

# Quick & Easy

# Hangul



## Hangul Vowels & Consonants

 (TRACK 1, VOWELS)

 (TRACK 2, CONSONANTS)

Vowels	Consonants
a. ㅏ	a. ㄱ
b. ㅑ	b. ㄴ
c. ㅓ	c. ㄷ
d. ㅕ	d. ㄹ
e. ㅗ	e. ㅁ
f. ㅛ	f. ㅂ
g. ㅜ	g. ㅅ
h. ㅠ	h. ㅇ
i. ㅝ	i. ㅋ
j. ㅞ	j. ㆁ
k. ㅟ	k. ㆁ
l. ㅠ	l. ㆁ
m. ㅢ	m. ㆁ
n. ㅣ	n. ㆁ
o. ㅤ	o. ㆁ
p. ㅥ	p. ㆁ
q. ㅦ	
r. ㅧ	
s. ㅨ	

# **MODULE 1**

## **VOWELS**

## Module 1, Lesson 1

Welcome to the first module in Quick & Easy Hangul. In this part, we will be introducing vowels. The first letters we are going to talk about are 4 basic vowels that are commonly found in many words you will come across. Remember that you can print out this PDF for writing practice after each section. If you don't have access to a printer, your own personal notebook is perfectly fine as well. To hear the sounds of each letter, use the audio files included in your zip file.

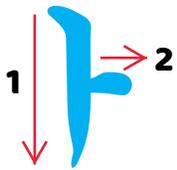
\*Also, a note about Romanization. it's always best to focus on the sounds of each letter and word as Romanization can often look very different from the sound. Don't rely on Romanization to much.\*

With that, let's get started!

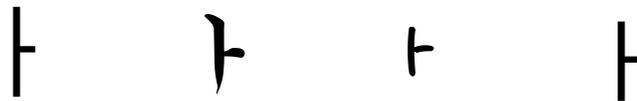
# ㅏ [Sounds like the 'a' in father]

It's Romanized as 'a'.

This is the stroke order for this letter:



How it looks in different fonts:

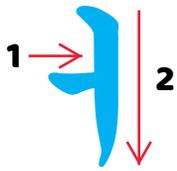


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# ㅑ [Sounds like the 'ou' in young]

It's Romanized as 'eo'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

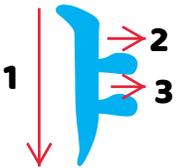


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## f [Sounds like the 'ya' in yacht]

It's Romanized as 'ya'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



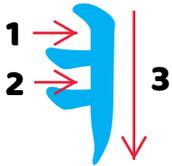
How it looks in different fonts:



# ㅑ [Sounds like the 'you' in young]

It's Romanized as 'yeo'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:



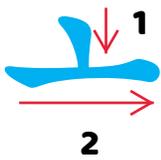
Congratulations! You made it to the end of lesson 1. When you are ready, move on to lesson 2.

## Module 2, Lesson 2

# ㄊ [Sounds like the 'o' in yo-yo]

It's Romanized as 'o'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

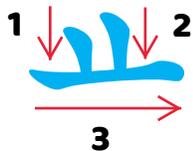


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# ㄊ [Sounds like the 'yo' in yoga]

It's Romanized as 'yo'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

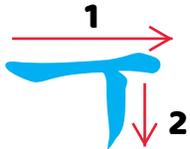


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# ㄊ [Sounds like the 'oo' in moon]

It's Romanized as 'u'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

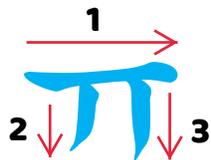


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# ㅠ [Sounds like the word 'you']

It's Romanized as 'yu'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:



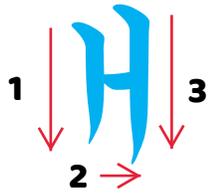
Congratulations! You made it to the end of lesson 2. When you are ready, move on to lesson 3.

Module 1, Lesson 3

# ㅈ [Sounds like the 'a' in tan]

It's Romanized as 'ae'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

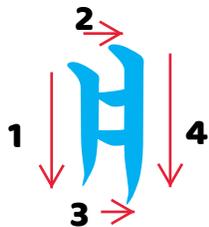


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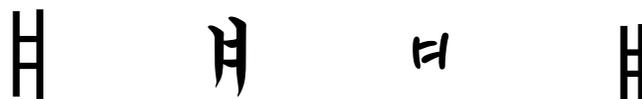
# ㅊ [Sounds like the 'ye' in yes]

It's Romanized as 'yae'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

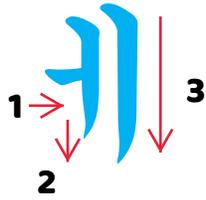


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## ㅔ [Sounds like the 'e' in bed]

It's Romanized as 'e'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

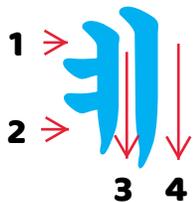


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## ㅚ [Sounds like the 'ye' in yes]

It's Romanized as 'ye'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:



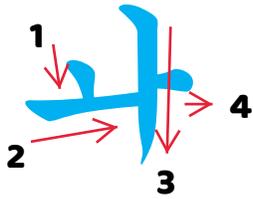
Congratulations! You made it to the end of lesson 3. When you are ready, move on to lesson 4.

Module 1, Lesson 4

# ㅏ [Sounds like the 'wa' wash]

It's Romanized as 'wa'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

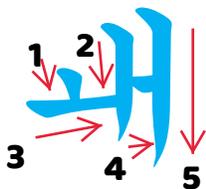


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# ㅑ [Sounds like the 'we' in wet]

It's Romanized as 'wae'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

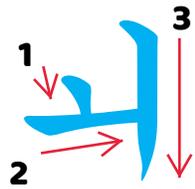


---

# ㅓ [Sounds like the 'we' in wet]

It's Romanized as 'oe'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:



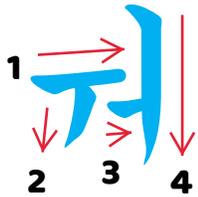
Congratulations! You made it to the end of lesson 4. When you are ready, move on to lesson 5.

Module 1, Lesson 5

# ㅈ [Sounds like the 'wo' in won]

It's Romanized as 'weo'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

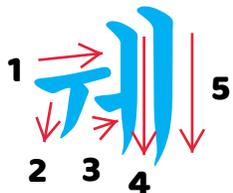


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# ㅊ [Sounds like the 'we' in wet]

It's Romanized as 'we'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

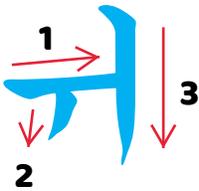


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## ㅓ [Sounds like the word 'we']

It's Romanized as 'wi'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

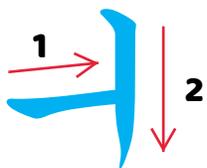


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ㅜ

This is probably the most difficult vowel to pronounce. To make the sound, say the vowel — quickly followed by the vowel | . When combined with other consonants, the — sound goes away, and only the | is pronounced. We will touch more on this vowel and words with this vowel later on. It's Romanized as 'ui'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:



Congratulations! You made it to the end of lesson 5. This is the end of Module 1, and the introduction of the Hangul vowels. When you're ready, you can move on to the next Module where we will be introducing consonants.

# **MODULE 2**

# **CONSONANTS**

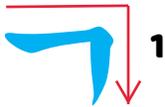
## Module 2, Lesson 1

Welcome to the second module of this course. Congratulations on learning the vowels for Hangul. Now, you're ready to move on to consonants. Let's get started!

### ㄱ [Sounds like the 'g' in gap]

Romanized as 'g' or 'k'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

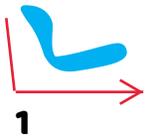


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### ㄴ [Sounds like the 'n' in no]

Romanized as 'n'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

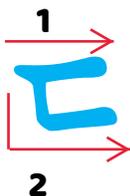


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## ㄷ [Sounds like the 'd' in study]

Romanized as 'd' or 't'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:



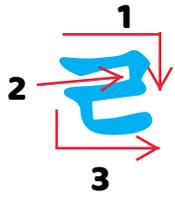
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## ㄹ [No equivalent sound in English]

This is one of the more difficult consonants to pronounce and get right. Just like many Asian learners of English have trouble with the l and r sounds in English, English speakers have trouble with this letter.

Although it's referenced as sounding like an l or r in English, the sound has a sound similar to the rolling r in Spanish, but way shorter and less pronounced. Like other consonants, this letter changes sound depending on the position (which we will get into later in this course). Listen to the audio to get a better feel of how it sounds. This letter is Romanized as 'l' or 'r'

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:



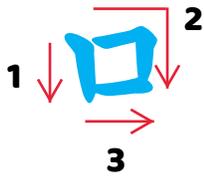
Congratulations! You made it to the end of lesson 1 in Module 2! When you're ready, you can head over to lesson 2.

## Module 2, Lesson 2

### ◻ [Sounds like the 'm' in man]

Romanized as 'm'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

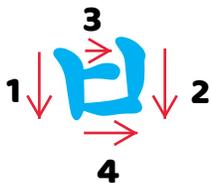


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### ≡ [Sounds like the 'b' in bed]

It's Romanized as 'b' or 'p'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:



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## ㄱ [Sounds like the 's' in soup]

Like other consonants, this letter can sound different depending on its position. It can either sound like an 's' in soup, or it can have a 'sh' sound. We will cover this more later. It's Romanized as 'd' or 't'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:



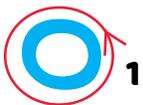
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## ㅇ [Silent or sound like the 'ng' in ring]

This might be the most important letter in the Hangul alphabet as it acts like a placeholder for many words. As we taught you in the first Module, vowels cannot exist by themselves as you always need a consonant before it. However, for a vowel sound to exist by itself within a word, ㅇ needs to be placed before it. When this letter is placed at the beginning of a word, it is silent.

This letter also has another function. Sometimes it is placed at the end of a syllable block. When this happens, an 'ng' sound is formed which sounds like the many 'ng' words that are found in English (ring, sing, king, song, etc.)

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

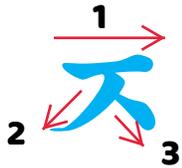


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## 天 [Sounds like the 'j' in Jack]

It's Romanized as 'j'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:



Congratulations! You made it to the end of lesson 2. When you're ready, you can head over to lesson 3.

Module 2, Lesson 3

# ㄷ [Sounds like the 'k' in king]

It's Romanized as 'k'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

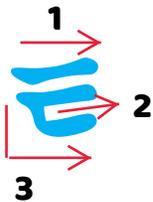


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# ㅌ [Sounds like the 't' in tulip]

It's Romanized as 't'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

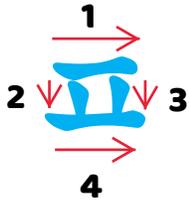


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## ㅍ [Sounds like the 'p' in pool]

It's Romanized as 'p'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:



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## ㅎ [Sounds like the 'h' in hat]

This is one of the easier letters to learn as its shape looks like a man wearing a hat. Since the sound has an 'h' sound like the word hat, it's easy to remember.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

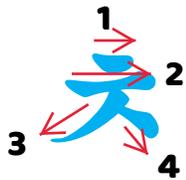


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# 大 [Sounds like the 'ch' in cheese]

It's Romanized as 'ch'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

大      大      大      大

Congratulations! You made it to the end of lesson 3 in Module 2! When you're ready, you can head over to lesson 4.

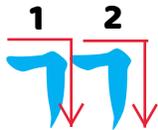
## Module 2, Lesson 4

In this lesson, we are going to introduce you to the double consonants which lots of people learning Korean have trouble pronouncing. These have a stronger sound than their consonant counterparts, so listen to the audio examples carefully and practice what you hear.

# ㄱ [Sounds like the 'ch' in scheme]

It's Romanized as 'kk' or 'gg'

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

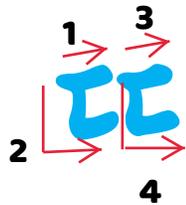


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# ㄷ [Sounds like the 't' in steak]

It's Romanized as 'dd' or 'tt'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

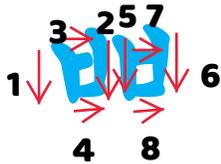
ㄱ ㄲ ㄳ ㄴ

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## ㅍ [Sounds like the 'p' in space]

It's Romanized as 'pp' or 'bb'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

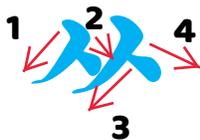
ㅍ ㅍ ㅍ ㅍ

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## ㅆ [Sounds like the 's' in sit]

It's Romanized as 'ss'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

从 从 从 从

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## 从 [Sounds like the 'j' in juggle]

It's Romanized as 'jj'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.



How it looks in different fonts:

从 从 从 从

Congratulations! You made it to the end of lesson 4 in Module 2! Now that we've covered the basics, it's time to learn how to form words.

# **WRITING PRACTICE**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Hangul Alphabet

Writing Practice

ㄱ

ㄱ												

ㄴ

ㄴ												

ㄷ

ㄷ												

ㄹ

ㄹ												

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

©domandhyo.com

# Hangul Alphabet

Writing Practice

□

□											

ㅁ

ㅁ											

ㄴ

ㄴ											

ㅇ

ㅇ											

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

©domandhyo.com

# Hangul Alphabet

Writing Practice

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ㅌ

ㅌ											

ㅍ

ㅍ											

ㅎ

ㅎ											

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

©domandhyo.com

# Hangul Alphabet

Writing Practice

**ㄱ**

ㄱ											

**ㄸ**

ㄸ											

**ㄹ**

ㄹ											

**ㄴ**

ㄴ											

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Hangul Alphabet

Writing Practice

ㅏ

ㅏ											

ㅑ

ㅑ											

ㅓ

ㅓ											

ㅕ

ㅕ											

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

©domandhyo.com

# Hangul Alphabet

Writing Practice

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ㄱ											

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ㅍ

ㅍ											

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

©domandhyo.com

# Hangul Alphabet

Writing Practice

ㅈ

ㅈ											

ㅊ

ㅊ											

ㅋ

ㅋ											

ㆁ

ㆁ											

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Hangul Alphabet

Writing Practice

가

가											

개

개											

기

기											

구

구											

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

©domandhyo.com

# Hangul Alphabet

Writing Practice

ㅈ

ㅈ											

ㅊ

ㅊ											

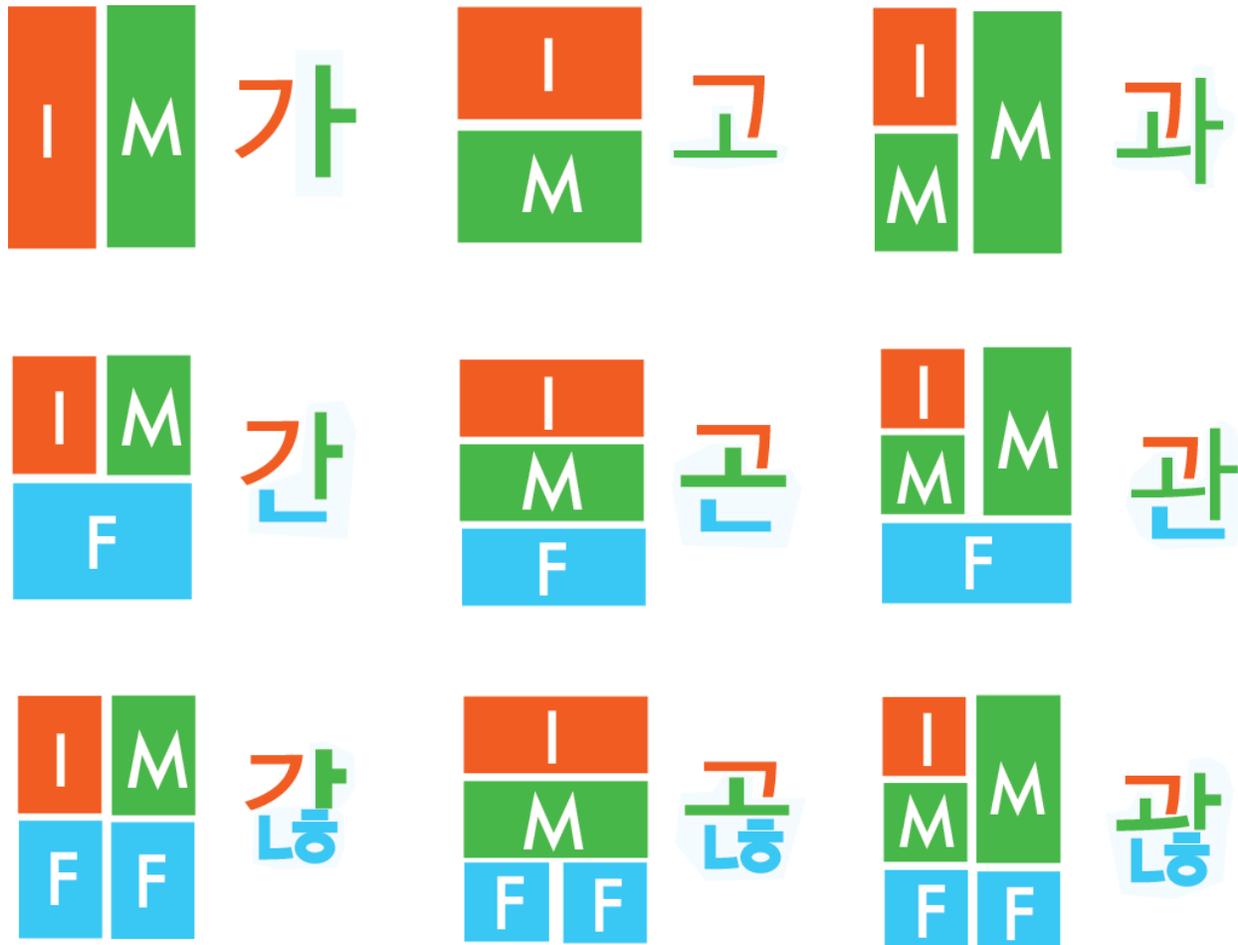
ㅊ

ㅊ											

# **MAKING SYLLABLES & WORDS**

In Korean, to make words, you don't put each individual letter next to another to make a word like in English.

Words are made of blocks that contain each letter which then together form a word. Let's take a look:



**I = Initial**  
(consonants)

**M = Medial**  
(vowels)

**F = Final**  
(consonants)

Looking at the chart above, you can see that every word will start with a consonant and if it has 3 or more letters, they will also end with consonants.

Let's make a word! How about we start with the syllable "han" (sounds like hahn). If you need to reference the alphabet charts above, feel free to do so. We know that:

h = ㅎ

a (ah sound) = ㅏ

n = ㄴ

If you put them together, what would you get? You would get:

한

What about the syllable "geul"? We know that:

g = ㄱ

eu = ㅡ

l = ㄹ

If you put them together, you would get:

글

Now what if we put both of them together? We get:

# 한글

This is the word for “Hangeul” in Korean which references the Korean alphabet and writing system. Pretty easy right?

## Consonant + Vowel

These are common combinations that feature a consonant in the first position, and a vowel in the second position. Let’s take a look at some examples:

a.	b.	c.	d.	e.
가	노	디	무	야
ga	no	di	mu	ya

If we break it down, we get this:

a. 가 = ㄱ + ㅏ

b. 노 = ㄴ + ㅜ

c. 디 = ㄷ + ㅣ

d. 무 = ㅁ + ㅜ

e. ㅅ = ㅇ + ㅅ

*A note about the letter ‘ㅇ’ and vowels. If a word starts off with the sound of a vowel, the letter ‘ㅇ’ must be placed in the front of the word. It has no sound at the beginning, so you just pronounce the vowel the same as if it was by itself. In the final position, this letter has a ‘ing’ sound..*

In the beginning, we went over the vowels as sounds by themselves. Now let’s look at them with the letter ‘ㅇ’ added in front of them:

<b>ㅏ</b>	<b>ㅑ</b>	<b>ㅓ</b>	<b>ㅕ</b>	<b>ㅗ</b>
a	ya	eo	yeo	o

<b>ㅛ</b>	<b>ㅜ</b>	<b>ㅠ</b>	<b>ㅡ</b>	<b>ㅣ</b>
yo	u	yu	eu	i

**애    얘    에    예    와**  
**ae    yae    e    ye    wa**

**왜    외    워    웨    위**  
**wae    oe    weo    we    wi**

**의**  
**ui**

Remember, this only applies to vowels!

## Consonant + Vowel + Consonant

Now, we will take a look at the CVC combination. Here, we will use three letters to make a syllable.

Let's show you some examples!

a.

달

dal

b.

반

ban

c.

글

geul

d.

슌

sup

e.

역

yeok

If we break each one down, we get:

a. 달 = ㄷ + ㅏ + ㄹ

b. 반 = ㅂ + ㅏ + ㄴ

c. 글 = ㄱ + ㅡ + ㄹ

d. 슌 = ㅅ + ㅓ + ㅍ

e. 역 = ㅇ + ㅕ + ㄱ

## Consonant + Vowel + Consonant + Consonant

Now in rare cases, you will have some words/syllables that feature a CVCC pattern. These will typically have one of the letters silent at or near the end of the word or syllable. Let's look at a few examples:

a.

흙

heuk

b.

삼

sam

c.

치

chik

We won't get into many of the rules now, but in most cases when the letter 'ㄷ' is in the third position like in the words above, it is silent. There are just a few exceptions to this, and these rules apply to a few other letters in the four block Korean words.

Let's test you!

See if you can convert the Romanized Korean into Hanguk:

1. sa - gwa	
2. eum - sik	
3. hae	
4. ya - gu	
5. sa - ja	
6. mun	
7. bul	
8. ja	

9. chang - mun	
10. hak - gyo	

(Answers below!)

1. sa - gwa	<b>사과 (apple)</b>
2. eum - sik	<b>음식 (food)</b>
3. hae	<b>해 (sun)</b>
4. ya - gu	<b>야구 (baseball)</b>
5. sa - ja	<b>사자 (lion)</b>
6. mun	<b>문 (door)</b>
7. bul	<b>불 (fire)</b>
8. ja	<b>자 (ruler)</b>
9. chang - mun	<b>창문 (window)</b>
10. hak - gyo	<b>학교 (school)</b>

How did you do? Remember we're only using Romanization since you are just learning, but once you get more familiar with the sounds and letters, you will learn much quickly and easily without it.

Once you feel comfortable with what you've learned, head to the next section for ten more exercises to make Korean words.

# **WORD BUILDING EXERCISES**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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# The Hangul Alphabet

Combine letters of the Hangul alphabet and write the word they form in the box/boxes to the right.

1. 스 + ㅣ + ㅁ



=

2. ㄱ + ㅍ



=

3. ㅁ + ㅏ + ㄹ



=

4. ㄱ + ㅊ + ㄱ + ㅣ



=

5. ㄴ + ㅍ

YES

=

6. ㅌ + ㅍ + ㄱ



=

7. ㅋ + ㅊ



=

8. ㅁ + ㅏ + 스 + ㅣ



=

9. ㅊ + ㅊ + ㄴ



=

10. ㅁ + ㅏ + ㄹ



=

# **ANSWER KEY**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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# The Hangeul Alphabet

Combine letters of the Hangeul alphabet and write the word they form in the box/boxes to the right.

1.  $\text{ㅈ} + \text{ㅣ} + \text{ㅃ}$   = 집

2.  $\text{개} + \text{ㅏ}$   = 개

3.  $\text{ㅁ} + \text{ㅌ} + \text{ㄹ}$   = 물

4.  $\text{개} + \text{ㅊ} + \text{개} + \text{ㅣ}$   = 고기

5.  $\text{네} + \text{ㅏ}$   = 네

6.  $\text{책} + \text{ㅏ} + \text{개}$   = 책

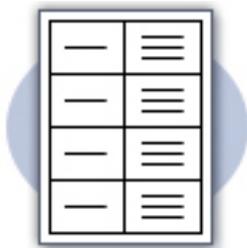
7.  $\text{코} + \text{ㅊ}$   = 코

8.  $\text{바} + \text{ㅌ} + \text{ㅈ} + \text{ㅣ}$   = 바지

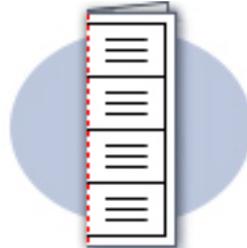
9.  $\text{돈} + \text{ㅊ} + \text{네}$   = 돈

10.  $\text{별} + \text{ㅌ} + \text{ㄹ}$   = 별

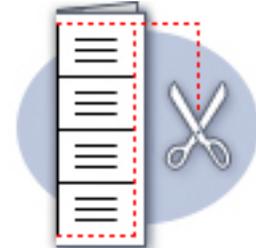
# **FLASHCARDS**



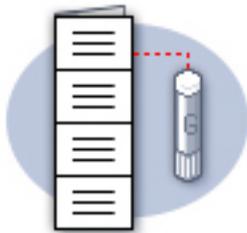
Set your options and print the cards



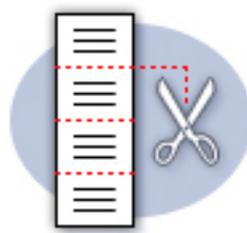
Vertically fold each page in half



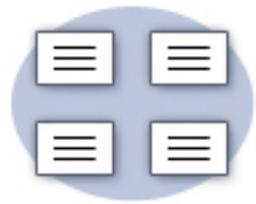
Cut around the outermost border of the flashcards



Glue together the inside edges of the folded paper



Cut between each card



Instant flashcards!



**‘n’**  
**sounds like the ‘g’ in ‘gap’**



**‘n’**  
**sounds like the ‘n’ in ‘no’**



**‘d/t’**  
**sounds like the ‘d’**  
**in ‘study’**



**‘l/r’**  
**No equivalent English**  
**sound**



**'m'**  
sounds like the 'm'  
in 'man'



**'b/p'**  
sounds like the 'b' in 'bed'



**'s'**  
sounds like the 's'  
in 'soup'



**Silent at the beginning  
and 'ing' at the end of words  
No equivalent English  
sound**

**Ɔ**

**'k'**  
sounds like the  
**'k'** in **'king'**

**E**

**'t'**  
sounds like the **'t'**  
in **'tulip'**

**II**

**'p'**  
sounds like the **'p'**  
in **'pool'**

**h**

**'h'**  
Sounds like the **'h'** in **hat**

A stylized, bold, black symbol consisting of two vertical bars on the right and a horizontal bar on the top left, resembling a 'k' or 'g'.

**'kk/gg'**  
sounds like the  
**'ch'** in **'scheme'**

A stylized, bold, black symbol consisting of two vertical bars on the right and a horizontal bar on the top left, resembling a 't'.

**'t'**  
sounds like the **'t'**  
in **'steak'**

A stylized, bold, black symbol consisting of two vertical bars on the right and a horizontal bar on the top left, resembling a 'p' or 'b'.

**'pp/bb'**  
sounds like the **'p'**  
in **'space'**

A stylized, bold, black symbol consisting of two vertical bars on the right and a horizontal bar on the top left, resembling an 's'.

**'ss'**  
Sounds like the **'s'** in **sit**



*Romanized as 'a'*  
**sounds like the 'a'**  
**in 'father'**



*Romanized as 'eo'*  
**sounds like the 'ou'**  
**in 'young'**



*Romanized as 'ya'*  
**sounds like the 'ya'**  
**in 'yacht'**



*Romanized as 'yeo'*  
**Sounds like the 'you'**  
**in young**



*Romanized as 'o'*  
**sounds like the 'o'**  
**in 'yo-yo'**



*Romanized as 'yo'*  
**sounds like the 'yo'**  
**in 'yoga'**



*Romanized as 'u'*  
**sounds like the 'oo'**  
**in 'moon'**



*Romanized as 'yu'*  
**Sounds like the**  
**word 'you'**



*Romanized as 'ae'*  
**sounds like the 'a'**  
**in 'tan'**



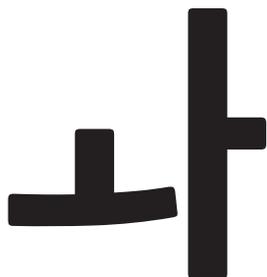
*Romanized as 'yae'*  
**sounds like the 'ye'**  
**in 'yes'**



*Romanized as 'e'*  
**sounds like the 'e'**  
**in 'bed'**



*Romanized as 'ye'*  
**Sounds like the 'ye'**  
**in 'yes'**



*Romanized as 'wa'*  
**sounds like the 'wa'**  
**in 'wash'**



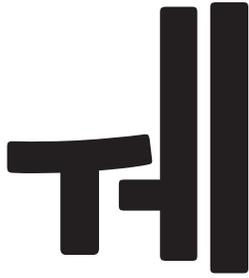
*Romanized as 'wae'*  
**sounds like the 'we'**  
**in 'wet'**



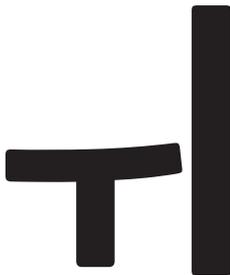
*Romanized as 'oe'*  
**sounds like the 'we'**  
**in 'wet'**



*Romanized as 'weo'*  
**Sounds like the 'wo'**  
**in 'won'**



*Romanized as 'we'*  
**sounds like the 'we'**  
**in 'wet'**



*Romanized as 'wi'*  
**sounds like the**  
**word 'we'**



*Romanized as 'ui'*  
**say the vowel ' — '**  
**followed quickly by ' | '**