

Korean in everyday situations

Module 1: Arrival

6 Exercises · Duration: 20 min.

Arrival

Korean

Read & listen
online



저는 ...예요 / ...이에요

Form	Example	Meaning
저는	저는 루카스예요.	I am Lukas.
이름은	제 이름은 레나예요.	My name is Lena.
레나예요	레나예요.	I am Lena.
이웃이에요	이웃이에요.	I am a neighbour.

Korean letters form syllable blocks. ㄱ and ㅏ make 가; a final consonant goes underneath, as in 강. In 아, the initial ㅇ is silent; at the bottom of 강, it is ng. Read from left to right, block by block. Spaces separate words, while particles and endings attach to them.

Use 저 for polite I and 제 for my. A topic, the person or thing you are talking about, takes 는 after a vowel or 은 after a final consonant: 저는, 집은. The noun plus 예요 after a vowel, or 이에요 after a consonant, means am, is or are. It stays the same for every person.

Ask the same sentence with rising intonation and a question mark. Adults use friendly polite endings here. Use a name plus **씨** for peers, but address our older landlady as **최 선생님**. Avoid translating English you as **당신**. Korean has no a/the articles or grammatical noun gender.

In grammar explanations, a button on a lone consonant sign reads its Korean letter name. The free Hangeul reading module instead labels and plays example syllables. Letter names help identify signs; join the sounds, rather than the names, when reading a word.

있어요 / 없어요 / 아니에요

있어요 means there is/are or have; **없어요** means there is not/are not or do not have. The same polite form works for every person. A key can be present, or yours to use: **열쇠 있어요?** asks Have you got a key?

To deny an identity, use noun plus **이 아니에요** after a consonant or **가 아니에요** after a vowel. Say **제 열쇠가 아니에요**, not a negative existence form. In casual conversation this particle is sometimes omitted.

이거 is this thing close to the speaker; **그거** is that thing near the listener or already mentioned. **제 거예요** means it is mine. Korean possession does not require a separate verb equivalent to English have.

주세요 / 아니면 / 하고

Ask for an item with noun plus **주세요**: 커피 주세요. It is an everyday polite request, rather than a demand. **감사합니다** and **고마워요** are both polite thanks. Learn **맛있게 드세요** as the useful whole wish Enjoy your meal.

For an either/or question use **아니면**: 커피요? 아니면 차요? A short answer can end in **요**, as in **차요**. After a consonant, **이요** makes it easy to say: 빵**이요**.

Join nouns with **하고**, attached to the first noun: 커피**하고** 빵. You can also answer with two short requests. The noun itself does not change for grammatical gender or English articles.

자요 / 안 자요 / 자고 싶어요

Form	Example	Meaning
자다	자 요	sleep
보다	봐 요	see / watch
하다	해 요	do
자다	자 고 싶어요	want to sleep

Dictionary verbs end in **다**. Remove it to find the stem. For the friendly polite present, stems with a last vowel ㅏ or ㅑ usually take **아요**, others **어요**. Vowels can merge: 자다 → 자**요**, 보다 → 봐**요**. 하다 → 해**요** is very common. Learn each useful spoken form with its dictionary form.

The same verb ending serves I, you, he, she, we and they. Korean often leaves the person out when clear. Put **안** before an action to say do not: **안 자요. 못 자요** means cannot sleep; here it expresses inability, not a decision.

Put **고 싶어요** after the stem to say want to do: **자고 싶어요**. The verb still belongs at the end of its clause. A present form describes a routine or something happening now; a time word makes the difference.

에 살아요 / 제 / 의

에 attaches to a location with live, be or exist: **여기에 살아요, 집에 있어요**. Ask **어디에 살아요?** Korean normally puts the place before the verb.

제 is my in polite conversation. An owner can take **의**: **지훈 씨의 집**. In everyday speech, it is often left out: **지훈 씨 집**. **우리** means our and is also natural with a shared home or family. It does not always imply literal shared ownership.

Use **은/는** to introduce or contrast a topic. It is not a universal translation of the English subject. More specific subject marking comes next module. A list or reply may omit the particle when its meaning is clear.

GRAMMAR**G1) SPOT THE PATTERNS AGAIN**

Underline the highlighted form described in this unit.

1 저 는 루카스예요.

Meaning: I am Lukas.

2 열쇠가 있어요.

Meaning: There is a key.

3 커피 주세요.

Meaning: Coffee, please.

- 4 지훈 씨는 트럼펫을 연주해요.

Meaning: Jihun plays the trumpet.

- 5 제 열쇠가 아니에요.

Meaning: It is not my key.

- 6 차 요.

Meaning: Tea, please.

G2) CHOOSE THE FRIENDLY POLITE FORM

Choose the form that fits the English meaning and the polite sentence.

- 1 Lukas: 저는 루카스예요. 저_____ 루카스예요.

- Ⓐ 를
Ⓑ 은
Ⓒ 는

Meaning: I am Lukas. I am Lukas.

2 Lena: 저는 레나예요. 저_____ 루카스예요.

- ☐ A 를
- ☐ B 는
- ☐ C 은

Meaning: I am Lena. I am Lukas.

3 Lukas: 저는 루카스예요. 열쇠가 _____.

- ☐ A 예요
- ☐ B 있어요
- ☐ C 아니예요

Meaning: I am Lukas. There is a key.

4 Lena: 저는 레나예요. 열쇠가 _____.

- ☐ A 있어요
- ☐ B 예요
- ☐ C 아니예요

Meaning: I am Lena. There is a key.

5 커피 _____.

- Ⓐ 아니예요
- Ⓑ 없어요
- Ⓒ 주세요

Meaning: Coffee, please.

6 지훈 씨는 트럼펫을 _____.

- Ⓐ 연주해요
- Ⓑ 연주하고
- Ⓒ 연주하다

Meaning: Jihun plays the trumpet.

7 저는 여기_____ 살아요.

- Ⓐ 에
- Ⓑ 를
- Ⓒ 하고

Meaning: I live here.

8 이웃_____.

- Ⓐ 를
- Ⓑ 이에요
- Ⓒ 예요

Meaning: I am a neighbour.

9 제 열쇠가 _____.

- Ⓐ 있어요
- Ⓑ 아니에요
- Ⓒ 없어요

Meaning: It is not my key.

10 차_____.

- Ⓐ 이에요
- Ⓑ 를
- Ⓒ 요

Meaning: Tea, please.

G3) COMPLETE A SHORT MESSAGE

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

아니예요 주세요

커피 _____.

Meaning: Coffee, please.

연주하다 연주해요

지훈 씨는 트럼펫을 _____.

Meaning: Jihun plays the trumpet.

를 예

저는 여기_____살아요.

Meaning: I live here.

예요 이에요

이웃_____.

Meaning: I am a neighbour.

없어요 아니에요

제 열쇠가 _____.

Meaning: It is not my key.

이에요 요

차_____.

Meaning: Tea, please.

G4) BUILD USEFUL SENTENCES

Put the words in order.

- 1 주세요. 루카스예요. 저는 커피 네.

Meaning: I am Lukas. Yes. Coffee, please.

- 2 레나예요. 주세요. 네. 저는 커피

Meaning: I am Lena. Yes. Coffee, please.

3 지훈 트럼펫을 저는 연주해요. 씨는 루카스예요.

Meaning: I am Lukas. Jihun plays the trumpet.

4 연주해요. 저는 레나예요. 지훈 트럼펫을 씨는

Meaning: I am Lena. Jihun plays the trumpet.

5 여기에 저는 살아요.

Meaning: I live here.

6 네. 안녕하세요. 이웃이에요.

Meaning: Hello. Yes. I am a neighbour.

7 제 열쇠가 아니에요.

Meaning: It is not my key.

8 네. 차요. 안녕하세요.

Meaning: Hello. Yes. Tea, please.

G5) WHAT WOULD YOU SAY?

Choose the right words for the situation.

1 I am Lukas. You say:

(A) 저는 루카스예요.

(B) 저은 루카스예요.

2 There is a key. You say:

(A) 열쇠가 있어요.

(B) 열쇠가 아니에요.

3 Coffee, please. You say:

- Ⓐ 커피 주세요.
- Ⓑ 커피 아니에요.

4 Jihun plays the trumpet. You say:

- Ⓐ 지훈 씨는 트럼펫을 연주해요.
- Ⓑ 지훈 씨는 트럼펫을 연주하다.

5 It is not my key. You say:

- Ⓐ 제 열쇠가 아니에요.
- Ⓑ 제 열쇠가 없어요.

6 Tea, please. You say:

- Ⓐ 차요.
- Ⓑ 차이에요.

G6) CONNECT MESSAGES AND MEANINGS

Match the pairs.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| ① 제 열쇠가 아니에요. | ① A Coffee, please. |
| ② 커피 주세요. | ② B I am a neighbour. |
| ③ 차요. | ③ C I live here. |
| ④ 열쇠가 있어요. | ④ D Tea, please. |
| ⑤ 지훈 씨는 트럼펫을 연주해요. | ⑤ E There is a key. |
| ⑥ 이웃이에요. | ⑥ F Jihun plays the trumpet. |
| ⑦ 저는 여기에 살아요. | ⑦ G It is not my key. |
| ⑧ 저는 루카스예요. | ⑧ H I am Lukas. |