

한국어 LEVEL
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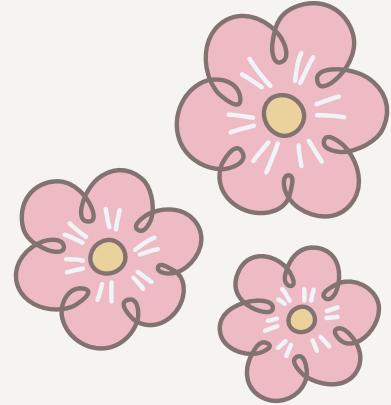


Level 1

Textbook

S.KAPETOKOREA TEXTBOK LEVEL1

Hi and welcome! Let's study Korean together!



Welcome! This book is aimed at those who are just starting to learn Korean language and have already learned Hangeul. It is written in the best way possible so that people are able to learn quickly, easily and naturally. Please note, this book will not use romanisation but it is accompanied by audio file so that you can learn pronunciation. Learning by romanisation would not be a good way to learn and you will actually slow yourself down.

If you haven't yet learned Hangeul (Korean alphabet), visit the S.KAPETOKOREA store and purchase the Hangeul Textbook.

This book is for anyone who is not only interested in learning the language, but also in learning about the culture. It will also explain the usage of some very common words and expressions that might sound natural in English but are not used in the same way in Korean. This will help your Korean sound more natural.

화이팅! You can do this



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Hello and Thank you

Lesson 1

안녕하세요 and 감사합니다

Here we will learn how to say "Hello" and "Thank you" in Korean.
Before we look at these, there are different politeness levels in Korean.

존댓말 - polite

반말 - informal

Oooh I know what 말 means! It means "word" or "speech" in Korean. 반 means half so I guess 반말 means half speech.



존댓말

- two different politeness levels based on two endings **니다** and **요**

감사합니다
죄송합니다
안녕하세요
괜찮아요

Thank you
Sorry
Hello
It's ok

Next time you watch a Kdrama or listen to a song try to catch these two endings. It will give you an indication as to whether someone is speaking in a casual language or a polite one.

Try to listen to the below song and see if you can catch hearing words ending in **요**.



Lee Seung Chul - Can you hear me
이승철 - 듣고 있나요

Lesson 1

It is better to learn 존댓말 first as if you use 존댓말 in a situation where you can use 반말, it won't create any problems, but if you use 반말 where you are supposed to use 존댓말, (especially to older people) they probably won't appreciate it. Also, once you learn 존댓말, understanding 반말 will be really easy.



But when do I use 존댓말 and when do I use 반말?

There are no strict guidelines and everyone has different opinion, but you can use the below guide.

You use 존댓말 when

- You are talking to someone you have met for the first time **OR**
- You are talking to someone older

If you have met someone for the first time that looks around your age, after a while of talking you can ask their age and if they are older, you have to use polite Korean until they suggest speaking in 반말 first.

If you are older than them, you can suggest to speak in 반말. And if you are the same age, either of you can suggest to speak in 반말.

Introduction of Hello and Thank you

안녕하세요 - Hello
안녕 = peace, well-being, sake
하세요 = you do/do you? /please do

To translate, it literally means “Are you at peace?” “Are you living well?”. As it has been used so commonly, people don’t necessarily expect an answer. Same as when you ask your friends “What’s up?”. You don’t necessarily ask that to hear how are they doing, it’s just an expression to greet someone.

감사합니다 – thank you
감사 = appreciation, gratitude
합니다 = I do, I am doing

As you can probably see, this expression doesn’t have the word “you” in it. You will find that subject of the sentence such as “I” or “You” is omitted a lot in Korean language but don’t worry, you can get the meaning from the context and we will come back to this later.

Activity 1.1

Circle the part which makes the below words polite

감사합니다
안녕하세요
뭐 해요
죄송합니다
잘 자요
미안합니다
고마워요



Do you see the pattern? 😊

Activity 1.2

How do you say the below in Korean?

Hello _____
Thank you _____

Answers

Activity 1.1

Circle the part which makes the below words polite

감사합니다
 안녕하세요
 뭐 해요
 죄송합니다
 잘 자요
 미안합니다
 고마워요

Do you see the pattern? 😊

Activity 1.2

How do you say the below in Korean?

Hello	안녕하세요
Thank you	감사합니다

A lot of learners are confused because there are many different ways to say "Thank you" and "I'm sorry" in Korean. So, I will introduce them AAAALLL to you here 😊

Thank you

감사합니다 - Very polite

고맙습니다 - Very polite

감사해요 - Polite

고마워요 - Polite (but this one is cuter)

고마워 - informal

I'm sorry

죄송합니다 - Very polite

미안합니다 - Very polite

죄송해요 - Polite

미안해요 - Polite (More commonly used)

미안해 - informal

 *Note - You can see the difference between the different politeness levels of Korean here.

Write next to each word what it means and whether it's very polite, polite or informal.

고마워

미안합니다

감사해요

죄송해요

미안해

감사합니다

미안해요

죄송합니다

고마워요

고맙습니다

Activity 1.2

Write next to each word what it means and whether it's very polite, polite or informal.

고마워	Thank you - informal
미안합니다	Sorry - very polite
감사해요	Thank you - polite
죄송해요	Sorry - polite
미안해	Sorry - informal
감사합니다	Thank you - very polite
미안해요	I'm sorry - polite
죄송합니다	I'm sorry - very polite
고마워요	Thank you - polite
고맙습니다	Thank you - Very polite

“ Success is no accident. It is **hard work, perseverance, learning, studying, sacrifice** and most of all, **love of what you are doing** or learning to do. - Pelé ”

Yes and No

Lesson 2

네 = Yes

아니요 = No

However, the usage is slightly different when compared to English. In Korean, these words represent the AGREEMENT or DISAGREEMENT.

You can summarize this as per the below

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

아니요. = That is not right. / I do not agree. / What you said is not correct.

Positive question with agreement

Do you like Kimchi? 김치 좋아해요?

Yes I like Kimchi. 네 좋아해요.

Positive question with disagreement

Do you like Kimchi? 김치 좋아해요?

No, I don't like Kimchi. 아니요. 김치 안 좋아해요.

Negative question with disagreement

You don't like Kimchi? 김치 안 좋아해요?

No. I like Kimchi. 아니요. 김치 좋아해요 (You'd say no, because you are disagreeing with what the other person says but in English we would say Yes, I like Kimchi.

Negative question with agreement

You don't like Kimchi? 김치 안 좋아해요?

No I don't (yes I don't like Kimchi). 네 김치 안 좋아해요.



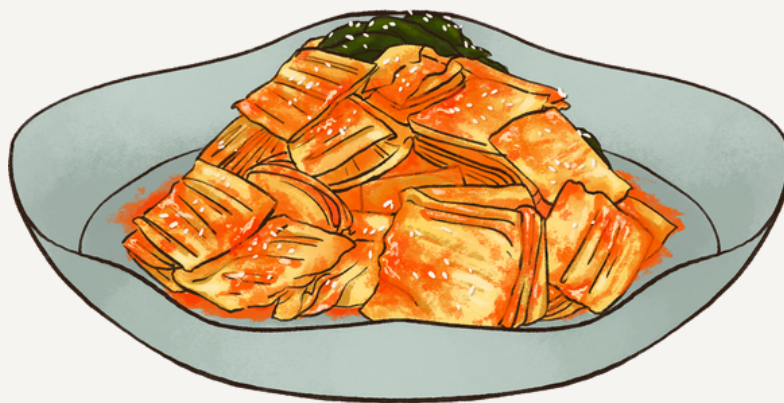
Culture note - All about Kimchi

김치 (Kimchi) is a staple food of Korea. It is literally served with any Korean meal that you can find and is available for free of charge at any Korean restaurant. It was not always red. Originally, Kimchi was white and wasn't spicy at all. Around 18th century, red pepper powder was introduced to Korea and that's when Korean people started to add this spice to it.

Most homes in Korea will have two fridges. One regular and one Kimchi fridge which was specially made to store Kimchi at the right temperature to prolong its life. Under the right conditions, Kimchi can last up to 3 years! Plus, Kimchi has a really strong smell if not stored in a very tight air container. To promote Kimchi abroad, Korean scientists are trying to reduce the strong smell of Kimchi.

Kimchi is very healthy. It is nutrient dense, full of antioxidants, may add weight loss, may slow aging and more.

Koreans say "Kimchi" instead of "Cheese" when taking photos.



Kim Beom Su - I miss you
김범수 - 보고 싶다

This is an older song that every Korean knows and is sang a lot at Karaoke.

Sentence structure

Lesson 3



VOCABULARY

엄마 - mum

아빠- dad

저 - I

학교 - school

집 - house

저녁 - dinner

책 - book

공부 - study

옷 - clothes

한국말 - Korean

사람 - person

가다 - to go

오다 - to come

먹다 - to eat

보다 - to see

하다 - to do

예쁘다 - pretty

재미있다 -

interesting

어렵다 - hard

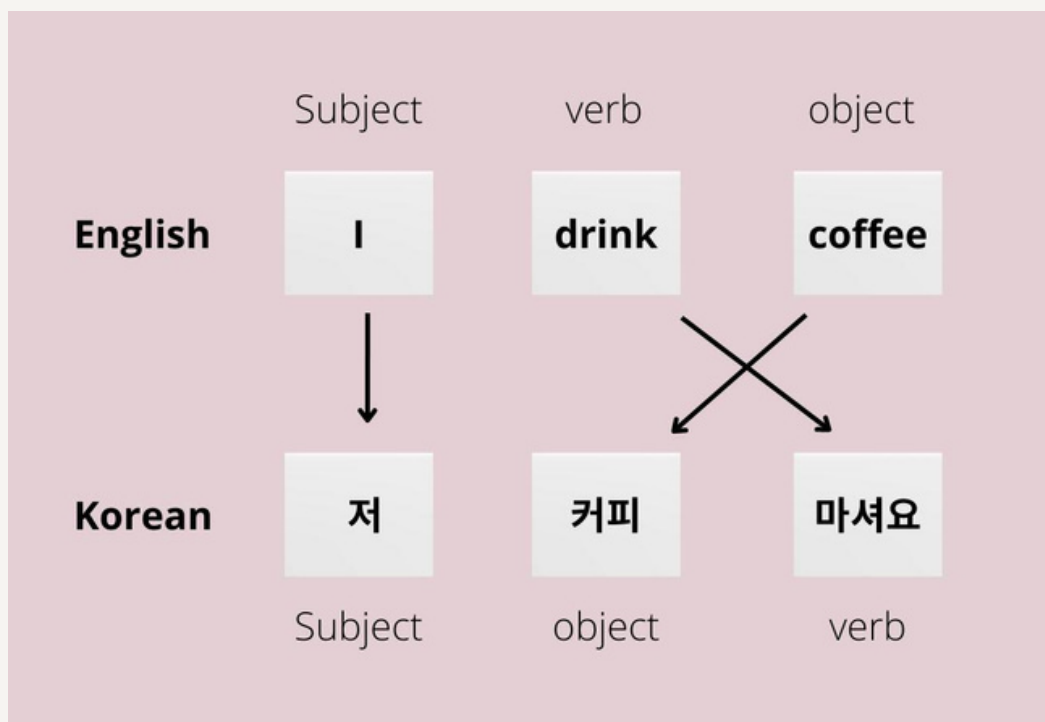
BASIC Korean sentence structure

SOV = I to school go

BASIC English sentence structure

SVO = I go to school

Verbs and adjectives are placed at the end of the Korean sentence.



To summarise, the subject stays at the beginning of the sentence but the object switches places with the verb.

Verb or adjective will ALWAYS be at the end of the sentence and you will learn in this book how to conjugate verbs to give the sentence a different meanings i.e. past tense.

I always enjoyed learning different verb endings and once you are comfortable with them, you can convey different intentions and feelings.
It's a lot of fun!

Sample sentences

엄마 집에 왔어요. - Mum came home.

사라 학교 가요. - Sara is going to school.

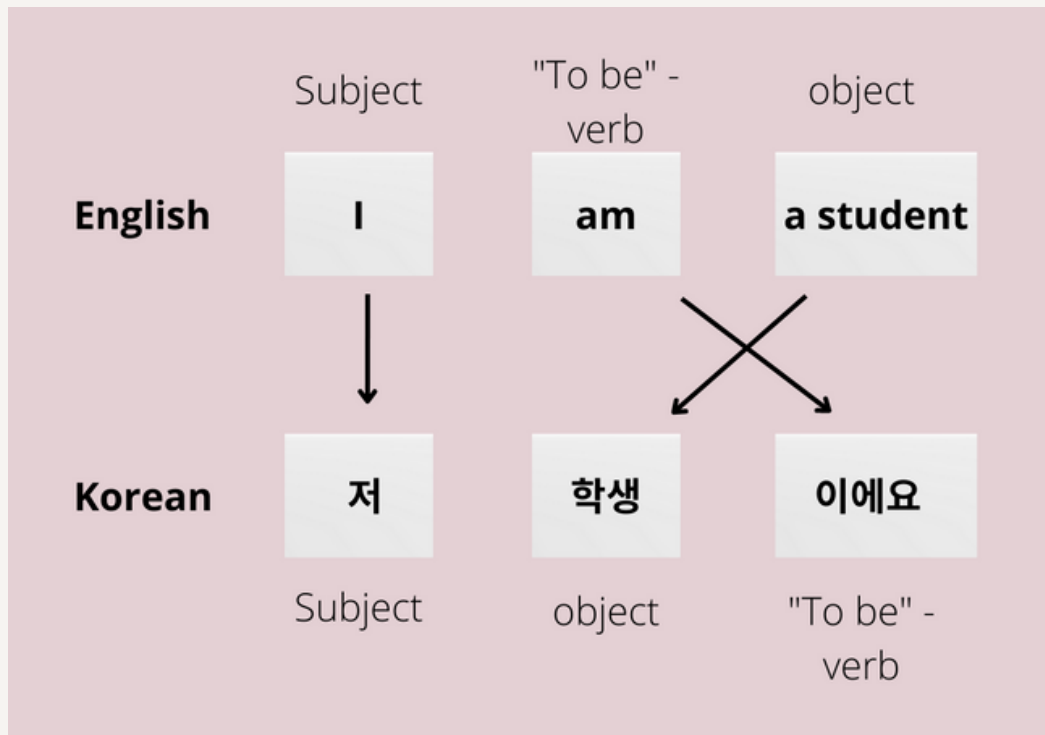
아빠 저녁 먹어요. - Dad is eating dinner.

Korean statement sentence structure

Subject + Noun + (이다 - "to be")

This type of sentence will enable you to say sentences like "I am a student", "I am a woman", "I am a singer" etc...

In Korean, we conjugate verbs, similar to English. 이다 means "to be". It is in its stem form and so we need to conjugate it to "am" i.e. "I am a student". We will learn about conjugation later on, but we will explain the sentence structure first.



Just like with the previous sentence structure, the subject is at the beginning of the sentence and the verb with the object switches places.

Sample sentences

사람이에요 - It's a person

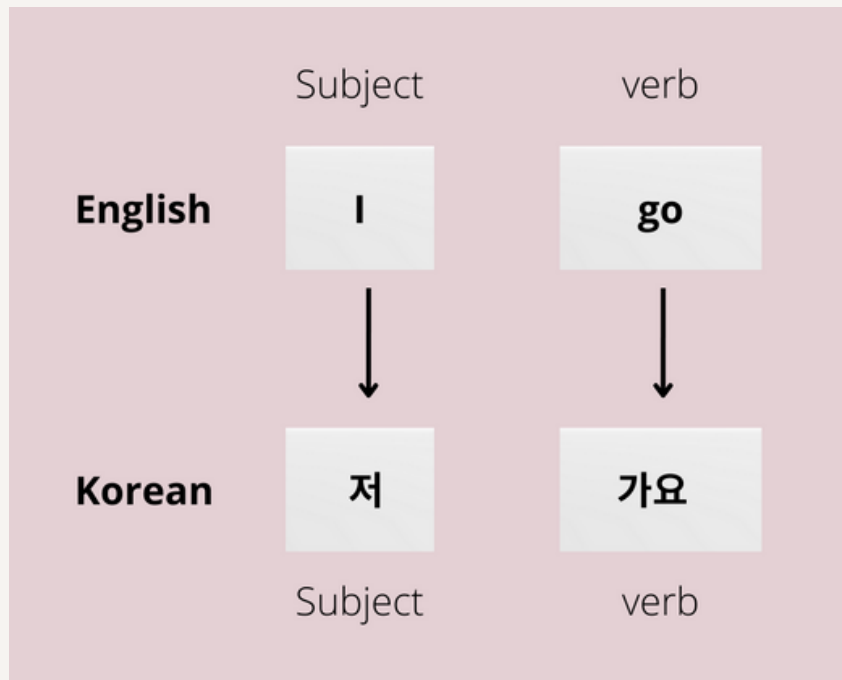
책이에요 - It's a book

옷이에요 - It's clothes



Subject + verb

This structure is the same in English and in Korean.



Sample sentences

엄마 와요 - Mum is coming

비 와요 - It's raining

저 봤어요 - I saw it

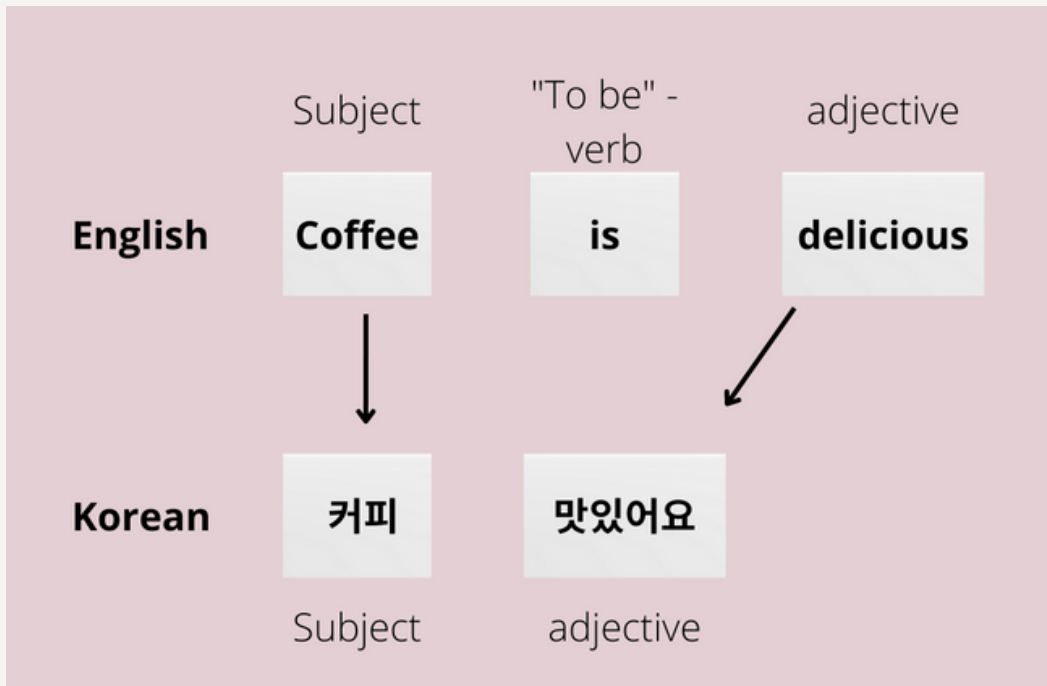
공부 해요 - I am studying



*Note - 비 와요 - is a fixed expression and literally translates to
비 - rain
와요 - is coming.

Lesson 3

Subject + adjective



In Korean, when describing nouns using adjectives such as "I am happy", the adjectives must be conjugated from the word "to be delicious" to "delicious". We will learn about conjugation later in the book.

Sample sentences

책 재미있어요. - The book is interesting.

옷 예뻐요. - Clothes are pretty.

한국말 어려워요. - Korean language is hard.



Yoon Jong Shin - Like it
윤종신 - 좋니

I think a lot of people would sing this song after breaking up with their girlfriend/boyfriend.

Activity 3.1



Vocabulary

친구 - friend	노래 - song	사과 - apple
엄마 - mum	읽어요 - read	게임 - game
저 - me	만나요 - meet	먹어요 - eat
해요 - do	책 - book	똑똑해요 - smart
요리 - cook	착해요 - kind	

Make sentences out of these words and write down your English translation for each sentence.

1. 해요
친구
노래

2. 요리
해요
엄마

3. 친구
만나요

4. 해요
게임

5. 엄마
착해요

6. 똑똑해요
저

7. 읽어요
저
책

8. 먹어요
사과

“There are no secrets to success. It is the result of **preparation, hard work** and **learning from failure**.
General Colin Powell”

1. 해요
친구
노래

친구 노래 해요. - (My) friend is singing.

2. 요리
해요
엄마

엄마 요리 해요. - (My) mom is cooking.

3. 친구
만나요

친구 만나요. - I am meeting friend.

4. 해요
게임

게임 해요. - I am playing game.

5. 엄마
착해요

엄마 착해요. - (My) mum is kind.

6. 똑똑해요
저

저 똑똑해요. - I am smart.

7. 읽어요
저
책

저 책 읽어요. - I am reading a book.

8. 먹어요
사과

사과 먹어요. - I am eating apple.

 Note - as mentioned previously, in Korean there are certain things you don't need to say i.e. "my" as you can see above. You can include them but you don't have to.

In this chapter, you will learn some basic phrases first, don't worry about the grammar just yet. After we learn some very common phrases, we will explain the grammar next.

However, before we begin, please note that Korean language is a lot about context. Korean people often do not say "I" or "you" in a sentence.

For example, the below two sentences don't have "I" or "you" in them whether we say them in English or Korean.

좋은 아침이에요 - Good morning (좋은 - good, 아침 - morning 이에요 - it is (polite form) - to be explained more down below.

잘 자요 - Sleep well (잘 - well, 자요 - sleep).

However, the below 2 sentences have "you" or "I" in the English translation, but not in the Korean translation. That's because it can be guessed from the context i.e. you are having conversation with only one person.

이름 뭐예요? - What is your name? (이름 - name, 뭐 - what, 예요 - is).

학교 가요. - I am going to school. (학교 - school, 가요 -going).

How will I know when to say "I" or "you" or how will I know who is the other person talking about?



Don't worry, you will learn it through practice. Using the above sentence 이름 뭐예요? - usually the person asking the question will be looking at you and so you will know that they mean you. Also, with the second sentence 학교 가요 - It is not a question, it's a statement so you know the person talking is talking about themselves. If you want to specify it's someone else you would say 친구 학교 가요 - (My) friend is going to school.

Different ways of saying Excuse me

죄송합니다 can be used as "sorry" or "excuse me" but never "I'm sorry to hear that". For example, a friend has lost their phone and in English we say "Sorry to hear that". You can't say that in Korean as people will be confused as to why are you apologising if you haven't done anything wrong.

So you can usually use 죄송합니다 in two different situations

- When apologising for something you have done wrong
- When passing through the crowd it can be used as "Excuse me"

저기요 - Excuse me, literally means "hey you" or "over there!"

It can only be used when you want to get someone's attention to tell them something or when you'd like to order something in the restaurant. Never when passing through the crowd. It's basically calling out to someone with some purpose of having a conversation or wanting to order something.

잠시만요 - Just a second

잠깐만요 - Just a second

These two are basically the same and can also be used when passing through the crowd like English "Excuse me".

It will also be used in situations where it means "Just a second". For example, you are working in the restaurant and someone calls out to you to order but you are busy right now. You can say 잠시만요 or 잠깐만요 to let them know you will be with them in a second.

Lesson 4

Now, let's look at some other common sentences.

제 이름 사라예요. - My name is Sara.
(제 - my, 이름 - name, 사라 - Sara, 예요 - is)

잘 지냈어요? - Have you been well?
잘 - well, 지냈어요 - been, doing

어디 나라 사람이에요? - Which country are you from?
(어디 - Which, 나라 - country, - 사람 - person -이에요 - are you)

어디 살아요? Where do you live?
(어디 - where, 살아요? - live)

만나서 반가워요. - Glad to meet you.
(만나서 - to meet, 반가워요 - glad)

좋은 하루 보내세요. - Have a nice day.
(좋은 - nice/good, 하루 - day, 보내세요 - have/spend)

밥 먹었어요? - Did you eat?
밥 - food, 먹었어요 - did you eat

 *In Korea, people would often ask as a form of greeting "Did you eat?" "밥 먹었어요?/ 식사 하셨어요? (more polite and used when talking to older people.) This is because during the war people didn't have much food to eat and therefore instead of saying "Hello. How are you?" it was more important to ask whether they have eaten. Even though now Korea has abundance of food, the phrase still carries on.

Lesson 4

주세요 - Please give me

Comes from the verb 주다 which means to give. 주세요 is a polite form of the word 주다 which then translates to give me but in a polite form so it translates to English as please give me. Koreans do not say please like they do in English when asking for something. To use in the sentence you simply say the name of the item you want and add 주세요.

Examples

물 주세요. - Please give me water.

커피 주세요. - Please give me coffee.

카메라 주세요. - Please give me camera.

It can also be used to ask for favours when paired with a verb.

이거 해 주세요. - Please do this for me.

이거 - this, 해 주세요 - do it for me please

문 열어 주세요. - Please open the door for me.

적어 주세요. - Please write it down for me.

한국어 가르쳐 주세요. - Please teach me Korean.



Heogak - Running in the sky
허각 - 하늘을 달리다



Great song for when going on a road trip

나중에 봐요. - See you later.
(나중에 - later, 봐요 - see)

천천히 말해 주세요. - Please speak slowly.
천천히 - slowly, 말해 - speak, 주세요 - do it for me

다시 한 번 말해 주세요. - Please say that again.
다시 - again, 한 - one, 번 - time, 말해 - speak, 주세요 - do it for me

한국어 잘 못 해요. - I cannot speak Korean well.
한국어 - Korean, 잘 - well, - 못 - cannot, 해요 - do

영어로 뭐예요? - What is it in English?
영어 - English, 로 - in, 뭐예요 - what is it

영어 할 줄 알아요? - Do you know how to speak English?
영어 - English, 할 줄 - can you/are you able to, 알아요 - do you know

오래만이에요. - Long time no see.

괜찮아요. - It's ok.

안돼요! - No! (strongly), I can't!

천만에요. - You're welcome.

Sample conversation

1. 저기요. 김치 주세요.
2. 네, 잠시만요.

1. Excuse me. Please give me Kimchi..
2. Yes, just a second.

 *Koreans rarely say 천만에요 to say you are welcome. I would advise not to use it. People usually say 괜찮아요 or 아니에요.

Lesson 4

There are two polite ways to say good bye and which one you use depends on the situation.

안녕히 가세요 – 안녕히 (same as with 안녕하세요 which means hello, the first part comes from 안녕 which means peace/well being/sake, and 가세요 means go. So to literally translate, it would be "Go in peace". You would say this to someone that is leaving the place or going somewhere, but you are staying. For example, you work at a shop and a customer is leaving the shop.



안녕히 계세요 – 안녕히 – same as with above, 계세요- stay. You would use this phrase when you are saying goodbye to someone that is staying and you are the one who is leaving. For example, you are the customer that is leaving the shop and you are saying bye to the person that works there.

1. What does 잠시만요 means?

2. When should you not use 죄송합니다?

- a) When apologizing for something you have done wrong.
- b) When someone has died and you'd like to say "I'm sorry to hear that".
- c) When passing through the crowd.

3. Which phrase would you use when you are leaving the store?

- a) 안녕히 가세요
- b) 안녕하세요
- c) 안녕히 계세요

4. Which phrase would you use when you want to say "You're welcome"?

- a) 괜찮아요
- b) 천만에요
- c) 주세요

“Success is the **sum of small efforts**,
repeated day in and day out.
Robert Collier”

1. What does 잠시만요 means?

Just a second

2. When should you not use 죄송합니다?

- a) When apologizing for something you have done wrong.
- ☒ b) When someone has died and you'd like to say "I'm sorry to hear that".
- c) When passing through the crowd.

3. Which phrase would you use when you are leaving the store?

- a) 안녕히 가세요
- b) 안녕하세요
- ☒ c) 안녕히 계세요

4. Which phrase would you use when you want to say "You're welcome"?

- ☒ a) 괜찮아요
- b) 천만에요
- c) 주세요



In this lesson we will learn how to say "It is" and would use this to say sentences like: This is a book/It's a school/It's me etc.

Firstly, let's look at the sentence structure
English sentence structure is (be) + noun i.e. IT is a book.
Korean sentence structure is Noun + (be) i.e book IT is.

Conjugation:

Ends with consonant + -이에요

Ends with vowel + -예요



Vocabulary

책 - book

핸드폰 - phone

학교 - school

저 - me

뭐 - what

이거 - this

책이에요. = 책 + -이에요 - It is a book.

핸드폰이에요 = 핸드폰 + -이에요 - It's a phone

학교예요. = 학교 + -예요 - It's a school

저예요. = 저 + -예요 - It's me.

뭐예요? = 뭐 + -예요 - What is it?

이거 뭐예요? = 이거 + 뭐 + -예요 - What is this?

책 ends in ㄱ which is a consonant

핸드폰 ends in ㄴ which is a consonant

학교 ends in ㅜ which is a vowel

저 ends in ㅌ which is a vowel

뭐 ends in ㅜ which is a vowel

이거 ends in ㅌ which is a vowel



Kdrama recommendation

Mr Sunshine

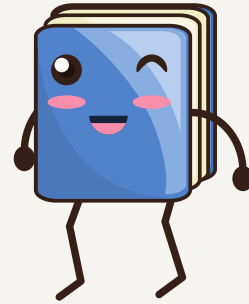
You will learn a lot about Korean history from this drama. Highly recommended.

이 - this (thing) here. Used to point at something that is near you

이 책 - this book

이 펜 - this pen

이 컴퓨터 - this computer

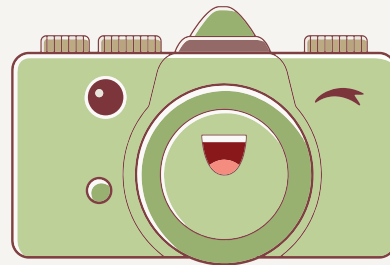


그 - that (thing) there. Used to point at something that is far from you but closer to the other person

그 커피 - that coffee

그 카메라 - that camera

그 피자 - that pizza



저 - that (thing) over there. Used to point at something that is far from you and the other person

저 버스 - that bus

저 사람 - that person

저 차 - that car



QUICK 받침 recap

그 = that 것 = thing can also be spelled as 그거 as the ㅅ here is silent. HOWEVER, when adding subject marking particle, it becomes 그것이 and is pronounced as geugeoshi.

 *Note - Don't worry that 저 - "that" and 저 - "I" is the same word. It is used in completely different contexts and so you will always be able to tell the difference. I.e. 저 - "that" is followed by noun whereas 저 - "I" is followed by verbs, particles etc.

Sample conversations

1. 안녕하세요. 만나서 반가워요.
2. 네 안녕하세요.
1. 이름이 뭐예요?
2. 제 이름은 사라예요.
1. 저 해리라고 해요.
2. 몇 살이에요?
1. 저 20살이에요.

1. Hello. Nice to meet you.
2. Yes. Hello.
1. What's your name?
2. My name is Sarah.
1. I am called Harry.
2. How old are you?
1. I am 20 years old.



1. 이거 뭐예요?
2. 이거 카메라예요
1. 아 그래요?
1. 그 카메라 주세요
2. 네

1. What is this?
2. This is a camera
1. Ah is it?
1. Please give me that camera
2. Ok

Activity 5.1

Lesson 5



Vocabulary

사람 - person	돈 - money	방 - room
차 - car	친구 - friend	아침 - morning
집 - house	남자 - boy	밥 - meal/food/rice
생각 - thought	엄마 - mum	꽃 - flower
여자 - girl	밤 - night	노래 - song

Add 이에요 or 예요 to the below words and write down what it means in English.

사람	_____
차	_____
집	_____
생각	_____
여자	_____
돈	_____
친구	_____
남자	_____
엄마	_____
밤	_____
방	_____
아침	_____
밥	_____
꽃	_____
노래	_____

사람이에요 - It's a person
차예요 - It's a car
집이에요 - It's a house
생각이에요 - It's a thought
여자예요 - It's a girl
돈이에요 - It's money
친구예요 - It's a friend
남자예요 - It's a guy
엄마예요 - It's mom
밤이에요 - It's night
방이에요 - It's a room
아침이에요 - It's morning
밥이에요 - It's food
꽃이에요 - It's a flower
노래예요 - It's a song

BELIEVE IN
YOURSELF

“ Success isn't overnight. It's when everyday you **get a little better than the day before**. It all adds up.
Dwayne Johnson ”

당신 is a formal way of saying "You" in Korean. HOWEVER, it is not used like English "you" and many beginners make this mistake. There are three ways to use 당신.

1. Using 당신 when you want to start a fight.
2. Using 당신 with your husband or wife.
3. Using 당신 when the listener or audience is not a specific person.

1. Use 당신 when you want to start a fight.

당신 is a very rude way of calling somebody "you". It is blunt and informal, and it is used to provoke someone. You can often see in Korean drama two middle-aged men arguing and calling each other 당신. It's basically a cue that a fight is about to break out.

2. Using 당신 with your husband or wife.

You can use 당신 with your husband or wife. However, young couples don't really do this. It's mostly middle-aged and older couples.

3. Using 당신 when the listener or audience is not a specific person.

You hear 당신 a lot in songs because a song is not one person talking to another person. The listener is non-specific.

Yes, you'll see 당신 all the time in advertisements. It's non-personal communication for a non-specific listener. Even if you are there, the person that wrote the ad is not.



Lim Jae Beom - For you
임재범 - 너를 위해



Lesson 6

So what do I do when I want to say
"You?"

If you are addressing an older person or someone you speak formally with,
you address them based on their title i.e. 선생님, 사장님 etc.

선생님

Teacher

아주머니

**Refers to
middle age
woman**

아저씨

**Refers to
middle age
man**

어르신

**Elder person
(polite)**

오빠

**Older
brother/older
male friend**

**Used by
females only**

누나

**Older
sister/older
female friend**

**Used by males
only**

형

**Older
brother/older
male friend**

**Used by males
only**

언니

**Older
sister/older
female friend**

**Used by
females only**

선배

**Senior
Someone who
started
university or
work before you**

후배

**Junior
Someone who
started
university or
work after you**

이모님

**Aunt
Usually used
to refer to the
owner of the
restaurant**

씨

**Mr/Mrs/Miss
Someone you
need to show
respect to.
Usually used in a
business
environment**

기사님

Driver

의사선생님

Doctor

사장님

**Boss/Business
owner**

교수님

Professor

아니예요 - it is not, to be not. You use it when you want to say something is not i.e It's not water, I am not a student etc.

Noun + 아니예요

물 아니예요. - It's not water.

사람 아니예요. - It's not a person.

저 아니예요. - It's not me.

있어요, 없어요

있어요 - to exist, to have, to be somewhere

없어요 - to not exist, to not have, to not be somewhere

있어요 is an adjective and can have three meanings.

1) It can mean "To have"

남자친구 있어요. - I have a boyfriend.

2) It can mean "To exist"

거기 식당 있어요. - There is a restaurant there.

3) It can mean "To be" somewhere

집에 있어요 - I am at home.

Lesson 7

When you want to say "I don't have" or "there isn't" you just replace 있어요 with 없어요.

핸드폰 없어요. - I don't have a phone.

시간 없어요. - I don't have time.

거기 없어요. - It's not there.

As both 있어요 and 없어요 are adjectives, we can use them with topic marking particles and subject marking particles but never with object marking particles. These particles will be explained in the next chapter but just note that we can never add the object marking particles to 있어요 and 없어요.



“ Success doesn't come to you, **you go to it !** ”
Marva Collins



Culture note - All about alcohol

Alcohol is a big part of Korean culture. Koreans will rarely drink alcohol without any food or snacks. The company will often have what is called 회식 (회 --> 화사 = company, 식 --> 식사 = meal).

Even though times are changing, you are still expected to join and drink, especially in a smaller companies.

There are a lot of hangover drinks or even drinks that you drink before drinking to help you to not get drunk too fast.



When a person offers alcoholic drink to another adult who is older or not a friend, the person has to offer the drink respectfully which means holding the bottle with two hands. When pouring, the bottle should be held with the right hand, and the wrist of your right hand should be lightly placed on your left hand.



Topic, subject and object particles

Lesson 8

This is something a lot of people are confused with. I was as well! You don't HAVE to use them as not everyone always does. I would just learn them and over time you will get to understand them better.

Topic marking particle

는/은

Words ending with a final consonant: add 은

Words ending with a vowel: add 는

저 + 는 = 저는

책 + 은 = 책은

You use it to let the other person know what you are talking about. So let's say you are talking about dramas and you want to change the topic to music

Person 1) 아 나 그 드라마 너무 재미있게 봤어요. - I really enjoyed that drama.

Person 2) 저도요! 아 그리고 새로운 BTS 노래는 들어봤어요? - Yes me too. Oh and did you hear the new BTS song?

You can also use it to say "How about you?" or differentiate between things.

Person 1) 저녁 먹었어? - Did you eat dinner?

Person 2) 아니. 아직 안 먹었어. 너는? - No I didn't eat yet. You?

 *Note - This example is in informal language. Be careful as you cannot use informal language with someone you have just met and also you cannot ever address someone older 너 as that is considered rude. You'd use one of the titles mentioned in previous chapter.

Imagine you are shopping with your friend.

Person 1) 이거 어때요? - What about this?

Person 2) 예뻐요. 이거는요? - It's pretty. How about this?

And lastly my favourite usage of 는/은. You can kind of make fun or joke with your friends.

Person 1) 오늘 내 옷 어때? - What do you think of my clothes today?

Person 2) 응 옷은 오늘 예뻐 - Yes your clothes are pretty today.

By placing 은 after 옷 you are slightly implying that you like their clothes but maybe nothing else like their hair or shoes or makeup.

Also by changing it to 응 오늘은 옷 예뻐 you are implying that TODAY your clothes are pretty but not necessarily on other days.

이/가 - Subject marking particle

Words ending with a final consonant: add 이

Words ending with a vowel: add 가

책+이 = 책이

차+가 = 차가

저+가 = 제가

제가 is an exception to the rule as it becomes 제가 instead of 저가.

Marks the subject of the sentence. The subject is the do-er of the verb or a person or a thing carrying out a certain state.

그녀가 울고 있다. - She is crying.

누가 왔어요? - Who came?

날씨가 추워요. - The weather is cold.

Usually there is no real difference between 는/은 and 이/가. Both are added to the subject of the sentence. 이/가 doesn't really add any extra meaning to the sentence, we just add it to the subject. 는/은 however as explained previously will add a subtle extra meaning to the sentence especially when it's used to compare something.

그녀가 울고 있다. - She is crying.

그녀는 울고 있다. - She is crying.

These two sentences will have the same meaning, regardless which particle is used.

눈이 예뻐요. - The eyes are pretty.

눈은 예뻐요. - The eyes are pretty.

Here however, the second sentence might imply that maybe only the eyes are pretty, nothing else (mean sample sentence, I know!).

를/을 - Object marking particle

Words ending with a final consonant: add 을

Words ending with a vowel: add 를

밥 + 을 = 밥을

차 + 를 = 차를

Direct object is the receiver of an action that the subject does.

저녁을 먹었어요. - I ate dinner.

버스를 탔어요. - I took the bus.

그 사람 책을 읽어요. - That person is reading a book.

What did I eat? - Dinner.

What did I take? - The bus.

What is that person reading? - A book.

In these sentences the subject is me.

Who ate dinner? - Me.

Who took the bus? - Me.

Who is reading the book? - That person.

So we can actually add 이/가 to these

제가 저녁을 먹었어요. - I ate dinner.

제가 버스를 탔어요. - I took the bus.

그 사람이 책을 읽어요. - That person is reading a book.

To summarise...

Firstly, the difference between 은/는 and 이/가 is very subtle.

은/는 marks the topic you'd like to talk about

이/가 just marks the subject but doesn't add any other meaning to the sentence.

BUT 은/는 can put an emphasis on the noun.

차는 있어요 - Here I might imply that I have a car but maybe I am not driving it often.

친구는 있어요 - Here I might imply that I have friends but maybe I don't meet them that often.

No one would actually be sure what you are implying so if it's very ambiguous you can just simply ask.

Also you would use 은/는 for comparison.

어제는 날씨가 추웠어요. 오늘은 따뜻해요. - Yesterday the weather was cold. (But) it's warm today.

Now let's look at how the meaning of a sentence can change depending on whether you add 이/가 or 을/를 to the noun.

저를 봤어요? - You saw me?

제가 봤어요 - I saw it.

By adding 를 to 저 we know that "I" am the object of the sentence so it would translate to "You saw me?"

And by adding 가 we are saying I am the subject to the sentence, I did something, it was **ME** who did it.

그 사람을 몰라요 - I don't know that person.

그 사람이 몰라요 - That person doesn't know.

Again by adding 을, we know that the word 사람 is the object of the sentence so the subject is me and I don't know that person.

But by adding 이, that person is the subject of the sentence so that person doesn't know.

남자친구를 보냈어요 - I sent (my) boyfriend.

남자친구가 보냈어요 - (My) boyfriend sent it.

Again by adding 을, we know that the word 남자친구 is the object of the sentence so the subject is me or in fact could be someone else (you would know from the context and the course book will have sample conversations with explanations). So we translate it as I sent my boyfriend.

But by adding 가, that person is the subject of the sentence so (my) boyfriend sent it.

Activity 8.1

Add the correct subject or object marking particle.

- 아침__ 먹었어요. (I ate breakfast)
 책__ 좋아해요 (I like book)
 엄마__ 샀어요 (Mum bought it)
 친구__ 만나요 (I am meeting friend)
 지갑__ 없어요 (I don't have wallet)
 말__ 해요 (Talk to me)
 노래 __ 들어요 (I am listening to music)
 직업__ 뭐예요? (What is your occupation?)

Activity 8.2

State whether the below particles are used correctly or not. You can also try correcting them.

- 시간을 있어요.
 밥을 먹어요.
 날씨는 괜찮아요.
 엄마를 봤어요.
 여기 사람이 없어요.
 커피를 맛있어요.
 옷은 예뻐요.

To the sentences we have covered in the previous chapter, try adding the subject or object particle to them.

제 이름 사라예요. - My name is Sara.

밥 먹었어요? - Did you eat?

한국어 잘 못 해요. - I cannot speak Korean well.

이름 뭐예요? - What is your name?



“ You may encounter many defeats but you must not be defeated. In fact, it may be necessary to encounter the defeats, so you can know who you are, what you can rise from, how you can still come out of it.,
Maya Angelou ”

Add the correct subject or object marking particle.

아침을 먹었어요. (I ate breakfast)
책을 좋아해요 (I like book)
엄마가 샀어요 (Mum bought it)
친구를 만나요 (I am meeting friend)
지갑이 없어요 (I don't have wallet)
말을 해요 (Talk to me)
노래를 들어요 (I am listening to music)
직업이 뭐예요? (What is your occupation?)

Activity 8.2

State whether the below particles are used correctly or not. You can also try correcting them.

시간을 있어요. - Wrong 시간이 있어요 is correct. You cannot use object particles with 있어요/없어요 verbs.
밥을 먹어요. - Correct
날씨는 괜찮아요. - Correct
엄마를 봤어요. - Correct.
여기 사람이 없어요. - Correct
커피를 맛있어요. - Wrong. 커피가 맛있어요 is correct. 맛있다 is adjective not verb.
옷은 예뻐요. - Correct

To the sentences we have covered in the previous chapter, try adding the subject or object particle to them.

제 이름이 사라예요. - My name is Sara.

밥을 먹었어요? - Did you eat?

한국어를 잘 못 해요. - I cannot speak Korean well.

이름이 뭐예요? - What is your name?



Number systems

Lesson 9

There are two number systems in Korean. The Sino-Korean numbers and the Native Korean numbers (only go up to 99). For numbers above 99, Sino-Korean numbers are used.

Why, you ask? Well, I have no idea why. To make learning Korean even harder! Don't worry, I'll try to explain as best as I can when to use which ones.

The general rule of thumb is Sino-Korean is used for "numbers" and native Korean is used for "counting".

1. For numbers above 100, use Sino-Korean.
2. For hour time ("o'clock"), age, and for counting things (2 apples, 15 people), use native Korean.
3. For everything else (including minutes, seconds, months, years, phone numbers, money, addresses etc.), use Sino-Korean.

You can use these guidelines to determine which one to use, for example, when talking about a number of a page ("please turn to page 45"), use Sino-Korean, but when talking about a count of pages ("I need 10 more sheets to put in the printer!"), use Native Korean.



일	One
이	Two
삼	Three
사	Four
오	Five
육 or 률	Six
칠	Seven
팔	Eight
구	Nine
십	Ten
백	Hundred
천	Thousand
만	Ten thousand



*Note - Number six can have different spelling. When saying it on it's own, you say 육 but when saying 오륙 (5 6) it is 률.

Also, number 4 is considered unlucky in Korea as it has the same sound as Sino Korean word for "death". In elevators you'd usually have F instead of 4.

Sino-Korean Numbers

From numbers 11 and through to 99 is very easy! Just think of it as a adding up numbers using the numbers 일 through to 십.

For example:

$$\text{삼} + \text{십} = 3 + 10 = 30$$

$$\text{십} + \text{구} = 10 + 9 = 19$$

$$\text{칠} + \text{십} + \text{이} = 7 + 10 + 2 = 72$$

$$\text{팔} + \text{십} + \text{삼} = 8 + 10 + 3 = 83$$

Same with the rest of the numbers

$$\text{삼백이} = 3 + 100 + 2 = 302$$

$$\text{천구백구십사} = 1000 + 9 + 100 + 9 + 10 + 4 = 1994$$

100,000: 십만

1,000,000: 백만

10,000,000: 천만

100,000,000: 일억

1,000,000,000: 십억

1,000,000,000,000: 일조

There are two ways to say “zero” in Korean. One is 영 and the other is 공. Similar to English, we often say “oh” or “zero.”

In Korean, they use them similarly. Where you might say “oh” in English – like in Korean phone numbers – you would use 공.

But 영 is used when you would need to say “zero,” like in math problems.

하나	One
둘	Two
셋	Three
넷	Four
다섯	Five
여섯	Six
일곱	Seven
여덟	Eight
아홉	Nine
열	Ten

Lesson 9

스물	Twenty
서른	Thirty
마흔	Fourty
쉰	Fifty
예순	Sixty
일흔	Seventy
여든	Eighty
아흔	Ninety

To form numbers, just combine the numbers that end with zero (10,20,30 etc) with the numbers from one to nine.

열하나 - Eleven

수물셋 - Twenty three

서른여섯 - Thirty six

마흔여덟 - Fourty eight

쉰둘 - Fifty two

예순넷 - Sixty four

일흔아홉 - Seventy nine

여든다섯 - Eighty five

아흔일곱 - Ninety seven



*Note - Native Korean numbers go up to 99 so anything after for whichever purpose you will use Sino Korean numbers.

Activity 9.1

Lesson 9

Which Korean number system would you use for the below?

- a) Minutes & Seconds _____
- b) Hour time (o'clock) _____
- c) Years _____
- d) Above 100 _____
- e) Phone numbers _____
- f) Counting (things) _____
- g) Money _____

Activity 9.2

Write down the numbers using the Sino - Korean system.

- a) 59 _____
- b) 67 _____
- c) 5004 _____
- d) 10858 _____
- e) 32498 _____

Activity 9.3

Write down the numbers using the Native Korean system.

- a) 47 _____
- b) 75 _____
- c) 81 _____
- d) 32 _____
- e) 25 _____
- f) 18 _____

Which Korean number system would you use for the below?

- a) Minutes & Seconds - Sino Korean
- b) Hour time (o'clock) - Native Korean
- c) Years - Sino Korean
- d) Above 100 - Sino Korean
- e) Phone numbers - Sino Korean
- f) Counting (things) - Native Korean
- g) Money - Sino Korean

Activity 9.2

Write down the numbers using the Sino - Korean system.

- a) 59 - 오십구
- b) 67 - 육십칠
- c) 5004 - 오천사
- d) 10858 - 만팔백오십팔
- e) 32498 - 삼만이천사백구십팔

Activity 9.3

Write down the numbers using the Native Korean system.

- a) 47 - 마흔일곱
- b) 75 - 일흔다섯
- c) 81 - 여든하나
- d) 32 - 서른둘
- e) 25 - 스물여섯
- f) 18 - 열여덟

In Korean, we conjugate the verbs to convey different meanings. Each verb base form will end in 다 i.e 하다 – to do. Similar to English, we will need to change the verb to convey different meanings like I want to go, I will be going, he goes etc.

So let's start with the basic present tense.

The endings for present tense are as per below

-아요

-어요

-여요

To know which of the above you need to use, follow the rules below;

(1) If the last vowel is ㅏ or ㅑ, add 아요

(2) If the last vowel is not one of the above, add 어요

(3) Only 하 is followed by 여요 and becomes 해요 (always the case)

Every single verb ends with 다. To conjugate them to a present tense
i.e. 가다 (To go)

(1) Remove "다" i.e. 가다 --> 가

(2) Determine which of the above rules to use. In this case, the last vowel is ㅏ so we add 아요 (가 + 아요 --> 가아요), which to make it sound more natural becomes just 가요. You will notice below but when the last consonant is a vowel, we either get rid of one (if they are the same) or we combine them together.

Examples

먹다 --> 먹 (last vowel is not ㅏ or ㅑ so we add 어요) and it becomes 먹 + 어요 --> 먹어요 (eat)

오다 --> 오 (last vowel is ㅑ so we add 아요) and it becomes 오+아요 -->오아요 --> 와요 (come)

보다 --> 보 (last vowel is ㅑ so we add 아요) and it becomes 보+아요 --> 보아요 --> 봐요 (look)

같다 --> 같 (last vowel is ㅏ so we add 아요) and it becomes 같 + 아요 --> 같아요 (same)

보이다 --> 보이 (last vowel is not ㅏ or ㅑ so we add 어요) and it becomes 보이 + 어요 --> 보이어요 --> 보여요 (to see)

있다 --> 있 (last vowel is not ㅏ or ㅑ so we add 어요) and it becomes 있 + 어요 --> 있어요 (to be/ to exist)

놀다 --> 놀 (last vowel is ㅏ so we add 아요) and it becomes 놀 + 아요 --> 놀아요 (play)

도와주다 --> 도와주 (last vowel is not ㅏ or ㅑ) and it becomes 도와주 + 어요 --> 도와주어요 --> 도와줘요 (help)

하다 --> 하 (this will always be followed by 여요) and it becomes 하 + 여요 --> 하여요 --> 해요 (do)

 *Note - 하다 will ALWAYS be followed by 여요 and ALWAYS becomes 해요
Only 하다 verb is followed by 여요.

Activity 10.1

Conjugate these to present tense

자다 – to sleep
오다 – to come
살다 – to live
사다 – to buy
만들다 – to make
만나다 – to meet
열다 – to open
찾다 – to find
생각하다 – to think

Activity 10.2

Fill the blanks with the correctly conjugated word

저녁 _____ (저녁 – dinner) I eat dinner
친구 _____ (친구 – friend) I am meeting friend)
문 _____ (문 – door) I open the door
컴퓨터 _____ (컴퓨터 – computer) I am buying computer
여기 _____ (여기 – here) I am here
영화 _____ (영화 – movie) I am watching movie
집 _____ (집 – house) I am going home

Choose from the following – 사다, 가다, 만나다, 보다, 먹다, 열다, 있다

Activity 10.1

Conjugate these to present tense

자다 --> 자 --> 자 --> 아요 --> 자아요 --> 자요
오다 --> 오 --> 오 + 아요 --> 오아요 --> 와요
살다 --> 살 --> 살 + 아요 --> 살아요
사다 --> 사 --> 사 + 아요 --> 사아요 --> 사요
만들다 --> 만들 --> 만들 + 어요 --> 만들어요
만나다 --> 만나 --> 만나 + 아요 --> 만나아요 --> 만나요
열다 --> 열 --> 열 + 어요 --> 열어요
찾다 --> 찾 --> 찾 + 아요 --> 찾아요
생각하다 --> 생각하 --> 생각하 + 여요 --> 생각해요

Activity 10.2

Fill the blanks with the correctly conjugated word

저녁 먹어요. I eat dinner.
친구 만나요. - I meet friends.
문 열어요. - I open the door.
컴퓨터 사요. - I am buying computer.
여기 있어요. - I am here.
영화 봐요. - I am watching a movie.
집 가요. - I am going home.

Past tense is very similar to the present tense with just a little tweak to the verb ending

The endings for past tense are as per below

-았어요

-었어요

-였어요

To know which of the above you need to use, follow the rules below;

- If the last vowel is ㅏ or ㅑ, add 았어요
- If the last vowel is not one of the above, add 었어요
- Only 하 is followed by 였어요 and becomes 했어요 (always the case)

Every single verb ends with 다. To conjugate them to the past tense i.e.

가다 (To go)

(1) Remove “다” i.e. 가다 --> 가

(2) Determine which of the above rules to use (in this case last vowel is ㅏ so we add 았어요 (가 + 았어요 --> 가았어요), which to make it sound more natural becomes just 갔어요. You will notice below but when the last consonant is a vowel, we either get rid of one (if they are the same) or we combine them together.

Examples

보다 --> 보 --> 보 + 았어요 --> 보았어요 --> 봤어요 = I saw

하다 --> 하 --> 하 + 었어요 --> 하였어요 --> 했어요 = I did

먹다 --> 먹 --> 먹 + 었어요 --> 먹었어요 = I ate

자다 --> 자 --> 자 + 았어요 --> 자았어요 --> 잤어요 I slept

오다 --> 오 --> 오 + 았어요 --> 오았어요 --> 왔어요 I came

만나다 --> 만나 --> 만나 + 았어요 --> 만나았어요 --> 만났어요 I met



“ One of the most common causes of failure is quitting when one is overtaken by **temporary defeat**.
Napoleon Hill ”

Activity 11.1

Conjugate these to past tense

만들다 - to make
찾다 - to find
사다 - to buy
팔다 - to sell
생각하다 - to think
있다 - to be
없다 - to not be
놀다 - to play
물어보다 - to ask

Activity 11.2

Fill the blanks with the correctly conjugated word

아침 _____ (아침 - breakfast) I ate breakfast
거기 _____ (거기 - there) I wasn't there
학교 _____ (학교 - school) I went to school
선생님 _____ (선생님 - teacher) I met teacher
어제 _____ (어제 - yesterday) I slept yesterday

Choose from the following - 자다, 가다, 만나다, 없다, 먹다

Activity 11.1

Conjugate these to past tense

만들다 --> 만들 --> 만들 + 었어요 --> 만들었어요

찾다 --> 찾 --> 찾 + 았어요 --> 찾았어요

사다 --> 사 --> 사 + 았어요 --> 사았어요 --> 샀어요

팔다 --> 팔 --> 팔 + 았어요 --> 팔았어요

생각하다 --> 생각하 --> 생각하 + 였어요 --> 생각하였어요 --> 생각했어요

있다 --> 있 --> 있 + 었어요 --> 있었어요

없다 --> 없 --> 없 + 었어요 --> 없었어요

놀다 --> 놀 --> 놀 + 았어요 --> 놀았어요

물어보다 --> 물어보 --> 물어보 + 았어요 --> 물오보았어요 --> 물어봤어요

Activity 11.2

Fill the blanks with the correctly conjugated word

아침 먹었어요. - I ate breakfast.

거기 없었어요. - It wasn't there.

학교 갔어요. - I went to school.

선생님 만났어요. - I met my teacher.

어제 잤어요. - I slept yesterday.

Conjugation:

Verb stem + -고 싶어요

- 1) Take the verb in its original form = 가다 (To go)
- 2) Get rid of the 다 = 가
- 3) Add 고 싶어요 = 가고 싶어요 (I want to go)
- 4) AAAND JOB DONE! Now you know how to say you want to do something

사다 --> 사 --> 사 + 고 싶어요 --> 사고 싶어요 (I want to buy)
먹다 --> 먹 --> 먹 + 고 싶어요 --> 먹고 싶어요 (I want to eat)
보다 --> 보 --> 보 + 고 싶어요 --> 보고 싶어요 (I want to see/I miss)
하다 --> 하 --> 하 + 고 싶어요 --> 하고 싶어요 (I want to do)
오다 --> 오 --> 오 + 고 싶어요 --> 오고 싶어요 (I want to come)

Fairly easy right? Now let's do some practice!

Activity 12.1

Conjugate these using the 고 싶어요 verb ending.

- 만나다 - (To meet)
- 자다 - (To sleep)
- 사랑하다 - (To love)
- 있다 - (To be/to stay)
- 찾다 - (To find)
- 만들다 - (To make)
- 오다 - (To come)
- 먹다 - (To eat)

Activity 12.2

Fill the blanks with the correctly conjugated word.

- 너무 _____ (너무 - a lot) I want to sleep
- 집 _____ (집 - home/house) I want to go home
- 친구 _____ (친구 - friend) I want to meet a friend
- 밥 _____ (밥 - food) I want to eat food
- 여기 _____ (여기 - here) I want to stay here/I want to be here
- 옷 _____ (옷 - clothes) I want to buy clothes
- 영화 _____ (영화 - movie) I want to watch a movie

Choose from the following: 가다, 보다, 먹다, 자다, 만나다, 사다, 있다

Activity 12.1

Conjugate these using the 고 싶어요 verb ending.

만나다 --> 만나 --> 만나 + 고 싶어요 --> 만나고 싶어요
자다 --> 자 --> 자 + 고 싶어요 --> 자고 싶어요
사랑하다 --> 사랑하 --> 사랑하 + 고 싶어요 --> 사랑하고 싶어요
있다 --> 있 --> 있 + 고 싶어요 --> 있고 싶어요
찾다 --> 찾 --> 찾 + 고 싶어요 --> 찾고 싶어요
만들다 --> 만들 --> 만들 + 고 싶어요 --> 만들고 싶어요
오다 --> 오 --> 오 + 고 싶어요 --> 오고 싶어요
먹다 --> 먹 --> 먹 + 고 싶어요 --> 먹고 싶어요

Activity 12.2

Fill the blanks with the correctly conjugated word.

너무 자고 싶어요. - I really want to sleep.
집 가고 싶어요. - I want to go home.
친구 만나고 싶어요. - I want to meet my friends.
밥 먹고 싶어요. - I want to eat food.
여기 있고 싶어요. - I want to stay here/I want to be here.
옷 사고 싶어요. - I want to buy clothes.
영화 보고 싶어요. - I want to watch a movie.

-에 has many uses, this lesson will explain 3 main uses

Conjugation:

Noun + -에

- Place: destination . Here it would be translated as "to". It marks the place you are going to go to.

학교에 가요. - I go **to** school.

식당에 갔어요. - I went **to** the restaurant.

한국에 언제 와요? - When are you coming **to** Korea?

- Place: existence. used with 있어요/없어요. It is translated as "at" and marks the place you are at.

지금 집에 있어요. - I am **at** home right now.

엄마가 지금 집에 없어요. - Mum is not **at** home right now.

- Time. Here it would be translated as "in/at/on" to mark a time noun

금요일에 친구를 만나요. - I am meeting a friend **on** Friday.

아침에 일찍 일어나요. - I wake up early **in** the morning.

9시에 수업 있어요. - I have a class **at** 9 o'clock.

However, the below words are exception and do not need -에 added to it.



Vocabulary

오늘 - today

어제 - yesterday

내일 - tomorrow

매일 - everyday

매주 - every week

매달 - every month

매년 - every year

지금 - now

언제 - when

어디 - where

-에서 = at, in, from

Conjugation:

Noun + -에서

-에서 can express

- a location where an action is taking place

사무실에서 일 해요. - I work in the office.

집에서 잤어요. - I slept at home.

- "from"

한국에서 왔어요. - I came from Korea.

So, to summarize:

- -에 expresses a location where someone is headed or is at (as well as marking time)
- -에서 expresses a location where a certain action is taking place

 *Note - it is possible to drop these particles sometimes, but using them will make your sentence clearer and it's best to learn to use them all the time and then learn where it is ok to drop them i.e. 학교 가요.



Culture note - 우리

When talking about my house, my parents, my country....

Instead of saying "my", Koreans say "ours."

우리 집 - our house

우리 부모님 - our parents

우리 나라 - our country

They view it as it's not just my house since a lot of Koreans will live with their parents until they get married so they share it with other people and it's not just MINE.

Same with the country. It's not just my country, I am a part of it.

This is derived from the Korean history. Community values are very important in Korea and closely related to a small population with a strong sense of nationalism.



Vocabulary

카페 - Coffee shop

영화관 - Cinema

호텔 - Hotel

빵집 - Bakery

도서관 - Library

저녁 - evening

커피 - Coffee

영국 - England

빵 - Bread/pastry

사다 - To buy

친구들 - Friends

Activity 13.1

Add the particle that fits the best.

카페_____ 커피를 마셨어요. - I drank coffee at the coffee shop.

호텔에_____ 왔어요. - I came to the hotel.

10시_____ 시간 있어요. - I have time at 10 o'clock.

도서관_____ 공부해요. - I am studying at the library.

저녁_____ 영화를 봐요. - I am watching a movie in the evening.

네일 영국_____ 가요. - I am going to England tomorrow.

빵집_____ 빵을 샀어요. - I bought a bread at the bakery.

어제 친구들이랑 영화관_____ 갔어요. - I went to the cinema with my friends yesterday.

Activity 13.1

Add the particle that fits the best.

카페에서 커피를 마셨어요. - I drank coffee at the coffee shop.

호텔에에 왔어요. - I came to the hotel.

10시에 시간 있어요. - I have time at 10 o'clock.

도서관에서 공부해요. - I am studying at the library.

저녁에 영화를 봐요. - I am watching a movie in the evening.

네일 영국에 가요. - I am going to England tomorrow.

빵집에서 빵을 샀어요. - I bought a bread at the bakery.

어제 친구들이랑 영화관에 갔어요. - I went to the cinema with my friends yesterday.

“

Nothing is impossible. The word itself
says "I'm Possible"

Audrey Hepburn

”

There are two ways of making negative sentences

- 1) Add 안 before a verb
- 2) Using the negative verb ending, - 지 않다

Method (1) is simpler and more used and method (2) is more formal but not necessarily used only in formal situations. You can choose which one you want to use.

Method 1

Conjugation

- 1) 가다 – to go
- 2) Drop the 다 and add relevant ending (we will do present tense)
- 3) 가 + 아요 --> 가아요 --> 가요
- 4) Add 안 before the verb --> 안 가요 (I am not going)

봐요 --> 안 봐요 = I cannot see/I am not looking
해요 --> 안 해요 = I am not doing (it)
좋아해요 --> 안 좋아해요 = I don't like (it)
먹어요 --> 안 먹어요 = I am not eating
자요 --> 안 자요 = I am not sleeping
와요 --> 안 와요 = I am not coming

With this method, you don't need to change the verb ending so it is very very simple to use.

Let's try past tense

봤어요 --> 안 봤어요 = I didn't see

갔어요 --> 안 갔어요 = I didn't go

How about - I want to/I don't want to

먹고 싶어요 --> 안 먹고 싶어요 = I don't want to eat

자고 싶어요 --> 안 자고 싶어요 = I don't want to sleep

Activity 14.1

Make these into negative sentences in present tense.

만들다 - to make

사다 - to buy

오다 - to come

만나다 - to meet

찾다 - to find/to look (for something)

물오보다 - to ask

입다 - to wear

Activity 14.2

Fill the blanks with the correctly conjugated word (Be careful some are present tense, some are past and some are I don't want to).

내일 _____ (내일 - tomorrow) = I am not coming tomorrow

점심 _____ (점심 - lunch) = I am not eating lunch

엄마 _____ (엄마 - mum) = I didn't meet mum

그거 _____ (그거 - that) = I am not wearing that

Method 2

Conjugation - 지 않다

지 않다 --> 지 않 --> 지 않 + 아요 --> 지 않아요

지 않다 --> 지 않 --> 지 않 + 았어요 --> 지 않았어요

Present tense: -지 않아요 (same rules as when conjugating normal verbs)

Past tense: -지 않았어요 (same rules as when conjugating normal verbs)

Now you just add it to the verb.

가다 --> 가 --> 가 + 지 않아요 --> 가지 않아요 = I am not going

가다 --> 다 --> 가 + 지 않았어요 --> 가지 않았어요 = I didn't go

버리다 --> 버리 --> 버리 + 지 않았어요 --> 버리지 않았어요 = I didn't throw (it) away
 먹다 --> 먹 --> 먹 + 지 않아요 --> 먹지 않아요 = I am not eating it
 자다 --> 자 --> 자 + 지 않았어요 --> 자지 않았어요 = I didn't sleep
 보다 --> 보 --> 보 + 지 않아요 --> 보지 않아요 = I am not watching (it)
 하다 --> 하 --> 하 + 지 않았어요 --> 하지 않았어요 = I didn't do it

Activity 14.3

Conjugate these verbs using 지 않다 form in present tense.

사다 - to buy
 살다 - to live
 만들다 - to make
 만나다 - to meet
 오다 - to come
 물어보다 - to ask
 입다 - to wear

Activity 14.4

Fill the blanks with the correctly conjugated word.

거기 _____ (거기 - there) = I don't live there
 비 _____ (비 - rain) = Rain is not coming/ It's not raining
 드레스 _____ (드레스 - dress) I am not wearing a dress
 남자친구 _____ (남자친구 - boyfriend) I am not meeting (my) boyfriend

Activity 14.1

Make these into negative sentences in present tense.

만들다 --> 만들어요 --> 안 만들어요 = I am not making (it)
사다 --> 사요 --> 안 사요 = I am not buying
오다 --> 와요 --> 안 와요 = I am not coming
만나다 --> 만나요 --> 안 만나요 = I am not meeting (them/him/her)
찾다 --> 찾아요 --> 안 찾아요 = I am not looking (for it)
물어보다 --> 물어봐요 --> 안 물어봐요 = I am not asking
입다 --> 입어요 --> 안 입어요 = I am not wearing (it)

Activity 14.2

Fill the blanks with the correctly conjugated word (Be careful some are present tense, some are past and some are I don't want to).

내일 안 와요. - I am not coming tomorrow.
점심 안 먹어요. - I am not eating lunch.
내일 엄마 안 만났어요. - I am not meeting mum tomorrow.
그거 안 입어요. - I am not wearing that.

Activity 14.3

Conjugate these verbs using 지 않다 form in present tense.

사지 않아요
만들지 않아요
만나지 않아요
오지 않아요
물어보지 않아요
입지 않아요

Activity 14.4

Fill the blanks with the correctly conjugated word.

거기 살지 않아요
비 오지 않아요
드레스 입지 않아요
남자친구 만나지 않아요



Vocabulary
누구 - Who
왜 - Why
언제 - When
어디 - Where
뭐 - What



누가 왔어요? - Who came?
누가 했어요? - Who did it?
왜 안 왔어요? - Why did you not come?
왜 그랬어요? - Why did you do it?
언제 가요? - When are you going?
언제 만나요? - When are we meeting?
어디 살아요? - Where do you live?
어디 있어요? - Where are you?
뭐 해요? - What are you doing?
뭐 먹어요? - What are you eating?

Let's add some extra words to make longer sentences.

어제 누가 왔어요? - Who came yesterday?
이거 누가 했어요? - Who did this?
집에 왜 안 왔어요? - Why did you not come home?
마트 언제 가요? - When are you going to the mart?
우리 언제 만나요? - When are we meeting?
서울에 어디 살아요? - Where in Seoul do you live?
지금 어디 있어요? - Where are you right now?
내일 뭐 해요? - What are you doing tomorrow?
저녁 뭐 먹어요? - What are you eating for dinner?

 *Note - Remember the exceptions to the rule when adding the 가 subject marking particle? 누구 --> 누가.

Conjugation

-을 거예요/ㄹ 거예요 = future tense

- If a verb ends with a vowel i.e. 가다 it's followed by ㄹ 거예요 = 갈 거예요
- If a verb ends with a consonant i.e. 먹다 it's followed by 을 거예요 = 먹을 거예요
- If a verb ends with a consonant "ㄹ" i.e. 놀다 it's followed just by 거예요 = 놀 거예요

Example

- 1)Take the verb in it's original form i.e 보다
- 2)Drop the 다
- 3)Determine which of the endings above apply. 보 - ends with vowel so the first rule applies.
- 4)In this case it is ㄹ 거예요

보다 -->보 -->보 + ㄹ 거예요 --> 볼 거예요 = I will see/I am going to see

Sample conjugations

하다 --> 하 --> 하 + ㄴ 거예요 --> 할 거예요 - I will do/ I am going to do

오다 --> 오 --> 오 + ㄴ 거예요 --> 올 거예요 - I will come/ I am going to come

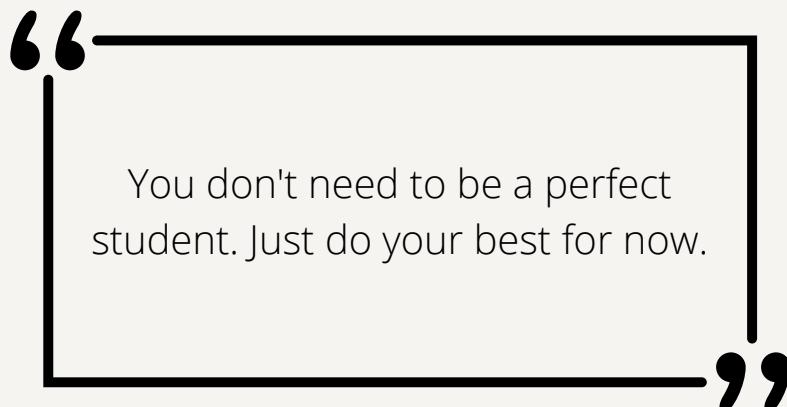
가다 --> 가 --> 가 + ㄴ 거예요 --> 갈 거예요 - I will go/ I am going to go

있다 --> 있 --> 있 + 을 거예요 --> 있을 거예요 - I will be there/ I am going to be there

없다 --> 없 --> 없 + 을 거예요 --> 없을 거예요 - I won't be there/ I am not going to be there

살다 --> 살 --> 살 + 거예요 --> 살 거예요 - I will live/ I am going to live

팔다 --> 팔 --> 팔 + 거예요 --> 팔 거예요 - I will sell/ I am going to sell



Activity 16.1

Conjugate these verbs to future tense.

도와주다
물어보다
찾다
열다
만들다
만나다
자다

Activity 16.2

Fill the blanks with correctly conjugated word.

저녁 _____ (저녁 - dinner) I will eat dinner
내일 _____ (내일 - tomorrow) I will go tomorrow
엄마 _____ (엄마 - mum) I will meet mum
여행 _____ (여행 - trip) I will go on a trip
일찍 _____ (일찍 - early) I will sleep early
영화 _____ (영화 - movie) I will watch a movie

Activity 16.1

Conjugate these verbs to future tense.

도와줄 거예요 - I will help
물어볼 거예요 - I will ask
찾을 거예요 - I will find
열 거예요 - I will open
만들 거예요 - I will make
마날 거예요 - I will meet
잘 거예요 - I will sleep

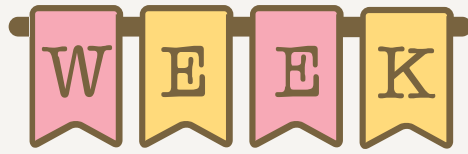
Activity 16.2

Fill the blanks with correctly conjugated word.

넉 먹을 거예요
내일 갈 거예요
엄마 만날 거예요
여행 갈 거예요
일찍 잘 거예요
영화 볼 거예요

Days of the week/months

Lesson 17



요일 - Day of the week

월요일 - Monday
화요일 - Tuesday
수요일 - Wednesday
목요일 - Thursday
금요일 - Friday
토요일 - Saturday
일요일 - Sunday

The names of the week relate to the below Hanja characters.

월 = 月 = moon
화 = 火 = fire
수 = 水 = water
목 = 木 = tree
금 = 金 = gold, metal
토 = 土 = earth, soil
일 = 日 = sun

월요일에 학교 가요. - I am going to school on Monday.
그 영화 금요일에 봤어요. - I saw that movie on Friday.
저 토요일이 제일 좋아요. - I like Saturday the most.

 *Note - you add the location particle ㄹ to the days of the week when saying ON Monday, ON Friday etc.

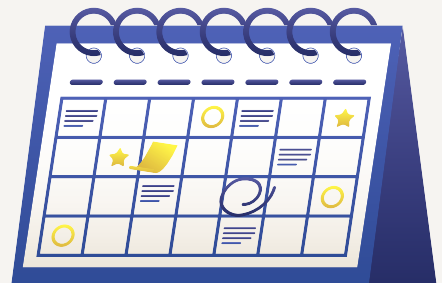
Days of the week/months

Lesson 17

Months

Months are easy, you just add 월 (month) to a sino-Korean number.

일월 - January
이월 - February
삼월 - March
사월 - April
오월 - May
유월 - June
칠월 - July
팔월 - August
구월 - September
십월 - October
십일월 - November
십이월 - December



For days of the month, simply add 일 (day) to a sino-Korean number and you say month first and then the day after.

구월 삼일 - 3rd Sept
사월 육일 - 6th April
팔월 이십칠일 - 27th August
십이월 이십사일 - 24th Dec

Days of the week/months

Lesson 17



Vocabulary

주말 - weekend

날짜 - date

시간 - time

생일 - birthday

며칠 - what date

To ask what month and what date it is, you can ask 몇 월 며칠이에요?

오늘 몇 월 며칠이에요? - What is the date today?

생일이 언제예요? - When is your birthday?

오늘 시간 있어요? - Do you have time today?

내일 며칠이에요? - What date is it tomorrow?

주말에 뭐 해요? - What are you doing on the weekend?



Culture note - 38th parallel

A line that separates South Korea and North Korea. Many assume that the 38th parallel came about as a result of the Korean War. However, this division was created at the end of the WWII (1945). To understand what was going on at that time, Japan has been occupying Korea since 1910, and at the end of the WWII, the allies had to decide how to handle Japan's colonies.



However, at that time, soviet union's troops were already in North Korea and the tension between Soviet Union and US was getting worse and the US didn't have their forces in South Korea at that time, so US suggested to temporary divide North and South which surprisingly the Soviet Union agreed to. So initially it was a temporary measurement but in 1950, the Korean War started, and the unification never really happened.



This is really sad as a lot of families were separated and it really depended on which side you were on. The line goes through villages and houses so this not only took people's homes away but also separated families and friends.

자기소개 - self introduction

Lesson 18



Vocabulary

이름 - name

나이 - age

취미- hobby

직장 - workplace

직업 - job

가족 - family

사는 곳 - place of
living

학생 - student

독서 - reading

영화 보기 - watching
movies

음악 듣기 - listening
to music

노래 하기 - singing

Sample sentences

이름이 뭐예요? - What is your name?

이름이 어떻게 되세요? - What is your name? (More polite
than the above sentence)

몇 살이에요? - How old are you?

나이 어떻게 되세요? - How old are you? (Again more
polite than the above)

직업이 뭐예요? - What is your occupation?

취미가 뭐예요? - What are your hobbies?

어디 살아요? - Where do you live?

이름이 해리예요. - My name is Harry.

저 사라라고 해요. - I am called Sara.

수물 살이에요. - I am twenty years old.

직업이 요리사예요. - I am a chef.

취미 독서예요. - My hobby is reading.

영화 보기 좋아해요. - I like watching movies.

Present progressive tense

Lesson 19

Conjugation

-고 있다

To conjugate this to present tense we need to

- 1) Drop the 다
- 2) Add 어요 since it ends in a consonant (Present tense rules)

고 있다 --> 고 있 --> 고 있 + 어요 --> 고 있어요

Now, we can add this suffix to the verb of our choice. So if we want to say "I am going".

- 1) Drop the 다
- 2) Add 고 있어요

가다 --> 가 --> 가 + 고 있어요 --> 가고 있어요 - I am going

If you want to make this into a past tense i.e. "I was going" then all you need to do is change the end verb 고 있다 to 고 있었어요 (again following the past tense conjugation rules).

가고 있었어요 - I was going

Activity 19.1

Conjugate these verbs to present progressive tense.

찾다
만들다
생각하다
듣다
보다
하다

Activity 19.2

Fill the blanks with correctly conjugated word.

지금 저녁 _____ (지금 - now, 저녁 - dinner) I am eating dinner now.

어제 한국어 _____ (어제 - yesterday, 한국어 - Korean) I was studying Korean yesterday.

책 _____ (책 - book) I am reading a book.

비가 많이 _____ (비 - rain, 많이 - a lot) It was raining a lot.

Activity 19.1

Conjugate these verbs to present progressive tense.

찾다 - 찾고 있어요

만들다 - 만들고 있어요

생각하다 - 생각하고 있어요

듣다 - 듣고 있어요

보다 - 보고 있어요

하다 - 하고 있어요

Activity 19.2

Fill the blanks with correctly conjugated word.

지금 저녁 먹고 있어요. - I am eating dinner now.

어제 한국어 공부하고 있었어요. - I was studying Korean yesterday.

책 읽고 있어요. - I am reading a book.

비가 많이 오고 있어요. - It was raining a lot.

Different forms of speeches

Lesson 20

Since we have started this book with the introduction of 존댓말 and 반말, I have decided to end this book with the same topic :).

In this lesson, we will look at the Highly formal, Formal and Casual speech forms in Korean.

The below table summarizes the different politeness levels as well as different verb endings of the word 가다 = to go.

	Highly formal	Formal	Casual
Present tense	갑니다	가요	가
Past tense	갔습니다	갔어요	갔어
Future tense	갈 겁니다	갈 거예요	갈 거야
Want to	가고 싶습니다	가고 싶어요	가고 싶어

 *Note - ㅁ when followed by ㄴ is pronounced as ㅁ instead for an easier pronunciation

We have already looked at this word in Chapter 5. It means "it is".

To conjugate it to the Highly formal word, we need to add ㅂ니다 i.e. 입니다.

이거 책입니다. - This is a book.

한나입니다. - I am Hanna.

저입니다. - It's me.

The Formal conjugation is what we have been using throughout the book.

이거 책이에요. - This is a book.

한나예요. - I am Hanna.

저예요. - It's me.

And with Casual form, most of the time we just need to drop the 요 to switch to 반말 but the verb 이다 is an exception.

이거 책이야. - This is a book.

한나야. - I am Hanna.

나야. - It's me.

When using the Highly formal form of speech, the ending changes when you want to ask question.

입니다 --> 입니까

이거 책입니까? - Is this a book?

학생입니까 - Are you a student?

 *Note - 저 is formal and you ONLY use it if you are speaking 존댓말 (highly formal and formal), when speaking 반말 you use 나.



축하해요! Congratulations!

Massive well done on completing this book! You have completed because you are a hardworking individual and you can do it! :)

So you should be proud of yourself!

You are already on the way of becoming a great Korean speaker.

It's important to practice as much as you can of what you have learned so far so you can use the Level 1 workbook for practice which you can find in the s.kapetokorea store.

