

PRONOUNCING THE HANGUL ALPHABET (CONSONANTS)



기역/쌍기역
(gi-yeok/
ssang-gi-yeok)



니은
(ni-eun)



디귄/쌍디귄
(di-geut/
ssang-di-geut)



리을
(ri-eul)



미음
(mi-eum)



비읍/쌍비읍
(bi-eup/
ssang-bi-eup)



시읏/쌍시읏
(si-ot/
ssang-si-ot)



이응
(i-eung)



지읏/쌍지읏
(ji-eut/
ssang-ji-eut)



치읓
(chi-eut)



키읔
(ki-euk)



티읏
(ti-eut)



피읖
(pi-eup)



히읇
(hi-eut)

Hangul Consonants Pronunciation

Audio:

[Track 8](#)

- a. 기억 (ㄱ)
- b. 쌍기억 (ㄲ)
- c. 니은 (ㄴ)
- d. 디귤 (ㄷ)
- e. 쌍디귤 (ㄸ)
- f. 리을 (ㄹ)
- g. 미음 (ㅁ)
- h. 비읍 (ㅂ)
- i. 쌍비읍 (ㅃ)
- j. 시옷 (ㅅ)
- k. 쌍시옷 (ㅆ)
- l. 이응 (ㅇ)
- m. 지읒 (ㅈ)
- n. 쌍지읒 (ㅊ)
- o. 치읓 (ㅊ)
- p. 키읓 (ㅋ)
- q. 티읓 (ㅌ)
- r. 피읓 (ㅍ)
- s. 히읓 (ㅎ)

COUNTING DAYS IN KOREAN



(ha-ru)
One day



(i-teul)
Two days



(sa-heul)
Three days



(na-heul)
Four days



(dat-sae)
Five days



(yeot-sae)
Six days



(i-re)
Seven days



(yeo-deu-re)
Eight days



(a-heu-re)
Nine days



(yeol-heul)
Ten days

Counting Days in Korean

Audio:

[Track 9](#)

- a. 하루 = One day
- b. 이틀 = Two days
- c. 사흘 = Three days
- d. 나흘 = Four days
- e.닷새 = Five days
- f.엿새 = Six days
- g. 이레 = Seven days
- h. 여드레 = Eight days
- i. 아흐레 = Nine days
- j. 열흘 = Ten days

DAYS OF THE WEEK IN KOREAN

Korean	Romanization	English
일요일 (일)	(il-yo-il)	Sunday
월요일 (월)	(weol-yo-il)	Monday
화요일 (화)	(hwa-yo-il)	Tuesday
수요일 (수)	(su-yo-il)	Wednesday
목요일 (목)	(mok-yo-il)	Thursday
금요일 (금)	(geum-yo-il)	Friday
토요일 (토)	(to-yo-il)	Saturday

Days of the Week in Korean

Here we introduce you to how to say days of the week in Korean. All of them end in “요일” (kind of like “day” in English) and can be shortened to just the first syllable (common on calendars and good for quickly sharing information).

If you study these for even just an hour, you should be able to memorize them easily and once you do that, it's just a matter of daily use and applying it to your everyday life. The words are also derived from Chinese characters:

日 = 일 (il) Which means sun/day

月 = 월 (wol) Which means moon

火 = 화 (hwa) Which means fire

水 = 수 (su) Which means water

木 = 목 (mok) Which means wood/tree

金 = 금 (geum) Which means gold

土 = 토 (to) Which means earth

Audio:

[Track 10](#)

- a. 일요일 = Sunday
- b. 월요일 = Monday
- c. 화요일 = Tuesday
- d. 수요일 = Wednesday
- e. 목요일 = Thursday
- f. 금요일 = Friday
- g. 토요일 = Saturday

Exclamations in Korean

헐

(heol)
What../what
the.../ OMG

헉!

(heok)
OMG

아싸!

(a-ssa)
Yes!/Hooray!/
Yay!

대박

(dae-bak)
Awesome!

엄마야!

(eom-ma-ya)
OMG!/Oops

우와

(u-wa)
Wow

참!

(cham)
By the way!

아!

(ah)
Ouch!/
By the way

어?

(eo)
Huh?

네?

(ne)
Yes?

진짜?

(jin-jja)
Really?/Forreal?/
Seriously?

그래요?

(geu-rae-yo)
Is that so?/
Really?

Exclamations in Korean

Audio:

[Track 11](#)

- a. 헐 = What.../What the.../OMG
- b. 헉! = OMG!
- c. 아싸! = Yes!/Hooray!/Yay!
- d. 대박 = Awesome!
- e. 엄마야! = OMG!/Oops
- f. 우와 = Wow
- g. 참! = By the way!
- h. 아! = Ouch!/By the way
- i. 어? = Huh?
- j. 네? = Yes?
- k. 진짜? = Really?/Forreal?/Seriously?
- l. 그래요? = Is that so?/Really?

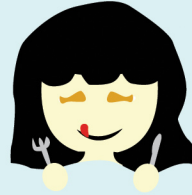
FEELINGS & EMOTIONS



무서워(요)
mu-seo-weo-(yo)
Scared



행복해(요)
haeng-bok-hae-(yo)
Happy



배고파(요)
bae-go-pa-(yo)
Hungry



화나(요)
hwa-na-(yo)
Angry



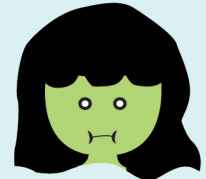
걱정돼(요)
geok-jeong-dwae-(yo)
Worried or anxious



부끄러워(요)
bu-keu-reo-weo-(yo)
Shy or embarrassed



슬퍼(요)
seul-peo-(yo)
Sad



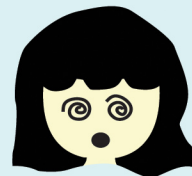
아파(요)
ah-pah-(yo)
Sick or hurt



심심해(요)
shim-shim-hae-(yo)
Bored



놀랐어(요)
nol-lah-sseo-(yo)
Surprised



미쳤어(요)
mee-chyeo-sseo-(yo)
Crazy



피곤해(요)
pee-gon-hae-(yo)
Tired



졸려(요)
jol-lyeo-(yo)
Sleepy



부러워(요)
bu-reo-weo-(yo)
Envious



만족스러워(요)
man-jok-seu-leo-weo-(yo)
Content

Emotions & Feelings in Korean Part 1

Audio:

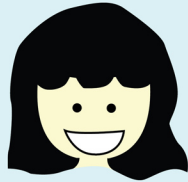
[Track 12](#)

- a. 무서워요 = scared
- b. 행복해요 = happy
- c. 배고파요 = hungry
- d. 화나요 = angry
- e. 걱정돼요 = worried or anxious
- f. 부끄러워요 = shy or embarrassed
- g. 슬퍼요 = sad
- h. 아파요 = sick or hurt
- i. 심심해요 = bored
- j. 놀랐어요 = surprised
- k. 미쳤어요 = crazy
- l. 피곤해요 = tired
- m. 졸려요 = sleepy
- n. 부러워요 = envious
- o. 만족스러워요 = content

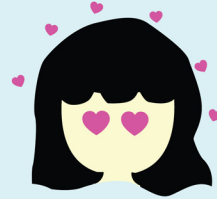
FEELINGS & EMOTIONS



미워(요)
mi-weo-(yo)
Hate



웃어(요)
u-seo-(yo)
Smile/Laugh



사랑해(요)
sa-rang-hae-(yo)
Love



뽀뽀(요)
bbi-jyeo-sseo-(yo)
Pouting



우울해(요)
u-ul-hae-(yo)
Depressed



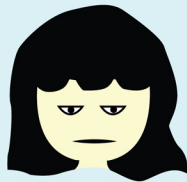
열받아(요)
yeol-bah-dah-(yo)
Pissed off



역겨워(요)
yeok-gyeo-weo-(yo)
Disgusted



신나(요)
shin-nah-(yo)
Excited



짜증나(요)
jja-jeung-na-(yo)
Annoyed



싫어(요)
shil-eo-(yo)
Dislike



혼란스러워(요)
hon-ran-seu-reo-weo-(yo)
Confused



궁금해(요)
gung-geum-hae-(yo)
Curious

Emotions & Feelings in Korean Part 2

Audio:

[Track 13](#)

- a. 미워요 = hate
- b. 웃어요 = smile/laugh
- c. 사랑해요 = love
- d. 뽀뽀해요 = pouting
- e. 우울해요 = depressed
- f. 열받아요 = pissed off
- g. 역겨워요 = disgusted
- h. 신나요 = excited
- i. 짜증나요 = annoyed
- j. 싫어요 = dislike
- k. 혼란스러워요 = confused
- l. 궁금해요 = curious



HOW TO SAY GOOD LUCK IN KOREAN



화이팅!
[hwa-i-ting]
You can do it!



잘 해(요)!
[jal hae-(yo)]
Do well!



잘 하고 와(요)!
[jal ha-go wa-(yo)]
Do well and return

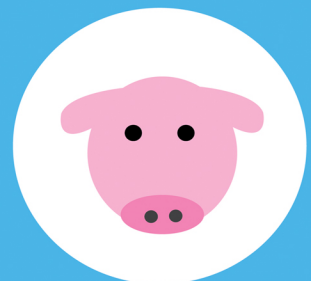
THINGS THAT ARE SAID TO BRING GOOD LUCK IN KOREA



The number 7 is
considered lucky in Korea.



If a child loses a baby
tooth, people say you
can have good luck if
you throw it on the roof.



Dreaming about a pig
means good luck and
wealth are coming your way!

Good Luck in Korean

These are the common and casual ways of what roughly translates to good luck in Korean. You have probably heard “화이팅” (also sometime 파이팅 /fighting) on dramas or just around your Korean friends. The other two are also very common and used among close people and friends. Like telling someone to have a good day, you want to send your friends off with a good feeling of confidence to accomplish whatever it is they need to accomplish.

잘 하고 와 is especially used when you want to tell someone good luck on a test or an exam.

You can add “요” if talking to someone older than you and you’re not quite at the point where banmal is accepted.

You can add things like oppa (오빠), sister (누나, 언니), or hyung (형) depending on who you are addressing if you are really close to them. They are not necessary but people add them sometimes. So for example:

형 잘 하고 와! (hyung jal ha-go wa)

오빠 잘 해! (o-ppa jal hae)

누나 화이팅! (nu-na hwa-i-ting)

Also we added some things that are considered lucky in Korea. I have no idea where the pig thing or the baby tooth thing came from and neither does Hyo. I guess every place has its weird good luck charms and superstitions.

Audio:

[Track 14](#)

- a. 화이팅! = You can do it (fighting!)
- b. 잘 해(요)! = Do well!
- c. 잘 하고 와(요)! = Do well and return!
- d. 형 잘 하고 와! = Do well brother!

e. 오빠 잘 해! = Do well honey! (오빠 is used as a term of endearment towards a man from a woman) or it can mean older brother

f. 누나 화이팅! = Do well sister!