KR

LANGUAGE COURSE

Korean Basic Conversation 3

12 Chapters

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Generated with Claude

KOREAN BASIC CONVERSATION 3

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Korean Basic Conversation 3

Chapter 1 · Buying Clothes: Sizes, Fit & Returns

👕 Buying Clothes — 옷 사기

*Course 3 moves from short exchanges to **longer, more independent conversation**, and a clothes shop is a good first test: you must ask to try things on (**-아/어 봐도 돼요?**), describe the fit, and sound polite while disagreeing or asking for a change (**-(는)데요**). Dialogs now have 5–7 lines with a **Hard words** note (no romanization under each line), the key-phrase and grammar tables show Hangul and English only, and the vocabulary table keeps the "Say it" column. A short **reading text** with true/false questions closes the chapter.*

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

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

① Looking Around — 뭐 찾으세요?

A:

어서 오세요. 뭐 찾으세요?

Welcome. What are you looking for?

B:

겨울에 입을 코트를 찾고 있어요.

I'm looking for a coat to wear in winter.

A:

이 검은색 코트는 어떠세요? 이번에 새로 나왔어요.

How about this black coat? It just came out.

B:

예쁘네요. 입어 봐도 돼요?

It's pretty. May I try it on?

A:

그럼요. 탈의실은 저쪽에 있어요.

Of course. The fitting room is over there.

② The Size — 사이즈가 어떻게 되세요?

A:

사이즈가 어떻게 되세요?

What size are you?

B:

보통 66 입는데요. 이 옷은 좀 작아 보여요.

I usually wear a 66. This one looks a bit small.

A:

그럼 한 사이즈 큰 걸로 가져다 드릴게요.

Then I'll bring you one size bigger.

B:

네. 소매도 좀 길어서 걱정이에요.

Yes. I'm also worried because the sleeves are a bit long.

A:

B:

네, 감사합니다. 한번 입어 볼게요.

Thank you. I'll give it a try.

Hard words: 찾고 있어요 chat-go i-sseo-yo · 검은색 geo-meun-saek · 입어 봐도 i-beo bwa-do · 그럼요 geu-reom-nyo · 탈의실 ta-rui-sil · 볼게요 bol-ge-yo

그건 수선해 드릴 수 있어요. 이삼 일 걸려요.

We can alter that for you. It takes two or three days.

Hard words: 입는데요 im-neun-de-yo · 작아 보여요 ja-ga bo-yeo-yo · 가져다 드릴게요 ga-jyeo-da deu-ril-ge-yo · 소매 so-mae · 걱정 geok-jjeong · 수선해 드릴 수 su-seon-hae deu-ril su

③ In the Fitting Room — 잘 맞아요?

A:

잘 맞아요?

Does it fit well?

B:

어깨는 괜찮은데 허리가 너무 꽉 껴요.

The shoulders are fine, but the waist is too tight.

A:

그럼 이 회색은 어떠세요? 좀 더 넉넉해요.

Then how about this grey one? It's a bit roomier.

B:

입어 보니까 이게 더 편하네요.

Having tried it on, this one is more comfortable.

A:

거울 한번 보세요. 잘 어울리세요.

Have a look in the mirror. It suits you well.

Hard words: 맞아요 ma-ja-yo · 어깨 eo-kkae · 허리 heo-ri · 꽉 껴요 kkwak kkyeo-yo · 넉넉해요 neong-neo-kae-yo · 어울리세요 eo-ul-li-se-yo

④ Price and Paying — 할인돼요?

A:

이 코트는 얼마예요?

How much is this coat?

B:

십팔만 구천 원인데, 지금 세일 중이라서 이십 퍼센트 할인돼요.

It's 189,000 won, but it's on sale now, so there's 20 percent off.

A:

그럼 얼마예요?

Then how much is it?

B:

십오만 천이백 원이에요. 일시불로 하시겠어요?

151,200 won. Will you pay in one payment?

A:

네, 카드로 일시불이요. 영수증도 주세요.

Yes, one payment by card. And a receipt, please.

Hard words: 십팔만 구천 원 sip-pal-man gu-cheon won · 할인돼요 ha-rin-dwae-yo · 십오만 천이백 si-bo-man cheon-i-baek · 일시불 il-si-bul · 영수증 yeong-su-jjeung

⑤ Exchange or Refund — 교환하고 싶은데요

A:

저, 어제 산 바지를 교환하고 싶은데요.

Um, I'd like to exchange the trousers I bought yesterday.

B:

무슨 문제가 있으세요?

Is there a problem?

A:

집에서 입어 봤는데 너무 작아요. 입지는 않았어요.

I tried them on at home and they're too small. I haven't worn them out.

B:

영수증 가지고 계세요?

Do you have the receipt?

A:

네, 여기 있어요. 다른 사이즈로 바꿀 수 있어요?

Yes, here it is. Can I change it for another size?

B:

네, 한 사이즈 큰 게 있는지 확인해 볼게요.

Yes, I'll check whether we have one size bigger.

Hard words: 교환하고 gyo-hwan-ha-go · 입지는 않았어요 ip-jji-neun a-na-sseo-yo · 영수증 yeong-su-jjeung · 바꿀 수 ba-kkul su · 있는지 in-neun-ji · 확인해 볼게요 hwa-gin-hae bol-ge-yo

⑥ Two Friends (casual) — 이거 어때?

A:

이 원피스 어때? 한번 입어 볼까?

What do you think of this dress? Shall I try it on?

B:

응, 입어 봐. 색깔은 예쁜데 좀 비싸다.

Yeah, try it. The colour is pretty but it's a bit pricey.

A:

그래도 세일이잖아. 근데 사이즈가 좀 작은 것 같아.

It's on sale, though. But I think the size is a bit small.

B:

그럼 인터넷으로 주문하자. 사이즈 교환도 되잖아.

Then let's order online. You can swap sizes too.

A:

좋은 생각이야! 오늘은 구경만 하자.

Good idea! Let's just browse today.

Hard words: 원피스 won-pi-seu · 색깔 saek-kkal · 비싸다 bi-ssa-da · 세일이잖아 se-i-ri-ja-na · 주문하자 ju-mun-ha-ja · 구경만 gu-gyeong-man

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
May I try this on?	이거 입어 봐도 돼요?	이거 입어 봐도 돼?
Do you have a bigger size?	더 큰 사이즈 있어요?	더 큰 거 있어?
Do you have another colour?	다른 색 있어요?	다른 색 있어?
It's too small / too big.	너무 작아요 / 너무 커요.	너무 작아 / 너무 커.
It suits you.	잘 어울려요.	잘 어울려.
I'd like to exchange this.	교환하고 싶은데요.	교환하고 싶어.

🔤 Three Verbs for Shopping — 동사

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to wear; to put on (입다)	입어요	입습니다	입어
to fit; to be right (맞다)	맞아요	맞습니다	맞아
to change; to exchange (바꾸다)	바꿔요	바꿉니다	바꿔

🧱 Three Tools for the Shop

1. "Try doing" — -아/어 보다

Attach **-아 보다** (after stems whose last vowel is ㅏ or ㅗ) or **-어 보다** (all others; 하다 gives **해 보다**). It means "to try doing" or "to do and see": 입어 봐요 (try it on), 먹어 봐요 (try eating it), 확인해 볼게요 ("I'll check and see"). With **-(으)ㄹ게요** it makes a polite promise; with **-(으)세요** it becomes an invitation: 드셔 보세요 ("please try it"). In the past, 입어 봤어요 means both "I tried it on" and, more broadly, "I have worn it".

2. "May I...?" — -아/어도 되다

Add **-아/어도 돼요** (same vowel rule) to ask or give permission: 입어 봐도 돼요? ("May I try it on?"), 사진 찍어도 돼요? ("May I take a photo?"). The answer is 네, 돼요 or 그럼요. To refuse politely, use 안 돼요 (or -(으)면 안 돼요, "you must not").

PATTERN	MEANING	EXAMPLE
-아/어 보다	try doing	이 신발 신어 보세요. Please try these shoes on.
-아/어도 되다	may; it's all right to	카드로 계산해도 돼요? May I pay by card?
-(으)면 안 되다	must not	여기서 입으면 안 돼요. You mustn't put it on here.

3. The softener — -(는)데요

Ending a sentence with **-(으)ㄴ데요 / -는데요** leaves it open: it is polite, gentle and invites a reply. Customers use it to make requests or complaints without sounding blunt: 교환하고 싶은데요 ("I'd like to exchange this..."), 보통 66 입는데요 ("I usually wear a 66..."). Verbs in the present take **-는데요**; adjectives take **-(으)ㄴ데요**; the past uses **-았/었는데요**. In the middle of a sentence the same ending means "but" or "and": 어깨는 괜찮은데 허리가 꽉 껴요. You met the ending **-지만** in Korean Basic Conversation 2; -(는)데 is softer and more conversational.

📏 Sizes — 사이즈

LABEL	MEANING
S / M / L / XL	Letter sizes, said as English letters; common for T-shirts and online
44, 55, 66, 77	Traditional women's sizes. 55 and 66 are the most common, and they run smaller than many Western sizes
95, 100, 105	Common men's top sizes (roughly chest in cm; check the shop's chart). Trousers are often sold by waist size

LABEL	MEANING
프리 사이즈	"Free size": one size supposedly for everyone. Reports say it is roughly a 55 to a slim 66, so it can be too small

📖 Reading — 읽기: 수진 씨의 쇼핑

수진 씨의 쇼핑

수진 씨는 토요일에 친구와 옷 가게에 갔어요. 겨울 코트를 사려고 했어요. 수진 씨는 코트를 입어 봤는데 좀 작았어요. 그래서 한 사이즈 큰 코트를 입어 봤어요. 그 코트는 잘 맞았어요. 지금은 세일 중이라서 가격이 이십 퍼센트 싸요. 수진 씨는 그 코트를 샀어요. 그런데 집에 와서 다시 입어 보니까 소매가 너무 길었어요. 다음 날 수진 씨는 가게에 가서 영수증을 보여 주고 수선을 부탁했어요.

Word list: 다시 *(again)* · 보여 주다 *(to show)* · 부탁하다 *(to ask a favour)* · 수선 *(alteration)*

True or false? (맞으면 O, 틀리면 X)

1. 수진 씨는 친구와 옷 가게에 갔어요.
2. 첫 번째 코트가 잘 맞았어요.
3. 수진 씨는 세일 가격으로 코트를 샀어요.
4. 수진 씨는 영수증 없이 가게에 갔어요.

▼ Show answers

1. O · 2. X (the first coat was a bit small; the bigger one fitted) · 3. O (20 percent off) · 4. X (she showed the receipt)

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	옷	*ot*	clothes	noun
2	코트	*ko-teu*	coat	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
3	바지	*ba-ji*	trousers	noun
4	치마	*chi-ma*	skirt	noun
5	신발	*sin-bal*	shoes	noun
6	사이즈	*sa-i-jeu*	size	noun
7	탈의실	*ta-rui-sil*	fitting room	noun
8	소매	*so-mae*	sleeve	noun
9	허리	*heo-ri*	waist	noun
10	영수증	*yeong-su-jjeung*	receipt	noun
11	세일	*se-il*	sale	noun
12	교환	*gyo-hwan*	exchange	noun
13	환불	*hwan-bul*	refund	noun
14	입다	*ip-tta*	to wear; to put on (clothes)	verb
15	신다	*sin-da*	to wear (shoes, socks)	verb
16	어울리다	*eo-ul-li-da*	to suit; to go well with	verb
17	바꾸다	*ba-kku-da*	to change; to exchange	verb
18	꽉 끼다	*kkwak kki-da*	to be tight (fit)	verb
19	넉넉하다	*neong-neo-ka-da*	to be roomy; ample	adj
20	편하다	*pyeon-ha-da*	to be comfortable	adj

Free Size and the Numbers

프리 사이즈 ("free size") is common in Korean fashion, but it is not "one size fits all": reports describe it as roughly a 55 to a slim 66, and it can be small for many people. Online, trust the **measurements in centimetres** on the product page more than the label. Sizes also differ between brands, so the fitting room is worth the time.

Exchanges, Refunds and Receipts (verify the shop's own rules)

Keep your **영수증** (receipt): shops almost always ask for it, and they usually want the item unworn with its tags. Rules differ between shops and sale items are sometimes final, so ask 교환이나 환불 돼요? before paying. For online orders, one guide says Korean e-commerce law gives a buyer 7 days from receiving the goods to cancel, even if the seller's own policy says otherwise, with the buyer normally paying the return postage for a change of mind. This comes from a secondary source, so check the seller's page or the statute. Foreign visitors may also be able to get an immediate tax refund on larger purchases at shops that offer it (the threshold was reported as about 30,000 won; unconfirmed, so ask).

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

Shopping scenes often show someone pulling a friend into a shop: 이거 한번 입어 봐! ("Try this on!") followed by 잘 어울린다! ("It really suits you!"). A shop assistant is almost always called 사장님 ("boss") or 언니 / 이모 in markets, and a polite 깎아 주세요 ("please give me a discount") is heard in street markets but rarely in department stores with fixed prices.

Grammar Pointer

The numbers in prices are Sino-Korean (만, 천, 백). The adjective forms like 작아요 and 커요 follow the stem rules from Korean Basic Conversation 2, Chapter 4 (Describing), and the plan-making forms -(으)ㄹ게요 and -(으)ㄹ까요 from Chapter 3 (Plans).

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

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

1. Ask "May I try this on?"

▼ Show answer

이거 입어 봐도 돼요?

2. Say "This is a bit small. Do you have one size bigger?"

▼ Show answer

이거 좀 작아요. 한 사이즈 큰 거 있어요?

3. Say "The shoulders are fine, but the waist is too tight."

▼ Show answer

어깨는 괜찮은데 허리가 너무 꽉 껴요.

4. Say politely "I'd like to exchange the trousers I bought yesterday..."

▼ Show answer

어제 산 바지를 교환하고 싶은데요.

5. Ask whether there is a 20 percent discount and ask for the receipt.

▼ Show answer

이십 퍼센트 할인돼요? 영수증도 주세요.

6. Tell a friend casually "Try it on! It suits you."

▼ Show answer

입어 봐! 잘 어울려.

Korean Basic Conversation 3

Chapter 2 · Planning a Trip: Holidays & Itineraries

🧳 Planning a Trip — 여행 계획

*Course 3 moves from short exchanges to **longer, more independent conversation**, and a holiday is the perfect place to start: you have to say why you are going (**-(으)려고, -(으)러 가다**), how long (**2박 3일**), and the order of things (**-기 전에, -(으)ㄴ 후에**). Dialogs now have 4–7 lines with a **Hard words** note (no romanization under each line), the key-phrase and grammar tables show Hangul and English only, and the vocabulary table keeps the "Say it" column. A short **reading text** with true/false questions closes the chapter, in the style of a graded reader.*

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 Choosing a Destination — 어디에 갈 거예요?

A:

이번 휴가에 어디에 갈 거예요?

Where are you going on your holiday this time?

B:

제주도에 가려고 해요. 바다를 보러 가고 싶어요.

I'm planning to go to Jeju. I want to go and see the sea.

A:

며칠 동안 가요?

For how many days?

B:

2박 3일이요. 금요일부터 일요일까지요.

② Booking a Train — 왕복으로 주세요

A:

부산행 KTX 표를 예약하고 싶어요.

I'd like to book a KTX ticket to Busan.

B:

언제 출발하세요?

When are you leaving?

A:

이번 토요일 아침 아홉 시쯤이요.

This Saturday, around nine in the morning.

B:

아홉 시 십 분 열차가 있어요. 편도세요, 왕복이세요?

There's a train at 9:10. One way or return?

A:

Two nights, three days. From Friday to Sunday.

A:

비행기 표는 예약했어요?

Have you booked the flight?

B:

아직 안 했어요. 오늘 저녁에 하려고요.

Not yet. I'm going to do it this evening.

A:

서둘러야 해요. 주말 표는 빨리 매진돼요.

You'd better hurry. Weekend tickets sell out fast.

Hard words: 휴가 hyu-ga · 제주도 je-ju-do · 보러 bo-reo · 2박 3일 i-bak sa-mil · 서둘러야 해요 seo-dul-leo-ya hae-yo · 매진돼요 mae-jin-dwae-yo

왕복으로 주세요. 일요일 저녁에 돌아오려고요.

A return, please. I'm coming back on Sunday evening.

B:

부산까지 두 시간 반쯤 걸려요. 카드로 결제하시겠어요?

It takes about two and a half hours to Busan. Will you pay by card?

Hard words: 부산행 bu-san-haeng · 출발하세요 chul-bal-ha-se-yo · 열차 yeol-cha · 편도 pyeon-do · 왕복 wang-bok · 결제 gyeol-je

③ Booking a Hotel — 숙소는 예약하셨어요?

A:

숙소는 예약하셨어요?

Have you booked your accommodation?

B:

네, 앱으로 호텔을 예약했어요.

Yes, I booked a hotel on an app.

A:

체크인은 몇 시부터예요?

From what time is check-in?

B:

오후 세 시부터예요. 체크아웃은 열한 시까지고요.

From three in the afternoon. Check-out is until eleven.

④ The Itinerary — 첫날에는 뭐 할 거예요?

A:

첫날에는 뭐 할 거예요?

What will you do on the first day?

B:

공항에 도착한 후에 점심을 먹으러 갈 거예요. 흑돼지를 먹어 보려고요.

After arriving at the airport I'll go for lunch. I'd like to try the black pork.

A:

둘째 날은요?

And the second day?

B:

한라산에 가려고 해요. 출발하기 전에 날씨를 확인해야 해요.

A:

그럼 도착한 후에 짐을 먼저 맡길 수 있어요?

Then can I leave my luggage first after I arrive?

B:

네, 프런트에 부탁하면 돼요.

Yes, you just have to ask at the front desk.

Hard words: 숙소 suk-so · 체크인 che-keu-in · 도착한 후에 do-cha-kan hu-e · 맡길 수 있어요 mat-gil su i-sseo-yo · 프런트 peu-reon-teu · 부탁하면 돼요 bu-ta-ka-myeon dwae-yo

I'm planning to climb Hallasan. Before leaving I must check the weather.

A:

맞아요. 산은 날씨가 아주 중요해요.

Right. The weather is very important in the mountains.

Hard words: 일정 il-jjeong · 첫날 cheon-nal · 흑돼지 heuk-dwae-ji · 한라산 hal-la-san · 출발하기 전에 chul-bal-ha-gi jeo-ne · 확인해야 해요 hwa-gin-hae-ya hae-yo

⑤ Packing — 짐은 다 쌌어요?

A:

짐은 다 쌌어요?

Have you packed everything?

B:

아니요, 아직이요. 출발하기 전에 쌀 거예요.

No, not yet. I'll pack before leaving.

A:

우산하고 충전기를 꼭 챙기세요.

Be sure to take an umbrella and a charger.

B:

네. 신분증도 챙겨야 해요. 국내선도 필요하니까요.

Yes. I have to take my ID too, since it's needed even for domestic flights.

Hard words: 쌌어요 ssa-sseo-yo · 충전기 chung-jeon-gi · 챙기세요 chaeng-gi-se-yo · 신분증 sin-bun-jjeung · 국내선 gung-nae-seon · 필요하니까요 pi-ryo-ha-ni-kka-yo ("because it's needed")

⑥ Two Friends (casual) — 같이 갈래?

A:

여행 계획 다 세웠어?

Have you finished planning your trip?

B:

응! 제주도에 2박 3일 가려고. 숙소도 예약했어.

Yeah! I'm going to Jeju for 2 nights, 3 days. I've booked the hotel too.

A:

부럽다! 뭐 하러 가?

I'm jealous! What are you going there to do?

B:

맛집도 가고 바다도 보러 가려고. 너도 같이 갈래?

Eat at good restaurants and see the sea. Do you want to come too?

A:

가고 싶은데 일해야 돼. 다음엔 꼭 같이 가자!

I'd love to, but I have to work. Next time, let's go together!

Hard words: 세웠어 se-wo-sseo · 부럽다 bu-reop-tta · 하러 ha-reo · 맛집 mat-jjip · 야 돼 ya dwae (casual 야 해요)

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
Where are you planning to go?	어디에 가려고 해요?	어디 가려고?
How many nights and days?	몇 박 며칠이에요?	몇 박 며칠이야?
Two nights, three days.	2박 3일이에요.	2박 3일이야.
A return ticket, please.	왕복 표 한 장 주세요.	왕복 한 장 줘.
What time does it leave?	몇 시에 출발해요?	몇 시에 출발해?
I'd like to book a room.	방을 예약하고 싶어요.	방 예약하고 싶어.

🔤 Three Verbs for Trips — 동사

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to leave; to set off (떠나다)	떠나요	떠납니다	떠나
to book (예약하다)	예약해요	예약합니다	예약해
to come back; to return (돌아오다)	돌아와요	돌아옵니다	돌아와

🧱 Four Tools for Planning

1. "In order to / intending to" — -(으)려고

Add **-려고** to a stem that ends in a vowel and **-으려고** to a stem that ends in a consonant. It says the *purpose* behind the next action: 여행하려고 휴가를 냈어요 ("I took leave in order to travel"), 바다를 보려고 제주도에 가요. With **하다** it means "I plan to...": 제주도에 가려고 해요 ("I'm planning to go to Jeju"). Both parts of the sentence share the same subject. A stem ending in ㄹ keeps its ㄹ and takes no 으: 놀다 → 놀려고. In casual speech, the shortened **...려고.** can stand alone as an answer, as in dialog 6.

STEM	-(으)려고	EXAMPLE
가다	가려고	부산에 가려고 표를 샀어요. I bought a ticket intending to go to Busan.
먹다	먹으려고	흑돼지를 먹으려고 일찍 갔어요. I went early to eat the black pork.
보다	보려고	친구를 보려고 서울에 가요. I'm going to Seoul to see a friend.

2. "Go (or come) in order to..." — -(으)러 가다 / 오다

With a movement verb (**가다, 오다, 다니다**), the purpose is expressed with **-(으)러**: 점심을 먹으러 가요 ("I'm going to have lunch"), 바다를 보러 왔어요 ("I came to see the sea"), 쉬러 갈 거예요. Same attachment rule as above. The difference: **-(으)러** is only for movement verbs, while **-(으)려고** works with any verb. A friend asks 뭐 하러 가? ("what are you going there to do?").

3. Before and after — -기 전에 and -(으)ㄴ 후에

-기 전에 means "before doing" and always attaches to the plain stem (no vowel rule): 출발하기 전에 짐을 싸요 ("I pack before I leave"). **-(으)ㄴ 후에** means "after doing": add **-ㄴ 후에** to a vowel stem and **-은 후에** to a consonant stem: 도착한 후에 점심을 먹어요 ("after arriving I have lunch"). A stem ending in ㄹ drops it: 놀다 → 논 후에. After a plain noun, use **전에** and **후에** directly: 점심 전에, 여행 후에. The tense is given only by the last verb in the sentence.

PATTERN	MEANING	EXAMPLE
-기 전에	before…ing	예약하기 전에 가격을 확인해요. Before booking I check the price.
-(으)ㄴ 후에	after…ing	체크인한 후에 쉴 거예요. After checking in I'll rest.
-(으)ㄴ 다음에	after…ing (the same, a little more spoken)	밥을 먹은 다음에 출발해요. We leave after we eat.
noun + 전에 / 후에	before / after a noun	여행 전에 짐을 싸요. I pack before the trip.

4. Nights, days and dates — 박, 일, 부터, 까지

A Korean trip is described as **N박 N+1일**: **박** counts *nights* and **일** counts *days*, both with Sino-Korean numbers: 1박 2일 (one night, two days), 2박 3일 (read 이 박 삼 일), 3박 4일. To say "from… to…" use **부터** and **까지** (introduced in Korean Basic Conversation 2, Chapter 8: Doctor): 금요일부터 일요일까지. Ask 몇 박 며칠이에요? or 며칠 동안 가요? ("for how many days?").

ENGLISH	KOREAN
day trip	당일 여행
one night, two days	1박 2일
two nights, three days	2박 3일
from Friday to Sunday	금요일부터 일요일까지
one-way / return (ticket)	편도 / 왕복
departure / arrival	출발 / 도착

📖 Reading — 읽기: 지은 씨의 제주도 여행

지은 씨의 제주도 여행

지은 씨는 다음 주에 제주도에 가려고 해요. 금요일에 출발하고 일요일에 돌아올 거예요. 출발하기 전에 비행기 표와 숙소를 예약했어요. 제주도에 도착한 후에 먼저 점심을 먹으러 갈 거예요. 그리고 바다를 보러 해변에 갈 거예요. 둘째 날에는 한라산에 올라가려고 해요. 산에 가기 전에 날씨를 확인해야 해요. 지은 씨는 이번 여행이 정말 기대돼요.

Word list: 해변 *(beach)* · 올라가다 *(to climb up)* · 기대되다 *(to look forward to)* · 둘째 날 *(the second day)*

True or false? (맞으면 O, 틀리면 X)

1. 지은 씨는 제주도에 갈 거예요.
2. 지은 씨는 금요일에 돌아올 거예요.
3. 지은 씨는 출발한 후에 숙소를 예약했어요.
4. 지은 씨는 둘째 날에 한라산에 가려고 해요.

▼ Show answers

1. O · 2. X (she returns on Sunday; she leaves on Friday) · 3. X (she booked *before* leaving, 출발하기 전에) · 4. O

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	여행	*yeo-haeng*	trip; travel	noun
2	휴가	*hyu-ga*	holiday; leave from work	noun
3	일정	*il-jjeong*	schedule; itinerary	noun
4	숙소	*suk-so*	accommodation	noun
5	출발	*chul-bal*	departure	noun
6	도착	*do-chak*	arrival	noun
7	왕복	*wang-bok*	return trip; round trip	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
8	편도	*pyeon-do*	one-way trip	noun
9	표	*pyo*	ticket	noun
10	열차	*yeol-cha*	train	noun
11	비행기	*bi-haeng-gi*	aeroplane	noun
12	공항	*gong-hang*	airport	noun
13	짐	*jim*	luggage; load	noun
14	해변	*hae-byeon*	beach	noun
15	맛집	*mat-jjip*	a restaurant known for good food	noun
16	떠나다	*tteo-na-da*	to leave; to set off	verb
17	돌아오다	*do-ra-o-da*	to return; to come back	verb
18	챙기다	*chaeng-gi-da*	to pack; to make sure to bring	verb
19	예약하다	*ye-ya-ka-da*	to book; to reserve	verb
20	기대되다	*gi-dae-doe-da*	to look forward to	verb

Booking Trains and Planes (details change; verify before you book)

The KTX from Seoul to Busan takes roughly 2 hours 15 minutes to 2 hours 30 minutes depending on the train. Tickets are generally released about a month before departure. One 2026 guide reports that Korail's ticketing app was renamed **Korail+** that year, so check the current name in your app store. Visitors with a foreign passport can buy a **KR Pass** (not available to Korean nationals) if they plan several long train trips. Flights from Seoul Gimpo to **Jeju** take roughly an hour, and in 2025 it was reported as the world's busiest air route. Even **domestic flights** require photo ID at check-in (a passport for a foreigner).

Hotels, Apps and Maps

Hotel check-in is usually in the afternoon (often around 3 pm) and check-out in the late morning (11 am to noon), though each hotel varies. Late check-out is normally charged, and some booking listings require the guest checking in to be an adult of 19 or older. Many Koreans book rooms with apps like **야놀자** (Yanolja) and **여기어때** (Yeogi Eottae). For directions, **Naver Map** and **Kakao Map** are the reliable choices; Korea approved Google's request to export detailed map data in early 2026, but it was not yet confirmed that Google Maps navigation works fully, so keep a Korean map app as backup.

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

Jeju is a favourite drama and film setting, and a modern trend is **제주도 한 달 살기** ("living in Jeju for a month"). Characters who need a break announce 휴가 낼게요 ("I'll take some leave") or, when they are fed up, 여행이라도 가야겠어요 ("I should at least go on a trip"). A friend who says 같이 갈래? is inviting you to come along.

Grammar Pointer

The wish -고 싶어요 and the invitation -(으)ㄹ래요 are from Korean Basic Conversation 2, Chapter 3 (Plans), the obligation -아/어야 해요 from Chapter 12 (When Things Go Wrong), and 부터 / 까지 from Chapter 8 (Doctor). The purpose forms -(으)려고 and -(으)러 are new here and return in Chapters 3 and 5 of this course.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

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

1. Say "I'm planning to go to Jeju for two nights and three days."

▼ Show answer

제주도에 2박 3일 가려고 해요.

2. Say "I'm going to Busan to see my friend."

▼ Show answer

친구를 보러 부산에 가요. (or 친구를 보려고 부산에 가요.)

3. Say "Before leaving, I have to check the weather."

▼ Show answer

출발하기 전에 날씨를 확인해야 해요.

4. Say "After arriving at the hotel, I'm going to rest."

▼ Show answer

호텔에 도착한 후에 쉴 거예요.

5. At the ticket counter, ask for a return ticket to Busan on Saturday morning.

▼ Show answer

토요일 아침 부산행 왕복 표 주세요.

6. Ask a friend casually, "What are you going to Jeju to do?"

▼ Show answer

제주도에 뭐 하러 가?

🏦 Post Office, Bank & Bills — 우체국과 은행

*Everyday errands are where you meet counter staff, forms and numbered tickets. This chapter gives you the language for **sending a parcel**, **opening an account**, **transferring money** and **paying the monthly bills**. The new grammar is **-아/어서**, the everyday way to give a reason ("because…") or to link actions in order ("did this and then…"). As in Chapter 1 and Chapter 2, dialogs have a **Hard words** note, the vocabulary table keeps "Say it", and a short **reading text** closes the chapter.*

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

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

① Sending a Parcel — 택배를 보내고 싶은데요

A:
안녕하세요. 이 택배를 보내고 싶은데요.
Hello. I'd like to send this parcel.

B:
어디로 보내세요?
Where are you sending it?

A:
부산이요. 내일까지 도착해야 해서 빠른 걸로 부탁해요.
To Busan. It has to arrive by tomorrow, so I'd like a fast one.

B:
안에 뭐가 들어 있어요?
What's inside?

A:

② Sending Abroad — 해외로 보내려고요

A:
영국으로 소포를 보내려고요.
I'm planning to send a package to the UK.

B:
항공편으로 보내시겠어요, 선편으로 보내시겠어요?
Will you send it by air or by sea?

A:
항공편이 얼마나 걸려요?
How long does air mail take?

B:
보통 일주일 정도 걸리는데, 나라마다 달라요.
Usually about a week, but it differs by country.

A:
좀 비싸도 빨리 도착하는 게 좋아요.

옷하고 책이에요. 깨지는 물건은 없어요.

Clothes and books. There's nothing breakable.

B:

그럼 이 종이에 받는 분 주소와 전화번호를 써 주세요.

Then please write the recipient's address and phone number on this paper.

Hard words: 택배 taek-bae · 도착해야 해서 do-cha-kae-ya hae-seo · 들어 있어요 deu-reo i-sseo-yo · 깨지는 kkae-ji-neun · 받는 분 ban-neun bun · 주소 ju-so

Even if it's a bit expensive, it's better that it arrives quickly.

Hard words: 소포 so-po · 항공편 hang-gong-pyeon · 선편 seon-pyeon · 걸리는데 geol-li-neun-de · 나라마다 na-ra-ma-da · 달라요 dal-la-yo

③ Opening an Account — 계좌를 만들고 싶어요

A:

계좌를 만들고 싶어서 왔어요.

I've come because I want to open an account.

B:

먼저 번호표를 뽑고 잠깐 기다려 주세요.

First take a numbered ticket and wait a moment, please.

A:

(잠시 후) 번호표 오십이 번이에요.

(A while later) My ticket is number 52.

B:

여권하고 외국인등록증을 보여 주세요.

Please show your passport and alien registration card.

A:

여기 있어요. 체크카드도 같이 만들어 주세요.

④ Sending Money — 송금하고 싶어요

A:

친구한테 돈을 송금하고 싶어요.

I'd like to transfer money to a friend.

B:

친구분 은행 이름과 계좌번호를 알고 계세요?

Do you know your friend's bank name and account number?

A:

네, 여기 메모해 왔어요.

Yes, I've written it down here and brought it.

B:

얼마를 보내실 거예요?

How much will you send?

A:

십만 원이요. 수수료는 얼마예요?

100,000 won. How much is the fee?

B:

Here they are. Please make a debit card as well.

B:

네, 이 서류에 이름과 서명을 해 주세요.

Yes, please write your name and signature on this form.

Hard words: 계좌 gye-jwa · 번호표 beon-ho-pyo · 뽑고 ppop-kko · 외국인등록증 oe-gu-gin-deung-nok-jjeung · 체크카드 che-keu-ka-deu · 서명 seo-myeong

⑤ The ATM and the Bills — 공과금은 어떻게 내요?

A:

죄송한데요, 현금인출기가 카드를 안 받아서요. 좀 도와주시겠어요?

Sorry, the ATM won't accept my card; could you help me?

B:

카드를 반대로 넣으셨네요. 이렇게 넣으세요.

You put the card in the wrong way round. Put it in like this.

A:

아, 감사합니다. 그런데 이 관리비 고지서는 어떻게 내요?

Oh, thank you. By the way, how do I pay this maintenance-fee bill?

B:

자동이체를 신청해서 내면 편해요. 은행 직원에게 부탁해 보세요.

It's convenient to apply for auto transfer and pay that way. Try asking a bank clerk.

A:

창구에서 하시면 수수료가 있고, 앱으로 하시면 더 싸요.

If you do it at the counter there's a fee; doing it in the app is cheaper.

Hard words: 송금 song-geum · 계좌번호 gye-jwa-beon-ho · 메모해 왔어요 me-mo-hae wa-sseo-yo · 수수료 su-su-ryo · 창구 chang-gu

⑥ Two Friends (casual) — 월급 들어왔어?

A:

나 어제 은행에 갔다 왔어. 줄이 너무 길어서 한 시간 기다렸어.

I went to the bank yesterday. The queue was so long I waited an hour.

B:

왜 앱으로 안 했어? 송금은 앱이 훨씬 빠르잖아.

Why didn't you use the app? Transfers are much quicker on the app, you know.

A:

앱이 잘 안 열려서 직접 갔어.

The app wouldn't open properly, so I went in person.

B:

나도 지난달에 관리비 내는 걸 깜빡해서 연체료 냈어.

I forgot to pay the maintenance fee last month and paid a late fee.

A:

그럼 자동이체로 바꿔! 한 번 하면 편해.

앱으로도 낼 수 있어요?

Can I pay with an app too?

Hard words: 현금인출기 hyeon-geu-min-chul-gi · 반대로 ban-dae-ro · 관리비 gwal-li-bi · 고지서 go-ji-seo · 자동이체 ja-dong-i-che · 신청해서 sin-cheong-hae-seo

Then switch to auto transfer! Once it's set up, it's easy.

Hard words: 갔다 왔어 gat-tta wa-sseo · 휠씬 hwol-ssin · 깜빡해서 kkam-ppa-kae-seo · 연체료 yeon-che-ryo · 자동이체 ja-dong-i-che

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
I'd like to send this.	이거 보내고 싶은데요.	이거 보내고 싶어.
How long will it take?	얼마나 걸려요?	얼마나 걸려?
I'd like to open an account.	계좌를 만들고 싶어요.	계좌 만들고 싶어.
How much is the fee?	수수료가 얼마예요?	수수료가 얼마야?
Please write it here.	여기에 써 주세요.	여기에 써 줘.
I forgot to pay.	내는 걸 깜빡했어요.	내는 거 깜빡했어.

🔤 Three Verbs for Errands — 동사

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to send (보내다)	보내요	보냅니다	보내
to pay (내다)	내요	냅니다	내
to wait (기다리다)	기다려요	기다립니다	기다려

🧱 The Tool of the Chapter: -아/어서

1. "Because..." — reason

Add **-아서** to a stem whose last vowel is ㅏ or ㅗ, and **-어서** to every other stem; 하다 becomes **해서**. The first clause gives the reason for the second: 줄이 길어서 한 시간 기다렸어요 ("the queue was long, so I waited an hour"), 앱이 안 열려서 은행에 갔어요. With the copula, use **-(이)라서**: 세일 중이라서 (Chapter 1).

Two rules matter. First, **-아/어서** does not take a tense ending in the first clause: say 바빠서 못 갔어요, never 바빴어서. Second, the second clause cannot be a command or a suggestion ("let's...", "please..."). For those, use **-(으)니까**, which is taught in Chapter 9 of this course.

2. "...and then..." — sequence

With movement and many ordinary verbs, **-아/어서** links two actions in order, and the same subject carries on: 번호표를 뽑아서 기다려요 ("take a ticket and wait"), 은행에 가서 돈을 찾았어요 ("went to the bank and withdrew money"), 서류를 써서 냈어요. The first action sets up the second, so it is often the way you describe an errand step by step.

USE	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
reason	바빠서 못 갔어요.	I was busy, so I couldn't go.
reason	비밀번호를 잊어버려서 왔어요.	I forgot my PIN, so I came.
sequence	우체국에 가서 소포를 보냈어요.	I went to the post office and sent a package.
sequence	앱을 열어서 송금했어요.	I opened the app and made the transfer.

3. Contrast with what you know

In Korean Basic Conversation 2 you used **-고** for a simple "and" and **-지만** for "but". **-아/어서** adds the missing links: cause ("so") and order ("and then"). Compare 은행에 가고 돈을 찾았어요 (two separate facts) with 은행에 가서 돈을 찾았어요 (one flow: went there and, as a result, withdrew).

📖 Reading — 읽기: 마이클 씨의 은행 일

마이클 씨의 은행 일

마이클 씨는 한국에서 일해요. 월급을 받으려고 은행에 계좌를 만들었어요. 은행에 가서 번호표를 뽑고 한참 기다렸어요. 직원은 여권과 외국인등록증을 보고 서류를 주었어요. 마이클 씨는 서류를 써서 냈어요. 며칠 후에는 관리비 때문에 자동이체도 신청했어요. 전에는 늦게 내서 연체료를 냈지만 이제는 걱정이 없어요. 마이클 씨는 앱으로 친구에게 송금도 해 봤는데, 정말 편했어요.

Word list: 월급 *(monthly salary)* · 한참 *(for quite a while)* · 늦게 *(late)* · 이제는 *(now; from now on)*

True or false? (맞으면 O, 틀리면 X)

1. 마이클 씨는 월급을 받으려고 계좌를 만들었어요.
2. 마이클 씨는 번호표 없이 바로 직원을 만났어요.
3. 마이클 씨는 자동이체를 신청했어요.
4. 마이클 씨는 앱으로 송금하는 게 불편했어요.

▼ Show answers

1. O · 2. X (he took a numbered ticket and waited for a long time) · 3. O (for the 관리비) · 4. X (it was very convenient, 편했어요)

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	우체국	*u-che-guk*	post office	noun
2	택배	*taek-bae*	courier delivery; parcel	noun
3	소포	*so-po*	package; parcel (mail)	noun
4	주소	*ju-so*	address	noun
5	은행	*eun-haeng*	bank	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
6	계좌	*gye-jwa*	bank account	noun
7	번호표	*beon-ho-pyo*	numbered ticket (queue)	noun
8	창구	*chang-gu*	counter; service window	noun
9	송금	*song-geum*	money transfer	noun
10	수수료	*su-su-ryo*	fee; commission	noun
11	현금인출기	*hyeon-geu-min-chul-gi*	ATM (cash machine)	noun
12	관리비	*gwal-li-bi*	building maintenance fee	noun
13	고지서	*go-ji-seo*	bill; payment notice	noun
14	자동이체	*ja-dong-i-che*	automatic transfer; direct debit	noun
15	보내다	*bo-nae-da*	to send	verb
16	내다	*nae-da*	to pay; to hand in	verb
17	찾다	*chat-tta*	to withdraw; to look for	verb
18	신청하다	*sin-cheong-ha-da*	to apply for	verb
19	기다리다	*gi-da-ri-da*	to wait	verb
20	깜빡하다	*kkam-ppa-ka-da*	to forget (for a moment)	verb

Opening an Account (check with the bank)

Guides for foreign residents say most banks ask for your **passport** and your **외국인등록증** (alien registration card), and some also ask for a Korean address. A few banks accept a passport and visa only, but then the account may have fewer services, such as no ATM card. Some guides say you may need to set up automatic payments for a phone, electricity or water bill as part of the process. Online-only banks are starting to open accounts for foreign residents, but the details change, so check with the bank before you go. Many ATMs offer only Korean, English and Chinese.

Paying the Bills

The **관리비** is the monthly building fee for flats, paid in addition to the rent (housing words are in Korean Basic Conversation 2, Chapter 5: Home). Reports say bills can be paid through the **giro** system (to an account on the bill, online, by app, at an ATM or at a payment machine in a bank), by **자동이체** (which needs a Korean bank account), or by scanning the QR code on the bill with an app such as KakaoPay. Which methods your building accepts can vary, so ask the management office. **Post office parcels:** the words 택배 (courier) and 소포 (mail package) are both used; ask the counter about air or sea mail for overseas items, as prices and times vary by country and weight.

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

Money scenes in dramas often hinge on a bank transfer: 계좌번호 보내 줘 ("send me the account number"), 송금했어요 ("I've sent it"), or a worried 입금 확인해 보세요 ("check whether the deposit arrived"). A character who says 월급날이에요! ("It's payday!") is usually off to treat someone to dinner.

Grammar Pointer

Reasons with -(으)니까 and suggestions arrive in Chapter 9 of this course. The softener -(는)데요 in 보내고 싶은데요 is from Korean Basic Conversation 3, Chapter 1 (Buying Clothes),.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

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

1. Say "I'd like to send this parcel to Busan."

▼ Show answer

이 택배를 부산으로 보내고 싶은데요.

2. Say "I was busy, so I couldn't go to the bank."

▼ Show answer

바빠서 은행에 못 갔어요.

3. Say "I took a numbered ticket and waited."

▼ Show answer

번호표를 뽑아서 기다렸어요.

4. Ask "How much is the fee for a transfer?"

▼ Show answer

송금 수수료가 얼마예요?

5. Say "I forgot to pay the maintenance fee, so I paid a late fee."

▼ Show answer

관리비 내는 걸 깜빡해서 연체료를 냈어요.

6. Tell a friend casually "Switch to auto transfer! It's easy."

▼ Show answer

자동이체로 바꿔! 편해.

Korean Basic Conversation 3

Chapter 4 · Looking for a Place to Live: Viewings & Renting

🏠 Finding a Home — 집 구하기

*Looking for a flat means describing exactly what you want: "a room that gets a lot of light", "the flat I saw yesterday", "the place I will live in". Korean builds these phrases by putting a **verb in modifier form before the noun**: **-는**, **-(으)ㄴ**, **-(으)ㄹ**. This is the main new tool of the chapter, and it unlocks long, natural sentences. The vocabulary covers viewings, **보증금** (deposit), **월세** (monthly rent) and contracts. Dialogs have a **Hard words** note, and a short **reading text** closes the chapter.*

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

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

① At the Estate Agent — 부동산에서

A:

안녕하세요. 살 집을 구하고 있는데요.

Hello. I'm looking for a place to live.

B:

어서 오세요. 원룸을 원하세요, 투룸을 원하세요?

Welcome. Do you want a studio or a two-room flat?

A:

혼자 살아서 원룸이면 돼요. 지하철역에서 가까운 곳이 좋아요.

I live alone, so a studio will do. I'd like somewhere close to a subway station.

B:

예산은 어느 정도 생각하고 계세요?

What kind of budget do you have in mind?

A:

② The Viewing — 집 구경

A:

이 방은 해가 잘 드는 남향이에요.

This room faces south and gets plenty of sun.

B:

정말 밝네요. 창문으로 보이는 경치도 좋아요.

It's really bright. The view from the window is nice too.

A:

에어컨하고 냉장고는 이미 있는 옵션이에요.

The air conditioner and fridge are options already here.

B:

세탁기도 있는 집이에요?

Is it a place that has a washing machine too?

A:

보증금 천만 원에 월세는 오십만 원 이하로 찾고 있어요.

I'm looking for a 10 million won deposit with monthly rent under 500,000 won.

B:

알겠습니다. 오늘 오후에 볼 수 있는 집이 몇 군데 있어요.

Understood. There are a few places you can see this afternoon.

Hard words: 부동산 bu-dong-san · 구하고 있는데요 gu-ha-go in-neun-de-yo · 원룸 wol-lum · 예산 ye-san · 보증금 bo-jeung-geum · 월세 wol-sse · 이하 i-ha

③ Asking About Costs — 관리비는 얼마예요?

A:

관리비는 따로 내야 해요?

Do I have to pay the maintenance fee separately?

B:

네, 한 달에 칠만 원이에요. 인터넷 요금은 관리비에 포함돼 있어요.

Yes, it's 70,000 won a month. Internet is included in the maintenance fee.

A:

전기세하고 가스비는요?

What about electricity and gas?

B:

그건 쓴 만큼 따로 내시는 거예요. 겨울에는 더 많이 나올 수 있어요.

You pay for those separately, according to what you use. They can be higher in winter.

A:

네, 세탁기, 책상, 침대까지 있는 풀옵션이에요.

Yes, it's fully furnished, with a washing machine, desk and even a bed.

B:

좋네요. 그런데 이 집은 왜 이렇게 싸요?

Nice. But why is this place so cheap?

Hard words: 해가 잘 드는 hae-ga jal deu-neun · 남향 nam-hyang · 경치 gyeong-chi · 옵션 op-ssyeon · 세탁기 se-tak-gi · 풀옵션 pu-rop-ssyeon

④ Thinking It Over — 어느 집이 더 좋아요?

A:

어제 본 집하고 오늘 본 집 중에 어디가 더 마음에 드세요?

Of the place you saw yesterday and the one you saw today, which do you like more?

B:

어제 본 집은 역에서 가깝지만 좀 어두웠어요.

The place I saw yesterday was close to the station but a bit dark.

A:

오늘 본 집은 밝고 조용해서 살기 좋아요.

The place you saw today is bright and quiet, so it's good to live in.

B:

맞아요. 제가 찾던 집이 바로 이런 집이에요.

알겠어요. 계약 기간은 얼마나 돼요?

I see. How long is the contract?

Hard words: 따로 tta-ro · 포함돼 있어요 po-ham-dwae i-sseo-yo · 전기세 jeon-gi-se · 가스비 ga-seu-bi · 계약 기간 gye-yak gi-gan

That's right. A place like this is exactly what I was looking for.

A:

그럼 내일까지 생각해 보시고 연락 주세요.

Then please think it over until tomorrow and contact me.

Hard words: 마음에 드세요 ma-eu-me deu-se-yo · 어두웠어요 eo-du-wo-sseo-yo · 조용해서 jo-yong-hae-seo · 찾던 chat-tteon · 연락 yeol-lak

⑤ Signing the Contract — 계약하려고 왔어요

A:

그 집으로 계약하려고 왔어요.

I've come to sign the contract for that place.

B:

네. 계약서를 천천히 읽어 보세요. 모르는 말이 있으면 물어보세요.

Yes. Please read the contract slowly. If there are words you don't know, ask.

A:

이사 가는 날짜는 언제로 하면 돼요?

What date should I move in?

B:

이번 달 말에 들어오실 수 있어요. 지금 사는 분이 그때 나가요.

You can move in at the end of this month. The person living there now leaves then.

A:

그리고 계약하기 전에 확인할 게 더 있을까요?

And is there anything more I should check?

B:

⑥ Two Friends (casual) — 이사 갈 집 찾았어?

A:

이사 갈 집은 찾았어?

Have you found a place to move to?

B:

응, 어제 본 집으로 정했어. 햇빛이 잘 드는 방이야.

Yeah, I decided on the one I saw yesterday. It's a room that gets lots of sunlight.

A:

대박! 월세는 얼마야?

Awesome! How much is the rent?

B:

오십만 원인데 풀옵션이라서 살 게 별로 없어.

It's 500,000 won, but since it's fully furnished I hardly have to buy anything.

A:

좋겠다! 집들이 하면 나도 불러 줘.

Lucky you! When you have the housewarming, invite me too.

집 주인이 맞는지 등기부등본을 꼭 확인하세요.

Be sure to check the property registration to confirm it's the real owner.

Hard words: 계약서 gye-yak-sseo · 읽어 보세요 il-geo bo-se-yo · 이사 i-sa · 들어오실 수 deu-reo-o-sil su · 집 주인 jip ju-in · 등기부등본 deung-gi-bu-deung-bon

Hard words: 정했어 jeong-hae-sseo · 햇빛 haet-bit · 대박 dae-bak · 별로 byeol-lo · 집들이 jip-tteu-ri · 불러 줘 bul-leo jwo

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
I'm looking for a place to live.	살 집을 구하고 있어요.	살 집 구하고 있어.
What's the deposit / monthly rent?	보증금과 월세가 얼마예요?	보증금이랑 월세가 얼마야?
Is the maintenance fee included?	관리비 포함이에요?	관리비 포함이야?
Can I see the room?	방을 볼 수 있어요?	방 볼 수 있어?
I'll think about it.	생각해 볼게요.	생각해 볼게.
I'd like to sign the contract.	계약하고 싶어요.	계약하고 싶어.

🔤 Three Verbs for Homes — 동사

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to live (살다)	살아요	삽니다	살아
to move house (이사하다)	이사해요	이사합니다	이사해
to sign a contract (계약하다)	계약해요	계약합니다	계약해

🧱 The Tool of the Chapter: Verb Modifiers

You know that an adjective can sit in front of a noun in the form **-(으)ㄴ**: 큰 방 (a big room), 밝은 집 (a bright house). A **verb** can do the same, but the ending shows *time*: present, past or future. The whole phrase in front of the noun is like an English relative clause ("the room *that I saw*").

TIME	ENDING	VOWEL STEM	CONSONANT STEM
present (is doing)	-는	보는 집 the house I'm viewing	먹는 사람 the person who is eating
past (did)	-ㄴ / -은	본 집 the house I saw	읽은 계약서 the contract I read
future / planned	-ㄹ / -을	볼 집 the house I'll see	읽을 계약서 the contract I'll read

1. Present: -는

Attach **-는** straight to the stem, vowel or consonant: 해가 잘 드는 방 ("a room that gets plenty of sun"), 창문으로 보이는 경치 ("the view seen from the window"), 세탁기가 있는 집 ("a place that has a washing machine"). Stems ending in ㄹ lose the ㄹ: 살다 → 사는 집 ("the house where one lives").

2. Past: -(으)ㄴ

-ㄴ after a vowel and **-은** after a consonant: 어제 본 집 ("the house I saw yesterday"), 지금 사는 분; 전에 산 집 is "the house I bought/lived in before". With ㄹ stems the ㄹ drops and ㄴ is added: 살다 → 산. Note that 있다 and 없다 take -는 even in the present: 있는, 없는 (맛있는 음식, 관리비가 없는 방).

3. Future or intended: -(으)ㄹ

-ㄹ after a vowel and **-을** after a consonant: 이사 갈 집 ("the house I'm going to move to"), 살 집, 읽을 시간 ("time to read"). It also appears inside patterns you know: -(으)ㄹ 수 있어요 and -

(으)ㄹ 거예요.

4. Remembered past: -던

A related form, **-던**, means "used to / was doing": 제가 찾던 집 ("the house I was looking for"). It appears in dialog 4 and is often heard in speech and songs.

SENTENCE	ENGLISH
제가 사는 집은 서울에 있어요.	The house where I live is in Seoul.
어제 본 집이 더 마음에 들어요.	I like the house I saw yesterday more.
이사 갈 집은 지하철역에서 가까워요.	The house I'll move to is near a subway station.
해가 잘 드는 방을 찾고 있어요.	I'm looking for a room that gets lots of sun.

📖 Reading — 읽기: 민호 씨의 새 집

민호 씨의 새 집

민호 씨는 이번 달 말에 이사해요. 그래서 지난주부터 부동산에 가서 집을 보고 있어요. 첫 번째로 본 집은 월세가 싸지만 좀 어두웠어요. 두 번째로 본 집은 해가 잘 드는 남향이었어요. 그 집은 에어컨과 세탁기가 있는 풀옵션이었어요. 민호 씨는 그 집이 마음에 들어서 계약하기로 했어요. 계약하기 전에 등기부등본을 확인했어요. 이제 이사 갈 집이 생겨서 마음이 편해요.

Word list: 그래서 *(so)* · 지난주 *(last week)* · -기로 하다 *(to decide to)* · 생기다 *(to come to have; to appear)*

True or false? (맞으면 O, 틀리면 X)

1. 민호 씨는 이번 달 말에 이사해요.
2. 첫 번째 집은 밝았어요.
3. 두 번째 집에는 에어컨과 세탁기가 있었어요.
4. 민호 씨는 계약한 후에 등기부등본을 확인했어요.

▼ Show answers

1. O · 2. X (it was cheap but dark) · 3. O · 4. X (he checked it *before* signing, 계약하기 전에)

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	부동산	*bu-dong-san*	estate agent; real estate	noun
2	원룸	*wol-lum*	studio flat	noun
3	보증금	*bo-jeung-geum*	deposit	noun
4	월세	*wol-sse*	monthly rent	noun
5	관리비	*gwal-li-bi*	maintenance fee	noun
6	계약서	*gye-yak-sseo*	contract (document)	noun
7	집 주인	*jip ju-in*	landlord; owner	noun
8	남향	*nam-hyang*	south-facing	noun
9	옵션	*op-ssyeon*	option (built-in furniture/appliances)	noun
10	세탁기	*se-tak-gi*	washing machine	noun
11	이사	*i-sa*	moving house	noun
12	예산	*ye-san*	budget	noun
13	구하다	*gu-ha-da*	to look for; to find	verb
14	계약하다	*gye-ya-ka-da*	to sign a contract	verb
15	이사하다	*i-sa-ha-da*	to move house	verb
16	포함되다	*po-ham-doe-da*	to be included	verb
17	확인하다	*hwa-gin-ha-da*	to check; to confirm	verb
18	밝다	*bak-tta*	to be bright	adj

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
19	어둡다	*eo-dup-tta*	to be dark	adj
20	조용하다	*jo-yong-ha-da*	to be quiet	adj

Deposit and Monthly Rent (check with an agent)

Guides for foreign residents describe three common systems: **월세** (a smaller deposit plus rent every month, the usual choice for foreigners), **전세** (one large deposit and no monthly rent, harder for foreigners and described by some guides as risky without professional help) and **반전세** (a middle option: a larger deposit and a smaller monthly rent). Contracts are often one to two years. Utilities are usually not included in the rent, and agents often charge a fee based on the rent or deposit. Deposit fraud is a known problem, so guides advise viewing in person and checking the property registration (**등기부등본**) before paying. Rules and amounts change, so confirm each point with the agent and, if needed, a lawyer.

남향, 풀옵션 and 원룸

Agents often list **남향** (south-facing) as a selling point because of sunlight. **풀옵션** means the home comes with appliances and furniture such as a fridge, washing machine, air conditioner and desk; **옵션** alone means only some are included. A **원룸** is a studio. These meanings come from common usage, so look at each listing to see exactly what is in the room.

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

Housing is a favourite drama theme. A character who says 내 집 마련이 꿈이에요 ("my dream is to have a home of my own") is saving hard, and a housewarming invitation 집들이 해요! brings friends with gifts such as toilet paper or detergent (a traditional wish for things to "flow" and "foam up" well). Money arguments often mention 월세 밀렸어요 ("the rent is overdue").

Grammar Pointer

The adjective form -(으)ㄴ before a noun is from Korean Basic Conversation 2, Chapter 4 (Describing), and the future -(으)ㄹ 거예요 and the question -(으)ㄹ까요 from Chapter 3 (Plans). The reason ending -아/어서 is from Korean Basic Conversation 3, Chapter 3 (Post Office, Bank & Paying Bills). Verb modifiers will keep returning through the rest of this course.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

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

1. Say "I'm looking for a room that gets plenty of sun."

▼ Show answer

해가 잘 드는 방을 찾고 있어요.

2. Say "The house I saw yesterday was a bit dark."

▼ Show answer

어제 본 집은 좀 어두웠어요.

3. Say "The flat I'm going to move to is near the station."

▼ Show answer

이사 갈 집은 역에서 가까워요.

4. Ask "Is the maintenance fee included?"

▼ Show answer

관리비가 포함돼 있어요? (or 관리비 포함이에요?)

5. Say "Please read the contract slowly and ask if there is a word you don't know."

▼ Show answer

계약서를 천천히 읽어 보세요. 모르는 말이 있으면 물어보세요.

6. Tell a friend casually "Invite me to the housewarming of the house you're moving to."

▼ Show answer

이사 갈 집 집들이에 나도 불러 줘.

Korean Basic Conversation 3

Chapter 5 · Work & Careers: Applying for a Job & Interviews

💼 Work & Careers — 취업과 면접

*A job interview is where you meet the most formal Korean in this course. Interviewers and candidates use the **formal polite style (-ㅂ니다/-습니다)**, and the two key patterns are **-고 있다** ("I am doing / I have been doing") and **-(으)ㄴ 적이 있다** ("I have done it before"). Chapter 3 used -ㅂ니다 only in the verb tables; here you use it in real answers. Dialogs have a **Hard words** note, and a short **reading text** closes the chapter.*

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

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

① Looking for Work — 일자리를 찾고 있어요

A:

요즘 뭐 하고 있어요?

What are you doing these days?

B:

일자리를 찾고 있어요. 이력서를 여러 곳에 냈어요.

I'm looking for a job. I've sent my CV to several places.

A:

어떤 일을 하고 싶어요?

What kind of work do you want to do?

B:

컴퓨터와 관련된 일을 하고 싶어요. 한국어도 쓸 수 있는 회사면 더 좋고요.

Work related to computers. A company where I can use Korean too would be even better.

A:

② Starting the Interview — 자기소개 (formal)

A:

안녕하십니까? 먼저 간단히 자기소개를 해 주십시오.

Good morning. First, please introduce yourself briefly.

B:

안녕하십니까? 저는 영국에서 온 제임스입니다.

Good morning. I'm James, from the UK.

B:

대학교에서 컴퓨터를 공부했고, 지금은 서울에서 한국어를 배우고 있습니다.

I studied computing at university, and now I'm learning Korean in Seoul.

A:

우리 회사에 지원한 이유가 무엇입니까?

면접 연락은 왔어요?

Have you heard about an interview yet?

B:

네, 다음 주 화요일에 한 곳에서 면접을 봐요.

Yes, I have an interview at one place next Tuesday.

Hard words: 일자리 il-jja-ri · 이력서 i-ryeok-sseo · 관련된 gwal-lyeon-doen · 면접 myeon-jeop · 연락 yeol-lak · 면접을 봐요 myeon-jeo-beul bwa-yo

③ Experience — 경험이 있으세요?

A:

이 분야에서 일한 적이 있으십니까?

Have you worked in this field before?

B:

네, 영국에서 이 년 동안 소프트웨어 회사에서 일한 적이 있습니다.

Yes, I worked for two years at a software company in the UK.

A:

한국에서 일해 본 적은 없으십니까?

Have you never worked in Korea?

B:

아직 없습니다. 하지만 한국 회사에서 인턴을 한 적은 있습니다.

Not yet. But I have done an internship at a Korean company.

A:

좋습니다. 한국어로 회의를 해 본 적도 있습니까?

What is your reason for applying to our company?

B:

귀사는 해외 고객이 많은 회사라서 제 경험을 살릴 수 있다고 생각했습니다.

Your company has many overseas customers, so I thought I could make use of my experience.

Hard words: 안녕하십니까 an-nyeong-ha-sim-ni-kka · 간단히 gan-dan-hi · 해 주십시오 hae ju-sip-ssi-o · 지원한 ji-won-han · 귀사 gwi-sa · 살릴 수 sal-lil su

④ Strengths and Weaknesses — 장점과 단점

A:

본인의 장점은 무엇이라고 생각하십니까?

What do you think your strengths are?

B:

제 장점은 책임감이 강하고 새로운 것을 빨리 배우는 것입니다.

My strengths are a strong sense of responsibility and learning new things quickly.

A:

그럼 단점은요?

And your weaknesses?

B:

가끔 너무 꼼꼼하게 하려고 해서 시간이 오래 걸립니다.

Sometimes I try to be so thorough that it takes a long time.

A:

Good. Have you also held a meeting in Korean?

Hard words: 분야 bun-ya · 일한 적이 il-han jeo-gi · 소프트웨어 so-peu-teu-wo-eo · 인턴 in-teon · 해 본 적은 hae bon jeo-geun · 회의 hoe-ui

그 단점을 고치려고 노력하고 있습니까?

Are you trying to fix that weakness?

B:

네, 일의 순서를 정해서 시간을 관리하고 있습니다.

Yes, I decide the order of tasks and manage my time.

Hard words: 장점 jang-jjeom · 단점 dan-jjeom · 책임감 chae-gim-gam · 꼼꼼하게 kkom-kkom-ha-ge · 고치려고 go-chi-ryeo-go · 노력하고 no-ryeo-ka-go

⑤ Closing the Interview — 마지막으로 하실 말씀 있으세요?

A:

마지막으로 질문 있으십니까?

Finally, do you have any questions?

B:

네, 입사하면 어떤 일을 맡습니까?

Yes. If I join, what kind of work would I be given?

A:

먼저 신입 교육을 받고, 한 달 후에 팀에 들어가십니다.

First you'll receive training for new staff, then join a team a month later.

B:

알겠습니다. 결과는 언제 알 수 있습니까?

I see. When can I find out the result?

A:

일주일 안에 연락드리겠습니다.

⑥ Two Friends (casual) — 면접 어땠어?

A:

면접 어땠어? 많이 떨렸지?

How was the interview? You must have been very nervous.

B:

응, 진짜 떨렸어. 한국어로 면접 보는 건 처음이거든.

Yeah, really nervous. It was my first time having an interview in Korean.

A:

질문은 뭐 물어봤어?

What did they ask?

B:

자기소개랑 지원 이유랑 장점이랑 단점이랑... 다 물어봤어.

A self-introduction, why I applied, my strengths, my weaknesses... they asked everything.

A:

We will contact you within a week.

B:

감사합니다. 오늘 기회를 주셔서 감사했습니다.

Thank you. I'm grateful for the opportunity today.

Hard words: 입사하면 ip-ssa-ha-myeon · 맡습니까 mat-sseum-ni-kka · 신입 si-nip · 교육 gyo-yuk · 연락드리겠습니다 yeol-lak-deu-ri-get-sseum-ni-da · 기회 gi-hoe

잘했네! 결과 나오면 바로 알려 줘.

Well done! Tell me as soon as the result comes out.

Hard words: 떨렸지 tteol-lyeot-jji · 진짜 jin-jja · 처음이거든 cheo-eu-mi-geo-deun · 물어봤어 mu-reo-bwa-sseo · 알려 줘 al-lyeo jwo

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	FORMAL (INTERVIEW)	EVERYDAY POLITE
Nice to meet you.	만나서 반갑습니다.	만나서 반가워요.
I'm applying for this position.	이 직무에 지원했습니다.	이 일에 지원했어요.
I have two years of experience.	경력이 이 년 있습니다.	경력이 이 년 있어요.
I'll do my best.	열심히 하겠습니다.	열심히 할게요.
Thank you for the opportunity.	기회를 주셔서 감사합니다.	기회 주셔서 감사해요.
I look forward to hearing from you.	연락 기다리겠습니다.	연락 기다릴게요.

🔤 Three Verbs for Interviews — 동사

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다/-습니다)	QUESTION (FORMAL)
to apply (지원하다)	지원해요	지원합니다	지원하십니까?
to work (일하다)	일해요	일합니다	일하십니까?

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다/-습니다)	QUESTION (FORMAL)
to prepare (준비하다)	준비해요	준비합니다	준비하십니까?

🧱 Tools for Work Talk

1. The formal style — -ㅂ니다/-습니다

For statements, attach **-ㅂ니다** to a vowel stem and **-습니다** to a consonant stem: 일합니다, 있습니다. For questions, use **-ㅂ니까 / -습니까?**: 무엇입니까?, 있습니까?. Interviewers also use the honorific form **-(으)십니까?** to a candidate, and the polite request **-(으)십시오**: 소개해 주십시오. Describe *yourself* with the plain -ㅂ니다 form, but never with the honorific -(으)시-. A stem in ㄹ loses it before ㅂ: 살다 → 삽니다. After a noun, 입니다 replaces 이에요: 제임스입니다. The formal style was previewed in verb tables from Chapter 1 to Chapter 4 of this course.

2. "Be doing" — -고 있다

Add **-고 있다** to a verb stem for an action in progress or an ongoing state: 일자리를 찾고 있어요 ("I'm looking for a job"), 한국어를 배우고 있습니다 ("I'm learning Korean"), 시간을 관리하고 있습니다. The honorific is -고 계시다. It also describes a state resulting from an action with verbs like 입다 (wear) or 쓰다 (wear on the head): 정장을 입고 있어요 means "I'm wearing a suit" (compare 입어요, "I put on").

3. "Have done" — -(으)ㄴ 적이 있다 / 없다

To talk about experience, attach **-(으)ㄴ 적이 있다** ("there has been a time when I...") or **-(으)ㄴ 적이 없다** ("I have never..."). After a vowel stem add **-ㄴ**, after a consonant stem **-은**; ㄹ stems drop ㄹ (살다 → 산 적이 있어요). Combine with -아/어 보다 from Chapter 1 for "have tried doing": 일해 본 적이 있어요. The question is ...한 적이 있어요?.

PATTERN	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
-고 있다	지금 이력서를 쓰고 있어요.	I'm writing my CV right now.

PATTERN	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
-(으)ㄴ 적이 있다	한국 회사에서 일한 적이 있어요.	I have worked at a Korean company.
-(으)ㄴ 적이 없다	면접을 본 적이 없어요.	I have never had an interview.
-아/어 본 적이 있다	한국어로 발표해 본 적이 있어요.	I have tried giving a presentation in Korean.

📖 Reading — 읽기: 소피아 씨의 취업 준비

소피아 씨의 취업 준비

소피아 씨는 한국에서 일하고 싶어서 취업을 준비하고 있습니다. 대학교에서 경영학을 공부했고, 고향에서 일 년 동안 회사에 다닌 적이 있습니다. 소피아 씨는 먼저 한국어로 이력서를 쓰고 자기소개서도 준비했습니다. 그리고 여러 회사에 지원했습니다. 지난주에 한 회사에서 면접 연락을 받았습니다. 면접 전에 소피아 씨는 예상 질문을 연습하고 있습니다. 한국어로 면접을 본 적은 처음이라서 좀 걱정이 됩니다. 하지만 열심히 준비해서 좋은 결과가 있기를 바랍니다.

Word list: 취업 *(getting a job)* · 경영학 *(business studies)* · 예상 질문 *(expected questions)* · 결과 *(result)* · -기를 바라다 *(to hope that)*

True or false? (맞으면 O, 틀리면 X)

1. 소피아 씨는 한국에서 일하고 싶습니다.
2. 소피아 씨는 회사에서 일한 적이 없습니다.
3. 소피아 씨는 한국어로 이력서를 썼습니다.
4. 소피아 씨는 한국어로 면접을 본 적이 있습니다.

▼ Show answers

1. O · 2. X (she worked for a year at a company in her home country) · 3. O · 4. X (it will be her first interview in Korean, 처음)

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	회사	*hoe-sa*	company	noun
2	일자리	*il-jja-ri*	job; position	noun
3	이력서	*i-ryeok-sseo*	CV; résumé	noun
4	자기소개서	*ja-gi-so-gae-seo*	cover letter; personal statement	noun
5	면접	*myeon-jeop*	interview	noun
6	경력	*gyeong-nyeok*	career; work experience	noun
7	경험	*gyeong-heom*	experience	noun
8	장점	*jang-jjeom*	strength; good point	noun
9	단점	*dan-jjeom*	weakness; drawback	noun
10	월급	*wol-geup*	monthly salary	noun
11	분야	*bun-ya*	field; area	noun
12	책임감	*chae-gim-gam*	sense of responsibility	noun
13	지원하다	*ji-won-ha-da*	to apply	verb
14	준비하다	*jun-bi-ha-da*	to prepare	verb
15	일하다	*il-ha-da*	to work	verb
16	노력하다	*no-ryeo-ka-da*	to make an effort	verb
17	입사하다	*ip-ssa-ha-da*	to join a company	verb
18	떨리다	*tteol-li-da*	to be nervous; to tremble	verb
19	꼼꼼하다	*kkom-kko-ma-da*	to be meticulous	adj

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
20	열심히	*yeol-sim-hi*	diligently; hard	adverb

How Korean Job Applications Work (check each employer)

Guides for foreign job seekers describe a typical process at large companies as document screening (the 이력서 and 자기소개서), sometimes an aptitude test, then one or more interview rounds. One guide notes that the application is the most important document you submit. Another says that by law employers with 30 or more regular employees may not require job-irrelevant information on application documents, such as appearance, height, hometown, marital status or family background, but that this covers the documents, not the interview, so personal questions can still come up. Foreign candidates are often asked about their visa type and expiry, their reason for coming to Korea, how long they plan to stay and their level of Korean. Interviewers expect polite language (존댓말). Practices differ by company, so these points are a general picture.

귀사 and Other Formal Words

In a formal interview or letter you refer to the other company as 귀사 ("your company") and to your own as 저희 회사 ("our company", humble). Use 저 ("I", humble) and 제 ("my") for yourself, never casual 나. The key is steady politeness: no casual endings, no slang, and an answer that starts with the point.

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

Office dramas show nervous candidates opening with 잘 부탁드립니다 ("I look forward to working with you") and bowing as they leave. A hopeful candidate says 최선을 다하겠습니다 ("I will do my very best"). When a character hears 합격입니다 ("you passed") or 불합격 ("failed"), the scene usually cuts to a celebration or a long walk home.

Grammar Pointer

The experience pattern -아/어 본 적이 있다 builds on -아/어 보다 from Korean Basic Conversation 3, Chapter 1 (Buying Clothes), and the reason ending -아/어서 is from Chapter 3 (Post Office, Bank & Paying Bills). The honorific -(으)시- is explained in full in Chapter 6 of this course.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

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

1. Say (everyday polite) "I'm looking for a job these days."

▼ Show answer

요즘 일자리를 찾고 있어요.

2. Say (formal) "I'm learning Korean now."

▼ Show answer

지금 한국어를 배우고 있습니다.

3. Say (formal) "I have worked at a software company for two years."

▼ Show answer

소프트웨어 회사에서 이 년 동안 일한 적이 있습니다.

4. Say (formal) "I have never had an interview in Korean."

▼ Show answer

한국어로 면접을 본 적이 없습니다.

5. As the interviewer, ask formally "What is your reason for applying?"

▼ Show answer

지원한 이유가 무엇입니까?

6. Tell a friend casually "Tell me as soon as the result comes out!"

▼ Show answer

결과 나오면 바로 알려 줘!

Korean Basic Conversation 3

Chapter 6 · At Work: Meetings, Emails & Colleagues

🏢 At Work — 직장 생활

*In a Korean office, who you speak to decides how you speak. People are addressed by job title plus **-님** (과장님, 팀장님), and the honorific **-(으)시-** is added to verbs whose actions belong to a senior person. This chapter explains that pattern in full and adds **-아/어 주시겠어요?**, the polite way to ask a favour. Dialogs have a **Hard words** note, and a short **reading text** closes the chapter.*

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

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

① The First Day — 처음 뵙겠습니다

A:

처음 뵙겠습니다. 오늘부터 일하는 민수입니다.

Pleased to meet you. I'm Minsu, who starts working here today.

B:

반갑습니다. 저는 마케팅팀 김 과장입니다.

Nice to meet you. I'm Manager Kim of the marketing team.

A:

잘 부탁드립니다, 과장님.

I look forward to working with you, Manager Kim.

B:

자리는 저쪽입니다. 모르는 게 있으면 편하게 물어보세요.

Your desk is over there. If you don't know something, feel free to ask.

② Asking for a Favour — 확인해 주시겠어요?

A:

과장님, 이 보고서를 한번 확인해 주시겠어요?

Manager Kim, could you check this report for me?

B:

네, 지금 회의가 있어서요. 오후에 봐 드릴게요.

Yes, I have a meeting now. I'll look at it for you in the afternoon.

A:

감사합니다. 몇 시쯤 시간이 되세요?

Thank you. Around what time will you be free?

B:

세 시 이후에는 괜찮아요. 다 되면 메일로 보내 주세요.

After three is fine. When it's done, send it to me by email.

A:

네, 감사합니다. 열심히 배우겠습니다.

Yes, thank you. I'll work hard and learn.

Hard words: 뵙겠습니다 boep-get-sseum-ni-da · 마케팅팀 ma-ke-ting-tim · 과장 gwa-jang · 부탁드립니다 bu-tak-deu-rim-ni-da · 자리 ja-ri · 편하게 pyeon-ha-ge

A:

알겠습니다. 이따가 메일 드리겠습니다.

Understood. I'll email you later.

Hard words: 보고서 bo-go-seo · 확인해 주시겠어요 hwa-gin-hae ju-si-ge-sseo-yo · 봐 드릴게요 bwa deu-ril-ge-yo · 이후 i-hu · 메일 me-il · 이따가 i-tta-ga

③ In a Meeting — 회의 시간

A:

팀장님이 지금 들어오십니다. 회의를 시작하겠습니다.

The team leader is coming in now. Let's begin the meeting.

B:

오늘 안건은 다음 달 행사 준비입니다.

Today's agenda is preparing for next month's event.

C:

제가 자료를 준비해서 말씀드리겠습니다.

I've prepared the materials and will explain.

A:

팀장님, 이 부분에 대해 어떻게 생각하세요?

Team leader, what do you think about this part?

B:

좋은 의견입니다. 다만 예산을 다시 확인해 주세요.

That's a good opinion. But please check the budget again.

Hard words: 팀장님 tim-jang-nim · 들어오십니다 deu-reo-o-sim-ni-da · 안건 an-geon · 행사

④ Writing an Email — 이메일 쓰기

A:

이 이메일, 어떻게 시작하면 좋을까요?

How should I start this email?

B:

"안녕하세요, 김 과장님. 마케팅팀 민수입니다."로 시작하세요.

Start with "Hello, Manager Kim. This is Minsu from the marketing team."

A:

끝에는 뭐라고 쓰면 돼요?

What do I write at the end?

B:

"감사합니다. 민수 드림"이라고 쓰시면 됩니다.

You can write "Thank you. From Minsu".

A:

첨부 파일도 같이 보내야 하니까 잊으면 안 되겠네요.

I have to send the attachment too, so I mustn't forget it.

Hard words: 이메일 i-me-il · 시작하세요 si-ja-ka-se-yo · 드림 deu-rim · 쓰시면 됩니다 sseu-si-myeon doem-ni-da · 첨부 파일 cheom-bu pa-il · 잊으면 안 되겠네요 i-jeu-myeon an doe-gen-ne-yo

haeng-sa · 말씀드리겠습니다 mal-sseum-deu-ri-get-sseum-ni-da · 의견 ui-gyeon · 다만 da-man

⑤ After Work — 퇴근하겠습니다

A:

과장님, 먼저 퇴근하겠습니다. 수고하셨습니다.

Manager Kim, I'll leave first. Thank you for your hard work.

B:

네, 수고했어요. 내일 봐요.

Yes, good work. See you tomorrow.

A:

그런데 오늘 저녁 회식은 참석하실 거예요?

By the way, will you attend the company dinner this evening?

B:

네, 가겠습니다. 다만 일찍 들어가야 해요.

Yes, I'll go. But I have to go home early.

A:

그럼 이따 식당에서 뵙겠습니다.

Then I'll see you at the restaurant later.

Hard words: 퇴근하겠습니다 toe-geun-ha-get-sseum-ni-da · 수고하셨습니다 su-go-ha-syeot-sseum-ni-da · 회식 hoe-sik · 참석하실 cham-seo-ka-sil · 들어가야 deu-reo-ga-ya

⑥ Two Colleagues (casual) — 퇴근하고 한잔할래?

A:

오늘 회의 진짜 길었다. 팀장님 말씀이 너무 많으셔.

Today's meeting was so long. The team leader talks so much.

B:

쉿! 팀장님 지금 오고 계셔!

Shh! The team leader is coming right now!

A:

앗, 고마워. 아무튼 퇴근하고 한잔할래?

Oops, thanks. Anyway, shall we have a drink after work?

B:

좋아! 근데 보고서 아직 안 끝났어. 먼저 가 있어.

Sure! But my report isn't finished yet. Go on ahead.

A:

알았어. 끝나면 연락해.

Got it. Contact me when you're done.

Hard words: 길었다 gi-reot-tta · 말씀 mal-sseum · 계셔 gye-syeo · 아무튼 a-mu-teun · 한잔할래 han-jan-hal-lae · 끝났어 kkeun-na-sseo

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE / FORMAL	CASUAL (TO A FRIEND)
Pleased to meet you (first day).	잘 부탁드립니다.	잘 부탁해.
Could you check this for me?	확인해 주시겠어요?	확인해 줄래?
I'll send it by email.	메일로 보내 드리겠습니다.	메일로 보낼게.
Thank you for your hard work.	수고하셨습니다.	수고했어.
I'm leaving first.	먼저 퇴근하겠습니다.	먼저 갈게.
Please excuse my lateness.	늦어서 죄송합니다.	늦어서 미안해.

🔤 Three Verbs with Honorific Forms — 동사

PLAIN VERB	HONORIFIC (FOR A SENIOR)	HUMBLE (FOR YOURSELF, TO A SENIOR)
있다 (be; stay)	계시다 → 계세요	—
말하다 (say)	말씀하시다 → 말씀하세요	말씀드리다 → 말씀드려요
주다 (give)	주시다 → 주세요	드리다 → 드려요

🧱 Tools for the Office

1. The honorific -(으)시- in full

To show respect to the *subject* of a sentence (the person doing the action), insert **-시-** after a vowel stem and **-으시-** after a consonant stem, before the ending: 가다 → 가세요, 읽다 → 읽으세요, 회의를 시작하십니다. Formal: -(으)십니다; past: -(으)셨어요 / -(으)셨습니다 (수고하셨습니다). ㄹ stems drop ㄹ: 만들다 → 만드세요. A few verbs have their own honorific words: 있다 → 계시다, 먹다 → 드시다, 자다 → 주무시다, 말하다 → 말씀하시다. Two points: never use -(으)시- for *yourself* (use the humble forms instead), and use it for the person being respected, not for the person being spoken to if they are not the subject.

2. Titles and 님

Colleagues are addressed by **title + 님** (팀장님, 과장님, 부장님), not by name alone. A common ladder of ranks, from junior to senior, is 사원 → 대리 → 과장 → 차장 → 부장 → 이사 → 사장. A junior colleague may be called by name plus 씨 (민수 씨). Say your own title or role without 님: 저는 김 과장입니다.

3. "Could you…?" — -아/어 주시겠어요?

Add **-아/어 주시겠어요?** to ask a favour politely ("would you be so kind as to…?"): 확인해 주시겠어요?, 보내 주시겠어요?. It uses 주다 ("give") in its honorific form, so it is for the person doing you the favour. For a more direct request, **-아/어 주세요**; for offering to do something *for* a senior, the humble **-아/어 드릴게요** / **-아/어 드리겠습니다**: 메일 보내 드리겠습니다.

LEVEL	EXAMPLE	USE
very polite request	확인해 주시겠어요?	to a superior or someone you don't know
polite request	확인해 주세요.	to a colleague or when in doubt
humble offer	확인해 드리겠습니다.	when you do something for a senior
casual request	확인해 줄래?	to a friend

📖 Reading — 읽기: 민수 씨의 첫 출근

민수 씨의 첫 출근

민수 씨는 월요일에 마케팅팀에서 일을 시작했습니다. 아침 아홉 시에 회사에 도착해서 김 과장님을 만났습니다. 과장님은 민수 씨에게 자리를 알려 주셨습니다. 오전에는 팀 회의가 있었습니다. 회의에서 팀장님이 다음 달 행사 계획을 설명하셨습니다. 민수 씨는 열심히 메모했습니다. 점심시간에는 팀 선배들과 같이 식사했습니다. 퇴근할 때 민수 씨는 "수고하셨습니다"라고 인사했습니다. 처음에는 긴장했지만 팀 사람들이 친절해서 마음이 편해졌습니다.

Word list: 알려 주다 *(to tell; to show)* · 설명하다 *(to explain)* · 메모하다 *(to take notes)* · 긴장하다 *(to be nervous)* · 선배 *(senior colleague)*

True or false? (맞으면 O, 틀리면 X)

1. 민수 씨는 마케팅팀에서 일을 시작했습니다.
2. 김 과장님은 민수 씨에게 자리를 알려 주셨습니다.
3. 회의에서 민수 씨가 행사 계획을 설명했습니다.
4. 민수 씨는 퇴근할 때 "수고하셨습니다"라고 인사했습니다.

▼ Show answers

1. O · 2. O (notice the honorific 주셨습니다) · 3. X (the team leader explained it, 팀장님이 설명하셨습니다) · 4. O

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	회의	*hoe-ui*	meeting	noun
2	보고서	*bo-go-seo*	report	noun
3	팀장	*tim-jang*	team leader	noun
4	과장	*gwa-jang*	section manager	noun
5	부장	*bu-jang*	department head	noun
6	선배	*seon-bae*	senior (colleague or schoolmate)	noun
7	후배	*hu-bae*	junior (colleague or schoolmate)	noun
8	동료	*dong-nyo*	colleague	noun
9	회식	*hoe-sik*	company dinner or outing	noun
10	출근	*chul-geun*	going to work	noun
11	퇴근	*toe-geun*	leaving work	noun
12	이메일	*i-me-il*	email	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
13	첨부 파일	*cheom-bu pa-il*	attachment	noun
14	부탁하다	*bu-ta-ka-da*	to ask a favour; to request	verb
15	확인하다	*hwa-gin-ha-da*	to check; to confirm	verb
16	설명하다	*seol-myeong-ha-da*	to explain	verb
17	참석하다	*cham-seo-ka-da*	to attend	verb
18	수고하다	*su-go-ha-da*	to work hard; to go to trouble	verb
19	친절하다	*chin-jeo-la-da*	to be kind	adj
20	긴장하다	*gin-jang-ha-da*	to be nervous; tense	verb

Titles and Hierarchy (a general picture)

Guides describe Korean titles as a seniority ladder, often compared to military rank, based largely on experience and length of service and not always tied to the duties of the job. You address colleagues by title (such as 팀장님, 과장님, 부장님, 이사님) and using a name alone, without a title, can feel disrespectful. English translations of titles are inconsistent, so learn the Korean title. Some companies are moving away from titles, so practice varies by workplace: listen to what colleagues call each other and follow.

수고하셨습니다 and 회식 (usage varies)

수고하셨습니다 ("thank you for your hard work") is a very common farewell at the end of the day or after a task. Some people feel that 수고하다 sounds like praise from a senior to a junior, and prefer to say 먼저 퇴근하겠습니다 or 내일 뵙겠습니다 to a boss. Opinions differ by workplace. **회식** is a company dinner or drinking evening; whether attendance feels optional varies by company. These are customs and email habits from general knowledge, so check what your own office does.

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

Office dramas run on the title ladder (the well-known workplace drama 미생 follows a newcomer at a trading company). You will hear 과장님, 부르셨어요? ("You called for me, sir?"), 보고드리겠습니다 ("I'll report to you"), and the sad 사직서를 내겠습니다 ("I'll hand in my resignation").

Grammar Pointer

You met the formal -ㅂ니다/-습니다 in Chapter 5 of this course, where the honorific appeared in 지원하십니까 and -(으)십시오. The humble 드리다 is the honorific partner of 주다, and 말씀드리다 is the humble form of 말하다, both used in this chapter's dialogs. Reported speech (-다고 해요), which also needs honorific care, comes in Chapter 8.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

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

1. Say to your manager "Could you check this report?"

▼ Show answer

과장님, 이 보고서를 확인해 주시겠어요?

2. Say "The team leader is coming in now."

▼ Show answer

팀장님이 지금 들어오세요. (formal: 들어오십니다)

3. Say humbly "I'll send you the email later."

▼ Show answer

이따가 메일 보내 드리겠습니다.

4. Say "Manager Kim, I'm leaving first. Thank you for your hard work."

▼ Show answer

과장님, 먼저 퇴근하겠습니다. 수고하셨습니다.

5. Make the verb honorific: 우리 부장님은 점심을 먹어요. (Our department head is having lunch.)

▼ Show answer

우리 부장님은 점심을 드세요. (먹다 becomes 드시다)

6. Tell a colleague casually "Contact me when you're done."

▼ Show answer

끝나면 연락해.

Korean Basic Conversation 3

Chapter 7 · Telling Your Story: Childhood, School & Life So Far

📜 Telling Your Story — 내 이야기

Telling someone about your life means linking events in time and explaining how things turned out: "when I was a child...", "I came to like it...", "...you see, I had no choice". The three tools are ***-(으)ㄹ 때*** *(when),* ***-게 되다*** *(come to be; end up) and* ***-거든요*** *(the friendly "you see" explanation). The vocabulary covers school stages, birthplace and graduation. Dialogs have a* ***Hard words*** *note, and a short* ***reading text*** *closes the chapter.*

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

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

① Where Are You From? — 어디에서 태어났어요?

A:

고향이 어디예요?

Where is your hometown?

B:

저는 영국 리버풀에서 태어나서 거기에서 자랐어요.

I was born in Liverpool in the UK and grew up there.

A:

그럼 한국에는 언제 오게 됐어요?

Then when did you come to Korea?

B:

대학교를 졸업한 후에 회사 일 때문에 오게 됐어요.

After graduating from university I ended up coming because of work.

② Childhood — 어렸을 때

A:

어렸을 때 어떤 아이였어요?

What kind of child were you when you were little?

B:

조용하고 책을 좋아하는 아이였어요. 학교에서 도서관에 자주 갔어요.

I was a quiet child who liked books. I often went to the library at school.

A:

초등학교 때 꿈이 뭐였어요?

What was your dream in primary school?

B:

그때는 선생님이 되고 싶었어요. 지금은 다른 일을 하지만요.

Back then I wanted to be a teacher. Now I do something else, though.

A:

A:

처음에 한국 생활이 힘들지 않았어요?

Wasn't life in Korea hard at first?

B:

좀 힘들었어요. 한국어를 하나도 몰랐거든요.

It was a bit hard. You see, I didn't know any Korean.

Hard words: 고향 go-hyang · 태어나서 tae-eo-na-seo · 자랐어요 ja-ra-sseo-yo · 오게 됐어요 o-ge dwae-sseo-yo · 졸업한 jo-reo-pan · 몰랐거든요 mol-lat-kkeo-deun-nyo

저는 어릴 때 축구 선수가 되고 싶었어요.

When I was little I wanted to be a football player.

Hard words: 어렸을 때 eo-ryeot-sseul ttae · 아이 a-i · 도서관 do-seo-gwan · 초등학교 때 cho-deung-hak-kkyo ttae · 그때 geu-ttae · 축구 선수 chuk-kku seon-su

③ School and University — 학교 이야기

A:

대학교에서 무엇을 전공했어요?

What did you major in at university?

B:

경제학을 전공했어요. 그런데 졸업할 때쯤 컴퓨터에 관심이 생겼어요.

I majored in economics. But around the time of graduation I became interested in computers.

A:

그래서 지금 그 일을 하게 됐어요?

So is that how you came to do that work now?

B:

네. 친구가 소개해 줘서 작은 회사에서 일하게 됐어요.

Yes. A friend introduced me, so I ended up working at a small company.

A:

인생은 정말 알 수 없네요.

④ Korean Age and Real Age — 몇 살이에요?

A:

실례지만 올해 나이가 어떻게 되세요?

Excuse me, how old are you this year?

B:

만으로 서른 살이에요. 한국 나이로는 서른하나나 서른둘이에요.

I'm thirty in international age. In Korean age I'd be thirty-one or thirty-two.

A:

요즘은 만 나이를 쓰는 사람이 많지만 친구끼리는 아직도 한국 나이로 말해요.

These days many people use international age, but friends still often talk in Korean age.

B:

그래서 처음 만나면 몇 년생인지 물어보는 경우가 많거든요.

So when people first meet, they often ask what year you were born. You see.

A:

Life really is unpredictable.

Hard words: 전공했어요 jeon-gong-hae-sseo-yo · 경제학 gyeong-je-hak · 졸업할 때쯤 jo-reo-pal ttae-jjeum · 관심 gwan-sim · 소개해 줘서 so-gae-hae jwo-seo · 인생 in-saeng

저는 구십오 년생이에요.

I was born in '95.

Hard words: 나이 na-i · 만으로 ma-neu-ro · 서른 하나 seo-reun-ha-na · 한국 나이 han-guk na-i · 몇 년생 myeot nyeon-saeng · 경우 gyeong-u

⑤ Big Changes — 인생의 변화

A:

결혼은 언제 하게 됐어요?

When did you get married?

B:

작년에요. 한국어 수업에서 만난 사람과 결혼하게 됐어요.

Last year. I ended up marrying someone I met in Korean class.

A:

정말요? 한국어를 배울 때 인연이 시작됐네요.

Really? So it began when you were learning Korean.

B:

네. 정말 우연이었어요. 어릴 때는 한국을 잘 몰랐거든요.

Yes. It was pure chance. When I was little I didn't know much about Korea, you see.

A:

앞으로 어디에서 살고 싶어요?

Where would you like to live in the future?

B:

일단 여기에서 살고 나중에 고향에 돌아갈 수도 있어요.

For now here, and later I might go back to my hometown.

⑥ Two Friends (casual) — 우리 어렸을 때

A:

우리 어렸을 때 매일 놀이터에서 놀았지?

When we were little we played at the playground every day, didn't we?

B:

맞아! 너는 항상 해가 질 때까지 안 들어갔지.

Right! You never went home until the sun set.

A:

엄마한테 맨날 혼났거든. 근데 지금은 일 때문에 못 놀아.

I used to get scolded by mum all the time. But now I can't play because of work.

B:

어른이 되면 시간이 없어. 그래도 우리 아직 친구지.

Time vanishes once you're an adult. But we're still friends, right?

A:

당연하지! 다음 주말에 만나자.

Of course! Let's meet next weekend.

Hard words: 놀이터 no-ri-teo · 놀았지 no-rat-jji · 해가 질 때 hae-ga jil ttae · 맨날 maen-nal · 혼났거든 hon-nat-kkeo-deun · 당연하지 dang-yeon-ha-ji

Hard words: 결혼 gyeol-hon · 수업 su-eop · 인연 i-nyeon · 시작됐네요 si-jak-dwaen-ne-yo · 우연 u-yeon · 일단 il-dan

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
Where were you born?	어디에서 태어났어요?	어디서 태어났어?
Where did you grow up?	어디에서 자랐어요?	어디서 자랐어?
What did you study?	무엇을 전공했어요?	뭐 전공했어?
When I was little...	어렸을 때...	어릴 때...
I ended up...	...게 됐어요.	...게 됐어.
What year were you born?	몇 년생이에요?	몇 년생이야?

🔤 Three Verbs for Life Stories — 동사

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	PAST (-았/었어요)	CASUAL
to be born (태어나다)	태어나요	태어났어요	태어났어
to grow up (자라다)	자라요	자랐어요	자랐어
to graduate (졸업하다)	졸업해요	졸업했어요	졸업했어

🧱 Three Tools for Telling a Story

1. "When..." — -(으)ㄹ 때

Attach **-ㄹ 때** to a vowel stem and **-을 때** to a consonant stem: 학교에 갈 때 ("when I go to school"), 먹을 때, 한국어를 배울 때. It is the same form as the future modifier from Chapter 4, followed by **때** ("time"). The tense of the *last* verb tells you whether it is past or present. For a *past* moment, attach the past ending first: 어렸을 때 (when I was small), 초등학교에 다녔을 때. With a noun, use **noun + 때**: 초등학교 때 ("when I was at primary school"), 방학 때. Don't confuse it with **-기 전에** (before) and **-(으)ㄴ 후에** (after) from Chapter 2.

2. "Come to / end up" — -게 되다

Add **-게 되다** to a verb or adjective stem when a situation *comes about*, often not entirely by your own choice: 한국에 오게 됐어요 ("I ended up coming to Korea"), 그 일을 하게 됐어요 ("I came to do that job"), 한국 음식을 좋아하게 됐어요 ("I came to like Korean food"). It is usually used in the past (**-게 됐어요**) to explain how things turned out, or in the future (**-게 될 거예요**) for what is likely to happen.

3. "You see..." — -거든요

The sentence ending **-거든요** gives a friendly explanation or reason, as if saying "you see, ..." or "the thing is, ...". It follows a stem directly: 한국어를 몰랐거든요 ("I didn't know any Korean, you see"), 바쁘거든요. For the past, put the past ending before it (**-았/었거든요**). The casual form is -거든. It also introduces a new topic or an answer that you expect the listener not to know. Use it for background, not for plain statements, and not with a superior as a blunt excuse.

PATTERN	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
-(으)ㄹ 때	어렸을 때 축구를 좋아했어요.	When I was little I liked football.
-게 되다	친구 때문에 한국어를 배우게 됐어요.	I ended up learning Korean because of a friend.
-거든요	제가 요리를 못하거든요.	You see, I can't cook.

📖 Reading — 읽기: 제임스 씨의 이야기

제임스 씨의 이야기

제임스 씨는 영국 리버풀에서 태어나서 거기에서 자랐습니다. 어렸을 때 책을 좋아하는 조용한 아이였습니다. 대학교에서는 경제학을 공부했지만 졸업할 때쯤 컴퓨터에 관심이 생겼습니다. 졸업한 후에 작은 회사에서 일하게 됐고, 그 회사 때문에 한국에 오게 됐습니다. 처음에는 한국어를 하나도 몰랐거든요. 그래서 한국어 수업에 다니기 시작했습니다. 수업에서 지금의 아내를 만났고 작년에 결혼했습니다. 제임스 씨는 지금 서울에서 살고 있지만 나중에 고향에 돌아갈 수도 있습니다.

Word list: 아내 *(wife)* · 관심이 생기다 *(to become interested)* · 다니기 시작하다 *(to start attending)* · 나중에 *(later)*

True or false? (맞으면 O, 틀리면 X)

1. 제임스 씨는 리버풀에서 태어나서 자랐습니다.
2. 제임스 씨는 대학교에서 컴퓨터를 전공했습니다.
3. 제임스 씨는 회사 때문에 한국에 오게 됐습니다.
4. 제임스 씨는 한국어 수업에서 지금의 아내를 만났습니다.

▼ Show answers

1. O · 2. X (he studied economics; the interest in computers came around graduation) · 3. O · 4. O

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	고향	*go-hyang*	hometown	noun
2	초등학교	*cho-deung-hak-kkyo*	primary school	noun
3	중학교	*jung-hak-kkyo*	middle school	noun
4	고등학교	*go-deung-hak-kkyo*	high school	noun
5	대학교	*dae-hak-kkyo*	university	noun
6	전공	*jeon-gong*	major; field of study	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
7	졸업	*jo-reop*	graduation	noun
8	나이	*na-i*	age	noun
9	인생	*in-saeng*	life (one's whole life)	noun
10	꿈	*kkum*	dream	noun
11	결혼	*gyeol-hon*	marriage	noun
12	어른	*eo-reun*	adult; elder	noun
13	태어나다	*tae-eo-na-da*	to be born	verb
14	자라다	*ja-ra-da*	to grow up	verb
15	졸업하다	*jo-eo-pa-da*	to graduate	verb
16	전공하다	*jeon-gong-ha-da*	to major in	verb
17	결혼하다	*gyeol-hon-ha-da*	to get married	verb
18	돌아가다	*do-ra-ga-da*	to go back; to return	verb
19	어리다	*eo-ri-da*	to be young; little	adj
20	힘들다	*him-deul-da*	to be hard; tiring	adj

Korean Age and International Age (check official sources)

On 28 June 2023 South Korea made the international age system (**만 나이**, counted from birth) the standard for most legal and administrative purposes, through amendments to the Civil Act. Reports say some areas, such as the school year, still follow a separate "year age" calculation, and sources differ on exact details such as the age at primary-school entry, so check an official source like the Ministry of Education before relying on a figure. In everyday talk the old Korean age (everyone is 1 at birth and gains a year each 1 January) is still often used, especially between friends and when discussing children. People may also ask **몇 년생이에요?** ("what year were you born?") to work out

who is older, which decides who uses which speech level. For your own age, use Native Korean numbers: 스무 살 (20), 서른 살 (30), 마흔 살 (40).

The School Ladder

The usual stages are **초등학교** (primary), **중학교** (middle), **고등학교** (high school) and **대학교** (university). Years are counted with 학년: 초등학교 삼 학년 is "third grade of primary". The school year begins in March, according to sources. People often shorten the stage names to 초딩, 중딩 and 고딩 in casual talk, but those are slangy.

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

Flashback scenes begin with 어렸을 때... or 그때는... ("back then..."), and a character explaining an awkward fact will say 제가 원래 그런 사람이거든요 ("I'm just that kind of person, you see"). A common surprised reaction to a life story is 인생은 알 수 없는 거예요 ("you never know in life"). Tense school reunions often mention which 몇 년생 everyone is.

Grammar Pointer

The past tense -았/었어요 is from Korean Basic Conversation 2, Chapter 9 (The Past); the future modifier -(으)ㄹ is from Chapter 4 of this course, and -기 전에 and -(으)ㄴ 후에 from Chapter 2. -(으)ㄴ 적이 있다 (Chapter 5) describes experiences, while -(으)ㄹ 때 sets the time. The connection with the "when I was little" stories continues in Chapter 12, where time spent abroad is counted with -(으)ㄴ 지 ... 됐어요.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

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

1. Say "I was born in Liverpool and grew up there."

▼ Show answer

저는 리버풀에서 태어나서 거기에서 자랐어요.

2. Say "When I was little I wanted to be a teacher."

▼ Show answer

어렸을 때 선생님이 되고 싶었어요.

3. Say "I ended up coming to Korea because of work."

▼ Show answer

일 때문에 한국에 오게 됐어요.

4. Explain with -거든요: "I didn't know any Korean, you see."

▼ Show answer

한국어를 하나도 몰랐거든요.

5. Ask someone "What year were you born?" and "What did you major in?"

▼ Show answer

몇 년생이에요? 무엇을 전공했어요?

6. Tell a friend casually "When we were little we played at the playground every day, didn't we?"

▼ Show answer

우리 어렸을 때 매일 놀이터에서 놀았지?

📱 Phones & News — 기술과 뉴스

*Phones, apps and the news are where you most often pass on what someone else said: "the news says it will rain", "my friend said the app is free". Korean does this with **reported speech**, built on **-다고 해요** ("they say that..."). It is the new tool of this chapter. The vocabulary covers phones, Wi-Fi, apps, repairs and the news. Dialogs have a **Hard words** note, and a short **reading text** closes the chapter.*

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

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

① A Broken Screen — 휴대폰이 고장 났어요

A:

휴대폰 화면이 깨졌어요. 어떡하죠?

My phone screen is cracked. What should I do?

B:

서비스센터에 가 보세요. 수리비가 얼마인지 물어보세요.

Go to the service centre. Ask how much the repair costs.

A:

보증 기간이 끝났으면 돈을 내야 해요?

If the warranty has ended, do I have to pay?

B:

네, 보통 화면은 유료라고 해요. 먼저 전화로 예약하세요.

Yes, they say screens are usually charged for. Book by phone first.

A:

② At the Service Centre — 수리 접수

A:

어서 오세요. 어떻게 오셨어요?

Welcome. How can I help?

B:

화면이 깨져서 수리하러 왔어요.

The screen is cracked, so I've come to have it repaired.

A:

확인해 보겠습니다. 수리비는 십오만 원이고 이틀쯤 걸린다고 합니다.

I'll check. The repair is 150,000 won and it is said to take about two days.

B:

그럼 자료는 어떻게 되나요? 데이터를 백업해야 해요?

What happens to my data? Do I need to back it up?

A:

알겠어요. 수리하는 동안 쓸 폰이 없어서 걱정이에요.

I see. I'm worried because I'll have no phone to use during the repair.

Hard words: 화면 hwa-myeon · 깨졌어요 kkae-jyeo-sseo-yo · 어떡하죠 eo-tteo-ka-jyo · 서비스센터 seo-bi-seu-sen-teo · 수리비 su-ri-bi · 보증 기간 bo-jeung gi-gan · 유료 yu-ryo

네, 맡기시기 전에 꼭 백업해 주세요.

Yes, please be sure to back it up before leaving it with us.

Hard words: 접수 jeop-ssu · 수리하러 su-ri-ha-reo · 걸린다고 geol-lin-da-go · 자료 ja-ryo · 데이터 de-i-teo · 백업 baek-eop · 맡기시기 mat-gi-si-gi

③ Wi-Fi and the Internet — 와이파이가 안 돼요

A:

집에서 와이파이가 자꾸 끊겨요.

The Wi-Fi at home keeps cutting out.

B:

공유기를 껐다 켜 보셨어요?

Have you tried switching the router off and on again?

A:

네, 했는데 안 돼요. 옆집 사람도 인터넷이 느리다고 해요.

Yes, but it still doesn't work. The neighbour also says the internet is slow.

B:

그럼 인터넷 회사에 전화해서 기사님을 부르세요.

Then phone the internet company and call out an engineer.

A:

그래야겠네요. 그동안은 휴대폰 데이터를 써야겠어요.

I'd better. In the meantime I'll have to use my phone data.

④ The News — 뉴스 봤어요?

A:

오늘 뉴스 봤어요? 내일 전국에 비가 온다고 해요.

Did you see the news today? They say it will rain across the country tomorrow.

B:

아니요, 못 봤어요. 어디에서 봤어요?

No, I didn't. Where did you see it?

A:

휴대폰 앱에서 기사를 읽었어요. 태풍도 올 수 있다고 해요.

I read an article on a phone app. They say a typhoon may come too.

B:

그래요? 그럼 내일 여행은 취소해야겠네요.

Really? Then I'll have to cancel tomorrow's trip.

A:

일기예보를 다시 확인하고 결정하세요.

Check the weather forecast again and then decide.

Hard words: 전국 jeon-guk · 온다고 해요 on-da-go hae-yo · 기사 gi-sa · 태풍 tae-pung · 취소해야

Hard words: 와이파이 wa-i-pa-i · 끊겨요 kkeun-kyeo-yo · 공유기 gong-yu-gi · 껐다 켜 kkeot-tta kyeo · 느리다고 neu-ri-da-go · 기사님 gi-sa-nim · 그동안 geu-dong-an

⑤ Apps and Messages — 카톡 보냈어요

A:

제가 카톡으로 사진을 보냈는데 받으셨어요?

I sent photos on KakaoTalk; did you get them?

B:

아니요, 아직 안 왔어요. 인터넷이 안 돼서 그런 것 같아요.

No, they haven't come yet. I think it's because the internet isn't working.

A:

그럼 이 앱을 새로 깔아 보세요. 무료라고 해요.

Then try installing this app. They say it's free.

B:

감사합니다. 비밀번호도 새로 만들어야 하죠?

Thank you. I need to create a new password too, right?

A:

네, 그리고 인증번호가 문자로 온다고 해요.

Yes, and they say a verification code comes by text message.

Hard words: 카톡 ka-tok · 깔아 보세요 kka-ra bo-se-yo · 무료 mu-ryo · 비밀번호 bi-mil-beon-ho · 인증번호 in-jeung-beon-ho · 문자 mun-jja

겠네요 chwi-so-hae-ya-gen-ne-yo · 일기예보 il-gi-ye-bo

⑥ Two Friends (casual) — 그 소식 들었어?

A:

너 그 소식 들었어? 민지가 회사를 그만둔대.

Did you hear the news? They say Minji is quitting her job.

B:

진짜? 누가 그렇게 말했어?

Really? Who said so?

A:

인스타에 올렸대. 새 일을 시작한다고 하더라.

She posted it on Instagram, they say. It said she's starting a new job.

B:

대박! 나도 한번 들어가 볼게.

Wow! I'll go and have a look too.

A:

근데 가짜 뉴스일 수도 있어. 직접 물어봐.

But it could be fake news. Ask her yourself.

Hard words: 소식 so-sik · 그만둔대 geu-man-dun-dae · 올렸대 ol-lyeot-ttae · 한다고 하더라 han-da-go ha-deo-ra · 가짜 ga-jja · 직접 jik-jjeop

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
My phone is broken.	휴대폰이 고장 났어요.	폰이 고장 났어.
The internet doesn't work.	인터넷이 안 돼요.	인터넷이 안 돼.
What is the Wi-Fi password?	와이파이 비밀번호가 뭐예요?	와이파이 비번이 뭐야?
Did you see the news?	뉴스 보셨어요?	뉴스 봤어?
They say it's true.	사실이라고 해요.	사실이래.
Send it to me by message.	문자로 보내 주세요.	문자로 보내 줘.

🔤 Three Verbs for Gadgets — 동사

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to turn on (켜다)	켜요	켭니다	켜
to turn off (끄다)	꺼요	끕니다	꺼
to search (검색하다)	검색해요	검색합니다	검색해

🧱 The Tool of the Chapter: Reported Speech -다고 해요

1. Statements — "They say that..."

To pass on what someone said, take the plain sentence ending (**-다**), add **-고 하다**, and conjugate 하다. So 비가 와요 becomes 비가 온다고 해요 ("they say it will rain"). The form of the plain ending depends on the word type:

TYPE	REPORTED ENDING	EXAMPLE
verb, present	**-ㄴ다고 / -는다고 해요**	가요 → 간다고 해요, 먹어요 → 먹는다고 해요
adjective, and 있다 / 없다	**-다고 해요**	느려요 → 느리다고 해요, 있어요 → 있다고 해요
past (verb or adjective)	**-았/었다고 해요**	왔어요 → 왔다고 해요
future	**-(으)ㄹ 거라고 해요**	갈 거예요 → 갈 거라고 해요
noun + is	**(이)라고 해요**	무료예요 → 무료라고 해요

Verbs whose stem ends in ㄹ drop it before -ㄴ: 살다 → 산다고 해요. Present-tense verbs use the plain **-ㄴ다 / -는다** form even though everyday speech uses -아/어요.

2. Contracted forms in conversation

In talk, **-다고 해요** is often shortened to **-대요** (비가 온대요), and the casual form is **-대** (회사를 그만둔대). Both mean "they say…", and are heard very often in dramas. In the polite style, the longer -다고 해요 is clearer; the shorter -대요 is natural in speech. You can show that something was said earlier with **-다고 했어요** ("they said that…").

3. Questions and commands (a short look)

Reported *questions* end in **-(으)냐고 하다** (어디에 가냐고 해요, "she asks where I'm going"), and reported *commands* end in **-(으)라고 하다** (백업하라고 해요, "they tell me to back it up"). A reported suggestion uses **-자고 하다** (같이 가자고 해요, "she suggests going together"). You will practise the statement form first; treat these three as a preview.

📖 Reading — 읽기: 휴대폰 뉴스

> 휴대폰 뉴스

수아 씨는 아침마다 휴대폰으로 뉴스를 읽습니다. 오늘 아침 뉴스에서 내일 전국에 비가 온다고 했습니다. 그리고 한 휴대폰 회사가 새 모델을 곧 판다고 했습니다. 수아 씨의 휴대폰은 화면이 깨져서 고쳐야 합니다. 친구는 서비스센터에서 수리하면 이틀쯤 걸린다고 합니다. 수아 씨는 수리를 맡기기 전에 데이터를 백업하려고 합니다. 그리고 새 휴대폰을 살까 생각하고 있습니다. 하지만 수리비를 먼저 물어보려고 합니다.

Word list: 곧 (soon) · 모델 (model) · 팔다 (to sell) · 고치다 (to fix) · 맡기다 (to leave in someone's care)

True or false? (맞으면 O, 틀리면 X)

1. 수아 씨는 휴대폰으로 뉴스를 읽습니다.
2. 뉴스에서 내일 비가 온다고 했습니다.
3. 수아 씨의 휴대폰 화면은 괜찮습니다.
4. 수아 씨는 수리하기 전에 백업하려고 합니다.

▼ Show answers

1. O · 2. O · 3. X (the screen is cracked and needs fixing) · 4. O (맡기기 전에 데이터를 백업하려고 합니다)

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	휴대폰	*hyu-dae-pon*	mobile phone	noun
2	화면	*hwa-myeon*	screen	noun
3	앱	*aep*	app	noun
4	와이파이	*wa-i-pa-i*	Wi-Fi	noun
5	인터넷	*in-teo-net*	internet	noun
6	비밀번호	*bi-mil-beon-ho*	password	noun
7	충전기	*chung-jeon-gi*	charger	noun
8	서비스센터	*seo-bi-seu-sen-teo*	service centre; repair centre	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
9	수리	*su-ri*	repair	noun
10	뉴스	*nyu-seu*	news	noun
11	기사	*gi-sa*	news article	noun
12	일기예보	*il-gi-ye-bo*	weather forecast	noun
13	검색하다	*geom-sae-ka-da*	to search (online)	verb
14	켜다	*kyeo-da*	to turn on	verb
15	끄다	*kkeu-da*	to turn off	verb
16	고치다	*go-chi-da*	to fix; to repair	verb
17	깨지다	*kkae-ji-da*	to break; to crack	verb
18	끊기다	*kkeun-ki-da*	to be cut off; to drop	verb
19	느리다	*neu-ri-da*	to be slow	adj
20	무료	*mu-ryo*	free of charge	noun

Repairs and Service Centres (a general picture)

A 2020 report said Samsung and LG each had well over 150 official repair centres in Korea, against 85 for Apple, and that Apple itself operates only its Apple Store in Gangnam and uses authorised service centres elsewhere. A 2025 report said Samsung was trialling "Baro Service", repairing some Galaxy problems directly inside Samsung Stores. These figures are dated, so check the maker's own site for the nearest centre. The Korean for a repair centre is usually **서비스센터**; **AS** (after service) is the common shorthand, and a repair under warranty is 무상 수리 (free), otherwise 유상 수리 (paid).

Everyday Media Words

카톡 is the everyday short name for KakaoTalk, the messaging app most Koreans use; people say 카톡 보내 for "message me". **문자** is a text message (SMS) and also the word for "character" in other

contexts. **인증번호** is the verification code you receive when logging in or paying. Naver and Kakao are the big local search and map services. These uses are from general knowledge, so check each app's own language settings.

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

Dramas are full of reported speech: 소문 들었어? 둘이 사귄대! ("have you heard the rumour? They say the two are dating!") and 기자들이 몰려온대요 ("the reporters are swarming in"). An anxious character who gets a message says 전화 좀 받으래요 ("they say to pick up the phone"). A character who suspects a story is false says 가짜 뉴스일 수도 있어요.

Grammar Pointer

The honorific -(으)시- from Chapter 6 matters in reported speech: if the speaker is senior, use -(으)시다고 해요 (부장님이 오신다고 해요). The form -(으)ㄹ 거라고 builds on the future -(으)ㄹ 거예요 from Korean Basic Conversation 2, Chapter 3 (Plans). The explaining ending -거든요 is from Chapter 7.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

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

1. Say "They say it will rain tomorrow."

▼ Show answer

내일 비가 온다고 해요.

2. Say "They say this app is free."

▼ Show answer

이 앱은 무료라고 해요.

3. Say "My neighbour says the internet is slow."

▼ Show answer

옆집 사람이 인터넷이 느리다고 해요.

4. Say "The service centre says it takes two days."

▼ Show answer

서비스센터에서 이틀쯤 걸린다고 해요.

5. Say "My phone screen is cracked, so I've come to have it repaired."

▼ Show answer

화면이 깨져서 수리하러 왔어요.

6. Tell a friend casually "They say Minji is quitting her job."

▼ Show answer

민지가 회사를 그만둔대.

Korean Basic Conversation 3

Chapter 9 · Giving Advice & Making Suggestions

💡 Giving Advice — 조언과 제안

*Good friends give advice, and Korean has a ladder of ways to do it, from the gentle **-는 게 어때요?** ("how about…?") through **-는 게 좋겠어요** ("I think you'd better…") to the friendly push **-지 그래요?** ("why don't you…?"). This chapter also teaches the reason ending **-(으)니까**, which Chapter 3 told you to wait for: it is the one to use when the main clause is a suggestion or a command. Dialogs have a **Hard words** note, and a short **reading text** closes the chapter.*

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

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

① A Cold — 감기에 걸렸어요

A:

목이 아프고 기침이 나요. 감기에 걸린 것 같아요.

My throat hurts and I have a cough. I think I've caught a cold.

B:

그럼 오늘은 일찍 집에 가서 쉬는 게 좋겠어요.

Then I think you'd better go home early and rest today.

A:

그런데 오늘 중요한 회의가 있어서 못 가요.

But I can't go, because there's an important meeting today.

B:

몸이 안 좋으니까 팀장님께 말씀드리고 병원에 가 보세요.

② Can't Sleep — 잠이 안 와요

A:

요즘 잠이 안 와서 너무 피곤해요.

I can't sleep these days, so I'm very tired.

B:

자기 전에 휴대폰을 안 보는 게 어때요?

How about not looking at your phone before bed?

A:

그게 잘 안 돼요. 침대에서 계속 뉴스를 보게 돼요.

That doesn't go so well. I end up watching the news in bed.

B:

그럼 저녁에 운동을 하지 그래요? 몸이 피곤하면 잘 자요.

Then why don't you exercise in the evening? When your body is tired you sleep well.

A:

Since you don't feel well, tell the team leader and go to the doctor.

A:

네, 그렇게 할게요. 따뜻한 차도 마셔야 겠어요.

Yes, I'll do that. I should drink some warm tea too.

Hard words: 기침 gi-chim · 감기에 걸린 gam-gi-e geol-lin · 쉬는 게 swi-neun ge · 좋겠어요 jo-ke-sseo-yo · 안 좋으니까 an jo-eu-ni-kka · 말씀드리고 mal-sseum-deu-ri-go

좋은 생각이에요. 오늘부터 해 볼게요.

Good idea. I'll try it from today.

Hard words: 잠 jam · 피곤해요 pi-gon-hae-yo · 자기 전에 ja-gi jeo-ne · 어때요 eo-ttae-yo · 계속 gye-sok · 그래요 geu-rae-yo

③ Choosing a Gift — 선물 추천

A:

친구 생일 선물을 사야 하는데 뭐가 좋을까요?

I need to buy a birthday present for a friend. What would be good?

B:

그 친구가 요리를 좋아하니까 예쁜 앞치마가 어때요?

Since that friend likes cooking, how about a pretty apron?

A:

좋은데요. 그런데 사이즈가 맞을지 모르겠어요.

That's nice. But I don't know whether the size will fit.

B:

앞치마는 보통 한 가지 크기니까 걱정하지 마세요.

Aprons usually come in one size, so don't worry.

④ Studying Korean — 한국어 공부 방법

A:

한국어 실력이 잘 안 늘어요. 어떻게 하면 좋아요?

My Korean isn't improving. What should I do?

B:

매일 조금씩 드라마를 보면서 따라 말해 보세요.

Every day, watch a drama a little at a time and try repeating what they say.

A:

자막을 한국어로 보는 게 도움이 돼요?

Does it help to watch with Korean subtitles?

B:

네, 처음에는 어려우니까 천천히 보는 게 좋겠어요.

Yes, since it's hard at first, I'd say watch slowly.

A:

그리고 한국 사람하고 이야기할 기회를 만들어 보세요.

A:

그럼 영수증도 같이 받는 게 좋겠네요.

Then I'd better get the receipt too.

Hard words: 선물 seon-mul · 추천 chu-cheon · 앞치마 ap-chi-ma · 맞을지 ma-jeul-ji · 크기니까 keu-gi-ni-kka · 걱정하지 마세요 geok-jjeong-ha-ji ma-se-yo

And try to create chances to talk with Korean people.

B:

언어 교환 모임에 한번 가 보지 그래요?

Why don't you go to a language exchange meeting?

Hard words: 실력 sil-lyeok · 늘어요 neu-reo-yo · 따라 말해 tta-ra mal-hae · 자막 ja-mak · 보는 게 bo-neun ge · 도움이 돼요 do-u-mi dwae-yo · 기회 gi-hoe

⑤ A Tough Decision — 고민이 있어요

A:

고민이 있어요. 다른 회사에서 제안이 왔어요.

I've got a worry. I've received an offer from another company.

B:

월급하고 근무 시간을 먼저 비교해 보는 게 좋겠어요.

I think you'd better compare the salary and working hours first.

A:

지금 회사는 편하지만 일이 너무 재미없어요.

My present company is comfortable, but the work is really boring.

B:

그럼 면접을 한번 보는 게 어때요? 부담 없이 이야기만 들어 보세요.

Then how about having an interview? Just listen, no pressure.

A:

⑥ Two Friends (casual) — 그냥 솔직히 말해 봐

A:

나 어제 남자친구랑 싸웠어. 어떡하지?

I had a fight with my boyfriend yesterday. What should I do?

B:

먼저 연락해 보지 그래? 시간이 지나면 더 어색해져.

Why don't you contact him first? The longer time passes, the more awkward it gets.

A:

근데 내가 먼저 사과하는 건 좀 자존심이 상해.

But apologising first hurts my pride a bit.

B:

그냥 솔직하게 말하는 게 어때? 네가 잘못한 것도 있으니까.

How about just saying it honestly? You were partly in the wrong too.

A:

알았어. 오늘 저녁에 전화해 볼게. 고마워!

맞아요. 일단 이야기를 들어 볼게요.

True. For now I'll go and listen.

Hard words: 고민 go-min · 제안 je-an · 근무 시간 geun-mu si-gan · 비교해 보는 게 bi-gyo-hae bo-neun ge · 재미없어요 jae-mi-eop-sseo-yo · 부담 없이 bu-dam eop-ssi

Okay. I'll call this evening. Thanks!

Hard words: 싸웠어 ssa-wo-sseo · 어떡하지 eo-tteo-ka-ji · 사과하는 sa-gwa-ha-neun · 자존심이 상해 ja-jon-si-mi sang-hae · 솔직하게 sol-ji-ka-ge · 잘못한 jal-mo-tan

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
What should I do?	어떻게 하면 좋을까요?	어떻게 하면 좋을까?
What do you recommend?	뭘 추천하세요?	뭐 추천해?
How about trying it?	한번 해 보는 게 어때요?	한번 해 보는 게 어때?
I think you'd better rest.	쉬는 게 좋겠어요.	쉬는 게 좋겠어.
Why don't you ask him?	물어보지 그래요?	물어보지 그래?
Don't worry.	걱정하지 마세요.	걱정하지 마.

🔤 Three Verbs for Advice — 동사

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to recommend (추천하다)	추천해요	추천합니다	추천해
to worry (걱정하다)	걱정해요	걱정합니다	걱정해
to compare (비교하다)	비교해요	비교합니다	비교해

🧱 Four Tools for Advice

1. "I think you'd better..." — -는 게 좋겠어요

Attach **-는 게 좋겠어요** to a verb stem to give mild but clear advice: 쉬는 게 좋겠어요 ("you'd better rest"), 병원에 가는 게 좋겠어요. The **게** is a contraction of **것이** ("the thing"): **-는 것** turns a verb into a noun phrase ("resting", "going to the hospital"), and 좋겠어요 says "would be good". (The noun clause -는 것 is explained in full in Chapter 11.) Stems ending in ㄹ drop it: 만들다 → 만드는 게. To advise against something, say -지 않는 게 좋겠어요: 늦게까지 자지 않는 게 좋겠어요.

2. "How about...?" — -(으)ㄴ/는 게 어때요?

The same noun phrase with **어때요?** ("how is it?") makes a suggestion that leaves the choice to the other person: 운동하는 게 어때요? ("how about exercising?"), 한번 해 보는 게 어때요?. With a noun, you can also say 앞치마가 어때요? ("how about an apron?"). It sounds gentler than -는 게 좋겠어요. The casual form is **-는 게 어때?**.

3. "Why don't you...?" — -지 그래요?

Attach **-지 그래요?** to a verb stem for a friendly nudge, like "why not...?": 연락해 보지 그래요?, 운동을 하지 그래요?. It is warm among friends and colleagues, but it can sound a bit pushy or even critical to someone who has not asked for advice, so avoid it with a senior. The casual form is **-지 그래?**.

4. The reason ending -(으)니까

Add **-니까** to a vowel stem and **-으니까** to a consonant stem: 몸이 안 좋으니까 쉬세요 ("since you're unwell, rest"). In Chapter 3 you learned that -아/어서 cannot lead into a command or a suggestion. **-(으)니까** can: it is the right choice when the second clause is **-(으)세요**, **-(으)ㄹ까요?**, **-자** or another request or suggestion. Compare:

SECOND CLAUSE	USE	EXAMPLE
command / suggestion	**-(으)니까**	추우니까 코트를 입으세요. It's cold, so wear a coat.

SECOND CLAUSE	USE	EXAMPLE
plain statement	-아/어서 or -(으)니까	추워서 코트를 입었어요. It was cold, so I wore a coat.
apology or thanks	**-아/어서**	늦어서 죄송합니다. I'm sorry to be late.

A past-tense reason takes the tense before it (추웠으니까), unlike -아/어서. After the copula, use **(이)니까**: 주말이니까 쉬어요. The final word -니까요 can end a sentence as a gentle explanation ("...you see").

📖 Reading — 읽기: 지연 씨의 고민

지연 씨의 고민

지연 씨는 요즘 잠을 잘 못 자서 많이 피곤합니다. 친구 수민 씨는 자기 전에 휴대폰을 안 보는 게 좋겠다고 했습니다. 그리고 저녁에 가볍게 운동하는 게 어떠냐고 물었습니다. 지연 씨는 그 말을 듣고 오늘부터 해 보려고 합니다. 또 한국어 공부도 고민입니다. 수민 씨는 한국 드라마를 자주 보고 언어 교환 모임에도 가 보라고 했습니다. 지연 씨는 좋은 조언이라고 생각했습니다. 지연 씨는 수민 씨에게 고맙다고 말했습니다.

Word list: 가볍게 *(lightly)* · 조언 *(advice)* · 듣다 *(to hear)* · 고맙다 *(to be grateful)*

True or false? (맞으면 O, 틀리면 X)

1. 지연 씨는 요즘 잠을 잘 잡니다.
2. 수민 씨는 자기 전에 휴대폰을 안 보는 게 좋겠다고 했습니다.
3. 수민 씨는 언어 교환 모임에 가 보라고 했습니다.
4. 지연 씨는 수민 씨의 조언이 별로라고 생각했습니다.

▼ Show answers

1. X (she can't sleep well and is tired) · 2. O · 3. O · 4. X (she thought it was good advice, 좋은 조언)

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	조언	*jo-eon*	advice	noun
2	추천	*chu-cheon*	recommendation	noun
3	제안	*je-an*	suggestion; proposal	noun
4	고민	*go-min*	worry; dilemma	noun
5	방법	*bang-beop*	method; way	noun
6	이유	*i-yu*	reason	noun
7	기침	*gi-chim*	cough	noun
8	잠	*jam*	sleep	noun
9	추천하다	*chu-cheon-ha-da*	to recommend	verb
10	걱정하다	*geok-jjeong-ha-da*	to worry	verb
11	비교하다	*bi-gyo-ha-da*	to compare	verb
12	사과하다	*sa-gwa-ha-da*	to apologise	verb
13	싸우다	*ssa-u-da*	to fight; to argue	verb
14	늘다	*neul-da*	to improve; to increase	verb
15	피곤하다	*pi-gon-ha-da*	to be tired	adj
16	솔직하다	*sol-ji-ka-da*	to be honest; frank	adj
17	어색하다	*eo-sae-ka-da*	to be awkward	adj
18	도움이 되다	*do-u-mi doe-da*	to be helpful	phrase
19	일단	*il-dan*	for now; first of all	adverb

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
20	계속	*gye-sok*	continuously; keep on	adverb

Because: -아/어서 versus -(으)니까 (sources agree on the core rule)

Grammar guides agree that -아/어서 does not lead into a command or a suggestion (-(으)세요, -자, -(으)ㄹ까요?), where -(으)니까 is used instead, and a common model sentence is 날씨가 추우니까 감기 조심하세요 ("it's cold, so take care not to catch a cold"). They also agree that apologies and thanks take -아/어서 (늦어서 죄송합니다, 만나서 반가워요), and -니까 there can sound like an excuse. One reference treats the commands rule as a matter of careful standard Korean rather than an absolute ban. Use the rule above as your safe default.

How Strong Is Your Advice? (from general knowledge)

A rough ladder, softest to firmest: -는 게 어때요? (an idea) → -는 게 좋겠어요 (my opinion) → -지 그래요? (friendly push) → -(으)세요 / -아/어야 해요 (strong). Koreans often soften advice with 제 생각에는... ("in my opinion...") or add -(으)ㄹ 것 같아요. With seniors, avoid -지 그래요 and prefer a question such as ...어떠세요?. These nuances come from general usage and no source I found compared the three advice forms directly, so listen for how native speakers use them.

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

Advice scenes are drama staples: 내 말 들어, 그냥 솔직하게 말해 ("listen to me, just be honest"), 너무 걱정하지 마 ("don't worry too much") and the comforting 잘 될 거야 ("it'll work out"). A character who doesn't want advice snaps 내가 알아서 할게 ("I'll handle it myself").

Grammar Pointer

The command forms -(으)세요 and -아/어 보세요 come from Korean Basic Conversation 2 and Chapter 1 of this course, and the obligation -아/어야 해요 from Korean Basic Conversation 2, Chapter 12 (When Things Go Wrong). The reason ending -아/어서 and its limits were set out in Chapter 3, and the wish pattern -(으)면 좋겠어요 in Chapter 10 builds on this chapter's 좋겠어요.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

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

1. Advise a friend "I think you'd better go to the doctor."

▼ Show answer

병원에 가는 게 좋겠어요.

2. Suggest "How about exercising in the evening?"

▼ Show answer

저녁에 운동하는 게 어때요?

3. Say "Why don't you contact him first?"

▼ Show answer

먼저 연락해 보지 그래요?

4. Say "It's cold, so wear a coat."

▼ Show answer

추우니까 코트를 입으세요. (not 추워서 … 입으세요)

5. Say "Since you're unwell, you'd better not go to work today."

▼ Show answer

몸이 안 좋으니까 오늘은 출근하지 않는 게 좋겠어요.

6. Tell a friend casually "Why don't you just say it honestly?"

▼ Show answer

그냥 솔직하게 말하지 그래?

Korean Basic Conversation 3

Chapter 10 · Wishes, Hopes & What You Would Do

🌠 Wishes & Hopes — 소원과 희망

*This chapter is about things that have not happened yet: dreams, hopes, and "what I would do if...". The main pattern is **-(으)면 좋겠어요** ("I hope that...", "it would be nice if..."), which builds on the 좋겠어요 of Chapter 9. You will also meet **-(으)ㄹ 텐데** ("it is probably..., so...") and the careful "if" structure **만약 ... -(으)면**. Dialogs have a **Hard words** note, and a short **reading text** closes the chapter.*

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

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

① Dreams — 꿈이 뭐예요?

A:

요즘 가장 이루고 싶은 꿈이 뭐예요?

What dream do you most want to achieve these days?

B:

제 가게를 열고 싶어요. 작은 카페면 좋겠어요.

I want to open my own shop. A small café would be nice.

A:

멋지네요! 언제쯤 열고 싶어요?

That's wonderful! Around when do you want to open it?

B:

오 년 안에 열었으면 좋겠어요. 지금은 돈을 모으고 있어요.

I hope I can open it within five years. For now I'm saving money.

A:

② If You Won the Lottery — 복권에 당첨되면

A:

만약 복권에 당첨되면 뭘 하고 싶어요?

If you won the lottery, what would you want to do?

B:

우선 회사를 그만두고 세계 여행을 갈 거예요.

First I'd quit my job and travel around the world.

A:

그다음에는요? 집도 살 거예요?

And after that? Would you buy a house?

B:

네, 부모님께 큰 집을 사 드리고 싶어요.

Yes, I'd like to buy my parents a big house.

A:

착하시네요. 저는 하루 종일 자고 싶을 것 같아요.

잘될 거예요. 저도 응원할게요.

It'll go well. I'll cheer you on too.

Hard words: 이루고 i-ru-go · 가게 ga-ge · 카페면 좋겠어요 ka-pe-myeon jo-ke-sseo-yo · 열었으면 yeo-reos-seu-myeon · 모으고 mo-eu-go · 응원할게요 eung-won-hal-ge-yo

How kind of you. I think I'd want to sleep all day.

Hard words: 복권 bok-kkwon · 당첨되면 dang-cheom-doe-myeon · 우선 u-seon · 세계 여행 se-gye yeo-haeng · 사 드리고 sa deu-ri-go · 하루 종일 ha-ru jong-il

③ Hoping for the Weekend — 날씨가 좋았으면

A:

이번 주말에 소풍을 가려고 해요. 날씨가 좋았으면 좋겠어요.

We're planning a picnic this weekend. I hope the weather is good.

B:

일기예보를 보니까 토요일에는 맑을 텐데 일요일에는 비가 올 거래요.

According to the forecast, Saturday will probably be clear but they say it will rain on Sunday.

A:

그럼 토요일에 가야겠네요. 사람이 너무 많지 않았으면 좋겠어요.

Then we'd better go on Saturday. I hope it won't be too crowded.

B:

공원이 클 텐데 괜찮을 거예요. 돗자리도 챙기세요.

The park is probably big, so it should be fine. Take a picnic mat too.

A:

네, 도시락도 싸 갈게요.

Yes, I'll take a packed lunch too.

④ If I Were You — 제가 만약 당신이라면

A:

새 직장에 갈지 말지 모르겠어요. 어떻게 하는 게 좋을까요?

I don't know whether to go to the new job or not. What should I do?

B:

만약 제가 지금 일이 너무 힘들면 새로운 곳에 가 볼 거예요.

If I found my present work hard, I'd try a new place.

A:

그런데 새 회사는 출근 시간이 길 텐데 괜찮을까요?

But the commute to the new company is probably long. Would it be all right?

B:

월급이 더 많으면 참을 수 있을 거예요. 일단 조건을 확인해 보세요.

If the pay is higher, you could put up with it. First check the conditions.

A:

알겠어요. 좋은 결과가 있었으면 좋겠어요.

All right. I hope there'll be a good outcome.

Hard words: 직장 jik-jjang · 갈지 말지 gal-ji mal-ji · 출근 시간 chul-geun si-gan · 길 텐데 gil

Hard words: 소풍 so-pung · 좋았으면 jo-a-sseu-myeon · 맑을 텐데 mal-geul ten-de · 돗자리 dot-jja-ri · 도시락 do-si-rak · 싸 갈게요 ssa gal-ge-yo

ten-de · 참을 수 cha-meul su · 조건 jo-geon

⑤ Good Luck — 합격했으면 좋겠어요

A:

내일이 한국어 시험이에요. 너무 떨려요.

Tomorrow is the Korean exam. I'm so nervous.

B:

열심히 준비했으니까 잘 볼 거예요. 꼭 합격했으면 좋겠어요.

You've prepared hard, so you'll do well. I really hope you pass.

A:

고마워요. 시험이 끝나면 맛있는 걸 먹으러 가요.

Thanks. When the exam is over, let's go eat something delicious.

B:

좋아요. 오늘은 일찍 자는 게 좋겠어요. 푹 쉬면 더 잘할 텐데요.

Good. You'd better go to bed early today. If you rest well you'll probably do even better.

A:

네, 그럴게요. 행운을 빌어 주세요!

Yes, I will. Wish me luck!

Hard words: 시험 si-heom · 합격했으면 hap-gyeo-keos-seu-myeon · 잘 볼 jal bol · 푹 puk · 잘할 텐데요 jal-hal ten-de-yo · 행운을 빌어 haeng-u-neul bi-reo

⑥ Two Friends (casual) — 소원이 뭐야?

A:

새해 소원이 뭐야?

What's your New Year's wish?

B:

살이 좀 빠졌으면 좋겠어. 너는?

I wish I'd lose a bit of weight. How about you?

A:

나는 월급이 올랐으면 좋겠어. 그리고 여행도 많이 갔으면 좋겠고.

I wish my salary would go up. And I'd like to go on lots of trips too.

B:

만약 둘 다 이루면 대박이겠다!

If both come true, that'll be amazing!

A:

그럼 우리 올해는 꼭 열심히 해 보자.

Then let's definitely work hard this year.

Hard words: 소원 so-won · 빠졌으면 ppa-jyeos-seu-myeon · 올랐으면 ol-la-sseu-myeon · 이루면 i-ru-myeon · 대박이겠다 dae-ba-gi-get-tta

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
I hope it goes well.	잘됐으면 좋겠어요.	잘됐으면 좋겠어.
What's your wish?	소원이 뭐예요?	소원이 뭐야?
What would you do if...?	만약 ...면 뭘 할 거예요?	만약 ...면 뭐 할 거야?
Good luck!	행운을 빌어요!	행운을 빌어!
I hope you get well soon.	빨리 나았으면 좋겠어요.	빨리 나았으면 좋겠어.
Do your best!	힘내세요!	힘내!

🔤 Three Verbs for Hopes — 동사

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to come true; to achieve (이루다)	이뤄요	이룹니다	이뤄
to hope (바라다)	바라요	바랍니다	바라
to cheer on (응원하다)	응원해요	응원합니다	응원해

🧱 Tools for Wishes and "What If"

1. "I hope / It would be nice if..." — -(으)면 좋겠어요

Attach **-(으)면 좋겠어요** to a stem (**-면** after a vowel, **-으면** after a consonant) to express a wish or hope: 주말에 쉬면 좋겠어요 ("it would be nice to rest at the weekend"), 카페면 좋겠어요 ("a café would be nice"). It is the polite, soft way to say what you want, and it often sounds gentler than -고 싶어요. In the past form **-았/었으면 좋겠어요**, it expresses a hope about something that has not yet come about, or a wish for something different: 날씨가 좋았으면 좋겠어요 ("I hope

the weather is good"), 살이 빠졌으면 좋겠어요 ("I wish I'd lose weight"). The past form does not mean the event is in the past; it marks the wish as "once it has happened".

2. "Probably..., so..." — -(으)ㄹ 텐데

Add **-ㄹ 텐데** to a vowel stem and **-을 텐데** to a consonant stem to express a probable situation followed by a continuing thought: 피곤할 텐데 쉬세요 ("you're probably tired, so rest"), 공원이 클 텐데 괜찮을 거예요. It combines a supposition (-(으)ㄹ 터이다) with the softener -(는)데 from Chapter 1. It often sets the scene for a request or a contrast. The ending **-(으)ㄹ 텐데요** can also close a sentence and leave the rest unsaid ("it must be hard, though...").

3. "If" in full — 만약 ... -(으)면

You know **-(으)면** ("if / when") from Korean Basic Conversation 2. Add **만약** ("supposing") at the start of the clause to mark a hypothetical: 만약 복권에 당첨되면 회사를 그만둘 거예요 ("if I won the lottery, I'd quit my job"). The second clause usually ends in **-(으)ㄹ 거예요** or **-고 싶어요**. You can also use **만약** with a condition that is unlikely: 만약 제가 새라면... ("if I were a bird...").

PATTERN	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
-(으)면 좋겠어요	친구가 놀러 오면 좋겠어요.	I'd love it if a friend came to visit.
-았/었으면 좋겠어요	시험에 합격했으면 좋겠어요.	I hope I pass the exam.
-(으)ㄹ 텐데	길이 막힐 텐데 일찍 출발하세요.	The roads will probably be jammed, so leave early.
만약 ...(으)면	만약 시간이 있으면 뭘 하고 싶어요?	If you had time, what would you like to do?

📖 Reading — 읽기: 하은 씨의 새해 소원

> **하은 씨의 새해 소원**

새해가 되면 하은 씨는 소원을 적습니다. 올해 첫 번째 소원은 한국어 시험 합격입니다. 두 번째 소원은 여행을 많이 가는 것입니다. 하은 씨는 만약 복권에 당첨되면 회사를 그만두고 작은 카페를 열고 싶습니다. 그러면 매일 좋아하는 커피를 마시면서 일할 수 있을 것입니다. 하지만 복권에 당첨되는 일은 쉽지 않을 텐데 하은 씨는 열심히 일해서 돈을 모으고 있습니다. 하은 씨의 꿈이 꼭 이루어졌으면 좋겠습니다.

Word list: 적다 *(to write down)* · 이루어지다 *(to come true)* · 그러면 *(in that case)* · 쉽다 *(to be easy)*

True or false? (맞으면 O, 틀리면 X)

1. 하은 씨는 새해에 소원을 적습니다.
2. 하은 씨의 첫 번째 소원은 여행을 많이 가는 것입니다.
3. 하은 씨는 복권에 당첨되면 카페를 열고 싶습니다.
4. 하은 씨는 돈을 모으고 있습니다.

▼ Show answers

1. O · 2. X (the first wish is to pass the Korean exam; travel is the second) · 3. O · 4. O

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	꿈	*kkum*	dream	noun
2	소원	*so-won*	wish	noun
3	희망	*hui-mang*	hope	noun
4	복권	*bok-kkwon*	lottery ticket	noun
5	행운	*haeng-un*	good luck	noun
6	시험	*si-heom*	exam; test	noun
7	소풍	*so-pung*	picnic; outing	noun
8	조건	*jo-geon*	condition; terms	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
9	이루다	*i-ru-da*	to achieve; to accomplish	verb
10	바라다	*ba-ra-da*	to hope; to wish	verb
11	당첨되다	*dang-cheom-doe-da*	to win (a draw)	verb
12	합격하다	*hap-gyeo-ka-da*	to pass (an exam)	verb
13	응원하다	*eung-won-ha-da*	to cheer on; to support	verb
14	모으다	*mo-eu-da*	to save; to collect	verb
15	참다	*cham-tta*	to endure; to hold back	verb
16	맑다	*mak-tta*	to be clear; fine (weather)	adj
17	멋지다	*meot-jji-da*	to be wonderful; stylish	adj
18	만약	*ma-nyak*	if; supposing	adverb
19	우선	*u-seon*	first of all; for now	adverb
20	꼭	*kkok*	without fail; surely	adverb

Wishes and New Year (from general knowledge)

Korean speakers say 새해 복 많이 받으세요 ("receive lots of good fortune in the new year") at New Year, and it is common to write down wishes or make resolutions around that time. 행운을 빌어요 and 화이팅! (a cheer, from the English "fighting") are the usual encouragement before an exam. A lottery ticket (복권) is a common daydream, and in Korea a prize above a certain amount is taxed, so winners are often warned that the headline figure is not what they take home. Sources disagreed on the exact tax thresholds, so check the official lottery site if you ever need them.

좋겠어요 vs 싶어요 (general usage)

-고 싶어요 states *your own* desire directly ("I want to..."). -(으)면 좋겠어요 is softer and can also be about *other people or events*: 비가 안 왔으면 좋겠어요 ("I hope it doesn't rain"), 네가 행복했으면

좋겠어 ("I hope you're happy"). -고 싶어요 is not normally used for a wish about what someone else does. Native speakers use -았/었으면 좋겠어요 very often, so you will hear it everywhere.

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

Dramas are full of wishes: 네가 행복했으면 좋겠어 ("I hope you're happy"), 시간이 멈췄으면 좋겠어요 ("I wish time would stop") and the romantic 우리 오래오래 같이 있었으면 좋겠어 ("I hope we can be together for a long, long time"). A tense scene may end with 제발... ("please...").

Grammar Pointer

The 좋겠어요 here builds on -는 게 좋겠어요 from Chapter 9, and the softener -(는)데 behind -(으)ㄹ 텐데 is from Korean Basic Conversation 3, Chapter 1 (Buying Clothes). The future -(으)ㄹ 거예요 and the conditional -(으)면 are from Korean Basic Conversation 2. The reported future -(으)ㄹ 거래요 in dialog 3 comes from Chapter 8.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

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

1. Say "I hope the weather is good this weekend."

▼ Show answer

이번 주말에 날씨가 좋았으면 좋겠어요.

2. Say "I hope I pass the exam."

▼ Show answer

시험에 합격했으면 좋겠어요.

3. Say "If I won the lottery, I'd quit my job."

▼ Show answer

만약 복권에 당첨되면 회사를 그만둘 거예요.

4. Say "You're probably tired, so rest."

▼ Show answer

피곤할 텐데 쉬세요.

5. Say "What would you do if you had a lot of money?"

▼ Show answer

만약 돈이 많으면 뭘 하고 싶어요?

6. Tell a friend casually "I hope you're happy."

▼ Show answer

네가 행복했으면 좋겠어.

Korean Basic Conversation 3

Chapter 11 · Customs, Festivals & Traditions

🎎 Festivals & Customs — 명절과 전통

*Korean dramas stop for **설날** and **추석**: the whole family gathers, food is prepared, and everyone bows. To explain a custom you need two tools. **-잖아요** reminds the listener of something they already know ("...as you know"), and **noun clauses** (-는 것, -기) turn a verb into "the act of doing": "eating tteokguk is a tradition". Dialogs have a **Hard words** note, and a short **reading text** closes the chapter.*

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

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

① Seollal — 설날에는 뭘 해요?

A:

설날에는 보통 뭘 해요?

What do you usually do at Seollal?

B:

온 가족이 모여서 떡국을 먹어요. 그리고 어른들께 세배를 해요.

The whole family gathers and we eat tteokguk. And we do sebae to the elders.

A:

세배가 뭐예요?

What is sebae?

B:

절을 하면서 "새해 복 많이 받으세요"라고 인사하는 거예요.

It's bowing while greeting them with "Happy New Year".

A:

② Chuseok — 추석 준비

A:

추석에는 고향에 내려가세요?

Do you go down to your hometown at Chuseok?

B:

네, 해마다 가요. 고속도로가 막혀서 시간이 오래 걸리지만요.

Yes, every year. Though the motorway is jammed, so it takes a long time.

A:

가면 뭘 하세요?

What do you do when you get there?

B:

다 같이 송편을 빚어요. 송편 빚기는 생각보다 어려워요.

We all shape songpyeon together. Shaping songpyeon is harder than you'd think.

A:

세배를 하면 용돈도 받잖아요. 어렸을 때 그게 제일 좋았어요.

When you do sebae you get pocket money too, as you know. When I was little that was the best part.

Hard words: 설날 seol-lal · 떡국 tteok-kkuk · 세배 se-bae · 절 jeol · 복 bok · 용돈 yong-ttol · 받잖아요 bat-jja-na-yo

저도 해 보고 싶어요. 만드는 것을 구경해도 돼요?

I'd like to try it too. May I watch the making?

Hard words: 추석 chu-seok · 고향에 내려가세요 go-hyang-e nae-ryeo-ga-se-yo · 해마다 hae-ma-da · 고속도로 go-sok-do-ro · 송편 song-pyeon · 빚어요 bi-jeo-yo · 구경해도 gu-gyeong-hae-do

③ Hanbok — 한복을 입어 봤어요

A:

한복을 입어 본 적이 있어요?

Have you ever worn a hanbok?

B:

네, 경복궁에서 빌려 입어 봤어요. 예쁘지만 걷기가 좀 불편했어요.

Yes, I rented one and wore it at Gyeongbokgung. It was pretty but a bit awkward to walk in.

A:

설날이나 결혼식에는 한복을 입는 사람이 많잖아요.

Lots of people wear hanbok at Seollal or at weddings, as you know.

B:

맞아요. 요즘은 평소에도 입는 사람이 있다고 해요.

True. They say there are people who even wear it in everyday life these days.

A:

한복을 입고 사진 찍는 것도 인기가 많아요.

Taking photos in hanbok is also very popular.

④ A Wedding Invitation — 결혼식에 초대받았어요

A:

동료가 결혼식에 초대해 줬어요. 뭘 준비해야 해요?

A colleague invited me to the wedding. What should I prepare?

B:

보통 축의금을 봉투에 넣어서 가요. 깨끗한 돈을 넣는 게 좋아요.

Usually you put gift money in an envelope and take it. It's best to put in clean notes.

A:

얼마를 내는 게 좋을까요?

How much would be good to give?

B:

친한 정도에 따라 달라요. 동료한테 직접 물어보기는 어려우니까 다른 사람한테 물어보세요.

It depends on how close you are. It's awkward to ask the colleague directly, so ask someone else.

A:

그럼 옷은 어떻게 입어야 해요?

And how should I dress?

Hard words: 한복 han-bok · 경복궁 gyeong-bok-gung · 빌려 bil-lyeo · 걷기 geot-kki · 불편했어요 bul-pyeon-hae-sseo-yo · 결혼식 gyeol-hon-sik · 평소 pyeong-so

B:

깔끔한 옷이면 돼요. 너무 흰색은 피하는 게 좋겠어요.

Neat clothes will do. It's better to avoid all-white.

Hard words: 초대해 cho-dae-hae · 축의금 chu-gui-geum · 봉투 bong-tu · 깨끗한 kkae-kkeu-tan · 정도에 따라 jeong-do-e tta-ra · 깔끔한 kkal-kkeum-han · 피하는 pi-ha-neun

⑤ Family Traditions — 제사와 차례

A:

할아버지 제사에는 온 가족이 모이잖아요?

The whole family gathers for Grandfather's memorial rite, doesn't it?

B:

네, 음식을 차리고 절을 해요. 준비하는 것이 힘들지만 중요한 일이에요.

Yes, we lay out food and bow. Preparing it is hard but it's an important thing.

A:

요즘은 간단하게 하는 집도 많다고 들었어요.

I've heard that many families do it simply these days.

B:

맞아요. 집마다 달라요. 우리 집은 전통을 지키는 것을 중요하게 생각해요.

True. It differs from house to house. Our family thinks keeping tradition is important.

A:

⑥ Two Friends (casual) — 이번 명절 어때?

A:

이번 추석에 고향 가? 차 막히잖아.

Are you going home for Chuseok? The traffic's terrible, you know.

B:

응, 가야 해. 엄마가 해 주는 음식 먹는 게 제일 좋거든.

Yeah, I have to go. Eating what Mum cooks is the best, you see.

A:

부럽다. 나는 일해야 돼서 못 가.

I'm jealous. I have to work, so I can't go.

B:

그럼 송편 좀 갖다 줄게. 우리 엄마 송편 진짜 맛있잖아.

Then I'll bring you some songpyeon. My mum's songpyeon is really delicious, you know.

A:

정말? 고마워! 기다릴게.

Really? Thanks! I'll be waiting.

Hard words: 명절 myeong-jeol · 막히잖아 ma-ki-ja-na · 가야 해 ga-ya hae · 먹는 게 meong-neun

저는 다른 나라의 전통을 배우는 것이 정말 재미있어요.

I find learning about other countries' traditions really interesting.

Hard words: 제사 je-sa · 차리고 cha-ri-go · 간단하게 gan-dan-ha-ge · 집마다 jim-ma-da · 지키는 ji-ki-neun · 전통 jeon-tong · 들었어요 deu-reo-sseo-yo

ge · 갖다 줄게 gat-tta jul-ge · 맛있잖아 ma-sit-jja-na

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
Happy New Year!	새해 복 많이 받으세요!	새해 복 많이 받아!
Happy Chuseok!	즐거운 추석 보내세요!	즐거운 추석 보내!
Congratulations (on the wedding).	결혼 축하드립니다.	결혼 축하해.
What do people usually do?	보통 어떻게 해요?	보통 어떻게 해?
It differs from family to family.	집마다 달라요.	집마다 달라.
It's a tradition.	전통이에요.	전통이야.

🔤 Three Verbs for Customs — 동사

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to gather (모이다)	모여요	모입니다	모여
to make (만들다)	만들어요	만듭니다	만들어
to keep; to protect (지키다)	지켜요	지킵니다	지켜

🧱 Two Tools for Explaining Customs

1. "...as you know" — -잖아요

Add **-잖아요** to a stem (verb or adjective) to remind the listener of something they already know or can see: 설날에는 떡국을 먹잖아요 ("at Seollal we eat tteokguk, as you know"). For the past, use **-았/었잖아요** (어제 말했잖아요, "I told you yesterday"), and after a noun, **(이)잖아요** (오늘 명절이잖아요). It comes from **-지 않아요?** ("isn't it?"). The casual form is **-잖아**. Two cautions: it can sound like "don't you know?" when you are annoyed, so be careful with elders, and if the listener does not know the fact, use -거든요 (Chapter 7) instead.

2. Verbs as nouns — -는 것 and -기

A **noun clause** turns a whole action into a noun. The common way is **-는 것** (present), **-(으)ㄴ 것** (past) and **-(으)ㄹ 것** (future): 전통을 지키는 것은 중요해요 ("keeping tradition is important"), 송편을 만드는 것을 구경해요 ("I watch the making of songpyeon"). In speech 것이 becomes **게** and 것을 becomes **걸**, which you met in Chapters 9 and 1: 먹는 게, 먹는 걸. The shorter **-기** makes a noun too, and goes with a fixed set of expressions: 걷기가 불편해요 ("walking is uncomfortable"), 보기 좋아요 ("it looks nice"), 말하기 어려워요 ("it's hard to say"), 송편 빚기 ("shaping songpyeon").

FORM	USE	EXAMPLE
-는 것	"doing" (an action in general)	한복을 입는 것을 좋아해요. I like wearing hanbok.
-(으)ㄴ 것	"what was done"	어제 본 것이 재미있었어요. What I saw yesterday was fun.
-기	with 좋다 / 쉽다 / 어렵다 / 불편하다	이 신발은 걷기 편해요. These shoes are comfortable to walk in.
-잖아요	"as you know"	명절에는 길이 막히잖아요. The roads jam at festivals, you know.

📖 Reading — 읽기: 한국의 두 큰 명절

한국의 두 큰 명절

한국에는 두 개의 큰 명절이 있습니다. 하나는 설날이고 다른 하나는 추석입니다. 설날에는 가족이 모여서 떡국을 먹고 어른들께 세배를 합니다. 아이들은 세배를 하고 용돈을 받습니다. 추석에는 가족이 함께 송편을 만들고 조상께 감사하는 인사를 합니다. 두 명절 모두 가족이 모이는 것이 가장 중요합니다. 그래서 명절에는 많은 사람이 고향에 내려가고, 고속도로가 많이 막힙니다. 요즘은 간단하게 보내는 집도 많지만, 전통을 지키는 것을 중요하게 생각하는 가족도 있습니다.

Word list: 조상 *(ancestors)* · 모두 *(all; both)* · 가장 *(most)* · 보내다 *(to spend (time))*

True or false? (맞으면 O, 틀리면 X)

1. 한국에는 큰 명절이 두 개 있습니다.
2. 설날에는 송편을 만듭니다.
3. 아이들은 세배를 하고 용돈을 받습니다.
4. 요즘은 모든 가족이 전통을 똑같이 지킵니다.

▼ Show answers

1. O · 2. X (at Seollal families eat tteokguk; songpyeon is made at Chuseok) · 3. O · 4. X (many families keep it simple, others keep tradition closely)

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	명절	*myeong-jeol*	traditional holiday	noun
2	설날	*seol-lal*	Lunar New Year's Day	noun
3	추석	*chu-seok*	Harvest festival	noun
4	떡국	*tteok-kkuk*	rice-cake soup	noun
5	송편	*song-pyeon*	half-moon rice cake	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
6	한복	*han-bok*	traditional Korean dress	noun
7	세배	*se-bae*	New Year bow to elders	noun
8	용돈	*yong-ttol*	pocket money	noun
9	전통	*jeon-tong*	tradition	noun
10	제사	*je-sa*	ancestral memorial rite	noun
11	결혼식	*gyeol-hon-sik*	wedding ceremony	noun
12	축의금	*chu-gui-geum*	wedding gift money	noun
13	모이다	*mo-i-da*	to gather	verb
14	지키다	*ji-ki-da*	to keep; to protect	verb
15	차리다	*cha-ri-da*	to lay out (food)	verb
16	초대하다	*cho-dae-ha-da*	to invite	verb
17	빚다	*bit-tta*	to shape (dumplings, rice cakes)	verb
18	막히다	*ma-ki-da*	to be blocked; jammed	verb
19	불편하다	*bul-pyeon-ha-da*	to be uncomfortable; inconvenient	adj
20	해마다	*hae-ma-da*	every year	adverb

Seollal and Chuseok (from the sources)

Guides describe **Seollal** as the Lunar New Year holiday, with ancestral rites on the first morning (**차례**), the formal kneeling bow **세배** to elders, who give **세뱃돈** (gift money, traditionally in a small silk pouch), and **떡국**, which is said to add a year to your age. **Hanbok** is traditionally worn for the sebae. **Chuseok** is the harvest festival, with a morning **차례** and fresh harvest offerings, and **송편** as its defining food: half-moon rice cakes filled with sesame, chestnut, red bean or honey, steamed on pine

needles and often shaped by the whole family the night before. Customs vary widely between families, and many now keep them simple.

Weddings and Memorial Rites (general knowledge, unverified here)

The search did not cover wedding gift money, so treat these as general knowledge. Guests commonly bring **축의금** in an envelope, and the amount depends on closeness, so ask a friend rather than guess; there is no single correct figure. Guests usually dress neatly and avoid wearing all white. **제사** is a family memorial rite for an ancestor, with food laid out and bows, and some families have stopped or simplified it. The children's first-birthday party **돌잔치** is also a major family event, but its customs were not covered by the search, so ask a Korean friend before you attend one.

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

Holiday episodes show the family kitchen: 전 부치는 거 도와줘 ("help me fry the pancakes"), arguments about 명절 스트레스 (holiday stress), and a grandparent saying 올해도 건강하게 지내자 ("let's stay healthy this year too"). Younger relatives dread 언제 결혼해? ("when will you get married?"), a famous holiday question.

Grammar Pointer

The explaining ending -거든요 (Chapter 7) gives *new* information, while -잖아요 reminds the listener of something they *already know*. The short noun forms 게 and 걸 appeared in Chapter 9 (-는 게 좋겠어요) and Chapter 1; here you see the full noun clause behind them. Reported speech -다고 해요 (Chapter 8) is used in dialog 3 and 5 (입는 사람이 있다고 해요, 많다고 들었어요).

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

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

1. Say "At Seollal we eat tteokguk, as you know."

▼ Show answer

설날에는 떡국을 먹잖아요.

2. Say "Keeping tradition is important."

▼ Show answer

전통을 지키는 것은 중요해요.

3. Say "Walking in hanbok is uncomfortable."

▼ Show answer

한복을 입고 걷기가 불편해요.

4. Say "The roads are jammed at Chuseok, you know."

▼ Show answer

추석에는 길이 막히잖아요.

5. Say "It differs from family to family."

▼ Show answer

집마다 달라요.

6. Tell a friend casually "Eating what Mum makes is the best, you see."

▼ Show answer

엄마가 해 주는 음식 먹는 게 제일 좋거든.

Korean Basic Conversation 3

Chapter 12 · Living Abroad: Settling In & Making Friends

🌍 Living Abroad — 외국 생활

*The last chapter is about the situation many learners are really heading for: living in Korea, or in any country far from home. You will talk about **how long** you have been somewhere with **-(으)ㄴ 지 … 됐어요** ("it has been … since…"), about **homesickness** and **loneliness**, and about **making friends** through language exchanges. Dialogs have a **Hard words** note, a short **reading text** follows, and the chapter ends with a **Course Complete** recap of all twelve chapters.*

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

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

① How Long Have You Been Here? — 한국에 온 지 얼마나 됐어요?

A:

한국에 온 지 얼마나 됐어요?

How long has it been since you came to Korea?

B:

온 지 이 년 됐어요. 처음에는 모든 게 낯설었어요.

It's been two years since I came. At first everything felt unfamiliar.

A:

한국어는 언제부터 공부했어요?

Since when have you studied Korean?

B:

공부를 시작한 지 삼 년쯤 됐는데 아직도 어려워요.

It's been about three years since I started studying, but it's still hard.

② Settling In — 적응하고 있어요

A:

이제 한국 생활에 많이 적응했어요?

Have you got used to life in Korea by now?

B:

네, 많이 익숙해졌어요. 그런데 가끔 문화 차이 때문에 놀라요.

Yes, I've got quite used to it. But sometimes I'm surprised by cultural differences.

A:

예를 들면 어떤 거요?

For example?

B:

처음 만난 사람이 나이를 물어봐서 당황했어요. 이제는 이해해요.

A person I'd just met asked my age, which flustered me. Now I understand.

A:

A:

아니에요. 발음이 정말 자연스러워요.

No, your pronunciation is really natural.

Hard words: 온 지 on ji · 됐어요 dwae-sseo-yo · 모든 게 mo-deun ge · 낯설었어요 nat-sseo-reo-sseo-yo · 시작한 지 si-ja-kan ji · 자연스러워요 ja-yeon-seu-reo-wo-yo

맞아요. 그건 서로의 호칭을 정하려고 하는 거예요.

Right. They're trying to decide how to address each other.

Hard words: 적응했어요 jeo-geung-hae-sseo-yo · 익숙해졌어요 ik-ssu-kae-jyeo-sseo-yo · 문화 차이 mun-hwa cha-i · 당황했어요 dang-hwang-hae-sseo-yo · 서로 seo-ro · 호칭 ho-ching

③ Homesick — 고향이 그리워요

A:

요즘 기분이 안 좋아 보여요. 무슨 일 있어요?

You haven't looked happy these days. Is something wrong?

B:

그냥 고향이 그리워요. 가족을 못 본 지 일 년이 됐거든요.

I just miss my hometown. You see, it's been a year since I last saw my family.

A:

외로울 때는 영상 통화를 자주 해 보세요.

When you feel lonely, try video calls more often.

B:

네, 매주 일요일마다 하고 있어요. 그래도 가끔은 많이 외로워요.

Yes, I do it every Sunday. Even so, I'm very lonely sometimes.

A:

그런 마음은 누구나 겪어요. 같이 저녁 먹을래요?

④ Language Exchange — 언어 교환 모임

A:

한국 친구를 사귀고 싶은데 어디서 만날 수 있을까요?

I'd like to make Korean friends. Where could I meet them?

B:

언어 교환 모임에 한번 가 보세요. 주말마다 홍대에서 열려요.

Try going to a language exchange meeting. They're held every weekend in Hongdae.

A:

거기서는 어떻게 해요?

What do you do there?

B:

한 시간은 한국어로, 한 시간은 영어로 이야기해요. 서로 도와주는 거예요.

One hour in Korean, one hour in English. You help each other.

A:

재미있겠네요. 처음에는 좀 부끄러울 것 같아요.

That sounds fun. I think I'd feel a bit shy at first.

Everyone goes through that feeling. Shall we have dinner together?

Hard words: 기분 gi-bun · 그리워요 geu-ri-wo-yo · 못 본 지 mot bon ji · 외로울 때 oe-ro-ul ttae · 영상 통화 yeong-sang tong-hwa · 겪어요 gyeo-kkeo-yo

B:

다들 비슷해요. 용기를 내서 말해 보세요.

Everyone's the same. Summon your courage and try speaking.

Hard words: 사귀고 sa-gwi-go · 언어 교환 eo-neo gyo-hwan · 모임 mo-im · 열려요 yeol-lyeo-yo · 부끄러울 bu-kkeu-reo-ul · 용기를 내서 yong-gi-reul nae-seo

⑤ The Neighbours — 이웃과 친해지기

A:

이사 온 지 한 달 됐는데 이웃 분들을 아직 잘 몰라요.

It's been a month since I moved in, but I still don't know my neighbours well.

B:

작은 선물을 들고 인사하러 가 보는 게 어때요?

How about taking a small present and going to say hello?

A:

그래도 될까요? 갑자기 찾아가면 실례일 텐데요.

Would that be all right? Turning up suddenly would probably be rude, though.

B:

괜찮아요. 간단한 과일이나 과자면 돼요.

It's fine. Some simple fruit or biscuits will do.

A:

좋은 이웃을 만나면 외국 생활이 훨씬 편해질 거예요.

⑥ Two Friends (casual) — 우리가 만난 지 벌써?

A:

우리 만난 지 벌써 일 년이나 됐어!

It's already been a whole year since we met!

B:

진짜? 시간 진짜 빠르다. 처음에 너 한국어 하나도 못했잖아.

Really? Time flies. At first you couldn't speak any Korean, you know.

A:

네 덕분에 많이 늘었어. 정말 고마워.

Thanks to you I've improved a lot. Thank you so much.

B:

나도 너 덕분에 영어가 늘었어. 우리 서로 도와준 거지.

My English has improved thanks to you, too. We helped each other.

A:

그럼 기념으로 오늘은 내가 살게!

Then to celebrate, I'll treat you today!

Hard words: 벌써 beol-sseo · 못했잖아 mo-taet-jja-na · 덕분에 deok-ppu-ne · 늘었어 neu-reo-sseo

If I meet good neighbours, life abroad will become much easier.

Hard words: 이웃 i-ut · 친해지기 chin-hae-ji-gi · 갑자기 gap-jja-gi · 찾아가면 cha-ja-ga-myeon · 실례 sil-lye · 편해질 pyeon-hae-jil

· 기념 gi-nyeom · 살게 sal-ge

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

SITUATION	POLITE	CASUAL
How long have you been here?	온 지 얼마나 됐어요?	온 지 얼마나 됐어?
It's been a year.	일 년 됐어요.	일 년 됐어.
I miss my family.	가족이 그리워요.	가족이 보고 싶어.
I'm still getting used to it.	아직 적응 중이에요.	아직 적응 중이야.
Let's keep in touch.	계속 연락해요.	계속 연락하자.
Thanks to you…	덕분에요.	네 덕분이야.

🔤 Three Verbs for Settling In — 동사

VERB	EVERYDAY POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (-ㅂ니다)	CASUAL
to get used to (적응하다)	적응해요	적응합니다	적응해
to make friends (사귀다)	사귀어요	사귑니다	사귀어
to miss; long for (그립다, ㅂ-irregular)	그리워요	그립습니다	그리워

🧱 The Tool of the Chapter: -(으)ㄴ 지 … 됐어요

To say **how long it has been since something happened**, attach **-(으)ㄴ 지** to the verb (**-ㄴ 지** after a vowel stem, **-은 지** after a consonant stem), then give the length of time and finish with **됐어요** (or **되었어요**, "has become"): 한국에 온 지 이 년 됐어요 ("it has been two years since I came to Korea"), 공부를 시작한 지 삼 개월 됐어요, 결혼한 지 오 년 됐어요. A stem ending in ㄹ drops it: 살다 → 산 지 (여기서 산 지 일 년 됐어요). The time word before 됐어요 uses **Sino-Korean numbers with a unit**: 일 년 (a year), 삼 개월 (3 months), 이 주일 (2 weeks), and 이틀, 사흘 for days. Note that 지 here is the noun "time passed" and is written separated from the verb.

Ask with …한 지 얼마나 됐어요? ("how long has it been since…?"). For something that happened only recently, say …한 지 얼마 안 됐어요 ("it hasn't been long since…"): 이사 온 지 얼마 안 됐어요. With a negative verb, **못 본 지 일 년이 됐어요** means "it's been a year since I last saw (them)", so the negative is placed inside the first clause.

PATTERN	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
-(으)ㄴ 지 … 됐어요	한국어를 배운 지 반년 됐어요.	It's been half a year since I started learning Korean.
-(으)ㄴ 지 얼마나 됐어요?	이 일을 시작한 지 얼마나 됐어요?	How long has it been since you started this job?
-(으)ㄴ 지 얼마 안 됐어요	이사 온 지 얼마 안 됐어요.	It hasn't been long since I moved here.
되다 + 지 ("since becoming")	친구가 된 지 오래됐어요.	It's been a long time since we became friends.

📖 Reading — 읽기: 에밀리 씨의 한국 생활

에밀리 씨의 한국 생활

에밀리 씨는 한국에 온 지 일 년이 됐습니다. 처음에는 한국어를 거의 몰라서 많이 힘들었습니다. 음식도 낯설고 문화도 달라서 외로울 때도 많았습니다. 그래서 에밀리 씨는 언어 교환 모임에 가 보기로 했습니다. 거기에서 한국 친구들을 사귀었고, 같이 한국어와 영어를 공부했습니다. 이제

는 한국 생활에 많이 적응했습니다. 가끔 고향이 그립지만 한국에도 좋은 친구가 생겨서 행복합니다. 에밀리 씨는 앞으로도 한국에서 계속 살고 싶습니다.

Word list: 거의 *(almost; hardly)* · 가 보기로 하다 *(to decide to go and see)* · 생기다 *(to come to have)* · 앞으로 *(from now on)*

True or false? (맞으면 O, 틀리면 X)

1. 에밀리 씨는 한국에 온 지 일 년이 됐습니다.
2. 에밀리 씨는 처음부터 한국어를 잘했습니다.
3. 에밀리 씨는 언어 교환 모임에서 친구를 사귀었습니다.
4. 에밀리 씨는 이제 한국에서 행복하지 않습니다.

▼ Show answers

1. O · 2. X (she knew almost no Korean at first, 거의 몰라서) · 3. O · 4. X (she is happy because she has good friends in Korea)

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	외국 생활	*oe-guk saeng-hwal*	life abroad	noun
2	문화 차이	*mun-hwa cha-i*	cultural difference	noun
3	언어 교환	*eo-neo gyo-hwan*	language exchange	noun
4	모임	*mo-im*	gathering; meetup	noun
5	이웃	*i-ut*	neighbour	noun
6	친구	*chin-gu*	friend	noun
7	영상 통화	*yeong-sang tong-hwa*	video call	noun
8	용기	*yong-gi*	courage	noun
9	적응하다	*jeo-geung-ha-da*	to adapt; to get used to	verb

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
10	사귀다	*sa-gwi-da*	to make friends; to go out with	verb
11	익숙해지다	*ik-ssu-kae-ji-da*	to become familiar	verb
12	겪다	*gyeok-tta*	to experience; to go through	verb
13	당황하다	*dang-hwang-ha-da*	to be flustered	verb
14	외롭다	*oe-rop-tta*	to be lonely	adj
15	그립다	*geu-rip-tta*	to miss; to long for	adj
16	낯설다	*nat-sseol-da*	to be unfamiliar; strange	adj
17	부끄럽다	*bu-kkeu-reop-tta*	to be shy; embarrassed	adj
18	자연스럽다	*ja-yeon-seu-reop-tta*	to be natural	adj
19	서로	*seo-ro*	each other; mutually	adverb
20	덕분에	*deok-ppu-ne*	thanks to	phrase

Making Friends in Korea (from the sources)

Guides for foreigners name **language exchanges** as the most common starting point, with groups on Meetup, Naver Band and Tandem and weekly sessions in areas such as Hongdae, Sinchon and Gangnam. Online, large Facebook groups for expats are a hub, and teachers often make their first friends among colleagues. One guide warns that the line between a "language exchange" and dating can blur on apps. A 2023 survey of about 25,000 foreigners reported by Korean media found that the language barrier and loneliness were the biggest struggles, with loneliness named by 28.8 percent. Long-time residents say good friendships take time. These are blogs, news items and surveys, so treat them as a general picture rather than a rule.

Culture Shock and Age Questions

Expat guides describe culture shock as a pattern: a "honeymoon" phase at first, then a low period of homesickness before you settle in, and most foreigners go through some version of it. In Korean,

being asked your age soon after meeting someone is usually not nosiness: speakers need it (or your birth year, 몇 년생) to choose the right speech level and form of address. That is general knowledge, not from the search; Chapter 7 covers the age system.

As Heard in Dramas — 드라마에서

Dramas about foreigners or returnees are full of homesick lines: 고향이 그리워요 ("I miss home"), 보고 싶어요 ("I miss you"), and the warm 네 덕분이야 ("it's thanks to you"). When a character says 우리 만난 지 벌써 오 년이야 ("it's already been five years since we met"), a flashback is usually about to begin.

Grammar Pointer

The noun clause behind -(으)ㄴ 지 is the past modifier from Chapter 4 (-(으)ㄴ + noun). The explanation -거든요 (Chapter 7), -잖아 (Chapter 11), -(으)ㄹ 텐데 (Chapter 10), the advice -는 게 어때요 (Chapter 9) and -아/어서 (Chapter 3) all return in this chapter's dialogs, so it works as a review.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

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

1. Ask "How long has it been since you came to Korea?"

▼ Show answer

한국에 온 지 얼마나 됐어요?

2. Say "It's been two years since I started studying Korean."

▼ Show answer

한국어를 공부하기 시작한 지 이 년 됐어요.

3. Say "It hasn't been long since I moved here."

▼ Show answer

이사 온 지 얼마 안 됐어요.

4. Say "I miss my hometown, you see. It's been a year since I saw my family."

▼ Show answer

고향이 그립거든요. 가족을 못 본 지 일 년 됐어요.

5. Suggest "How about going to a language exchange meeting?"

▼ Show answer

언어 교환 모임에 가 보는 게 어때요?

6. Tell a friend casually "Thanks to you, my Korean has improved a lot."

▼ Show answer

네 덕분에 한국어가 많이 늘었어.

🎓 Course Complete — 수료를 축하합니다!

*You have finished **Korean Basic Conversation 3**. Here is what the twelve chapters gave you.*

CHAPTER	TOPIC	NEW TOOLS
1	Buying Clothes	-아/어 보다, -아/어도 되다, -(는)데요
2	Planning a Trip	-(으)려고, -(으)러 가다, -기 전에, -(으)ㄴ 후에
3	Post Office, Bank & Paying Bills	-아/어서 (reason and sequence)
4	Looking for a Place to Live	verb modifiers -는 / -(으)ㄴ / -(으)ㄹ + noun
5	Work & Careers	-고 있다, -(으)ㄴ 적이 있다, the formal style
6	At Work	honorific -(으)시-, -아/어 주시겠어요?
7	Telling Your Story	-(으)ㄹ 때, -게 되다, -거든요

CHAPTER	TOPIC	NEW TOOLS
8	Technology & Media	reported speech -다고 해요
9	Giving Advice	-는 게 좋겠어요, -지 그래요?, -(으)니까
10	Wishes & Hopes	-(으)면 좋겠어요, -(으)ㄹ 텐데, 만약
11	Customs & Festivals	-잖아요, noun clauses -는 것 / -기
12	Living Abroad	-(으)ㄴ 지 … 됐어요

Where Next?

You can now hold a connected conversation about everyday errands, work, your own story, advice and traditions, and follow the reasons behind what people say. The natural next step is **Korean Basic Conversation 4**, which is not written yet. Meanwhile, keep using your Korean: watch dramas with Korean subtitles, join a language exchange, and write a few lines about your day each evening. 수고하셨습니다!