/여야 해요 sounds more formal and it's commonly used in written language. For example, "I should exercise" can be expressed as 운동해야 돼요 (less formal, spoken language) or as 운동해야 해요 (slightly formal, written language).

Example Sentences

오늘 뭐 할 거예요? = **What are you going to do today?**

공부해야 돼요. 내일 시험이 있어요. = **I must study. I have an exam tomorrow.**

어디에 가요? = **Where are you going?**

백화점에 가요. 옷을 사야 돼요. = **I'm going to the department store. I need to buy clothes.**

지금 같이 점심 먹을까요? = **Shall we eat lunch together now?**

미안해요. 친구를 만나야 돼요. = **Sorry. I have to meet my friend.**

Lesson 26: (으)ㄹ 수 있어요

In this lesson, you will learn how to use the ending (으)ㄹ 수 있어요 to say 'can' and (으)ㄹ 수 없어요 to say 'can't'. By the end of this lesson, you'll be able to say things like "Can you drive?", "I can drive.", "I can't drive.", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

(으)ㄹ 수 있어요 = **Can**

(으)ㄹ 수 없어요 = **Can't**

Conjugation Rule 1: Verb ends in consonant + 을 수 있어요/없어요

Conjugation Rule 2: Verb ends in vowel + ㄹ 수 있어요/없어요

(으)ㄹ 수 있어요 (can)

The ending (으)ㄹ 수 있어요 is attached to action verbs to express your ability to do that action. Let's look at some examples.

먹다 (to eat) + (으)ㄹ 수 있어요 = 먹을 수 있어요 (can eat)

읽다 (to read) + (으)ㄹ 수 있어요 = 읽을 수 있어요 (can read)

가다 (to go) + (으)ㄹ 수 있어요 = 갈 수 있어요 (can go)

운전하다 (to drive) + (으)ㄹ 수 있어요 = 운전할 수 있어요 (can drive)

(으)ㄹ 수 없어요 (can't)

To express 'can't' the ending (으)ㄹ 수 없어요 is used. Again, simply attach this ending to an action verb to express your inability to do that action.

먹다 (to eat) + (으)ㄹ 수 없어요 = 먹을 수 없어요 (can't eat)

읽다 (to read) + (으)ㄹ 수 없어요 = 읽을 수 없어요 (can't read)

가다 (to go) + (으)ㄹ 수 없어요 = 갈 수 없어요 (can't go)

운전하다 (to drive) + (으)ㄹ 수 없어요 = 운전할 수 없어요 (can't drive)

*Another way to say 'can't' in Korean is to use the word 못 [mot]. 못 is more common in spoken language as it is shorter and easier to say. To use 못 to say you can't do something, you simply add 못 [mot] before a verb. For example, 못 가요 (can't go), 못 읽어요 (can't read), etc.

Lesson 26: (으)ㄹ 수 있어요

Conjugation Rules

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Verb Stem Ends In Consonant + 을 수 있어요/없어요	먹을 수 있어요 (<i>can eat</i>) 먹을 수 없어요 (<i>can't eat</i>)
Verb Stem Ends In Vowel + ㄹ 수 있어요/없어요	갈 수 있어요 (<i>can go</i>) 갈 수 없어요 (<i>can't go</i>)

Example Sentences

한글을 읽을 수 있어요? = ***Can you read Hangul?***

네. 한글을 읽을 수 있어요. = ***Yes. I can read Hangul.***

운전할 수 있어요? = ***Can you drive?***

아니요. 운전할 수 없어요. = ***No. I can't drive.***

매운 음식 먹을 수 있어요? = ***Can you eat spicy food?***

네. 먹을 수 있어요. 매운 음식을 좋아해요. = ***Yes. I can. I like spicy food.***

Lesson 27: 도

In this lesson, you will learn another useful Korean particle. 도 is a particle that means 'too' or 'also'. By the end of this lesson, you'll be able to say things like "I am a teacher, too.", "I also like BTS", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

도 = Particle meaning 'too/also'

도

도 always follows a pronoun or a noun and is used to express 'too' or 'also'. For example, in the sentence 저도 선생님이에요 (I am a teacher, too. / I am also a teacher.) the particle 도 follows the pronoun 저 (I/me). Let's look at some more examples.

저도요. = **Me too.**

저도 좋아요. = **I like it, too. / I also like it.**

저도 미국 사람이에요. = **I am an American, too. / I am also an American.**

이것도 샀어요. = **I bought this, too. / I also bought this.**

오늘도 학교에 갔어요. = **I went to school today, too. / I also went to school today.**

오늘 학교에 갔어요. 그리고 도서관에도 갔어요. = **I went to school today. And, I went to the library, too.**

Common Mistake

There is a common mistake that beginner Korean learners often make when using 도 in sentences that usually have a subject/object/topic marking particle. These particles (이/가 = subject particle, 을/를 = object particle, 은/는 = topic particle) are dropped when using 도. See the examples below.

여동생이 있어요. 그리고 남동생이도 있어요. (X)

여동생이 있어요. 그리고 남동생도 있어요. (O)

= **I have a younger sister. And I have a younger brother, too.**

Lesson 27: 도

저는 한국 사람이에요. 그리고 제 친구는도 한국 사람이에요. (X)

저는 한국 사람이에요. 그리고 제 친구도 한국 사람이에요. (O)

= I'm Korean. And my friend is Korean, too.

사과를 좋아해요. 그리고 딸기들도 좋아해요. (X)

사과를 좋아해요. 그리고 딸기도 좋아해요. (O)

= I like apples. And I like strawberries, too.

도 can, however, be used together with other particles like 에, 에서, 하고, 한테, etc. See the examples below.

미국에 갔어요. 그리고 일본에도 갔어요. (O)

= I went to the US. And I went to Japan, too.

집에서 한국어를 공부해요. 그리고 도서관에서도 공부해요. (O)

= I study Korean at home. And I study at the library, too.

Example Sentences

어느 나라 사람이에요? = **Where are you from?**

저는 미국 사람이에요. = **I'm American.**

그래요? 저도 미국 사람이에요. = **Really? I'm American, too.**

요즘 뭐 배워요? = **What are you learning these days?**

한국어를 배워요. 그리고 프랑스어도 배워요. = **I am learning Korean. And I am learning French, too.**

이 식당에 뭐가 맛있어요? = **What is delicious in this restaurant?**

비빔밥이 맛있어요. 그리고 떡볶이도 맛있어요. = **Bibimbap is delicious. And tteokbokki is good, too.**

어제 어디에 갔어요? = **Where did you go yesterday?**

백화점에 갔어요. 그리고 커피숍에도 갔어요. = **I went to the department store. And I went to a coffee shop, too.**

Lesson 28: 의

In this lesson, you will learn how to use the possessive particle 의. By the end of this lesson, you will be able to say things like “*Annie’s book*”, “*My jacket*”, “*Today’s weather*”, etc.

KEY INFORMATION

의 = Possessive Particle

의

의 is a possessive particle and is used to show the possessive relationship between two nouns. In English, the possessive form is realized by an apostrophe followed by an ‘s’ (’s). 의 is attached to the noun that is the ‘possessor’. Let’s look at some examples.

애니의 책 = **Annie’s book**

저의 이름 = **my name**

내일의 날씨 = **tomorrow’s weather**

Things To Note

In everyday conversations, the particle 의 is often pronounced as [에]. 의 is also often dropped because the meaning is already clear. For example;

마이클의 집 = 마이클 집 = **Michael’s house**

오늘의 뉴스 = 오늘 뉴스 = **today’s news / news of the day**

Another thing to note is that 의 combines with the pronouns 저 (I/me – polite) and 나 (I/me – casual/non-polite) to form 제 (저의) and 내 (나의). For example;

저의 이름 = 제 이름 = **my name**

나의 친구 = 내 친구 = **my friend**

Lesson 28: 의

Example Sentences

이름이 뭐예요? = *What's your name?*

제 이름은 애니예요. = *My name is Annie.*

이거는 누구의 책이에요? = *Whose book is this?*

애니 씨의 책이에요. = *It's Annie's book.*

어디에 가요? = *Where are you going?*

마이클 씨의 집에 가요. = *I am going to Michael's house.*

누구하고 서울에 갈 거예요? = *Who are you going to Seoul with?*

제 친구하고 갈 거예요. = *I'm going with my friend.*

Lesson 29:만

In this lesson, you will learn how to use the particle 만, which means 'only' or 'just' in Korean. By the end of the lesson, you will be able to say things like "I study on Saturdays **only**.", "Please wait **just** five minutes.", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

만 = Particle which means 'only' or 'just'

만

만 is used to express 'only' or 'just'. Let's look at some examples.

1. 오늘 회사에 도현 씨만 왔어요. = **Today, only Dohyun came to the office.**
2. 2분만 기다려 주세요. = **Please wait for just 2 minutes.**
3. 이 도서관은 월요일만 쉬어요. = **This library is closed on Mondays only.**
4. 오백 원만 빌려 주세요. = **Please lend me just 500 won**

In sentences 1 and 3 above, attaching 만 to the noun (도현 씨 / 월요일) indicates that that noun is the only thing being stated and that other things are excluded (i.e. only Dohyun and nobody else, only Monday, not other days.)

In sentences 2 and 4, the speaker is asking for something, and adding 만 makes the sentence sound softer and more polite. This is because 만 emphasizes that there is a minimal burden to the other person (i.e. just 2 minutes, not 5 minutes or 10 minutes, just 2 minutes).

Lesson 29:만

Using 만 With Subject/Object/Topic Particles

만 can be used together with the subject particles 이/가, the topic particles 은/는, and the object particles 을/를.

When used together with these particles, 만 is placed between the noun and 이/가, 은/는, or 을/를. Alternatively, 만 can be placed after the noun without using 이/가, 은/는, or 을/를. In fact, 이/가, 은/는, 을/를 are usually omitted when using 만. Let's look at an example.

동생은 고기만을 먹어요. (O) = **My younger brother/sister only eats meat.**

동생은 고기만 먹어요. (O) = **My younger brother/sister only eats meat.**

As you can see, in the first sentence 만 is added between the noun (고기) and the object particle (을) and in the second sentence, 만 is placed after the noun without the object particle. Both sentences are correct.

Using 만 With Other Particles

When using 만 in a sentence with particles other than 이/가, 은/는, and 을/를, 만 is placed after the particle. Let's look at some examples.

동생은 학교에서만 공부해요. (O)

= **My younger brother/sister studies only at school.**

동생은 학교만에서 공부해요. (X)

도현 씨는 10시까지만 공부해요. (O)

= **Dohyun studies only until 10 o'clock.**

도현 씨는 10시만까지 공부해요. (X)

Lesson 29:만

Example Sentences

학생들이 교실에 다 왔어요? = ***Did all students come to the classroom?***

아니요. 애니 씨하고 마이클 씨만 왔어요. = ***No. Only Annie and Michael came.***

마트에서 뭐 살 거예요? = ***What are you going to buy at the supermarket?***

과일만 살 거예요. = ***I'm going to buy fruits only.***

어제 친구들을 많이 만났어요? = ***Did you meet many friends yesterday?***

아니요, 민호 씨만 만났어요. 다른 친구들은 못 만났어요. = ***No, I met Minho only. I couldn't meet other friends.***

준비됐어요? = ***Are you ready?***

미안해요. 10분만 기다려 주세요. = ***Sorry. Please wait for just 10 minutes.***

Lesson 30: (으)로

In this lesson, you will learn a very useful particle that has multiple different functions. (으)로 can be used to mark a noun as the direction someone/something is going, the means of transport by which someone/something is going by, the device/method used to do something, or as the material/ingredients that something is made of.

KEY INFORMATION

(으)로 = **Particle With Multiple Functions**

Usage 1: Direction

Usage 2: Means Of Transport

Usage 3: Device/method

Usage 4: Material

As was mentioned above, (으)로 has many different functions. Before we look at each of these functions one by one, let's first quickly go over the conjugation rules for using this particle. See the table below.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Noun Ending In Consonant + 으로	산으로 (<i>toward the mountain</i>) 펜으로 (<i>with a pen</i>) 계란으로 (<i>made of eggs</i>)
Noun Ending In Vowel or ㄹ + 로	버스로 (<i>by bus</i>) 지하철로 (<i>by subway</i>) 한국어로 (<i>in Korean</i>)

Lesson 30: (으)로

Usage 1: Direction

The particle (으)로 can be used to mark a noun as the direction in which someone/something moves. When using (으)로 in this way, (으)로 is always used with verbs like 가다 (to go), 오다 (to come), 떠나다 (to leave), etc. Let's look at some examples:

이 기차는 어디로 가요? = **Where is this train heading to?**

서울로 가요. = **It's heading to Seoul.**

은행이 어디에 있어요? = **Where is the bank?**

여기에서 오른쪽으로 가세요. = **From here, go right.**

Usage 2: Means Of Transport

The particle (으)로 can be used to mark a noun as the means of transport by which someone/something travels. For example:

학교에 어떻게 가요? = **How do you go to school?**

버스로 가요. = **I go by bus.**

오늘 지하철로 왔어요? = **Did you come here by subway?**

아니요, 택시로 왔어요. = **No, I came by taxi.**

Lesson 30: (으)로

Usage 3: Device/Method

(으)로 can be used to mark a noun as the device or method by which something is done. See the examples below:

영어로 말할까요? = ***Shall we speak in English?***

아, 저는 영어를 몰라요. 한국어로 해요. = ***Oh, I don't know English. Let's speak in Korean.***

제 이름을 연필로 쓸까요? = ***Shall I write my name with a pencil?***

아니요, 펜으로 쓰세요. = ***No, please write with a pen.***

Usage 4: Material/Ingredients

The particle (으)로 can also be used to mark a noun as the materials/ingredients that something is made of. Let's look at some examples:

이 빵이 맛있어요. 뭐로 만들었어요? = ***This bread is delicious. What is it made of?***

밀가루하고 계란으로 만들었어요. = ***It's made of flour and eggs.***

이거는 나무로 만들었어요? = ***Is this made of wood?***

아니요, 종이로 만들었어요. = ***No, it's made of paper.***

Lesson 31: (이)나 / 거나

In this lesson, you will learn the meaning of (이)나 and 거나 which are two ways to say 'or' in Korean. (이)나 and 거나 are used when you are talking about two nouns/verbs/adjectives but selecting one of them. Examples in English would be "I usually go to school by bus **or** taxi.", "On weekends, I meet my friends **or** stay at home.", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

(이)나 = **particle meaning 'or' which is used with nouns.**

거나 = **ending meaning 'or' which is used with verbs and adjectives.**

(이)나 and 거나 both mean 'or' in Korean, but are not used interchangeably. (이)나 is used with nouns and 거나 is used with verbs and adjectives.

(이)나

(이)나 means 'or' and is used with nouns when talking about two nouns but selecting just one. For example, "bus **or** taxi", "pizza **or** chicken", etc. When the noun ends in a vowel 나 is attached, and when the noun ends in a consonant 이나 is attached. Here are some examples:

녹차나 커피 = **green tea or coffee**

피자나 치킨 = **pizza or chicken**

버스나 택시 = **bus or taxi**

책이나 신문 = **book or newspaper**

2시나 3시 = **2 or 3 o'clock**

토요일이나 일요일 = **Saturday or Sunday**

Lesson 31: (이)나 / 거나

거나

거나 also means 'or' in Korean but is used with verbs and adjectives. There are no special conjugation rules with 거나. Simply attach it to the first verb/adjective without a space. Let's look at some examples.

먹다 = **to eat (verb)**

먹거나 = **eat or...**

만나다 = **to meet (verb)**

만나거나 = **meet or...**

크다 = **to be big (adjective)**

크거나 = **big or...**

작다 = **to be small (adjective)**

작거나 = **small or...**

Example Sentences

아침에 뭐 마셔요? = **What do you drink in the morning?**

녹차나 커피를 마셔요. = **I drink green tea or coffee.**

회사에 어떻게 가요? = **How do you go to work?**

버스나 택시로 가요. = **I go by bus or taxi.**

이번 일요일에 같이 영화 볼까요? = **Shall we watch a movie together this Sunday?**

좋아요! 2시나 3시 어때요? = **Sounds good! How about 2 or 3 o'clock?**

Lesson 31: (이)나 / 거나

내일 뭐 할 거예요? = ***What are you going to do tomorrow?***

공원에 가거나 쇼핑할 거예요. = ***I'm going to go to a park or go shopping.***

주말에 보통 뭐 해요? = ***What do you usually do on weekends?***

친구를 만나거나 집에 있어요. = ***I meet friends or stay at home.***

Lesson 32: 고 / 그리고

In this lesson, you will learn about 그리고 and 고. In lesson 11 you learned how to use 하고 to say 'and' or 'with'. 그리고 and 고 also mean 'and' in Korean, but they also can be used to express 'and then'. By the end of this lesson, you'll be able to say things like "I like Korean dramas. **And** I like Korean movies, too.", "I eat dinner **and then** go for a walk every day.", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

고 = expresses 'and' or 'and then' and is used to connect two clauses.

그리고 = expresses 'and' or 'and then' and is used to connect two nouns or sentences.

그리고 means 'and' or 'and then' in Korean. 그리고 can be used to connect nouns or to connect sentences. By linking together nouns in a sentence with 그리고, you are showing that those nouns form a list. When linking together two sentences with 그리고, you are indicating that those sentences form a list or are in sequential order. Let's look at an example.

그리고 To Link Nouns

우유 그리고 주스 = **milk and juice**

우유 그리고 주스를 샀어요. = **I bought milk and juice.**

그리고 To Link Sentences

수민 씨는 똑똑해요. = **Sumin is smart.**

수민 씨는 예뻐요. = **Sumin is pretty.**

수민 씨는 똑똑해요. 그리고 예뻐요. = **Sumin is smart. And she's pretty.**

Lesson 32: 고 / 그리고

그리고 can also be used to connect two sentences with the meaning of 'and then'. Let's look at an example.

친구를 만났어요. = ***I met a friend.***

영화를 봤어요. = ***(I/we) watched a movie***

친구를 만났어요. 그리고 같이 영화를 봤어요. = ***I met a friend.***

And then we watched a movie together.

Difference Between 그리고 and 고

그리고 and 고 both mean 'and' or 'and then'. The difference between 그리고 and 고 is that while 그리고 is used to link sentences, 고 is used to connect two clauses in the same sentence. Let's look some examples.

Clause 1: 이 치마는 싸요. = ***This skirt is cheap.***

Clause 2: 이 치마는 예뻐요. = ***This skirt is pretty.***

Together: 이 치마는 싸고 예뻐요. = ***This skirt is cheap and pretty.***

Clause 1: 아침을 먹었어요. = ***I ate breakfast.***

Clause 2: 운동을 했어요. = ***I exercised.***

Together: 아침을 먹고 운동을 했어요. = ***I ate breakfast and then exercised.***

*When linking together two clauses with 고, usually only the final clause in the sentence is marked with the tense, especially when both clauses have the same tense (e.g "아침을 먹고 운동을 했어요." sounds more natural than "아침을 먹었고 운동을 했어요.")

Lesson 32: 고 / 그리고

Example Sentences

한국 드라마를 좋아해요?

= Do you like Korean dramas?

네, 한국 드라마를 좋아해요. 그리고 한국 영화도 좋아해요.

= Yes, I like Korean dramas. And I like Korean movies, too.

부산 사람이예요?

= Are you a Busan native?

네, 저는 부산에서 태어났어요. 그리고 지금 부산에 살아요.

= Yes, I was born in Busan. And I live in Busan now.

오늘 날씨가 어때요?

= How is the weather today?

오늘은 날씨가 춥고 흐려요.

= It's cold and cloudy today.

저녁에 보통 뭐 해요?

= What do you usually do in the evening?

저는 매일 저녁을 먹고 산책해요.

= I eat dinner and then go for a walk every day.

Lesson 33: 그래서 and 아/어/여서

In this lesson, you will learn how to use the adverb **그래서** and the ending **아/어/여서** to express the cause or reason for something. **그래서** and **아/어/여서** are similar to the words 'therefore' or 'so' in English. By the end of this lesson, you will be able to say things like "I went to bed last night, **so** I'm tired now.", "It's raining now, **so** I can't exercise.", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

그래서 = Adverb that means 'so' or 'therefore'.

아/어/여서 = Ending that means 'so' or 'therefore'.

그래서

그래서 is an adverb that means 'so' or 'therefore' in Korean. It connects two sentences when the preceding sentence is the reason or cause of the following sentence. **그래서** is always placed at the beginning of the following sentence. Let's look at some examples.

이 옷이 작아요. = **These clothes are small.**

못 입어요. = **I can't wear them.**

이 옷이 작아요. 그래서 못 입어요. = **These clothes are small. So, I can't wear them.**

오늘 날씨가 좋아요. = **The weather is good today.**

산책하고 싶어요. = **I want to go for a walk.**

오늘 날씨가 좋아요. 그래서 산책하고 싶어요. = **The weather is good today. So, I want to go for a walk.**

Lesson 33: 그래서 and 아/어/여서

아/어/여서

아/어/여서 is an ending that means 'so' or 'therefore' in Korean. It is used to connect two clauses in the same sentence. 아/어/여서 is attached to the verb stem in the first clause. Let's look at some examples.

내일 시험이 있어요. = ***I have an exam tomorrow.***

지금 공부해야 돼요. = ***I should study now.***

내일 시험이 있어서 지금 공부해야 돼요. = ***I have an exam tomorrow, so I should study now.***

지금 비가 와요. = ***It's raining now.***

운동을 못 해요. = ***I can't exercise.***

지금 비가 와서 운동을 못 해요. = ***It's raining now, so I can't exercise.***

아/어/여서 Conjugation Rules

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Last vowel In Verb Stem is ㅏ or ㅑ + 아서	살다 (<i>to live</i>) → 살아서
Last vowel In Verb Stem is NOT ㅏ or ㅑ + 어서	먹다 (<i>to eat</i>) → 먹어서
Verb Ends In 하다 + 여서	일하다 (<i>to work</i>) → 일해서

Lesson 33: 그래서 and 아/어/여서

Things To Note

When using 아/어/여서 to express the reason for an action that took place in the past, the past tense ending is not attached to the verb preceding 아/어/여서. Here is an example:

I went to bed late last night. So, I feel tired today. =

어제 밤에 늦게 자서 오늘 피곤해요. (O)

어제 밤에 늦게 잤어서 오늘 피곤해요. (X)

Another thing to note is that with 감사합니다 (*Thank you*) and 죄송합니다 (*Sorry*) 아/어/어서 is used and not 그래서. Here are some examples:

늦어서 죄송합니다. = ***I'm sorry to be late.***

(lit. "I'm late, so I am sorry.")

도와주셔서 감사합니다. = ***Thank you for helping me.***

(Lit. "You helped me, so thanks.")

Example Sentences

왜 한국어를 배워요?

= ***Why do you learn Korean?***

한국에 가고 싶어요. 그래서 한국어를 배워요.

= ***I want to go to Korea. So, I learn Korean.***

왜 택시를 탔어요?

= ***Why did you take a taxi?***

늦게 일어나서 택시를 탔어요.

= ***I woke up late, so I took a taxi.***

Lesson 33: 그래서 and 아/어/여서

왜 기분이 안 좋아요?

= **Why do you feel bad? (Lit. "Why mood is not good?")**

친구하고 싸웠어요. 그래서 기분이 안 좋아요.

= **I had an argument with my friend. So, I feel bad.**

왜 병원에 갔어요?

= **Why did you go to the hospital?**

배가 아파서 병원에 갔어요.

= **My stomach hurt, so I went to the hospital.**

Lesson 34: (이)라서

In the previous lesson, you learned how to use the ending 아/어/여서 to say 'therefore/so' in Korean. In this lesson, you will learn how to use (이)라서, which is another ending used to say 'therefore/so'. The main difference between these two endings is that 아/어/여서 is used with verbs and adjectives whereas (이)라서 is used with nouns. By the end of this lesson, you will be able to make sentences like "It's my holiday, **so** I'm traveling.", "Tomorrow is my friend's birthday, **so** I need to buy a present."

KEY INFORMATION

(이)라서 = **Ending used with nouns which means 'therefore/so'**

(이)라서 is an ending that means 'so' or 'therefore'. It is used to connect two clauses in the same sentence. (이)라서 is attached only to the noun. In order to link 2 clauses with this ending, first, you need to find the noun with 예요/이에요 and drop 예요/이에요. Then attach (이)라서 to the noun. Let's look at some examples.

휴가예요. = **It's my holiday.**

여행하고 있어요. = **I'm traveling.**

휴가라서 여행하고 있어요. = **It's my holiday, so I'm traveling.**

내일 친구 생일이에요. = **Tomorrow is my friend's birthday.**

선물을 사야 돼요. = **I need to buy a present.**

내일 친구 생일이라서 선물을 사야 돼요. = **Tomorrow is my friend's birthday, so I need to buy a present.**

*In spoken language, (이)라서 is often shortened to (이)라 without 서. For example, 휴가라서 여행하고 있어요. (It's my holiday, so I'm traveling.) becomes 휴가라 여행하고 있어요.

Lesson 34: (이)라서

(이)라서 Conjugation Rules

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Noun Ending In Consonant + 이라서	생일 (<i>birthday</i>) → 생일이라서
Noun Ending In Vowel + 라서	휴가 (<i>holiday</i>) → 휴가라서

(이)라서 Vs 아/어/여서

Both (이)라서 and 아/어/여서 mean 'so' or 'therefore' and are used to connect two clauses in the same sentence. The difference between these two is that (이)라서 is used with nouns only, whereas 아/어/여서 is used with verbs and adjectives. To help you understand what we mean, check out the following two sentences:

1. 오늘 친구 생일이라서 케이크를 샀어요. = **Today is my friend's birthday, so I bought a cake.**
2. 오늘 친구가 생일 파티를 해서 케이크를 샀어요. = **Today my friend is having a birthday party, so I bought a cake.**

As you can see, in the first sentence 이라서 is attached to the noun 생일 (birthday) and in the second sentence, 여서 is attached to the verb 하다 (to do).

Lesson 34: (이)라서

Example Sentences

왜 케이크를 샀어요?

= ***Why did you buy a cake?***

오늘 친구 생일이라서 케이크를 샀어요.

= ***Today is my friend's birthday, so I bought a cake.***

이 백화점에 왜 사람이 많아요?

= ***Why are there a lot of people in this department store?***

세일이라서 사람이 많아요.

= ***There's a sale, so there are a lot of people.***

요즘 바빠요? = ***Are you busy these days?***

아니요, 휴가라서 안 바빠요. = ***It's my vacation, so I'm not busy.***

Lesson 35: 하지만, 그렇지만, 지만

In this lesson, you will learn how to use the adverbs 하지만 and 그렇지만, and the ending 지만. 하지만, 그렇지만, and 지만 all mean 'but' or 'however' in Korean. They are used when you want to express two contrasting things. By the end of this lesson, you will be able to say things like "The bag is good **but** expensive.", "I like coffee **but** my girlfriend doesn't.", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

하지만 / 그렇지만 = **Adverb which means 'but, however'**

지만 = **Ending which means 'but, however'**

하지만 / 그렇지만

하지만 and 그렇지만 are mostly interchangeable. They are used to connect two sentences when the following sentence is opposite or contrary to the preceding sentence. 하지만 and 그렇지만 are always placed at the beginning of the following sentence. Let's look at some examples.

저는 커피를 좋아해요.

= I like coffee.

제 여자친구는 커피를 안 좋아해요.

= My girlfriend doesn't like coffee.

저는 커피를 좋아해요. 하지만 제 여자친구는 커피를 안 좋아해요.

= I like coffee. But my girlfriend doesn't like coffee.

가방이 비싸요.

= The bag is expensive.

가방이 좋아요.

= The bag is good.

가방이 비싸요. 그렇지만 좋아요.

= The bag is expensive. But it's good.

Lesson 35: 하지만, 그렇지만, 지만

지만

지만 is an ending that means 'but' or 'however' in Korean. It is used to connect two clauses in the same sentence. 지만 is used to link two clauses when the following clause is opposite or contrary to the preceding clause. 지만 is attached to the verb stem in the first clause. Let's look at an example.

오빠가 있어요.

= I have an older brother.

언니가 없어요.

= I don't have an older sister.

오빠가 있지만 언니가 없어요.

= I have an older brother but I don't have an older sister.

지만 Conjugation Rules

Conjugation Rule	Examples
<Future/Present> Verb Stem + 지만	가다 (to go) → 가지만 먹다 (to eat) → 먹지만 싸다 (to be cheap) → 싸지만 좋다 (to be good) → 좋지만
< Past> Verb Stem + 았/었지만	가다 (to go) → 갔지만 먹다 (to eat) → 먹었지만 싸다 (to be cheap) → 싸었지만 좋다 (to be good) → 좋았지만

Lesson 35: 하지만, 그렇지만, 지만

Note:

In most cases, 하지만/그렇지만 or 지만 are interchangeable. For example, the sentence “*I went to bed early last night, but I feel tired today.*” can be expressed in the following three ways:

어제 밤에 일찍 잤어요. 하지만 오늘 피곤해요.
어제 밤에 일찍 잤어요. 그렇지만 오늘 피곤해요.
어제 밤에 일찍 잤지만 오늘 피곤해요.

However, there are some fixed phrases like “Excuse me, but....”, and “Sorry, but...”, where only 지만 is used and not 하지만/그렇지만. For example:

실례지만 화장실이 어디에 있어요?
= Excuse me, but where is the restroom?

죄송하지만, 지금 비빔밥이 안 돼요.
= I'm sorry, but bibimbap is not available now.

Example Sentences

케이크를 좋아해요?
= Do you like cake?
네. 좋아하지만 자주 안 먹어요.
= Yes. I like it but I don't eat it often.

이 가방 살 거예요?
= Are you going to buy this bag?
아니요. 예쁘지만 너무 비싸요.
= No. It's pretty, but it's too expensive.

Lesson 35: 하지만, 그렇지만, 지만

한국은 날씨가 어때요?

= *How is the weather in Korea?*

여름에 비가 많이 오지만 겨울에 비가 많이 안 와요.

= *In summer it rains a lot, but in winter it doesn't rain much.*

생일 파티를 할 거예요?

= *Are you going to have a birthday party?*

네. 작년에 파티를 안 했지만 올해에 할 거예요.

= *Yes. I didn't have a party last year, but I will this year.*

Lesson 36: 그러면

In this lesson, you will learn how to use the adverb 그러면. 그러면 has 3 main usages which are to express a conditional statement, to express acceptance of a condition, and to finish off a conversation. This may sound confusing, but don't worry. We will show you lots of examples to help you understand.

KEY INFORMATION

그러면 = **Adverb that means 'if so / in that case / then'.**

그럼 = **Shortened form of 그러면**

Usage 1: Express a condition

Usage 2: Express acceptance of a condition

Usage 3: Finish a conversation.

그러면, which is often shortened to 그럼, means 'if so', 'in that case', or 'then' in Korean. 그러면 is used to connect two sentences and so it is always placed at the start of the 2nd sentence.

Usage 1:

그러면 is used to express a statement that is conditional on the preceding sentence. When using 그러면 in this way, the preceding sentence is usually an imperative sentence or a suggestion. Here are some examples:

택시를 탈까요? 그러면 안 늦을 거예요.

= Shall we take a taxi? Then you won't be late.

사전을 찾아보세요. 그럼 단어 뜻을 알 수 있어요.

= Look it up in the dictionary. Then you can understand the meaning of the word.

Lesson 36: 그러면

Usage 2:

그러면 is also used to express your acceptance of the preceding sentence. When using 그러면 in this way, 그러면 is then followed by your own comment. Here are some examples:

회의 준비를 다 했어요? 그러면 회의를 시작할까요?

= *Did you finish preparing for the meeting? Shall we start the meeting, then?*

A: 갑자기 배가 아파요.

= *My stomach suddenly hurts.*

B: 그럼 이 약을 드세요.

= *Take this medicine, then.*

Usage 3:

그러면 can also be used when finishing off a conversation. To help you understand what we mean, check the examples below.

A: 내일 오후 2시에 만날까요?

= *Shall we meet at 2 pm tomorrow?*

B: 좋아요! 그럼 내일 봐요.

= *Okay. See you tomorrow, then.*

A: 감사합니다. 안녕히 계세요.

= *Thank you. Goodbye.*

B: 아니에요. 그럼 다음에 봐요.

= *You're welcome. See you next time, then.*

Lesson 36: 그러면

Example Sentences

실례지만 우체국이 어디에 있어요?

= Excuse me, but where is the post office?

여기에서 왼쪽으로 가세요. 그러면 편의점 옆에 있을 거예요.

= Go left from here. Then it will be next to the convenience store.

오늘 시간이 없어요.

= I don't have time today.

오늘도 바빠요? 그럼 언제 만날 수 있어요?

= You are busy today, too? Then when can we meet?

배고파요.

= I'm hungry.

그럼 떡볶이 어때요?

= How about tteokbokki, then?

오늘 수업 끝났어요. 그럼 다음 시간에 봐요!

= That's the end of the lesson. See you next time, then.

Lesson 37: 이, 그, 저

In this lesson, you will learn how to say 'this' and 'that' in Korean. Just like in English, 'this' is used to refer to something close to you, and 'that' is used for something far away from you. In Korean, however, there are different words for 'that' depending on whether the object you are referring to is close or far away from the listener. You will learn the different words for this and that in Korean and the word for 'thing' so that you can say 'this thing' and 'that thing'.

KEY INFORMATION

이 = 'this' in Korean

그 = 'that' in Korean (When object is far from speaker but close to listener)

저 = 'that' in Korean (When object is far from both speaker and listener)

것 = 'thing' (often shortened to 거 in spoken language)

이 = 'This' In Korean

The word for 'this' in Korean is 이. 이 is used when referring to something which is close to the speaker. An important thing to note is that 이 cannot be used on its own and so it must always be followed by a noun. Here are some examples:

이것 (이거) = **this thing**

이 컴퓨터 = **this computer**

이 사람 = **this person**

이쪽 = **this side**

Lesson 37: 이, 그, 저

그 = 'That' In Korean

The word for 'that' in Korean is 그. 그 is used when referring to something which is far away from the speaker and close to the listener. Just like 이, 그 cannot be used on its own and must always be followed by a noun. Let's look at some examples.

그것 (그거) = ***that thing***

그 컴퓨터 = ***that computer***

그 사람 = ***that person***

그쪽 = ***that side***

저 = 'That Over There' In Korean

When something is far away from both the speaker and the listener, 저 is used. 저 is similar to saying "that over there" in English. Here are some examples:

저것 (저거) = ***that thing over there***

저 컴퓨터 = ***that computer over there***

저 사람 = ***that person over there***

저쪽 = ***that side over there***

Lesson 37: 이, 그, 저

Common Mistake

A common mistake Korean learners often make when using this and that in Korean is to use 이, 그, or 저 on its own, without a noun. This is understandable, because in English 'this' and 'that' can be used on their own. However, in Korean, it works differently.

For example, in English, you can say "This is my friend.", but in Korean, you must say 이 사람은 제 친구예요 (This person is my friend.). To help you understand so you don't make this common mistake, here are some more examples:

This is my friend.

= 이 사람은 제 친구예요. (O) – (***Lit. "This person is my friend."***)

= 이는 제 친구예요. (X)

What's that?

= 그거 뭐예요? (O) – (***Lit. "What's that thing?"***)

= 그 뭐예요? (X)

That is too expensive.

= 저거는 너무 비싸요. (O) – (***Lit. "That thing over there is too expensive."***)

= 저는 너무 비싸요. (X)

Lesson 37: 이, 그, 저

Example Sentences

이거는 커피예요? = ***Is this coffee?***

아니요, 콜라예요. = ***No, it's coke.***

그 바지는 얼마예요? = ***How much are those trousers?***

사만 원이에요. = ***They are 40,000 won.***

저 사람은 누구예요? = ***Who is that over there?***

우리 반 친구예요. = ***He is my classmate.***

화장실이 어디에 있어요? = ***Where is the bathroom?***

저쪽으로 가세요. = ***Go that way. (Lit. "Go that side over there.")***

Lesson 38: 걸려요

In this lesson, you will learn how to use the verb 걸려요 to express how long it takes to do something. By the end of this lesson, you will be able to say things like “*How long does it **take** to get to the station?*”, “*It **takes** about 30 minutes to get to the station.*”, etc.

KEY INFORMATION

걸리다 = to take (time)

걸려요 = “**It takes...**” (present tense of 걸리다)

얼마나 걸려요? = “**How long does it take?**”

걸려요

걸려요 is the present tense form of the verb 걸리다 which means ‘to take (time)’. When used together with a unit of time (such as minutes, hours, days, etc), 걸려요 can be used to express the time it takes to do something. In English, this is expressed in sentences such as “*It takes 5 minutes.*”, “*It takes 2 weeks.*”, etc.

To make a question and ask “*How long does it take?*” you simply add 얼마나 (how long) before 걸려요. Let’s look at some examples:

지하철역까지 얼마나 걸려요? = **How long does it take to get to the subway station?**

버스로 십 분 걸려요. = **It takes 10 minutes by bus.**

공항까지 얼마나 걸려요? = **How long does it take to get to the airport?**

택시로 삼십 분쯤 걸려요.* = **It takes about 30 minutes by taxi.**

*쯤 means ‘approximately’ or ‘about’ and can be attached to the time unit to express the approximate time it takes to do something.

Lesson 38: 걸려요

Periods Of Time

When you express periods of time (for example, "5 minutes", "2 weeks", etc.) you must use a Korean number followed by the counting unit for that period of time. Most time counting units are used together with Sino-Korean numbers but some use Native Korean numbers. See the table below.

Sino or Native Numbers?	Time Counting Unit	Example
Sino	초 (seconds)	이 초 (2 seconds)
Sino	분 (minutes)	십 분 (10 minutes)
Sino	일 (days)	육 일 (6 days)
Sino	주일 (weeks)	사 주일 (4 weeks)
Sino	개월 (months)	오 개월 (5 months)
Sino	년 (years)	삼 년 (3 years)
Native	시간 (hours)	일곱 시간 (7 hours)
Native	달 (months)*	한 달 (1 month)

*As you can see, there are two different counting units for months. You can choose either. 월 is used together with Sino-Korean numbers and 달 is used together with native Korean numbers.

Lesson 38: 걸려요

Example Sentences

서울역까지 얼마나 걸려요? = ***How long does it take to get to Seoul station?***

택시로 십오 분쯤 걸려요. = ***It takes about 15 minutes by taxi.***

집에서 여기까지 얼마나 걸렸어요? = ***How long did it take to get here from your home?***

버스로 삼십 분 걸렸어요. = ***It took 30 minutes.***

서울에서 런던까지 비행기로 얼마나 걸려요? = ***How long does it take to London from Seoul by airplane?***

열 두 시간쯤 걸려요. = ***It takes about 12 hours.***

이거를 캐나다로 보내고 싶어요. 얼마나 걸려요? = ***I want to send this to Canada. How long does it take?***

배로 두 달 걸려요. = ***It takes 2 months by ship.***

Lesson 39: 위치 표현

In this lesson, you will learn how to use Korean location words to state the location where something exists or doesn't exist or the location where something happened. In English, these 'location words' are called 'prepositions of place' and are words such as *'in, on, under, in front of, behind, next to, between'*, etc. By the end of this lesson, you will be able to say things like *"The phone is on the desk."*, *"Let's meet in front of the coffee shop."*, etc.

KEY INFORMATION

위 = **on / above**

밑/아래 = **under**

앞 = **front**

뒤 = **behind**

왼쪽 = **left side**

오른쪽 = **right side**

사이 = **between**

가운데 = **middle**

옆 = **next to**

안 = **inside**

밖 = **outside**

근처 = **close**

When using these location words in Korean, the location word always follows the noun. Here are some examples:

의자 위 = **on the chair**

의자 밑/아래 = **under the chair**

의자 앞 = **front of the chair**

의자 뒤 = **behind the chair**

책상 왼쪽 = **left of the desk**

책상 오른쪽 = **right of the desk**

의자하고 책상 사이 = **between the chair and the desk**

책상 가운데 = **middle of the desk**

집 옆 = **next to the house**

집 안 = **inside the house**

집 밖 = **outside the house**

Lesson 39: 위치 표현

Location Words + 있어요/없어요

When these location words are used together with 있어요 (exist) and 없어요 (not exist), you can express the location where something is or isn't. In this case, you must use the location marking particle 에 after the location word to indicate the location where the thing exists or doesn't exist. To help you understand what we mean, let's look at some examples.

책이 가방 안에 있어요. = ***There is a book in the bag.***

편의점이 집 근처에 없어요. = ***There is no convenience store near my house.***

사람이 길 가운데에 있어요. = ***There is a person in the middle of the road.***

고양이가 소파 위에 없어요. = ***The cat isn't on the sofa.***

Location Words + Action Verbs

When these location words are used together with action verbs, you can express the location where an action happens. In this case, the particle 에서 is placed after the location word to indicate the location where the action takes place. Let's look at some examples.

커피숍 앞에서 친구를 만날 거예요. = ***I will meet my friend in front of the coffee shop.***

버스 안에서 음악을 들어요. = ***I listen to music on the bus. (Lit. 'in the bus', but in English, the preposition 'on' is used).***

강아지가 집 밖에서 놀고 있어요. = ***A puppy is playing outside the house.***

Lesson 39: 위치 표현

Example Sentences

제 핸드폰이 어디에 있어요? = ***Where is my cell phone?***

책상 위에 있어요. = ***It's on the desk.***

편의점이 집 근처에 있어요? = ***Is there a convenience store near your house?***

아니요. 시장이 집 근처에 있어요. = ***No. There is a market near my house.***

어디에서 만날까요? = ***Where shall we meet?***

커피숍 앞에서 만나요! = ***Let's meet in front of the coffee shop.***

Lesson 40: Question Words

In this lesson, you will learn Korean question words. You will learn how to say 'what', 'who', 'when', 'where', 'how', and 'why' in Korean, and we will show you lots of example questions using these words.

KEY INFORMATION

뭐 / 무엇 = **what**

누구 = **who**

언제 = **when**

어디 = **where**

어떻게 = **how**

왜 = **why**

뭐/무엇 = **What**

What' in Korean is 무엇. 무엇 is often shortened to 뭐 in spoken language. Let's look at some example questions with 뭐.

뭐예요? = **What is it?**

이름이 뭐예요? = **What's your name?**

*이 식당에 뭐가 맛있어요? = **What's delicious in this restaurant?**

*오늘 뭐를 하고 싶어요? = **What do you want to do today?**

어제 영화 봤어요? 뭐 봤어요? = **Did you watch a movie yesterday?**

What did you watch?

*뭐 is often followed by a particle (e.g. 뭐를, 뭐가) but in everyday conversation, this particle is usually dropped. Another thing to note is that when 뭐 is used together with 를 it is often shortened to 뭘.

Lesson 40: Question Words

누구 = Who

'Who' in Korean is 누구. 누구 is sometimes followed by a particle, but in real conversations, this particle is often dropped. Let's look at some examples:

누구예요? = **Who is it?**

이 사람 누구예요? = **Who is this?**

어제 누구를 만났어요? = **Who did you meet yesterday?**

그거 누구의 책이에요? = **Whose book is that?**

*누가 했어요? = **Who did it?**

*When 누구 is used with the particle 가, 누군가 becomes 누가 (누구가 is wrong).

언제 = When

'When' in Korean is 언제. An important thing to note when using 언제 to make questions is that it cannot be followed by the location particle 에. So when asking 'When' in the sense of 'at what time' you simply say 언제 (NOT 언제 에). Here are some example questions with 언제:

언제예요? = **When is it?**

생일이 언제예요? = **When is your birthday?**

언제 만날까요? = **When shall we meet?** (언제에 만날까요? X)

언제까지 기다려야 돼요? = **Until when do you have to wait?**

언제부터 국에 살았어요? = **Since when have you lived in Korea?**

Lesson 40: Question Words

어디 = Where

'Where' in Korean is 어디. 어디 is often followed by the location particles 에 and 에서 because these questions are usually asking about the location where something is or the location where something happened. Here are some example questions with 어디:

어디에 있어요? = **Where is it?**

화장실이 어디에 있어요? = **Where is the toilet?**

지금 어디에 가요? = **Where are you going now?**

*어디에서 저녁을 먹고 싶어요? = **Where do you want to eat dinner?**

*어디에서 can be shortened to 어디서 without 에 in spoken Korean.

어떻게 = How

'How' in Korean is 어떻게. Here are some example questions with 어떻게:

학교에 어떻게 가요? = **How do you go to school?**

어떻게 해야 돼요? = **What should I do? (Lit. "How should I do?")**

이거 어떻게 먹을 수 있어요? = **How can I eat this?**

어떻게 지냈어요? = **How have you been doing?**

왜 = Why

'Why' in Korean is 왜. Here are some examples with 왜:

왜요? = **Why is it?**

왜 저예요? = **Why me? (Lit. Why is it me?)**

왜 늦었어요? = **Why were you late?**

왜 시험을 못 봤어요? = **Why couldn't you take the test?**

왜 그렇게 했어요? = **Why did you do that? (Lit. "Why did you do it like that?")**

Lesson 41: (이)지요, 지요

In this lesson, you will learn the meaning of (이)지요 and 지요. (이)지요 and 지요 are two ways to say “~ isn't it/she/he?” or “don't you?”. These are similar to 'question tags' in English. (이)지요 and 지요 are used when you are confirming something that the listener already knew. By the end of this lesson, you'll be able to say things like “This is delicious, isn't it?”, “You're Korean, aren't you?”, “You met your friend yesterday, didn't you?”, etc.

KEY INFORMATION

(이)지요 = ending meaning “~ isn't it/aren't you?” which is used with nouns.

지요 = ending meaning “~ doesn't it/don't you?” which is used with verbs and adjectives.

(이)지요

(이)지요 is an ending that means “~ isn't it/she/he?” or “~ aren't you/they?”. It is often used in questions to confirm something that the listener already knew or to seek for the listener's agreement. (이)지요 is attached only to nouns. In a casual, non-polite sentence, (이)지 is used without the polite ending 요.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Noun Ending In Consonant + 이지요	학생 (student) → 학생이지요
Noun Ending In Vowel + 지요	친구 (friend) → 친구지요

Lesson 41: (이)지요, 지요

Examples

한국 사람이지요? = *You are Korean, aren't you?*

오늘이 금요일이지요? = *Today is Friday, isn't it?*

마이클 씨는 요리사지요? = *Michael is a chef, isn't he?*

거기 수민 씨 집이지요? = *This is Sumin's house, right? (phone call)*

저 사람은 친구지? = *That person over there is your friend, isn't she?*
(casual)

(이)지요

지요 is an ending that means “~ doesn't it/she/he?” or “~ don't you/they?”. It is often used in questions to confirm something that the listener already knew or to seek for the listener's agreement. 지요 is attached only to verbs and adjectives. In a casual, non-polite sentence, 지 is used without the polite ending 요. There are no special conjugation rules with 지요. Simply attach it to the first verb/adjective without a space. Let's look at some examples.

Examples

가다 = **to go (Verb)**

가지요? = **You go, don't you?**

작다 = **to be small (Adjective)**

작지요? = **It's small, isn't it?**

먹다 = **to eat (Verb)**

먹지요? = **You eat, don't you?**

맛있다 = **to be delicious (Adjective)**

맛있지요? = **It's delicious, isn't it?**

공부하다 = **to study (Verb)**

공부하지요? = **You study, don't you?**

아니다 = **to be not (Adjective)**

아니지요? = **It's not, is it?**

크다 = **to be big (Adjective)**

크지요? = **It's big, isn't it?**

Lesson 41: (이)지요, 지요

Using 지요 In Different Tenses

When using 지요 in different tenses, you simply combine the ending 지요 with the standard tense conjugation. See the table below for examples.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Present Tense : Verb /Adjective Stem + 지요	먹다 (to eat) → 먹지요? 작다 (to be small) → 작지요?
Past Tense: Verb /Adjective Stem + 았/었지요	먹다 (to eat) → 먹었지요? 작다 (to be small) → 작았지요?
Future Tense: Verb /Adjective Stem + (으)ㄹ 거지요	먹다 (to eat) → 먹을 거지요? 작다 (to be small) → 작을 거지요?

(이)지요 Vs 지요

Both (이)지요 and 지요 are used in questions to confirm something that the listener already knew or to seek for the listener's agreement. The difference between these two is that (이)지요 is used with nouns only, whereas 지요 is used with verbs and adjectives. To help you understand what we mean, check out the following two sentences:

1. 이거는 한국어 책이지요? = ***This is a Korean book, isn't it?***
2. 한국어 책을 읽지요? = ***You are reading a Korean book, aren't you?***

As you can see, in the first sentence, 이지요 is attached to the noun 책 (book), and in the second sentence, 지요 is attached to the verb 읽다 (to read).

Lesson 41: (이)지요, 지요

Example Sentences

오늘이 금요일이지요? = **Today is Friday, isn't it?**

맞아요. = **That's right.**

저 사람은 친구지? = **That person over there is your friend, isn't she?**

아니. 동생이야. = **No. She's my younger sister.**

이거 맛있죠? * = **This is delicious, isn't it?**

네, 진짜 맛있어요! = **Yes, it really is.**

요즘 한국어를 배우지요? = **You're learning Korean these days, aren't you?**

네. 그런데 조금 어려워요. = **Yes. But it's a little difficult.**

저거 살 거죠? * = **You are going to buy that, aren't you?**

글쎄요. 좀 비싸네요. = **Erm...Not sure. It is quite expensive.**

오늘 백화점에 사람이 많았지요? = **Today there were a lot of people at the department store, weren't there?**

네. 정말 많았어요! = **Yes, there were so many!**

*지요 is often shortened to 죠 in real conversation.

Lesson 42: 아/어/여도 돼요

In this lesson, you will learn how to use the structure 아/어/여도 돼요 to ask or give permission. By the end of this lesson, you will be able to say things like "May I take a picture?", "May I sit here?", "You may go home." etc.

KEY INFORMATION

아/어/여도 돼요 = **may/to be allowed**

Conjugation Rule 1: Last vowel in verb stem is ㅏ or ㅑ + 아도 돼요

Conjugation Rule 2: Last vowel in verb stem is NOT ㅏ or ㅑ + 어도 돼요

Conjugation Rule 3: Verb ends in 하다 + 여도 돼요

The structure 아/어/여도 돼요 is similar to saying "may", "allowed", "okay", in English. It is used to ask permission from another person in a question, or to give permission in a statement. Let's look at some examples.

가다 = **to go**

가도 돼요? = **May I go?**

가도 돼요. = **You may go.**

열다 = **to open**

열어도 돼요? = **May I open it?**

열어도 돼요. = **You may open it.**

앉다 = **to sit**

앉아도 돼요? = **May I sit?**

앉아도 돼요. = **You may sit.**

전화하다 = **to call**

전화해도 돼요? = **May I call you?**

전화해도 돼요. = **You may call me.**

먹다 = **to eat**

먹어도 돼요? = **May I eat it?**

먹어도 돼요. = **You may eat it.**

Lesson 42: 아/어/여도 돼요

The structure 아/어/여도 돼요 is made up of the ending 아/어/여도 and the verb 돼요. 아/어/여도 means 'even if ~', and 돼요 is the present form of the verb 되다 which means 'to function/work' or 'to be okay'. So, the structure 아/어/여도 돼요 literally means 'Even if you do it, it's okay.'

Conjugation Rules

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Last vowel in verb stem is ㅏ or ㅑ + 아도 돼요	가다 (to go) → 가도 돼요
Last vowel in verb stem is NOT ㅏ or ㅑ + 어도 돼요	먹다 (to eat) → 먹어도 돼요
Verb ends in 하다 + 여도 돼요	전화하다 (to call) → 전화해도 돼요

Things To Note:

In the structure 아/어/여도 돼요, the verb 돼요 can be replaced with 괜찮아요 or 좋아요. 괜찮아요 means 'okay' in Korean. And 좋아요 means 'good/great'.

창문을 열어도 돼요? = **May I open the window?**

네, 열어도 괜찮아요. = **Yes, you may open.**

Another thing to note is that if you add the negative adverb 안 before 아/어/여도 돼요, this structure means 'don't have to', 'don't need to', or 'it's not necessary to'.

오늘 이거 해야 돼요? = **Should I do this today?**

아니요, 오늘 안 해도 돼요. 내일 해도 돼요. = **No, you don't have to do it today. You may do it tomorrow.**

Lesson 42: 아/어/여도 돼요

Example Sentences

이거 먹어도 돼요? = **May I eat this?**

네. 드세요. = **Sure. Help yourself.**

지금 들어가도 돼요? = **May I come in?**

들어오세요. = **Please come in.**

저기에 주차해도 돼요? = **Can I park over there?**

네, 주차해도 돼요. = **Yes, you may park.**

여기에서 사진을 찍어도 돼요? = **May I take a picture here?**

아니요. 찍지 마세요. = **No. Please don't take any pictures.**

에어컨을 켜도 돼요? = **May I turn on the air conditioner?**

네, 돼요. * = **Yes, you may turn it on.**

*아/어도 돼요 can be shortened to 돼요 when answering a question and giving permission.

Lesson 43: (으)면 안 돼요

In this lesson, you will learn how to use the structure (으)면 안 돼요 to express the prohibition or limitation of something. By the end of this lesson, you will be able to say things like, "You may not park here.", "You should not throw away the garbage." etc.

KEY INFORMATION

(으)면 안 돼요 = **May not / To be not allowed / Should not**

Conjugation Rule 1: Verb ends in consonant + 으면 안 돼요

Conjugation Rule 2: Verb ends in vowel + 면 안 돼요

The structure (으)면 안 돼요 is similar to 'may not', 'is/are not allowed to', or 'should not' in English. This structure is the opposite of 아/어/여도 돼요 that you learned in the previous lesson (으)면 안 돼요 is used to express prohibition or limitation of a certain action. Let's look at some examples.

가다 = **to go**

가면 안 돼요. = **You may not go.**

크다 = **to be big**

크면 안 돼요. = **It shouldn't be big.**

먹다 = **to eat**

먹으면 안 돼요. = **You may not eat.**

작다 = **to be small**

작으면 안 돼요. = **It shouldn't be small.**

말하다 = **to speak**

말하면 안 돼요. = **You may not speak.**

Lesson 43: (으)면 안 돼요

The structure (으)면 안 돼요 is made up of the following parts:

- (으)면 = **ending that means 'if' or 'when'**
- 안 = **negative adverb**
- 돼요 = **present tense of 되다 (to function/work / to be okay)**

Conjugation Rules

When attaching (으)면 안 돼요 to verbs or adjectives, you must choose either 으면 안 돼요 or 면 안 돼요. The one you use depends on whether the verb ends in a consonant or a vowel. See the table below.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Verb Stem Ends In Consonant + 으면 안 돼요	먹다 (to eat) → 먹으면 안 돼요 작다 (to be small) → 작으면 안 돼요
Verb Stem Ends In Vowel + 면 안 돼요	가다 (to go) → 가면 안 돼요 크다 (to be big) → 크면 안 돼요

Things To Note:

(으)면 안 돼요 can be used in the double negative form. ~지 않으면 안 돼요 literally means 'if you don't do it, it's not okay', It's used when you want to emphasize that a particular behavior must be performed.

내일 시험이 있어서 오늘 공부하지 않으면 안 돼요.

= Because I have an important test tomorrow, I must study today.

10분 후에 콘서트가 시작해요. 지금 화장실에 가지 않으면 안 돼요.

= The concert starts in 10 minutes. You must go to the bathroom now.

Lesson 43: (으)면 안 돼요

Example Sentences

이거 먹어도 돼요? = **May I eat this?**

아니요, 먹으면 안 돼요. = **No, you may not eat it.**

저기요. 여기에 앉아도 돼요? = **Excuse me. May I sit here?**

앉으면 안 돼요. 친구가 곧 올 거예요. = **You may not sit down. My friend is coming soon.**

저기에 주차해도 돼요? = **May I park over there?**

식당 입구라서 주차하면 안 돼요. = **It's the restaurant entrance, so you should not park there.**

여기에 쓰레기를 버리면 안 됩니다. = **You are not allowed to throw away garbage here.**

아, 죄송합니다. = **Oh, I'm sorry.**

선생님, 수업 시간에 영어로 질문해도 돼요? = **Teacher, may I ask a question in English in class?**

안 돼요.* 한국어로 질문하세요. = **No, you may not. Please ask questions in Korean.**

*(으)면 안 돼 can be shortened to 안 돼요 when answering a question.

Lesson 44: (으)르게요

In this lesson, you will learn how to use the ending (으)르게요 to express the speaker's decision, intention, or promise to do something for another person. By the end of this lesson, you will be able to say things like "I'll call you later.", "I'm leaving now.", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

(으)르게요 = I will ~ / Let me ~

Conjugation Rule 1: Verb ends in consonant + 을게요

Conjugation Rule 2: Verb ends in vowel + 르게요

The ending (으)르게요 is similar to 'I will' in English and expresses the speaker's decision or intention (e.g., "I'll do it."), or their promise to do something for the listener's benefit (e.g., "I'll buy the coffee."). When the speaker is promising to do something for the listener's benefit, then (으)르게요 is similar to saying 'Let me' in English (e.g., "Let me buy the coffee."). Let's look at some examples:

가다 = **to go**

먼저 갈게요. = **I'll leave first. / I'm leaving first.**

사다 = **to buy**

커피를 살게요. = **I'll buy the coffee. / Let me buy the coffee.**

먹다 = **to eat**

잘 먹을게요. = **I will enjoy eating it.** (This is what Korean's say before eating.)

기다리다 = **to wait**

밖에서 기다릴게요. = **I will wait outside.**

Lesson 44: (으)르게요

전화하다 = **to call**

이따가 전화할게.* = **I will call you later.**

도와주다 = **to help**

도와줄게요. = **I'll help you. / Let me help you.**

**In a casual, non-polite sentence, (으)르게 is used, but in most situations, you should use (으)르게요 in order to sound polite.*

Conjugation Rules

(으)르게요 is only attached to verbs, not to adjectives. When attaching (으)르게요 to verbs, you must choose either 을게요 or 르게요. The one you use depends on whether the verb ends in a consonant or a vowel. See the table below.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Verb Stem Ends In Consonant + 을게요	먹다 (to eat) → 먹을게요
Verb Stem Ends In Vowel + 르게요	사다 (to buy) → 살게요
<Irregular Conjugations>	열다 (to open) → 열게요 만들다 (to make) → 만들게요 듣다 (to listen) → 들을게요 걷다 (to walk) → 걸을게요

Lesson 44: (으)ր게요

(으)ր게요 VS (으)ր 거예요

If you remember from Lesson 21, (으)ր 거예요 is used to express the future tense and means 'will' or 'going to'. The ending (으)ր게요 from this lesson also expresses the future tense and means 'will' or 'going to'. So what's the difference between (으)ր게요 and (으)ր 거예요?

Both (으)ր게요 and (으)ր 거예요 are used to express the speaker's plan, decision, or intention. The difference between these two is that (으)ր게요 is used when the speaker's decision is a reaction to, or as a result of, what the other person says or thinks. To help you understand what we mean, check out the following dialogues:

이 케이크 좀 드세요. 제가 직접 만들었어요. = **Try this cake. I made it myself.**

감사합니다. 잘 먹을게요. = **Thank you. I will enjoy it.**

As you can see in this dialogue, the speaker says 잘 먹을게요 ("I'll eat well" / I'll enjoy it") in response to the other person saying "try this cake". And so, in this sentence (으)ր게요 is used.

오늘 저녁에 뭐 먹을 거예요? = **What are you going to eat for dinner?**
이탈리아 음식을 먹을 거예요. = **I will eat Italian food.**

As you can see in this example, the speaker's plan/intention to eat Italian food has nothing to do with the other person in the conversation. And so, (으)ր 거예요 is used.

Lesson 44: (으)르게요

Things To Note:

In a sentence using the ending (으)르게요, the subject must be the first person.

제가 이따가 전화할게요. = ***I will call you later. (O)***

마이클 씨가 이따가 전화할게요. = ***Michael will call you. (X)***

Another thing to note is that (으)르게요 is used only in statements, not in questions.

밖에서 기다릴게요. = ***I'm going to wait outside. (O)***

밖에서 기다릴게요? = ***Are you going to wait outside? (X)***

Example Sentences

다음에 또 봐! = ***See you later!***

그래. 연락할게. = ***OK. I will be in touch.***

이거 너무 어려워요! 도와줄 수 있어요? = ***This is so difficult! Can you help me?***

그럼요. 도와줄게요. = ***Sure. Let me help you.***

죄송합니다. 일이 있어서 먼저 갈게요. = ***Sorry. I have work to do, so I'll leave first.***

벌써요? 알았어요. 잘 가요! = ***Already? Okay. See you!***

여기 도착했어요. 어디예요? = ***I just arrived here. Where are you?***

지금 가고 있어요. 빨리 갈게요. = ***I'm coming now. I'll be there soon.***

Lesson 44: (으)르게요

지금 통화할 수 있어? = **Can we talk (on the phone) now?**

미안. 지금 너무 바빠. 이따가 전화할게. = **Sorry. I'm too busy now. I will call you later.**

방금 이메일 보냈어요. 확인해 주세요. = **I sent you an email just now. Please check it for me.**

네. 그럴게요. = **OK. I will.**

**Instead of (으)르게요, 그럴게요 can be used when promising to do something the other person requested. 그럴게요 literally means 'I will do so'.*

Lesson 45: 아/어/여요 2

In lesson 3 of this course, you learned how to use 아/어/여요 to form the present tense. In this lesson, you will learn another useful function of 아/어/여요. The ending 아/어/여요 can be used to suggest or propose something to someone. This is like saying "let's..." in English. By the end of this lesson, you'll be able to say things like "Let's eat lunch together.", "Let's go to the park.", "Let's watch an action movie.", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

아/어/여요 = **Let's**

Conjugation Rule 1: Last vowel in verb stem is ㅏ or ㅑ + 아요

Conjugation Rule 2: Last vowel in verb stem is NOT ㅏ or ㅑ + 어요

Conjugation Rule 3: Verb ends in 하다 + 여요

The ending 아/어/여요 is similar to 'let's' in English. 아/어/여요 is used to suggest or propose doing something with the listener. Let's look at some examples.

가다 = **to go**

공원에 가요. = **Let's go to the park.**

보다 = **to see/watch**

영화를 봐요. = **Let's watch a movie.**

먹다 = **to eat**

점심을 먹어요. = **Let's eat lunch.**

읽다 = **to read**

책을 읽어요. = **Let's read a book.**

공부하다 = **to study**

한국어를 공부해요. = **Let's study Korean**

Lesson 45: 아/어/여요 2

Conjugation Rules

아/어/여요 is only attached to verbs, not to adjectives. When attaching 아/어/여요 to verbs, you must choose either 아요, 어요, or 여요. The one you use depends on the last vowel in the verb stem. These conjugation rules are exactly the same as when using the ending 아/어/여요 to form the present tense. For a review of these conjugation rules, check the table below.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Last vowel in verb stem is ㅏ or ㅑ + 아요	가다 (to go) → 가요
Last vowel in verb stem is NOT ㅏ or ㅑ + 어요	먹다 (to eat) → 먹어요
Verb ends in 하다 + 여요	공부하다 (to study) → 공부해요

Negative Form

If you want to use the negative form and say "Let's not" to suggest not doing something, then you can simply add 지 마요 to the verb stem. Here is an example:

내일 등산 갈까요? = **Shall we go hiking tomorrow?**

내일 비가 올 거예요. 가지 마요. = **It will rain tomorrow. Let's not go.**

Lesson 45: 아/어/여요 2

Things To Note

아/어/여요 looks like a polite expression because it ends in 요. However, the ending 아/어/여요 should not be used to make a suggestion to people older or of a higher 'status' than the speaker. In this case, the ending (으)시지요 is more appropriate as this is the formal way to say "Let's...". See the example below.

사장님, 회의에 같이 가요. (X) = **Let's go to the meeting, Sir.**

사장님, 회의에 같이 가시지요. (O) = **Let's go to the meeting, Sir.**

Another thing to note is that there are other ways to say "Let's" in Korean. The ending -(으)십시오 (e.g. 먹읍시다 = "Let's eat.") is a little more formal compared to 아/어/여요 and is often used when making a suggestion to a group of people. However, (으)십시오 should not be used with people older or of a higher 'status' than the speaker. In this case, the above formal ending ((으)시지요) should be used.

The ending 자 (e.g. 먹자 = "Let's eat.") is an informal/non-polite way to make a suggestion. This should only be used with those much younger than you or with close friends. See the below examples for the differences between these different ways to say "Let's...".

가시지요. = **Let's go. (formal)**

갑시다 = **Let's go. (a little formal, polite)**

가요. = **Let's go. (polite)**

가. = **Let's go. (informal, casual)**

가자. = **Let's go. (informal, nonpolite)**

Lesson 45: 아/어/여요 2

Example Sentences

언제 출발할까요? = ***When shall we depart?***

20분 후에 출발해요. = ***Let's leave in 20 minutes.***

공포 영화 볼까요? = ***Shall we watch a horror movie?***

무서워요. 그냥 액션 영화 봐요. = ***It's scary. Let's just watch an action movie.***

길이 너무 복잡해요. 우리 지하철 타요. = ***The road is jammed. Let's take the subway.***

좋아요! = ***That sounds good.***

죄송하지만 먼저 갈게요. = ***I'm sorry, but I'm leaving first.***

벌써요? 조금만 더 얘기해요. = ***Already? Let's talk a little more.***

배가 아파서 오늘 약속에 못 가요. 미안해요. = ***I have a stomachache, so I can't make it today. Sorry.***

알겠어요. 다음에 만나요. = ***I see. See you next time. (Lit. Let's meet next time.)***

한국어가 조금 어려워요. = ***Korean language is a little difficult.***

그래요? 그럼 우리 같이 공부해요.* = ***Is it? Then, let's study it together.***

*우리 (us) and 같이 (together) are often used with 아/어/여요 to emphasize that the speaker is making a suggestion to do something together with the listener.

Lesson 46: (이)네요, 네요

In this lesson, you will learn the ending (이)네요 and 네요 which are used to express feelings or surprise about some new information. (이)네요 and 네요 are similar to saying "Oh..." or "I see that..." in English. By the end of this lesson, you'll be able to say things like, "Oh, there it is!", "I see you're really good at Korean.", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

(이)네요, 네요 = **Endings used to express surprise or feelings about some new information.**

(이)네요 = **used with nouns.**

네요 = **used with verbs and adjectives.**

The endings (이)네요 and 네요 are used to express feelings or surprise about some new information. The new information can be something the speaker found out from seeing, hearing, tasting, or smelling something. To help you understand what we mean, here are some examples:

머리를 잘랐네요. = ***I see that you got your hair cut.***

벌써 여름이네요! = ***Wow, it's already summer!***

날씨가 덥네요. = ***Oh, the weather is hot.***

Another useful function of the endings (이)네요 and 네요 is to show agreement with something a person said. For example:

이거 맛있지요? = ***This is delicious, isn't it?***

네, 맛있네요. = ***Yes, it is. (Yes, I see that it is delicious.)***

Lesson 46: (이)네요, 네요

(이)네요

(이)네요 is attached to nouns only and can be used without the polite ending 요 attached in casual, non-polite sentences. By attaching (이)네요 to nouns, it expresses "I see that it/he/she is..." or "Oh, it/he/she/ is...".

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Noun Ending In Consonant + 이네요	책 (book) → 책이네요
Noun Ending In Vowel + 네요	노래 (song) → 노래네요

책 = **book**

이거 수민 씨의 책이네요! = **Oh, this is Sumin's book!**

노래 = **song**

이거 BTS 노래네요! = **Oh, this is BTS's song!**

3시 = **3 o'clock**

아직 3시네요! = **Oh, it's still 3 o'clock!**

금요일 = **Friday**

벌써 금요일이네요! = **Oh, it's already Friday!**

Lesson 46: (이)네요, 네요

네요

네요 is attached to verbs and adjectives only. Again, you can remove the polite ending 요 in casual, non-polite sentences. Just like (이)네요, 네요 is used to show surprise or feelings about some new information. Unlike (이)네요, there are no special conjugation rules with 네요. Simply attach it to the first verb or adjective without a space (unless the verb/adjective is irregular – see table below).

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Verb Stem Ends In Consonant / Vowel + 네요	가다 (to go) → 가네요 싸다 (to be cheap) → 싸네요 먹다 (to eat) → 먹네요 작다 (to be small) → 작네요
<Irregular Conjugations>	살다 (to live) → 사네요 열다 (to open) → 여네요 멀다 (to be far) → 머네요 힘들다 (to be hard) → 힘드네요

춡다 = **to be cold**

방이 춡네요. = **Oh, the room is cold.**

싸다 = **to be cheap**

옷이 싸네요. = **Wow, the clothes are cheap.**

읽다 = **to read**

책을 많이 읽네요. = **I see that you read a lot of books.**

운동하다 = **to exercise / work out**

요즘 매일 운동하네요. = **I see that you exercise every day these days.**

Lesson 46: (이)네요, 네요

아/어/여요 VS 네요

Both 아/어/여요 and 네요 are used to make present tense sentences. However, there is an important difference between 아/어/여요 and 네요. 아/어/여요 expresses the simple present tense about something the speaker already knows/understands. 네요, on the other hand, expresses something that is contrary to what the speaker was expecting and expresses the speaker's surprise at this information. To help you understand what we mean, check out the following two sentences:

이 영화 재미있어요. = ***This movie is interesting.***

이 영화 재미있네요. = ***Oh, this movie is interesting. (I see that the movie is interesting.)***

In the first sentence, the speaker is just stating that the movie is interesting, but in the second sentence, the speaker is expressing that he/she didn't know the movie would be interesting but realized it is interesting after he/she started watching it.

Things To Note

네요 is used to express feeling or surprise about something that the speaker just found out. In instances where the speaker didn't experience something but the other person in the conversation did, 겠+네요 is used instead. 겠 is similar to saying "I guess..." in Korean, and so 겠네요 is like saying "I guess I see that..."

어제 밤 2시까지 공부했어요. = ***I studied until 2 a.m. last night.***

피곤하겠네요. (O) = ***You must be tired. (Lit. I guess I see you are tired.)***

피곤하네요. (X)

Lesson 46: (이)네요, 네요

Example Sentences

밖에 비가 와요. = *It's raining outside.*

아, 비가 많이 오네요. = *Oh, it's raining a lot.*

한국어 정말 잘하네요. = *I see you're really good at Korean.*

아니예요. 아직 좀 부족해요. = *No. I'm not good enough yet.*

편의점이 어디예요? = *Where is the convenience store?*

이 건물 바로 뒤에 있어요. = *It's right behind this building.*

아! 저기 있네요! = *Oh, there it is!*

아직 숙제 안 끝났어요? = *You've not finished your homework yet?*

네. 시간이 많이 걸리네요. = *No. It's taking a really long time.*

벌써 금요일이네요. = *Wow, it's already Friday.*

그러네요.* 시간이 정말 빠르네요. = *Oh yeah. Time flies (Lit. Time really is fast).*

여보, 설거지했네!** 고마워. = *Honey, you did the dishes. Thanks.*

응, 아까 했어. = *Yes, I did it a while ago.*

*그러네요 *literally means "I see it is so", and is used to show agreement with what the other person just said.*

**When expressing something that already happened, '았/었네요' is used.

Lesson 47: 때, (으)ㄴ 때

In this lesson, you will learn about 때 and (으)ㄴ 때. These structures are used to say 'at/during' or 'when'. By the end of this lesson, you'll be able to say things like, "I usually go to England **during** my vacation.", "**When** the weather is good, I go to the mountain.", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

때 = 'at/during' and is used with nouns.
(으)ㄴ 때 = 'when' and is used with verbs and adjectives.

때

때 is used with nouns only, and is used to express 'at a certain time' or 'during a certain event'. There are no special conjugation rules with 때 as it is a word, not a particle. Just remember to leave a space between the noun and 때. See the table below for an example.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Noun + 때	휴가 (vacation) → 휴가 때 시험 (test) → 시험 때

Example Sentences With 때

시험 = **test**

시험 때 옆 사람하고 이야기하면 안 돼요. = **During the test, you should not talk to the person next to you.**

생일 = **birthday**

올해 생일 때 뭐 하고 싶어요? = **What do you want to do on your birthday this year?**

저녁 = **evening**

내일 저녁 때 만날까요? = **Shall we meet in* the evening tomorrow?**

Lesson 47: 때, (으)ㄴ 때

(으)ㄴ 때

(으)ㄴ 때 is used with verbs and adjectives only. (으)ㄴ 때 express 'when' in the sense of 'when an action occurs', or 'while' in the sense of 'while something is/was happening'. When attaching (으)ㄴ 때 to verbs or adjectives, you must choose either 을 때 or ㄴ 때. The one you use depends on whether the verb ends in a consonant or a vowel. See the table below.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Verb Stem Ends In Consonant + 을 때	먹다 (to eat) → 먹을 때
Verb Stem Ends In Vowel + ㄴ 때	가다 (to go) → 갈 때
<Irregular Conjugations>	살다 (to live) → 살 때 듣다 (to listen) → 들을 때 춥다 (to be cold) → 추울 때 짓다 (to build) → 지을 때 이렇다 (to be like this) → 이럴 때

Example Sentences With (으)ㄴ 때

먹다 = to eat

밥을 먹을 때 텔레비전을 봐요. = **When I eat a meal, I watch TV. / While eating, I watch TV.**

보다 = to watch

영화관에서 영화를 볼 때 핸드폰을 꺼야 돼요. = **When you watch a movie at the theater, you should turn off your phone. / While watching a movie at the theater, you should turn off your phone.**

Lesson 47: 때, (으)ㄴ 때

있다 = **to have**

시간이 있을 때 뭐 해요? = **What do you do when you have free time?**

좋다 = **to be good**

날씨가 좋을 때 산에 가요. = **When the weather is good, I go to the mountain.**

심심하다 = **to be bored**

심심할 때 친구한테 전화해요. = **When I feel bored, I call my friend.**

Past Tense Sentences

The past tense form of (으)ㄴ 때 is 았/었/였을 때. However, in past tense sentences, the final verb is already in the past tense, so it is not necessary to use the past tense form 았/었/였을 때. In fact, when you want to express that something happened during a certain period in the past, you can use either (으)ㄴ 때 or the past tense form 았/었/였을 때. For example,

어릴 때 사탕을 좋아했어요. = **When I was young, I liked candy.**

어렸을 때 사탕을 좋아했어요 = **When I was young, I liked candy.**

서울에 살 때 공원에 자주 갔어요. = **When I lived in Seoul, I often went to the park.**

서울에 살았을 때 공원에 자주 갔어요. = **When I lived in Seoul, I often went to the park.**

There are some instances, however, where the past form 았/었/였을 때 should be used. When the past tense form 았/었/였을 때 is used, it indicates that an action was completed in the past and then something happened. Whereas (으)ㄴ 때 would indicate that an action was ongoing at the time when something happened. To help you understand what we mean, compare these two sentences:

Lesson 47: 때, (으)ㄴ 때

버스를 탈 때 갑자기 비가 왔어요. = **While I was getting on the bus, it suddenly started to rain.**

버스를 탔을 때 갑자기 비가 왔어요. = **While I was on the bus, it suddenly started to rain.**

In the first sentence, (으)ㄴ 때 is attached to the verb 타다 (to ride/get on) and expresses that the action of 'getting on' the bus was happening as it started to rain. In the second sentence, the past form 았/었/였을 때 is attached to the verb 타다, and so it expresses that the action of 'getting on' the bus was completed when it started to rain (i.e., the speaker was already on the bus when the rain started).

Example Sentences

민호하고 언제 처음 만났어? = **When did you meet Minho for the first time?**

초등학교 때 만났어. = **I met him at elementary school.**

생일 때 뭐 하고 싶어요? = **What do you want to do on your birthday?**

친구들과 파티하고 싶어요. = **I want to have a party with my friends.**

날씨가 추울 때 뭘 입어요? = **What do you wear when the weather is cold?**

스웨터나 코트를 입어요. = **I wear a sweater or a coat.**

한국에서는 집 안에 들어갈 때 신발을 벗어요. = **In Korea, people take off their shoes when they go into the house.**

시간이 많을 때 여행을 자주 했어요. = **When I had lots of time, I often went on a trip.**

여기에 차가 많이 지나가요. 그래서 길을 건널 때 조심하세요. = **Many cars pass by here. So, please be careful when crossing the road.**

Lesson 48: 후에, (으)ㄴ 후에

In this lesson, you will learn how to say 'after' using 후에 and (으)ㄴ 후에. By the end of this lesson, you'll be able to say things like, "After I exercise, I always shower.", "After class, I go home.", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

후에 = 'after' (used with nouns)
(으)ㄴ 후에 = 'after' (used with verbs)

후에

When you want to say 'after' with nouns, 후에 is used. There are no special conjugation rules with 후에. Just remember to leave a space between the noun and 후에. See the table below for an example.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Noun + 후에	수업 (lesson) → 수업 후에 30분 (30 minutes) → 30분 후에

Example Sentences With 후에

수업 = **lesson**

이 수업 후에 뭐 할 거예요? = **What are you going to do after this lesson?**

대학교 졸업 = **college graduation**

대학교 졸업 후에 취직했어요. = **I got a job after college graduation.**

30분 = **30 minutes**

30분 후에 봐요! = **See you in 30 minutes.**

Lesson 48: 후에, (으)ㄴ 후에

(으)ㄴ 후에

When you want to say 'after' with verbs, (으)ㄴ 후에 is used. When attaching (으)ㄴ 후에 to verbs, you must choose either 은 후에 or ㄴ 후에. The one you use depends on whether the verb ends in a consonant or a vowel. See the table below.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Verb Stem Ends In Consonant + 은 후에	먹다 (to eat) → 먹은 후에
Verb Stem Ends In Vowel + ㄴ 후에	만나다 (to meet) → 만난 후에
<Irregular Conjugations>	살다 (to live) → 산 후에 듣다 (to listen) → 들은 후에 돕다 (to help) → 도운 후에 짓다 (to build) → 지은 후에

Example Sentences With (으)ㄴ 후에

먹다 = **to eat**

밥을 먹은 후에 커피를 항상 마셔요. = **After I eat a meal, I always drink coffee.**

이사하다 = **to move in/out**

이사한 후에 집들이를 했어요. = **After I moved in, I had a housewarming party.**

운동하다 = **to exercise**

운동한 후에 항상 샤워해요. = **After I exercise, I always take a shower.**

Lesson 48: 후에, (으)ㄴ 후에

Things To Note

(으)ㄴ 후에 can be replaced with (으)ㄴ 다음에 (next) or (으)ㄴ 뒤에 (behind/after). For example,

운동한 후에 항상 샤워해요.

운동한 다음에 항상 샤워해요. = **After I exercise, I always take a shower.**

운동한 뒤에 항상 샤워해요.

If you want to emphasize the moment right after doing something, you can say '(으)ㄴ 직후에', which means 'directly after'. For example,

오늘 너무 바빴어요. 그래서 점심을 먹은 직후에 다시 일을 시작했어요.
= **I was too busy today. So, right after I ate my lunch, I started working again.**

Example Sentences

Here are some more example sentences using both 후에 and (으)ㄴ 후에:

오늘 마지막 수업 후에 학교 앞에서 만나요. = **After your last lesson today, let's meet in front of the school.**

식사 후에 이 약을 드세요. = **Please take this medicine after eating.**

한 달 후에 아기가 태어나요. = **My baby will be born in one month.**

1년 후에 고향에 돌아가고 싶어요. = **After a year, I want to go back to my hometown.**

2주 후에 친구가 한국에 와요. = **My friend is coming to Korea in two weeks.**

Lesson 48: 후에, (으)ㄴ 후에

세수한 후에 양치해요. = ***After I wash my face, I brush my teeth.***

어제 영화를 본 후에 쇼핑했어요. = ***Yesterday, after I watched a movie, I went shopping.***

돈을 모은 후에 여행을 갈 거예요. = ***After I save up some money, I will go on a trip.***

이 책을 다 읽은 후에 좀 빌려 주세요. = ***After you finish reading this book, please lend it to me.***

Lesson 49: 전에, 기 전에

In the previous lesson, you learned how to say 'after' in Korean. In this lesson, you will learn how to say 'before' using 전에 and 기 전에. By the end of this lesson, you will be able to say things like, "Before eating lunch, please wash your hands.", "Before you go out, please wash the dishes.", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

전에 = 'before/ago' (used with nouns.)

기 전에 = 'before' (used with verbs.)

전에

전에 is used with nouns only and is used to express 'before a certain period of time' or 'before some event'. There are no special conjugation rules with 전에. Just remember to leave a space between the noun and 전에. See the table below for an example.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Noun + 전에	식사 (meal) → 식사 전에 수업 (lesson) → 수업 전에

Example Sentences With 전에

시험 = **test**

시험 전에 긴장돼요. = **I feel nervous before tests.**

식사 = **meal**

식사 전에 이 약을 드세요. = **Please take this medicine before meals.**

1시간 = **1 hour**

1시간 전에 점심을 먹었어요. = **I had lunch 1 hour ago.**

Lesson 49: 전에, 기 전에

기 전에

기 전에 is used with verbs only. 기 전에 express 'before' in the sense of 'before an action occurs'. There are no special conjugation rules with 기 전에, so it is super easy to use. All you need to do is remove 다 from the verb, so you are left with the verb stem, and then add 기 전에. See the table below.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Verb Stem + 기 전에	먹다 (to eat) → 먹기 전에 가다 (to go) → 가기 전에 수영하다 (to swim) → 수영하기 전에

Example Sentences With 기 전에

먹다 = **to eat**

점심을 먹기 전에 손을 씻으세요. = **Before eating lunch, please wash your hands.**

가다 = **to go**

공항에 가기 전에 여권을 챙기세요. = **Before you go to the airport, please take your passport.**

나가다 = **to go out**

나가기 전에 설거지하세요. = **Before you go out, please wash the dishes.**

수영하다 = **to swim**

수영하기 전에 준비운동을 해요. = **Before I swim, I do warm-up exercises.**

Lesson 49: 전에, 기 전에

Things To Note

If you want to say 'right before' doing something, you can use 기직전에. For example,

기차가 출발하기 직전에 기차를 탔어요. = ***I got on the train right before it departed.***

Example Sentences

Here are some more example sentences using 전에 and 기 전에. Remember, 전에 is used with nouns and 기 전에 is used with verbs.

회의 전에 서류를 복사해요. = ***Before a meeting, I make copies of documents.***

같이 점심 먹을까요? = ***Shall we eat lunch together?***
미안해요. 30분 전에 먹었어요. = ***Sorry. I ate 30 minutes ago.***

한국에 언제 왔어요? = ***When did you come to Korea?***
2년 전에 왔어요. = ***I came two years ago.***

한국에 오기 전에 어디에서 살았어요? = ***Where did you live before coming to Korea?***
런던에서 살았어요. = ***I lived in London.***

자기 전에 항상 일기를 써요. = ***Before I go to bed, I always write in my diary.***

아침에 일을 시작하기 전에 커피를 마셔요. = ***Before I start working in the morning, I drink coffee.***

Lesson 50: (으)면

In this lesson, you will learn how to say 'if' or 'when' using (으)면. By the end of this lesson, you'll be able to say things like, "**If the weather is good, I go hiking.**", "**When I feel good, I dance.**", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

(으)면 = 'if' or 'when' (used with verbs or adjectives)

The ending (으)면 is similar to 'if' in English and expresses a condition or supposition. To make the sentence clearer or to emphasize the condition, you can add 만약 or 만일 before the verb / at the beginning of the conditional clause. 만약 and 만일 mean 'in case', and they are normally dropped in daily conversations. Let's look at some examples.

공부하다 = **to study**

열심히 공부하면 시험을 잘 볼 거예요. = **If you study hard, you will do good on your test.**

많다 = **to be much / to have a lot of**

만약 돈이 많으면 뭐 하고 싶어요? = **If you have a lot of money, what would you like to do?**

In sentences in which the condition is a time/circumstance in which some repetitive action takes place, (으)면 is more like 'when' in English. For example,

일어나다 = **to get up**

아침에 일어나면 항상 커피를 마셔요. = **When I get up in the morning, I always drink coffee.**

좋다 = **to be good**

기분이 좋으면 춤을 춰요. = **When I feel good, I dance.**

Lesson 50: (으)면

Conjugation Rules

(으)면 is attached to verbs or adjectives. When attaching (으)면 to verbs or adjectives, you must choose either 으면 or 면. The one you use depends on whether the verb ends in a consonant or a vowel. See the table below.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Verb Stem Ends In Consonant + 으면	먹다 (to eat) → 먹으면 좋다 (to be good) → 좋으면
Verb Stem Ends In Vowel or The Consonant ㄹ + 면	가다 (to buy) → 살게요 나쁘다(to be bad) → 나쁘면 살다(to live) → 살면
<Irregular Conjugations>	듣다 (to listen) → 들으면 춡다 (to be cold) → 추우면 짓다 (to build) → 지으면 이렇다 (to be like this) → 이러면

(으)면 VS (으)ㄹ 때

In lesson 47, you learned that (으)ㄹ 때 is similar to 'when' in English. So, what's the difference between (으)면 and (으)ㄹ 때?

When the condition in the sentence is some repetitive action (e.g., "When I wake up...", "When I feel good...", etc.) (으)면 and (으)ㄹ 때 can be used interchangeably.

기분이 좋으면 춤을 춥요. (O) = **When I feel good, I dance.**

기분이 좋을 때 춤을 춥요. (O) = **When I feel good, I dance.**

Lesson 50: (으)면

However, to talk about something that happened in the past, (으)면 can't be used, whereas (으)ㄴ 때 can be used.

어제 영화를 보면 울었어요. (X) = **Yesterday, when I watched a movie, I cried.**

어제 영화를 볼 때 울었어요. (O) = **Yesterday, when I watched a movie, I cried.**

Example Sentences

커피를 마시면 밤에 잠을 못 자요. = **If I drink coffee, I can't sleep at night.**

배고프면 이거 드세요. = **If you are hungry, please eat this.**

지금 출발하면 5시에 도착할 수 있어요. = **If you leave now, you can arrive at 5.**

다음 달에 고향에 돌아가요. = **I'm going back to my hometown next month.**

그래요? 섭섭하네요. 고향에 돌아가면 연락하세요. = **Really? That's too bad. When you're back home, please contact me.**

주말에 보통 뭐 해요? = **What do you normally do on the weekend?**

날씨가 좋으면 등산을 해요. 하지만 비가 오면 그냥 집에서 영화를 봐요.
= **If the weather is good, I go hiking. But if it rains, I just watch movies at home.**

돈이 많으면 뭐 하고 싶어요? = **What do you want to do if you have a lot of money?**

먼저 큰 집을 사고 싶어요. 그리고 세계 여행을 할 거예요. = **First, I want to buy a big house. And then I will travel around the world.**

Lesson 51: (으)ㄴ+N

In this lesson, you will learn about the noun modifier (으)ㄴ. In English, when adjectives are placed before a noun, they modify the meaning of that noun. For example, in the sentence "*I bought a blue pencil.*", the adjective 'blue' modifies the noun 'pencil'. In Korean, in order to use adjectives to modify nouns, first, you must change the adjective from its dictionary form into the noun modifying form by using (으)ㄴ.

KEY INFORMATION

(으)ㄴ = used with adjectives to make the noun modifying form

Conjugation Rule 1: Adjective ends in consonant + 은

Conjugation Rule 2: Adjective ends in vowel + ㄴ

When you look up adjectives in a Korean dictionary, you'll notice that they are written in the infinitive verb form. For example, if you look up the adjective 'big' you'll find it written in the verb form as 크다 (*to be big*). This is why you may sometimes hear adjectives referred to as 'descriptive verbs'.

In order to use an adjective to modify a noun, first, you need to change this basic verb form of the adjective and change it into the noun modifying form by adding (으)ㄴ. Let's look at some examples.

크다 = **to be big**

큰 집 = **a big house**

조용하다 = **to be quiet**

조용한 사람 = **a quiet person**

예쁘다 = **to be pretty**

예쁜 꽃 = **a pretty flower**

따뜻하다 = **to be warm**

따뜻한 거 = **a warm one/thing**

작다 = **to be small**

작은 가방 = **a small bag**

Lesson 51: (으)ㄴ + N

Conjugation Rules

With regular adjectives, if the adjective stem ends in a consonant, 은 is attached, and if the adjective stem ends in a vowel, ㄴ is attached. However, there are exceptions to these rules. When adjectives end in 있다/없다, the ending 는 is used and not (으)ㄴ. See the table below.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Adjective Stem Ends In Consonant + 은	좋다 (to be good) → 좋은 작다 (to be small) → 작은
Adjective Stem Ends In Vowel + ㄴ	나쁘다 (to be bad) → 나쁜 크다 (to be big) → 큰
Adjective Ends In 있다/없다 + 는	맛있다 (to be delicious) → 맛있는 재미없다 (to be not interesting) → 재미없는
<Irregular Conjugations>	깁다 (to be close) → 가까운 낫다 (to be better) → 나은 힘들다 (to be difficult) → 힘든 이렇다 (to be like this) → 이런

Things To Note

When using more than one adjective in a sentence, only the last adjective includes the noun modifier (으)ㄴ, and the adjectives are connected with 고.

싸고 좋은 옷(O) = **cheap and nice clothes**

싼고 좋은 옷(X)

Lesson 51: (으)ㄴ+N

Example Sentences

민호는 좋은 학생이에요. = **Minho is a good student.**

저는 큰 가방을 좋아해요. = **I like big bags.**

오늘 어려운 숙제를 받았어요. = **I received difficult homework today.**

아메리카노 하나 주세요. = **One americano, please.**

따뜻한 거 드릴까요? 아니면 차가운 거 드릴까요? = **Would you like a warm one or a cold one?**

어떤 집을 찾아요? = **What kind of house are you looking for?**

조용하고 깨끗하고 지하철역에서 가까운 집을 찾고 있어요. = **I'm looking for a house which is quiet, clean, and near the subway station.**

Lesson 52: 는 것

In this lesson, you will learn how to change verbs into nouns using **는 것**. This is similar to the 'gerund' form in English, which is a verb that is used as a noun. For example, consider the word 'eating'. In the sentence "I am eating.", 'eating' is a verb, whereas in the sentence "I like eating.", 'eating' is a noun (gerund). By the end of this lesson, you'll be able to take any verb and change it into its noun form and use it in a variety of sentences.

KEY INFORMATION

는 것 = used to change verbs into nouns

Conjugation: Verb Stem + **는 것**

는 것 is used to change verbs into nouns and is similar to the gerund form (-ing) in English. **는 것** is often used in written language, whereas in spoken language, the shorter **는 거** form is commonly used. Compared to **는 거**, **는 것** sounds a little more formal. Here are some examples of verbs changed into nouns using **는 것**:

타다 = to ride

타는 것 = riding (noun form)

저는 자전거 타는 것을 좋아해요. = **I like riding a bike.**

등산하다 = to hike

등산하는 것 = hiking (noun form)

저는 등산하는 것을 싫어해요. = **I hate hiking.**

걷다 = to walk

걷는 것 = walking (noun form)

다리가 아파서 걷는 것이 힘들어요. = **My legs hurt, so walking is difficult.**

보다 = to watch

보는 것 = watching (noun form)

영화를 보는 것은 제 취미예요. = **Watching movies is my hobby.**

Lesson 52: 는 것

Conjugation Rules

는 것 is attached to verbs only. There are no special conjugation rules with 는 것. Simply attach it to the verb stem (unless the verb is irregular – see table below).

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Verb Stem Ends In Consonant / Vowel + 는 것	가다 (to go) → 가는 것 보다 (to see) → 보는 것 먹다 (to eat) → 먹는 것 공부하다 (to study) → 공부하는 것
<Irregular Conjugations>	살다 (to live) → 사는 것 열다 (to open) → 여는 것 팔다 (to sell) → 파는 것 만들다 (to make) → 만드는 것

Things To Note

In real conversations, when 는 것 is followed by the particles 이, 은 and 을, they are often contracted to 는 게, 는 건, and 는 걸.

다리가 아파서 **걷는 것이** 힘들어요. → 다리가 아파서 **걷는 게** 힘들어요.
= **My legs hurt, so walking is difficult.**

영화를 보는 것은 제 취미예요. → 영화를 **보는 건** 제 취미예요.
= **Watching movies is my hobby.**

저는 등산하는 것을 싫어해요. → 저는 **등산하는 걸** 싫어해요.
= **I hate hiking.**

Lesson 52: 는 것

Example Sentences

집이 멀어서 학교에 오는 거 힘들어요. = ***My house is far, so coming to school is difficult.***

한국 드라마를 보는 거 좋아해요. = ***I like watching Korean dramas.***

혼자 밥을 먹는 게 너무 심심해요. = ***Eating alone is so boring.***

운동할 때 걷는 걸 좋아하지만 뛰는 걸 싫어해요. = ***When I exercise, I like walking, but I hate running.***

취미가 뭐예요? = ***What's your hobby?***

제 취미는 그림을 그리는 거예요. = ***My hobby is drawing pictures.***

오늘 저녁에 무슨 음식을 만들까요? = ***What shall we cook tonight?***
불고기를 만드는 게 어때요? * = ***How about making bulgogi?***

*는 게 어때요 means 'How about ~?' and is used to make a suggestion.

Lesson 53: 동안

In this lesson, you will learn how to use the word 동안, which means 'for' or 'during' in Korean. By the end of the lesson, you will be able to say things like, "I exercise for 30 minutes every day.", "What are you going to do during your vacation?", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

동안 = 'for' or 'during' in Korean (used with nouns)

동안 is used with nouns only and is used to express 'for' in the sense of 'for a certain length of time', or 'during' in the sense of 'during a certain event'. Let's look at some examples.

3시간 = **3 hours**

어제 3시간 동안 공부했어요. = ***I studied for 3 hours yesterday.***

2년 = **2 years**

한국에 2년 동안 살았어요. = ***I lived in Korea for two years.***

휴가 = **vacation**

휴가 동안 뭐 할 거예요? = ***What are you going to do during your vacation?***

방학 = **school vacation**

여름 방학 동안 아르바이트를 할 거예요. = ***I will do a part-time job during my summer vacation.***

Lesson 53: 동안

Conjugation Rules

There are no special conjugation rules with 동안 as it is a word, not a particle. Just remember to leave a space between the noun and 동안. See the table below for an example.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Noun + 동안	휴가 (vacation) → 휴가 동안 10분 (10 minutes) → 10분 동안

Things To Note

When 동안 is used with a length of time, 동안 is often dropped in real conversations.

어제 3시간 동안 공부했어요. = *I studied for 3 hours yesterday.*

어제 3시간 공부했어요. = *I studied for 3 hours yesterday.*

Example Sentences

매일 30분 동안 운동해요. = *I exercise for 30 minutes every day.*

곰은 겨울 동안 겨울잠을 자요. = *Bears hibernate during the winter.*

민호 씨는 12년 동안 한국어를 가르쳤어요. = *Minho taught Korean for 12 years.*

지난 여름 방학 동안 아르바이트를 했어요. = *During the last summer vacation, I did a part-time job.*

한국어를 6개월 공부했지만 아직 잘 못해요. = *I studied Korean for six months, but I'm still not good at it.*

Lesson 53: 동안

오늘 1시간 동안 친구를 기다려서 짜증이 났어요. = ***I waited for my friend for one hour today, so I was upset.***

언니가 호주로 이민 간 후에 오랫동안 못 봤어요. * = ***After my sister emigrated to Australia, I didn't see her for a long time.***

얼마 동안 한국을 여행할 거예요? ** = ***How long are you going to travel in Korea?***

일주일 여행할 거예요. = ***I'm going to travel for 1 week.***

*오랫동안 is a combined word of 오래 (a long time) and 동안 (for), which means for a long time. There is no spacing between 오랫동안 and 동안.

**얼마 has many different meanings like 'how much', 'how many', etc. In this context 얼마 means 'how long'. 얼마 동안 can be replaced with 얼마나.

Lesson 54: 한테/에게, 에

In this lesson, you will learn how to use the particles 한테/에게 and 에, which mean 'to' in Korean. By the end of the lesson, you will be able to say things like "I wrote a letter **to** my friend. ", "I will send a package **to** the US. ", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

한테/에게 = **Particle, which means 'to' – used with nouns (people, animals).**

에 = **Particle, which means 'to' – used with nouns (things, places, plants).**

한테/에게 and 에 can all follow nouns to indicate that that noun is the recipient or target of an action. In English, the word 'to' is used to express this (e.g., "to my friend", "to school", etc.). When the recipient/the target of an action is a person or other living creature, the particle 한테 or 에게 is used. 한테 is usually used in spoken language, whereas 에게 is used in written language. When the recipient/the target of an action is an inanimate object (things/places/plants), the particle 에 is used. See the table below for a summary of this information and the conjugation rules.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Noun + 한테/에게	친구 (friend) → 친구한테 (spoken language) 친구 (friend) → 친구에게 (written language) 개 (dog) → 개한테 (spoken language) 개 (dog) → 개에게 (written language)
Noun + 에	학교 (school) → 학교에 극장 (theater) → 극장에

Lesson 54: 한테/에게, 에

Examples With 한테/에게 and 에

친구 = **friend**

친구한테 편지를 썼어요. = *I wrote a letter to my friend.*

학생들 = **students**

수지는 학생들에게 한국어를 가르쳐요. = *Suji teaches Korean to students.*

개 = **dog**

동생은 매일 개한테 밥을 줘요. = *My little brother/sister feeds the dog every day. (Lit. My little brother/sister gives food to the dog every day.)*

극장 = **theater**

영화 시간을 몰라서 극장에 전화했어요. = *I didn't know the movie schedule, so I called the theater. (Lit. I made a phone call to the theater.)*

Things To Note

한테/에게 and 에 cannot be used with all verbs because there are only a limited number of verbs that express the act of giving something or targeting something. Here is a list of verbs that are commonly used with 한테/에게 and 에.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| • 주다 = to give | • 팔다 = to sell |
| • 말하다 = to speak | • 가르치다 = to teach |
| • 선물하다 = to give a present | • 빌려주다 = to lend |
| • 이야기하다 = to talk/tell | • 소개하다 = to introduce |
| • 쓰다 = to write | • 인사하다 = to greet |
| • 전화하다 = to call (on the phone) | • 가다 = to go |
| • 알리다 = to inform | • 오다 = to come |
| • 보내다 = to send | • 다니다 = to attend |
| • 물어보다 = to ask | |

Lesson 54: 한테/에게, 에

Another thing to note is that when the recipient of an action is someone who has a 'higher' social status than the speaker, then the particle **께** is used instead of 한테/에게, and the verb 드리다 (to give) is used instead of 주다 (to give). For example,

저는 할머니께 선물을 드렸어요. (O) = ***I gave a present to my grandmother.***

저는 할머니에게 선물을 줬어요. (X)

Example Sentences

숙제가 어려워서 친구한테 물어봤어요. = ***My homework was difficult, so I asked my friend about it.***

연극이 끝난 후에 배우들이 관객에게 인사했어요. = ***After the play ended, the actors and actresses greeted the audience.***

몸이 아파서 출근을 못 하면 회사에 알려야 돼요. = ***If you can't go to work because you are sick, you should inform the office.***

그 소포를 어디에 보내요? = ***Where are you sending that package to?***
미국에 보낼 거예요. 동생이 미국에 있어요. = ***I will send it to the US. My young brother/sister is in the US.***

내일 민호 씨 생일이에요. 선물 샀어요? = ***Tomorrow is Minho's birthday. Have you bought a gift?***

네. 민호 씨한테 책을 선물할 거예요. = ***Yes. I will give Minho a book as a gift.***

꽃을 왜 샀어요? = ***Why did you buy flowers?***

어머니께 드릴 거예요. = ***I will give them to my mother.***

Lesson 55: 한테서/에게서, 에서

In the previous lesson, you learned how to say 'to' in Korean to indicate a noun as the target of an action. In this lesson, you will learn how to say 'from' in Korean using 한테서/에게서 and 에서. By the end of this lesson, you will be able to say things like, "I received a gift **from** my friend.", "I heard it **from** Minho.", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

한테서/에게서 = 'from' – used with nouns (people, animals).

에서 = 'from' – used with nouns (things, places, plants).

한테서/에게서 and 에서 are used with nouns and refer to the thing that is the starting point of a certain action. In English, the word 'from' is used to express this ("from Minho", "from my friend", etc.). When the preceding noun is a person or other living creature, 한테서 or 에게서 are used. 한테서 is usually used in spoken language, whereas 에게서 is usually used in written language.

When the preceding noun is an inanimate object (places, things, etc), then 에서 is used to express 'from', and not 한테서/에게서. See the table below for a summary of this information and the conjugation rules.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Noun + 한테서/에게서	학생 (student) → 학생한테서 학생 (student) → 학생에게서 말 (horse) → 말한테서 말 (horse) → 말에게서
Noun + 에서	학교 (school) → 학교에서 극장 (theater) → 극장에서

Lesson 55: 한테서/에게서, 에서

Examples With 한테서/에게서 and 에서

친구 = **friend**

친구한테서 = **from my friend**

친구한테서 선물을 받았어요. = **I received a gift from my friend.**

선생님 = **teacher**

선생님한테서 = **from the teacher**

오늘 선생님한테서 새로운 단어를 배웠어요. = **I learned a new word from the teacher today.**

라디오 = **radio**

라디오에서 = **from the radio / on the radio**

전에 라디오에서 이 노래를 들었어요. = **Earlier, I heard this song on the radio.**

Things To Note

The first thing to note is that in normal everyday conversations, the 서 from 한테서/에게서 is often dropped. For example, the sentence “*I received a gift from my friend.*” may be stated as “친구한테 선물을 받았어요.” in everyday conversations.

Another thing to note is that when the starting point of the action is someone who has a ‘higher’ social status than the speaker, the particle 께 is used instead of 한테서/에게서. For example,

저는 아버지께 선물을 받았어요. (O) = **I received a gift from my father.**

저는 아버지에게서 선물을 받았어요. (X)

Lesson 55: 한테서/에게서, 에서

One final thing to note is that only a limited number of verbs can be used with 한테서/에게서 and 에서 because only a limited number of verbs can express 'from' something. Here is a list of verbs that are commonly used with 한테서/에게서 and 에서:

- 받다 = to receive
- 듣다 = to hear/listen
- 사다 = to buy
- 배우다 = to learn
- 빌리다 = to borrow
- 전화가 오다 = to call (on the telephone)

Example Sentences

요즘 한국인 친구한테서 한국어를 배우고 있어요. = ***These days, I'm learning Korean from my Korean friend.***

어제 퇴근 후에 갑자기 회사에서 전화가 왔어요. = ***Yesterday after work, I suddenly received a phone call from the office.***

선생님들은 가끔 학생들에게 곤란한 질문을 받아요. = ***Teachers sometimes receive embarrassing questions from students.***

그거를 누구한테 들었어요? = ***Who did you hear that from?***

민호 씨한테 들었어요. = ***I heard it from Minho.***

이 책을 어디에서 샀어요? = ***Where did you buy this book?***

안 샀어요. 도서관에서 빌렸어요. = ***I didn't buy it. I borrowed it from the library.***

Lesson 56: 쯔/정도, 한/약

In this lesson, you will learn how to use 쯔/정도 and 한/약 to say 'about', 'approximately', or 'around' in Korean. By the end of the lesson, you will be able to say things like, "Shall we meet around 3?", "I lived in Korea for about six months.", etc.

KEY INFORMATION

쯔, 정도, 한, 약 = 'about', 'approximately', or 'around'

쯔/정도 = used after nouns.

한/약 = used before nouns.

쯔/정도

In English, when you want to talk about the number or amount of something which is not 100% accurate, or is a rough guess, words like 'about', 'approximately' and 'around' are used ("about 5 minutes", "approximately 3 km", "around 5 o'clock", etc). The most common way to express this in Korean is to use 쯔/정도. These are both commonly used in spoken language and are used after nouns. 정도 is a little more formal, so it is also sometimes used in written language. As for conjugation rules, 쯔 is attached to a noun without any space, whereas 정도 follows a noun with a space.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Noun + 쯔	1시 (one o'clock) → 1시쯔 2주 (2 weeks) → 2주쯔 3명 (3 people) → 3명쯔 4개 (4 pieces) → 4개쯔
Noun + (space) + 정도	1시 (one o'clock) → 1시 정도 2주 (2 weeks) → 2주 정도 3명 (3 people) → 3명 정도 4개 (4 pieces) → 4개 정도

Lesson 56: 쯔/정도, 한/약

Examples With 쯔/정도

3시 = **3 o'clock**

3시쯔 = **around 3 o'clock**

3시쯔 만날까요? = **Shall we meet around 3?**

6개월 = **6 months**

6개월쯔 = **about 6 months**

한국에서 6개월쯔 살았어요. = **I lived in Korea for about six months.**

50,000원 = **50,000 won**

50,000 원 정도 = **approximately 50000 won**

전기세로 50,000원 정도 냈어요. = **I paid approximately 50,000 won for the electric bill.**

한/약

한/약 are other ways to say 'about', 'approximately', or 'around' in Korean.

Unlike 쯔/정도 which are used after nouns, 한/약 are used before nouns. 한 is often used in spoken language, and 약 is often used in written language as 약 is quite formal. Both 한 and 약 come right before a noun and you must leave a space between 한/약 and the noun.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
한 + (space) + Noun	1시 (one o'clock) → 한 1시 2주 (2 weeks) → 한 2주 3명 (3 people) → 한 3명 4개 (4 pieces) → 한 4개
약 + (space) + Noun	1시 (one o'clock) → 약 1시 2주 (2 weeks) → 약 2주 3명 (3 people) → 약 3명 4개 (4 pieces) → 약 4개

Lesson 56: 쯔/정도, 한/약

Things To Note

In real conversations, 쯔/정도 are often used together with 한/약 to emphasize that the thing being stated is not accurate. 한/약 comes before the noun and 쯔/정도 comes after the noun. For example, 'about a year' can be expressed in the following ways:

한 1년쯔 = **about a year**

약 1년쯔 = **about a year**

한 1년 정도 = **about a year**

약 1년 정도 = **about a year**

Example Sentences

보통 몇 시에 일어나요? = **What time do you usually wake up?**

6시쯔에 일어나요. = **I wake up around 6.**

이 집은 월세가 얼마예요? = **How much is the monthly rent for this house?**

백만 원 정도예요. = **It's around 1,000,000 won.**

서울에서 런던까지 얼마나 걸려요? = **How long does it take to get to London from Seoul?**

비행기로 약 14시간 정도 걸려요. = **It takes about 14 hours by plane.**

기차가 언제 출발해요? = **When does the train leave?**

한 10분쯔 후에 출발해요. = **It will leave in about 10 minutes.**

파티에 몇 명 정도 왔어요? = **Approximately how many people came to the party?**

50명쯔 왔어요. = **About 50 people came.**

Lesson 57: 보다, 더

In this lesson, you will learn how to use the particle 보다 and the adverb 더 to compare things in Korean. By the end of this lesson, you will be able to say things like, *"I like coffee more than tea."*, *"The weather is hotter this week compared to last week."*, etc.

KEY INFORMATION

더 = **adverb which means 'more'**

보다 = **particle which means 'than' or 'compared to'.**

더 (more)

더 is an adverb that means 'more' in Korean. 더 can be used with nouns, adjectives, other adverbs, or verbs. The position of 더 in a sentence depends on the type of word it is being used with. See the table below.

Conjugation Rule	Examples
Noun + 더	커피 (coffee) → 커피 더 (more coffee)
더 + adjective	크다 (to be big) → 더 크다 (to be bigger)
더 + adverb	자주 (often) → 더 자주 (more often)
더 + Verb	주다 (to give) → 더 주다 (to give more)

Lesson 57: 보다, 더

더 Examples:

커피 = **coffee**

커피 더 마실까요? = **Shall we drink more coffee?**

작아요. = **It's small.**

더 작아요. = **It's smaller.**

천천히 = **slowly**

더 천천히 말해 주세요. = **Please speak more slowly.**

주세요. = **Please give me.**

더 주세요. = **Please give me more.**

보다 (than / compared to)

보다 means 'than' or 'compared to' and is used together with 더 when comparing two things. 보다 is attached to the second thing that is being compared, and 더 is placed before the adjective, adverb, or verb. Let's look at an example.

비행기가 기차보다 더 빨라요. = **Airplanes are faster than trains.**

In this sentence, the first thing that is compared is 비행기 (*airplane*), and the second is 기차 (*train*). As you can see, 보다 is attached to 기차 to make 기차보다 (*compared to trains*), and 더 is attached to the adjective 빨라요 (*fast*) to make 더 빨라요 (*faster*). An easy way to remember the sentence structure is to remember the pattern 'Noun +보다 더' and attach it to the second noun that is being compared.

Lesson 57: 보다, 더

보다 Examples:

어제 = **yesterday**

어제보다 = **compared to yesterday**

오늘이 어제보다 더 바빠요. = **Today is busier than yesterday.**

부산 = **Busan**

부산보다 = **compared to Busan**

서울이 부산보다 더 커요. = **Seoul is bigger than Busan.**

차 = **tea**

차보다 = **compared to tea**

커피를 차보다 더 좋아해요. = **I like coffee more than tea.**

요리하는 것 = **cooking (noun form)**

요리하는 것보다 = **compared to cooking**

배달 음식을 주문하는 것이 요리하는 것보다 더 편해요. = **Ordering delivery food is more convenient than cooking.**

Things To Note

Usually, the noun with 보다 attached comes after the subject in a sentence. However, in everyday conversations, it is common for the noun with 보다 attached to come before the subject. When this happens, there is no change in meaning. Remember, you can tell what the subject in the sentence is as it is marked with the subject marking particle 가

영어가 한국어보다 더 어려워요.

= **English is more difficult than Korean.**

한국어보다 영어가 더 어려워요.

= **English is more difficult than Korean.**

Lesson 57: 보다, 더

Another thing to note is that although 더 is usually used together with 보다, 더 is often dropped in real, everyday conversations.

저 책보다 이 책이 더 재미있어요.

= *This book is more interesting than that book.*

저 책보다 이 책이 재미있어요.

= *This book is more interesting than that book.*

Example Sentences

동생이 언니보다 더 커요. = ***My little sister is bigger than my elder sister.***

올해는 작년보다 비가 많이 와요. = ***It's raining more this year than last year.***

지난주보다 이번 주가 더 더워요. = ***It's hotter this week than last week.***

출퇴근 시간에는 버스보다 지하철이 빨라요. = ***During rush hour, subways are faster than buses.***

한국 드라마를 좋아해요, 아니면 한국 영화를 좋아해요? = ***Do you like Korean dramas or Korean movies?***

한국 드라마를 영화보다 좋아해요. = ***I like Korean dramas more than movies.***

Lesson 58: 제일, 가장

In this lesson, you will learn how to express superlatives in Korean using the adverb 제일/가장. By the end of this lesson, you will be able to confidently say sentences like “This is **the cheapest**” or “I like BTS **the most**” in Korean.

KEY INFORMATION

제일/가장 = **adverb which means ‘most’ or ‘best’**

제일, 가장

제일/가장 is an adverb that means ‘most’ or ‘best’ in Korean. 제일 is a Sino-Korean word, while 가장 is a native Korean word. 제일 and 가장 are interchangeable, but 제일 is more commonly used in conversations. This adverb can be used with adjectives, verbs, or other adverbs in a sentence. See the table below.

Position in Sentence	Examples
제일/가장 + adjective	크다 (to be big) → 제일 크다 (to be the biggest) 작다 (to be small) → 가장 작다 (to be the smallest)
제일/가장 + verb	좋아하다 (to like) → 제일 좋아하다 (to like the most) 싫어하다 (to hate) → 가장 싫어하다 (to hate the most)
제일/가장 + adverb	자주 (often) → 제일 자주 (most often) 천천히 (slowly) → 가장 천천히 (most slowly)

Lesson 58: 제일, 가장

제일, 가장 Examples:

싸다 = **to be cheap**

이게 제일 싸요. = **This is the cheapest.**

좋아하다 = **to like**

저는 노란색을 가장 좋아해요. = **I like yellow the most.**

자주 = **often**

친구들 중에서* 수아를 제일 자주 만나요. = **Among my friends, I meet Sua the most often.**

*중에서 means 'among' (중=middle, 에서=location particle). This is used when there are a few options you can choose from. 중에서 can be shortened to 중에 without 서.

Example Sentences

한국 가수들 중에 BTS를 가장 좋아해요. = **I like BTS the most among Korean singers.**

이 식당에서 비빔밥이 제일 맛있어요. = **Bibimpap is the most delicious dish in this restaurant.**

에베레스트 산이 세계에서 제일 높아요. = **Mt. Everest is the highest mountain in the world.**

한국에서 1월이 제일 추워요. = **In Korea, it's the coldest in January.**

여기에서 제일 가까운 지하철 역이 어디예요? = **Where is the closest subway station from here?**

Lesson 59: 거 / 게 / 걸 / 건

In this lesson, you will learn how to combine the bound noun **것** with particles **이 / 을 / 은**. If you've been doing the lessons from this course in order, you might remember **것** from lesson 37. In lesson 37, you learned how to say 'this' (**이**) and 'that' (**그/저**) in Korean and how you can combine these with the word for 'thing' (**것**) to say things like "this thing", "that thing", "that thing over there". In this lesson, you'll learn how to make your sentences sound more natural by combining **것** with particles **이 / 을 / 은** to form **게 / 걸 / 건**. First, let's quickly review the meaning of **것**.

KEY INFORMATION

거 = 'thing' (*거 is the shortened form of 것*)

게 = **것** + **subject particle 이**

걸 = **것** + **object particle 을**

건 = **것** + **topic particle 은**

것 = 거

것 means 'thing', 'object', or 'affair', and is the most commonly occurring bound noun in Korean. By 'bound noun', we mean that it cannot be used alone as it must always be used in conjunction with another noun. **것** is usually shortened to **거** in conversations. Here are some example sentences with **것 / 거**:

이 가방은 제 거예요. (=이 가방은 제 **것**이에요.) = **This bag is mine.**

이 책은 수아 씨 거예요. (=이 책은 수아 씨의 **것**이에요.) = **This book is Sua's.**

저 책은 누구 거예요? (=저 책은 누구의 **것**이에요?) = **Whose is that book over there?**

저 책은 선생님 거예요. (=저 책은 선생님의 **것**이에요.) = **That book over there is my teacher's.**

이거는 커피예요. (=이**것**은 커피예요.) = **This is coffee.**

저거는 시계예요. (=저**것**은 시계예요.) = **That over there is a clock.**

그거는 뭐예요? (=그**것**은 뭐예요?) = **What's that?**

Lesson 59: 거 / 게 / 걸 / 건

게 / 걸 / 건

When 것 is combined with the particles 이 / 을 / 은, the combined forms 것이 / 것을 / 것은 are often shortened to 게 / 걸 / 건. Let's look at some examples.

그게 맛있어요? (=그것이 맛있어요?) = *Is that delicious?*

네, 맛있어요. = *Yes, it is.*

이거하고 저거 중에 뭐 보고 싶어요? = *Between this one and that one, which one would you like to watch?*

저걸 보고 싶어요. (=저것을 보고 싶어요.) = *I would like to watch that one.*

이건 뭐예요? (=이것은 뭐예요?) = *What's this?*

이건 지갑이에요. (=이것은 지갑이에요.) = *This is a wallet.*

시간이 있을 때 뭐 해요? = *What do you do when you have spare time?*

산책하는 걸 좋아해요. (=산책하는 것을 좋아해요.) = *I like going for a walk.*

Review

In this short lesson, you learned that 것 combined with the particles 이 / 을 / 은 becomes 것이 / 것을 / 것은, and when these are shortened in conversations, they become 게 / 걸 / 건. Using these shortened forms in conversations will make your Korean sentences sound more natural.

Lesson 60: Sickness And Symptoms

In this lesson, you will learn some important verbs and adjectives to do with sickness and symptoms and how to conjugate them correctly. A common mistake Korean language learners make when talking about sickness and symptoms is using the wrong tense. These verbs/adjectives are conjugated in either the present or past tense, but knowing which one to use can be a little tricky.

KEY INFORMATION

Sickness:

걸리다 = **to catch**

다치다 = **to be injured**

삐다 = **to sprain**

부러지다 = **to break**

데다 = **to get a burn**

베이다 = **to get a cut**

Symptoms:

나다 = **to rise / to come out**

아프다 = **to be hurting**

따갑다 = **to sting**

가렵다 = **to be itchy**

건조하다 = **to be dry**

붓다 = **to swell**

막히다 = **to be blocked**

멍이 들다 = **get a bruise**

Lesson 60: Sickness And Symptoms

Expressing Sickness

In English, when you want to talk about your sickness and tell someone what is wrong with you, the past tense is often used. For example,

A: "What's wrong with you?"

B: "I **caught** a cold."

Although this is in the past tense, it is not describing a past illness, but rather the person's current state of sickness. In Korean, the past tense form (았/었) is also used when talking about being in a state of sickness. Let's look at some examples.

걸리다

걸리다 is a verb that means 'to catch' and is used to say that you have caught or developed a disease or medical condition. For example, "I caught a cold.", "I got food poisoning.", etc. When using 걸리다 to describe a state of being ill, the past tense form (걸렸어요) is always used. As was mentioned above, this past tense form (았/었) does not actually express the past tense. Instead, it expresses the situation that now exists as a result of something that happened in the past (i.e., I have a cold now as a result of being infected with the cold virus in the past.). Here are some more examples:

감기에 걸렸어요. = **I caught/have a cold.**

독감에 걸렸어요. = **I caught/have the flu.**

식중독에 걸렸어요. = **I have/got food poisoning.**

눈병에 걸렸어요. = **I have/got an eye infection.**

암에 걸렸어요. = **I have/got cancer.**

장염에 걸렸어요. = **I have/got enteritis.**

변비에 걸렸어요. = **I have/got constipation.**

Lesson 60: Sickness And Symptoms

다치다

다치다 is a verb that means 'to be injured' and is often used when you are hit by something or someone, which causes your body or body part to be injured. 다쳤어요 is the past tense form of 다치다 and is used when describing a person's current state of being injured. Here are some examples:

친구가 다쳤어요. = ***My friend got injured.***

다리를 다쳤어요. = ***I hurt my leg.***

팔을 다쳤어요. = ***I hurt my arm.***

허리를 다쳤어요. = ***I hurt my back.***

무릎을 다쳤어요. = ***I hurt my knee.***

More Verbs To Express Sickness

Of course, there are other, more specific ways in which you might be sick or injured, such as getting a sprain, breaking bones, getting burned, etc. Here are the verbs you will need to know to express these types of sickness/injuries. Just like the above verbs, they are used in the past tense when talking about a person's current state of sickness/injury.

삔다 = ***to sprain***

발목을 삔었어요. = ***I sprained my ankle.***

부러지다 = ***to break***

다리가 부러졌어요. = ***I broke my leg.***

데다 = ***to get a burn***

손을 데었어요. = ***I burned my hand.***

베이다 = ***to get a cut***

손가락을 베었어요. = ***I cut my finger.***

Lesson 60: Sickness And Symptoms

Expressing Symptoms

In English, when a person describes their symptoms, they often use the present tense. For example, "My head hurts.", "I have a runny nose.", etc. In Korean, the present tense is also used when describing symptoms. Let's look at some examples.

아프다

아프다 is an adjective which means 'to be hurting'. It is often used when describing the symptom of feeling pain or suffering. When describing the symptom of pain using 아프다, the present tense form (아파요) is used. Here are some example sentences:

머리가 아파요. = **My head hurts.**

목이 아파요. = **My neck hurts. / I have a sore throat.**

배가 아파요. = **My stomach hurts.**

허리가 아파요. = **My back hurts.**

다리가 아파요. = **My leg hurts.**

나다

나다 is a verb that means 'to rise above the surface of the body or the ground.' This verb is often used when describing a symptom or disease that is developing in your body. When describing a symptom/disease that is developing, the present tense form 나요 is used. Here are some examples:

열이 나요. = **I have a fever.**

땀이 나요. = **I'm sweating.**

피가 나요. = **I'm bleeding.**

콧물이 나요. = **I have a runny nose.**

두드러기가 나요. = **I have a rash.**

기침이 나요. = **I have a cough.**

재채기가 나요. = **I am sneezing.**

Lesson 60: Sickness And Symptoms

딸꾹질이 나요. = *I have the hiccups.*

구토가 나요. = *I am throwing up.*

설사가 나요. = *I have diarrhea.*

More Verbs To Express Symptoms

Of course, there are many more symptoms one might have. Here are some more verbs and adjectives you can use to describe symptoms.

따갑다 = *to be sore*

눈이 따가워요. = *I have sore eyes.*

가렵다 = *to be itchy*

피부가 가려워요. = *I have itchy skin.*

건조하다 = *to be dry*

목이 건조해요. = *I have a dry throat.*

*붓다 = *to swell*

입술이 부었어요. = *I have swollen lips.*

*막히다 = *to be blocked*

코가 막혔어요. = *My nose is blocked.*

*멍이 들다 = *to get a bruise*

팔에 멍이 들었어요. = *My arm is bruised.*

**These verbs are always used in the past tense when talking about one's symptoms.*