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Korean worksheets for beginners

Korean Language Program Online Exercises Advanced If you're coming to Korea for the first time, the most important thing to do FIRST is learn the alphabet. Even if you study absolutely no grammar or vocabulary, learning the alphabet is essential to your happiness and success in Korea. It's also the easiest part of Korean to learn. You can learn the entire alphabet in a single afternoon (or in a single blog post!). Here is the complete collection of vocabulary papers from the Beginner Class (including the first 200 words in the True Beginner class). Supplementary vocabulary is not included here, so the total amount of vocabulary contained here is 900 words. FULLContinue reading FULL Beginner Class Vocabulary List Korean Worksheets & Grammar Lessons: 1. Writing/Learning the Alphabet:Lesson 1 | Lesson 2 | Worksheet2. The sentence ending ~아(으)요? Lesson | Worksheet3. Past & Future Tense:Future Tense Lesson | Past Tense Lesson | Worksheet 1 | Worksheet 2 4. Markers: - 에서, 까지 & 부터Lesson | Worksheets5. Directions - To/From (Who?) :Lesson | Worksheet~017aClick Here for more lessons!" I will try to update these as much as possible! * Learning Korean doesn't have to be hard or costly. With as low as \$4.95* per book, you can start speaking Korean in less than a month.With Korean Grammar with Cat Memes, you can start learning Korean even as a complete beginner. The chapters in the book will help you get off the ground and get a firm understanding of Korean grammar in the easiest way. Basic Hangul (Hangeul) lessons also come with the book.You can't speak the language without knowing the most common words. The Korean Words with Cat Memes series will help you with your Korean vocabulary in no time. Each book comes with over 250 must-know words that were carefully selected one by one. Each word has an example sentence so you can see how it is used.Once you understand basic Korean grammar and know more than a few words, then it's time to start learning some phrases. Korean Phrases with Cat Memes comes with hundreds of phrases and example sentences that are actually used by Koreans. And don't forget about the cat memes! *Prices may vary Click here for a workbook to go along with this lesson. This Lesson is also available in Español, Русский, Français, 中文, Deutsch, Português, Nederlands, Ελληνικά, Čeština, Canadian English, Български, Italiano, Magyar, Suomi, العربية, and עבריתThe following videos are available to reinforce the concepts in this lesson: Sentence Practice (1), (2) | Dictation (1), (2) | Reading Practice | Apply Yourself | Lesson Recap Jump to: Vocabulary Greeting Words Sentence Word Order Korean Particles To be: 이다 That thing/This thing This thing is a book Click here for a free PDF of this lesson. Vocabulary The vocabulary is separated into nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs for the purpose of simplicity. Click on the English word to see information and examples of that word in use (you probably won't be able to understand the grammar within the sentences at this point, but it is good to see as you progress through your learning). A PDF file neatly presenting these words and extra information can be found here. Want to give your brain practice at recognizing these words? Try finding the words in this vocabulary list in a Word Search. Nouns: 한국 = Korea Common Usages: 한국 사람 = Korean person 한국어 = Korean language (For Korean people, Korean language class is called "국어 (수업)" 한국인 = Korean person 한국 역사 = Korean history (in school, Korean history class is usually called "한국사 (수업)") 한국 문화 = Korean culture 한국 경제 = Korean economy 한국 전쟁 = the Korean War 한국주식시장 = Korean stock market 한국어능력시험 = Test of Proficiency in Korean (TOPIK) Notes: The formal name of the country is 대한민국 Examples 저는 7년 동안 한국에서 살았어요 = I lived in Korea for seven years 저는 내년에 한국에 갈 거예요 = I will go to Korea next year 저의 어머니는 올해 한국에 올 것 입니다 = My mom will come to Korea this year 저는 한국어를 한국에서 배웠어요 = I learned Korean in Korea 고등학교는 한국에서 어려워요 = High school is difficult in Korea 그 집은 한국에서 지어졌어요 = that house was built in Korea 저는 한국에서 살고 있어요 = I live in Korea 도시 = city Common Usages: 대도시 = a large city 신도시 = a new city (usually a city that is planned to serve a specific purpose) 도시가스 = the gas that is used in one's home (by the heating systems and stoves) 도시남자 = a city boy/man (kind of a "cool" and "cold" style of man) Example: 서울은 큰 도시예요 = Seoul is a big city 어느 도시에 갈 거예요? = What city are you going to go to? 이 도시는 분위기가 좋아요 = This city has a good atmosphere 서울 대신에 다른 도시에 갈 거예요? = Other than Seoul, will you go to another city? 강가에는 도시에서 내려온 많은 쓰레기가 쌓여 있어요 = A great deal of garbage that had flowed down from the city was piled on the riverbank 이름 = name Common Usages 이름이 뭐예요? = What is your name? 제 이름은 ___이에요 = My name is ___ 이름을 개명하다 = to change to one's name 이름을 쓰다 = to write one's name 이름을 부르다 = to call one's name Examples 그 사람의 이름은 뭐예요? = What is that person's name? 저의 이름은 김한성이에요 = My name is 김한성 저는 그 사람의 이름이 기억 안 나요 = I can't remember that person's name 저는 그의 이름을 몰랐어요 = I called his name 덕은 흔하지 않은 이름이에요 = "덕" is not a common name 이 길의 이름이 뭐죠? = What is the name of this road/street? 친구 이름을 잊어버려서는 안 돼요 = You shouldn't forget your friend's name 저 = I, me (formal) Common Usages: 저는 = I 제가 = I 저의 = my Notes: When used as the subject of a sentence, 저 translates to "I," when used as the object of a sentence, "저" translates to "me." For example: 저는 그 여자를 사랑해요 = I love that girl 그 여자는 저를 사랑해요 = That girl loves me 저 changes to 제 when 이/가 are attached. See Lesson 2 for more information. For example: 제가 한국을 좋아해요 = I like Korea 저는 한국을 좋아해요 = I like Korea 나 is used instead of 저 in informal situations. Examples 저는 친구를 만났어요 = I met a friend 저의 친구는 저를 만났어요 = My friend met me 저는 지난 주에 영화를 봤어요 = I saw a movie last week 저는 쌀밥 동안 밥을 안 먹었어요 = I didn't eat rice for 3 days 나 = I, me (informal) Common Usages: 나는 = I 내가 = I 나의 = my Notes: When used as the subject of a sentence, 나 translates to "I," when used as the object of a sentence, "나" translates to "me." For example: 나는 그 여자를 사랑해 = I love that girl 그 여자는 나를 사랑해 = That girl loves me 나 changes to 내 when 이/가 are attached. See Lesson 2 for more information. For example: 내가 한국을 좋아해 = I like Korea 나는 한국을 좋아해 = I like Korea 저 is used instead of 나 in formal situations. Examples 나는 친구를 만났어 = I met a friend 나와 친구는 = My friend met me 나는 내년에 한국에 갈 거야 = I will go to Korea next year 나는 사과 한 개를 샀어 = I bought one apple 남자 = man Common Usages: 잘생긴 남자 = handsome man 강한 남자 = strong man 남자 친구 = boyfriend 남자 = a city boy 남자화장실= men's bathroom Examples 그는 잘생긴 남자예요 = He is a handsome man 남자는 방에 들어왔어요 = That man came into room 저는 잘생긴 남자를 만났어요 = I met a handsome man 저의 친구는 주로 남자예요 = My friends are mostly men 그 남자가 키가 너무 커요 = That man is very tall 어떤 남자는 어제 여기에 왔어 = Some man came here yesterday 여자 = woman Common Usages 예쁜 여자 = pretty girl 아름다운 여자 = beautiful girl 여자 친구 = girlfriend 여자화장실 = women's bathroom Examples 그녀는 예쁜 여자예요 = She is a beautiful girl 그 여자의 머리 색깔은 자연스러워요 = That girl's hair color is natural 저의 여자 친구는 귀엽고 예뻐요 = My girlfriend is cute and pretty 저는 그 여자를 사랑해요 = I love that girl 이 = this Notes: Certain types of words can be placed before nouns to describe them. For example, adjectives can be placed before nouns to describe them (for example: a pretty girl). 이 is a type of word called a "관형사," which isn't an adjective, but is another type of word that can be placed before nouns to describe them. In English, "관형사" translates to a "modifier" or "a determiner." 이 is placed before nouns within reaching distance to indicate that one is talking about "this" specific thing. For example: 이 사람은 this person Other examples of determiners in Korean (and English) are: 그 사람 = that person 모든 사람 = all people 어떤 사람 = which person It is easy to distinguish between a determiner and an adjective in Korean. Although both placed before nouns to "describe" them, the dictionary (ordinary) form of an adjective always ends in ~다 and must change in order to describe them. For example, 예쁘다 changes to 예쁜 when placed before a noun to describe it (See Lesson 3 for more information). Determiners keep their original form when placed before a noun. This might be too much grammar for you at this point, but make a note of it. Example: 이 차는 너무 비싸요 = This car is too expensive 이 방은 넓습니다 = This room is big/wide 저는 이 영화를 더 이상 보고 싶지 않아요 = I don't want to watch this movie anymore 이 고기는 돼지고기입니다 = This meat is pork 이 사람은 저의 누나예요 = This (person) is my sister 그 = that Notes: 그 is another example of a "관형사" in Korean. 그 is placed before nouns that are being referred to from context or a previous sentence. For example, if your father is talking about a specific person, you can refer to "that person" by saying "그 사람." Common Usages: 그것은 = that thing 그 사람 = that person See more information about 관형사 in my description of "이" above. Examples: 그 남자는 저의 아버지예요 = That man is my father 그 여자는 나랑 결혼하고 싶었어요 = That girl wanted to marry me 저는 그 책을 원해요 = I want that book 그 병원은 멀니다 = That hospital is far 그 여자의 머리카락은 길니다 = That girl's hair is long 저 = that (when something is far away) Notes: 저 is another example of a "관형사" in Korean. 저 is placed before nouns that are far away (not within reach). For example, if you want to refer to the person across the street, you can refer to "that person" by saying "저 사람." 그 and 저 both translate to "that." This often causes confusion for English speakers. Also notice that "저" has more than one meaning. Earlier, you saw that "저" means "I/me." Welcome to the world of Korean! Where often times one word has more than one meaning. Common Usages: 저것 = that thing 저 사람 = that person See more information about 관형사 in my description of "이" above. Examples: 저 사람은 누구예요? = Who is that person? 저는 저 케이크를 먹고 싶어요 = I want to eat that cake 저 바지가 얼마예요? = How much are those pants? 저의 친구는 저 쪽으로 갔어요 = My friend went that way 저 학교는 역사적인 건물이에요 = That school is a historical building 다음 버스는 저 정류장에서 출발할 거예요 = The next bus will depart from that station 저 = thing Common Usages 이것은 = this thing 저것 = that thing 그것 = that thing ~는 것 principle (see Lesson 26) Notes: Not only used as a simple noun, but also used as a noun that can be described by full sentences. See Lesson 26 for more information about this. 것 can be shortened to 거. 것이 can be shortened to 게 Examples 저는 비싼 것만 좋아해요 = I only like expensive things 그것을 어떻게 해요? = How do you do that (thing)? 이것은 뭐야? = What is this (thing)? 이것은 얼마예요? = How much is this (thing)? 이것은 = this (thing) The pronunciation of this word is closer to "이건" 이것 is often shortened to 이거 in speech. Notes: When 이, 그 or 저 are placed before "것," the result is a compound word. Therefore, when placing "것" after 이, 그 or 저, there should not be a space between the two. Although it can be translated as "this thing," 이것 itself is a pronoun and can be simplified to translate to "this." For more information, see the explanation in Lesson 1. Common Usages: 이것저것 = this thing and that thing Examples: 이것은 뭐야? = What is this (thing)? 이것은 너무 작은가요? = Is this (thing) too small? 이것은 여권이야 = This (thing) is a passport 이것이 더 좋아요 = This (thing) is better 이것을 보세요 = Look at this (thing) (Try eating this (thing)) 모든 프린터 중에 이것이 제일 싸요 = Among all the printers, this (one) is the cheapest 이것을 다 작성해 주실래요? = Can you write all of this up for me? 이것은 처음이자 마지막 기회예요 = This is the first and last chance 그것 = that (thing) The pronunciation of this word is closer to "그간" 그것은 often shortened to 그거 in speech. Notes: When 이, 그 or 저 are placed before "것," the result is a compound word. Therefore, when placing "것" after 이, 그 or 저, there should not be a space between the two. Although it can be translated as "that thing," 그것 itself is a pronoun and can be simplified to translate to "that." For more information, see the explanation in Lesson 1. Examples: 저는 그것을 손으로 만들었어요 = I built that (thing) with my hands 저는 그것을 지난 번에 배웠어요 = I learned that (thing) last time 저는 그것을 처음부터 끝까지 복습했어요 = I reviewed that (thing) from start to finish 저는 그것을 영어로 할 거예요 = I will say that (thing) in English 저는 그것을 친구한테서 물었어요 = I heard that (thing) from my friend 저것 = that (thing) The pronunciation of this word is closer to "저간" 저것 is often shortened to 저거 in speech. Notes: When 이, 그 or 저 are placed before "것," the result is a compound word. Therefore, when placing "것" after 이, 그 or 저, there should not be a space between the two. Although it can be translated as "that thing," 저것 itself is a pronoun and can be simplified to translate to "that." For more information, see the explanation in Lesson 1. Common Usages: 이것저것 = this thing and that thing (this and that) Examples: 저것은 사과예요 = That (thing) is an apple 우리 아빠는 저것을 싫어할 것 같아 = Dad will probably not like that (thing) 저것은 사람이 아니라 눈사람이에요 = That (thing) is not a person, it is a snowman 의자 = chair This word appears in Korean Sign Explanation Video 14. Common Usages 의자에 앉다 = sit on a chair Example: 그녀는 의자에서 일어났어요 = She rose up from her chair 고양이는 의자 밑에 있다 = The cat is under the chair 의자는 탁자보다 더 낮아요 = The chair is lower than the table 저는 의자를 앞으로 움직였어요 = I moved my chair forward 탁자 = table The pronunciation of this word is closer to "탁자" Notes: The little table that Korean people use when they sit on the floor to have meals is called a "상." A kitchen table can be referred to more specifically by saying "식탁." Common Usages 탁자 위에 = on top of the table 탁자에 놓다 = to place on a table Examples 저는 잡지를 탁자 위에 놓을 거예요 = I will put the magazine on the table 펜이 탁자에 놓여 있었어요 = The pen was (laying) on the table 의자는 탁자보다 더 낮아요 = The chair is lower than the table 밖에 나가기 전에 열쇠를 탁자에 두었어요 = Before I went outside, I put the keys on the table 이 탁자가 너무 낮아요 = This table is too low 병이 탁자에서 떨어졌다 = The bottle fell from the table 선생님 = teacher Notes: This is often colloquially shortened to " 쌤" 선생님 (or 쌤) is often used to broadly refer to anybody in any form of a teaching position, or anybody who works at any position in a school. For example, the maintenance people who work at a school would be referred to as "선생님" within the school. Common Usages: 교장선생님 = principal 교감선생님 = vice-principal 영어 선생님 = English teacher 중국어 선생님 = Chinese (language) teacher Examples 저는 선생님이 되고 싶어요 = I want to be a teacher 저는 학교에서 저의 선생님을 항상 봐요 = I always see my teacher at school 저는 선생님이에요 = I am a teacher 저는 어제 선생님을 처음 만났어요 = I met my teacher for the first time yesterday 선생님들은 다 나가셨어요 = All the teachers left (went out) 선생님은 학생들과 박물관에 갔다 = The teacher went to the museum with the students 저는 선생님과 함께 공부했어요 = I studied with my teacher 선생님들은 똑똑해요 = Teachers are smart 침대 = bed Common usages: 이층침대 = bunk bed 간이침대 = cot 침대에 눕다 = to lay in bed 침대에서 자다 = to sleep in a bed Examples 애기는 침대에서 자고 있어요 = The baby is sleeping in the bed 저는 침대에 누워 있어요 = I'm lying in bed 저의 사진은 침대 위에 걸려 있어요 = My picture is hanging above my bed 피곤한 사람은 침대에 누워서 잤어요 = The tired person lay on the bed and slept 저의 침대에 잠깐 놀고 싶어요 = I want to lie down in bed for just a second 침 = house Common Usages 침대 가다 = to go home 침잠 = the price of houses 우리 집 = our house (this is used more commonly that "my house") 어린이집 = daycare (literally a "kids house") 밥집 = a new term used to refer to a "cool" and delicious restaurant 점심밥 = wife (older men often use this to refer to their wife) 집을 짓다 = to build a house 짐 청소를 하다 = to clean one's house Examples 저는 집에 돌아갈 거예요 = I am going back (returning) home 짐 없애고 있어 = House prices are getting expensive 저는 내일 선생님의 집을 방문하려고요 = I will visit the teacher's house tomorrow 저는 어제 집을 두 번 청소했어요 = I cleaned the house twice yesterday 엄마는 우리를 위해 점심에 식사를 만들 거예요 = Mom will make lunch for us at home 우리 엄마는 집에 와서 빨리 요리했습니다 = Our/my mom came home and quickly cooked 우리는 집에 와서 바로 잤어요 = We came home and went to sleep immediately 짐에 가지 마! = Don't go home! 저는 세탁을 집에서 할 수 있어요 = I can do laundry at home 차 = car Common Usages: 소형차 = small sized car (If you study Hanja, 소 (小) means "small") 중형차 = mid-sized car (If you study Hanja, 중 (中) means "middle") 대형차 = large sized car (If you study Hanja, 대 (大) means "large") 수입 차 = foreign (imported) car 국산차 = Korean (domestic) car 차를 운전하다 = to drive a car 차를 타다 = to be riding in a car Notes: The counter for automobiles is "대". See Lesson 10 for more information Example: 우리 아버지는 차를 항상 안전하게 운전해요 = Our dad always drives his car safely 저는 차 두 대가 있어요 = I have two cars 어떤 종류의 차를 원해요? = What type of car do you want 이 차는 너무 비싸요 = This car is too expensive 저는 새로운 차를 샀어요 = I bought a new car 사람 = person Common Usages: 캐나다 사람 = Korean person 캐나다 사람 = Canadian person 유럽 사람 = European person 그 사람 = that person 이 사람 = this person 모든 사람 = all people 대부분(의) 사람 = most people Notes The formal version of 사람 is "분" The counter for people is "명" (informal) or "분" (formal). See Lesson 10 for more information Examples 그 사람은 아주 똑똑해요 = That person is very smart 모든 아시아 사람들은 저가하기를 잘 쓴다 = All Asian people use chopsticks well 그 사람은 미국에서 왔어요 = That person came from the United States 저는 그 사람을 알아요 = I know that person 저 사람은 저의 동생이에요 = That person is my younger sibling 저는 그 사람을 싫어해요 = I don't like that person 한국 사람들은 보통 아주 착해요 = Korean people are usually very nice 책 = book Common Usages: 책상 = desk 공책 = notebook 책방 = bookstore 책자 = booklet, leaflet 책벌레 = bookworm 책잡기 = bookmark 한화책 = comic book 책을 읽다 = to read a book 책을 반납하다 = to return a book 책을 빌리다 = to borrow a book (usually from a library) Notes: The word used to count books is "권" Examples 저는 좋은 책을 읽고 싶어요 = I want to read a good book 저는 그것에 대해 책을 쓸 거예요 = I will write a book about it 저는 친구에게 책을 돌려줬어요 = I gave my friend back his book 저는 책 두 권을 읽었어요 = I read two books 저는 그 책을 읽고 싶어요 = I want to read that book 그 학생은 하루 종일 책을 읽을 수 있어요 = That student can read books all day 이 박스에 책이 들어가 있어요 = There are books in this box 저는 누워서 책을 읽었어요 = I lied down and read a book 컴퓨터 = computer Notes Many new Korean words are simply English words with a Korean pronunciation pronounced "컴퓨터" in Korean will sound like "computer" Common Usages: 컴퓨터를 켜다 = turn on a computer 컴퓨터를 끄다 = turn off a computer 컴퓨터가 고장 났다 = for a computer to be broken Examples: 컴퓨터가 꺼져 있어요 = The computer is turned off 저는 컴퓨터를 썼어요 = I turned the computer on 컴퓨터가 켜져 있어요 = The computer is (in the state of being) on 저는 고장 난 컴퓨터를 수리했어요 = He repaired the broken computer 고실에서 선생님을 컴퓨터로 대체할 수 없어요 = You can't replace teachers with computers in the classroom 나무 = tree/wood Common Usages: 소나무 = pine tree 대나무 = bamboo 단풍나무 = maple tree 나무뿌리 = root of a tree 나무를 심다 = to plant a tree Examples 저는 집을 나무로 지었어요 = I made a house out of wood 나는 우리 집을 나무로 지었어요 = I built our house out of wood 대부분의 원숭이는 나무에서 살아요 = Most monkeys live in trees 아이들은 나무 주위에서 놀고 있어요 = The children are playing around the tree sofa = sofa Notes: Many new Korean words are simply English words with a Korean pronunciation pronounced "소파" in Korean will sound like "sofa." Note that there is no way to pronounce the "F" sound in Korean. English words with an "F" that are borrowed to Korean usually use "프" to make the "F" sound. Example: 그는 소파에 앉아 있어요 = He is sitting on the couch 이 소파는 아주 편해요 = This sofa is very comfortable 애기는 높은 소파에서 떨어졌어요 = The baby fell from the high sofa 중국 = China Common Usages 중국인 = Chinese person 중국 사람 = Chinese person 중국어 = Chinese language Example: 우리는 곧 중국에 갈 거예요 = We are going to China soon 그 사람은 중국에서 왔어요 = That person came from China 그 사람은 중국인이예요 = That person is Chinese 중국 사람들은 한국사람들보다 더 가난해요 = Chinese people are poorer than Korean people 한국 사람과 중국 사람은 문화적으로 달라요 = Korean and Chinese people are culturally different 한국에는 황사가 중국에서 불마다 나오 = Yellow dust comes to Korea ever spring from China 중국 사람들은 소금을 쓰는 것 대신에 음식에 간장을 뿌려요 = Instead of using salt, Chinese people put soy sauce on their food 일본 = Japan Common Usages 일본 사람 = Japanese person 일본어 = Japanese language Example 그 사람은 일본에서 왔어요 = That person is from Japan 일본은 전쟁에서 한국을 공격했어요 = Japan attacked Korea in the war 저는 일본에 스무 년 넘게 지냈어요 = I've been to Japan more than twenty times 요즘에 한국 사람들은 일본에 별로 가고 싶지 않아요 = These days, Korean people don't really want to go to Japan 한국 집값은 일본 집값보다 훨씬 높아요 = The price of Korean houses is much higher than the price of houses in Japan 일본에서 성년들은 미국 청소년보다 한화책을 더 많이 읽어요 = In Japan, adults read more comic books than young people in America 문 = door Notes: On the subway, you will hear "나리실 문은 왼쪽/오른쪽이에요" ~ "The doors are on your left/right." On the bus, you will see signs saying "문이 완전히 열릴 때까지 버스에 내리거나 문에 기대지 마세요" ~ "Until the door is fully/completely open, don't get off the bus or lean on the door" Common Usages: 창문 = window 정문 = main entrance 뒷문 = back door 앞문 = front door 동대문 = "east big gate" ~ tourist attraction and neighborhood in Seoul 남대문 = "south big gate" ~ tourist attraction and market in Seoul 서대문 = "west big gate" ~ tourist attraction and neighborhood in Seoul Example 문을 닫아야 돼요 = You have to close the door 저는 문을 잠갔어요 = I locked the door 저한테 문을 열 거예요 = I will open the door 너무 쉼이 부족해요 = I closed the door because it is too cold 문이 완전히 열릴 때까지 버스에 내리거나 문에 기대지 마세요 = Until the door is fully/completely open, don't get off the bus or lean on the door 의사 = doctor Notes: Korean people don't refer to people with a Ph.D. as "doctor." Instead, they use the term "박사(님)." Common Usages: 한의사 = Korean/oriental doctor 외과 의사 = surgeon 치과 의사 = dentist 정형외과 의사 = orthopedic doctor 내과 의사 = internal medicine doctor 정신과 의사 = psychiatrist 비뇨기과 의사 = urologist 정신분과 의사 = gynecologist Examples 저는 의사가 무서워요 = I am afraid of doctors 의사들은 돈이 많아요 = doctors have a lot of money 저의 친구는 의사예요 = My friend is a doctor 의사들은 문জে에 대해 과학적으로 생각했어요 = The doctors thought about the problem scientifically 저는 정신과 의사가 되려고 열심히 공부하고 있어요 = I am studying hard to become a psychiatrist 학생 = student Common Usages: 학생중 = student ID 학생회 = student council 대학생 = university student 초등학생 = elementary school student 중학생 = middle school student 고등학생 = high school student 교환학생 = foreign exchange student Examples 저는 좋은 학생이에요 = I am a good student 저는 학생이 아니예요 = I am not a student 선생님은 내일 학생들을 만날 거야 = The teacher will meet the students tomorrow 저는 학생들이 실망스러웠어요 = I was disappointed in the students 저는 학생들에게 수업을 가르쳤어요 = I taught the class to the students 선생님은 학생들과 박물관에 갔다 = The teacher went to the museum with the students Adverbs and Other words: 이다 = to be This is the first time you are being introduced to a word that must be conjugated in order to be used. Visit Lesson 5 for more information. Any word that ends in "다" must be conjugated to be used. The conjugation of 이다 is different than other words. I introduce all of these conjugations in Lesson 9. Common usages 제 이름은 ___이에요 (My name is ___) 이름이 뭐예요? (What is your name?) 저는 ___이에요 = I am a ___ Notes "to be" can be many words in English. For example, I am, he is, they are, I was, they were, 이다 acts as all of these words. Examples: 저는 예쁜 여자예요 = I am a beautiful girl 저 건물은 학교입니다 = That building is a school 그것은 사진이에요 = That thing is a picture 이 사람은 저의 누나예요 = This (person) is my sister 그것은 큰 비밀이었어요 = That was a big secret 저는 의사였어요 = I was a doctor 네 = yes Notes: Informally, you can say "응" to mean "yes" When speaking on the phone, Korean people often say this many times and pronounce it as "네" Example 네, 저는 가고 싶어요 = Yes, I want to go 네, 알겠습니다 = Yes, okay. (I got it) 네, 그렇습니다 = Yes, that is correct (that is the way it is) 네, 그렇게요 = Yes/Okay, I will do that if that's what you want 네, 갔다 올게요 = Yes/Okay, I will go, and then come back 아니 = no Notes In formal situations, "아니요" is more respectful Example 아니요, 안 했어요 = No, I didn't do it Person 1: 숙소비가 얼마예요? 10만원? = How much is the lodging fee? 100,000 won? Person 2: 아니요. 10만원 조금 넘어요 = No. A little more than 100,000 won There are 1050 vocabulary entries in Unit 1. All entries are linked to an audio file. You can download all of these files in one package here. For help memorizing these words, try using our Memrise tool. You might also want to try listening to all of the words on loop with this Vocabulary Practice video. Greeting Words Throughout my lessons, I will only use grammar and vocabulary that you have learned from a previous lesson. In Unit 0, I taught you how to write words in Korean. Above, you can see the first set of words you should study to get you started. I have not yet taught you how to use those words or how conjugate them. The words for "hello," "thank you," "how are you," and "please" are actually quite difficult in Korean. There is actually grammar within the words themselves. At this stage, I would simply memorize these "greeting words" as one unit, and you can worry about the grammar within them later when it becomes relevant. The words are: 안녕하세요 = hello 간사하다 and 고맙다 are the two words that are commonly used to say "thank you." However, they are rarely used in those forms and are almost always conjugated. They can be conjugated in a variety of ways, which will be introduced in Lesson 5 and Lesson 6. The most common ways to conjugate these words are: 감사합니다 감사해요 고맙고 고맙습니다 고마워요 The way to say "how are you?" in Korean is: 잘 지내세요? = How are you? Although this is the most literal way to ask "how are you?" in Korean, it is not as common as the English expression. Korean people love food, and common way to greet somebody is to ask them if they have eaten. The idea of asking questions in Korean is taught in Lesson 21. The way to say "please" in Korean is: 제발 = Please It is, of course, important for you to memorize these expressions in Korean, but you need to know that there is a reason why they are said that way. For now, don't worry about why they are said that way, and simply memorize them. We will get back to them in later lessons when they become important. Sentence Word Order Korean has a sentence structure that is hard to grasp initially for English speakers. For our purposes in Lesson 1, the words in Korean sentences are written in the following order: Subject – Object – Verb (for example: I hamburger eat) Or Subject – Adjective (for example: I beautiful) I am going to quickly explain what a "subject" and "object" mean, as your ability to understand later concepts depends on your understanding of this. The subject refers to person/thing/noun/whatever that is acting. The subject does the action of the verb. For example, the subject in each sentence below is underlined: I went to the park I will go to the park My mom loves me He loves me The dog ran fast The clouds cleared up In English, the subject always comes before the verb. The object refers to whatever the verb is acting on. For example, the object in each sentence below is underlined My mom loves me The dog bit the mailman He ate rice Students studied Korean In English, the object always comes after the verb. However, a sentence with a verb does not require an object. For example: I slept I ate He died Sometimes there is no object because it has simply been omitted from the sentence. For example, "I ate" or "I ate rice" are both correct sentences. Other verbs, by their nature, cannot act on an object. For example, you cannot place an object after the verbs "to sleep" or "to go." I slept you I go you Subjects are also present in sentences with adjectives. However, there is no object in a sentence with an adjective. The subjects are underlined in the following adjective-sentences below: School is boring I am boring The movie was funny The building is big My girlfriend is pretty The food is delicious Verbs and adjectives are placed at the end of a sentence. Actually, every Korean sentence and clause must end in one of the following: – A verb – An adjective, or – 이다 I talk about the meaning of 이다 later in this lesson. It is neither a verb nor an adjective, but it behaves like them. Every verb, every adjective and 이다 end in "다," and these are the only words in Korean that can be conjugated. Korean also has a formality system built into the language. That is, the way one speaks to an older person who deserves high respect would be different than the way one speaks to a friend. There are many ways words in a sentence can change depending on the formality of the situation, but the two most common, basic and important things to be aware of are: 1) There are two ways to say "I" or "me" in Korean: 나, used in informal situations, and 저, used in formal situations. 2) There are many ways to conjugate a word. As we saw above, the word 고맙다 can be conjugated many different ways. It is important to know which conjugation to use in which situation. This is taught in Lesson 6. Until Lesson 6, I make no distinction of formality and the focus is more on sentence structure than conjugations. Until then, you will see both 나 and 저 arbitrarily used. Don't worry about why one is used over the other until Lesson 6, when formalities will be explained. Okay, now that you know all of that, we can talk about making Korean sentences. Korean Particles (~는/은 and ~를) Most words in a Korean sentence have a particle (a fancy word to say "something") attached to them. These particles indicate the role of each word in a sentence – that is, specifically which word is the subject or object. Note that there is absolutely no way of translating these particles to English, as we do not use anything like them. The following are the particles you should know for this lesson: 는 or 은 (Subject) This is placed after a word to indicate that it is the subject of a sentence. Use 는 when the last letter of the last syllable of the subject is a vowel. For example: 나 = 나는 저 = 저는 Use 은 when the last letter of the last syllable of the subject is a consonant. For example: 집 = 집은 책 = 책은 를 or 을 (Object) This is placed after a word to indicate that is the object of a sentence. Use 를 when the last letter of the last syllable is a vowel. For example: 나 = 나를 저 = 저를 Use 을 when the last letter of the last syllable is a consonant. For example: 집 = 집을 책 = 책을 We can now make sentences using the Korean sentence structure and the Korean particles. 1) I speak Korean = 나는 Korean을 speak 는 is attached to "I" (the subject) 을 is attached to "Korean" (the object) 2) I like you = 나는 you를 like 는 is attached to "I" (the subject) 를 is attached to "you" (the object) 3) I wrote a letter = 나는 letter를 wrote 는 is attached to "I" (the subject) 를 is attached to "letter" (the object) 4) I opened the door = 나는 door를 opened 는 is attached to "I" (the subject) 을 is attached to "the door" (the object) 5) My mom will make pasta = My mom은 pasta를 will make 은 is attached to "my mom" (the subject) 를 is attached to "pasta" (the object) The same could be done for sentences with adjectives. However, remember that sentences with adjectives will not have an object: 1) My girlfriend is pretty: My girlfriend은 is pretty "은" is attached to "my girlfriend" (the subject) 2) The movie was scary = The movie는 was scary "는" is attached to "the movie" (the subject) We will now switch our focus to using actual Korean words to create sentences ending in 이다. To be: 이다 Let's start building sentences in Korean. In this lesson, we will start by making simple sentences using the word 이다. The translation for "이다" is "to be." English speakers often don't realize how difficult the word "to be" is. Depending on who is being referred to, the word "to be" could be any of the underlined words below: I am a man He is a man They are men I was a man They were men In all of those sentences, a different word (is, am, are, was, were) is used depending on the subject and tense of the sentence. I can't imagine how difficult this would be for an English learner. In Korean, the 이다 is used to represent all of those "to be" words. As mentioned earlier, 이다 can be conjugated. In that way, 이다 is similar to verbs and adjectives, but the rules for 이다 are often (but not always) different. I will teach you how 이다 differs from verbs and adjectives as it becomes important in later lessons. For example, in Lesson 52 you will learn that the process for quoting a sentence with 이다 is different than with verbs and adjectives. Like adjectives, 이다 can not act on an object. Only verbs can act on objects. For example: I eat hamburgers (eat is a verb, the object is a hamburger) She meets my friend (meet is a verb, the object is my friend) They study Korean (study is a verb, the object is Korean) We listen to music (listen is a verb, the object is music) All of those sentences (can) have objects because the verb is the predicate of the sentence. However, in sentences that are predicated by adjectives, there will not be an object I am pretty She is beautiful They are hungry We are smart Look at those four sentences. When we use adjectives in English, we must also use "to be" words like am, is and are. In other words, we cannot make sentences like this: I pretty She beautiful They hungry We smart Unlike in English, 이다 is not used in these types of sentences. That is, we do not use 이다 to indicate that something "is" an adjective. The structure of sentences predicated by adjectives is discussed in Lesson 3. So, 이다 is not used in these types of sentences: I am pretty She is beautiful They are hungry We are smart However, 이다 is used in these types of sentences: I am a man He is a man They are men I was a man They were men 이다 is used to indicate that a noun is a noun. The basic structure for a sentence predicated by "이다" is: [noun은/는] [another noun]이다 For example: 는 man이다 = I am a man Now substitute the words for "man" and "I," which are: 나 = I 남자 = man The Korean sentence would look like this: 나는 남자이다 = I am a man Notice that 이다 is attached directly to the second noun. Verbs and adjectives are not attached to nouns like this, but 이다 is. It would be incorrect to include a space between the second noun and 이다. For example, this would be incorrect: 나는 남자 이다 Although it might look and feel like "남자" is an object in that sentence, it is not. 이다, like adjectives and unlike verbs cannot act on an object. It would be incorrect to include the object particle on the second noun. For example, this would be incorrect: 나는 남자를 이다 The focus of this lesson (and Lessons 2, 3 and 4) is to introduce you to simple Korean sentence structure. Until you reach Lessons 5 and Lesson 6 you will not be exposed to the conjugations and honorifics of Korean verbs, adjectives and 이다. These words are very rarely used without conjugations and honorifics. The conjugation of sentences is very important, but so is the structure of sentences. When creating these lessons, I went back in forth many times thinking about which one I should present first. You can't conjugate sentences if you don't have a logical sentence to conjugate; and you can't create a logical sentence if you don't know how to conjugate it. In the end, I figured it would make more sense to present the information this way – where learners are introduced to sentence structure and then learn how to conjugate the words within the sentence. Throughout all of my lessons, I use example sentences to show how grammar can be used. The example sentences in Lessons 1 – 4 are not conjugated. However, directly beneath each non-conjugated sentence is a conjugated version of the same sentence in parenthesis (one formal and one informal conjugation). You might want to glimpse at how the words are conjugated, but remember that this will be taught in Lessons 5 and 6 (for verbs and adjectives) and Lesson 9 (for 이다). Other examples of 이다 in use: 나는 여자이다 = I am a woman (나는 여자야 / 저는 여자예요) 나는 선생님이다 = I am a teacher (나는 선생님이야 / 저는 선생님이에요) 나는 사람이다 = I am a person (나는 사람이야 / 저는 사람이에요) 나는 _____이다 = I am a _____ (나는 _____이야 / 저는 _____이에요) You can substitute any noun into the blank space to make these sentences. The words "this" and "that" are often used as the subject of these types of sentences. Let's now look at how we can apply 이것, 그것 and 저것 to sentences with 이다. This and That (이/그/저) You can see in the vocabulary above that the word for "this" is 이 in Korean. We use 이 in Korean when we are talking about something that is within touching distance (For example: this pen – i.e. the one I am holding). Just like in English "이" (this) is placed before the noun it is describing. For example: 이 사람은 = This person 이 남자는 = This man 이 여자는 = This woman 이 차 = This car 이 탁자 = This table 이 의자 = This chair Unfortunately, there are two words for "that": 그 and 저. Early learners of Korean are always confused with the difference between "그" and "저." We use 그 when we are talking about something from a previous sentence or from previous context, regardless of if you could see it or not. Providing examples would be too difficult right now because you do not know any Korean sentences. However, if I were to say: "I don't like that man [when your friend mentioned him in a previous sentence]." The word "that" in that sentence would be how "그" is used. We use 저 when we are talking about something that we can see, but cannot touch because it is too far away. We can place "그" or "저" before a noun to describe "this" or "that" thing just like we did with "이." 이 사람은 = This person 그 사람은 = That person 저 사람은 = That person 이 남자는 = This man 그 남자는 = That man 저 남자는 = That man 저 의자는 = This chair 그 의자는 = That chair 저 의자는 = That chair 이 탁자는 = This table 그 탁자는 = That table 저 탁자는 = That table Again, although the English translations of "그" and "저" are the same, it is important to remember that they are not the same word in Korean. One of the most common words in Korean is "것" meaning "thing." When 이, 그 or 저 are placed before "것," the result is a compound word. Therefore, when placing "것" after 이, 그 or 저, there should not be a space between the two. In other words, the following are words in and within themselves, and not two separate words: 이것은 = this thing 그것은 = that thing 저것 = that thing We see this same phenomenon happen with other common words that you learn in future lessons. You don't need to worry about this now, but we see this same thing happen with the word 각 (meaning "place") and 때 (meaning "time"). With these words, the word "thing" isn't necessary in the English translation. Let me explain. I'll use "that" as an example, but the same idea can be applied to the word "this." "That" can be placed before a noun to describe it. As we saw earlier: That person That man That woman However, it can also be a noun itself. For example: I like that In this type of English sentence, "that" is referring to some thing that you like. It is a noun. It is a thing. Therefore, the sentence could just as easily be said as: I like that thing I don't like to use grammatical jargon in my lessons, but if you know what these words mean, it could be helpful. In both English and Korean, "that" can be a determiner (as in, "I like that man"), and it can also be a pronoun (as in "I like that"). When used as a determiner in Korean, you should place 그 before a noun. When used as a pronoun in Korean, the word 그것 is used. In this same respect, while "이, 그 and 저" translate to "this, that and that" respectively, and are placed before nouns to indicate "this noun, that noun and that noun," 이것, 그것 and 저것 are nouns (they are pronouns). Therefore, they do not need to be followed by the redundant word "thing," although their meanings would be exactly the same: I like this I like that I like that thing I can now use these nouns as subjects or objects in a sentence. We will look at how they can be used with "이다" next. Using This/That with 이다 Remember, 이다 translates to "to be" and is conjugated as "am/is/are" in English. Now that we know how to use 이, 그 and 저 (and 이것, 그것 and 저것), we can now make sentences like this: That person is a doctor We can start by putting those words into the Korean structure: That person is doctor is And then changing the English words to the appropriate Korean words: 그 사람은 의자 + 이다 그 사람은 의사이다 (그 사람은 의사이 / 그 사람은 의사예요) More examples: 그 사람은 선생님이다 = That person is a teacher (그 사람은 선생님이야 / 그 사람은 선생님이에요) 이것은 탁자이다 = This (thing) is a table (이것은 탁자야 / 이것은 탁자예요) 저것은 침대이다 = That (thing) is a bed (저것은 침대야 / 저것은 침대예요) 그 사람은 남자이다 = That person is a man (그 사람은 남자야 / 그 사람은 남자예요) 그 사람은 여자이다 = That person is a woman (그 사람은 여자야 / 그 사람은 여자예요) 그것은 차이다 = That (thing) is a car (그것은 차야 / 그것은 차예요) 이것은 나무이다 = This (thing) is a tree (이것은 나무

아 / 이것은 나무예요) There are 1250 example sentences in Unit 1. All entries are linked to an audio file. You can download all of these files in one package here. Wow! That was an extremely difficult lesson. If you were to pick up another Korean text book, I am sure the first chapter would be much easier than this. Trust me though; learning this at the start will be very useful to you later on. When I was learning how to speak Korean, it took me months to realize some of these things (not because they were hard, but because I was using a text book that never taught me the reason why things are the way they are in Korean). Before you move on, make sure you understand the simple Korean sentence structure presented in this first lesson. Also, remember that the sentences not in parentheses are technically incorrect (or very very uncommon) because they have not been conjugated. Okay, I got it! Take me to the next lesson! Or, Click here for a workbook to go along with this lesson. Want to try to create some sentences using the vocabulary and grammar from this lesson? This YouTube video will prompt you to translate English sentences into Korean using the concepts from this lesson. Round 1 | Round 2 Want to practice your listening skills? This YouTube video will prompt you with Korean sentences to dictate using the concepts from this lesson. Round 1 | Round 2 Want to practice reading some sentences? These YouTube videos will prompt you with some written Korean sentences, and you can try to figure out the meaning of the sentences! Want to apply what you learned in this lesson? This YouTube video will prompt you with English sentences using the grammar from this lesson, but vocabulary you haven't been exposed to yet! korean worksheets for beginners pdf free. korean worksheets for beginners pdf. korean worksheets for beginners pdf free download. korean worksheets for beginners free. korean alphabet worksheets for beginners. korean alphabet worksheets for beginners pdf. printable korean alphabet worksheets for beginners

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