KR

KOREAN LESSON

Basic Conversation 3 · Chapter 2 · Planning a Trip

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.

A:

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.

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.

PATTERN	MEANING	EXAMPLE
-(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
8	편도	*pyeon-do*	one-way trip	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
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?