



TALK TO ME IN KOREAN - LEVEL 1 -

From Greetings to Numbers, Learn the Fundamentals of Conversational Korean



LEVEL 1 LESSON 1

안녕하세요. = Hello. / Hi. / How are you? / Good afternoon. / Good evening. / etc...

안녕 + 하세요 = 안녕하세요.
[an-nyeong] [ha-se-yo]

안녕 = well-being, peace, health

하세요 = you do, do you?, please do

안녕하세요 is the most common way of greeting someone in Korean, and 안녕하세요 is in 존댓말 [jondaetmal], polite/formal language. When someone greets you with 안녕하세요, you can simply greet the person back with 안녕하세요.

Sample Conversation

A: 안녕하세요. [annyeong-haseyo] = Hello.

B: 안녕하세요. [annyeong-haseyo] = Hi.

감사합니다. = Thank you.

감사 + 합니다 = 감사합니다.
[gam-sa] [hap-ni-da]

감사 = appreciation, thankfulness, gratitude

합니다 = I do, I am doing

감사합니다 is the most commonly used formal way of saying "Thank you." 감사 means "gratitude" and 합니다 means "I do" or "I am doing" in 존댓말, polite/formal language, so together it means "Thank you." You can use this expression, 감사합니다, whenever you want to say "Thank you." in English.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 2

After listening to this lesson, when you are asked a YES/NO question, you will be able to answer that question with either YES or NO in Korean.

네 / 아니요

In Korean, "Yes" is 네 [ne] and "No" is 아니요 [aniyo] in 존댓말 [jondaetmal], polite language.

네. [ne] = Yes.

아니요. [aniyo] = No.

But in Korean, when people say "네", it is not the same as saying "Yes." in English. The same goes for "아니요" too. This is because the Korean "네" expresses your **"agreement"** to what the other person said. And "아니요" expresses your **"disagreement"** or "denial" to what the other person said.

For example,

someone asks you "You don't like coffee?" (커피 안 좋아해요? [keo-pi an jo-a-hae-yo?] in Korean) and if your answer is "No, I don't like coffee." you have to say "네."

Strange?

So it is more accurate to put it this way.

네. [ne] = That's right. / I agree. / Sounds good. / What you said is correct.

아니요. [aniyo] = That's not right. / I don't agree. / What you said is not correct.

Therefore, when you ask "You don't like coffee?" in Korean, if the person answering doesn't like coffee, he/she will say "No." in English but "네" in Korean. And if the person DOES like coffee, he/she will say "Yes." but "아니요" in Korean.

커피 좋아해요? [keo-pi jo-a-hae-yo?] = Do you like coffee?

네. 좋아해요. [ne. jo-a-hae-yo] = Yes, I like coffee.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 2

커피 좋아해요? [keo-pi jo-a-hae-yo?] = Do you like coffee?

아니요. 안 좋아해요. [aniyo. an jo-a-hae-yo] = No, I don't like coffee.

커피 안 좋아해요? [keo-pi an jo-a-hae-yo?] = You don't like coffee?

아니요. 좋아해요. [aniyo. jo-a-hae-yo] = Yes, I like coffee.

커피 안 좋아해요? [keo-pi an jo-a-hae-yo?] = You don't like coffee?

네. 안 좋아해요. [ne. an jo-a-hae-yo] = No, I don't like coffee.

You don't have to worry about the other parts of the sample sentences above. Just remember that the Korean system for saying YES and NO is different from the English system.

네 is more than just YES or THAT'S RIGHT.

While 네 [ne] is used to express "Yes" or "That's right", it is also used as a conversation filler.

If you listen to two Korean people talking with each other, you will hear them saying 네 quite often, even when it is not intended to mean "Yes".

So two people can have a conversation like this. Imagine it is all in Korean.

A: You know what, I bought this book yesterday,

B: 네. [ne]

A: and I really like it.

B: 네.

A: But it's a bit too expensive.

B: 네.

A: Do you know how much it was?

B: How much was it?

A: It was 100 dollars!

B: 네? [ne?]

A: So I paid the money with my credit card.

B: 네...

LEVEL 1 LESSON 2

A: But I still like it a lot because it's a book by Kyeong-eun Choi, one of the teachers at TalkToMeInKorean.com

B: 네|...

So, as you can see from the dialog above, **네| [ne]** is a multi-player. It can be:

Yes. / That's right

but also,

I see. / I got it. / I'm here! (when someone calls you) / I understand. / Ah-ha. / etc...

맞아요.

Because 네| [ne] and 아니요 [aniyo] are focused more on your agreement and disagreement rather than whether something is true or not, and ALSO because 네| can mean "I see." or "Ah-ha." as well, Korean people often add this expression, 맞아요 [ma-ja-yo] after 네| [ne].

네, 맞아요. [ne, ma-ja-yo] = Yes, that's right.

This is in order to express more strongly and clearly that you are saying "You're right." rather than sounding like you are just passively listening, while nodding.

네| again.

네| is amazing. It can be many things already, but it can also be "What did you say?"

Suppose someone said something to you but you couldn't hear the person well or you weren't paying much attention. Then you can say "네|?" [ne?] to mean "Pardon me?" "I'm sorry?" "What did you say?" "I didn't hear you well." You can also use "네|?" to show your surprise.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 2

A: I bought a present for you.

B: 네? [ne?]

A: I said I bought a present for you?

B: 네?

A: Forget it.

B: 네?

LEVEL 1 LESSON 3

After listening to this lesson, you will be able to say good-bye in Korean.

Do you remember how to say “Hello.” in Korean?

안녕하세요. [an-nyeong-ha-se-yo]

If you remember 안녕하세요, that is fantastic. And if you even remember that “안녕” in 안녕하세요 means “peace” and “well-being”, that is even more fantastic.

안녕 [an-nyeong] = well-being, peace, health

And in Korean, when you say “Good-bye” in formal/polite Korean, 존댓말 [jondaetmal], there are two types of expressions, and both of these expressions have the word 안녕 [an-nyeong] in them.

One is when you are the one who is leaving.

And the other is when you are the one who is staying.

If you are leaving, and the other person is (or the other people are) staying, you can say:

안녕히 계세요. [an-nyeong-hi gye-se-yo]

If you are staying, and the other person is (or the other people are) leaving, you can say:

안녕히 가세요. [an-nyeong-hi ga-se-yo]

For now, don't worry about the literary meaning of the expressions and just learn them as they are, but if you are really curious and if we were forced to translate these greetings, they would be translated like this.

안녕히 계세요. = Stay in peace.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 3

안녕히 가세요. = Go in peace.

But again, don't worry about the literal meaning of these greetings JUST YET!

** One tip Hyunwoo would like to give you:

When Korean people say 안녕하세요 [an-nyeong-ha-se-yo], 안녕히 계세요 [an-nyeong-hi gye-se-yo] or 안녕히 가세요 [an-nyeong-hi ga-se-yo], they don't always pronounce EVERY single letter clearly. So often times, what you would hear is just the ending part, "세요" [se-yo].

So you can deliberately sound more fluent by just saying 세요 [se-yo] for all of these occasions.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 4

After listening to this lesson, you will be able to say "I am sorry" or "I apologize" and you will also be able to get someone's attention when you want to say something to them or order something in a restaurant.

죄송합니다. [joe-song-ham-ni-da]

Do you remember how to say "Thank you" in Korean?

It is **감사합니다**. [gam-sa-ham-ni-da]

If you also remember that **감사합니다** is basically **감사** ("appreciation" or "thankfulness") plus **합니다** ("I do"), you can assume that **죄송합니다** is also **죄송** plus **합니다**.

죄송 [joe-song] means "apology", "being sorry" or "feeling ashamed", and **합니다** [ham-ni-da] means "I do", so **죄송합니다** [joe-song-ham-ni-da] means "I am sorry." or "I apologize."

죄송합니다 is NOT always "I'm sorry".

Even though **죄송합니다** [joe-song-ham-ni-da] is BASICALLY "I'm sorry", you can't use **죄송합니다** when you want to say "**I am sorry to hear that.**"

Many Korean people actually get confused when they talk about some bad news to their English-speaking friends and hear "I'm sorry" from them.

If you say "I'm sorry." after you hear a piece of bad news from your Korean friend, he or she might say "**Why are YOU apologizing for that?**" to you.

This is because **죄송합니다** ONLY means "I apologize.", "It was my bad.", "Excuse me." or "I shouldn't have done that." It can never mean "I'm sorry to hear that."

LEVEL 1 LESSON 4

저기요. [jeo-gi-yo]

In English, you can use the expression "Excuse me." in all of the following situations.

- 1) when you are passing through a crowd of people
- 2) when you are leaving the room for a second
- 3) when you want to get someone's attention and talk to them or let them know something
- 4) when you want to call the waiter in a restaurant or a cafe to order something

저기요 [jeo-gi-yo] is an expression that can be translated to "Excuse me" but this Korean expression, 저기요 is ONLY used for situation number 3 and 4 above.

How do you say "Excuse me." when you want to pass through?

You can say:

잠시만요. [jam-si-man-yo] (literal meaning: "Just a second.")

죄송합니다. [joe-song-ham-ni-da] (literal meaning: "I am sorry.")

잠깐만요. [jam-kkan-man-yo] (literal meaning: "Just a second.")

** Yes, "jamsimanyo" and "jamkkanmanyo" are the same thing.

These are the most commonly used expressions. You don't have to memorize them right now, but they are just good to know!

LEVEL 1 LESSON 5

After studying with this lesson, you will be able to say things like "A is B(noun)." or "I am ABC(noun)." in polite/formal Korean.

이에요 / 예요 [i-e-yo / ye-yo]

이에요 and 예요 have a similar role to that of the English verb "to be". The fundamental difference, however, is the sentence structure that they are used in.

English sentence structure:

ABC + **[be]** + DEF.

** DEF is a noun here.

Ex)

ABC is DEF.

I am ABC.

You are XYZ.

Korean sentence structure:

ABC + DEF + **[be]**

** DEF is a noun here.

Ex)

이거 ABC예요. [i-geo ABC-**ye-yo**] = This is ABC.

In English, the verb "to be" is changed to "am" "are" or "is" depending on the subject of the sentence, but in Korean, you decide whether to use 이에요 [i-e-yo] or 예요 [ye-yo] depending on whether the last letter in the previous word ended in a consonant or a vowel. 이에요 and 예요 are very similar and also sound similar so it is not such a big problem if you mix up these two, but it is better to know the correct forms.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 5

When you want to say that ABC "is" DEF in Korean, if the word for "DEF" has a final consonant in the last letter, you add 이에요 [i-e-yo], but if it doesn't have a final consonant and ends in a vowel, you add 예요 [ye-yo]. This is just to make the pronunciation of the connected part easier, so it will come naturally if you practice with some sample sentences.

Final consonant + 이에요 [i-e-yo]

No final consonant (Only vowel) + 예요 [ye-yo]

Sample sentences

물이에요. = 물 + 이에요 [mul + i-e-yo]

(It's) water.

가방이에요. = 가방 + 이에요 [ga-bang + i-e-yo]

(It's) a bag.

사무실이에요. = 사무실 + 이에요 [sa-mu-sil + i-e-yo]

(It's) an office.

학교예요. = 학교 + 예요 [hak-gyo + ye-yo]

(It's) a school.

저예요. = 저 + 예요 [jeo + ye-yo]

(It's) me.

As you can see from the examples above, in Korean, you don't have to use articles like "a/an" or "the" as in English. So when you look up a noun in your Korean dictionary, you can add 이에요 or 예요 and then it means "It is ABC." "That is DEF." "I am XYZ."

You can also make this a question simply by raising the tone at the end of the sentence.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 5

물이에요. [mul-i-e-yo] = It's water.

물이에요? [mul-i-e-yo?] = Is that water? Is this water?

학교예요. [hak-gyo-ye-yo] = It's a school.

학교예요? [hak-yo-ye-yo] = Is it a school? Are you at school now?

뭐 [mwo] = what

뭐예요? [mwo-ye-yo?] = What is it? What's that?

LEVEL 1 LESSON 6

After studying with this lesson, you will be able to say “This is ABC.” and also ask “Is this ABC?” and “What is this?” in polite/formal Korean.

이에요 / 예요 [i-e-yo / ye-yo]

In the previous lesson, you learned how **이에요** [i-e-yo] and **예요** [ye-yo] can be placed after a noun to express the meaning of “It is ABC” or “I am DEF.”

Review / Example

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

저 [jeo] + **예요** [ye-yo] = **저예요.** [jeo-ye-yo] **It's me.**

** **이에요** and **예요** have a similar role to that of the English verb “to be”.

Final consonant + **이에요** [i-e-yo]

No final consonant (Only vowel) + **예요** [ye-yo]

이거 [i-geo] = this, this one

이 [i] (“this”) + **것** [geot] (“thing”) = **이것** [i-geot] --> **이거** [i-geo]

이거 [i-geo] is originally **이것** [i-geot] and it is a combination of **이** [i] (“this”) and **것** [geot] (“thing”) but it is often used as just **이거** [i-geo] for the ease of pronunciation.

Sample Sentences

이거 책이에요. [i-geo chaek-i-e-yo] = This is a book.

이거 카메라예요. [i-geo ka-me-ra-ye-yo] = This is a camera.

이거 커피예요. [i-geo keo-pi-ye-yo] = This is coffee.

이거 사전이에요. [i-geo sa-jeon-i-e-yo] = This is a dictionary.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 6

이거 뭐예요? [i-geo mwo-ye-yo?] = What is this?

In Level 1 Lesson 5, we introduced the question, 뭐예요? [mwo-ye-yo?] and it means “What is it?” You can add 이거 [i-geo] in front of it to ask “What is this?”

이거 뭐예요? [i-geo mwo-ye-yo?] = What is this?

이거 핸드폰이에요. [i-geo haen-deu-pon-i-e-yo] = This is a cellphone.

이거 뭐예요? [i-geo mwo-ye-yo?] = What is this?

이거 물이에요. [i-geo mul-i-e-yo] = This is water.

이거 뭐예요? [i-geo mwo-ye-yo?] = What is this?

이거 커피예요. [i-geo keo-pi-ye-yo] = This is coffee.

Do you remember how to say “No”?

이거 커피예요? [i-geo keo-pi-ye-yo?] = Is this coffee?

아니요. 이거 물이에요. [a-ni-yo. i-geo mul-i-e-yo] = No. This is water.

Do you remember how to say “Yes, that’s right”?

이거 커피예요? [i-geo keo-pi-ye-yo?] = Is this coffee?

네. 맞아요. 이거 커피예요. [ne. ma-ja-yo. i-geo keo-pi-ye-yo] = Yes, that’s right. This is coffee.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 7

In this lesson, you can learn how to say "this" "that" and "it" in Korean.

In English, the words "this" and "that" can be used both on their own and to modify words.

Example)

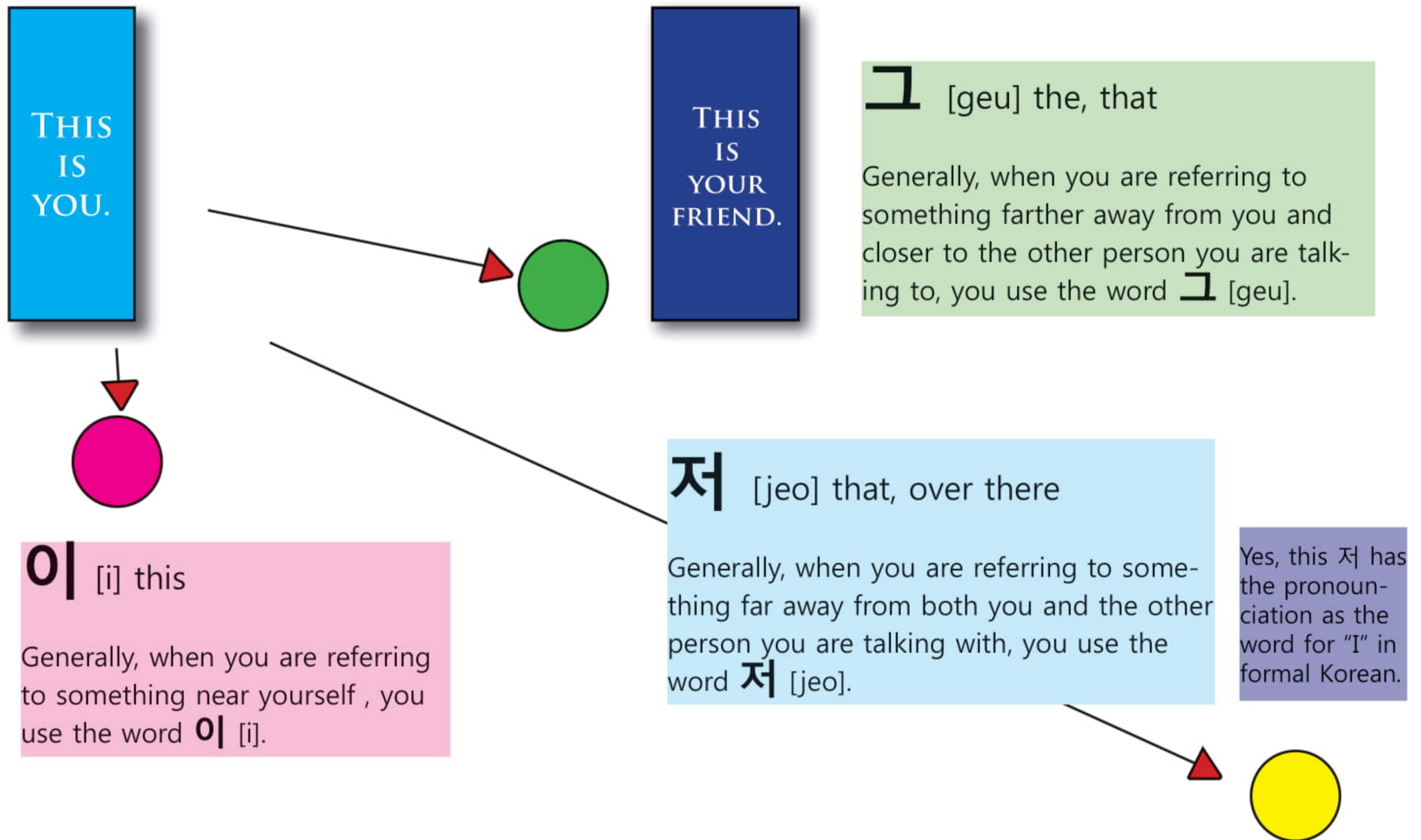
In English you can say "This is my car." and also "This car is mine." So the word "this" here can be used as a pronoun and also as a word that modifies "car."

In Korean, however, words for "this" as a modifier and "this" as "this item here" or "this thing here" are strictly distinguished, and the same is true for "that" as well.

이 [i] = this (near you)

그 [geu] = the / that (near the other person)

저 [jeo] = that (over there)



LEVEL 1 LESSON 7

Since 이, 그, and 저 in Korean can only work as modifiers, when you want to say 'this' 'that' or 'it' as pronouns, you have to add the word **거** [geo] or **것** [geot] after these words.

거 [geo] = **것** [geot] = thing, item, stuff, fact

So...

이 [i] = this

이 + **것** = **이것** [i-geot] or **이거** [i-geo] = this thing, this item, this one

그 [geu] = the, that

그 + **것** = **그것** [geu-geot] or **그거** [geu-geo] = the thing, the item, that one, it

저 [jeo] = the, that, that ... over there

저 + **것** = **저것** [jeo-geot] or **저거** [jeo-geo] = that thing over there

You can form various expressions using 이, 그, or 저 along with other words.

Example)

사람 [sa-ram] means **a person**

이 사람 [i sa-ram] = this person, this man here, this lady here, he, she

그 사람 [geu sa-ram] = the person, that person, he, she

저 사람 [jeo sa-ram] = that person over there, he, she

LEVEL 1 LESSON 8

In this lesson, you can learn how to say something is NOT something.

Now, let's review. Do you remember how to say "this" "that" and "the/it" in Korean?

-----Review-----

이 [i] = this (near you)

이거 [i-geo] or **이것** [i-geot] = this thing, this item, this stuff, this fact

그 [geu] = the / that (near the other person)

그거 [geu-geo] or **그것** [geu-geot] = the thing, the item, that one, it

저 [jeo] = that (over there)

저거 [jeo-geo] or **저것** [jeo-geot] = that thing over there

사람 [sa-ram] means **a person**

이 사람 [i sa-ram] = this person, this man here, this lady here, he, she

그 사람 [geu sa-ram] = the person, that person, he, she

저 사람 [jeo sa-ram] = that person over there, he, she

아니예요 [a-ni-e-yo] = to be not, it is not, you are not

아니예요 [a-ni-e-yo] is the present tense form in the formal language of the verb **아니다** (to be not). So **아니예요** [a-ni-e-yo] means "It's not." "I am not." "You're not." "He/she is not." and etc.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 8

Whenever you want to say that something is NOT something, you can say a subject and **아니예요** [a-ni-e-yo].

NOUN + 아니예요 = TO BE NOT + NOUN

Example:

저 아니예요. [jeo a-ni-e-yo] = It's not me.

우유 아니예요. [u-yu a-ni-e-yo] = It's not milk.

물 아니예요. [mul a-ni-e-yo] = It's not water.

If you want to say "This is not milk." "I am not a student." "That's not a park." and etc, you can add a word at the beginning of the sentence.

milk = 우유 [u-yu]

not milk = 우유 아니예요. [u-yu a-ni-e-yo]

This is not milk. = **이거** 우유 아니예요. [i-geo u-yu a-ni-e-yo]

student = 학생 [hak-saeng]

not a student = 학생 아니예요 [hak-saeng a-ni-e-yo]

I am not a student. = **저** 학생 아니예요. [jeo hak-saeng a-ni-e-yo]

liquor = 술 [sul]

not liquor = 술 아니예요 [sul a-ni-e-yo]

That is not liquor. = **저거** 술 아니예요. [jeo-geo sul a-ni-e-yo]

cat = 고양이 [go-yang-i]

not a cat = 고양이 아니예요 [go-yang-i a-ni-e-yo]

It is not a cat. = **그거** 고양이 아니예요. [geu-geo go-yang-i a-ni-e-yo]

LEVEL 1 LESSON 9

In this lesson, you are going to learn about the topic marking particles and the subject marking particles in Korean. Most languages don't have subject marking particles or topic marking particles in their sentences, so the concept might be very new, but once you get used to them, knowing how to use these particles will come very much in handy.

Topic marking particles

은 [eun] / 는 [neun]

The main role of topic marking particles is **letting the other people know what you are talking about or going to talk about**, and topic marking particles are attached after nouns.

Words ending with a last consonant + -은

Words ending with a vowel + -는

Examples:

가방 [ga-bang] + 은 [eun]

나 [na] + 는 [neun]

The topic of the sentence, marked by 은 [eun] or 는 [neun] is usually (but not always) the same as the subject of the sentence.

저 [jeo] = I

저 + 는 [neun] = 저는 [jeo-neun] = as for me / (I am talking) me

저는 학생이에요. [jeo-neun hak-saeng-i-e-yo] = As for me, I am a student. / I am a student.

Here, the word 저 (I) is both the topic of the sentence (talking about "I" here) and the subject of the sentence ("I" is the subject, and "am" is the verb.)

LEVEL 1 LESSON 9

But the uniqueness of the Korean language can be found in the following sample sentence.

내일은 저는 일해요. [nae-il-eun jeo-neun il-hae-yo]

= "As for tomorrow, I work."

Here, **내일** [nae-il], tomorrow, is followed by **은** [eun], is a topic, but not the subject of the verb 일하다 [il-ha-da], "to work" because it is not "tomorrow" that works but "I" that work.

Subject marking particles

이 [i] / **가** [ga]

The role of subject marking particles is relatively simple compared to that of role of topic marking particles.

Words ending with a last consonant + -이

Words ending with a vowel + -가

Examples:

가방 [ga-bang] + 이 [i]

학교 [hak-gyo] + 가 [ga]

So, basically,

topic marking particles (은/는) express what the **topic** of the sentence is, and **subject marking particles (이/가)** show what the **subject** of the sentence is, but that's not everything.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 9

What more is there about the particles **은/는/이/가**?

(1)

In addition to marking topics, **은** [eun] / **는** [neun] has the nuance of "about" something, "as for" something, or even "unlike other things" or "different from other things."

(2)

In addition to marking subjects, **이** [i] / **가** [ga] has the nuance of "none other than" "nothing but" and also, when used inside a complex sentence, the role of marking the subject without emphasizing it too much.

Let's look at some examples of **(1)**.

이거 [i-geo] = this / 사과 [sa-gwa] = apple / 예요 [ye-yo] = to be / is

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

You can add **은/는** to this, and in this case the subject, **이거**, ends in a vowel, so add **-는**.

이거는 사과예요. [i-geo-NEUN sa-gwa-ye-yo]

= **(The other things are not apples, but) THIS is an apple.**

So you can imagine someone talking like this:

이거 커피예요. [i-geo keo-pi-ye-yo] (= This is coffee)

이거**는** 물이에요. [i-geo-NEUN mul-i-e-yo] (= That was coffee, but THIS ONE, it's water.)

이거**는** 오렌지주스예요. [i-geo-NEUN o-ren-ji-ju-seu-ye-yo]

(= And THIS ONE, it's different again, it's orange juice.)

이거**는** 뭐예요? [i-geo-NEUN mwo-ye-yo?]

(= And what about this one? What is it?)

LEVEL 1 LESSON 9

As you can see from this example, 은/는 has the role of emphasizing the topic of the sentence by giving it the nuance of "that one is ... and/but THIS ONE is..." So sometime it is unnatural to use 은/는 in every sentence you say.

So in Korean, although 은 and 는 are generally topic marking particles, people often save 은/는 for really emphasizing the topic in contrast to the other parts of the sentence.

For example, if you want to say "The weather's nice today." in Korean, you can say it in many ways. (Don't worry about the entire sentence here. Just focus on the use of 은/는.)

1) 오늘 날씨 좋네요. [o-neul nal-ssi jot-ne-yo]

The weather's good today.

2) 오늘은 날씨 좋네요. [o-neul-**EUN** nal-ssi jot-ne-yo]

(The weather hasn't been so good lately, but TODAY, it's good.)

3) 오늘 날씨는 좋네요. [o-neul nal-ssi-**NEUN** jot-ne-yo]

(Today, not necessarily everything else too, but at least the weather is good.)

So THAT's how powerful and useful the topic marking particles (은/는) can be in changing the nuance of your Korean sentences!

Let's look at some examples of **(2)**.

좋아요 [jo-a-yo] = it's good / 뭐 [mwo] = what / 이/가 [i/ga] = subject marking particles

Imagine that one says "좋아요. [jo-a-yo]" and that means "It's good." or "I like it."

But if you are not quite sure WHAT is good, you can ask "WHAT is good?" or "What are you talking about?"

LEVEL 1 LESSON 9

In order to express your curiosity as to "WHAT" is good, you can ask:

뭐가 좋아요? [mwo-GA jo-a-yo?]

Here the word 가 [ga] emphasize what the subject of the verb "to be / 좋아요" is.

If one says,

ABC 좋아요. [ABC jo-a-yo] = ABC is good.

And if you disagree and you think XYZ is good, not ABC. You can express your opinion that the subject of "being good" should be XYZ, not ABC, by saying:

ABC 좋아요? XYZ가 좋아요! [ABC jo-a-yo? XYZ-GA jo-a-yo]

So, with 이 and 가, you can add more flavor and more concrete meanings to your Korean sentences when you want to emphasize WHO did something, WHICH ONE is good, and etc.

Is that everything?

Almost.

As you can see from above, 은/는 and 이/가 both have different roles, but the roles of 은/는 as a 'contrast' factor is much stronger, because you can change the topic of a sentence with 은/는. So, when you form complex sentences (i.e. I think the book that you bought is more interesting than the book I bought.), in general, 은/는 is not so commonly used all over the sentences. Often times 은/는/이/가 can be dropped, but when you need particles to clarify the meaning, 이/가 will be more commonly used.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 10

In this lesson, we are going to have a look at the expressions

“있어요” [i-sseo-yo] and **“없어요”** [eop-sseo-yo]

When you want to talk about what people **HAVE/DON'T HAVE**, and also about things that **EXISTS/DOESN'T EXIST**, you can use these expressions.

있어요 [i-sseo-yo] comes from **있다** [it-da], and it basically expresses that something exists.

If you are talking about someone or something existing in a specific place, it means **“to be”**

Ex) I am here. / It's over there. / I am at home now.

If you are talking about something (or someone in some cases) in your possession, it means **“to have”**

Ex) I have a sister. / I have eleven dogs. / Do you have a private airplane?

And **없어요** [eop-sseo-yo] is the opposite, and it comes from the verb **없다** [eop-da]. Even though there IS a way to say the same thing, using **있어요** and making into a negative sentence, since there is this independent verb in Korean (**없어요**) for expression non-existence, it's more convenient to use **없어요** rather than saying **있지 않아요** or **안 있어요** (we'll learn these form in a later lesson to come.)

So, in conclusion,

있어요 <--> **없어요**
[i-sseo-yo] [eop-sseo-yo]

LEVEL 1 LESSON 11

In this lesson let us look at how to ask “Do you have ...?” or “Is there ...?” and also how to say “Give me please.” or “I’d like to have ... please.”

Do you remember how to say “I have ...” “You have ...” or “There is ...”?

있어요. [i-sseo-yo] “I have ...” “You have ...” “There is ...”

없어요. [eop-seo-yo] “I don’t have ...” “You don’t have ...” “There isn’t ...”

Examples

사과 [sa-gwa] = **apple**

사과 있어요 [sa-gwa i-sseo-yo] = I have an apple. There are apples. They have some apples.

사과 없어요 [sa-gwa eop-seo-yo] = I don’t have an apple. There is no apple.

오렌지 [o-ren-ji] = **orange**

오렌지 있어요 [o-ren-ji i-sseo-yo] = I have an orange. There is an orange.

오렌지 없어요 [o-ren-ji eop-seo-yo] = I don’t have an orange. There is no orange.

Now, if you want to ask whether someone has something or not or whether something exists?

Simply by raising the tone at the end of the sentence, you can make it a question.

있어요? [i-sseo-yo] = Do you have ...? Is there ...?

없어요? [eop-seo-yo] = Don’t you have ...? There isn’t ...?

LEVEL 1 LESSON 11

Examples

사과 있어요 [sa-gwa i-sseo-yo] = I have an apple. There are some apples.

사과 있어요? [sa-gwa i-sseo-yo] = Do you have an apple? Do you have apples?

사과 없어요? [sa-gwa eop-sseo-yo?] = You don't have any apple? There is no apple?

Let's take some other nouns for example.

시간 [si-gan] = time

시간 있어요? [si-gan i-sseo-yo?] = Do you have some time?

시간 없어요? [si-gan eop-seo-yo?] = You don't have time?

커피 [keo-pi] = coffee

커피 있어요? [keo-pi i-sseo-yo?] = Do you have coffee?

커피 없어요? [keo-pi eop-seo-yo?] = Don't you have coffee? You don't have coffee?

돈 [don] = money

돈 있어요? [don i-sseo-yo?] = Do you have money?

돈 없어요? [don eop-seo-yo?] = You don't have money?

Now, after figuring out whether someone has something or not, you might as well want to ask for some of it, by saying **“Please give me ...”** or **“I'd like to have ... please.”**

주세요 [ju-se-yo] = Please give me

주세요 [ju-se-yo] comes from the verb 주다 [ju-da] which means “to give” so literally, 주세요 only means “please give” in the polite/formal language regardless of to whom or by whom. You put what you want in front of 주세요.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 11

돈 주세요. [don ju-se-yo] = Please give me some money.

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

장갑 주세요. [jang-gap ju-se-yo] = Please give me (a pair of) gloves.

Examples

A: 사과 있어요? [sa-gwa i-sseo-yo?] = Do you have apples?

B: 네. 사과 있어요. [ne. sa-gwa i-sseo-yo] = Yes, we have apples.

A: 사과 주세요. [sa-gwa ju-se-yo.] = Give me (an/some) apple(s).

* Please note that there is no strict distinction between plural and singular in Korean nouns.

A: 커피 있어요? [keo-pi i-sseo-yo?] = Do you have coffee?

B: 아니요. 커피 없어요. [an-i-yo. keo-pi eop-seo-yo] = No, we don't have coffee.

A: 우유 있어요? [u-yu i-sseo-yo?] = Do you have milk?

B: 네. 우유 있어요. [ne. u-yu i-sseo-yo.] = Yes, we have milk.

A: 우유 주세요. [u-yu ju-se-yo.] = Give me some milk, please.

주세요 [ju-se-yo] can be used in many different situations: when you ask someone to hand something over to you, when you are ordering something in a restaurant, when you are asking for an item in a shop, or, when attached to a verb (which you will learn how to do in a later lesson) to ask someone to do something for you.

More Examples

아이스크림 주세요. [a-i-seu-keu-rim ju-se-yo.] = Please give me some ice cream.

햄버거 주세요. [haem-beo-geo ju-se-yo.] = Please give me a hamburger.

김치 주세요. [gim-chi ju-se-yo.] = Please give me some kimchi.

불고기 주세요. [bul-go-gi ju-se-yo.] = Please give me some bulgogi.

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

LEVEL 1 LESSON 12

In the previous lesson, we learned how to say "Please give me ..." or "I'd like to have ... please" in Korean. Do you remember the expression?

주세요 [ju-se-yo] = Please give me ... / I'd like to have ...

And you can use this expression (주세요) to order something in a restaurant or to ask for more side dishes while you are eating.

김밥 주세요. [gim-bap ju-se-yo] = Kimbap, please. (when ordering in a restaurant)

불고기 주세요. [bul-go-gi ju-se-yo] = Bulgogi, please. (when ordering in a restaurant)

김치 주세요. [gim-chi ju-se-yo] = Please give us some kimchi here.

(when asking for some (more) side dishes in a restaurant)

In this lesson, let us have a look at how to say "It tastes good." "It is delicious." and also how to thank for a meal or food **before** and **after** the meal.

맛 [mat] = taste

맛 [mat] means "taste" in Korean. Now, do you remember how to say "there is" or "I have"?

Yes! **있어요** [i-sseo-yo] is the expression. So by putting 맛 and **있어요** together, you get the expression **맛있어요** [ma-si-sseo-yo] which means "It's delicious."

맛있어요 [ma-si-sseo-yo] = It's tasty. It's delicious.

Examples

이거 맛있어요. [i-geo ma-si-sseo-yo] = This is delicious.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 12

저 케익 맛있어요. [jeo ke-ik ma-si-sseo-yo] = That cake is delicious.

삼겹살 맛있어요. [sam-gyeop-sal ma-si-sseo-yo] = Samgyupsal (Korean barbecue) is delicious.

뭐가 맛있어요? [mwo-ga ma-si-sseo-yo?] = What's delicious?

Now, do you also remember how to say "there isn't" or "I don't have" in Korean?

Yes, 없어요 [eop-seo-yo] is the expression. So by putting 맛 and 없어요 together, you get the expression 맛없어요 [ma-deop-seo-yo], which means "It doesn't taste good."

맛없어요 [mad-eop-seo-yo] = It's not tasty. It's not delicious. It tastes awful.

Note that the pronunciation of the last letter in **맛**, which is **ㅏ**, changes according to the word that follows it. When it is NOT followed by any word, it's pronounced as [t], ending the word there. When it is followed by **있어요**, it becomes an [S] sound, making **맛있어요** pronounced as [ma-si-sseo-yo]. When it is followed by **없어요**, it becomes a [D] sound, making **맛없어요** pronounced as [ma-deop-seo-yo].

Examples

이거 맛없어요? [i-geo ma-deop-seo-yo?] = Does this taste awful?

이 차 맛없어요. [i cha ma-deop-seo-yo] = This tea tastes awful.

Now, you know how to say "It's delicious." and "It's not delicious." It's time to learn a phrase that you can say to thank for a meal before and after you eat. This is very important especially if someone is treating you or if you are invited to someone's house.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 12

잘 먹겠습니다. [jal meok-ge-sseum-ni-da]

잘 먹겠습니다 [jal meok-ge-sseum-ni-da] literally means "I am going to eat well." or "I will eat well." (Don't worry about the grammar that is used here yet. Just learn this as a set phrase for the time being.) And this expression is used very frequently among Koreans when they are about to start eating a meal, usually regardless who's paying for the meal. But in case someone in particular is paying for the meal for the other(s), the other(s) will say 잘 먹겠습니다 to the person who's buying. When you eat with your friends to whom you don't use polite/formal language, and when you want to joke that your friend should buy you food, you can also say 잘 먹을게! [jal meo-geul-ge!] which implies that you are thanking them because they are going to treat you.

잘 먹었습니다. [jal meo-geo-sseum-ni-da]

Once you have finished a meal, if you want to thank someone for the meal, or just thank for the meal in general, you can use this expression. 잘 먹었습니다 literally means "I have eaten well" (Again, don't worry about the grammar here.) but it really means "Thank you for the food."

LEVEL 1 LESSON 13

In this lesson, we are going to study how to say "I **want to**..." in Korean.

In the previous lessons, we learned how to say that something is delicious, and also how to thank for the food you are going to eat.

맛있어요. [ma-si-sseo-yo] = It's delicious.

잘 먹겠습니다. [jal meok-ge-sseum-ni-da] = Thank you for the food. I will enjoy it.

But before you order something in a restaurant in a coffee shop, you might as well ask your friends what they **want to** eat, and also tell them what you **want to** eat.

In English, you add the expression "want to" before the verb, but in Korean, you need to change the end of the verb. But don't worry. It's not too difficult to do.

-고 싶어요 [-go si-peo-yo] = I want to ...

Now, let's practice.

Here are some frequently used Korean verbs.

가다 [ga-da] = to go

보다 [bo-da] = to see

먹다 [meok-da] = to eat

And changing these verbs into the **-고 싶어요** form is very simple.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 13

Just drop the **다** [da] (the last letter in all Korean verbs) and add **-고 싶어요** [-go sipeoyo].

to go = **가다** [ga-da] ---> **가** + **-고 싶어요**

가고 싶어요 [ga-go si-peo-yo]

I want to go.

to see = **보다** [bo-da] ---> **보** + **-고 싶어요**

보고 싶어요 [bo-go si-peo-yo]

I want to see/look/watch.

to eat = **먹다** [meok-da] ---> **먹** + **-고 싶어요**

먹고 싶어요 [meok-go si-peo-yo]

I want to eat.

Sample conversation

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

B: **햄버거 먹고 싶어요.** [haem-beo-geo meok-go si-peo-yo] = I want to eat a hamburger.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 13

Here's a useful word to know.

더 [deo] = more

Now that you know how to say "I want to eat (it)" you can say "I want to eat more." using this word (더).

먹고 싶어요. [meok-go si-peo-yo] = I want to eat it.

더 먹고 싶어요. [deo meok-go si-peo-yo] = I want to eat **more**.

** Note the word order here.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 14

In our previous lesson, we learned how to say "I want to" in Korean. In this lesson, we will practice using the structure "I want to" in context through more sample conversations.

First, let's look at **5** verbs. **Don't worry** if they are new to you. At this point, knowing how to use them is more important than memorizing each and every one of them.

하다 [ha-da] = to do

보다 [bo-da] = to see

먹다 [meok-da] = to eat

사다 [sa-da] = to buy

마시다 [ma-si-da] = to drink

Do you remember how to change a verb into the "I want to + verb" form?

하 + 닻 + 고 싶어요

Yes. 닻 [da] disappears and you add 고 싶어요 [go si-peo-yo] after the verb.

하다 --> 하고 싶어요 [ha-go si-peo-yo] = I want to do ...

보다 --> 보고 싶어요 [bo-go si-peo-yo] = I want to see ...

먹다 --> 먹고 싶어요 [meok-go si-peo-yo] = I want to eat ...

사다 --> 사고 싶어요 [sa-go si-peo-yo] = I want to buy ...

마시다 --> 마시고 싶어요 [ma-si-go si-peo-yo] = I want to drink ...

LEVEL 1 LESSON 14

Do you remember how to say "WHAT" in Korean?

뭐 [mwo] = what

Sample conversations:

** Remember: In Korean, objects come before verbs.

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

B: 텔레비전 보고 싶어요. [tel-le-bi-jeon bo-go si-peo-yo] = **I want to watch TV.**

A: 텔레비전 보고 싶어요? [tel-le-bi-jeon bo-go si-peo-yo?] = **You want to watch TV?**

B: 네. [ne] = **Yeah.**

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

B: 뉴스 보고 싶어요. [nyu-seu bo-go si-peo-yo] = **I want to watch the news.**

A: 이거 사고 싶어요. [i-geo sa-go si-peo-yo] = **I want to buy this.**

B: 이거요? [i-geo-yo?] = **This one?**

A: 네. 이거 먹고 싶어요. [ne. i-geo meok-go si-peo-yo] = **Yeah. I want to eat this.**

B: 이거 뭐예요? [i-geo mwo-ye-yo?] = **What is this?**

A: 이거 김밥이에요. [i-geo gim-bap-i-e-yo] = **This is gimbap.**

Some more useful verbs

읽다 [ilg-da] = to read / 읽고 싶어요 [il-ggo si-peo-yo] = I want to read ...

자다 [ja-da] = to sleep / 자고 싶어요 [ja-go si-peo-yo] = I want to sleep.

놀다 [nol-da] = to hang out, to play / 놀고 싶어요 [nol-go si-peo-yo] = I want to play.

쉬다 [swi-da] = to rest / 쉬고 싶어요 [swi-go si-peo-yo] = I want to rest.

일하다 [il-ha-da] = to work / 일하고 싶어요 [il-ha-go si-peo-yo] = I want to work.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 15

In this lesson, we are going to talk about NUMBERS!

We wish we could say that there is a very easy way to learn the Korean numbers once and never forget them, but the truth is, there isn't. As far as the numbers are concerned, you will have to keep practicing using them until they stick. So in this lesson we will introduce the sino-Korean numbers up to 1000.

Sino-Korean numbers

We will use the term "sino-Korean" when a Korean word is based on the Chinese language. Since Korea has received a lot of influence from China, many words in the Korean language have their roots in the Chinese language. So over the course of time, Korean people started using both the sino-Korean number system and the native Korean number system. And the situations and the contexts in which each system is used are different, but don't worry. You will get used to the two systems and how to differentiate between these two by practicing with us!

1 일 [il]

2 이 [i]

3 삼 [sam]

4 사 [sa]

5 오 [o]

6 륵 [ryuk] or 육 [yuk]

7 칠 [chil]

8 팔 [pal]

9 구 [gu]

10 십 [sip]

LEVEL 1 LESSON 15

And the rest is easy.

In Korean, if you want to say 11, you just say TEN + ONE.

If you want to say 33, you just say THREE + TEN + THREE.

If you want to say 99, you say NINE + TEN + NINE.

100 백 [baek]

1,000 천 [cheon]

Can you guess how to say **312** in Korean?

Yes, you are right.

THREE + HUNDRED + TEN + TWO

삼 + 백 + 십 + 이

[sam-baek-sip-i]

Some more examples

1,234 = 1,000 (천) + 2 (이) + 100 (백) + 3 (삼) + 10 (십) + 4 (사)

512 = 5 (오) + 100 (백) + 10 (십) + 2 (이)

Note that for 1,000, 100, and 10, you don't have to say one (일) + thousand (천), 일백, or 일십.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 16

In this lesson, we are going to learn how to **conjugate** Korean verbs.

When you look up verbs in a Korean dictionary, they are in this form:

가다 [ga-da] = to go

먹다 [meok-da] = to eat

자다 [ja-da] = to sleep

때리다 [ttae-ri-da] = to hit

웃다 [ut-da] = to laugh

And when you change the forms of these verbs to express the present tense, the future tense, the past tense, and etc., the **first thing** you need to do is to drop the last letter, **다** [da], and then you have the verb stem.

Verb stems of the verbs above:

가 [ga]

먹 [meok]

자 [ja]

때리 [ttae-ri]

웃 [ut]

And to these, you add the appropriate verb endings to make them complete. And in this lesson we are going to learn how to change these dictionary forms of the verbs into the **present tense**.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 16

The Present Tense

In order to conjugate a verb into the present tense, you take the verb stem, and add one of these endings:

아요 [a-yo]

어요 [eo-yo]

여요 [yeo-yo]

** Note that we are introducing the endings in the **polite language**. Do not worry about learning to use different politeness levels. Once you have learned how to say everything in polite language, changing it to other politeness levels is very easy to do.

So, which one of these three endings goes after which verb stem?

It's quite simple.

If the verb stem's last vowel is **ㅏ** [a] or **ㅓ** [o], it is followed by **아요** [a-yo].

If the last vowel is **NOT** **ㅏ** [a] or **ㅓ** [o], it is followed by **어요** [eo-yo].

And only one verb stem, which is **하** [ha], is followed by **여요** [yeo-yo].

Let's look at some examples.

1)

가다 [ga-da] = to go

The verb stem is **가** [ga] and its last vowel is **ㅏ** [a] so you add **아요** [a-yo].

So it first becomes 가 + 아요, and then more naturally, it becomes **가요** [ga-yo] for ease of pronunciation.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 16

가다 [ga-da] = to go (dictionary form)

--> 가요 [ga-yo] = I go. You go. He goes. She goes. They go. (present tense)

2)

먹다 [meok-da] = to eat

The verb stem is **먹** [meok] and its level vowel is **ㅏ** [eo] so it is NOT ㅏ or ㅑ, so you add **어**
요 [eo-yo].

So it becomes, **먹 + 어요** [meo-geo-yo]

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

먹어요 [meo-geo-yo] = I eat. You eat., and etc. (present tense)

** Note that there is a liaison in the pronunciation at **먹 + 어** [meok + eo] which sounds like
머거 [meo-geo].

3)

보다 [bo-da] = to see, to watch, to look

Verb stem? 보 [bo]

What is it followed by? **아요** [a-yo]

보 + 아요 ---> Over time, it started being pronounced and written as **봐요** [bwa-yo]. (Say
보 + 아 + 요 three times as fast.)

보다 [bo-da] = to see, to watch, to look

봐요 [bwa-yo] = I see. I look. I watch. You look. and etc. (present tense)

LEVEL 1 LESSON 16

4)

보이다 [bo-i-da] = to be seen, to be visible

Verb stem? **보이** [bo-i]

What is it followed by? **어요** [eo-yo]

보이 + 어요 ---> **보여요** [bo-yeo-yo]

보이다 [bo-i-da] = to be seen, to be visible

보여요 [bo-yeo-yo] = It's visible. I see it.

5)

하다 [ha-da] = to do

Verb stem? **하** [ha]

What is it followed by? **여요** [yeo-yo]

하 + 여요 ---> **하여요** [ha-yeo-yo]

Over time, 하여요 became **해요** [hae-yo].

****** Here, please just remember that this verb, 하다 is very versatile. You can add a noun in front of it and you can form new verbs. We will introduce how to do this in lesson number 23. But for now, just remember that 하다 becomes 해요 in the present tense and it means "I do." "You do." "He does." or "They do."

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Are there any irregularities or exceptions?

Sadly, yes, there are. But don't worry. Even those exceptions are NOT too far away from the regular rules!! And of course, we will introduce them in the nicest and easiest way possible through our future lessons. Thank you once again for studying with us through this lesson!

LEVEL 1 LESSON 17

In the previous lesson, we looked at the basic way of conjugating the verbs in the dictionary form into the **present tense** form. Do you remember how?

Verb stems ending with vowels **ㅏ** [o] or **ㅑ** [a] are followed by **아요** [a-yo].

Verb stems ending with vowels OTHER THAN **ㅏ** or **ㅑ** are followed by **어요** [eo-yo].

Verb stem **하** is followed by **여요** [yeo-yo].

Now it's time to learn how to change verbs into the **past tense**.

If you understand how to change verbs into the present tense, understanding how to change them into the past tense is just as easy. A similar rule is applied to making past tense sentences, and the endings are:

았어요 [a-sseo-yo]

었어요 [eo-sseo-yo]

였어요 [yeo-sseo-yo]

You can add those to the verb stems, or you can think of it as just replacing the "요" at the end of present tense sentences with **-었어요** [ss-eo-yo].

Verb stems ending with vowels **ㅏ** [o] or **ㅑ** [a] are followed by **았어요** [a-sseo-yo].

Verb stems ending with vowels other than **ㅏ** or **ㅑ** are followed by **었어요** [eo-sseo-yo].

Verb stem **하** is followed by **였어요** [yeo-sse-yo].

Let's take a look at some examples.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 17

사다 [sa-da] = to buy

Verb stem = 사 [sa]

** You drop the final 다 [da] from any verb and you get the verb stem.

Past tense

= 사 + 았어요 [sa + a-sseo-yo]

= **샀어요** [sa-sseo-yo]

= I bought / you bought / she bought / he bought / they bought / etc.

오다 [o-da] = to come

Verb stem = 오 [o]

Past tense

= 오 + 았어요 [o + a-sseo-yo]

= **왔어요** [wa-sseo-yo]

= I came / you came / he came / they came / she came / we came / etc.

적다 [jeok-da] = to write down

Verb stem = 적 [jeok]

Past tense

= 적 + 었어요 [jeok + eo-sseo-yo]

= **적었어요** [jeo-geo-sseo-yo]

= I wrote / you wrote / he wrote / she wrote / they wrote / we wrote / etc.

하다 [ha-da] = to do

Verb stem = 하 [ha]

Past tense

= 하 + 였어요 [ha + yeo-sseo+yo]

LEVEL 1 LESSON 17

= **했어요** [hae-sseo-yo]

= I did / you did / he did / they did / etc.

More sample verbs in the present tense and the past tense

1.

먹다 [meok-da] (Verb stem = 먹 [meok]) = to eat

Present Tense: **먹어요** [meo-geo-yo]

Past Tense: **먹었어요** [meo-geo-sseo-yo]

2.

잡다 [jap-da] (Verb stem = 잡 [jap]) = to catch

Present Tense: **잡아요** [ja-ba-yo]

Past Tense: **잡았어요** [ja-ba-sseo-yo]

3.

팔다 [pal-da] (Verb stem = 팔 [pal]) = to sell

Present Tense: **팔아요** [pa-ra-yo]

Past Tense: **팔았어요** [pa-ra-sseo-yo]

4.

놀다 [nol-da] (Verb stem = 놀 [nol]) = to play, to hang out

Present Tense: **놀아요** [no-ra-yo]

Past Tense: **놀았어요** [no-ra-sseo-yo]

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5.

쓰다 [sseu-da] (Verb stem = 쓰 [sseu]) = to write, to use

Present Tense: **써요** [sseo-yo] (NOT 쓰어요)

Past Tense: **썼어요** [sseo-sseo-yo]

6.

기다리다 [gi-da-ri-da] (Verb stem = 기다리 [gi-da-ri]) = to wait

Present Tense: **기다려요** [gi-da-ryeo-yo] (NOT 기다리어요)

Past Tense: **기다렸어요** [gi-da-ryeo-sseo-yo]

7.

이상하다 [i-sang-ha-da] (Verb stem = 이상하 [i-sang-ha]) = to be strange

Present Tense: **이상해요** [i-sang-hae-yo] (NOT 이상하여요)

Past Tense: **이상했어요** [i-sang-hae-sseo-yo]

8.

멋있다 [meo-sit-da] (Verb stem = 멋있 [meo-sit]) = to be cool, to be awesome

Present Tense: **멋있어요** [meo-si-sseo-yo]

Past Tense: **멋있었어요** [meo-si-sseo-sseo-yo]

LEVEL 1 LESSON 18

In Korean, as you already know, there are some 'particles' which are used to mark the roles of some nouns, and so far, we have learned about subject marking particles (**이** [i] and **가** [ga]) and topic marking particles (**은** [eun] and **는** [neun]). In this lesson, we are going to have a look at location marking particles, **에** [e] and **에서** [e-seo], and also how to say WHERE in Korean.

First let's learn the word for "**WHERE**" or "**WHICH PLACE**".

어디 [eo-di] = where, which place

Now, let's look at how to ask someone "Where do you want to go?" in Korean.

to go = 가다 [ga-da]

to want to = 고 싶어요 [go si-peo-yo]

Do you remember how to form a sentence using 고 싶어요 [go si-peo-yo]? Yes, you drop the letter '다' at the end of a verb and attach 고 싶어요 after that.

가다 + 고 싶어요 --> 가고 싶어요 [ga-go si-peo-yo] = I want to go.

가고 싶어요 = I want to go.

가고 싶어요? = Do you want to go?

And now, you just add the word 어디 [eo-di] in front of the verb.

어디 가고 싶어요? [eo-di ga-go si-peo-yo?] = Where do you want to go?

LEVEL 1 LESSON 18

WHY USE LOCATION MARKING PARTICLES?

Whereas it is POSSIBLE to make sentences without location marking particles (as in the example above: 어디 가고 싶어요?), by using the right location marking particles, you can make your message very clear. There are many location marking particles in Korean, but let us look at the two most basic particles, 에 [e] and 에서 [e-seo].

에 [e] = at, to

Noun + 에 [e]

에 is a location marking particle, but it is not only used to mark locations. It means "at", "to" and etc, and it can be used to mark a location, a time, a situation, and many other things, but here, at us just focus on its role of marking locations.

Let us look at how it is used inside a Korean sentence, by looking at some sample sentences.

Sample 1

Let's say "I went to school." in Korean.

1. to go = 가다 [ga-da]

I went = 가 + 았어요 = 갔어요 [ga-sseo-yo]

2. school = 학교 [hak-gyo]

3. to = 에 [e]

I went to school. = 학교에 갔어요. [hak-gyo-e ga-sseo-yo]

LEVEL 1 LESSON 18

Sample 2

Let's say "I came to Korea." in Korean.

1. to come = 오다 [o-da]

I came = 오 + 왔어요 = 왔어요 [wa-sseo-yo]

2. Korea = 한국 [han-guk]

3. to = 에 [e]

I came to Korea. = 한국에 왔어요. [han-gug-e wa-sseo-yo]

Sample 3

Let's say "Where do you want to go?" in Korean.

1. to go = 가다 [ga-da]

do you want to go = 가 + 고 싶어요 = 가고 싶어요 [ga-go si-peo-yo]

2. where = 어디 [eo-di]

3. to = 에 [e]

Where do you want to go? = 어디에 가고 싶어요? [eo-di-e ga-go si-peo-yo?]

Sample 4

Let's say "Where are you?" in Korean.

1. to be = 있다 [it-da]

are you = 있 + 어요 = 있어요 [i-sseo-yo]

2. where = 어디 [eo-di]

3. at = 에 [e]

Where are you? = 어디에 있어요? [eo-di-e i-sseo-yo?]

Where are you now? = 지금 어디에 있어요? [ji-geum eo-di-e i-sseo-yo?]

어디에 있어요 지금? [eo-di-e i-sseo-yo ji-geum?]

LEVEL 1 LESSON 18

에서 [e-seo] = at, in, from

Noun + 에서 [e-seo]

에서 [e-seo] can express many things, but here let's look at two of its main roles.

에서 [e-seo] expresses:

1. a location where an action is taking place

(ex. I studied in the library. / I met my friends in Seoul.)

2. the meaning of "from" a place

(ex. I came from Seoul. / This package came from Spain.)

The difference between 에 and 에서.

에 and 에서 can both be translated to "at" in English. How are they different then?

에 expresses a location where something "is" or "exists" or a direction that you are going toward.

Ex) 집에 있어요. = I am at home.

집에 가요. = I'm going home.

에서 expresses a location where some action is taking place.

Ex) 집에서 일해요. = I work at home.

집에서 뭐 해요? = What are you doing at home?

LEVEL 1 LESSON 18

Some useful verbs and their conjugations to know

가다 [ga-da] = to go

가요 [ga-yo] = I go / you go / s/he goes / they go / let's go

갔어요 [ga-sseo-yo] = went / to have gone

오다 [o-da] = to come

왔어요 [wa-sseo-yo] = came / to have come

있다 [it-da] = to be, to exist

있었어요 [i-sseo-sseo-yo] = was / to have been

보다 [bo-da] = to see

봤어요 [bwa-sseo-yo] = saw / to have seen

하다 [ha-da] = to do

했어요 [hae-sseo-yo] = did / to have done

LEVEL 1 LESSON 19

In this lesson, we are going to look at how to say WHEN in Korean, and also practice answering the questions, "When did you do it?" "When did you arrive?" "When did you come?" "When do you get up?" and etc.

언제 [eon-je] = when

Unlike 어디 [eo-di], to which you have to add location marking particles to specify, **언제 [eon-je] can be used on its own.**

Now let us try using the word 언제 in context.

Let's say:

1) "**When did you do (it)?**"

when = 언제 [eon-je]

you did (it) = 하다 + 었어요 = 했어요 [hae-sseo-yo]

did you do (it)? = 했어요? [hae-sseo-yo?]

When did you do it? = **언제 했어요?** [eon-je hae-sseo-yo?]

2) "**When did you arrive?**"

to arrive = 도착하다 [do-cha-ka-da]

you arrived = 도착했어요 [do-cha-kae-sseo-yo]

did you arrive? = 도착했어요? [do-cha-kae-sseo-yo?]

When did you arrive? = **언제 도착했어요?** [eon-je do-cha-kae-sseo-yo?]

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3) "When did you come?"

to come = 오다 [o-da]

you came = 왔어요 [wa-sseo-yo]

did you come? = 왔어요? [wa-sseo-yo?]

When did you come? = 언제 왔어요? [eon-je wa-sseo-yo?]

4) "When do you get up?"

to get up = 일어나다 [i-reo-na-da]

you get up = 일어나요 [i-reo-na-yo]

do you get up? = 일어나요? [i-reo-na-yo?]

When do you get up? = 언제 일어나요? [eon-je i-reo-na-yo?]

Some more useful nouns to know.

오늘 [o-neul] = today

어제 [eo-je] = yesterday

내일 [nae-il] = tomorrow

지금 [ji-geum] = now

아까 [a-kka] = earlier (today), a while ago (today)

나중에 [na-jung-e] = later

LEVEL 1 LESSON 20

In lesson number 15, we introduced some sino-Korean numbers:

일 [il = one]

이 [i = two]

삼 [sam = three]

사 [sa = four]

오 [o = five]

육 [yuk = six]

칠 [chil = seven]

팔 [pal = eight]

구 [gu = nine]

십 [sip = ten]

백 [baek = hundred]

천 [cheon = thousand]

만 [man = ten thousand], etc.

Now let's have a look at some native Korean numbers. There are cases where sino-Korean numbers are used, cases where native Korean numbers are used, and there are also some cases where sino-Korean numbers and native Korean numbers are used together.

For example:

1. When you tell the time, you have to use native Korean numbers to say the hour and sino-Korean numbers to say the minute.
2. When you say your age in everyday conversations, you use native Korean numbers, but in some very formal settings like in the court of law or in a formal report, sino-Korean numbers are used to express your age.
3. When you are counting years, you can use either sino-Korean numbers or native

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Korean numbers, but the words that you use for counting the years change depending on whether you use sino-Korean numbers and native Korean numbers.

So how do you determine which number system to use in which situation? You don't have to try to, and you can't really generalize the usages of the two different number systems. It is best to just learn to use the different number systems along with the fitting context.

Now, let us go over the native Korean numbers and practice saying how old we are.

Native Korean numbers

1 하나 [ha-na]

2 둘 [dul]

3 셋 [set]

4 넷 [net]

5 다섯 [da-seot]

6 여섯 [yeo-seot]

7 일곱 [il-gop]

8 여덟 [yeo-deol]

9 아홉 [a-hop]

10 열 [yeol]

From 11 to 19 is simple. You just put the number 10 and add another number after it.

Ex)

열 (10) + 하나 (1) = 열하나 [yeol-ha-na] (11)

열 (10) + 아홉 (9) = 열아홉 [yeol-a-hop] (19)

20 스물 [seu-mul]

The same rule as above for 11 through 19 applies to 21-29, 31-39, 41-49, and etc.

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30 서른 [seo-reun]

40 마흔 [ma-heun]

50 쉰 [swin]

60 예순 [ye-sun]

70 일흔 [i-reun]

80 여든 [yeo-deun]

90 아흔 [a-heun]

Now, here is an interesting piece of information.

From numbers 1 through 99, the usage of native Korean numbers is generally very distinctively different from the usage of sino-Korean numbers, but for bigger units like 100, 1,000, 10,000 and etc., the words for these bigger numbers in the native Korean numbers are no longer used and only sino-Korean numbers are used.

So, 100 in the sino-Korean number is 백 [baek], and even when you need to use the native Korean number, you use the same word.

And when you want to say 101, 102, and etc., you need to combine the systems together.

101 = 백 [baek / 100] (sino-Korean) + 하나 [ha-na / 1] (native Korean)

205 = 이 [i / 2] (sino-Korean) + 백 [baek / 100] (sino-Korean) + 다섯 [daseot / 5] (native Korean)

Let's have a look at how to talk about the age.

There are two ways of saying the age, but here, let's look at the more ordinary and everyday fashion.

You say a native Korean number and add 살 [sal] after it.

But the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 20 change forms before a noun.

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1 하나 [ha-na] --> 한 [han] 살

2 둘 [dul] --> 두 [du] 살

3 셋 [set] --> 세 [se] 살

4 넷 [net] --> 네 [ne] 살

...

20 스물 [seu-mul] --> 스무 [seu-mu] 살

21 스물 [seu-mul] --> 스물한 [seu-mul-han] 살

...

The following are from age 1 through 100 in native Korean numbers, followed by the age counter 살 [sal].

한 살 (1), 두 살, 세 살, 네 살, 다섯 살, 여섯 살, 일곱 살, 여덟 살, 아홉 살, 열 살 (10), 열한 살 (11), 열두 살, 열세 살, 열네 살, 열다섯 살, 열여섯 살, 열일곱 살, 열여덟살, 열아홉 살, 스무 살 (20), 스물한 살 (21), 스물두 살, 스물세 살, 스물네 살, 스물다섯 살, 스물여섯 살, 스물일곱 살, 스물여덟 살, 스물아홉 살, 서른 살 (30), 서른한 살 (31), 서른두 살, 서른세 살, 서른네 살, 서른다섯 살, 서른 여섯 살, 서른일곱 살, 서른여덟 살, 서른아홉 살, 마흔 살 (40), 마흔한 살 (41), 마흔두 살, 마흔세 살, 마흔네 살, 마흔다섯 살, 마흔여섯 살, 마흔일곱 살, 마흔여덟 살, 마흔아홉 살, 쉰 살 (50), 쉰한 살(51), 쉰두 살, 쉰세 살, 쉰네 살, 쉰다섯 살, 쉰여섯 살, 쉰일곱 살, 십여덟 살, 십아홉 살, 예순 살 (60), 예순한 살 (61), 예순두 살, 예순세 살, 예순네 살, 예순다섯 살, 예순여섯 살, 예순일곱 살, 예순여덟 살, 예순아홉 살, 일흔 살 (70), 일흔한 살 (71), 일흔두 살, 일흔세 살, 일흔네 살, 일흔다섯 살, 일흔여섯 살, 일흔일곱 살, 일흔여덟 살, 일흔아홉 살, 여든 살 (80), 여든한 살 (81), 여든두 살, 여든세 살, 여든네 살, 여든다섯 살, 여든여섯 살, 여든일곱 살, 여든여덟 살, 여든아홉 살, 아흔 살 (90), 아흔한 살 (91), 아흔두 살, 아흔세 살, 아흔네 살, 아흔다섯 살, 아흔여섯 살, 아흔일곱 살, 아흔여덟 살, 아흔아홉 살, 백 살 (100)

Found your age?

Now, say the age and add 이에요 [i-e-yo] after that.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 20

한 살이에요. I am one year old.

열 살이에요. I am ten years old.

스무 살이에요. I am twenty years old.

서른 살이에요. I am thirty years old.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 21

In this lesson, we are going to have a look at how to make **negative sentences** in Korean. There are mainly two ways to do this.

How to make negative sentences in Korean

1. Adding **안** [an] before a verb
2. Using the negative verb ending, **지 않다** [ji an-ta]

Method #1 is more simple and more colloquial, and method #2 is relatively formal but not necessarily only for formal situations.

If you want to use method #1, and add **안** [an] before a verb, it's easier than method #2 because you don't have to worry about the different tenses of your sentences. The word **안** [an] doesn't change the tense.

Examples

가다 [ga-da] = to go

집에 가요. [jib-e ga-yo] I'm going home. / I go home.

집에 **안** 가요. [jib-e an ga-yo] I'm **NOT** going home. / I **DON'T** go home.

집에 **안** 가요? [jib-e an ga-yo?] You're **NOT** going home? / You **DON'T** go home?

버리다 [beo-ri-da] = to throw away

그거 버렸어요. [geu-geo beo-ryeo-sseo-yo] I threw it away

그거 **안** 버렸어요. [geu-geo an beo-ryeo-sseo-yo] I **DIDN'T** throw it away.

그거 아직 **안** 버렸어요. [geu-geo a-jik an beo-ryeo-sseo-yo] I **DIDN'T** throw it away yet.

Examples using method #2 (adding **지 않다** [ji an-ta])

지 않다 [ji anta] is the basic form and you need to conjugate it according to the tense, too.

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Present tense: **지 않아요** [ji a-na-yo]

Past tense: **지 않았어요** [ji a-na-sseo-yo]

** You can apply the same verb conjugating rules as for the other verbs.

가다 [ga-da] = to go

가지 않다 [ga-ji an-ta] = to not go

가지 않아요 [ga-ji a-na-yo] = I DON'T go. / I'm NOT going.

가지 않았어요 [ga-ji a-na-sseo-yo] = I DIDN'T go.

버리다 [beo-ri-da] = to throw away

버리지 않다 [beo-ri-ji an-ta] = to not throw away

버리지 않아요 [beo-ri-ji a-na-yo] = I DON'T throw it away.

버리지 않았어요 [beo-ri-ji a-na-sseo-yo] I DIDN'T throw it away.

Very short sample dialogs

1.

A: **아파요?** [a-pa-yo?] = Does it hurt?

B: **안 아파요.** [an a-pa-yo] = It doesn't hurt.

A: **안 아파요? 진짜 안 아파요?** [an a-pa-yo? jin-jja an a-pa-yo?]

= It doesn't hurt? It really doesn't hurt?

B: **안 아파요.** [an a-pa-yo] = It doesn't hurt.

2.

A: **안 먹어요?** [an meo-geo-yo?] = You are not going to eat?

B: **안 먹어요!** [an meo-geo-yo!] = I'm not eating!

A: **정말 안 먹어요? 맛있어요!** [jeong-mal an meo-geo-yo? ma-si-sseo-yo]

= You are really not going to eat? It's delicious.

B: **안 먹어요. 배 안 고파요.** [an meo-geo-yo. bae an go-pa-yo]

= I'm not eating. I'm not hungry.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 21

3.

A: **이거 매워요?** [i-geo mae-wo-yo?] = Is this spicy?

B: **아니요. 안 매워요.** [a-ni-yo. an mae-wo-yo] = No. It's not spicy.

A: **진짜 안 매워요?** [jin-jja an mae-wo-yo?] = It's really not spicy?

B: **네. 안 매워요.** [ne. an mae-wo-yo] = No, it's not spicy.

LEVEL 1 LESSON 22

In lesson **#16**, we learned how to make the dictionary form of a verb into the present tense (현재 시제: hyeon-je si-je) and in lesson **#17**, we learned how to make the past tense (과거 시제: gwa-geo si-je). And we also learned that the verb 하다 [hada] has a very unique way of being conjugated.

하다 [ha-da] = to do

Dictionary form = 하다

Present tense = 하 + 여요 = 해요 [hae-yo]

Past tense = 하 + 었어요 = 했어요

We also mentioned that the verb 하다 is a very powerful and useful word. That is because in Korean there are a lot of verbs that are made by combining a noun with 하다.

Many of the Korean nouns that indicate or describe some action or behavior can be combined with 하다. And they become verbs.

Examples

1. 공부 = studying / 공부하다 = to study
2. 일 = work, job / 일하다 = to work
3. 기억 = memory / 기억하다 = to remember
4. 청소 = cleaning / 청소하다 = to clean
5. 요리 = cooking, dish / 요리하다 = to cook
6. 이사 = moving / 이사하다 = to move, to move into a different house

LEVEL 1 LESSON 22

7. 노래 = song / 노래하다 = to sing
8. 노력 = effort / 노력하다 = to make an effort, to try hard
9. 동의 = agreement, agreeing / 동의하다 = to agree
10. 인정 = admitting, acknowledgement / 인정하다 = to admit
11. 후회 = regret / 후회하다 = to regret
12. 운동 = exercise / 운동하다 = to exercise, to work out
13. 사랑 = love / 사랑하다 = to love
14. 말 = words, language / 말하다 = to speak
15. 생각 = thought, idea / 생각하다 = to think

Making negative sentences with 하다 verbs

In order to make negative sentences using these 하다 verbs (check out Lesson #21 for information on how to make negative sentences in Korean) you need to separate the noun part and the 하다 part again and add 안 inbetween.

Examples:

생각하다 --> 생각 안 하다

노력하다 --> 노력 안 하다

And if you remember from Lesson #16, there are two ways to make negative sentences in Korean: adding 안 before the verb and using the verb ending 지 않다. If you want to use 지 않다 with 하다 verbs, you simply conjugate 하다 [ha-da] to 하지 않다 [ha-ji an-ta].

LEVEL 1 LESSON 23

누구 [nu-gu] = who

Remember the subject markers and the topic markers?

Subject markers: 이 [i] / 가 [ga]

Topic markers: 은 [eun] / 는 [neun]

Subject markers emphasize the subject and shows '**who**' did something, or '**what**' is being described, and topic markers emphasize the **topic** of your sentence and shows '**what**' or '**whom**' **you are talking about**.

When you want to ask simple questions like "Who did it?" "Who helped her?" or "Who made it?", you are emphasizing the subject, which is the word "who" here, so you need to use the subject marker 이 [i] or 가 [ga].

누구 ends in a vowel so it would have to be followed by 가,
but "누구 plus 가" changes to "누가" instead of "누구가"

누구 [nu-gu] = who

누구 [nu-gu] + 가 [ga] = 누가 --> 누가 [nu-ga]

Remember that this is ONLY when you are emphasizing 'who' as the subject of an action or state.

Compare these examples:

LEVEL 1 LESSON 23

1.

When you want to ask "Who is it?" in Korean,
you literally say "it is WHO?" so it becomes:

누구 (who) + 예요 (is) = **누구예요?** [nu-gu-ye-yo?]

2.

When you want to ask "(Among these people, none other than) WHO is Jane?" you can say:

누구 (who) + 가 (subject marker) + 제인 (Jane) + 이에요? (is?)
= **누가 제인이에요?** [nu-ga je-in-i-e-yo?]

3.

And when you want to ask "Who did it?":

누구 (who) + 가 (subject marker) + 했어요? (did?)
= **누가 했어요?** [nu-ga hae-sseo-yo?]

More sample sentences

1. 누가 전화했어요? [nu-ga jeon-hwa-hae-sseo-yo?] Who called?
2. 이거 누구예요? [i-geo nu-gu-ye-yo?] Who is this? (This is who?)
3. 어제 누가 왔어요? [eo-je nu-ga wa-sseo-yo?] Who came yesterday?
4. 그거 누가 만들었어요? [geu-geo nu-ga man-deu-reo-sseo-yo?] Who made that?
5. 누가 샀어요? [nu-ga sa-sseo-yo?] Who bought it?

LEVEL 1 LESSON 24

So far, through our previous lessons, we have learned how to say "what" "where" "when" and "who".

What = **뭐** [mwo]

Where = **어디** [eo-di]

When = **언제** [eon-je]

Who = **누구** [nu-gu]

And today, we are going to learn some more **의문사**(interrogatives).

How = **어떻게** [eo-tteo-ke]

Why = **왜** [wae]

How much (money) = **얼마** [eol-ma]

How + adjective/adverb = **얼마나** [eol-ma-na]

Generally, these interrogatives in Korean are used before the verb of a sentence. But as the word order of the sentences is much more flexible (thanks in part to the subject/topic/object markers), they can come in at various parts of sentences, depending on the context or the nuance.

Examples

1. **어떻게** [eo-tteo-ke] = how

어떻게 찾았어요? [eo-tteo-ke cha-ja-sseo-yo?] = How did you find it?

(찾다 = to find, to look for)

LEVEL 1 LESSON 24

어떻게 왔어요? [eo-tteo-ke wa-sseo-yo?] = How did you get here?

(오다 = to come)

2. 왜 [wae] = why

왜 전화했어요? [wae jeon-hwa-hae-sseo-yo?] = Why did you call?

(전화하다 = to call)

왜 안 왔어요? [wae an wa-sseo-yo?] = Why didn't you come?

(오다 = to come)

3. 얼마 [eol-ma] = how much

얼마예요? [eol-ma-ye-yo?] = How much is it?

얼마 냈어요? [eol-ma nae-sseo-yo?] = How much did you pay?

(내다 = to pay)

4. 얼마나 + adjective/adverb = how + [often/fast/early/soon/etc...]

얼마나 자주 와요? [eol-ma-na ja-ju wa-yo?] = How often do you come?

(자주 = often / 오다 = to come)

얼마나 커요? [eol-ma-na keo-yo?] = How big is it?

(크다 = to be big)

얼마나 무거워요? [eol-ma-na mu-geo-wo-yo?] = How heavy is it?

(무겁다 = to be heavy)

LEVEL 1 LESSON 25

In this lesson, we are going to introduce how to say "from A to B" when talking about **locations** and "from A until B" when talking about **time**.

Basically, if you look at the big picture,

에서 [e-seo] and **부터** [bu-teo] mean "from"

and

까지 [kka-ji] means "to" or "until"

First, let's look at how to say "from A" in Korean. Basically, **에서** [e-seo] and **부터** [bu-teo] both mean "from" and they are usually interchangeable, but in cases where they are **NOT** interchangeable, **에서** is associated more often with locations and **부터** is associated more often with time.

Like all the other particles, **부터**, **에서**, and **까지** are used AFTER a noun or a pronoun, not BEFORE one.

"From A" in Korean is "A에서" or "A부터"

Examples

1. From Seoul

= 서울**에서** [seo-ul-e-seo]

LEVEL 1 LESSON 25

= 서울부터 [seo-ul-bu-te] ** = "starting from Seoul"

2. From now

= 지금부터 [ji-geum-bu-teo]

= 지금에서 [ji-geum-e-seo] (x)

3. From (or Since) yesterday

= 어제부터 [eo-je-bu-teo]

Now, "to B" or "until B" in Korean is "B까지 [kka-ji]."

Examples

1. (From somewhere else) to Seoul

= 서울까지 [seo-ul-kka-ji]

2. Until now

= 지금까지 [ji-geum-kka-ji]

3. Until tomorrow

= 내일까지 [nae-il-kka-ji]

More examples

1. From here to there

= 여기에서 저기까지

= 여기부터 저기까지

LEVEL 1 LESSON 25

2. From head to toe

= 머리부터 발끝까지

= 머리에서 발끝까지

3. From Seoul to Busan

= 서울에서 부산까지

= 서울부터 부산까지

4. From morning until evening

= 아침부터 저녁까지

= 아침에서 저녁까지 (x)

TalkToMeInKorean Level 1 Dialog

This dialog is based on the grammar points introduced in **TalkToMeInKorean's Level 1 lessons**. First listen to the dialog alone, without looking at the Korean transcript, and then check how much you could understand by comparing your understanding with the original text as well as the translation

Korean Transcript

민아: 민수 씨 안녕하세요.

민수: 아, 네, 민아 씨, 안녕하세요! 이거 뭐예요?

민아: 이거요? 이거 선물이에요.

민수: 선물이요? 우와. 감사합니다.

민아: 아니요, 민수 씨 선물 아니에요. 다른 사람 선물이에요.

민수: 다른 사람이요? 누구요?

민아: 오늘 현주 씨 생일이에요.

민수: 정말요? 몰랐어요.

민아: 어, 저기, 현주 씨 왔어요.

현주: 민아 씨, 민수 씨, 안녕하세요!

민아: 생일 축하해요. 선물이에요.

현주: 우와. 감사합니다.

민수: 현주 씨, 생일 축하해요. 저는... 선물이 없어요. 생일을 몰랐어요.

현주: 괜찮아요. 감사합니다.

민아: 민수 씨는 언제까지 시간 있어요?

민수: 저요? 저는 일곱 시까지 시간 있어요.

민아: 좋아요. 현주 씨, 뭐 하고 싶어요?

현주: 저요? 글썄요...

TalkToMeInKorean Level 1 Dialog

민아: 민수 씨, 배고파요? 저는 피자 먹고 싶어요.

민수: 네? 네... 저기... 현주 씨는요? 피자 먹고 싶어요?

현주: 네. 저도 피자 좋아요.

민수: 저기요. 김치 불고기 치즈 피자 하나 주세요.

민아: 김치 불고기 치즈 피자요?

민수: 맛있어요! 아, 저기요! 콜라 세 잔 주세요.

민아: 저는 콜라 안 마시고 싶어요. 저는 맥주 주세요.

민수: 여기 맥주 없어요.

민아: 있어요.

현주: 저기요, 여기 맥주 있어요? 네, 맥주 하나 주세요.

민수: 누가 피자집에서 맥주를 마셔요?

민아: 왜요? 이상해요?

민수: 아니에요.

현주: 피자 나왔어요.

민아: 맥주는요?

현주: 여기 있어요.

민아: 잘 먹겠습니다!

민수: 잘 먹겠습니다.

현주: 잘 먹겠습니다.

Korean Transcript + English Translation

민아: 민수 씨 안녕하세요.

TalkToMeInKorean Level 1 Dialog

Mina: Minsu, hello.

민수: 아, 네, 민아 씨, 안녕하세요! 이거 뭐예요?

Minsu: Oh, hi, Mina. Hi. What is this?

민아: 이거요? 이거 선물이에요.

Mina: This? This is a present.

민수: 선물이요? 우와. 감사합니다.

Minsu: A present? Wow. Thank you.

민아: 아니요, 민수 씨 선물 아니에요. 다른 사람 선물이에요.

Mina: No, it's not a present for you, Minsu. It's a present for someone else.

민수: 다른 사람이요? 누구요?

Minsu: Someone else? Who?

민아: 오늘 현주 씨 생일이에요.

Mina: Today is Hyeonju's birthday.

민수: 정말요? 몰랐어요.

Minsu: Really? I didn't know.

민아: 어, 저기, 현주 씨 왔어요.

Mina: Oh, there, Hyeonju came.

현주: 민아 씨, 민수 씨, 안녕하세요!

Hyeonju: Mina, Minsu, hi!

민아: 생일 축하해요. 선물이에요.

Mina: Happy birthday. It's a present.

현주: 우와. 감사합니다.

Hyeonju: Wow. Thank you.

TalkToMeInKorean Level 1 Dialog

민수: 현주 씨, 생일 축하해요. 저는... 선물이 없어요. 생일을 몰랐어요.

Minsu: Hyeonju, happy birthday. I... don't have a present. I didn't know your birthday.

현주: 괜찮아요. 감사합니다.

Hyeonju: It's okay. Thank you.

민아: 민수 씨는 언제까지 시간 있어요?

Mina: Minsu, until when do you have time?

민수: 저요? 저는 일곱 시까지 시간 있어요.

Minsu: Me? I have time until 7 o'clock.

민아: 좋아요. 현주 씨, 뭐 하고 싶어요?

Mina: Good. Hyeonju, what do you want to do?

현주: 저요? 글썄요...

Hyeonju: Me? Well...

민아: 민수 씨, 배고파요? 저는 피자 먹고 싶어요.

Mina: Minsu, are you hungry? I want to have pizza.

민수: 네? 네... 저기... 현주 씨는요? 피자 먹고 싶어요?

Minsu: What? I see... um... Hyeonju, how about you? Do you want to have pizza?

현주: 네. 저도 피자 좋아요.

Hyeonju: Yeah... I like pizza too.

민수: 저기요. 김치 불고기 치즈 피자 하나 주세요.

Minsu: Excuse me. Give us one kimchi bulgogi cheese pizza.

민아: 김치 불고기 치즈 피자요?

Mina: Kimchi bulgogi cheese pizza?

민수: 맛있어요! 아, 저기요! 콜라 세 잔 주세요.

TalkToMeInKorean Level 1 Dialog

Minsu: It's delicious! Oh, excuse me! Give us three cups of cola.

민아: 저는 콜라 안 마시고 싶어요. 저는 맥주 주세요.

Mina: I don't want to drink cola. Give me beer.

민수: 여기 맥주 없어요.

Minsu: There is no beer here.

민아: 있어요.

Mina: There is.

현주: 저기요, 여기 맥주 있어요? 네, 맥주 하나 주세요.

Hyeonju: Excuse me, do you have beer here? Yes, give us one beer.

민수: 누가 피자집에서 맥주를 마셔요?

Minsu: How drinks beer in a pizza place?

민아: 왜요? 이상해요?

Mina: Why? Is it strange?

민수: 아니에요.

Minsu: No.

현주: 피자 나왔어요.

Hyeonju: The pizza came out.

민아: 맥주는요?

Mina: And beer?

현주: 여기 있어요.

Hyeonju: It's here.

민아: 잘 먹겠습니다!

Mina: Let's eat!

TalkToMeInKorean Level 1 Dialog

민수: 잘 먹겠습니다.

Minsu: Bon appetit!

현주: 잘 먹겠습니다.

Hyeonju: Let's eat.

Vocabulary Breakdown

감사합니다 = thank you

-고 싶다 = to want to

괜찮아요 = it's okay

글쎄요 = Well...

-까지 = until

나오다 = to come out

네 = yes

누가 = who (subject)

누구 = who

다른 = different, other

-도 = also, too

마시다 = to drink

맛있어요 = it's delicious

맥주 = beer

모르다 = to not know

뭐 = what

배고프다 = to be hungry

사람 = person, people

생일 = birthday

생일 축하해요 = happy birthday

선물 = present

세 잔 = three cups, three glasses

시간 = time

씨 = attached after a person's name when addressing someone in polite language

아니예요 = it's not

아니요 = no

안 = not

안녕하세요 = hello

TalkToMeInKorean Level 1 Dialog

언제 = when

없어요 = it doesn't exist, I don't have

오늘 = today

오다 = to come

이거 = this

일곱 시 = 7 o'clock

있어요 = it exists, I have

잘 먹겠습니다 = thanks for the food, bon appetit, let's eat

저 = me

저기 = over there

저기요 = excuse me, hey

정말 = really, truly

좋아요 = it's good, I like it

주세요 = give me

콜라 = cola

피자 = pizza

하나 = one