Quick & Easy Hangul

Preface & Introduction to Hangul

Welcome to the beginning of your Korean learning journey. You've already done great by making the first step to start learning Korean. Now all you need is belief in yourself and consistency!

Learning any new language can feel intimidating. You may feel limited by age or how busy you are, but the truth is that anyone can learn Korean. Especially the basics of the alphabet. We will do our best to help you and guide you along for the start of your journey.

The graphics you see used on our website and in the package are all designed by Dom. He came to South Korea in 2011 and has always had an interest in things like graphic design and website building. He's used that knowledge to apply it to making content related to learning Korean. Graphics and images help a lot with remembering words and phrases.

As for the Korean side of the operation, everything is reviewed and organized by Hyo, who is a native Korean. We make a good team.

What's in store for you as a learner?

With this Starter Pack, we've designed it for absolute beginners in mind. This is not a guide to fluency. You will go through the basics of learning the Korean alphabet, how to read words, sentence structure, and learning basic words.

Once you feel that you've practiced and retained one lesson, move on to the next one. There's no need to rush as everyone has a different learning pace.

With these basic foundations, you will be ready to move on to more intermediate concepts like grammar and special rules related to the language (which we will release in future ebooks!).

All the content in this package comes in the form of PDF ebooks which you can print out. we've made it this way for ease of use and accessibility. We can send out updates at any time

instantly, there are no expensive shipping costs for readers, and it's easy to print multiple copies if you need them.

We don't mind sharing the content in this package with a friend, but please don't upload to file sharing sites or share with large groups (you may e-mail us about licensing large use in classrooms and such.)

If you don't have a printer, taking notes or doing the exercises in a notebook is perfectly fine as well.

Remember you can message us at any time at domhyo@domandhyo.com.

Let's get started!

Hangul Vowels & Consonants

(TRACK 1, VOWELS)
(TRACK 2, CONSONANTS)

Vowels	Consonants
a. ㅏ	a. ㄱ
b. ㅓ	b. ㄴ
c. ㅑ	c. ㄷ
d. ㅕ	d. ㄹ
e. ㅗ	e. ㅁ
f. ㅛ	f. ㅂ
g. ㅜ	g. ㅅ
h. ㅠ	h. ㅇ
i. ㅐ	i. ㅋ
j. ㅒ	j. ㅌ
k. ㅔ	k. ㅍ
l. ㅖ	l. ㅎ
m. ㅘ	m. ㄲ
n. ㅙ	n. ㄸ
o. ㅚ	o. ㅃ
p. ㅝ	p. ㅆ
q. ㅞ	
r. ㅟ	
s. ㅢ	

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:

ㅏ ㅏ ㅏ ㅏ

ㅓ [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:

ㅑ [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:

ㅕ [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:

ㅕ ㅕ ㅕ ㅕ

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

Module 2, Lesson 2

ㅗ [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:

ㅛ [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:

ㅜ [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:

ㅜ ㅜ ㅜ ㅜ

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:

ㅠ ㅠ ㅠ ㅠ

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

Module 1, Lesson 3

ㅐ [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:

ㅒ [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:

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:

ㅔ ㅔ ㅔ ㅔ

ㅖ [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:

ㅖ ㅖ ㅖ ㅖ

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

Module 1, Lesson 4

과 [Sounds like the ‘wa’ wash]

It’s Romanized as ‘wa’.

This is the stroke order for this letter.

How it looks in different fonts:

과 과 과 과

괘 [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:

괘 괘 괘 괘

ㅚ [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:

ㅚ ㅚ ㅚ ㅚ

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

Module 1, Lesson 5

ㅝ [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:

ㅝ ㅝ ㅝ ㅝ

ㅞ [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:

ㅞ ㅞ ㅞ ㅞ

ㅟ [Sounds like the word ‘we’]

It’s Romanized as ‘wi’.

This is the stroke order for this letter.

How it looks in different fonts:

ㅟ 귀 귀 ㅟ

ㅢ

This is probably the most difficult vowel to pronounce. To make the sound, say the vowel ㅡ quickly followed by the vowel ㅣ. When combined with other consonants, the ㅡ sound goes away, and only the ㅣ 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:

ㄱ ㄱ ㄱ ㄱ

ㄴ [Sounds like the 'n' in no]

Romanized as 'n'.

This is the stroke order for this letter.

How it looks in different fonts:

ㄴ ㄴ ㄴ ㄴ

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:

ㄷ ㄷ ㄷ ㄷ

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 an 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:

ㄹ ㄹ ㄹ ㄹ

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

ㅁ [Sounds like the ‘m’ in man]

Romanized as ‘m’.

This is the stroke order for this letter.

How it looks in different fonts:

ㅂ [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:

ㅅ [Sounds like the ‘s’ in soup]

Like other consonants, this letter can sound different depending on its position. It can either 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:

ㅅ ㅅ ㅅ ㅅ

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 sound 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:

ㅇ ㅇ ㅇ ㅇ

ㅈ [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:

ㅈ ㅈ ㅈ ㅈ

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

ㅋ [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:

ㅋ ㅋ ㅋ ㅋ

ㄷ [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:

ㄷ ㄷ ㄷ ㄷ

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:

ㅍ ㅍ ㅍ ㅍ

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:

ㅎ ㅎ ㅎ ㅎ

ㅊ [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:

ㅊ ㅊ ㅊ ㅊ

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.

ㄲ [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:

ㄲ ㄲ ㄲ ㄲ

ㄸ [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:

ㄷㄷ ㄸㄸ ㄸ ㄷㄷ

ㅃ [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:

ㅂㅂ ㅃㅃ ㅃㅃ ㅂㅂ

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:

ㅅㅅ　　ㅆ　　ㅆ　　ㅆ

ㅉ [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:

ㅈㅈ　　ㅉ　　ㅉ　　ㅉ

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

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Name: _____

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Hangul Alphabet
Writing Practice

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Name: _____

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Hangul Alphabet
Writing Practice

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Name: _____

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Hangul Alphabet
Writing Practice

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Name: _____

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Hangul Alphabet
Writing Practice

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Name: _____

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Hangul Alphabet
Writing Practice

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Name: _____

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Hangul Alphabet
Writing Practice

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Name: _____

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Hangul Alphabet
Writing Practice

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Name: _____

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Hangul Alphabet
Writing Practice

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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:

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 + ㅗ

c. 디 = ㄷ + ㅣ

d. 무 = ㅁ + ㅜ

e. 야 = ㅇ + ㅑ

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:

아	야	어	여	오
a	ya	eo	yeo	o

요	우	유	으	이
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.	b.	c.	d.	e.
달	반	글	숲	역
dal	ban	geul	sup	yeok

If we break each on down, we get:

a. 달 = ㄷ + ㅏ + ㄹ

b. 반 = ㅂ + ㅏ + ㄴ

c. 글 = ㄱ + ㅡ + ㄹ

d. 숲 = ㅅ + ㅜ + 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.	b.	c.
흙	삶	칡
heuk	sam	chik

We won't get into many of the rules now, but in most cases when the letter 'ㄹ' 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 Hangul:

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

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.

Let's try another set:

1. po-do	
2. seol-tang	
3. keom-pyu-teo	
4. yak	
5. ddang-kong	
6. an-gyeong	
7. nal-ssi	
8. chaek-sang	
9. ho-su	
10. ba-da	

Answers below!

1. po-do	**포도 (grapes)**
2. seol-tang	**설탕 (sugar)**
3. keom-pyu-teo	**컴퓨터 (computer)**
4. yak	**약 (medicine)**
5. ddang-kong	**땅콩 (peanuts)**
6. an-gyeong	**안경 (glasses)**
7. nal-ssi	**날씨 (weather)**
8. chaek-sang	**책상 (desk)**

9. ho-su	**호수 (lake)**
10. ba-da	**바다 (sea)**

Once you feel comfortable, head to the next section for more exercises on making 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. ㅈ + ㅣ + ㅂ = ☐
2. ㄱ + ㅐ = ☐
3. ㅁ + ㅜ + ㄹ = ☐
4. ㄱ + ㅗ + ㄱ + ㅣ = ☐☐
5. ㄴ + ㅔ = ☐
6. ㅊ + ㅐ + ㄱ = ☐
7. ㅋ + ㅗ = ☐
8. ㅂ + ㅏ + ㅈ + ㅣ = ☐☐
9. ㄷ + ㅗ + ㄴ = ☐
10. ㅂ + ㅕ + ㄹ = ☐

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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. ㅃ + ㅏ + ㅇ = ☐
2. ㄴ + ㅏ + ㄹ + ㅏ = ☐
3. ㅍ + ㅏ + ㄹ = ☐
4. ㄴ + ㅜ + ㄴ = ☐☐
5. ㅅ + ㅏ + ㄹ + ㅏ + ㅁ = ☐
6. ㅇ + ㅕ + ㅈ + ㅏ = ☐
7. ㅍ + ㅏ + ㅇ + ㅣ + ㄹ = ☐
8. ㄱ + ㅛ + ㅅ + ㅜ = ☐☐
9. ㅂ + ㅓ + ㅅ + ㅡ = ☐
10. ㄷ + ㅗ + ㄹ + ㅗ = ☐

ANSWER KEY

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. ㅈ + ㅣ + ㅂ = 집
2. ㄱ + ㅐ = 개
3. ㅁ + ㅜ + ㄹ = 물
4. ㄱ + ㅗ + ㄱ + ㅣ = 고 기
5. ㄴ + ㅔ = 네
6. ㅊ + ㅐ + ㄱ = 책
7. ㅋ + ㅗ = 코
8. ㅂ + ㅏ + ㅈ + ㅣ = 바 지
9. ㄷ + ㅗ + ㄴ = 돈
10. ㅂ + ㅕ + ㄹ = 별

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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. ㅃ + ㅏ + ㅇ = 빵
2. ㄴ + ㅏ + ㄹ + ㅏ = 나 라
3. ㅍ + ㅏ + ㄹ = 팔
4. ㄴ + ㅜ + ㄴ = 눈
5. ㅅ + ㅏ + ㄹ + ㅏ + ㅁ = 사 람
6. ㅇ + ㅕ + ㅈ + ㅏ = 여 자
7. ㅍ + ㅏ + ㅇ + ㅣ + ㄹ = 파 일
8. ㄱ + ㅛ + ㅅ + ㅜ = 교 수
9. ㅂ + ㅓ + ㅅ + ㅡ = 버 스
10. ㄷ + ㅗ + ㄹ + ㅗ = 도 로

Final Consonants 받침 (Batchim)

Now that you've gotten the basics of Hangul down, it's time to learn an important aspect of how some Korean words and syllables are structured.

In English (or any other language), words kind of flow together without pronouncing each letter. This is done because speech is smoother and is easier to pronounce.

For example, take the sentence:

'What did you do last weekend?'

For native speakers, this would sound like

'What did-ju do last weekend?'

'Did' and 'you' flow together to make the sentence easier to pronounce. The same is true in Korean with Batchim. There are also silent letters that are not pronounced.

This is one of the most difficult and confusing concepts for beginners of Korean to learn, but with practice and exposure, you'll get it down in no time.

Batchim refers to the bottom or lower positions of Korean syllables within a word.

If you remember from earlier lessons, only consonants can be in the final position and the final position can have 1-2 letters.

Each combination despite its spelling will have the same sound of a specific if they are in the final position.

It sounds a bit confusing at first, but here is a simple chart to show you what each combination will sound like when they are in the final position:

1. ㄱ, ㅋ, ㄲ,ㄳ, ㄺ = ㄱ

2. ㄷ, ㅌ, ㅅ, ㅆ, ㅈ, ㅊ, ㅎ = ㄷ

3. ㅁ, ㄻ = ㅁ

4. ㄹ, ㄼ, ㄽ,ㄾ = ㄹ

5. ㄴ, ㄵ, ㄶ = ㄴ

6. ㅂ, ㅍ, ㅄ, ㄿ = ㅂ

7. ㅇ = ㅇ

Since you learned all the consonants in the previous modules, you will know what sound to make when you see these different combinations.

So just for starters, let's take a look at one of the most common and basic verbs.

있다

How would you pronounce this word? For many beginners, they would pronounce it as 'iss-da'. This is understandable as the double consonant has a long 's' sound, right?

Now look at the chart above. As you can see, the double consonant 'ㅆ' is found in the last position which means it will have a hard 'ㄷ' sound at the end. So instead of 'iss-da', it will sound like 'eet-da'.

Let's take a look at another basic word '꽃' which means flower. In the final position, we have the consonant 'ㅊ'. Let's look at the chart again.

This word won't sound like 'kko-ch', but just like '있다' it will have a hard 'ㄷ' sound at the end so it will be more like 'kkot'.

Like every language however, there are some exceptions depending on context. For example:

맑다 (to be clear)

This word according to the chart would look like it would be pronounced like 'mak-da' right? Well for this word, 'ㄹ' is pronounced first, which makes it sound like 'mal-dda'. When the verb is conjugated, it sounds differently as well.

We won't get into too many of the exceptions here, but just know that they exist, and when you come across them, put them in your memory bank.

Most Hangul beginner courses will take you through several batchim rules, however it's not completely necessary at the very beginner level.

This is because they can get very confusing for new learners and even discourage you from practicing recognition and speaking by focusing on certain rules too much.

If you're still curious about more rules related to batchim and Korean sentence structure, you can view the cheat sheet that came with this zip file.

FLASHCARDS

Set your options and print the cards

Vertically fold each page in half

Cut arount the outermost border of the flashcards

Glue together the inside edges of the folded paper

Cut between each card

Instant flashcards!

ㄱ

‘n’
sounds like the ‘g’ in ‘gap’

ㄴ

‘n’
sounds like the ‘n’ in ‘no’

ㄷ

‘d/t’
sounds like the ‘d’
in ‘study’

ㄹ

‘l/r’
No equivalent English
sound

ㅁ

‘m’
sounds like the ‘m’
in ‘man’

ㅂ

‘b/p’
sounds like the ‘b’ in ‘bed’

ㅅ

‘s’
sounds like the ‘s’
in ‘soup’

ㅇ

Silent at the beginning
and ‘ing’ at the end of words
No equivalent English
sound

ㅋ

‘k’
sounds like the
‘k’ in ‘king’

ㅌ

‘t’
sounds like the ‘t’
in ‘tulip’

ㅍ

‘p’
sounds like the ‘p’
in ‘pool’

ㅎ

‘h’
Sounds like the ‘h’ in hat

ㄲ

‘kk/gg’
sounds like the
‘ch’ in ‘scheme’

ㄸ

‘t’
sounds like the ‘t’
in ‘steak’

ㅃ

‘pp/bb’
sounds like the ‘p’
in ‘space’

ㅆ

‘ss’
Sounds like the ‘s’ in sit

ㅏ

Romanized as ‘a’
sounds like the ‘a’
in ‘father’

ㅓ

Romanized as ‘eo’
sounds like the ‘ou’
in ‘young’

ㅑ

Romanized as ‘ya’
sounds like the ‘ya’
in ‘yacht’

ㅕ

Romanized as ‘yeo’
Sounds like the ‘you’
in young

ㅗ

Romanized as ‘o’
sounds like the ‘o’ in ‘yo-yo’

ㅛ

Romanized as ‘yo’
sounds like the ‘yo’ in ‘yoga’

ㅜ

Romanized as ‘u’
sounds like the ‘oo’ in ‘moon’

ㅠ

Romanized as ‘yu’
Sounds like the word ‘you’

ㅐ

Romanized as ‘ae’
sounds like the ‘a’ in ‘tan’

ㅒ

Romanized as ‘yae’
sounds like the ‘ye’ in ‘yes’

ㅔ

Romanized as ‘e’
sounds like the ‘e’ in ‘bed’

ㅖ

Romanized as ‘ye’
Sounds like the ‘ye’ in ‘yes’

ㅘ

Romanized as ‘wa’
sounds like the ‘wa’ in ‘wash’

ㅙ

Romanized as ‘wae’
sounds like the ‘we’ in ‘wet’

ㅚ

Romanized as ‘oe’
sounds like the ‘we’ in ‘wet’

ㅝ

Romanized as ‘weo’
Sounds like the ‘wo’ in ‘won’

ㅞ

Romanized as ‘we’
sounds like the ‘we’ in ‘wet’

ㅟ

Romanized as ‘wi’
sounds like the word ‘we’

ㅢ

Romanized as ‘ui’
say the vowel ‘ — ’ followed quickly by ‘ | ‘