KR

LANGUAGE COURSE

Korean Basic Conversation 2

Talk about your own life in Korean: routines, hobbies, plans, the past, opinions and emergencies.

12 Chapters

Philip Osztromok

Generated with Claude

KOREAN BASIC CONVERSATION 2

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Korean Basic Conversation 2

Chapter 1 · Your Daily Routine

⏰ Your Daily Routine — 하루 일과

*Course 1 gave you phrases for situations. Now you start **talking about your own life**. This chapter covers three tools: **time + 에** ("at six"), **frequency words** (usually, sometimes) and the connector **-고** ("and then"), which lets you chain a whole morning into one sentence. In Chapters 1–4 every dialog line still has a Revised Romanization line beneath it; from Chapter 5 the training wheels come off.*

eo = ㅓ (short, open "uh") **eu** = ㅡ (unrounded "oo") **jj, kk, ss** = tense (tight, unaspirated) consonants

[ ] = how the word is actually said, where it differs from the spelling

① Getting Up — 몇 시에 일어나요?

A:

보통 몇 시에 일어나요?

Botong myeot sie ireonayo?

What time do you usually get up?

B:

보통 여섯 시 반에 일어나요.

Botong yeoseot si bane ireonayo.

I usually get up at half past six.

A:

일찍 일어나네요!

Iljjik ireonaneyo!

You get up early!

B:

네, 아침에 운동을 해요.

Ne, achime undongeul haeyo.

Yes, I exercise in the morning.

② Morning Jobs — 아침에 뭐 해요?

A:

일어나서 뭐 해요?

Ireonaseo mwo haeyo?

What do you do after getting up?

B:

먼저 씻고 옷을 입어요.

Meonjeo ssitgo oseul ibeoyo.

First I wash and get dressed.

A:

그다음에는요?

Geudaeumeneunyo?

And after that?

B:

아침을 먹고 커피를 마셔요.

Achimeul meokgo keopireul masyeoyo.

I eat breakfast and drink coffee.

③ The Commute — 어떻게 출근해요?

④ After Work — 퇴근하고 뭐 해요?

A:

어떻게 출근해요?

Eotteoke chulgeunhaeyo?

How do you get to work?

B:

보통 지하철로 출근해요.

Botong jihacheollo chulgeunhaeyo.

I usually go to work by subway.

A:

얼마나 걸려요?

Eolmana geollyeoyo?

How long does it take?

B:

사십 분쯤 걸려요. 출근 시간에는 사람이 많아요.

Sasip bunjjeum geollyeoyo. Chulgeun siganeneun sarami manayo.

About forty minutes. There are lots of people at rush hour.

A:

보통 몇 시에 퇴근해요?

Botong myeot sie toegeunhaeyo?

What time do you usually finish work?

B:

여섯 시에 퇴근해요. 가끔 늦게 퇴근해요.

Yeoseot sie toegeunhaeyo. Gakkeum neutge toegeunhaeyo.

I finish at six. Sometimes I finish late.

A:

퇴근하고 뭐 해요?

Toegeunhago mwo haeyo?

What do you do after work?

B:

저녁을 먹고 좀 쉬어요.

Jeonyeogeul meokgo jom swieoyo.

I eat dinner and relax a bit.

⑤ Weekdays vs Weekends — 주말에는요?

A:

주말에도 일찍 일어나요?

Jumaredo iljjik ireonayo?

Do you get up early at weekends too?

B:

아니요, 주말에는 늦게 일어나요.

Aniyo, jumareneun neutge ireonayo.

No, at weekends I get up late.

A:

몇 시쯤 일어나요?

Myeot sijjeum ireonayo?

About what time?

B:

⑥ Two Friends (casual) — 너 몇 시에 자?

A:

너 보통 몇 시에 자?

Neo botong myeot sie ja?

What time do you usually go to bed?

B:

열두 시쯤 자.

Yeoldu sijjeum ja.

Around twelve.

A:

너무 늦게 자! 뭐 해?

Neomu neutge ja! Mwo hae?

That's too late! What do you do?

B:

보통 열 시쯤 일어나요. 항상 피곤해요!

Botong yeol sijjeum ireonayo. Hangsang pigonhaeyo!

Usually around ten. I'm always tired!

드라마 보고 자. 재미있어!

Deurama bogo ja. Jaemiisseo!

I watch a drama, then sleep. It's fun!

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
What time do you get up?	몇 시에 일어나요? *myeot sie ireonayo?*	몇 시에 일어나? *myeot sie ireona?*
I usually … at six.	보통 여섯 시에 …요. *botong yeoseot sie …yo.*	보통 여섯 시에 …어. *botong yeoseot sie …eo.*
What do you do after work?	퇴근하고 뭐 해요? *toegeunhago mwo haeyo?*	퇴근하고 뭐 해? *toegeunhago mwo hae?*
How long does it take?	얼마나 걸려요? *eolmana geollyeoyo?*	얼마나 걸려? *eolmana geollyeo?*
It takes about 40 minutes.	사십 분쯤 걸려요. *sasip bunjjeum geollyeoyo.*	사십 분쯤 걸려. *sasip bunjjeum geollyeo.*
And after that?	그다음에는요? *geudaeumeneunyo?*	그다음엔? *geudaeumen?*

🔤 Three Verbs for Your Day — 동사

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to get up (일어나다)	일어나요 *ireonayo*	일어납니다 *ireonamnida*	일어나 *ireona*
to eat (먹다)	먹어요 *meogeoyo*	먹습니다 *meokseumnida*	먹어 *meogeo*

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to sleep; to go to bed (자다)	자요 *jayo*	잡니다 *jamnida*	자 *ja*

🧱 Three Tools for Talking About Your Day

1. Time + 에 — "at"

Put **에** after a clock time or a time of day: 여섯 시에 일어나요 (I get up *at* six), 아침에 (in the morning), 주말에 (at the weekend). The numbers are the ones from Korean Basic Conversation 1, Chapter 7: native numbers for hours. Add **쯤** for "about": 열 시쯤.

Some time words never take 에: 오늘, 내일, 어제, 지금, 항상, 보통, 가끔. You say 내일 일찍 일어나요, not 내일에.

2. How often? — 얼마나 자주?

KOREAN	SAY IT	MEANING
항상	*hang-sang*	always
보통	*bo-tong*	usually
자주	*ja-ju*	often
가끔	*ga-kkeum*	sometimes
거의 안 …	*geo-ui an*	hardly ever (with a negative)
전혀 안 …	*jeon-hyeo an*	never, not at all (with a negative)

The frequency word goes before the verb: 저는 가끔 늦게 퇴근해요. To make a verb negative, put **안** in front of it: 아침을 안 먹어요 (I don't eat breakfast). Chapter 9 returns to **안** and **못**.

3. -고 — "and (then)"

To join two actions, drop **-다** from the verb and add **-고**; only the last verb gets the polite ending: 씻다 → 씻고, 먹다 → 먹고. So 씻고 옷을 입어요 is "wash and get dressed", and 아침을 먹고 커피를 마셔요 is "eat breakfast and drink coffee". Also 퇴근하고 means "after finishing work". The time of the whole sentence is shown only once, at the end.

A day in verbs — 하루 일과

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
get up	일어나요	*i-reo-na-yo*
wash (up)	씻어요	*ssi-seo-yo*
brush one's teeth	이를 닦아요	*i-reul da-kka-yo*
get dressed	옷을 입어요	*o-seul i-beo-yo*
eat breakfast	아침을 먹어요	*a-chi-meul meo-geo-yo*
go to work	출근해요	*chul-geun-hae-yo*
have lunch	점심을 먹어요	*jeom-si-meul meo-geo-yo*
finish work	퇴근해요	*toe-geun-hae-yo*
have dinner	저녁을 먹어요	*jeo-nyeo-geul meo-geo-yo*
relax; rest	쉬어요	*swi-eo-yo*
go to bed; sleep	자요	*ja-yo*

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	일과	*il-kkwa*	daily routine; daily tasks	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
2	아침	*a-chim*	morning; breakfast	noun
3	점심	*jeom-sim*	midday; lunch	noun
4	저녁	*jeo-nyeok*	evening; dinner	noun
5	밤	*bam*	night	noun
6	옷	*ot*	clothes	noun
7	운동	*un-dong*	exercise	noun
8	지하철	*ji-ha-cheol*	subway; metro	noun
9	출근	*chul-geun*	going to work; commute (in)	noun
10	퇴근	*toe-geun*	leaving work; finishing for the day	noun
11	보통	*bo-tong*	usually	adverb
12	항상	*hang-sang*	always	adverb
13	가끔	*ga-kkeum*	sometimes	adverb
14	일찍	*il-jjik*	early	adverb
15	늦게	*neut-kke*	late	adverb
16	먼저	*meon-jeo*	first; beforehand	adverb
17	씻다	*ssit-tta*	to wash	verb
18	입다	*ip-tta*	to wear; to put on (clothes)	verb
19	쉬다	*swi-da*	to rest; to relax	verb
20	걸리다	*geol-li-da*	to take (time)	verb

Three Meals, Three Times of Day

아침 means both "morning" and "breakfast", **점심** both "midday" and "lunch", and **저녁** both "evening" and "dinner". So 아침을 먹어요 is "I eat breakfast", while 아침에 is "in the morning". The particle tells you which is meant.

출근 and 퇴근: Going In, Coming Out

Korean has a short word for each direction of the working day. **출근** is "going in to work" and **퇴근** is "leaving work". Both combine with 해요: 출근해요, 퇴근해요. You will hear them constantly, along with **출근 시간** (morning rush hour) and **퇴근 시간** (evening rush hour).

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

Office dramas love two words: **야근** (working late, overtime) and **회식** (a company dinner with colleagues). A character who leaves right on time is doing a **칼퇴** (short for 칼퇴근, leaving "sharp as a knife"). Listen for 퇴근하고 한잔할까요? ("shall we have a drink after work?"), which you will meet properly in the next chapters.

Grammar Pointer

Native hour numbers and the other counters are in Korean Grammar 1, chapter 9, and the particles **에**, **을/를** and **은/는** are in Korean Grammar 1, chapters 3 and 4. The connector **-고** and the negative **안** are introduced here in use; Korean Basic Conversation 2, Chapter 3 builds on them for plans and invitations.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Say "I usually get up at seven."

▼ Show answer

보통 일곱 시에 일어나요.

2. Join the two actions with -고: "I eat breakfast and go to work."

▼ Show answer

아침을 먹고 출근해요.

3. Ask a colleague how long the commute takes, then answer "About an hour" (한 시간).

▼ Show answer

얼마나 걸려요? — 한 시간쯤 걸려요.

4. Say "I sometimes finish work late."

▼ Show answer

가끔 늦게 퇴근해요.

5. One of these is wrong. Which? 내일에 일찍 일어나요 / 주말에 늦게 일어나요

▼ Show answer

The first. 내일 (tomorrow) never takes 에: 내일 일찍 일어나요.

6. Ask a friend casually what time they go to bed, then say "I go to bed at eleven."

▼ Show answer

몇 시에 자? — 열한 시에 자. (polite: 열한 시에 자요.)

Korean Basic Conversation 2

Chapter 2 · Hobbies & Free Time

🎤 Hobbies & Free Time — 취미와 여가

After the daily routine in Korean Basic Conversation 2, Chapter 1, comes the fun part: what you do when you are not working. This chapter teaches you to say what you like, how often you do it and how good you are at it. You will meet the words that make Korean free time what it is: ***노래방***, ***PC방***, ***등산*** *and* ***사극****. Revised Romanization is still under every dialog line (until Chapter 5).*

eo = ㅓ (short, open "uh") **eu** = ㅡ (unrounded "oo") **kk, jj, ss** = tense (tight, unaspirated) consonants

[ ] = how the word is actually said, where it differs from the spelling

① What's Your Hobby? — 취미가 뭐예요?

A:

취미가 뭐예요?

Chwimiga mwoyeyo?

What's your hobby?

B:

영화 감상이에요. 영화를 아주 좋아해요.

Yeonghwa gamsangieyo. Yeonghwareul aju joahaeyo.

Watching films. I like films a lot.

A:

어떤 영화를 좋아해요?

Eotteon yeonghwareul joahaeyo?

What kind of films do you like?

B:

한국 영화를 자주 봐요.

Hanguk yeonghwareul jaju bwayo.

I often watch Korean films.

② Sport — 운동 자주 해요?

A:

운동 자주 해요?

Undong jaju haeyo?

Do you exercise often?

B:

네, 일주일에 두 번 수영해요.

Ne, iljuire du beon suyeonghaeyo.

Yes, I swim twice a week.

A:

수영 잘해요?

Suyeong jalhaeyo?

Are you good at swimming?

B:

아니요, 잘 못해요. 그냥 좋아해요.

Aniyo, jal motaeyo. Geunyang joahaeyo.

No, I'm not good at it. I just like it.

③ Karaoke — 노래방에 자주 가요

A:

노래 좋아해요?

Norae joahaeyo?

Do you like singing?

B:

네, 노래방에 자주 가요.

Ne, noraebange jaju gayo.

Yes, I often go to karaoke.

A:

무슨 노래를 불러요?

Museun noraereul bulleoyo?

What songs do you sing?

B:

케이팝을 불러요. 그런데 노래는 잘 못 해요!

Keipabeul bulleoyo. Geureonde noraeneun jal motaeyo!

K-pop. But I'm not good at singing!

④ At Home — 주말에 뭐 해요?

A:

주말에 보통 뭐 해요?

Jumare botong mwo haeyo?

What do you usually do at the weekend?

B:

집에서 게임을 해요.

Jibeseo geimeul haeyo.

I play games at home.

A:

무슨 게임이요?

Museun geimiyo?

What kind of game?

B:

컴퓨터 게임이요. 가끔 PC방에도 가요.

Keompyuteo geimiyo. Gakkeum pisibangedo gayo.

Computer games. Sometimes I go to a PC bang too.

⑤ Cooking — 요리 좋아해요?

A:

요리 좋아해요?

Yori joahaeyo?

Do you like cooking?

B:

네, 주말에 가끔 요리해요.

Ne, jumare gakkeum yorihaeyo.

Yes, I sometimes cook at the weekend.

A:

뭘 만들어요?

Mwol mandeureoyo?

What do you make?

⑥ Two Friends (casual) — 요즘 뭐 해?

A:

너 요즘 뭐 해?

Neo yojeum mwo hae?

What are you up to these days?

B:

요즘 사극 봐. 진짜 재미있어!

Yojeum sageuk bwa. Jinjja jaemiisseo!

I'm watching a historical drama. It's really good!

A:

정말? 제목이 뭐야?

Jeongmal? Jemogi mwoya?

B:

김치찌개를 자주 만들어요. 아주 맛있어요!

Gimchijjigaereul jaju mandeureoyo. Aju masisseoyo!

I often make kimchi stew. It's delicious!

Really? What's it called?

B:

「미스터 선샤인」이야. 꼭 봐!

Miseuteo Syainiya. Kkok bwa!

It's "Mr. Sunshine". You have to watch it!

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
What's your hobby?	취미가 뭐예요? *chwimiga mwoyeyo?*	취미가 뭐야? *chwimiga mwoya?*
What do you like?	뭘 좋아해요? *mwol joahaeyo?*	뭘 좋아해? *mwol joahae?*
I like ... a lot.	...을/를 아주 좋아해요. *...eul/reul aju joahaeyo.*	...을/를 엄청 좋아해. *...eul/reul eomcheong joahae.*
What are you doing these days?	요즘 뭐 해요? *yojeum mwo haeyo?*	요즘 뭐 해? *yojeum mwo hae?*
I'm not good at it.	잘 못해요. *jal motaeyo.*	잘 못해. *jal motae.*
Me too!	저도요! *jeodoyo!*	나도! *nado!*

🔤 Three Verbs for Free Time — 동사

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to like (좋아하다)	좋아해요 *joahaeyo*	좋아합니다 *joahamnida*	좋아해 *joahae*

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to read (읽다)	읽어요 *ilgeoyo*	읽습니다 *ikseumnida*	읽어 *ilgeo*
to listen (듣다)	들어요 *deureoyo*	듣습니다 *deutseumnida*	들어 *deureo*

듣다 is a "ㄷ-irregular" verb: before a vowel the final ㄷ turns into ㄹ (들어요, not 듣어요). Before a consonant it stays (듣습니다). Just learn 음악을 들어요 ("I listen to music") as it comes.

🧱 Four Tools for Talking About Hobbies

1. Say what you like — 을/를 좋아해요

좋아하다 ("to like") is an action verb, so the thing you like takes the object particle **을/를** (을 after a final consonant, 를 after a vowel): 영화를 좋아해요, 음악을 좋아해요. In conversation the particle is often dropped: 노래 좋아해요? The opposite is **싫어하다**: 운동을 싫어해요 ("I dislike exercise"). Add **아주** ("very") or **정말** ("really") before the verb to turn up the volume.

2. Hobby nouns + 해요

Many hobbies are a noun followed by **하다** ("to do"): 운동해요 (exercise), 수영해요 (swim), 요리해요 (cook), 등산해요 (hike), 산책해요 (go for a walk). The noun can also stand on its own as the answer to 취미가 뭐예요?: 취미는 등산이에요 ("My hobby is hiking"). For things that are not "done", use the verb that fits: 영화를 봐요, 책을 읽어요, 음악을 들어요, 사진을 찍어요 (take photos), 노래를 불러요 (sing a song).

3. How often? — 번 and 마다

A frequency has the shape **period + 에 + number + 번**. 번 means "time(s)" and takes native Korean numbers (Korean Grammar 1, chapter 9): 일주일에 한 번 (once a week), 일주일에 두 번 (twice a week), 한 달에 세 번 (three times a month), 하루에 한 번 (once a day). The particle **마다** means "every": 주말마다 (every weekend), 매일 (every day) and 매주 (every week).

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
once a week	일주일에 한 번	*il-ju-i-re han beon*
twice a month	한 달에 두 번	*han da-re du beon*
every weekend	주말마다	*ju-mal-ma-da*
every day	매일	*mae-il*
once in a while	가끔	*ga-kkeum*

4. How good are you? — 잘 and 잘 못

잘 means "well": 수영을 잘해요 ("I swim well"). To say you are *not good at* something, put **잘 못** in front of the verb: 노래를 잘 못해요. Pronounce 못해요 as "mo-tae-yo". The word **못** itself ("cannot") returns in Chapter 9.

무슨 or 어떤? — "what kind of?"

Both open a question about type. **무슨** asks "what sort of" in general (무슨 노래를 불러요?), **어떤** asks "which kind" and often fishes for a description (어떤 영화를 좋아해요?). For now treat them as interchangeable in questions about hobbies.

Hobby words — 취미

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
watching films	영화 감상	*yeong-hwa gam-sang*
listening to music	음악 감상	*eu-mak gam-sang*
reading	독서	*dok-seo*
hiking	등산	*deung-san*
cycling	자전거	*ja-jeon-geo*

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
football	축구	*chuk-gu*
shopping	쇼핑	*syo-ping*
photography	사진	*sa-jin*

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	취미	*chwi-mi*	hobby	noun
2	영화	*yeong-hwa*	film; movie	noun
3	음악	*eu-mak*	music	noun
4	노래	*no-rae*	song; singing	noun
5	노래방	*no-rae-bang*	karaoke room	noun
6	책	*chaek*	book	noun
7	사진	*sa-jin*	photo	noun
8	여행	*yeo-haeng*	travel; trip	noun
9	산책	*san-chaek*	walk; stroll	noun
10	등산	*deung-san*	hiking; mountain climbing	noun
11	수영	*su-yeong*	swimming	noun
12	요리	*yo-ri*	cooking	noun
13	게임	*ge-im*	game	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
14	번	*beon*	time(s) (counter)	counter
15	요즘	*yo-jeum*	these days	adverb
16	아주	*a-ju*	very; a lot	adverb
17	잘	*jal*	well	adverb
18	좋아하다	*jo-a-ha-da*	to like	verb
19	싫어하다	*si-reo-ha-da*	to dislike	verb
20	재미있다	*jae-mi-it-tta*	to be fun; interesting	adjective

노래방: Your Own Karaoke Room

A Korean **노래방** is not a karaoke night in a pub. A group rents a small private room by the hour, with a screen, two microphones and a tambourine, and sings among friends and colleagues. Singing badly is part of the fun, so 노래를 잘 못해요 is not an excuse to stay at home.

PC방 and Hiking

A **PC방** ("PC room") is an internet café for gaming, usually with food and drinks you order from your seat. **등산** is one of the most popular pastimes in Korea; hikers in full gear on a weekend trail are a familiar sight. Both are good answers to 취미가 뭐예요?

좋아요 vs 좋아해요

영화를 좋아해요 means "I like films" (the person who likes is the subject). 영화가 좋아요 means "films are good / I like films" and sounds like a feeling about the thing itself. Both are normal; start with **을/를 좋아해요** for hobbies, and see Korean Grammar 1, chapters 3 and 4 for the particles.

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

사극 means a historical drama (set in the Joseon era or earlier), the genre of dialog 6. Fans of anything call themselves by a word that is easy to recognise: 저 이 배우 팬이에요 ("I'm a fan of this

actor"). In casual speech you will also hear **덕질** for enthusiastic fandom and **덕후** for a devoted fan. Also listen for **진짜** ("really"), which is everywhere, as in 진짜 재미있어!

Grammar Pointer

The object particle 을/를 and the topic particle 은/는 are in Korean Grammar 1, chapters 3 and 4; native numbers for 번 are in Korean Grammar 1, chapter 9. The routine words (보통, 가끔, 자주) from Korean Basic Conversation 2, Chapter 1 combine freely with everything here: 가끔 노래방에 가요. Next, Korean Basic Conversation 2, Chapter 3 turns hobbies into plans: 같이 노래방에 갈래요?

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Say "My hobby is hiking."

▼ Show answer

취미는 등산이에요.

2. Say "I like K-pop a lot."

▼ Show answer

케이팝을 아주 좋아해요.

3. Say "I swim twice a week."

▼ Show answer

일주일에 두 번 수영해요.

4. Ask politely what kind of films someone likes.

▼ Show answer

어떤 영화를 좋아해요?

5. Say "I'm not good at singing, but I go to karaoke often."

▼ Show answer

노래를 잘 못해요. 그런데 노래방에 자주 가요.

6. Ask a friend casually what they are doing these days.

▼ Show answer

요즘 뭐 해? (polite: 요즘 뭐 해요?)

🗓️ Making Plans & Invitations — 약속과 초대

*Time to turn hobbies into plans. This chapter gives you the three endings that Korean uses for the future and for suggestions: **-(으)ㄹ까요?** ("shall we?"), **-(으)ㄹ래요?** ("do you want to?") and **-(으)ㄹ 거예요** ("I will, I'm going to"). It also teaches the part that matters most in Korean: how to say no gracefully. Revised Romanization is under every dialog line, for the last time but one: it fades from Chapter 5.*

eo = ㅓ (short, open "uh") **eu** = ㅡ (unrounded "oo") **kk, jj, ss** = tense (tight, unaspirated) consonants

[ ] = how the word is actually said, where it differs from the spelling

① An Invitation — 같이 영화 볼까요?

A:

이번 주말에 시간 있어요?

Ibeon jumare sigan isseoyo?

Are you free this weekend?

B:

네, 있어요. 왜요?

Ne, isseoyo. Waeyo?

Yes, I am. Why?

A:

같이 영화 볼까요?

Gachi yeonghwa bolkkayo?

Shall we watch a film together?

B:

좋아요! 무슨 영화 볼까요?

Joayo! Museun yeonghwa bolkkayo?

Great! What film shall we watch?

② Time and Place — 어디에서 만날까요?

A:

몇 시에 만날까요?

Myeot sie mannalkkayo?

What time shall we meet?

B:

토요일 오후 두 시 어때요?

Toyoil ohu du si eottaeyo?

How about Saturday at two in the afternoon?

A:

좋아요. 어디에서 만날까요?

Joayo. Eodieseo mannalkkayo?

Fine. Where shall we meet?

B:

극장 앞에서 만나요.

Geukjang apeseo mannayo.

Let's meet in front of the cinema.

③ Saying No Politely — 미안해요

A:

내일 저녁에 같이 밥 먹을래요?

Naeil jeonyeoge gachi bap meogeullaeyo?

Do you want to have dinner together tomorrow evening?

B:

미안해요. 내일은 약속이 있어요.

Mianhaeyo. Naeireun yaksogi isseoyo.

Sorry. I have plans tomorrow.

A:

그럼 모레는 어때요?

Geureom moreneun eottaeyo?

Then how about the day after tomorrow?

B:

모레는 괜찮아요!

Moreneun gwaenchanayo!

The day after tomorrow is fine!

④ Weekend Plans — 주말에 뭐 할 거예요?

A:

이번 주말에 뭐 할 거예요?

Ibeon jumare mwo hal geoyeyo?

What are you going to do this weekend?

B:

토요일에는 친구를 만날 거예요.

Toyoireneun chingureul mannal geoyeyo.

On Saturday I'm going to meet a friend.

A:

일요일에는 뭐 해요?

Iryoireneun mwo haeyo?

And what about Sunday?

B:

집에서 쉴 거예요.

Jibeseo swil geoyeyo.

I'm going to rest at home.

⑤ A Party — 생일 파티에 올래요?

A:

금요일에 제 생일 파티가 있어요. 올래요?

Geumyoire je saengil patiga isseoyo. Ollaeyo?

I'm having a birthday party on Friday. Will you come?

B:

초대해 주셔서 감사합니다. 꼭 갈게요!

Chodaehae jusyeoseo gamsahamnida. Kkok galgeyo!

Thank you for inviting me. I'll definitely come!

A:

몇 시에 올 거예요?

⑥ Two Friends (casual) — 치킨 먹을래?

A:

오늘 저녁에 시간 있어?

Oneul jeonyeoge sigan isseo?

Are you free this evening?

B:

응, 왜?

Eung, wae?

Yeah, why?

A:

치킨 먹을래?

Chikin meogeullae?

Fancy some fried chicken?

Myeot sie ol geoyeyo?

What time will you come?

B:

일곱 시에 갈 거예요. 뭘 가져갈까요?

Ilgop sie gal geoyeyo. Mwol gajyeogalkkayo?

I'll come at seven. What shall I bring?

B:

좋아! 몇 시에 볼까?

Joa! Myeot sie bolkka?

Sure! What time shall we meet?

A:

일곱 시에 우리 집 앞에서 보자!

Ilgop sie uri jip apeseo boja!

Let's meet at seven in front of my place!

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
Are you free ...?	...에 시간 있어요? *...e sigan isseoyo?*	...에 시간 있어? *...e sigan isseo?*
Shall we ...?	같이 ...(으)ㄹ까요? *gachi ...(eu)lkkayo?*	같이 ...(으)ㄹ까? *gachi ...(eu)lkka?*
How about Saturday?	토요일 어때요? *toyoil eottaeyo?*	토요일 어때? *toyoil eottae?*
Sounds good! / Fine!	좋아요! / 괜찮아요! *joayo! / gwaenchanayo!*	좋아! / 괜찮아! *joa! / gwaenchana!*
Sorry, I have plans.	미안해요. 약속이 있어요. *mianhaeyo. yaksogi isseoyo.*	미안, 약속 있어. *mian, yaksok isseo.*
Next time, then!	다음에 같이 가요! *daeume gachi gayo!*	다음에 같이 가자! *daeume gachi gaja!*

🔤 Three Verbs for Plans — 동사

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to go (가다)	가요 *gayo*	갑니다 *gamnida*	가 *ga*
to come (오다)	와요 *wayo*	옵니다 *omnida*	와 *wa*
to wait (기다리다)	기다려요 *gidaryeoyo*	기다립니다 *gidarimnida*	기다려 *gidaryeo*

🧱 Four Tools for Making Plans

1. -(으)ㄹ까요? — "Shall we ...?"

Take the verb stem (the verb without **-다**). If it ends in a **vowel**, add **-ㄹ까요?**; if it ends in a **consonant**, add **-을까요?**. It is the standard way to propose something together or to ask someone's opinion: 같이 영화 볼까요? ("Shall we watch a film together?"), 뭘 먹을까요? ("What shall we eat?"). You can also ask it about yourself: 뭘 가져갈까요? ("What shall I bring?"). The casual form drops 요: 볼까?

The plain polite form also works as a suggestion: 극장 앞에서 만나요 can mean "we meet" or "let's meet". The casual suggestion is **-자**: 보자!, 가자!

2. -(으)ㄹ래요? — "Do you want to ...?"

Same attachment rule as above. 밥 먹을래요? invites someone and asks what they want to do. In a statement it says what *you* want or are inclined to do (저는 커피 마실래요, "I'll have coffee"), but it can sound firm, so use it mainly for questions and with friends.

3. -(으)ㄹ 거예요 — "I'm going to ..."

This is the plan or prediction ending. Stem + **-ㄹ 거예요** or **-을 거예요**: 친구를 만날 거예요 ("I'm going to meet a friend"), 비가 올 거예요 ("it will rain"). Its question form has the same shape: 뭐 할 거예요? Casual: 할 거야. After ㄹ the sound of 거 is tense: said "kkeo".

VERB	SHALL WE?	DO YOU WANT TO?	I'M GOING TO
to go (가다)	갈까요? *gal-kka-yo*	갈래요? *gal-lae-yo*	갈 거예요 *gal kkeo-ye-yo*
to see (보다)	볼까요? *bol-kka-yo*	볼래요? *bol-lae-yo*	볼 거예요 *bol kkeo-ye-yo*
to meet (만나다)	만날까요? *man-nal-kka-yo*	만날래요? *man-nal-lae-yo*	만날 거예요 *man-nal kkeo-ye-yo*
to eat (먹다)	먹을까요? *meo-geul-kka-yo*	먹을래요? *meo-geul-lae-yo*	먹을 거예요 *meo-geul kkeo-ye-yo*
to do (하다)	할까요? *hal-kka-yo*	할래요? *hal-lae-yo*	할 거예요 *hal kkeo-ye-yo*

One more useful ending: **-고 싶어요** ("I want to ..."): 가고 싶어요, 보고 싶어요. It is more neutral than -(으)ㄹ래요 for saying what you would like.

4. Where? — 에 or 에서

A destination takes **에**: 극장에 가요 (I go to the cinema). The place where an action happens takes **에서**: 극장 앞에서 만나요 (we meet in front of the cinema). Compare the two in dialog 2 (Korean Grammar 1, chapter 4).

Time words for plans — 시간 표현

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
this week	이번 주	*i-beon ju*
next week	다음 주	*da-eum ju*
this weekend	이번 주말	*i-beon ju-mal*
tomorrow	내일	*nae-il*

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
the day after tomorrow	모레	*mo-re*
this evening	오늘 저녁	*o-neul jeo-nyeok*

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	약속	*yak-ssok*	appointment; plans; promise	noun
2	계획	*gye-hoek*	plan	noun
3	친구	*chin-gu*	friend	noun
4	파티	*pa-ti*	party	noun
5	초대	*cho-dae*	invitation	noun
6	극장	*geuk-jjang*	cinema; theatre	noun
7	앞	*ap*	front; in front of	noun
8	모레	*mo-re*	the day after tomorrow	noun
9	그날	*geu-nal*	that day	noun
10	이번 주	*i-beon ju*	this week	noun
11	다음 주	*da-eum ju*	next week	noun
12	같이	*ga-chi*	together	adverb
13	꼭	*kkok*	definitely; without fail	adverb
14	그럼	*geu-reom*	then; in that case	adverb

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
15	왜	*wae*	why	question word
16	가다	*ga-da*	to go	verb
17	오다	*o-da*	to come	verb
18	기다리다	*gi-da-ri-da*	to wait	verb
19	괜찮다	*gwaen-chan-ta*	to be fine; OK	adjective
20	미안하다	*mi-an-ha-da*	to be sorry	adjective

How to Say No Softly

A flat 싫어요 ("I don't want to") sounds rude. Koreans decline by giving a reason or a gentle softener: 그날은 약속이 있어요 ("I have plans that day"), 그날은 좀 힘들어요 ("that day is a bit hard", with the softening word 좀), then offer an alternative: 다음에 같이 가요 ("let's go together next time"). Dialog 3 uses exactly this pattern.

괜찮아요 Can Mean Yes or No

괜찮아요 means "it's fine / I'm OK". Said to an offer ("Shall I pour you some more?") it often means "No thanks, I'm fine", while said about a plan ("Saturday?") it means "That works." Listen to the tone and the context, and when in doubt ask 좋아요?

Mind the Polite Non-Invitation

언제 밥 한번 먹어요 ("let's have a meal sometime") is often said as a friendly goodbye with no real plan behind it, much like "we should get together!" in English. A real invitation names a day and a time: 토요일 두 시에 만날까요?

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

보고 싶어요 literally means "I want to see (you)", and is how characters say "I miss you". **약속** means both an "appointment" and a "promise": 약속해요! ("I promise!"), a favourite line in romantic

scenes. A friend who says 가자! is proposing to go right now.

Grammar Pointer

The three endings are new in this course. The particles 에 and 에서 are in Korean Grammar 1, chapter 4, and the times of day and dates you need for plans are in Korean Basic Conversation 1, Chapter 7. Korean Basic Conversation 2, Chapter 1 gave you the routine words (보통, 가끔, 자주) that combine with plans: 가끔 같이 영화 봐요.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Suggest "Shall we watch a film together?"

▼ Show answer

같이 영화 볼까요?

2. Ask "What time shall we meet?" and propose "Saturday at three".

▼ Show answer

몇 시에 만날까요? — 토요일 세 시 어때요?

3. Say "Let's meet in front of the cinema."

▼ Show answer

극장 앞에서 만나요.

4. Decline politely: "Sorry. I have plans tomorrow. How about next week?"

▼ Show answer

미안해요. 내일은 약속이 있어요. 다음 주는 어때요?

5. Say "On Sunday I'm going to rest at home."

▼ Show answer

일요일에는 집에서 쉴 거예요.

6. Ask a friend casually, "Fancy some fried chicken?"

▼ Show answer

치킨 먹을래?

🎨 Describing People & Things — 사람과 물건 묘사하기

*You can now talk about your day, your hobbies and your plans. This chapter teaches you to **describe**: people (tall, kind, funny), things (big, small, expensive, pretty) and colours. You will also meet your first past-tense forms (재미있었어요, "it was fun"), which Chapter 9 teaches in full. This is the **last chapter with a romanization line under every dialog line**: from Chapter 5 on, dialogs carry a short "Hard words" note instead, while the tables keep the "Say it" column.*

eo = ㅓ (short, open "uh") **eu** = ㅡ (unrounded "oo")

kk, pp, ss, jj = tense (tight, unaspirated) consonants

[ ] = how the word is actually said, where it differs from the spelling

① A New Friend — 어떤 사람이에요?

A:

새 친구는 어떤 사람이에요?

Sae chinguneun eotteon saramieyo?

What kind of person is your new friend?

B:

키가 크고 머리가 짧아요.

Kiga keugo meoriga jjalbayo.

He's tall and has short hair.

A:

성격은 어때요?

Seonggyeogeun eottaeyo?

What's his personality like?

B:

아주 친절하고 재미있어요.

Aju chinjeolhago jaemiisseoyo.

Very kind and funny.

② The Teacher — 어떤 분이에요?

A:

한국어 선생님은 어떤 분이에요?

Hangugeo seonsaengnimeun eotteon bunieyo?

What kind of person is your Korean teacher?

B:

친절하고 조용한 분이에요.

Chinjeolhago joyonghan bunieyo.

A kind and quiet person.

A:

젊은 분이에요?

Jeolmeun bunieyo?

Is the teacher young?

B:

네, 아주 멋있어요!

Ne, aju meosisseoyo!

Yes, and very cool!

③ A Bag — 어떤 가방이에요?

A:

어떤 가방이에요?

Eotteon gabangieyo?

What kind of bag is it?

B:

크고 검은색이에요.

Keugo geomeunsaegieyo.

It's big and black.

A:

비싸요?

Bissayo?

Is it expensive?

B:

조금 비싸지만 아주 예뻐요.

Jogeum bissajiman aju yeppeoyo.

A little expensive, but very pretty.

④ A New Flat — 새 집은 어때요?

A:

새 집은 어때요?

Sae jibeun eottaeyo?

How's the new place?

B:

작지만 깨끗해요.

Jakjiman kkaekkeutaeyo.

Small, but clean.

A:

조용해요?

Joyonghaeyo?

Is it quiet?

B:

네, 아주 조용해요. 그리고 밝아요.

Ne, aju joyonghaeyo. Geurigo balgayo.

Yes, very quiet. And bright.

⑤ Last Night's Film — 영화 어땠어요?

A:

어제 영화 어땠어요?

Eoje yeonghwa eottaesseoyo?

How was the film yesterday?

B:

정말 재미있었어요!

Jeongmal jaemiisseosseoyo!

It was really good!

A:

배우들은 어땠어요?

Baeudeureun eottaesseoyo?

And the actors?

B:

⑥ Two Friends (casual) — 남자친구는 어떤 사람이야?

A:

네 남자친구는 어떤 사람이야?

Ne namjachinguneun eotteon saramiya?

What's your boyfriend like?

B:

키가 크고 착해. 그리고 귀여워!

Kiga keugo chakae. Geurigo gwiyeowo!

Tall and kind. And cute!

A:

잘생겼어?

Jalsaenggyeosseo?

Is he handsome?

모두 멋있었어요. 특히 주인공이 잘생겼어요.

Modu meosisseosseoyo. Teuki juingongi jalsaenggyeosseoyo.

They were all great. The lead is especially handsome.

B:

응, 완전 내 스타일이야!

Eung, wanjeon nae seutairiya!

Yeah, totally my type!

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
What kind of person is ...?	...은/는 어떤 사람이에요? *...eun/neun eotteon saramieyo?*	...은/는 어떤 사람이야? *...eun/neun eotteon saramiya?*
What's it like?	어때요? *eottaeyo?*	어때? *eottae?*
What colour is it?	무슨 색이에요? *museun saegieyo?*	무슨 색이야? *museun saegiya?*
It's ... but ...	...지만 ...아요/어요. *...jiman ...ayo/eoyo.*	...지만 ...아/어. *...jiman ...a/eo.*
How was it?	어땠어요? *eottaesseoyo?*	어땠어? *eottaesseo?*
It was really good!	정말 좋았어요! *jeongmal joasseoyo!*	진짜 좋았어! *jinjja joasseo!*

🔤 Three Descriptive Words — 형용사

Korean has no separate adjective ending: a word like 크다 ("to be big") conjugates exactly like a verb.

WORD	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to be big; tall (크다)	커요 *keoyo*	큽니다 *keumnida*	커 *keo*
to be small (작다)	작아요 *jagayo*	작습니다 *jakseumnida*	작아 *jaga*
to be pretty (예쁘다)	예뻐요 *yeppeoyo*	예쁩니다 *yeppeumnida*	예뻐 *yeppeo*

The -요 rule: if the last vowel of the stem is ㅏ **or** ㅗ, add **-아요** (작다 → 작아요); otherwise add **-어요** (길다 → 길어요); **-하다** words become **-해요** (친절해요). Stems ending in ㅡ drop it: 크다 → 커요, 예쁘다 → 예뻐요, 바쁘다 → 바빠요 ("busy").

🧱 Five Tools for Describing

1. A person's features: 이/가 + description

In Korean you often say that a person's *feature* is big, long or short: 키가 커요 ("he's tall", literally "height is big"), 머리가 길어요 ("her hair is long"). The feature takes **이/가**, and the person can be added first with 은/는: 친구는 키가 커요 (Korean Grammar 1, chapters 3 and 4).

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
tall; short (height)	키가 커요 / 작아요	*ki-ga keo-yo / ja-ga-yo*
long hair; short hair	머리가 길어요 / 짧아요	*meo-ri-ga gi-reo-yo / jjal-ba-yo*
kind (of character)	착해요	*cha-kae-yo*
friendly; helpful	친절해요	*chin-jeol-hae-yo*
quiet	조용해요	*jo-yong-hae-yo*
young	젊어요	*jeol-meo-yo*

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
cute	귀여워요	*gwi-yeo-wo-yo*
cool; stylish; good-looking	멋있어요	*meo-si-sseo-yo*
handsome; good-looking	잘생겼어요	*jal-saeng-gyeo-sseo-yo*

잘생겼어요 looks like a past tense but is the normal way to say "(he) is handsome". **귀엽다** is a "ㅂ-irregular" word (귀여워요, not 귀엽어요); Chapter 6 explains the pattern, so just learn it as a word for now.

2. Joining descriptions — 그리고, -고 and -지만

Chain two descriptions with **-고** (Chapter 1): 크고 예뻐요 ("big and pretty"). To start a new sentence with "and", use **그리고**. For "but", attach **-지만** to the stem of the first word: 작지만 깨끗해요 ("small but clean"). A looser "but / by the way" at the start of a sentence is **그런데** (as in Chapter 2). **-지만** never changes with the vowel, so it is the easiest ending in Korean.

3. A describing word before a noun — -(으)ㄴ

To say "a big bag" or "a quiet person", put the describing word *before* the noun. After a vowel stem add **-ㄴ**; after a consonant stem add **-은**; **있다 / 없다** words use **-는**.

WORD	BEFORE A NOUN	EXAMPLE
크다 big	큰 *keun*	큰 가방 a big bag
작다 small	작은 *jageun*	작은 집 a small house
예쁘다 pretty	예쁜 *yeppeun*	예쁜 옷 pretty clothes
좋다 good	좋은 *joeun*	좋은 사람 a good person
조용하다 quiet	조용한 *joyonghan*	조용한 분 a quiet person
맛있다 delicious	맛있는 *masinneun*	맛있는 음식 tasty food

4. Colours — 색깔

Ask 무슨 색이에요? ("what colour is it?"). Colour nouns end in **색** ("colour"); to use one before a noun, take the form in the table: 빨간색 가방 ("a red bag").

COLOUR	KOREAN	SAY IT	COLOUR	KOREAN	SAY IT
red	빨간색	*ppal-gan-saek*	green	초록색	*cho-rok-saek*
blue	파란색	*pa-ran-saek*	black	검은색	*geo-meun-saek*
yellow	노란색	*no-ran-saek*	white	하얀색	*ha-yan-saek*

5. A first look at the past — -았/었어요

To say how something *was*, replace the **-아요/-어요** ending by **-았어요/-었어요**: 좋아요 → 좋았어요 ("it was good"), 재미있어요 → 재미있었어요, 멋있어요 → 멋있었어요. For -하다 words it is **-했어요**, and 어때요? becomes 어땠어요? ("how was it?"). Use these ready-made forms for reacting to a film, a meal or a trip; Chapter 9 teaches the whole pattern.

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	사람	*sa-ram*	person	noun
2	분	*bun*	person (respectful)	noun
3	성격	*seong-kkyeok*	personality; character	noun
4	키	*ki*	height	noun
5	머리	*meo-ri*	head; hair	noun
6	색	*saek*	colour	noun
7	가방	*ga-bang*	bag	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
8	배우	*bae-u*	actor; actress	noun
9	새	*sae*	new (before a noun)	determiner
10	크다	*keu-da*	to be big; tall	adjective
11	작다	*jak-tta*	to be small	adjective
12	길다	*gil-da*	to be long	adjective
13	짧다	*jjal-tta*	to be short (length)	adjective
14	예쁘다	*ye-ppeu-da*	to be pretty	adjective
15	귀엽다	*gwi-yeop-tta*	to be cute	adjective
16	멋있다	*meo-sit-tta*	to be cool; stylish	adjective
17	착하다	*cha-ka-da*	to be kind (character)	adjective
18	친절하다	*chin-jeol-ha-da*	to be friendly; helpful	adjective
19	조용하다	*jo-yong-ha-da*	to be quiet	adjective
20	젊다	*jeom-tta*	to be young	adjective

사람 vs 분

사람 is the plain word for "person". **분** is the respectful word, used for teachers, elders, customers and anyone you want to speak of politely: 어떤 분이에요? asked about a teacher is polite; asked about a friend, 어떤 사람이에요? is natural. Never use 분 for yourself.

Compliments with Care

Comments on appearance are common among friends (예뻐요, 멋있어요), but Koreans are often blunter than English speakers about weight, age or height, and that can sound rude in English. Stay

with safe words: 멋있어요 (cool), 예뻐요 (pretty), 친절해요 (kind). When someone compliments you, the humble answer is 아니에요 ("no, not at all"), followed by 감사합니다.

Blue Light, Green Light

파란색 is "blue", but a Korean traffic light that says go is a **파란불** ("blue light"). The old word covered both blue and green; the newer **초록색** is "green" for most things. Do not be confused when the "blue" light turns on.

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

Friends use intensifiers that never appear in textbooks: **완전** ("totally"), as in 완전 예뻐!; **진짜** ("really"); and the all-purpose exclamation **대박!** ("wow, amazing!"). Both **스타일** ("style, type") and **내 스타일이야** ("he's my type") are very common in romantic dramas.

Grammar Pointer

The -요 rule, the ㅡ-drop and the ㅂ-irregular come back in Korean Basic Conversation 2, Chapter 6 (weather), and the full past tense in Chapter 9. The particles 이/가 and 은/는 are in Korean Grammar 1, chapters 3 and 4. From the next chapter, dialogs have no romanization line under each sentence.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Say "My friend is tall and kind."

▼ Show answer

친구는 키가 크고 착해요.

2. Say "It's small, but it's pretty."

▼ Show answer

작지만 예뻐요.

3. Ask what kind of person your Korean teacher is (respectfully).

▼ Show answer

한국어 선생님은 어떤 분이에요?

4. Ask what colour the bag is, then answer "It's a red bag."

▼ Show answer

무슨 색이에요? — 빨간색 가방이에요.

5. Say "The film was fun."

▼ Show answer

영화가 재미있었어요.

6. Tell a friend casually, "She's really pretty!"

▼ Show answer

완전 예뻐! (or 진짜 예뻐!)

🏠 Your Home & Neighbourhood — 집과 동네

*Where do you live, what is your home like and what is around it? This chapter teaches you to talk about rooms, furniture, floors, rent and the neighbourhood. It is also where the **training wheels come off**: from this chapter, dialog lines have **no romanization underneath**. Instead, each dialog ends with a short **Hard words** note for the new or tricky words, and the tables still carry the full "Say it" column. If you get stuck on a line, read it aloud syllable by syllable from the Hangul; you learned to do exactly that in Korean Alphabet 1.*

eo = ㅓ (short, open "uh") **eu** = ㅡ (unrounded "oo")

kk, tt, pp, jj = tense (tight, unaspirated) consonants

[ ] = how the word is actually said, where it differs from the spelling

① Where Do You Live? — 어디에 살아요?

A:

어디에 살아요?

Where do you live?

B:

서울 마포구에 살아요.

I live in Mapo-gu, in Seoul.

A:

아파트예요?

Is it an apartment?

B:

아니요, 원룸이에요. 작지만 깨끗해요.

No, it's a studio flat. Small, but clean.

Hard words: 마포구 ma-po-gu · 원룸 won-rum · 깨끗해요 kkae-kkeu-tae-yo

② Floors and Rooms — 몇 층이에요?

A:

집이 몇 층이에요?

What floor is your flat on?

B:

오 층이에요. 엘리베이터가 있어요.

The fifth. There's a lift.

A:

방이 몇 개예요?

How many rooms are there?

B:

방이 두 개, 화장실이 한 개 있어요.

Two bedrooms and one bathroom.

Hard words: 층 cheung · 엘리베이터 el-li-be-i-teo · 화장실 hwa-jang-sil · 개 gae (counter)

③ Inside the Flat — 거실에 뭐가 있어요?

A:

거실에 뭐가 있어요?

What's in the living room?

B:

소파랑 텔레비전이 있어요.

A sofa and a television.

A:

침실에는요?

And in the bedroom?

B:

침대 옆에 책상이 있어요. 옷장도 있어요.

There's a desk next to the bed. And a wardrobe.

Hard words: 거실 geo-sil · 텔레비전 tel-le-bi-jeon · 침대 chim-dae · 책상 chaek-ssang · 옷장 ot-jjang

④ The Neighbourhood — 집 근처에 뭐가 있어요?

A:

집 근처에 뭐가 있어요?

What's near your home?

B:

지하철역하고 편의점이 있어요.

There's a subway station and a convenience store.

A:

마트도 가까워요?

Is the supermarket close too?

B:

네, 걸어서 오 분이에요. 그리고 공원도 있어요.

Yes, five minutes on foot. And there's a park too.

Hard words: 근처 geun-cheo · 편의점 pyeo-nui-jeom · 가까워요 ga-kka-wo-yo · 걸어서 geo-reo-seo · 공원 gong-won

⑤ Rent — 월세예요, 전세예요?

A:

그 집은 월세예요, 전세예요?

Is that flat rented monthly, or with a deposit-only lease?

B:

월세예요. 한 달에 오십만 원이에요.

Monthly rent. It's 500,000 won a month.

A:

비싸요?

Is that expensive?

⑥ Two Friends (casual) — 놀러 와!

A:

새 집은 어때?

How's the new place?

B:

넓고 밝아! 그런데 역에서 좀 멀어.

Spacious and bright! But it's a bit far from the station.

A:

얼마나 걸려?

How long does it take?

B:

서울에서는 보통이에요.

In Seoul it's normal.

Hard words: 월세 wol-se · 전세 jeon-se · 오십만 원 o-sip-man won · 보통 bo-tong

B:

걸어서 십오 분쯤. 괜찮아! 놀러 와!

About fifteen minutes on foot. It's fine! Come over!

Hard words: 넓고 neol-go · 밝아 bal-ga · 멀어 meo-reo · 놀러 와 nol-leo wa

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
Where do you live?	어디에 살아요? *eo-di-e sa-ra-yo?*	어디 살아? *eo-di sa-ra?*
What's near your home?	집 근처에 뭐가 있어요? *jip geun-cheo-e mwo-ga i-sseo-yo?*	집 근처에 뭐가 있어? *jip geun-cheo-e mwo-ga i-sseo?*
What floor is it on?	몇 층이에요? *myeot cheung-i-e-yo?*	몇 층이야? *myeot cheung-i-ya?*
How many rooms?	방이 몇 개예요? *bang-i myeot gae-ye-yo?*	방이 몇 개야? *bang-i myeot gae-ya?*
Is it far from the station?	역에서 멀어요? *yeo-ge-seo meo-reo-yo?*	역에서 멀어? *yeo-ge-seo meo-reo?*
Come over (to hang out)!	놀러 오세요! *nol-leo o-se-yo!*	놀러 와! *nol-leo wa!*

🔤 Three Verbs for Home — 동사

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to live (살다)	살아요 *sa-ra-yo*	삽니다 *sam-ni-da*	살아 *sa-ra*

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
not to exist; not to have (없다)	없어요 *eop-sseo-yo*	없습니다 *eop-sseum-ni-da*	없어 *eop-sseo*
to walk (걷다)	걸어요 *geo-reo-yo*	걷습니다 *geot-sseum-ni-da*	걸어 *geo-reo*

살다 drops its ㄹ before ㅂ (삽니다, not 살습니다). **걷다** is a ㄷ-irregular verb like 듣다 in Chapter 2: ㄷ becomes ㄹ before a vowel (걸어요). **걸어서** ("on foot") is a ready-made phrase you will use for distances.

🧱 Five Tools for Talking About Home

1. 있어요 and 없어요 — what exists where

To say that something is in a place, use **place + 에 + thing + 이/가 + 있어요**: 집 근처에 공원이 있어요 ("there is a park near my house"). The opposite is **없어요**: 우리 집에는 엘리베이터가 없어요 ("our building has no lift"). Ask 뭐가 있어요? ("what is there?") and 어디에 있어요? ("where is it?"). Two things together are linked with **(이)랑** or **하고**: 소파랑 텔레비전, 지하철역하고 편의점 (랑 is more casual).

2. Position words

You met 앞, 뒤, 옆, 위 and 아래 in Korean Basic Conversation 1, Chapter 10. Add four more, all followed by 에: 침대 옆에 책상이 있어요.

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
in front of	앞	*ap*	inside	안	*an*
behind	뒤	*dwi*	outside	밖	*bak*
next to	옆	*yeop*	between	사이	*sa-i*
above; on	위	*wi*	near	근처	*geun-cheo*

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
below; under	아래 / 밑	*a-rae / mit*	across from	맞은편	*ma-jeun-pyeon*

3. 에 or 에서?

에 goes with being, existing and living *somewhere*: 서울에 살아요, 집에 있어요. **에서** goes with *doing* something somewhere: 집에서 쉬어요 (rest at home), 서울에서 일해요 (work in Seoul). Compare 집에 있어요 ("I am at home") with 집에서 게임을 해요 ("I play games at home"). More in Korean Grammar 1, chapter 4.

4. Floors and counting rooms

Floors use **Sino-Korean numbers** + **층**: 일 층 (1st/ground), 이 층, 오 층, 십 층; below ground is 지하: 지하 일 층. Rooms and objects are counted with **개** and **native** numbers: 방이 두 개 (two rooms), 화장실이 한 개 (one bathroom). Rents go with **만 원** (10,000 won): 오십만 원 is 500,000 won (Korean Basic Conversation 1, Chapter 9).

5. Describing a home

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
spacious	넓어요	*neol-beo-yo*
cramped; narrow	좁아요	*jo-ba-yo*
clean	깨끗해요	*kkae-kkeu-tae-yo*
bright	밝아요	*bal-ga-yo*
close; near	가까워요	*ga-kka-wo-yo*
far	멀어요	*meo-reo-yo*
convenient	편해요	*pyeon-hae-yo*
noisy	시끄러워요	*si-kkeu-reo-wo-yo*

가까워요 and **시끄러워요** are ㅂ-irregular words (가깝다, 시끄럽다); learn them as they are for now and see Chapter 6 for the pattern.

Rooms and furniture — 방과 가구

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
living room	거실	*geo-sil*
bedroom	침실	*chim-sil*
kitchen	부엌	*bu-eok*
bathroom; toilet	화장실	*hwa-jang-sil*
entrance hall (where shoes come off)	현관	*hyeon-gwan*
bed	침대	*chim-dae*
desk	책상	*chaek-ssang*
wardrobe	옷장	*ot-jjang*
sofa	소파	*so-pa*

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	집	*jip*	house; home	noun
2	아파트	*a-pa-teu*	apartment (in a block)	noun
3	원룸	*won-rum*	studio flat; one-room flat	noun
4	방	*bang*	room	noun
5	거실	*geo-sil*	living room	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
6	부엌	*bu-eok*	kitchen	noun
7	화장실	*hwa-jang-sil*	bathroom; toilet	noun
8	침대	*chim-dae*	bed	noun
9	책상	*chaek-ssang*	desk	noun
10	동네	*dong-ne*	neighbourhood	noun
11	근처	*geun-cheo*	nearby; vicinity	noun
12	이웃	*i-ut*	neighbour	noun
13	층	*cheung*	floor; storey	counter
14	월세	*wol-se*	monthly rent	noun
15	전세	*jeon-se*	deposit-only lease	noun
16	넓다	*neop-tta*	to be spacious	adjective
17	좁다	*jop-tta*	to be narrow; cramped	adjective
18	가깝다	*ga-kkap-tta*	to be near	adjective
19	멀다	*meol-da*	to be far	adjective
20	편하다	*pyeon-ha-da*	to be comfortable; convenient	adjective

전세 and 월세

Korean housing has a system that surprises foreigners. With a **월세** (monthly rent) you pay a deposit (**보증금**) and rent every month, as in many countries. With a **전세** the tenant pays one very large refundable sum instead of monthly rent and gets it back when the lease ends. When people ask 월세예요, 전세예요? they are asking which of the two applies.

Shoes Off at the 현관

The **현관** is the entrance hall, a small lowered area where shoes come off before you step up into the home: 신발을 벗어요. Visitors do the same, and the floor inside is often heated (온돌), which is why you will notice that Korean homes and drama characters are comfortable on the floor. Most people live in **아파트** (blocks in large complexes), not in houses.

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

Dramas love two kinds of homes: the **옥탑방** (a small room on a building's roof) and the **반지하** (a "half-basement" flat). Both stand for modest living, and the contrast with a grand 아파트 is a regular plot device. Another word to learn: **집들이**, a housewarming party, when friends and colleagues visit a new home.

Grammar Pointer

The particles 에 and 에서 are in Korean Grammar 1, chapter 4. Position words were first taught in Korean Basic Conversation 1, Chapter 10; the count words (개, 층) follow the number systems of Korean Grammar 1, chapter 9. The ㅂ-irregular words (가까워요, 시끄러워요) come with their pattern in Korean Basic Conversation 2, Chapter 6.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Say "I live in Seoul. It's an apartment."

▼ Show answer

서울에 살아요. 아파트예요.

2. Say "There's a convenience store near my house."

▼ Show answer

집 근처에 편의점이 있어요.

3. Say "My flat is on the fifth floor, and there are two rooms."

▼ Show answer

오 층이에요. 방이 두 개 있어요.

4. Say "There's a desk next to the bed."

▼ Show answer

침대 옆에 책상이 있어요.

5. Ask "Is it far from the station?" and answer "It's five minutes on foot."

▼ Show answer

역에서 멀어요? — 걸어서 오 분이에요.

6. Invite a friend casually: "Come over to my place!"

▼ Show answer

우리 집에 놀러 와!

🌦 Weather & Seasons — 날씨와 계절

*Korea has **four very distinct seasons**, a rainy season, typhoons, and a winter cold that makes weather one of the first things people talk about. This chapter gives you the words for weather, temperatures and seasons, and, because so many weather words are **ㅂ-irregular** (덥다 → 더워요, 춥다 → 추워요), it finally teaches that pattern properly. Dialogs have no romanization line; each ends with a **Hard words** note, and the tables keep the "Say it" column.*

eo = ㅓ (short, open "uh") **eu** = ㅡ (unrounded "oo")

kk, tt, pp, ss = tense (tight, unaspirated) consonants

[ ] = how the word is actually said, where it differs from the spelling

① How's the Weather? — 오늘 날씨 어때요?

A:

오늘 날씨 어때요?

How's the weather today?

B:

맑고 따뜻해요.

Clear and warm.

A:

어제는 비가 많이 왔어요.

Yesterday it rained a lot.

B:

네, 그런데 오늘은 정말 좋아요!

Yes, but today is really nice!

Hard words: 날씨 nal-ssi · 맑고 mal-go · 따뜻해요 tta-tteu-tae-yo · 왔어요 wa-sseo-yo

② Summer Heat — 정말 더워요!

A:

요즘 정말 더워요!

It's really hot these days!

B:

맞아요. 오늘은 삼십오 도예요.

True. Today it's 35 degrees.

A:

에어컨 있어요?

Do you have air conditioning?

B:

네, 그런데 전기 요금이 비싸요.

Yes, but the electricity bill is expensive.

Hard words: 더워요 deo-wo-yo · 삼십오 도 sam-si-bo do · 에어컨 e-eo-keon · 전기 요금 jeon-gi yo-geum

③ Winter Cold — 밖에 추워요?

A:

밖에 추워요?

Is it cold outside?

B:

네, 많이 추워요. 영하 오 도예요.

Yes, very cold. It's minus five.

A:

그럼 두꺼운 코트를 입으세요!

Then wear a thick coat!

B:

네, 장갑도 가져갈게요.

Yes, I'll take gloves too.

Hard words: 추워요 chu-wo-yo · 영하 yeong-ha · 두꺼운 du-kkeo-un · 장갑 jang-gap · 입으세요 i-beu-se-yo

④ The Forecast — 내일은 비가 올 거예요

A:

내일 날씨 어때요?

What's the weather like tomorrow?

B:

일기예보를 봤어요. 비가 올 거예요.

I checked the forecast. It's going to rain.

A:

바람도 불어요?

Is it windy too?

B:

네, 바람도 많이 불 거예요. 우산을 가져가세요.

Yes, there'll be a lot of wind. Take an umbrella.

Hard words: 일기예보 il-gi-ye-bo · 봤어요 bwa-sseo-yo · 바람 ba-ram · 불어요 bu-reo-yo · 우산 u-san

⑤ Favourite Season — 무슨 계절을 좋아해요?

A:

무슨 계절을 제일 좋아해요?

Which season do you like best?

B:

가을을 제일 좋아해요. 시원하고 단풍이 예뻐요.

Autumn. It's cool and the autumn leaves are pretty.

A:

저는 봄이 좋아요. 벚꽃이 예뻐요.

I like spring. The cherry blossoms are pretty.

B:

⑥ Two Friends (casual) — 완전 더워!

A:

오늘 완전 더워!

It's so hot today!

B:

응, 시원한 거 먹고 싶어!

Yeah, I want something cold to eat!

A:

빙수 먹을래?

Fancy a shaved-ice dessert?

B:

좋아! 내가 살게!

Yes! My treat!

맞아요. 그런데 봄에는 미세먼지가 많아요.

True. But in spring there's a lot of fine dust.

Hard words: 계절 gye-jeol · 제일 je-il · 단풍 dan-pung · 벚꽃 beot-kkot · 미세먼지 mi-se-meon-ji

Hard words: 시원한 si-won-han · 빙수 bing-su · 살게 sal-ge

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
How's the weather?	날씨가 어때요? *nal-ssi-ga eot-tae-yo?*	날씨 어때? *nal-ssi eot-tae?*
It's hot / cold.	더워요. / 추워요. *deo-wo-yo / chu-wo-yo*	더워. / 추워. *deo-wo / chu-wo*
It's raining. / It's snowing.	비가 와요. / 눈이 와요. *bi-ga wa-yo / nu-ni wa-yo*	비 와. / 눈 와. *bi wa / nun wa*
What's the temperature?	몇 도예요? *myeot do-ye-yo?*	몇 도야? *myeot do-ya?*
Take an umbrella.	우산을 가져가세요. *u-sa-neul ga-jyeo-ga-se-yo.*	우산 가져가. *u-san ga-jyeo-ga.*
Which season do you like?	무슨 계절을 좋아해요? *mu-seun gye-jeo-reul jo-a-hae-yo?*	무슨 계절 좋아해? *mu-seun gye-jeol jo-a-hae?*

🔤 Three Words for the Weather — 동사와 형용사

WORD	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to be hot (덥다)	더워요 *deo-wo-yo*	덥습니다 *deop-sseum-ni-da*	더워 *deo-wo*

WORD	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to be cold (춥다)	추워요 *chu-wo-yo*	춥습니다 *chup-sseum-ni-da*	추워 *chu-wo*
to blow (wind) (불다)	불어요 *bu-reo-yo*	붑니다 *bum-ni-da*	불어 *bu-reo*

🧱 Five Tools for Talking About the Weather

1. The ㅂ-irregular pattern

Many describing words end in **-ㅂ** (덥다, 춥다, 맵다). Before a **vowel** ending (-어요, -은, -었어요) the ㅂ turns into **우**, which joins the vowel and gives **-워**: 덥다 → 더워요, 춥다 → 추워요. Before a **consonant** ending (-고, -지만, -습니다) the ㅂ stays: 덥고 습해요 ("hot and humid"), 춥지만 맑아요 ("cold but clear").

DICTIONARY FORM	-요	BEFORE A NOUN	PAST (-었어요)	MEANING
덥다	더워요 *deo-wo-yo*	더운 *deo-un*	더웠어요 *deo-wo-sseo-yo*	hot
춥다	추워요 *chu-wo-yo*	추운 *chu-un*	추웠어요 *chu-wo-sseo-yo*	cold
맵다	매워요 *mae-wo-yo*	매운 *mae-un*	매웠어요 *mae-wo-sseo-yo*	spicy
쉽다	쉬워요 *swi-wo-yo*	쉬운 *swi-un*	쉬웠어요 *swi-wo-sseo-yo*	easy
어렵다	어려워요 *eo-ryeo-wo-yo*	어려운 *eo-ryeo-un*	어려웠어요 *eo-ryeo-wo-sseo-yo*	difficult
가깝다	가까워요 *ga-kka-wo-yo*	가까운 *ga-kka-un*	가까웠어요 *ga-kka-wo-sseo-yo*	near

DICTIONARY FORM	-요	BEFORE A NOUN	PAST (-었어요)	MEANING
귀엽다	귀여워요 *gwi-yeo-wo-yo*	귀여운 *gwi-yeo-un*	귀여웠어요 *gwi-yeo-wo-sseo-yo*	cute

Not every -ㅂ word is irregular. The common exceptions are 좁다 → 좁아요 (narrow, from Chapter 5), 입다 → 입어요 (wear) and 잡다 → 잡아요 (catch). Learn each as you meet it. Also note that **돕다** ("to help") makes 도와요, with 와 rather than 워.

2. Weather with 이/가

Weather phenomena are expressed as "something comes / blows": 비가 와요 (rain comes), 눈이 와요 (snow comes), 바람이 불어요 (wind blows). The weather itself is a subject (이/가), and the amount goes before the verb: 비가 많이 와요. Use the future from Chapter 3 for forecasts: 내일은 눈이 올 거예요.

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
It's clear / sunny.	맑아요.	*mal-ga-yo*
It's cloudy.	흐려요.	*heu-ryeo-yo*
It's warm.	따뜻해요.	*tta-tteu-tae-yo*
It's cool and refreshing.	시원해요.	*si-won-hae-yo*
It's chilly.	쌀쌀해요.	*ssal-ssal-hae-yo*
It's humid.	습해요.	*seu-pae-yo*
It's dry.	건조해요.	*geon-jo-hae-yo*

시원해요 is a cool that feels *good* (a breeze, a cold drink); **추워요** is cold you do not enjoy.

3. Temperatures — 도

Korea uses Celsius. Say a Sino-Korean number plus **도**: 이십오 도 (25°). Below zero is **영하** ("below zero") and above zero is **영상**: 영하 오 도 is −5°. Ask 몇 도예요?

4. The four seasons — 사계절

SEASON	KOREAN	SAY IT	TYPICAL MONTHS
spring	봄	*bom*	March to May
summer	여름	*yeo-reum*	June to August
autumn	가을	*ga-eul*	September to November
winter	겨울	*gyeo-ul*	December to February

Seasons take **에** like any time word: 여름에는 더워요 ("in summer it's hot"), 겨울에 눈이 많이 와요. The lovely word **사계절** ("four seasons") names the whole cycle.

5. Giving advice — -세요

A polite suggestion or instruction ends in **-(으)세요**: 우산을 가져가세요 ("take an umbrella"), 코트를 입으세요 ("put on a coat"). It is the same honorific ending as in 안녕하세요 and 주세요 from Korean Basic Conversation 1.

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	날씨	*nal-ssi*	weather	noun
2	계절	*gye-jeol*	season	noun
3	봄	*bom*	spring	noun
4	여름	*yeo-reum*	summer	noun
5	가을	*ga-eul*	autumn	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
6	겨울	*gyeo-ul*	winter	noun
7	비	*bi*	rain	noun
8	눈	*nun*	snow; eye	noun
9	바람	*ba-ram*	wind	noun
10	우산	*u-san*	umbrella	noun
11	장마	*jang-ma*	rainy season	noun
12	일기예보	*il-gi-ye-bo*	weather forecast	noun
13	덥다	*deop-tta*	to be hot	adjective
14	춥다	*chup-tta*	to be cold	adjective
15	따뜻하다	*tta-tteu-ta-da*	to be warm	adjective
16	시원하다	*si-won-ha-da*	to be cool; refreshing	adjective
17	쌀쌀하다	*ssal-ssal-ha-da*	to be chilly	adjective
18	맑다	*mak-tta*	to be clear; sunny	adjective
19	흐리다	*heu-ri-da*	to be cloudy	adjective
20	건조하다	*geon-jo-ha-da*	to be dry	adjective

One Word, Two Meanings: 눈

눈 means both "snow" and "eye". Context decides: 눈이 와요 ("snow is coming", with the verb 오다), but 눈이 아파요 ("my eyes hurt"). You will see this in dramas as 첫눈, the "first snow" of the winter.

Rain, Dust and Typhoons

A **장마** (rainy season) arrives in early summer, typically around late June and July, and typhoons (**태풍**) can follow in late summer and autumn. In spring and winter many people check the **미세먼지** (fine dust) level on their phone alongside the forecast, and you may hear **황사** (yellow dust blown in from the continent). A winter cold snap is a **한파**.

Four Seasons, Four Pleasures

Spring has **벚꽃** (cherry blossom), summer has **빙수** (shaved ice with sweet toppings), autumn has **단풍** (leaves turning red and gold), and winter has snow and hot food. The big family holiday 추석 (harvest festival) falls in autumn, and 설날 (Lunar New Year) falls in winter.

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

Dramas love weather. A sudden shower is the excuse for a shared umbrella: 우산 같이 쓸래요? ("shall we share my umbrella?"). The **첫눈** (first snow) is a famous romantic moment. Characters also say 날씨가 미쳤어 ("the weather has gone crazy") in casual talk when it's extremely hot or cold.

Grammar Pointer

The ㅡ-drop (예쁘다 → 예뻐요) is from Korean Basic Conversation 2, Chapter 4, and the future with -(으)ㄹ 거예요 is from Chapter 3. The past tense is taught in full in Chapter 9. Seasons and time words take 에 (Korean Grammar 1, chapter 4).

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Ask "How's the weather today?" and answer "It's cloudy and cold."

▼ Show answer

오늘 날씨 어때요? — 흐리고 추워요.

2. Say "In summer it's hot and humid." (Watch the ㅂ before 고.)

▼ Show answer

여름에는 덥고 습해요.

3. Say "Tomorrow it's going to snow."

▼ Show answer

내일은 눈이 올 거예요.

4. Say "It's minus three degrees. Wear a thick coat!"

▼ Show answer

영하 삼 도예요. 두꺼운 코트를 입으세요!

5. Put these into everyday polite: 어렵다, 좁다, 가깝다.

▼ Show answer

어려워요 (ㅂ-irregular), 좁아요 (regular exception), 가까워요 (ㅂ-irregular).

6. Tell a friend casually, "It's really cold today!"

▼ Show answer

오늘 완전 추워!

🍲 Eating Out — 외식

*Korean Basic Conversation 1, Chapter 8 got you through a café. A Korean restaurant is a bigger challenge: shared dishes, a table full of free side dishes, a grill in the middle of the table, and rules about who eats first. This chapter gives you the words to **order, explain what you cannot eat, send a dish back politely and pay**. Dialogs have a short **Hard words** note instead of romanization; the tables keep the "Say it" column.*

eo = ㅓ (short, open "uh") **eu** = ㅡ (unrounded "oo")

kk, tt, pp, ss, jj = tense (tight, unaspirated) consonants

[ ] = how the word is actually said, where it differs from the spelling

① Arriving — 몇 분이세요?

A:

어서 오세요. 몇 분이세요?

Welcome. How many people?

B:

두 명이에요.

Two.

A:

이쪽으로 오세요. 메뉴 여기 있습니다.

This way, please. Here's the menu.

B:

감사합니다. 저기요, 물 좀 주세요.

Thank you. Excuse me, could I have some water?

Hard words: 어서 오세요 eo-seo o-se-yo · 몇 분 myeot bun · 이쪽 i-jjok · 메뉴 me-nyu · 저기요 jeo-gi-yo

② Ordering — 추천해 주세요

A:

뭐가 맛있어요? 추천해 주세요.

What's good? Please recommend something.

B:

불고기가 맛있어요. 인기가 많아요.

The bulgogi is good. It's very popular.

A:

그럼 불고기 이 인분하고 공기밥 두 개 주세요.

Then two portions of bulgogi and two bowls of rice, please.

B:

네, 알겠습니다. 음료는요?

Certainly. And to drink?

Hard words: 추천 chu-cheon · 불고기 bul-go-gi · 인기 in-kki · 인분 in-bun · 공기밥 gong-gi-bap · 음료 eum-nyo

③ Dietary Needs — 저는 채식주의자예요

A:

저는 채식주의자예요. 고기를 안 먹어요.

I'm a vegetarian. I don't eat meat.

B:

아, 그래요? 해산물은요?

Oh, really? What about seafood?

A:

해산물도 못 먹어요. 그리고 땅콩 알레르기가 있어요.

I can't eat seafood either. And I'm allergic to peanuts.

B:

알겠습니다. 비빔밥에서 고기를 빼 드릴까요?

Understood. Shall I take the meat out of the bibimbap?

Hard words: 채식주의자 chae-sik-ju-ui-ja · 해산물 hae-san-mul · 땅콩 ttang-kong · 알레르기 al-le-reu-gi · 빼 드릴까요 ppae deu-ril-kka-yo

④ At the Barbecue — 반찬 좀 더 주세요

A:

저기요, 반찬 좀 더 주세요.

Excuse me, could we have more side dishes?

B:

네, 바로 가져다 드릴게요.

Of course, I'll bring them right away.

A:

고기는 어떻게 먹어요?

How do you eat the meat?

B:

상추에 싸서 드세요. 마늘하고 쌈장도 같이요.

Wrap it in lettuce. With garlic and ssamjang (dipping paste) too.

Hard words: 반찬 ban-chan · 가져다 드릴게요 ga-jyeo-da deu-ril-ge-yo · 상추 sang-chu · 싸서 ssa-seo ("wrapping it and") · 쌈장 ssam-jang · 드세요 deu-se-yo

⑤ A Complaint — 이거 안 시켰어요

A:

저기요, 이거 안 시켰어요.

Excuse me, I didn't order this.

B:

죄송합니다. 어떤 걸 시키셨어요?

I'm sorry. What did you order?

A:

⑥ Two Friends (casual) — 반반 내자!

A:

잘 먹었다! 진짜 맛있었어.

That was great! It was really tasty.

B:

응, 나도! 계산은 내가 할게.

Yeah, me too! I'll pay.

A:

된장찌개를 시켰어요. 그리고 이 음식은 너무 식었어요.

The soybean-paste stew. And this dish has gone cold.

B:

죄송합니다. 바로 바꿔 드리겠습니다.

I apologise. I'll change it for you straight away.

Hard words: 시켰어요 si-kyeo-sseo-yo · 된장찌개 doen-jang-jji-gae · 식었어요 si-geo-sseo-yo · 바꿔 ba-kkwo · 드리겠습니다 deu-ri-get-sseum-ni-da

아니야, 같이 내자. 더치페이!

No, let's pay together. Go Dutch!

B:

그래, 그럼 반반 내자!

OK, then let's split it half and half!

Hard words: 잘 먹었다 jal meo-geot-tta · 계산 gye-san · 더치페이 deo-chi-pe-i · 반반 ban-ban · 내자 nae-ja

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
Two people.	두 명이에요. *du myeong-i-e-yo.*	두 명이야. *du myeong-i-ya.*
Menu, please. / Excuse me!	메뉴 좀 주세요. / 저기요! *me-nyu jom ju-se-yo. / jeo-gi-yo!*	메뉴 좀 줘. / 저기요! *me-nyu jom jwo. / jeo-gi-yo!*
What do you recommend?	뭐가 맛있어요? 추천해 주세요. *mwo-ga ma-si-sseo-yo? chu-cheon-hae ju-se-yo.*	뭐가 맛있어? *mwo-ga ma-si-sseo?*
I can't eat spicy food.	매운 거 못 먹어요. *mae-un geo mot meo-geo-yo.*	매운 거 못 먹어. *mae-un geo mot meo-geo.*
Please make it not spicy.	안 맵게 해 주세요. *an maep-ge hae ju-se-yo.*	안 맵게 해 줘. *an maep-ge hae jwo.*
The bill, please.	계산해 주세요. *gye-san-hae ju-se-yo.*	계산할게. *gye-san-hal-ge.*

🔤 Three Verbs for the Restaurant — 동사

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to order (시키다)	시켜요 *si-kyeo-yo*	시킵니다 *si-king-ni-da*	시켜 *si-kyeo*
to come out; to be served (나오다)	나와요 *na-wa-yo*	나옵니다 *na-om-ni-da*	나와 *na-wa*
to pay; to put out (내다)	내요 *nae-yo*	냅니다 *naem-ni-da*	내 *nae*

🧱 Five Tools for the Restaurant

1. Counting people and portions

Restaurants count people, portions and drinks, each with its own counter (see also Korean Basic Conversation 1, Chapter 8). People use native numbers + **명**, or the respectful **분** when the server asks you: 몇 분이세요? — 두 명이에요. Meat is ordered by the **인분** (portion), with Sino-Korean numbers.

COUNTER	FOR	EXAMPLE	SAY IT
명 (native numbers)	people	세 명이에요	*se myeong-i-e-yo*
인분 (Sino-Korean)	portions of meat etc.	삼겹살 이 인분 주세요	*sam-gyeop-ssal i in-bun ju-se-yo*
병 (native numbers)	bottles	맥주 한 병 주세요	*maek-ju han byeong ju-se-yo*
잔 (native numbers)	glasses; cups	물 두 잔 주세요	*mul du jan ju-se-yo*

COUNTER	FOR	EXAMPLE	SAY IT
개 (native numbers)	things; bowls of rice	공기밥 두 개 주세요	*gong-gi-bap du gae ju-se-yo*

2. What you can and cannot eat

Say what you are with **-이에요/예요**: 저는 채식주의자예요 ("I'm a vegetarian"). Say what you do not eat with **안** (a choice) or **못** (you are unable to): 고기를 안 먹어요 ("I don't eat meat"), 매운 거 못 먹어요 ("I can't eat spicy food"). Allergies: 땅콩 알레르기가 있어요 ("I have a peanut allergy"). Ask for a change with **-아/어 주세요**: 고기 빼 주세요 ("please leave out the meat"), 안 맵게 해 주세요 ("please make it mild"). Chapter 9 teaches the difference between 안 and 못 in full.

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
vegetarian	채식주의자	*chae-sik-ju-ui-ja*
meat	고기	*go-gi*
seafood	해산물	*hae-san-mul*
egg	계란 / 달걀	*gye-ran / dal-gyal*
peanut	땅콩	*ttang-kong*
allergy	알레르기	*al-le-reu-gi*

3. Taste words

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
delicious	맛있어요	*ma-si-sseo-yo*
not tasty	맛없어요	*ma-deop-sseo-yo*
spicy	매워요	*mae-wo-yo*

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
salty	짜요	*jja-yo*
bland; not salty enough	싱거워요	*sing-geo-wo-yo*
sweet	달아요	*da-ra-yo*
bitter	써요	*sseo-yo*
very hot (to the touch)	뜨거워요	*tteu-geo-wo-yo*
cold (to the touch)	차가워요	*cha-ga-wo-yo*

Several of these are ㅂ-irregular from Chapter 6 (매워요, 싱거워요, 뜨거워요, 차가워요). Add **너무** ("too") to complain: 너무 짜요 ("it's too salty").

4. Complaining politely

A complaint is a statement of fact plus a request. Start with **저기요** or **죄송하지만** ("sorry, but..."). Describe the problem with the past tense you met in Chapter 4: 이거 안 시켰어요 ("I didn't order this"), 음식이 아직 안 나왔어요 ("the food hasn't come yet"), 음식이 식었어요 ("the food has gone cold"). Then ask: 바꿔 주세요 ("please change it"), 확인해 주세요 ("please check"). If the bill is wrong: 계산이 잘못됐어요. The server will answer 죄송합니다 and fix it.

5. Table phrases — 식사 표현

WHEN	KOREAN	MEANING
Before eating	잘 먹겠습니다. *jal meok-get-sseum-ni-da*	"I will eat well" (thanks for the food)
From the host or server	맛있게 드세요. *ma-sit-ge deu-se-yo*	"Enjoy your meal"
After eating	잘 먹었습니다. *jal meo-geot-sseum-ni-da*	"I ate well" (thanks for the meal)

WHEN	KOREAN	MEANING
Offering to pay	제가 낼게요. *je-ga nael-ge-yo*	"I'll pay"
Treating someone	제가 살게요. *je-ga sal-ge-yo*	"It's my treat"

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	메뉴	*me-nyu*	menu	noun
2	반찬	*ban-chan*	side dishes	noun
3	인분	*in-bun*	portion; serving	counter
4	명	*myeong*	person (counter)	counter
5	고기	*go-gi*	meat	noun
6	해산물	*hae-san-mul*	seafood	noun
7	채식주의자	*chae-sik-ju-ui-ja*	vegetarian	noun
8	알레르기	*al-le-reu-gi*	allergy	noun
9	계산	*gye-san*	bill; paying	noun
10	음식	*eum-sik*	food; dish	noun
11	추천	*chu-cheon*	recommendation	noun
12	시키다	*si-ki-da*	to order	verb
13	나오다	*na-o-da*	to come out; be served	verb
14	내다	*nae-da*	to pay; to put out	verb

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
15	바꾸다	*ba-kku-da*	to change; exchange	verb
16	식다	*sik-tta*	to get cold (food)	verb
17	짜다	*jja-da*	to be salty	adjective
18	싱겁다	*sing-geop-tta*	to be bland	adjective
19	맵다	*maep-tta*	to be spicy	adjective
20	너무	*neo-mu*	too; very	adverb

Wait for the Eldest

At a table with elders or seniors, it is polite to wait until the oldest person has picked up their spoon before you start. Say 잘 먹겠습니다 before eating, and 잘 먹었습니다 when you finish. When someone pours you a drink, receive the glass with two hands, and turn slightly away from an elder when you drink.

Free Refills, No Tipping

The side dishes (**반찬**) that come with the meal are usually free, and you can ask for more with 반찬 더 주세요. Many tables have a **call button** for the server; otherwise call out 저기요 or 여기요. Tipping is not expected in Korea. At a barbecue restaurant, staff will often cut the meat with kitchen scissors (**가위**) at your table.

Hidden Meat and Fish

Being vegetarian in Korea takes explaining: soups and stews are often made with anchovy or beef stock, and kimchi is usually made with fish sauce or salted shrimp. Say clearly what you avoid (고기도 해산물도 안 먹어요), and ask if the broth also contains it. **사찰 음식** (Buddhist temple food) is plant-based and a good place to eat in peace.

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

In Korean the greeting 밥 먹었어요? ("have you eaten?") means roughly "how are you?" and shows that someone cares. Characters also celebrate with **치맥**, fried chicken (**치킨**) with beer (**맥주**), and after work with a **회식** (company dinner, see Korean Basic Conversation 2, Chapter 1).

Grammar Pointer

못 and 안 are taught in full in Korean Basic Conversation 2, Chapter 9; the ㅂ-irregular words are from Chapter 6, and the future-style -(으)ㄹ게요 ("I'll do it") appeared in Chapter 3 (갈게요) and Chapter 6 (살게). Counters for people and drinks are in Korean Basic Conversation 1, Chapter 8, and numbers in Korean Grammar 1, chapter 9.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. The server asks how many you are. Answer "Three people."

▼ Show answer

세 명이에요.

2. Call the server and ask for the menu.

▼ Show answer

저기요, 메뉴 좀 주세요.

3. Say "I'm a vegetarian. I don't eat meat or seafood."

▼ Show answer

저는 채식주의자예요. 고기도 해산물도 안 먹어요.

4. Say "I can't eat spicy food. Please make it mild."

▼ Show answer

매운 거 못 먹어요. 안 맵게 해 주세요.

5. Complain: "Excuse me, I didn't order this. And it's too salty."

▼ Show answer

저기요, 이거 안 시켰어요. 그리고 너무 짜요.

6. Tell a friend casually, "That was great! Let's split the bill."

▼ Show answer

잘 먹었다! 반반 내자!

🏥 At the Doctor & the Pharmacy — 병원과 약국

*Being ill in a foreign language is stressful, so this chapter is built to be **useful before it is perfect**. You will learn to say where it hurts, what you feel and since when, to understand a doctor's instructions (do this, don't do that), and to follow a pharmacist's directions for taking medicine. Dialogs have a **Hard words** note under them; the tables keep the "Say it" column. If you have a serious emergency, see Chapter 12 for the numbers to call.*

eo = ㅓ (short, open "uh") **eu** = ㅡ (unrounded "oo")

kk, tt, pp, ss, jj = tense (tight, unaspirated) consonants

[ ] = how the word is actually said, where it differs from the spelling

① Not Feeling Well — 어디가 안 좋으세요?

A:

어디가 안 좋으세요?

What seems to be the problem?

B:

머리가 아프고 열이 나요.

I have a headache and a fever.

A:

언제부터 아팠어요?

Since when have you been feeling ill?

B:

어제부터 아팠어요.

Since yesterday.

Hard words: 안 좋으세요 an jo-eu-se-yo · 열이 나요 yeo-ri na-yo · 아프고 a-peu-go · 언제부터 eon-je-bu-teo · 아팠어요 a-pa-sseo-yo

② Registration — 접수 도와 드릴게요

A:

처음 오셨어요?

Is this your first visit?

B:

네, 처음이에요.

Yes, it's my first time.

A:

여기에 이름하고 연락처를 쓰세요. 보험증 있으세요?

Please write your name and contact number here. Do you have your insurance card?

B:

네, 여기 있어요.

Yes, here it is.

Hard words: 접수 jeop-ssu · 오셨어요 o-syeo-sseo-yo · 연락처 yeol-lak-cheo · 보험증 bo-heom-jjeung · 쓰세요 sseu-se-yo

③ The Examination — 목이 부었네요

A:

입을 벌려 보세요. 목이 많이 부었네요.

Please open your mouth. Your throat is very swollen.

B:

감기예요?

Is it a cold?

A:

네, 감기에 걸렸어요. 주사를 맞고 약을 드세요.

Yes, you've caught a cold. Have an injection and take the medicine.

B:

알겠습니다. 감사합니다.

Understood. Thank you.

Hard words: 벌려 보세요 beol-lyeo bo-se-yo · 부었네요 bu-eon-ne-yo · 걸렸어요 geol-lyeo-sseo-yo · 주사 ju-sa · 맞고 mat-kko

④ Doctor's Orders — 술을 마시면 안 돼요

A:

술을 마시면 안 돼요.

You must not drink alcohol.

B:

운동은요? 해도 돼요?

And exercise? May I do it?

A:

운동도 하지 마세요. 푹 쉬세요.

Don't exercise either. Rest well.

B:

물은 많이 마셔도 돼요?

May I drink plenty of water?

A:

네, 물은 많이 드세요.

Yes, drink plenty of water.

Hard words: 안 돼요 an dwae-yo · 해도 돼요 hae-do dwae-yo · 하지 마세요 ha-ji ma-se-yo · 푹 puk · 드세요 deu-se-yo

⑤ At the Pharmacy — 하루에 세 번 드세요

A:

처방전 가지고 왔어요.

I've brought a prescription.

B:

네, 약 드릴게요. 하루에 세 번, 식후 삼십 분에 드세요.

Yes, here's your medicine. Take it three times a day, 30 minutes after meals.

A:

⑥ Two Friends (casual) — 빨리 나아!

A:

너 안색이 안 좋아. 어디 아파?

You look pale. Are you ill?

B:

응, 배가 너무 아파. 어제 매운 걸 많이 먹었어.

Yeah, my stomach really hurts. I ate lots of spicy food yesterday.

A:

한 번에 몇 알이에요?

How many tablets each time?

B:

한 알이에요. 오 일 동안 드세요. 빨리 나으세요!

One tablet. Take it for five days. Get well soon!

Hard words: 처방전 cheo-bang-jeon · 가지고 왔어요 ga-ji-go wa-sseo-yo · 식후 sik-hu · 알 al · 동안 dong-an · 나으세요 na-eu-se-yo

병원에 가 봐!

Go and see a doctor!

B:

약국부터 갈게. 고마워.

I'll start with the pharmacy. Thanks.

A:

푹 쉬어! 빨리 나아!

Rest well! Get well soon!

Hard words: 안색 an-saek · 배가 아파 bae-ga a-pa · 가 봐 ga bwa · 약국부터 yak-guk-bu-teo · 나아 na-a

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
Where does it hurt?	어디가 아파요? *eo-di-ga a-pa-yo?*	어디가 아파? *eo-di-ga a-pa?*
My ... hurts.	...이/가 아파요. *...i/ga a-pa-yo.*	...이/가 아파. *...i/ga a-pa.*
I don't feel well.	몸이 안 좋아요. *mo-mi an jo-a-yo.*	몸이 안 좋아. *mo-mi an jo-a.*
Since when have you been ill?	언제부터 아팠어요? *eon-je-bu-teo a-pa-sseo-yo?*	언제부터 아팠어? *eon-je-bu-teo a-pa-sseo?*
Are you OK?	괜찮으세요? *gwaen-cha-neu-se-yo?*	괜찮아? *gwaen-cha-na?*
Get well soon!	빨리 나으세요! *ppal-li na-eu-se-yo!*	빨리 나아! *ppal-li na-a!*

🔤 Three Words for Illness — 동사

WORD	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to hurt; to be ill (아프다)	아파요 *a-pa-yo*	아픕니다 *a-peum-ni-da*	아파 *a-pa*
to get better (낫다)	나아요 *na-a-yo*	낫습니다 *nat-sseum-ni-da*	나아 *na-a*
to catch (a cold); to take (time) (걸리다)	걸려요 *geol-lyeo-yo*	걸립니다 *geol-lim-ni-da*	걸려 *geol-lyeo*

아프다 follows the ㅡ-drop rule from Chapter 4 (아프 + 아요 → 아파요). **낫다** is a "ㅅ-irregular" verb: the ㅅ disappears before a vowel (나아요, 나으세요) but stays before a consonant (낫습니다). Learn it as the verb for "getting well".

🧱 Five Tools for the Doctor

1. Where does it hurt? — 이/가 아파요

In Korean, you do not "have" a headache; the part of the body *hurts*: 머리가 아파요, 배가 아파요, 목이 아파요. Doctors ask 어디가 아파요? or the more polite 어디가 안 좋으세요? You can also simply point and say 여기가 아파요 ("it hurts here").

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
head	머리	*meo-ri*	stomach; belly	배	*bae*
face	얼굴	*eol-gul*	(lower) back	허리	*heo-ri*
eye	눈	*nun*	back	등	*deung*
nose	코	*ko*	arm	팔	*pal*
mouth	입	*ip*	hand	손	*son*

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
ear	귀	*gwi*	leg	다리	*da-ri*
throat; neck	목	*mok*	foot	발	*bal*
shoulder	어깨	*eo-kkae*	tooth	이	*i*

2. Symptoms — 증상

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
I have a fever.	열이 나요.	*yeo-ri na-yo*
I have a cough.	기침이 나요.	*gi-chi-mi na-yo*
I have a runny nose.	콧물이 나요.	*kon-mu-ri na-yo*
I've caught a cold.	감기에 걸렸어요.	*gam-gi-e geol-lyeo-sseo-yo*
I feel dizzy.	어지러워요.	*eo-ji-reo-wo-yo*
I have an upset stomach.	배탈이 났어요.	*bae-ta-ri na-sseo-yo*
I've hurt myself.	다쳤어요.	*da-chyeo-sseo-yo*

To say *since when*, add **부터** after a time word: 어제부터 (since yesterday), 이틀 전부터 (since two days ago), 아침부터 (since the morning). **어지러워요** is another ㅂ-irregular word (Chapter 6).

3. Doing and not doing — three endings you will hear

ENDING	MEANING	EXAMPLE	SAY IT
-(으)세요	please do (instruction)	푹 쉬세요	*puk swi-se-yo*
-지 마세요	please don't	운동하지 마세요	*un-dong-ha-ji ma-se-yo*

ENDING	MEANING	EXAMPLE	SAY IT
-(으)면 안 돼요	you must not	술을 마시면 안 돼요	*su-reul ma-si-myeon an dwae-yo*
-아/어도 돼요	you may; it's OK to	물을 마셔도 돼요	*mu-reul ma-syeo-do dwae-yo*

For -(으)면 안 돼요, add **-면** to a vowel stem and **-으면** to a consonant stem: 하다 → 하면, 먹다 → 먹으면. In the doctor's office the polite word for "eat/drink" is **드세요** (물을 많이 드세요, "drink plenty of water"), the honorific of 먹다/마시다.

4. Taking medicine — 약 먹는 방법

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
three times a day	하루에 세 번	*ha-ru-e se beon*
after meals	식후에	*si-ku-e*
before meals	식전에	*sik-jeo-ne*
30 minutes after meals	식후 삼십 분에	*si-ku sam-sip bu-ne*
one tablet at a time	한 번에 한 알	*han beo-ne han al*
for five days	오 일 동안	*o il dong-an*
before bed	자기 전에	*ja-gi jeo-ne*

The frequency pattern is the one from Chapter 2 (하루에 세 번 = "three times a day"). **알** is the counter for pills and small round things, with native numbers: 한 알, 두 알.

5. Places and people — 병원, 약국

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
hospital; clinic	병원	*byeong-won*

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
pharmacy	약국	*yak-guk*
internal medicine (general illness)	내과	*nae-kkwa*
ear, nose and throat	이비인후과	*i-bi-in-hu-gwa*
orthopaedics (bones, joints)	정형외과	*jeong-hyeong-oe-gwa*
dentist	치과	*chi-gwa*
painkiller	진통제	*jin-tong-je*
digestive medicine	소화제	*so-hwa-je*

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	병원	*byeong-won*	hospital; clinic	noun
2	약국	*yak-guk*	pharmacy	noun
3	의사	*ui-sa*	doctor	noun
4	간호사	*gan-ho-sa*	nurse	noun
5	약	*yak*	medicine	noun
6	처방전	*cheo-bang-jeon*	prescription	noun
7	감기	*gam-gi*	cold (illness)	noun
8	열	*yeol*	fever; heat	noun
9	기침	*gi-chim*	cough	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
10	목	*mok*	throat; neck	noun
11	배	*bae*	stomach; belly	noun
12	허리	*heo-ri*	lower back; waist	noun
13	주사	*ju-sa*	injection	noun
14	진통제	*jin-tong-je*	painkiller	noun
15	소화제	*so-hwa-je*	digestive medicine	noun
16	보험	*bo-heom*	insurance	noun
17	아프다	*a-peu-da*	to hurt; to be ill	adjective
18	낫다	*nat-tta*	to get better; recover	verb
19	걸리다	*geol-li-da*	to catch (illness); to take (time)	verb
20	푹	*puk*	thoroughly; deeply (as in rest well)	adverb

Walk-In Clinics and Pharmacies

Korean towns have many small neighbourhood clinics, each specialising in one area (a **내과** for colds and stomach problems, an **이비인후과** for ear, nose and throat), and you can often walk straight into the right one. After seeing the doctor you usually take the **처방전** to a **약국**, where the pharmacist prepares the medicine. For a minor ailment you can also go to a pharmacy directly and say 감기약 주세요 ("cold medicine, please").

배: Belly, Pear or Boat

배 means "stomach", "pear" and "boat". Like 눈 (snow and eye) in Chapter 6, context decides: 배가 아파요 is a stomach ache, 배가 맛있어요 a tasty pear. The "ㅡ-drop + 아요" rule also gives 배가 고파요 ("I'm hungry", from 고프다) and 배가 불러요 ("I'm full").

Ill in Korea: Food and Phrases

When someone is ill, Koreans traditionally eat **죽**, a soft rice porridge, and a friend will say 몸조심하세요 ("take care of yourself"). When you say you feel unwell, expect the kind answer 괜찮으세요? and the simple order **푹 쉬세요**. They will not think it rude to ask **약 먹었어요?** ("did you take medicine?").

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

A drama character who is ill gets the full treatment: a hand on the forehead (**열이 나네!**, "you've got a fever!"), a worried 괜찮아?, and often a carer who stays by the bed all night. **병문안** means visiting someone in hospital, and a visitor traditionally brings fruit or a small gift.

Grammar Pointer

안 and **못** are in Korean Basic Conversation 2, Chapter 9; the honorific -(으)세요 appeared in Chapter 6 (입으세요) and in Korean Basic Conversation 1 (주세요). The ㅂ-irregular pattern (어지러워요) is in Chapter 6. The frequency phrase 하루에 세 번 is from Chapter 2, and the serious-emergency vocabulary is in Chapter 12.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Tell the doctor "I have a headache."

▼ Show answer

머리가 아파요.

2. Say "I have a fever and a cough."

▼ Show answer

열이 나고 기침이 나요.

3. Say "I've been ill since yesterday."

▼ Show answer

어제부터 아팠어요.

4. You are the doctor. Tell the patient "Don't drink alcohol. Rest well."

▼ Show answer

술을 마시지 마세요. 푹 쉬세요.

5. The pharmacist says: "Take this medicine three times a day after meals." Say it in Korean.

▼ Show answer

이 약은 하루에 세 번 식후에 드세요.

6. Tell a sick friend casually, "Get well soon!"

▼ Show answer

빨리 나아! (polite: 빨리 나으세요!)

⏪ Talking About the Past — 어제와 지난 주말

*You have already used a few past forms as ready-made phrases (재미있었어요, 시켰어요, 아팠어요). This chapter teaches the **whole past-tense pattern**, so that you can tell what you did yesterday, last weekend or on your last trip. It also settles the question left open since Chapter 7: **안 or 못?** By the end you will be able to tell a short story in order. Dialogs carry a **Hard words** note, and the tables keep the "Say it" column.*

eo = ㅓ (short, open "uh") **eu** = ㅡ (unrounded "oo") **ss** in -ssyo / -sseoyo = tense ㅆ (tight "ss")

[ ] = how the word is actually said, where it differs from the spelling

① Yesterday — 어제 뭐 했어요?

A:

어제 뭐 했어요?

What did you do yesterday?

B:

집에서 쉬었어요. 그리고 영화를 봤어요.

I rested at home. And I watched a film.

A:

무슨 영화를 봤어요?

What film did you watch?

B:

한국 사극을 봤어요. 정말 재미있었어요.

A Korean historical drama. It was really good.

Hard words: 쉬었어요 swi-eo-sseo-yo · 봤어요 bwa-sseo-yo · 사극 sa-geuk · 재미있었어요 jae-mi-i-sseo-sseo-yo

② Last Weekend — 지난 주말에 뭐 했어요?

A:

지난 주말에 뭐 했어요?

What did you do last weekend?

B:

토요일에는 친구를 만났어요. 같이 한강에 갔어요.

On Saturday I met a friend. We went to the Han River together.

A:

한강에서 뭐 했어요?

What did you do at the Han River?

B:

자전거를 타고 치킨을 먹었어요.

We rode bikes and ate fried chicken.

Hard words: 지난 주말 ji-nan ju-mal · 만났어요 man-na-sseo-yo · 한강 han-gang · 자전거 ja-jeon-geo · 타고 ta-go

③ An Excuse — 못 갔어요

A:

어제 파티에 왜 안 왔어요?

Why didn't you come to the party yesterday?

B:

못 갔어요. 일이 많았어요. 그래서 늦게 퇴근했어요.

I couldn't go. I had a lot of work. So I finished late.

A:

아, 그랬어요? 아쉬워요.

Oh, I see. What a pity.

B:

죄송해요. 다음에는 꼭 갈게요!

I'm sorry. I'll definitely come next time!

Hard words: 못 갔어요 mot ga-sseo-yo [mon ga-sseo-yo] · 많았어요 ma-na-sseo-yo · 그래서 geu-rae-seo · 퇴근했어요 toe-geun-hae-sseo-yo · 아쉬워요 a-swi-wo-yo

④ 안 or 못? — 아침을 안 먹었어요

A:

아침 먹었어요?

Did you eat breakfast?

B:

아니요, 안 먹었어요. 시간이 없었어요.

No, I didn't. I had no time.

A:

그럼 점심은요?

And lunch?

B:

점심도 못 먹었어요. 회의가 길었어요.

I couldn't eat lunch either. The meeting was long.

A:

지금 같이 먹을까요?

Shall we eat now?

Hard words: 안 먹었어요 an meo-geo-sseo-yo · 없었어요 eop-sseo-sseo-yo · 못 먹었어요 mon meo-geo-sseo-yo · 회의 hoe-ui · 길었어요 gi-reo-sseo-yo

⑤ A Trip — 지난달에 부산에 갔어요

A:

지난달에 어디에 갔어요?

Where did you go last month?

B:

부산에 갔어요.

I went to Busan.

A:

누구하고 갔어요?

⑥ Two Friends (casual) — 고생했어!

A:

어제 뭐 했어?

What did you do yesterday?

B:

하루 종일 잤어! 한 번도 안 일어났어.

I slept all day! I didn't get up even once.

A:

부러워! 나는 어제 일했어.

Who did you go with?

B:

가족하고 갔어요. KTX를 타고 갔어요. 바다에서 회를 먹었어요.

With my family. We took the KTX. We ate raw fish by the sea.

A:

어땠어요?

How was it?

B:

정말 좋았어요!

It was really great!

Hard words: 지난달 ji-nan-dal · 부산 bu-san · 누구하고 nu-gu-ha-go · 가족 ga-jok · 회 hoe · 좋았어요 jo-a-sseo-yo

I'm jealous! I worked yesterday.

B:

헐, 고생했어!

Wow, you must have had a hard time!

Hard words: 하루 종일 ha-ru jong-il · 잤어 ja-sseo · 한 번도 han beon-do · 부러워 bu-reo-wo · 고생했어 go-saeng-hae-sseo

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
What did you do yesterday?	어제 뭐 했어요? *eo-je mwo hae-sseo-yo?*	어제 뭐 했어? *eo-je mwo hae-sseo?*
Where did you go?	어디에 갔어요? *eo-di-e ga-sseo-yo?*	어디 갔어? *eo-di ga-sseo?*
Who did you go with?	누구하고 갔어요? *nu-gu-ha-go ga-sseo-yo?*	누구랑 갔어? *nu-gu-rang ga-sseo?*
How was it?	어땠어요? *eot-tae-sseo-yo?*	어땠어? *eot-tae-sseo?*
I couldn't go.	못 갔어요. *mot ga-sseo-yo.*	못 갔어. *mot ga-sseo.*

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
It was great!	정말 좋았어요! *jeong-mal jo-a-sseo-yo!*	진짜 좋았어! *jin-jja jo-a-sseo!*

🔤 Three Verbs for Your Stories — 동사

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to ride; to take (transport) (타다)	타요 *ta-yo*	탑니다 *tam-ni-da*	타 *ta*
to buy (사다)	사요 *sa-yo*	삽니다 *sam-ni-da*	사 *sa*
to play; to hang out (놀다)	놀아요 *no-ra-yo*	놉니다 *nom-ni-da*	놀아 *no-ra*

놀다 drops its ㄹ before ㅂ (like 살다 in Chapter 5): 놉니다.

🧱 Five Tools for the Past

1. The past tense — -았어요 / -었어요

Start from the everyday polite form (가요, 먹어요) and swap the final **요** for **ㅆ어요**, joining it to the vowel before it: 가요 → 갔어요. The simple rule from the stem: last vowel **ㅏ or ㅗ** → **-았어요**, any other vowel → **-었어요**, and **-하다** → **-했어요**. Where the stem ends in a vowel the two sounds melt together (가 + 았 → 갔, 보 + 았 → 봤, 마시 + 었 → 마셨).

VERB	PRESENT (-요)	PAST (-었어요)	SAY IT	CASUAL PAST
가다 go	가요	갔어요	*ga-sseo-yo*	갔어
오다 come	와요	왔어요	*wa-sseo-yo*	왔어

VERB	PRESENT (-요)	PAST (-었어요)	SAY IT	CASUAL PAST
보다 see	봐요	봤어요	*bwa-sseo-yo*	봤어
사다 buy	사요	샀어요	*sa-sseo-yo*	샀어
만나다 meet	만나요	만났어요	*man-na-sseo-yo*	만났어
자다 sleep	자요	잤어요	*ja-sseo-yo*	잤어
먹다 eat	먹어요	먹었어요	*meo-geo-sseo-yo*	먹었어
마시다 drink	마셔요	마셨어요	*ma-syeo-sseo-yo*	마셨어
쉬다 rest	쉬어요	쉬었어요	*swi-eo-sseo-yo*	쉬었어
하다 do	해요	했어요	*hae-sseo-yo*	했어
듣다 listen	들어요	들었어요	*deu-reo-sseo-yo*	들었어
있다 be; have	있어요	있었어요	*i-sseo-sseo-yo*	있었어
이다 be (is)	이에요 / 예요	이었어요 / 였어요	*i-eo-sseo-yo / yeo-sseo-yo*	이었어 / 였어

Describing words use the same pattern: 좋아요 → 좋았어요, 많아요 → 많았어요, 길어요 → 길었어요, and the ㅂ-irregular words become 더웠어요, 추웠어요, 아쉬웠어요 (Chapter 6). The pronunciation: **ㅆ어요** is said "sseo-yo", with a tight ss.

Formal past: -았/었습니다 (갔습니다, 먹었습니다). **Casual past:** drop the 요 (갔어, 먹었어).

2. Time words for the past — 과거 시간 표현

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
yesterday	어제	*eo-je*

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
the day before yesterday	그저께 (그제)	*geu-jeo-kke (geu-je)*
last night	어젯밤	*eo-jet-ppam*
this morning	오늘 아침	*o-neul a-chim*
a while ago	아까	*a-kka*
last week	지난주	*ji-nan-ju*
last weekend	지난 주말	*ji-nan ju-mal*
last month	지난달	*ji-nan-dal*
last year	작년	*jang-nyeon*

Words like 어제, 그저께, 작년 and 아까 do not take 에, but 지난 주말에, 지난달에 and 토요일에 do.

3. 안 or 못? — the answer

	안	못
Meaning	not (a choice, a plain "no", or a state)	cannot (inability or circumstances)
Present	안 가요 I'm not going / I don't go	못 가요 I can't go
Past	안 갔어요 I didn't go	못 갔어요 I couldn't go
With 하다	운동 안 했어요	숙제를 못 했어요
With a describing word	안 비싸요 it's not expensive	(not used)

Put **안/못** directly before the verb. With a **noun + 하다** verb it goes between the noun and 하다: 공부 안 해요, 운동 못 했어요. **못** makes a gentle excuse because it shows you were prevented,

not unwilling (못 갔어요, "I couldn't go"), whereas 안 can sound like you did not want to. Pronunciation: 못 가요 is said "mon gayo".

4. Telling a story in order — 연결어

KOREAN	SAY IT	MEANING
먼저	*meon-jeo*	first
그다음에	*geu-da-eu-me*	after that; then
그리고	*geu-ri-go*	and; also
그래서	*geu-rae-seo*	so; therefore
그런데	*geu-reon-de*	but; by the way
마지막으로	*ma-ji-ma-geu-ro*	finally

A Model Story — 지난 주말

지난 주말에 친구하고 서울숲에 갔어요. 먼저 점심을 먹었어요. 그다음에 공원에서 자전거를 탔어요. 날씨가 아주 좋았어요. 그리고 저녁에는 영화를 봤어요. 정말 재미있었어요. 그런데 집에 늦게 도착했어요. 그래서 일요일에는 늦게 일어났어요.

Last weekend I went to Seoul Forest (a park) with a friend. First we had lunch. Then we rode bikes in the park. The weather was great. And in the evening we watched a film. It was really good. But I got home late. So on Sunday I got up late.

Hard words: *서울숲* seo-ul-sup · *도착했어요* do-cha-kae-sseo-yo (arrived) · *날씨* nal-ssi.

5. Sentence builder — one frame for every story

Almost every past-tense story uses this frame: **time** (지난 주말에) + **who with** (친구하고) + **where** (한강에서) + **what** (치킨을) + **past verb** (먹었어요). Korean puts the verb last, so you fill the frame from left to right and finish with the verb.

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	어제	*eo-je*	yesterday	noun
2	그저께	*geu-jeo-kke*	the day before yesterday	noun
3	어젯밤	*eo-jet-ppam*	last night	noun
4	지난주	*ji-nan-ju*	last week	noun
5	지난달	*ji-nan-dal*	last month	noun
6	작년	*jang-nyeon*	last year	noun
7	아까	*a-kka*	a while ago	adverb
8	하루 종일	*ha-ru jong-il*	all day long	phrase
9	가족	*ga-jok*	family	noun
10	한강	*han-gang*	the Han River (Seoul)	noun
11	회의	*hoe-ui*	meeting	noun
12	누구	*nu-gu*	who	question word
13	타다	*ta-da*	to ride; to take (transport)	verb
14	사다	*sa-da*	to buy	verb
15	놀다	*nol-da*	to play; to hang out	verb
16	도착하다	*do-cha-ka-da*	to arrive	verb
17	고생하다	*go-saeng-ha-da*	to go through hardship; to work hard	verb
18	아쉽다	*a-swip-tta*	to be a pity; to be regrettable	adjective
19	그래서	*geu-rae-seo*	so; therefore	connector

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
20	마지막으로	*ma-ji-ma-geu-ro*	finally	adverb

Say It Right: -ㅆ어요

The past ending sounds like **"sseo-yo"** with a tight, hissing ss. The syllable before it joins on to the ㅆ in speech: 갔어요 is "ga-sseo-yo", 먹었어요 is "meo-geo-sseo-yo". Listen for that doubled s at the end of a Korean verb: it is the signal that something happened already.

The Han River Picnic

The Han River parks are where Seoul goes on a nice evening: people ride bikes, sit on the grass, and order fried chicken, pizza and noodles delivered right to their picnic spot. Convenience stores nearby even have machines for cooking instant ramen (한강 라면). When someone says 한강에서 놀았어요, this is what they mean.

고생했어요: Acknowledging Effort

고생했어요 literally means "you went through hardship". Koreans use it after a hard day, a long trip or a tough task to say "you've worked so hard". Close relatives are **수고했어요** ("thank you for your effort"), more common between colleagues. These small phrases are part of being kind in Korean.

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

You will hear **헐** ("wow, what?!") and **대박** ("amazing!") as reactions to a friend's story. Dramas also love the question 어제 어디 갔었어? ("where were you yesterday?"), delivered with a suspicious look. The extra **-었-** there (갔었어) marks something finished and done with, but you can use plain 갔어요 for now.

Grammar Pointer

The past forms you saw earlier (Chapter 4: 재미있었어요, 어땠어요; Chapter 7: 시켰어요, 식었어요; Chapter 8: 아팠어요, 걸렸어요) all follow the pattern in this chapter. The ㅂ-irregular past (더웠어요) is from Chapter 6, and 하루에 한 번-style frequency is from Chapter 2. Next, Korean Basic Conversation 2, Chapter 10 uses the polite and formal endings on the phone.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Say "Yesterday I rested at home and watched a film."

▼ Show answer

어제 집에서 쉬었어요. 그리고 영화를 봤어요.

2. Put into the past: 가요, 먹어요, 해요, 만나요, 더워요.

▼ Show answer

갔어요, 먹었어요, 했어요, 만났어요, 더웠어요

3. Say "I couldn't go to the party. I had a lot of work."

▼ Show answer

파티에 못 갔어요. 일이 많았어요.

4. Say "I didn't eat breakfast, so I'm hungry now" (just do the first part).

▼ Show answer

아침을 안 먹었어요.

5. Ask a friend "Who did you go to Busan with?" (polite).

▼ Show answer

부산에 누구하고 갔어요?

6. Ask a close friend casually, "What did you do last weekend?"

▼ Show answer

지난 주말에 뭐 했어?

📞 Phone Calls & Making Appointments — 전화와 예약

*A phone call is one of the hardest things to do in a new language: no gestures, no faces, and a speaker on the other end who expects a particular kind of politeness. This chapter gives you the opening and closing phrases, the words for **booking, changing and cancelling**, and a first look at the **formal business register** (-ㅂ니다/-습니다 plus honorific and humble verbs). It ends with **KakaoTalk**, where most Korean communication actually happens. Dialogs carry a **Hard words** note, and the tables keep the "Say it" column.*

eo = ㅓ (short, open "uh") **eu** = ㅡ (unrounded "oo")

kk, tt, pp, ss, jj = tense (tight, unaspirated) consonants

[ ] = how the word is actually said, where it differs from the spelling

① Answering — 김민수 씨 계세요?

A:

여보세요?

Hello?

B:

안녕하세요. 김민수 씨 계세요?

Hello. Is Kim Minsu there?

A:

전데요. 누구세요?

Speaking. Who's calling?

B:

저는 박지은입니다. 내일 회의 때문에 전화드렸어요.

I'm Park Jieun. I'm calling about tomorrow's meeting.

Hard words: 여보세요 yeo-bo-se-yo · 계세요 gye-se-yo · 전데요 jeon-de-yo · 누구세요 nu-gu-se-yo ·

② Not at His Desk — 지금 안 계세요

A:

여보세요? 이 부장님 계세요?

Hello? Is Department Head Lee there?

B:

지금 자리에 안 계세요. 전해 드릴까요?

He's not at his desk right now. Shall I pass on a message?

A:

아니에요. 제가 나중에 다시 전화드리겠습니다.

No, that's all right. I'll call again later.

B:

네, 알겠습니다. 안녕히 계세요.

Yes, understood. Goodbye.

Hard words: 부장님 bu-jang-nim · 자리 ja-ri · 전해 드릴까요 jeon-hae deu-ril-kka-yo · 다시 da-si ·

때문에 ttae-mu-ne ("because of; about") · 전화드렸어요 jeon-hwa-deu-ryeo-sseo-yo

전화드리겠습니다 jeon-hwa-deu-ri-get-sseum-ni-da

③ A Bad Line — 잘 안 들려요

A:

여보세요? 잘 안 들려요.

Hello? I can't hear you well.

B:

죄송해요. 지금 지하철이에요.

Sorry. I'm on the subway right now.

A:

다시 한번 말씀해 주세요.

Please say that once more.

B:

잠시 후에 다시 전화할게요.

I'll call you back in a moment.

Hard words: 들려요 deul-lyeo-yo · 다시 한번 da-si han-beon · 말씀 mal-sseum · 잠시 후 jam-si hu · 전화할게요 jeon-hwa-hal-ge-yo

④ Booking an Appointment — 예약하고 싶어요

A:

네, 한빛병원입니다.

Hanbit Hospital, hello.

B:

안녕하세요. 진료 예약하고 싶어요.

Hello. I'd like to book an appointment.

A:

성함이 어떻게 되세요? 언제가 가능하세요?

What is your name? When would suit you?

B:

김민수예요. 이번 주 금요일 오후 세 시에 가능해요?

Kim Minsu. Is Friday at three this week possible?

A:

네, 가능합니다. 연락처도 말씀해 주세요.

Yes, that's possible. Please also give me your contact number.

B:

공일공 일이삼사 오육칠팔이에요.

010-1234-5678.

A:

확인했습니다. 금요일 세 시에 뵙겠습니다.

Confirmed. See you on Friday at three.

Hard words: 한빛병원 han-bit-byeong-won · 진료 jil-lyo · 성함 seong-ham · 가능 ga-neung · 연락처 yeol-lak-cheo · 뵙겠습니다 boep-get-sseum-ni-da

⑤ Changing a Booking — 예약을 변경하고 싶어요

A:

안녕하세요. 토요일 예약을 변경하고 싶어요.

Hello. I'd like to change my Saturday booking.

B:

성함이 어떻게 되세요?

What is your name?

A:

박지은이에요.

Park Jieun.

B:

네, 토요일 두 시에 예약이 있으시네요. 언제로 변경해 드릴까요?

Yes, you have a booking on Saturday at two. When shall I change it to?

A:

일요일 오전 열한 시에 가능해요?

Is Sunday at eleven in the morning possible?

B:

잠시만 기다려 주세요. 네, 가능합니다.

Please wait a moment. Yes, that's possible.

Hard words: 변경 byeon-gyeong · 있으시네요 i-sseu-si-ne-yo · 언제로 eon-je-ro ("to when") · 잠시만 jam-si-man · 가능합니다 ga-neung-ham-ni-da

⑥ Two Friends on KakaoTalk (casual) — 카톡 봤어?

A:

오늘 저녁에 시간 돼?

Are you free tonight?

B:

응, 돼! 어디서 볼까?

Yeah! Where shall we meet?

A:

강남역에서 보자. 도착하면 카톡해!

Let's meet at Gangnam Station. Message me when you arrive!

B:

ㅇㅋ! 이따 봐!

OK! See you later!

Hard words: 시간 돼 si-gan dwae · 강남역 gang-nam-yeok · 도착하면 do-cha-ka-myeon ("when you arrive") · 카톡 ka-tok · ㅇㅋ "o-kei" · 이따 i-tta ("later")

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE	FORMAL (BUSINESS)
Is Mr Kim there?	김 선생님 계세요? *gim seon-saeng-nim gye-se-yo?*	김 선생님 계십니까? *gim seon-saeng-nim gye-sim-ni-kka?*
Who is calling?	누구세요? *nu-gu-se-yo?*	실례지만 누구십니까? *sil-lye-ji-man nu-gu-sim-ni-kka?*
Please wait a moment.	잠깐만 기다려 주세요. *jam-kkan-man gi-da-ryeo ju-se-yo.*	잠시만 기다려 주십시오. *jam-si-man gi-da-ryeo ju-sip-si-o.*
I'll call back.	다시 전화할게요. *da-si jeon-hwa-hal-ge-yo.*	다시 전화드리겠습니다. *da-si jeon-hwa-deu-ri-get-sseum-ni-da.*
I'd like to book.	예약하고 싶어요. *ye-ya-ka-go si-peo-yo.*	예약하고 싶습니다. *ye-ya-ka-go sip-sseum-ni-da.*
Understood.	알겠어요. *al-ge-sseo-yo.*	알겠습니다. *al-get-sseum-ni-da.*

🔤 Three Verbs for the Phone — 동사

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to phone (전화하다)	전화해요 *jeon-hwa-hae-yo*	전화합니다 *jeon-hwa-ham-ni-da*	전화해 *jeon-hwa-hae*
to receive; to answer (받다)	받아요 *ba-da-yo*	받습니다 *bat-sseum-ni-da*	받아 *ba-da*
to hang up; to cut off (끊다)	끊어요 *kkeu-neo-yo*	끊습니다 *kkeun-sseum-ni-da*	끊어 *kkeu-neo*

Common phone collocations: 전화를 걸다 (to make a call), 전화를 받다 (to answer), 전화를 끊다 (to hang up), 통화 중이에요 (the line is busy; "in a call"), 전화가 끊겼어요 (the call dropped).

🧱 Five Tools for the Phone

1. Opening, middle and closing a call

MOMENT	KOREAN	SAY IT	MEANING
Answering	여보세요?	*yeo-bo-se-yo*	Hello? (phone only)
Business answer	네, 한빛병원입니다.	*ne, han-bit-byeong-wo-nim-ni-da*	Hanbit Hospital, hello.
Asking for someone	…씨 계세요?	*…ssi gye-se-yo*	Is … there?
"That's me"	접니다. / 전데요.	*jeom-ni-da / jeon-de-yo*	Speaking.
Not there	지금 안 계세요.	*ji-geum an gye-se-yo*	He/she isn't here right now.
Wrong number	전화 잘못 거셨어요.	*jeon-hwa jal-mot geo-syeo-sseo-yo*	You have the wrong number.
Can't hear	잘 안 들려요.	*jal an deul-lyeo-yo*	I can't hear well.
Repeat	다시 말씀해 주세요.	*da-si mal-sseum-hae ju-se-yo*	Please say it again.
Slower	천천히 말씀해 주세요.	*cheon-cheon-hi mal-sseum-hae ju-se-yo*	Please speak slowly.
Closing	안녕히 계세요.	*an-nyeong-hi gye-se-yo*	Goodbye.

2. Booking, changing and cancelling

To book, use the wish from Chapter 3, **-고 싶어요**: 예약하고 싶어요 ("I'd like to book"). To change or cancel, name the thing and the wish: 예약을 변경하고 싶어요, 예약을 취소하고 싶어요. The person on the line will ask for your name and phone number and ask what time suits you: 성함이 어떻게 되세요?, 연락처가 어떻게 되세요?, 언제가 가능하세요?. Answer with …에 가능해요? ("is … possible?") or …에 괜찮으세요? ("is … all right?").

Phone numbers use Sino-Korean digits, with **공** for 0: 010-1234-5678 is said 공일공 일이삼사 오육칠팔 (Korean Basic Conversation 1, Chapter 3).

3. The formal business register

Business and official calls use the formal endings **-ㅂ니다/-습니다** (statements), **-ㅂ니까/-습니까?** (questions) and **-(으)십시오** (requests): 가능합니다, 가능합니까?, 기다려 주십시오. They also use **honorific** and **humble** words that show respect to the other person. You do not need to produce all of them yet, but you should recognise them:

PLAIN	RESPECTFUL FORM	SAY IT	USED FOR
있다 to be (a person)	계시다	*gye-si-da*	the other person is somewhere
먹다 to eat	드시다	*deu-si-da*	the other person eats
말하다 to say	말씀하시다	*mal-sseum-ha-si-da*	the other person speaks
주다 to give	드리다 (humble)	*deu-ri-da*	I give or do something for them
보다 to see (a person)	뵙다 (humble)	*boep-tta*	I meet them
이름 name	성함	*seong-ham*	the other person's name

The honorific -(으)시- is also built into endings like 계세요, 가능하세요, 오셨어요. Use these about other people, never about yourself.

4. Typing on KakaoTalk — 카카오톡

Many Koreans prefer to text than to call. **카톡** (KakaoTalk) is the main messaging app, and a message is **카톡** or **문자** (SMS): 카톡 보낼게요 ("I'll message you"), 카톡해! ("message me"), 답장 주세요 ("please reply"). Chat is casual, so friends shorten words to consonants:

TYPED	STANDS FOR	MEANING
ㅋㅋ	the sound of laughing	haha
ㅎㅎ	a soft laugh	hehe
ㅠㅠ	tears	crying; sad
ㅇㅇ	응응	yes
ㅇㅋ	오케이	OK
ㄱㅅ	감사	thanks
ㅈㅅ	죄송	sorry

Use these only with friends, never in business messages. In a message to a colleague or someone older, use full polite sentences.

5. Making the call itself: -(으)면 and 이따

Dialog 6 uses **-(으)면** in its ordinary meaning "if / when": 도착하면 카톡해! ("message me when you arrive"). You already know the pattern from -(으)면 안 돼요 (Chapter 8): stem + **-면** after a vowel and **-으면** after a consonant. **이따** means "later (today)": 이따 봐! ("see you in a bit!").

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	전화	*jeon-hwa*	phone; phone call	noun
2	전화번호	*jeon-hwa-beon-ho*	phone number	noun
3	휴대폰	*hyu-dae-pon*	mobile phone	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
4	문자	*mun-ja*	text message (SMS); character	noun
5	카톡	*ka-tok*	KakaoTalk (message)	noun
6	예약	*ye-yak*	booking; reservation	noun
7	진료	*jil-lyo*	medical consultation	noun
8	성함	*seong-ham*	name (respectful)	noun
9	연락처	*yeol-lak-cheo*	contact details	noun
10	변경	*byeon-gyeong*	change; alteration	noun
11	취소	*chwi-so*	cancellation	noun
12	확인	*hwa-gin*	confirmation; check	noun
13	잠시	*jam-si*	a moment	adverb
14	받다	*bat-tta*	to receive; to answer	verb
15	끊다	*kkeun-ta*	to hang up; to cut off	verb
16	걸다	*geol-da*	to make (a call); to hang	verb
17	가능하다	*ga-neung-ha-da*	to be possible	adjective
18	계시다	*gye-si-da*	to be (somewhere) (respectful)	verb
19	드리다	*deu-ri-da*	to give (humble)	verb
20	여보세요	*yeo-bo-se-yo*	hello (on the phone)	phrase

여보세요 Is for Phones Only

여보세요 is how you answer or start a phone call, never how you greet someone in person (that is 안녕하세요). Businesses and offices usually answer with a name and 입니다 (네, 한빛병원입니다) rather

than just 여보세요. Callers often begin with 안녕하세요, …입니다 before saying why they are calling.

End the Call Properly

The usual way to end a call is 안녕히 계세요 (the person who stays), often repeated by both sides. Also common: 들어가세요 ("go in", a warm goodbye), and between friends 끊을게 ("I'll hang up now"). Cutting a call off with no goodbye sounds rude or angry.

카톡 Culture

Most group planning happens in a **단톡방** (group chat room) on KakaoTalk, and people often prefer to message rather than call. If someone reads your message and does not answer, Korean has a slang word for it: **읽씹** (읽고 씹다, "read and ignore"). In work chats, keep to the polite register and avoid the consonant abbreviations.

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

A drama call often starts with a tense 여보세요? and no answer. A character who is angry hangs up with no goodbye, and the phone-in-the-hand moment before a confession is a standard scene. Listen for 전화 받아! ("pick up!") and 연락해! ("get in touch!").

Grammar Pointer

The wish ending -고 싶어요 is from Chapter 3; the honorific -(으)세요 is from Chapters 6 and 8 and the past tense from Chapter 9. The formal endings were first met in Korean Basic Conversation 1 (감사합니다, 처음 뵙겠습니다), and the numbers for phone numbers are in Korean Basic Conversation 1, Chapter 3. Chapter 11 turns to opinions.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. You phone an office. Say "Hello? Is Mr Kim there?"

▼ Show answer

여보세요? 김 선생님 계세요?

2. Someone phones you by mistake. Say "I'm sorry, you have the wrong number."

▼ Show answer

죄송합니다. 전화 잘못 거셨어요.

3. Say "I'd like to book an appointment for Friday afternoon."

▼ Show answer

금요일 오후에 예약하고 싶어요.

4. The line is bad. Say "I can't hear well. Please say it again."

▼ Show answer

잘 안 들려요. 다시 말씀해 주세요.

5. In formal business Korean, say "I will call again later."

▼ Show answer

나중에 다시 전화드리겠습니다.

6. Text a friend: "Are you free tonight? Message me when you arrive!"

▼ Show answer

오늘 저녁에 시간 돼? 도착하면 카톡해!

💭 Giving Opinions & Preferences — 의견과 취향

*Real conversation is mostly opinions: which film was better, which city you prefer, whether you agree. This chapter gives you the tools to **ask for and give an opinion**, to **compare** (A is more than B), to say what is **the most** something, and to **agree or disagree politely**, which in Korean means knowing how to soften. It finishes with the vocabulary for talking about **shows and films**. Dialogs carry a **Hard words** note, and the tables keep the "Say it" column.*

eo = ㅓ (short, open "uh") **eu** = ㅡ (unrounded "oo")

kk, tt, pp, ss, jj = tense (tight, unaspirated) consonants

[ ] = how the word is actually said, where it differs from the spelling

① Asking for an Opinion — 어떻게 생각해요?

A:

이 영화 어떻게 생각해요?

What do you think of this film?

B:

제 생각에는 정말 재미있는 것 같아요.

I think it's really good.

A:

저도 그렇게 생각해요. 특히 음악이 좋았어요.

I think so too. The music was especially good.

B:

맞아요. 배우들 연기도 아주 잘했어요.

Right. The actors' performances were great too.

Hard words: 어떻게 생각해요 eo-tteo-ke saeng-ga-kae-yo · 제 생각에는 je saeng-ga-ge-neun · 것

② Comparing Cities — 서울이 부산보다 더 커요

A:

서울하고 부산 중에서 어디가 더 좋아요?

Between Seoul and Busan, which do you like more?

B:

저는 부산이 서울보다 더 좋아요. 바다가 있고 사람들이 친절해요.

I like Busan more than Seoul. It has the sea and the people are friendly.

A:

그런데 서울이 부산보다 더 편해요. 교통이 좋아요.

But Seoul is more convenient than Busan. The transport is good.

B:

같아요 geot ga-ta-yo · 특히 teu-ki · 연기 yeon-gi · 맞아요 ma-ja-yo

그건 맞아요.

That's true.

Hard words: 중에서 jung-e-seo · 보다 bo-da · 더 deo · 바다 ba-da · 교통 gyo-tong · 그건 geu-geon

③ Preferences — 커피보다 차를 더 좋아해요

A:

커피하고 차 중에서 뭘 더 좋아해요?

Between coffee and tea, which do you like more?

B:

저는 커피보다 차를 더 좋아해요.

I like tea more than coffee.

A:

왜요?

Why?

B:

커피를 마시면 잠이 안 와요. 그런데 아침에는 커피가 제일 좋아요.

If I drink coffee I can't sleep. But in the morning coffee is the best.

Hard words: 차 cha · 마시면 ma-si-myeon ("if I drink") · 잠이 안 와요 ja-mi an wa-yo ("I can't sleep") · 제일 je-il

④ Politely Disagreeing — 글쎄요

A:

한국어가 영어보다 어려운 것 같아요.

I think Korean is harder than English.

B:

글쎄요. 저는 조금 생각이 달라요. 문법은 어렵지만 발음은 쉬워요.

Well. I think a little differently. The grammar is hard, but the pronunciation is easy.

A:

아, 그렇군요!

Oh, I see!

B:

그런데 단어는 정말 어려워요.

But the vocabulary really is hard.

A:

맞아요! 그건 저도 동의해요.

Right! I agree with that.

Hard words: 글쎄요 geul-sse-yo · 달라요 dal-la-yo · 문법 mun-beop · 발음 ba-reum · 그렇군요 geu-reo-kun-yo · 동의해요 dong-ui-hae-yo

⑤ About a Drama — 그 드라마 어땠어요?

A:

어제 그 드라마 봤어요?

Did you watch that drama yesterday?

⑥ Two Friends (casual) — 그건 인정!

A:

치킨이랑 피자 중에 뭐가 더 좋아?

Which do you like more, chicken or pizza?

B:

네, 봤어요. 줄거리가 슬퍼요. 제 생각에는 감동적인 것 같아요.

Yes. The story is sad. I think it's moving.

A:

저는 별로였어요. 조금 지루했어요.

I wasn't keen on it. It was a little boring.

B:

그래요? 결말은 어땠어요?

Really? How was the ending?

A:

결말은 괜찮았어요. 그래도 저는 코미디가 더 좋아요.

The ending was OK. Still, I prefer comedies.

Hard words: 줄거리 jul-geo-ri · 슬퍼요 seul-peo-yo · 감동적인 gam-dong-jeo-gin · 별로였어요 byeol-lo-yeo-sseo-yo · 지루했어요 ji-ru-hae-sseo-yo · 결말 gyeol-mal · 코미디 ko-mi-di

B:

음... 둘 다 좋은데, 치킨이 더 좋아!

Hmm... both are good, but chicken is better!

A:

나도! 근데 제일 좋은 건 떡볶이야!

Same! But my favourite of all is tteokbokki!

B:

오, 그건 인정!

Oh, fair enough, I agree with that!

Hard words: 중에 jung-e · 둘 다 dul da · 근데 geun-de (casual 그런데) · 떡볶이 tteok-bok-ki · 인정 in-jeong

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
What do you think?	어떻게 생각해요? *eo-tteo-ke saeng-ga-kae-yo?*	어떻게 생각해? *eo-tteo-ke saeng-ga-kae?*
I think ...	제 생각에는 ...(ㄴ) 것 같아요. *je saeng-ga-ge-neun ...(n) geot ga-ta-yo.*	내 생각에는 ...(ㄴ) 것 같아. *nae saeng-ga-ge-neun ...(n) geot ga-ta.*
Which do you like more?	뭐가 더 좋아요? *mwo-ga deo jo-a-yo?*	뭐가 더 좋아? *mwo-ga deo jo-a?*

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
I agree. / I think so too.	저도 그렇게 생각해요. *jeo-do geu-reo-ke saeng-ga-kae-yo.*	나도 그렇게 생각해. *na-do geu-reo-ke saeng-ga-kae.*
Well, I see it a bit differently.	글쎄요. 조금 생각이 달라요. *geul-sse-yo. jo-geum saeng-ga-gi dal-la-yo.*	글쎄. 나는 좀 달라. *geul-sse. na-neun jom dal-la.*
That's true.	맞아요. *ma-ja-yo.*	맞아. / 인정! *ma-ja. / in-jeong!*

🔤 Three Words for Opinions — 동사

WORD	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to think (생각하다)	생각해요 *saeng-ga-kae-yo*	생각합니다 *saeng-ga-kam-ni-da*	생각해 *saeng-ga-kae*
to be different (다르다)	달라요 *dal-la-yo*	다릅니다 *da-reum-ni-da*	달라 *dal-la*
to be right; to fit (맞다)	맞아요 *ma-ja-yo*	맞습니다 *mat-sseum-ni-da*	맞아 *ma-ja*

다르다 belongs to a small group of "르-irregular" words: before -아/어 the 르 turns into 라/러, so 다르다 → 달라요. The same pattern gives 모르다 → 몰라요 ("I don't know"), 빠르다 → 빨라요 ("fast") and 부르다 → 불러요 (the 노래를 불러요 of Chapter 2). Before a consonant ending, nothing changes: 다릅니다.

🧱 Five Tools for Opinions

1. "I think / it seems" — -(으)ㄴ 것 같아요

Koreans soften opinions with **것 같아요** ("it seems that"). Put the describing word before 것 in the form you learned in Chapter 4 (-ㄴ/-은; -는 for 있다/없다 words), then add **같아요**: 재미있는 것 같아요 ("I think it's fun"), 비싼 것 같아요 ("it seems expensive"), 학생인 것 같아요 ("he seems to be a student"). For a present action use **-는 것 같아요**: 비가 오는 것 같아요 ("it looks like it's raining"). Saying "I think" this way is also humble: even people who are sure often add it to avoid sounding blunt.

WORD	...것 같아요	MEANING
좋다	좋은 것 같아요 *jo-eun geot ga-ta-yo*	it seems good
어렵다	어려운 것 같아요 *eo-ryeo-un geot ga-ta-yo*	it seems difficult
맛있다	맛있는 것 같아요 *ma-sin-neun geot ga-ta-yo*	it seems tasty
오다	오는 것 같아요 *o-neun geot ga-ta-yo*	it seems to be coming

2. Comparing — 보다 더

보다 after a noun means "than", and **더** means "more": 서울이 부산보다 더 커요 ("Seoul is bigger than Busan"). The order can be switched: 부산보다 서울이 더 커요. Add **훨씬** for "much more" and **조금 더** for "a bit more". The question is A하고 B 중에서 뭐가 더 좋아요? ("which do you like more, A or B?"). To say what you prefer: 저는 커피보다 차를 더 좋아해요.

KOREAN	SAY IT	MEANING
더 / 덜	*deo / deol*	more / less
훨씬 더	*hwol-ssin deo*	much more
비슷해요	*bi-seu-tae-yo*	it's similar
똑같아요	*ttok-ga-ta-yo*	it's exactly the same
둘 다	*dul da*	both

3. The best — 제일 and 가장

Put **제일** (everyday) or **가장** (a little more formal) before the describing word: 이 중에서 제일 맛있어요 ("this is the tastiest of them"), 무슨 계절을 제일 좋아해요? (Chapter 6). The "among" word is **중에서** (casually **중에**). If the answer is "none of them", use 별로 + a negative: 별로 안 좋아해요 ("I don't like it much").

4. Agreeing and disagreeing — 동의와 반대

STRENGTH	KOREAN	SAY IT	MEANING
strongly agree	완전 맞아요!	*wan-jeon ma-ja-yo*	totally right!
agree	저도 그렇게 생각해요.	*jeo-do geu-reo-ke saeng-ga-kae-yo*	I think so too.
acknowledge	아, 그렇군요.	*a, geu-reo-kun-yo*	Oh, I see.
hesitate	글쎄요.	*geul-sse-yo*	Well… (not sure)
mild disagreement	조금 생각이 달라요.	*jo-geum saeng-ga-gi dal-la-yo*	I see it a bit differently.
disagree	그렇지 않아요.	*geu-reo-chi a-na-yo*	That's not so.
strong disagreement	전혀 아니에요.	*jeon-hyeo a-ni-e-yo*	Not at all.

The polite pattern is: **agree first, then add your difference**. 맞아요. 그런데 저는… sounds much gentler than a flat 아니요. The ending **-지 않아요** is the written/formal way to say "doesn't": 좋지 않아요.

5. Talking about shows and films — 드라마와 영화

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
fun; interesting	재미있어요	*jae-mi-i-sseo-yo*
boring; not fun	재미없어요 / 지루해요	*jae-mi-eop-sseo-yo / ji-ru-hae-yo*

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
moving	감동적이에요	*gam-dong-jeo-gi-e-yo*
sad	슬퍼요	*seul-peo-yo*
funny	웃겨요	*ut-kkyeo-yo*
scary	무서워요	*mu-seo-wo-yo*
famous	유명해요	*yu-myeong-hae-yo*
acting	연기	*yeon-gi*
plot; storyline	줄거리	*jul-geo-ri*
ending	결말	*gyeol-mal*

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	생각	*saeng-gak*	thought; opinion	noun
2	의견	*ui-gyeon*	opinion; view	noun
3	이유	*i-yu*	reason	noun
4	문법	*mun-beop*	grammar	noun
5	발음	*ba-reum*	pronunciation	noun
6	단어	*da-neo*	word; vocabulary	noun
7	교통	*gyo-tong*	transport; traffic	noun
8	줄거리	*jul-geo-ri*	plot; storyline	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
9	결말	*gyeol-mal*	ending	noun
10	연기	*yeon-gi*	acting; performance	noun
11	더	*deo*	more	adverb
12	제일	*je-il*	the most; best	adverb
13	가장	*ga-jang*	the most (more formal)	adverb
14	훨씬	*hwol-ssin*	far more; much	adverb
15	별로	*byeol-lo*	not particularly (with a negative)	adverb
16	둘 다	*dul da*	both	phrase
17	생각하다	*saeng-ga-ka-da*	to think	verb
18	다르다	*da-reu-da*	to be different	adjective
19	맞다	*mat-tta*	to be right; to fit	verb
20	동의하다	*dong-ui-ha-da*	to agree	verb

Softening an Opinion

Direct disagreement can feel confrontational in Korean, especially with someone older or senior. Good polite habits: begin with 글쎄요 or 맞아요, then use 그런데; add 제 생각에는 and 것 같아요 to your own view; and say 조금 ("a little") before 달라요. A chain like 맞아요. 그런데 제 생각에는 조금 다른 것 같아요 is both honest and polite.

보다: Two Words, One Spelling

보다 is both the verb "to see; to watch" (영화를 봐요) and the comparison particle "than" (영화보다 드라마가 더 좋아요). The particle is attached to the noun with no space and always goes with 더 or a

comparison. Context tells them apart: 드라마를 봐요 (I watch a drama) versus 드라마보다 영화가 더 좋아요 (I like films more than dramas).

Opinions on Shows: Taste Words

A fan says 취향 저격! ("it hit my taste exactly"). When opinions about something are split, Koreans say 호불호가 갈려요 ("likes and dislikes divide"), a polite way to say a show is controversial. And if a critic says 연기가 아쉬워요 ("the acting left something to be desired"), that is also a gentle way to be negative: **아쉽다** (Chapter 9) again.

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

Friends settle debates with 인정! ("fair enough, I agree") and ㅇㅈ in chat (the same word, Chapter 10 style). A character who disagrees may say 아닌 것 같은데? ("I don't think so…?") using the same 것 같아요 pattern, with a rising tone.

Grammar Pointer

The describing-word forms before a noun (-ㄴ/-은/-는) are from Chapter 4, the ㅂ-irregular words (어려운, 쉬워요, 무서워요) from Chapter 6, the past tense (좋았어요, 지루했어요) from Chapter 9, and -(으)면 from Chapter 10. The new 르-irregular group (다르다 → 달라요) is introduced here. Chapter 12 is the last one: when things go wrong.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Ask "What do you think of this film?"

▼ Show answer

이 영화 어떻게 생각해요?

2. Say "I think it's really fun."

▼ Show answer

제 생각에는 정말 재미있는 것 같아요.

3. Say "Seoul is bigger than Busan."

▼ Show answer

서울이 부산보다 더 커요.

4. Say "I like tea more than coffee."

▼ Show answer

저는 커피보다 차를 더 좋아해요.

5. Disagree politely: "Well... I see it a little differently."

▼ Show answer

글쎄요. 저는 조금 생각이 달라요.

6. Ask a friend casually, "Which do you like more, chicken or pizza?"

▼ Show answer

치킨이랑 피자 중에 뭐가 더 좋아?

🚨 When Things Go Wrong — 문제가 생겼을 때

Every trip has a day when something goes wrong: the train is late, the wallet vanishes, or worse. This last chapter of Korean Basic Conversation 2 gives you the language for exactly those moments: ***explaining a problem, asking for help, reporting a loss or a theft, and calling for emergency help****. Two new patterns carry it all:* ***-아/어야 해요*** *("I have to...") and* ***-(으)ㄹ 수 있어요*** *("I can..."). Dialogs carry a* ***Hard words*** *note, and the tables keep the "Say it" column. A* ***Course Complete*** *recap closes the chapter.*

eo = ㅓ (short, open "uh") **eu** = ㅡ (unrounded "oo")

kk, tt, pp, ss, jj = tense (tight, unaspirated) consonants

[ ] = how the word is actually said, where it differs from the spelling

① A Delayed Train — 기차가 지연됐어요

A:

안내 방송 들었어요? 기차가 삼십 분 지연됐어요.

Did you hear the announcement? The train is delayed by thirty minutes.

B:

정말요? 그럼 약속에 늦을 것 같아요.

Really? Then I think I'll be late for my appointment.

A:

친구한테 연락해야 해요.

You have to contact your friend.

B:

네, 지금 카톡할게요.

Yes, I'll message them now.

② Lost — 길을 잃었어요

A:

죄송합니다. 길을 잃었어요. 여기가 어디예요?

Excuse me. I'm lost. Where is this?

B:

강남역 근처예요. 어디에 가세요?

It's near Gangnam Station. Where are you going?

A:

호텔에 가야 해요. 지도 좀 봐 주세요.

I have to get to my hotel. Please look at the map for me.

B:

저쪽으로 쭉 가세요. 오 분쯤 걸려요.

Go straight that way. It takes about five minutes.

Hard words: 안내 방송 an-nae bang-song · 지연됐어요 ji-yeon-dwae-sseo-yo · 늦을 것 같아요 neu-jeul geot ga-ta-yo · 연락해야 해요 yeol-la-kae-ya hae-yo · 친구한테 chin-gu-han-te

Hard words: 길을 잃었어요 gi-reul i-reo-sseo-yo · 가야 해요 ga-ya hae-yo · 지도 ji-do · 봐 주세요 bwa ju-se-yo · 저쪽 jeo-jjok · 쭉 jjuk

③ Lost and Found — 지갑을 잃어버렸어요

A:

지갑을 잃어버렸어요.

I've lost my wallet.

B:

어디에서 잃어버렸어요?

Where did you lose it?

A:

지하철에서요. 오늘 아침에 두고 내렸어요.

On the subway. I left it behind this morning when I got off.

B:

어떻게 생겼어요?

What does it look like?

A:

검은색이고 작아요. 안에 여권도 있어요.

It's black and small. My passport is inside too.

B:

찾으면 연락드릴게요. 연락처를 써 주세요.

If we find it, I'll contact you. Please write down your contact details.

Hard words: 잃어버렸어요 i-reo-beo-ryeo-sseo-yo · 두고 내렸어요 du-go nae-ryeo-sseo-yo · 어떻게 생겼어요 eo-tteo-ke saeng-gyeo-sseo-yo · 여권

④ Theft — 가방을 도둑맞았어요

A:

도와주세요! 가방을 도둑맞았어요!

Help! My bag has been stolen!

B:

진정하세요. 언제 도둑맞았어요?

Please calm down. When was it stolen?

A:

방금요. 지하철에서 소매치기를 당했어요.

Just now. I was pickpocketed on the subway.

B:

경찰서에 신고해야 해요. 카드도 정지해야 해요.

You have to report it to the police. You also have to suspend your cards.

Hard words: 도둑맞았어요 do-dung-ma-ja-sseo-yo · 진정하세요 jin-jeong-ha-se-yo · 방금 bang-geum · 소매치기 so-mae-chi-gi · 신고 sin-go · 정지 jeong-ji

yeo-kkwon · 찾으면 cha-jeu-myeon · 연락드릴게요 yeol-lak-deu-ril-ge-yo

⑤ An Emergency Call — 119입니다

A:

119입니다. 무슨 일이세요?

119. What's the emergency?

B:

사고가 났어요! 사람이 다쳤어요!

There's been an accident! Someone is hurt!

A:

위치가 어디예요?

Where are you?

B:

강남역 앞이에요. 의식은 있어요. 그런데 다리가 많이 아파요.

In front of Gangnam Station. They are conscious. But their leg hurts a lot.

A:

구급차가 곧 갑니다. 거기에서 기다려 주세요.

An ambulance is on its way. Please wait there.

Hard words: 사고가 났어요 sa-go-ga na-sseo-yo · 다쳤어요 da-chyeo-sseo-yo · 위치 wi-chi · 의식 ui-sik · 구급차 gu-geup-cha · 곧 got

⑥ Two Friends (casual) — 어떡해!

A:

어떡해! 휴대폰을 잃어버렸어!

Oh no! I've lost my phone!

B:

진짜? 걱정하지 마. 같이 찾아 보자.

Really? Don't worry. Let's look for it together.

A:

마지막으로 카페에서 봤어.

I last saw it at the café.

B:

카페에 두고 왔을 수도 있어. 전화해 볼게!

You might have left it there. I'll try calling!

Hard words: 어떡해 eo-tteo-kae · 걱정 geok-jjeong · 찾아 보자 cha-ja bo-ja · 마지막으로 ma-ji-ma-geu-ro · 두고 왔을 수도 있어 du-go wa-sseul su-do i-sseo · 전화해 볼게 jeon-hwa-hae bol-ge

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
Help!	도와주세요! *do-wa-ju-se-yo!*	도와줘! *do-wa-jwo!*

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
I'm lost.	길을 잃었어요. *gi-reul i-reo-sseo-yo.*	길을 잃었어. *gi-reul i-reo-sseo.*
I've lost my ...	...을/를 잃어버렸어요. *...eul/reul i-reo-beo-ryeo-sseo-yo.*	...을/를 잃어버렸어. *...eul/reul i-reo-beo-ryeo-sseo.*
My ... was stolen.	...을/를 도둑맞았어요. *...eul/reul do-dung-ma-ja-sseo-yo.*	...을/를 도둑맞았어. *...eul/reul do-dung-ma-ja-sseo.*
Can you speak English?	영어 할 수 있어요? *yeong-eo hal su i-sseo-yo?*	영어 할 수 있어? *yeong-eo hal su i-sseo?*
What should I do?	어떻게 해야 해요? *eo-tteo-ke hae-ya hae-yo?*	어떡해? *eo-tteo-kae?*

🔤 Three Verbs for Trouble — 동사

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to miss (a bus); to let slip (놓치다)	놓쳐요 *no-chyeo-yo*	놓칩니다 *no-chim-ni-da*	놓쳐 *no-chyeo*
to look for; to find (찾다)	찾아요 *cha-ja-yo*	찾습니다 *chat-sseum-ni-da*	찾아 *cha-ja*
to report (신고하다)	신고해요 *sin-go-hae-yo*	신고합니다 *sin-go-ham-ni-da*	신고해 *sin-go-hae*

🧱 Five Tools for Trouble

1. "I have to..." — -아/어야 해요

Take the same -아/어 stem you use for the polite ending, add **-야 해요**: 가요 → 가야 해요 ("I have to go"), 먹어요 → 먹어야 해요, 해요 → 해야 해요, 찾아요 → 찾아야 해요. The question

어떻게 해야 해요? ("what should I do?") is the most useful sentence in this chapter.

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
I have to go to the police station.	경찰서에 가야 해요.	*gyeong-chal-sseo-e ga-ya hae-yo*
I have to call the bank.	은행에 전화해야 해요.	*eun-haeng-e jeon-hwa-hae-ya hae-yo*
I have to get off here.	여기에서 내려야 해요.	*yeo-gi-e-seo nae-ryeo-ya hae-yo*
You have to report it.	신고해야 해요.	*sin-go-hae-ya hae-yo*

2. "I can / I can't" — -(으)ㄹ 수 있어요 / 없어요

After a vowel stem add **-ㄹ 수 있어요**; after a consonant stem add **-을 수 있어요**. The negative is **수 없어요**: 영어 할 수 있어요? ("can you speak English?"), 도와주실 수 있어요? ("could you help me?"), 갈 수 없어요 ("I can't go", the same idea as 못 가요 from Chapter 9). The "maybe" version, **-(으)ㄹ 수도 있어요**, expresses possibility: 두고 왔을 수도 있어요 ("I might have left it behind").

3. What went wrong? — 문제 표현

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
I'm late.	늦었어요.	*neu-jeo-sseo-yo*
I missed the bus.	버스를 놓쳤어요.	*beo-seu-reul no-chyeo-sseo-yo*
The train is delayed.	기차가 지연됐어요.	*gi-cha-ga ji-yeon-dwae-sseo-yo*
The flight was cancelled.	비행기가 취소됐어요.	*bi-haeng-gi-ga chwi-so-dwae-sseo-yo*
It's broken.	고장 났어요.	*go-jang na-sseo-yo*

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
I lost my wallet.	지갑을 잃어버렸어요.	*ji-ga-beul i-reo-beo-ryeo-sseo-yo*
I left it behind.	두고 왔어요. / 두고 내렸어요.	*du-go wa-sseo-yo / du-go nae-ryeo-sseo-yo*
It was stolen.	도둑맞았어요.	*do-dung-ma-ja-sseo-yo*
There's been an accident.	사고가 났어요.	*sa-go-ga na-sseo-yo*
There's a fire.	불이 났어요.	*bu-ri na-sseo-yo*

Words ending in **-되다** (지연되다, 취소되다) describe things that "get done" to the subject: 취소됐어요 ("it was cancelled"). **도둑맞다** and **소매치기를 당하다** both mean you suffered a theft.

4. Things you might lose — 물건

ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	KOREAN	SAY IT
wallet	지갑	*ji-gap*	mobile phone	휴대폰	*hyu-dae-pon*
passport	여권	*yeo-kkwon*	bag	가방	*ga-bang*
card	카드	*ka-deu*	key	열쇠	*yeol-soe*
ID card	신분증	*sin-bun-jjeung*	umbrella	우산	*u-san*

The staff will ask 어디에서 잃어버렸어요? (where), 언제 잃어버렸어요? (when) and 어떻게 생겼어요? ("what does it look like?"). Your answer: colour (검은색이에요), size (작아요), contents (안에 …이/가 있어요).

5. Emergency numbers and places — 긴급 전화

NUMBER OR PLACE	FOR	SAY IT
119 (일일구)	fire and ambulance	*i-ril-gu*
112 (일일이)	police	*i-ri-ri*
1330 (일삼삼공)	Korea Travel Helpline, for visitors	*il-sam-sam-gong*
경찰서	police station	*gyeong-chal-sseo*
응급실	emergency room	*eung-geup-sil*
분실물 센터	lost-property office	*bun-sil-mul sen-teo*
영국 대사관	the British embassy (your own country's embassy: 대사관)	*yeong-guk dae-sa-gwan*

On the phone, say what happened, where you are, and who is hurt: 사고가 났어요. 강남역 앞이에요. 한 명이 다쳤어요. If you cannot explain, say 저는 외국인이에요. 한국어를 잘 못해요. ("I'm a foreigner. I don't speak Korean well.") and 영어 하는 사람 있어요? ("is there someone who speaks English?"). Check the current numbers and the helpline before you travel.

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	지갑	*ji-gap*	wallet	noun
2	여권	*yeo-kkwon*	passport	noun
3	열쇠	*yeol-soe*	key	noun
4	분실물	*bun-sil-mul*	lost property	noun
5	경찰서	*gyeong-chal-sseo*	police station	noun
6	대사관	*dae-sa-gwan*	embassy	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
7	응급실	*eung-geup-sil*	emergency room	noun
8	구급차	*gu-geup-cha*	ambulance	noun
9	사고	*sa-go*	accident	noun
10	소매치기	*so-mae-chi-gi*	pickpocket; pickpocketing	noun
11	지연	*ji-yeon*	delay	noun
12	신고	*sin-go*	report (to the authorities)	noun
13	잃어버리다	*i-reo-beo-ri-da*	to lose (an item)	verb
14	놓치다	*no-chi-da*	to miss (a bus, a chance)	verb
15	찾다	*chat-tta*	to look for; to find	verb
16	다치다	*da-chi-da*	to get hurt	verb
17	도와주다	*do-wa-ju-da*	to help	verb
18	늦다	*neut-tta*	to be late	verb
19	걱정하다	*geok-jjeong-ha-da*	to worry	verb
20	어떡해	*eo-tteo-kae*	what do I do?! (exclamation)	phrase

Numbers Worth Memorising

119 for fire and ambulance, **112** for the police, and **1330** for the Korea Travel Helpline, which is set up to help visitors. Put them in your phone before you travel. At a station, the quickest help for a lost item is the station staff or the **분실물 센터**. Keep a photo of your passport and a note of your embassy's number (**대사관**) in a separate place.

어떡해 vs 어떻게

These are easy to mix up. **어떻게** means "how" (어떻게 가요?, "how do I get there?"), while **어떡해** is a contraction of 어떻게 해 and means "what do I do?!", a cry of panic: 어떡해! Spelling matters: ㅎ + ㅐ is "hae", but the ㅋ sound in 어떡해 comes from the ㄱ in 떡 meeting the ㅎ.

Stay Calm, Stay Polite

Even in trouble, use polite speech to strangers: 죄송합니다만… ("I'm sorry to trouble you, but…"), 도와주실 수 있어요? ("could you help me?"). If someone tells you 진정하세요 ("please calm down"), take a breath and say the key facts again: what, where, who. Say 천천히 말씀해 주세요 (Chapter 10) if you need them to slow down.

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

Crisis scenes have their own phrases: **큰일 났다!** ("we're in big trouble!"), **정신 차려!** ("pull yourself together!", "come to!"), **괜찮아? 어디 다쳤어?** ("are you OK? are you hurt anywhere?") and the unforgettable **어떡해, 어떡해…**. Knowing these makes the most dramatic moments in a K-drama easy to follow.

Grammar Pointer

The -아/어 stem is the same one used for the polite ending and the past (Chapter 9). -(으)면 ("if") is from Chapter 10, -지 마세요 ("don't") from Chapter 8, and -아/어 주세요 and 못 from Chapters 7 and 9. The new patterns here, -아/어야 해요 ("must") and -(으)ㄹ 수 있어요 ("can"), return in Korean Basic Conversation 3.

🏁 Course Complete — Korean Basic Conversation 2

*Congratulations. You have finished all twelve chapters of Korean Basic Conversation 2. In Course 1 you learned phrases for situations; now you can **talk about your own life**: your day, your hobbies, your plans, your home, the weather, the past, and what you think, and you can cope when things go wrong.*

CHAPTER	YOU CAN NOW…
1 · Your Daily Routine	describe your day with times, frequency words and -고

CHAPTER	YOU CAN NOW…
2 · Hobbies & Free Time	say what you like, how often you do it and how well
3 · Making Plans & Invitations	suggest, invite, accept and decline with -(으)ㄹ까요, -(으)ㄹ래요 and -(으)ㄹ 거예요
4 · Describing People & Things	describe appearance, character and colours, and join descriptions with -지만
5 · Your Home & Neighbourhood	describe your home, floors, rent and what is nearby
6 · Weather & Seasons	talk about the weather and seasons, using the ㅂ-irregular pattern
7 · Eating Out	order, explain what you cannot eat, complain politely and pay
8 · At the Doctor & the Pharmacy	say where it hurts and follow a doctor's or pharmacist's instructions
9 · Talking About the Past	use the full past tense and 안 / 못, and tell a story in order
10 · Phone Calls & Making Appointments	make calls, book, change and cancel, and message on KakaoTalk
11 · Giving Opinions & Preferences	ask for and give opinions, compare, and agree or disagree politely
12 · When Things Go Wrong	explain a problem, report a loss, and call for help

What Comes Next — Korean Basic Conversation 3

Korean Basic Conversation 3 builds on this course with longer conversations and more complex situations. Until then, the best practice is to watch Korean dramas with Korean subtitles, to message a friend in Korean, and to say aloud what you did today using the past tense.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Say "I missed the bus, so I'm late."

▼ Show answer

버스를 놓쳤어요. 그래서 늦었어요.

2. Say "I've lost my wallet. My passport was inside."

▼ Show answer

지갑을 잃어버렸어요. 안에 여권이 있었어요.

3. Say "I have to go to the police station."

▼ Show answer

경찰서에 가야 해요.

4. Ask someone "Can you speak English?"

▼ Show answer

영어 할 수 있어요?

5. Shout for help and ask someone to call 119.

▼ Show answer

도와주세요! 119에 전화해 주세요!

6. Tell a friend casually, "What do I do?! I've lost my phone!"

▼ Show answer

어떡해! 휴대폰을 잃어버렸어!