

Hello and Welcome!

Yes, anyone can speak... practically every language! We'll try to make it as easy and enjoyable as possible for you.

Our goal is modest ... to give you a chance to become familiar with basic words and common sentences, so that you can already understand what people want from you and even chat a bit, or at least say the right thing at the right time. That's something, isn't it!

You'll do most of it yourself by listening to the language, reading the text and of course repeating what you hear. That's why every word and every sentence is repeated twice... to give you a chance to read... to absorb... and to speak! And by the way, if it doesn't work for you the first time, it will work the second time or maybe the third. Practice as often as you want! The most important thing is never to be afraid to talk. Ok, so others will guess it's not your native language... so what? Language brings people together, and people always appreciate it when you try to speak their language, even if you make mistakes.

We're learning to speak and to express ourselves, because it's important to tell the person we're talking to what we mean and what we want. The English translations of the sentences I read are not always a literal translation of the words, but they are certainly sufficient to get the message across.

We have also tried to be politically correct when it comes to masculine and feminine forms, though sometimes giving all the possibilities in every sentence makes learning more burdensome. In any case, the language is meant both for males and for females, and if here and there only the masculine form is used, it's just to make learning and reading easier.

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OK. Let's start our journey together by learning the word "yes."..



1. Things you need to know

알아두세요!

1.

Yes, it's great to begin with a word of agreement: **Yes**

네
(ne)

2.

After saying "yes", sometimes there's no choice but to say "no"...
From the tone you can tell that no means **No!**

아니요
(aniyo)

3.

Now that we've mastered "yes" and "no", it's time to ask for something, and say **Please**

부탁해요
(butakheayo)

4.

If we get what we asked for, we probably want to say thanks: you can just say **Thank You**

감사합니다
(kamsahamnida)
고맙습니다
(komapseumnida)

5.

And you can also add emphasis by saying **Thanks a Lot**

정말 감사합니다
(jeongmal kamsahamnida)

6.

Usually you'll get a standard response, such as "my pleasure", "no problem", or a modest response like: **You're welcome**

아니예요
(Anieyo)

7.

Now we already know how to put words together and say: **Yes, please**

네,부탁해요
(ne,butakheyo)

8.

Or: **No, thank you**

아니요, 감사합니다
(aniyo, kamsahamnida)

9. “Excuse me” is an interesting phrase. When we want to be polite, get someone’s attention, make a comment, ask for something, the correct phrase is “excuse me”. For example, “Excuse me please, you’re stepping on my foot!” – **Excuse me**

실례합니다
(sillehamnida)

10.

There is also a way to ask for forgiveness – “Ooh, I beg your pardon, I didn’t mean it!” If we accidentally hurt someone, we can say **I beg your pardon**

죄송합니다
(joesonghamnida)

11.

When we want to express true sorrow or to apologize, the appropriate phrase is: **Sorry**

미안합니다
(mianhamnida)

12.

And when everything is fine, you can say: **It’s okay**

괜찮아요
(gwaenchanayo)

13.

Moving on to some “dating phrases”. The first word you’ll probably say at the beginning of the date is: **Hello**

안녕하세요
(annyeonghaseyo)

14.

And when you part ways? It’s always nice to say, I had a great time, hope to see you soon, **Goodbye**

안녕히 가세요
(annyeonghi gaseyo)

15.

Sometimes you do want to see that person again, and sometimes you say “see you” just to be polite... in either case, we say: **See you**

다음에 봐요
(da-eume bwayo)

16.

I wonder why almost every language has a special greeting for mornings. When you meet someone in the morning, you say: **Good morning!**

좋은 아침입니다!
(joen achimimnida)

17.

And there is also a special greeting for the afternoon: **Good afternoon!**

안녕하세요
(annyeonghaseyo)

18.

안녕하세요
(**annyeonghaseyo**)

19.

And at night, when you are ready to go to sleep, you guessed right! – we say **Good night!**

잘 자요!
(**jal jayo!**)

20.

After a good night's sleep, we're ready to start the new day. Or maybe we want to welcome a guest, or maybe someone is happy to meet us and says: "Good to see you... **Welcome!**"

어서오세요!
(**oseo oseyo**)

21.

When people meet each other, they usually exchange "small talk". They aren't always interested in a specific answer, but they show interest: **What's new?**

어떻게 지내요?
(**otteoke jineyo?**)

22.

How are you today?

안녕하세요?
(**annyeonghaseyo**)

23.

Some people simply ask, **How are you doing today?**

잘 지냈어요?
(**jal jinetseoyo?**)

24.

Most people expect a polite answer and not a list of complaints... You can simply say: **Fine, thanks**

잘지내요, 감사합니다
(**jaljineyo, kamsahamnida**)

25.

Everything's fine with me. What about you?

전 잘 지내요, 어떠세요?
(**jeon jal jineyo, eotteoseyo?**)

26.

And if everything was okay, or at least no one complained, you can say politely: I enjoyed myself, **I had a lovely time**

정말 즐거운 시간이었어요
(**jungmal jeulgeo-un siganiotseoyo**)

27.

And your host will probably reply: "It's my pleasure".

Yes, it's always a good idea to be polite... **It's my pleasure**

별말씀을요
(**byeolmalseumeulyo**)

28.

...하길 바랍니다
(...hagil bareyo)

29.

You could also say “best wishes”, or “all the best”, and maybe even wish someone **Good luck**

행운을 빌어요
(heng-unul bileoyo)

30.

You could, of course, add a little more detail, such as: **Good health and happiness**

건강과 행복을 기원해요
(geon-gang-gwa hengbogeuil kiwonheyo)

31.

And there's also **Happy Holiday**

즐거운 명절 보내세요
(jeulgeoun myeongjeol boneseyo)

32.

And of course **Happy New Year**

새해 복 많이 받으세요
(sehae bok mani badeuseyo)

33.

Another way of saying goodbye is **Bon voyage**

잘 다녀 오세요
(jal danyeo oseyo)

34.

Hey, kid, how old are you?! **Happy birthday**

생일 축하해
(seng-il chukahae)

35.

And to mark a wedding anniversary, you would say **Happy anniversary**

결혼 기념일 축하해요
(kyeolhon kinyumil chukaheyo)

36.

Have a good time, **Enjoy your stay**

좋은시간 되세요
(jo-eun sigan doeseyo)

37.

And **Have a nice day**

좋은하루 되세요
(jo-eun haru doeseyo)

38.

And you could always add this greeting: **All the best**

잘 지내세요.....
(jaljineseyo...)



2. Starting to Speak

말하기 시작

39.

In a foreign country and unfamiliar surroundings you need words to ask questions ... to find out how and where and what and who and when... OK so let's learn some question words:

When something isn't clear, or you didn't hear or understand, just ask: **What?**

뭐라고요?

(muoraguyo?)

40.

Or you might want to know: **Who?**

누구요?

(nuguyo?)

41.

Let's learn some useful pronouns, so we'll be able to introduce ourselves or talk about our friends. First there's **I** or **me**:

내가 또는 나를

(nega ttoneun nareul)

42.

Then there's **you** in the singular.

당신

(dangsin)

43.

And what about **us** or **we**?

우리를 또는 우리가

(urireul ttoneun uriga)

44.

And **you** in the plural.

여러분

(yeoreobun)

45.

Then there's the third person: **he** and **she** or **him** and **her**

그는과 그녀는 또는 그를과 그녀를

(geuneun kwa geunyeoneun ttoneun geureul kwa geunyeoreul)

46.

And **them**

그들

(geudeul)

47.

What about **everybody**?

모두
(modu)

48.
Or **nobody**?..

아무도
(amudo)

49.
Let's talk a bit about time, a topic we'll talk about later as well. Our first word is the question: **When?**

언제?
(eonje?)

50.
There are lots of possible answers to the question "When?" If I don't know the exact time, I can give an answer relative to something else: "Before the trip" or "After the meal." Let's start with **before**

전
(jeon)

51.
And go on to **after**

후
(hu)

52.
When some people ask "When?" they hope the answer will be right away, **now**

지금
(jigeum)

53.
Then there are those people who always put things off until **later**

나중에
(najung-e)

54.
If not now, when? When will it be? Will it be sooner or will it be later? **sooner**

곧
(got)

55.
or **later**

나중에
(najung-e)

56.
You probably want to get to more complex sentences... **not yet...**

아직...
(ajik...)

57.
If you're impatient you'll say, "now or never!" If you have no faith you'll say, "no way, it will never happen to me!" And if you like to complain you'll say, "Darn it! It always happens to me!" **always**

항상
(hangsang)

58.

Compared to **never**

결코
(gyeolko)

59.

Can I take a break? Just a minute. I'll be right back... **Just a minute!**

잠깐만!
(jamkkanman!)

60.

Let's go over some other useful question words. "How I am doing?" **How?**

어떻게?
(eotteoke?)

61.

Why is it so hot in the summer? **Why?**

왜?
(wae?)

62.

When I ask "why" I expect an explanation. Often the explanation begins with **Because**

왜냐하면
(wae-nya-ha-myeon)

63.

The word "where" is important to every tourist: Where is the museum? Where's the restaurant? **Where?**

어디?
(eodi?)

64.

As with time, with space it's easiest to give answers relative to something else: behind the tower, in front of the museum: **in front of**

앞
(ap)

65.

Compared to: **behind**

뒤
(dwi)

66.

We looked and looked, and it was right in front of our noses: **here it is**

여기 있어요
(yeogi itseoyo)

67.

People, unlike GPS, tend to give approximate explanations: "It's right here," or "Go over there." Whether it's here or there, you usually find it in the end: **here**

여기
(yeogi)

68.
Or **there**

저기
(jeogi)

69.

Everyone who visits a big city looks for a high spot for a panoramic view. But when we went up, it was overcast and we couldn't see a thing... so we came down. First **up**

위로
(wiro)

70.

And then **down**

아래로
(arero)

71.

The museum was impressive from the outside, but on the inside it wasn't much to speak of: **inside**

내부
(nebu)

72.

Compared to: **outside**

외부
(oebu)

73.

What's on top of the table? And what are you hiding underneath?
on top of

위에
(wi-e)

74.

and **underneath**

밑에
(mite)

75.

Here's another question word to help you make up your mind. For example, when you go shopping the salesperson may ask which item you want to buy. **Which one?**

어느 것?
(eoneu geot?)

76.

Now we can start confusing the salesperson: "This one! No, that one, the one over there!" Soon we'll know the words for colors to make things easier... but in the meantime: **this one**

이것
(igeot)

77.

Or **that one**

저것
(jeogeot)

78.

And in the plural: “Actually I want those.”: **those**
저것들
(jeogeodeul)





3. How Much, How Many?

얼마나

79.

Let's learn a few words for sizes and amounts. "How much water is in the bottle?" (Not very much...) "How much money is in your wallet?" (Not enough...) "How many sugars do you take in your coffee?" (a few more...) "How much food did you bring?" (Lots!) You're right, these questions all begin with **How much / How many?**

얼마나

(eolmana)

80.

"How much?" is often short for "How much does it cost?" Though between you and me, everything here is beautiful, but at these prices... you're out of your mind!.. I'm not buying anything. Nothing! **nothing**

아무것도

(amugeotto)

81.

Compared to: **everything**

모두

(modu)

82.

We bought a little and we paid a lot: **a little**

조금

(jogeum)

83.

or **a lot**

많이

(mani)

84.

The salesperson said it cost him more... Get real, usually salespeople pay less and we pay more. That's the nature of commerce... **less**

적게

(jeokke)

85.

compared to **more**

많이

(mani)

86.

Do you want to go up to the top of the tower? Sorry... I'm staying

down here. I've had enough. I've climbed too many stairs today already. **enough**

충분해요
(chungbunheyo)

87.

Compared to **too much**

너무 많이
(neomu mani)

88.

They're going up the tower and I'm staying here. I want to do just a bit more shopping... **a bit more**

조금 더
(jokeum deo)

89.

It will take them around half an hour, not exactly but about... **around, about**

대략, 약
(daeryak, yak)

90.

Wait, let me count. How much change do I have left? Is it enough for coffee and cake? I think so, **more or less**

어느 정도, 다소
(eoneu jeongdo, daso)

91.

I'm sitting in the café, with all my purchases in front of me. I was sure I'd bought a lot more. **Is that all?**

이게 다예요?
(ige dayeyo?)

92.

For today, **that's enough!**

이걸로 충분해요!
(igeollo chungbunheyo!)

93.

They're back from the tower. How was it? Was it especially nice? ... Too bad you missed it, they say. **Really?..**

정말?...
(jeongmal?)

94.

Maybe I'll come back tomorrow morning. **Maybe**

어쩌면
(eotzeomyeon)

95.

Is it possible to take a shortcut and get there from this street? Sure it's possible. What do you mean? It's impossible. Note the difference: **possible**

가능해요
(ganeungheyo)

96.

compared to **Impossible**

불가능 해요

97.

Are you certain? Yes, **Sure**

확실해요

(hwaksilheyo)

98.

As always, you're right ... **Of course!**

물론이죠!

(mullonijyo!)

99.

Sure, no doubt. **Certainly!**

확신해요!

(whaksinheyo!)

100.

I think there's no way this can be even considered. **No way!**

말도 안돼요!

(maldo andwaeyo!)





4. Common Questions

일반적인 질문

101.

Tourists usually have a list of prepared questions. You can get along very well with these questions, provided you can understand the answers. So let's get started.

We're nobody's fools and we've brought money for shopping, so what we want to know is: **How much does it cost?**

이건 얼마예요?

(igeon eolmaeyo?)

102.

But we also want to do some touring. Can you go there on foot or do you need to take the bus? **How far is it to...?**

..까지 얼마나 멀어요?

(...kkaji eolmana meoreoyo?)

103.

Do I have enough time? **When does it open?**

언제 열어요?

(eonje yeoreoyo?)

104.

When does it close?

언제 닫아요?

(eonje dadayo?)

105.

Can someone here kindly tell me: **What time is it?**

지금 몇시예요?

(jigeum myeotsieyo?)

106.

I've never seen anything as interesting as this. **What is this?**

이게 뭐예요?

(ige mwoyeyo?)

107.

When you can't manage on your own, you can always ask someone: **Can you tell me...?**

...를 알려 주시겠어요?

(...reul allyeo jusigetseoyo?)

108.

Here's another useful opening for a request question: Can I please have...? For example, a menu or the check or anything else you might want: **Can I please have...?**

...를 주시겠어요?

(...reul jusigetseoyo?)

This isn't what I'm looking for. I know what I need... **Do you have...?**

...있어요?
(...itseoyo?)

110.

There's something I like in the shop window... Can you show it to me please? **Can you show me...?**

... 제게 보여주시겠어요?
(jege boyeo jusigetseoyo?)

111.

Just a moment. I'm a bit lost. What is that over there? Where am I? I'd better ask someone. **Where am I?**

여기가 어디예요?
(yeogiga eodi-eyo?)

112.

Here's a word I don't understand. What does this word mean? **What does... mean?**

...가 무슨 의미죠?
(... ga museun uimijyo?)

113.

I thought I'd be able to find my way more easily, but I got mixed up and I'm having trouble figuring out where I am. I'll ask for help. Excuse me... **Can you help me please ?**

좀 도와 주시겠어요?
(jom dowa jusigetseoyo?)

114.

Someone here noticed I was a bit confused and offered me help: "May I help you?" In stores, you are often asked the same question: **"May I help you?"**

도와 드릴까요?
(dowa deurilkayo?)



5. Important Words

중요한 단어들

115.

Every language has its “little words” - prepositions and conjunctions - that are in almost every sentence. There's no avoiding it - you have to know them. True, they can't be picked up just like that, and they usually have different meanings in different contexts. But we're not going to give in just because learning these words is hard, because without them ... you cannot speak!

116.

First of all, there's the definite article “the” used when we're referring to something specific: I read a book, but the book you gave me was really good; the hotel where we're staying is far; the trip was interesting; the coffee is hot: **the**

그
(geu)

117.

Then there's the coordinating conjunction and for great combinations such as coffee and cake: **and**

그리고
(geurigo)

118.

Hello! Yes, we're in our hotel room: **in**

안에
(ane)

119.

Call us tonight at the hotel: **at**

..에서
(...eseo)

120.

We're going to my sister. She's been living there for two years: **to**

...에게
(...ege)

121.

Where are you from? We are from the USA. **from**

...에서
(...eseo)

122.

It'll take us about an hour: **about**

대략
(daeryak)

123.

We need to go back. I left my glasses on the table at the restaurant... **on**

...에
(...e)

124.

But why does this keep happening to me... **but**

하지만
(hajiman)

125.

What do you prefer? Coffee or tea? hot or cold? **or**

또는
(ttoneun)

126.

I only drink tea. **only**

...만
(...man)

127.

I also like tea. But I drink coffee too: **also / too**

...도 / 또한
(...do / ttohan)

128.

Little Red Riding Hood went for a walk in the woods. Then the wolf showed up... and then he asked her... **then**

그리고 나서그때)
(geurigo naseogdae)
(geurigo naseo)

129.

I heard that story, and since then I've been worried about my grandmother... **since then**

그 이후
(geu ihu)

130.

I was really in suspense until the hunter showed up... **until**

...기 까지
(...gi kkaji)

131.

On this diet, you don't eat ice cream during the week, only on the weekend... **during**

... 동안
(...dong-an)

132.

The museum is near the hotel. And the hotel is close to the museum: **near, close to**

근처에, 가깝게
(geuncheo-e, gakkapke)

133.

They may be close... but my car broke down between the museum and the hotel: **between**

...사이에서
(...sai-eseo)

134.

Now let's learn a few useful words related to what we have and what we don't have: **I have**

내게 있어요
(nege itseoyo)

135.

Compared to: **I don't have**

내게 없어요
(nege eopseoyo)

136.

This watch is mine: **mine**

내것
(nekeot)

137.

It was mine, but now it's yours: **yours**

당신것
(dangsinkeot)

138.

This car is ours: **ours**

우리것
(urikeot)

139.

Wait, this is really an important verb. Let's go over it again: **I have**

내게 있어요
(nege itseoyo)

140.

He has a boyfriend. Does he have a girlfriend? **He has**

그 사람에게 있어요
(geu saramege itseoyo)

141.

Does she have a boyfriend? Yes, **she has**

그녀에게 있어요
(geunyeo-ege itseoyo)

142.

Luckily, we have a bit of money: **We have**

우리에게 있어요
(uri-ege itseoyo)

143.

Let's review again. What's the opposite of "I have"?... **I don't have**

내게 없어요
(nege eopseoyo)

144.

This isn't mine... Excuse me, is this yours? **Excuse me, is this yours?**

실례합니다, 이것은 당신것 인가요?

145.

What are you talking about?.. No, it's not mine. **No, it's not mine**

아니요, 이것은 내것이 아니예요
(aniyo igeotseun negeosi aniyeyo)

146.

I've lost my shoe. Does anyone know where my shoe is?

Where's my...?

내... 어디에 있어요?

(ne... eodie itseoyo?)

147.

Not every Cinderella has a Prince Charming to find her shoe. In most cases the answer is: "I don't know where your shoe is" or "I have no idea!" **I don't know!**

몰라요!

(mollayo!)





6. Adjectives

형용사

148.

Adjectives help us describe nouns... sometimes according to our own taste – beautiful or ugly – and sometimes according to their attributes: large or small, dark or light, young or old.

149.

Is it cold or hot there? Do I need to wear long sleeves or short sleeves? **long**

긴
(gin)

150.

Or **short**

짧은
(tzalbeun)

151.

He's tall and I'm short, but it's okay. We're a good match... **tall**

키가 큰
(kiga keun)

152.

or **short**

키가 작은
(kiga jageun)

153.

We packed a big suitcase and a small bag. **big / large**

큰
(keun)

154.

compared to **small / little**

작은
(jageun)

155.

My bag is already old. I've decided to buy a new one on this trip. **new**

새로운 / 새
(seroun/ se)

156.

compared to **old**

오래된
(oredoen)

157.

Sir, how do you take your coffee? **strong**

진하게요 / 강하게요
(jinhegeyo/ ganghageyo)

158.

or maybe **weak**

연하게요 / 약하게요
(yeonhakeyo/ yakhageyo)

159.

It's hot during the day and cold at night. During the day it's **hot**

더워요
(deowoyo)

160.

and at night it's **cold**

추워요
(chuwoyo)

161.

The book was good, but the movie was bad... The book was **good**

좋았어요
(joatseoyo)

162.

but unfortunately the movie was **bad**

안좋았어요
(anjoatseoyo)

163.

We eat together at the restaurant, but when it comes to paying, we each get a separate bill: **together**

같이
(gachi)

164.

but separate when it comes to money... **separate**

각자/따로따로
(gakza /ttarottaro)

165.

How can you explain the concept of right and left to children who don't wear wristwatches? **right**

오른쪽
(oreuntzok)

166.

or **left**

왼쪽
(oentzok)

167.

Now I'll try to speak like the GPS: "Turn to the right at the traffic circle. Then turn to the left at the traffic light..." **to the right**

오른쪽으로
(oreuntzogeuro)

168.

and then turn **to the left**

169.

When it comes to preferences, as the saying goes, “different strokes for different folks...” Yet it seems to me that we know what’s beautiful and what’s ugly. **beautiful**

아름다운

(areumdaun)

170.

and **ugly**

못생긴

(motsenggin)

171.

Strange... some people think that expensive clothes are prettier... **expensive**

비싼

(bitsan)

172.

I prefer... **cheap**

싼

(ssan)

173.

I wish I could afford a dark colored car in the winter and a light colored car in the summer... **dark**

어두운

(eodu-un)

174.

compared to **light**

밝은

(balgeun)

175.

Were you ever told that you must wait an hour after eating before swimming? Well, today we know that’s just an old wives’ tale. You don’t need to wait to digest your lunch before you go swimming. Swimming on a full stomach will not cause cramps.... **before**

... 전에

(...jeone)

176.

or **after**

... 후에

(...hue)

177.

I want you to line up in a row. The first person should stand in front of the second, and the third should stand behind the second and in front of the fourth, and so on... **in front of**

... 앞에

(...ape)

178.

or **behind**

...뒤에
(...dwie)

179.

All the cars are going fast on this superhighway. What's a slow car doing here? **fast**

빠른
(ppareun)

180.

compared to **slow**

느린
(neurin)

181.

Am I speaking too quickly? I'll try to speak more slowly and to emphasize every word... **quickly**

빨리
(ppalli)

182.

as opposed to **slowly**

천천히
(cheoncheonhi)

183.

My guests left late. Too bad they didn't leave... **early**

일찍
(ilzik)

184.

They left... **late**

늦게
(neutke)

185.

Excuse me, is smoking permitted here? No way.. smoking's forbidden! **permitted**

가능
(ganeung)

186.

The opposite of permitted: **forbidden**

금지
(geumji)

187.

I got the car with a full tank of gas, but I returned it empty... **full**

가득한
(gadeukhan)

188.

but I returned it **empty**

텅 빈
(teong bin)

189.

What's right is right! **right**

옳은

(oreun)

190.

Or **wrong**틀린
(teullin)

191.

Is your room clean? Ours is still dirty! The room is **clean**깨끗해요
(kkekkeuteyo)

192.

The room is **dirty**더러워요
(deoreowoyo)

193.

I brought a gift but without a card... **with**...와 함께
(...wa hamkke)

194.

compared to **without**... 없이
(...eopsi)

195.

Is the restroom on the plane **vacant**?비어 있나요?
(bi-eo innayo?)

196.

It was vacant before, but now you'll have to wait. It's **occupied**사용중
(sayongjung)

197.

The restaurant is closed. I can't wait until it's open. **open**열었어요
(yeoreotseoyo)

198.

But now it's **closed**닫혔어요
(dacheotseoyo)

199.

Old people have interesting stories, but young people don't have the patience to listen... **young**젊은
(jeolmeun)

200.

old나이가 많은 / 늙은
(naiga maneun / neulgeun)

201.

Hey, what's your rush? Why did you fast forward the movie. Go

backward... I didn't see what happened. **backward**

뒤로
(dwiro)

202.

OK, I saw it. You can go **forward**

앞으로
(apeuro)

203.

Don't you get it? Is it complicated for you? I'll explain once more, and you'll see that it's simple... **simple**

간단해요
(gandanheyo)

204.

You only thought it was **complicated**

복잡해요
(bokjapeyo)

205.

Can't you hear me? You're standing too far away. Come stand near me and you'll hear every word... **near**

가까이
(gakkai)

206.

or **far**

멀리
(meolli)

207.

What's better? One heavy suitcase or two light ones? **light**

가벼운
(gabyeo-un)

208.

Or **heavy**

무거운
(mugeo-un)

209.

Tell the truth. So far has it been easy or difficult? **easy**

쉬워요
(shiwoyo)

210.

It really wasn't **difficult**

어려워요
(eoryeowoyo)

211.

This towel is wet? Can I have a dry towel? **wet**

젖었어요/축축해요
(jeojeotseoyo/
chukchukheyo)

212.

I prefer **dry**

213.

Who hasn't seen movies about a fat guy and a skinny guy? **fat**

똥똥한

(ttungttunghan)

214.

skinny

날씬한

(nalssinhan)





7. Numbers

숫자

215.

Knowing how to count and recognize numbers is basic in any language. Let's learn together. We'll start with examples and our fingers, and when we run out of fingers we'll count out loud together.

216.

Zero is round, made by placing your thumb against your index finger: **zero**

영
(young)

217.

They say that 'one bad apple spoils the barrel': **one**

하나
(hana)

218.

How many legs? Two. How many eyes? **two**

둘
(dul)

219.

Two's company but three's a crowd. **three**

셋
(set)

220.

Someone who wears glasses is called "four eyes": **four**

넷
(net)

221.

People usually have five fingers on each hand: **five**

다섯
(daseot)

222.

six

여섯
(yeoseot)

223.

seven

일곱
(ilgop)

224.

여덟
(yeodeol)

225.
nine

아홉
(ahop)

226.
ten

열
(yeol)

227.
Before we go on... let's repeat the numbers one through ten!

228.
OK let's go on: **eleven**

열하나
(yeol hana)

229.
twelve

열둘
(yeol dul)

230.
thirteen

열셋
(yeol set)

231.
fourteen

열넷
(yeol net)

232.
fifteen

열다섯
(yeol daseot)

233.
sixteen

열여섯
(yeol yeoseot)

234.
seventeen

열일곱
(yeol ilkop)

235.
eighteen

열여덟
(yeol yeodeol)

236.
nineteen

열아홉

(yeol ahop)

237.

This is easy, right? OK, let's go on: **twenty**

스물

(seumul)

238.

And, naturally: **twenty-one**

스물하나

(seumul hana)

239.

twenty-two

스물둘

(seumul dul)

240.

twenty-three

스물셋

(seumul set)

241.

twenty-four

스물넷

(seumul net)

242.

twenty-five

스물다섯

(seumul daseot)

243.

twenty-six

스물여섯

(seumul yeoseot)

244.

twenty-seven

스물일곱

(seumul ilgop)

245.

twenty-eight

스물여덟

(seumul yeodeol)

246.

twenty-nine

스물아홉

(seumul ahop)

247.

OK, let's move on to the multiples of ten: **thirty**

삼십

(samsip)

248.

forty

사십

249.
fifty

오십
(osip)

250.
sixty

육십
(yuksip)

251.
seventy

칠십
(chilsip)

252.
eighty

팔십
(palsip)

253.
ninety

구십
(gusip)

254.
And finally we've reached **one hundred**

백
(baek)

255.
two hundred

이백
(ibaek)

256.
Now, can you say this number: **two hundred forty-seven**

이백 사십 칠
(ibaek sasip chil)

257.
three hundred

삼백
(sambaek)

258.
four hundred

사백
(sabaek)

259.
five hundred

오백
(obaek)

260.
Let's jump ahead to **one thousand**

천

(cheon)

261.

And of course to **two thousand**

이천

(icheon)

262.

three thousand

삼천

(samcheon)

263.

four thousand

사천

(sacheon)

264.

five thousand

오천

(ocheon)

265.

ten thousand

육천

(yukcheon)

266.

Soon we'll be finished. **one hundred thousand**

십만

(simman)

267.

Let's finish with **one million**

백만

(baengman)

268.

That wasn't too bad, was it? Now let's learn the ordinal numbers to help us put first things first and last things last. We'll start with **first**

첫 번째

(cheot beontze)

269.

second

두 번째

(du beontze)

270.

third

세 번째

(se beontze)

271.

fourth

네 번째

(ne beontze)

272.

다섯 번째
(daseot beontze)

273.
sixth

여섯 번째
(yeoseot beontze)

274.
seventh

일곱 번째
(ilgop beontze)

275.
eighth

여덟 번째
(yeodeol beontze)

276.
ninth

아홉 번째
(ahop beontze)

277.
tenth

열 번째
(yeol beontze)

278.
How many times will you need to practice the ordinal numbers until you know them by heart? **once?**

한번
(hanbeon)

279.
Or maybe **twice?**

두번
(dubeon)

280.
Don't feel bad if it takes you **three times**

세번
(sebeon)

281.
Let's toast our accomplishments... Give me a half a glass of wine please... **half**

반
(ban)

282.
Actually, a quarter of a glass is enough... **quarter**

4분의 1
(sa bunui il)



8. Colors

색깔

283.

Every place in the world has the same colors, and they look the same in all languages... Interesting?.. **Colors**

색

(saek)

284.

What's your favorite color? Maybe **red**?

빨간색

(ppalgan saek)

285.

yellow

노란색

(noran saek)

286.

blue

파란색

(paran saek)

287.

black

검정색

(geomjeong saek)

288.

white

흰색

(hin saek)

289.

Maybe orange, like the fruit with the same name? **orange**

오렌지색

(orange saek)

290.

brown

갈색

(gal saek)

291.

purple

보라색

(bora saek)

292.

green

초록색
(chorok saek)

34

293.
pink

분홍색
(bunon saek)

294.
gray

회색
(hoe saek)

295.
Is this ring silver? **silver**

은
(eun)

296
No, it's actually gold. **gold**

금
(keum)

Speakit
.TV



9. Days of the Week

한주의 요일

297.

Now that we've learned to count and learned the colors, we should learn the days of the week. Every language has a separate name for each day. **Days of the Week**

요일

(yoil)

298.

What day is it? **Today is...**

오늘은

(oneureun)

299.

Sunday

일요일

(iryo-il)

300.

Monday

월요일

(woryo-il)

301.

Tuesday

화요일

(hwayo-il)

302.

Wednesday

수요일

(suyo-il)

303.

Thursday

목요일

(mogyo-il)

304.

Friday

금요일

(keumyo-il)

305.

Saturday

토요일

(toyo-il)

When did you get back? We came back yesterday. **yesterday**

어제
(eoje)

307.

There's also the **day before yesterday**

그저께
(geujeokke)
이틀 전에
(iteul jeone)

308.

I'm going today. **today**

오늘
(oneul)

309.

and coming back tomorrow. **tomorrow**

내일
(neil)

310.

Or if I'm having a good time, the **day after tomorrow**

모레
(more)

311.

Isn't his birthday this week? Wow! **What's today's date?**

오늘 날짜가 몇 일 이죠?
(oneul naltzaga myeochirijyo?)
오늘이 몇 일 이죠?
(oneuri myeochirijyo?)

312.

When is your birthday?

당신 생일이 언제예요?
(dangsin seng-iri eonjeyeyo?)

313.

Thanks for the good wishes, but it was... **last week**

지난 주
(jinan ju)

314.

There's still time. It's **next month**

다음달
(da-eum dal)

315.

When will you come for a visit? Next year?? Too bad, I'd hoped you'd come **this year**.

올해
(olhe)



10. Telling the Time

시간 말하기

316.

OK, since we now know the numbers, it's time to learn about time and how to say what time it is...

317.

What's the most popular question asked? Of course... **Excuse me, what time is it?**

실례합니다, 지금 몇시
입니까?

(sillehamnida, jigeum myeotsi imnika?)

318.

The answer usually begins with.. **The time is...**

지금 시간은...

(jigeum siganeun...)

319.

Let's start with one o'clock and add a little something each hour to make things interesting and to review. Here we go: **one o'clock in the morning**

오전 한 시 입니다.
(ojeon han si imnida)

320.

two o'clock in the afternoon

오후 두 시 입니다
(ohu du si imnida)

321.

Three-thirty is the same thing as half past three: **three-thirty** or **half past three**

세시 삼십분 또는 세시 반
(sesi samsipbun ttoneun sesi ban)

322.

Four-fifteen is the same as a quarter after four: **four-fifteen** or **quarter after four**

네시 십오분
(nesi sibobun)

323.

When will my coffee be ready? It's already... **quarter to five**

다섯시 십오분 전
(daseotsi sibobun jeon)

324.

여섯시 이십분
(yeoseotsi isipbun)

325.
seven in the evening

저녁 일곱시
(jeonyeok ilgopsi)

326.
eight minutes to seven

일곱시 팔분 전
(ilgopsi palbun jeon)

327.
Too bad, the plane took off **nine minutes ago**

구분 전에
(gubun jeone)

328.
The next bus leaves **in another ten hours**

열 시간 후 입니다
(yeol sigan hu innida)

329.
It's late. It's **eleven p.m.**

오후 11시
(ohu yeolhansi)

330.
When do lazy people get up? At **twelve noon** or **at noon**

오전 12시 또는 정오
(ojeon yeoldusi ttoneun jeong-oh)

331.
Time is counted by the **second, minute** and **hour.**

초, 분 그리고 시
(cho, bun geurigo si)

332.
I'm sure you remember, but since it's important let's review:
quarter / half

4분의 1 / 반
(sa bunui il / ban)

333.
Now it's midnight

지금은 자정 입니다
(jigeumeun jajeong innida)
지금은 한밤중 입니다
(jigeumeun hanbamtzung innida)

334.
Finally, let's review again: **day / week**

일 / 주
(il / ju)

335.
and of course **month / year**

월 / 년





11. Personal Details

인적사항

336.

We've just about finished all the basic concepts and topics. Now we'll concentrate on more practical matters: hotels, restaurants, roads, stores and markets. Let's start by filling in a form with our personal details... very important to know how to do. Usually these forms begin with: **First name**

이름

(ireum)

337.

And then: **Last name**

성

(seong)

338.

Usually you need to write the address where you'll be staying:

Address

주소

(juso)

339.

Including the **street name**

거리 명

(geori myeong)

340.

house number

주택 번호

(jutaek beonho)

341.

city

도시

(dosi)

342.

postal code

우편번호

(upyeonbeonho)

343.

And of course, the name of the country: **country**

국가

(gukga)

344.

They usually also want to know your marital status: single or

345.

They're also interested in your nationality: **Nationality**

국적

(gukjeok)

346.

Sometimes they also want to know about your occupational training, even though many people don't work in the profession they learned... **occupation, profession**

직업

(jigeop)

347.

Of course everyone has a ... **Date of birth**

생년월일

(seng-nyeon-woril)

348.

Even if you've visited lots of countries on your trip, they usually want to know where you started: **Origin of trip**

여행 시작지

(yeoheng sijackji)

349.

And of course they want to know your destination: **Destination**

여행 목적지

(yeoheng mokjeokji)

350.

You'll need to indicate the purpose of your visit... business or pleasure... **Purpose of your visit**

방문 목적

(bangmun mokjeok)

351.

You should know your passport number by heart or at least write it down somewhere for safekeeping: **Passport number**

여권 번호

(yeokwon beonho)

352.

Flight number

항공편명

(hanggong pyeon myeong)

353.

The date is usually at the end of the form: **Date**

날짜

(naltza)

354.

Yes, it's OK to sign in any language!.. **Signature**

서명

(seomyeong)



12. Hotels

호텔

355.

Now that we've landed safely, filled in all the forms and set out as tourists... let's think about the most common situations we may encounter. We'll begin at the hotel. Make a reservation in advance to make sure there's a room... **Making Hotel Reservations**

호텔 예약 하기
(hotel yeyak hagi)

356.

If you didn't make a reservation, your first question to the hotel clerk is: **Hello, do you have a vacancy?**

안녕하세요, 빈 객실이 있나요?
(annyeonghaseyo, bin geksiri innayo?)

357.

Here's the answer you don't want to hear: **Sorry, everything's taken**

죄송해요, 만실 입니다
(joesongheyo, mansil imnina)

358.

If you did make a reservation, you can say: **I have a reservation**

예약을 했어요
(yeyageul hetseoyo)

359.

And if not, try your luck and hope for the best: **I don't have a reservation**

예약을 하지 않았어요
(yeyageul haji anatseoyo)

360.

Maybe you need to give more information: **I need a room...**

객실이 필요합니다
(geksiri piryohamnida)

361.

for one night

일박을 위한
(ilbakgeul wihan)

362.

for two adults and two children

어른 둘과 아이 둘을 위한
(eoreun dulgwa ai dureul wihan)

363.

This may sound odd, but based on experience it's a good idea to

욕실이 딸린
(yoksiri ttallin)

364

with a single bed or a double bed

싱글 침대의 또는 더블 침대의
(single chimde-eui ttoneun deobeul chimed-eui)

365.

Where is the room? on the first floor

일층에 있어요
(ilcheung-e itseoyo)

366.

Or maybe on the top floor

최상층에 있어요
(choesangcheung-e itseoyo)

367.

Do I need to take the stairs to get upstairs

윗 층
(wit cheung)

368.

Or to get downstairs

아래 층
(are cheung)

369.

But I have suitcases... Is there an elevator? elevator

엘리베이터
(eliveiteo)

370.

The hotel's location is important for tourists and also affects the price. A hotel can be downtown, near the train station or in the suburbs. It's always good to know the hotel's exact address.

Where are you located?

어디에 위치해 있나요?
(eodie wichihe innayo?)

371.

If the location isn't clear, you can always ask: How do I get there from...?

...에서 어떻게 갑니까?
(...eseo eoteoke gamnika?)

372.

And of course, to avoid any surprises... How much does it cost?

요금이 얼마죠?
(yokeumi eolmajyo?)

373.

This is not always obvious... Does the price include breakfast?

아침식사가 포함된 가격 인가요?
(achim siksaga pohamdoen gakyek ingayo?)

374.

Let's review meals! first, breakfast

375.
lunch

점심식사
(jeomsim siksa)

376.
supper

저녁식사
(jeonyeok siksa)

377.
We've almost forgotten the hotel clerk on the phone... what should we tell him? We'll take the room! **Thank you, I'll be there by... 4**

감사합니다, ...4시까지 가겠습니다
(kamsahamnida,... nesi kkaji gagetseumnida)

378.
Most countries that welcome tourists have tourist information offices. Most hotels also have a tourist desk to answer tourists' questions... **Tourist Information**

관광정보
(kwankwang jeongbo)

379.
Fill in the following question as needed: **Excuse me, where can I find...?**

실례합니다, ... 어디에 있나요?
(sillehamnida, ... eodie innayo?)

380.
Maybe we'll separate to shop in the market. We need a... **meeting point**

집합장소
(jipap jangso)

381.
Perhaps you have a free **map of the city**

시내지도
(sine jido)

382.
Can you help me find ... **a car rental agency**

렌트 카 회사
(rent ka heosa)

383.
Actually, maybe I'd prefer a **taxi stand** or a **bus stop**

택시 승차장 이나 버스 정류장
(teksi seungchajang ina beos jeongryujang)

384.
A train to...

...로 가는 기차
(...ro ganeun gicha)



13. Car Rentals

렌트 회사

385.

Let's assume we're seasoned travelers who know how to get along. We don't need any favors. After arranging a hotel, of course we need a car. **Car Rental**

렌트 카

(rent ka)

386.

The clerk at the car rental agency welcomes us and asks how she can help us. What should we say? **Hello, my name is...**

안녕하세요, 제 이름은...

(anyeonghaseyo, je ireumeun...)

387.

Of course I didn't just drop in. **I reserved a car**

차를 예약 했는데요

(chareul yeyak henneundeyo)

388.

Here's my voucher and driver's license

여기 서류와 운전 면허증 있습니다

(yeogi seoryuwa unjeon myeonheojeung itseumnida)

389.

If you didn't arrange everything in advance.... **What cars do you have available?**

어떤 차가 지금 렌트 가능한가요?

(eoteon chaga jigeum rent ganeun hangayo?)

390.

"I'd like a small automatic car"... "I'd like to return it at the airport"... This is a simple, polite and common request form: **I'd like...**

...하고 싶어요

(...hago sipeoyo)

391.

I'd like **to rent a car for a day / two days**

하루 / 이틀 동안 자동차 렌트를

(haru / iteul dongan jadongcha rentreul)

392.

Or maybe... **to rent a car for a week**

일주일 동안 자동차 렌트를...

(iljuil dongan jadongcha rentreul...)

393.

You also need to arrange for returning the car: **to return the car**

...에 차를 반환
(...eh chareul banhwan)

394.

I'd like to pay by credit card

신용카드 결제를...
(sinyongkad gyeoljereul...)

395.

What happens if the car agency only has small cars that can't hold all your luggage? I'd like to upgrade my order

주문을 바꿀수 있나요?
(jumuneul bakulsu itnayo)

396.

Sometimes you need extras, like a baby car seat or a bicycle carrier. Does this car have...?

자동차에 ... 있나요?
(jadongcha-e ...innayo?)

397.

or, for example: automatic transmission or airconditioning

자동 변속기 또는 에어컨
(jadong byeonsoki ttoneun e-eo-keon)

398.

Let's move on to the price... Does the price include...?

포함된 가격입니까?
(pohamdoen gakyek imnika?)

399.

Of course you're not planning to have an accident. You've come to have a good time. Still, you need to know about insurance

보험
(boheom)

400.

What's included in the price?.. unlimited kilometrage (mileage)

무제한 운행거리(마일리지)
(mujehan unheungeori)
(mailliji)

401.

Sometimes the answer is: This price doesn't include...

... 포함 안된 가격입니다
(...poham andoen gakyek imnida)

402.

And sometimes you need to put down a deposit. After all, it is a car... a deposit of...

...의 보증금
(...ui bojeunggeum)

403.

To avoid future unpleasantness, make sure to check the car.

"Please make a note that this car has a scratch on the front, a broken headlight and no spare tire..." Please make a note that the car has...

차에...가 있다는 것을 기록해 두세요

404.

a scratch / dent on...

긁힌 자국/ 찍힌 자국
(geulkin jaguk / tzikin jaguk)

405.

no spare tire

스페어 타이어가 없는것
(spe-eo tai-eoga eomneun geot)

406.

Is the tank half full... or maybe it's half empty? Just be sure to check... half a tank of gas

연료탱크의 반
(yeollyo tengkui ban)

407.

Before we leave: Here's a map and a list of our branch offices

여기 지도와 우리 회사 지점들의 목록입니다
(yeoki jidowa uri hoesa jijeomdeurui mongrok imnida)

408.

Oops, what have we forgotten? Where's the car?.. The car is...

차는...에 있어요
(chaneun...e itseoyo)

409.

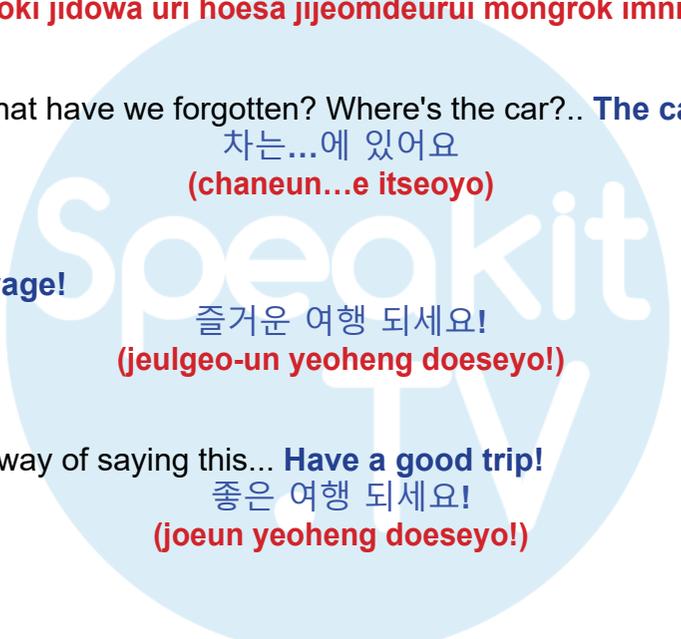
Bon voyage!

즐거운 여행 되세요!
(jeulgeo-un yeoheng doeseyo!)

410.

Another way of saying this... Have a good trip!

좋은 여행 되세요!
(joeun yeoheng doeseyo!)





14. Friends and Businesses

친구& 비즈니스

411.

We've left the airport, the weather is great, the car is a dream... and we're on our way to meet people. Let's learn a little about **Friends, People and Business**

친구, 사람들, 그리고 비즈니스
(chingu, saramdeul, geurigo bizinis)

412.

How to present other people and how they present us is the topic of **Introductions**

소개
(sogae)

413.

I'd like you to meet Mr. [Mrs. / Miss / Ms.]...

저는 ...님을 만나고 싶습니다
(jeoneun ...nimeul mannago sipseumnida)

414.

Nice to meet you

만나서 반갑습니다
(mannaseo bangap seumnida)

415.

How are you?

어떻게 지내세요?
(otteoke jineseyo?)

416.

Usually this doesn't require a detailed answer but just a polite response: **Fine, thank you. And you?**

잘 지내요, 감사합니다. 잘 지내시죠?
(jal jineyo, kamsahamnida. Jal jinesijyo?)

417.

If you want to be less formal, try this: **What's new? / How's it going?**

어떻게 지내요?/별일 없죠?
(otteoke jineyo? / byeullil eopjyo?)

418.

Everything's okay

다 괜찮아요
(da gwaenchanayo)

419.

Sometimes it's good to show interest in close family or friends: **How's... your wife / your husband?**

420.

Usually a general answer is sufficient: **Thanks for taking an interest**

신경 써 주셔서 감사합니다

(sinkyeong sseo jusyeoseo kamsahamnida)

421.

Someone may ask you this: **What's your name?**

성함이 어떻게 되세요?

(seonghami eotteoke doeseyo?)

422.

You can answer like this: **My name is...**

제 이름은... 입니다

(je ireumeun ...imnida)

저는 ...입니다

(jeoneun ...imnida)

423.

Ask the following questions only if you feel comfortable and want to get to know someone better: **How old are you?**

나이가 어떻게 되세요?

(naiga eotteoke doeseyo?)

몇살이에요?

(myeotsariyeoyo?)

424.

For years I've been answering like this: **I'm 20 years old**

나는 스무살 입니다

(naneun seumusal imnida)

425.

I was born in 1980

나는 1980년에 태어났어요

(naneun cheon gubaek palsipnyeone te-eo-natseoyo)

426.

Where are you from?

어디서 오셨어요?

(eodiseo osyeotseoyo?)

428.

Sometimes the conversation flows, and we feel we've known the other person for years: **What do you do for a living?**

어떤 일을 하시나요?

(eotteon ireul hasinayo?)

429.

How many children do you have?

자녀가 몇명인가요?

(janyeoga myeotmyeong ingayo?)

430.

Here's a possible answer: **I have a son and a daughter**

저는 아들하나 딸하나 있습니다

(jeoneun adeul hana ttal hana itseumnida)

431.

Are you here by yourself?

여기 혼자 오셨어요?
(yeogi honja osyeotseoyo?)

432.

You can go on to tell who came with you... I came with...

저는 ... 같이 왔어요
(seoneun ... gachi watseoyo)

433.

my wife / my husband

아내와 / 남편과
(anewa / nampyeongwa)

434.

my parents / my children

부모님과 / 아이들과
(bumonimgwa / aideulgwa)

435.

Sometimes you need to reveal your marital status: I'm... married

저는 결혼했어요
(jeoneun gyeoron hatseoyo)

436.

Or... I'm... single

저는...미혼입니다
(jeoneun ... mihonimnida)

437.

divorced

이혼했어요
(ihon hetseoyo)

438.

widowed

사별했어요
(sabyeol hatseoyo)

439.

Perhaps they want to know whether you have enough time to have dinner with them: How long will you be here?

얼마나 오랫동안 여기 계실건가요?
(eolmana oretdong-an yeogi gesilgeongayo?)

440.

Remember? a day / a week / a month

하루 / 한 주 / 한달
(haru / hanju / handal)

441.

So you can explain why you came, start like this: I came...

저는 ...왔어요
(jeoneun ...watseoyo)

442.

And now the explanation: for a vacation / a visit

휴가 차 / 방문 차
(hyuga cha / bangmun cha)

443.

to tour / on business

여행으로 / 비즈니스로
(yeoheng-euro / bizinisro)

444.

They may want to know where you are staying: **Where are you staying?**

어디서 묵고 계세요?
(eodiseo mukko geseyo?)

445.

They may propose going out with you: **What are you doing this evening?**

오늘 저녁에 뭐 하세요?
(oneul jeunyeoke mwohaseyo?)

446.

At the end of the conversation, usually mutual friends are mentioned... **Regards to...**

...에게 안부 전해 주세요
(...ege anbu jeonhe juseyo)

Speakit
.TV



15. A New Language

새로운 언어

447.

OK, so we've met our friends and said goodbye. Now let's try to cope with problems in the new language. Clearly we won't always be able to make ourselves understood, and we don't really understand everything said to us... we need to know a few sentences to get us out of "jams"!

448.

First, let's find out if you have a language in common: **Do you speak...?**

...할 줄 아세요?
(... hal jul aseyo?)

449.

Do you speak **English / French?**

영어 / 불어
(yeong-eo / bureo)

450.

Spanish / German

스페인어 / 독일어
(seupeineo / dogireo)

451.

Italian / Arabic

이태리어 / 아랍어
(iterieo / arabeo)

453.

Asking if anyone speaks your language may seem useless. You may think no one speaks your language, but it never hurts to try: **Does anyone here speak...?**

여기 누구...할 줄 알아요?
(yeogi nugu... hal jul arayo?)

454.

Here's a sentence that may elicit sympathy and clearer answers: **I understand a bit**

나는 조금 알아 들어요
(naneun jokeum ara deureoyo)

455.

Don't be shy about asking this: **Please speak more slowly**

좀 천천히 말씀해 주시겠어요
(jom cheoncheonhi malsseumhe jusigeseoyo)

456.

What did he say? What does this sign mean? **Can you translate this for me?**

이것 번역 좀 해 주시겠어요?
(igeot beonyeok jom hejusigetseoyo?)

457.

Indicate exactly what you didn't understand: **word / sentence / sign**

단어 / 문장 / 표시
(daneo / munjang / pyosi)

458.

Just a moment, I'm trying to understand... **Can you repeat that?**
다시 말씀해 주시겠어요?
(dasi malsseumhe jusigetseoyo?)

459.

When you don't understand, don't hesitate to ask someone you trust: **What did he/she say?**

그 사람이 뭐라고 말했어요?
(geu sarami mworago malhetseoyo?)

460.

I thought I knew this language, but I see no one can understand my accent. This question will do the trick: **Am I pronouncing this correctly?**

제가 제대로 발음하고 있나요?
(jega jedaero bareumhago innayo?)

461.

And finally: **Do you understand me?**

제 말을 이해 하세요?
(je mareul ihe haseyo?)

462.

It's great to be able to answer: **I understood everything**

저는 모두 이해 했어요
(jeoneun modu ihe hetseoyo)

463.

And how sad to say: **I didn't understand a thing**

하나도 이해 못했어요
(hanado ihe mot hetseoyo)

464.

Sometimes it's easier when it's written down, like when you need to remember an address or a brand name: **Please write it down**

그것을 적어 주세요
(geugeoseul jeegeo juseyo)

465.

If it can't be written down, for example over the phone... a topic we'll come to soon... you can ask: **Can you please spell that**

철자를 말해 주시겠어요?
(chuljareul malhe jusigetseoyo?)

466.

To make everyone feel at ease, you can say thank you and...
Now I understand





16. Phone Conversations

전화통화

467.

In face-to-face conversations, ...use your hands or facial expressions, or even ask a casual passerby to translate for you... but what can you do on the phone? **Telephone Conversations**

전화 통화

(jeonhwa tonghwa)

468.

Here's how a phone conversation goes: the phone rings and someone answers (pay attention to how they say "hello"). When you're looking for someone specific: **Hello, may I please speak with...?**

여보세요, ...와 통화 할 수 있을까요?

(yeoboseyo, ...wa tonghwa hal su itseulkayo?)

469.

Maybe you want to identify yourself first: **Hello, this is...**

여보세요, 저는... 입니다

(yeoboseyo, jeoneun ... imnida)

470.

Things don't always go as smoothly as you'd like: **Excuse me, but...**

죄송합니다만

(joesonghamnidanaman ...)

471.

I'm having trouble hearing you: **I can't hear you**

잘 안들려요

(jal andeulyeoyo)

472.

Here, too, you can always ask the other person to speak slower: **please speak more slowly**

좀 더 천천히 말씀해 주세요

(jom deo cheoncheoni malseumhe juseyo)

473.

Sometimes you need to call the operator, who might ask: **What is the dialing code for...?**

... 의 지역 번호가
뭔니까?

(... ui jiyeok beonhoga mwomnika?)

475.

Sometimes you need to leave a message: **May I please leave a message for Mr. [Mrs./ Ms.]...?**

476.

What should you say? **Please tell him that Mr... called him**
...님이 그 분께 전화 주셨다고 전해 주세요
(... nimi keu bunke jeonhwa jusyeottago jeonhe juseyo)

477.

Here's another option, for the women among us: **Please say that Mrs. / Ms.... called her**
...님이 그 분께 전화 주셨다고 전해 주세요
(... nimi keu bunke jeonhwa jusyeottago jeonhe juseyo)

478.

Are you managing? How's it doing? Can we continue? OK, let's go on!

479.

And how could we ever do without our... **Mobile or Cellular Phones**

휴대폰 또는 핸드폰
(hyudaepon ttoneun hendeupon)

480.

At the end of a meeting, if you want to stay in touch: **What's your mobile phone number?**

휴대폰 번호를 알려 주시겠어요?
(hyudaepon beonhoreul allyeo jusigetseoyo?)

481.

Mobile or land line? Where are you? Where are you calling from?.. - I'm calling from the airport. I'll be at the hotel in an hour...
Right now I'm speaking from...

지금나는 ...에서 통화하고 있어요
(jigum naneun ...eseo tongwahago itseoyo)

482.

I'm speaking from **my car**

내 차에서
(ne cha-eseo)

483.

the airport

공항에서
(gonghang-eseo)

484.

the hotel lobby

호텔 로비에서
(hotel robi-eseo)

485.

The reception here is bad. **I can barely hear you**
잘 안들려요
(jal andeullyeoyo)

486.

It's important to know how to find someone's phone number and emergency numbers. **What's the phone number of...?**

... 전화 번호가 뭐니까?

(... jeonhwa beonhoga mwomnika?)

487.

What's the phone number of... **the police department**

경찰서

(gyeongchalseo)

488.

What's the phone number of... **the fire department**

소방서

(sobangseo)

489.

Don't stand on the sidelines if you hear someone crying out:

Help!

도와 주세요!

(dowa juseyo!)

490.

Even though we'd rather not, just in case we need to know...

Mobile Intensive Care Unit

중환자용 구급차

(jungwanjayong gugeupcha)

491.

Don't panic, but... **This is an emergency!**

응급상황입니다!

(eungkeupsanghwang imnida!)

Spookit
.TV



17. Restaurants and Food

식당과 음식

492.

Now that we have all the words for emergencies, we can relax and finally begin our trip. What's on the agenda? food, travel, shopping... Where should we begin? With food, of course!

Restaurants and Food

식당과 음식

(sikdangkwa eumsik)

493.

It's a good idea to make a reservation: **Making Reservations**

예약 하기

(yeyak hagi)

494.

It can be over the phone: **Hello, is there a table available this evening?**

여보세요, 오늘 저녁에 자리가 있나요?

(yeoboseyo, oneul jeonyeoge jariga innayo?)

495.

Usually you'll be asked: **For how many?**

몇 분이 오시나요?

(myeot buni osinayo?)

496.

For example: **I'd like to reserve a table for... eight o'clock for... four people**

...8시에 ...네 사람 자리를 예약하고 싶어요.

(... yeodeolsie ... nesaram jarireul yeyakago sipeoyo)

497.

Too bad: **Sorry, everything's taken**

죄송해요, 자리가 없어요

(joesongheyo, jariga eopseoyo)

498.

Sometimes it's easier after the rush: They have a table but **Only at... nine o'clock**

...아홉시가 되어야 합니다

(ahopsiga doe-eoya hamnida)

499.

Today in many countries this question is no longer relevant:

Smoking or non-smoking?

흡연석 또는 비 흡연석?

(heubyeonseok ttoneun bi heubyeonseok)

OK, we've finally arrived and we've reserved a table. How do we make ourselves known: **We have a reservation**

우리는 예약을 했는데요

(urineun yeyageul henneundeyo)

501.

The hostess or waitress will lead us to our table: **Please have a seat here**

이쪽으로 앉으세요

(itzokeuro anzeuseyo)

502.

Before we sit down, maybe we'll want to ask: **Where's the restroom?**

화장실이 어디예요?

(hwajangsiri eodiyeyo?)

503.

We've been sitting here for twenty minutes... where did the waiter disappear to? **Waiter!**

여기요!

(yeogiyoy)

504.

The menu, please

메뉴 주세요

(menyu juseyo)

505.

For some reason we trust the waiter, and we ask him what he recommends... **What do you recommend?**

어떤 것을 추천하세요?

(eotteon geoseul chucheonhaseyo?)

506.

On the other hand, he might ask: **What would you like to order?**

무엇으로 하시겠습니까?

(mu-eoseuro hasigetseumnika?)

507.

Even though each person has different preferences, the waiter will usually say: **This is highly recommended!**

이건 아주 추천해 드릴 만 합니다!

(igeonaju chucheonhe deuril man hamnida!)

508.

I'll have soup... Before going into detail, you usually say **I'll have...**

저는 ...주세요

(jeoneun ... juseyo)

509.

What did you order? That's what I want too... **I'll have the same...**

저도 같은 것 주세요

(jeodo gateun geot juseyo)

510.

That's all for now. If we want more, we'll order it later... **That's all for now**

511.

This restaurant has more than food... **What would you like to drink?**

어떤 음료를 드시겠습니까?

(eotteon eumryoreul deusigetseumnika?)

512.

I'll have...

저는...주세요

(jeoneun ... juseyo)

513.

mineral water

생수

(saengsu)

514.

cold tap water

찬 (수돗)물

(chan (sudon)mul)

515.

orange juice / apple juice

오렌지 주스 / 사과 주스

(orengi jus / sagwa jus)

516.

These drinks sound the same all over the world: **cola / soda / lemonade**

콜라 / 소다수 / 레모네이드

(kola / sodasu / lemoneid)

517.

Wow, that was good. **Another glass please!**

한잔 더 주세요!

(hanjan deo juseyo!)

518.

And if you want some more: **I'd like some more...**

...조금 더 주시겠어요?

(... jogeum deo jusigetseoyo?)

519.

Have you had enough? Yes. **That will be all, thank you**

이걸로 충분해요, 감사합니다

(igeollo chungbunheyo, kamsahamnida)

520.

There are two expressions that always set a good tone for a meal. One is: **Cheers!**

건배!

(geonbae!)

521.

And the other is: **bon appétit!**

맛있게 드세요!

(masikke deuseyo!)

522.

We've eaten our fill, and the chef wants to know how it was: **How was it?**

어떠셨어요?
(otteosyeotseoyo?)
 맛있게 드셨어요?
(masikke deusyeotseoyo?)

523.

What should we say?.. **Excellent!**

아주 좋았어요!
(aju joatseoyo!)

524.

It won't hurt to make him feel good: **The meal was delicious**

식사가 정말 맛있었어요
(siksaga jeongmal masitseotseoyo)

525.

The hand motion to ask for the check is universal. Still, it's more polite to ask for it: **The check, please**

계산서 주시겠어요?
(gesanseo jusigetseoyo?)

526.

How much is the bill?

계산이 얼마 나왔어요?
(gesani eolma nawatseoyo?)

527.

If this is written on the check, you'll understand the hint: **Service not included**

팁 불포함
(tip bulpoham)

528.

You can personally give your tip to the waiter: **This is for you. Thanks**

친절한 서비스 감사합니다
(chinjeolhan seobis kamsahamnida)



18. Taxis

택시

529.

We enjoyed our meal, but now it's raining outside and we want to go back to the hotel. What do we look for? Of course... a **taxi**

택시!
(teksi!)

530.

Before we leave the restaurant we can ask at the desk: **Please order me a taxi**

택시 좀 불러 주시겠어요?
(teksi jom bulleo jusigetseoyo?)

531.

When ordering a taxi, you usually need to say where you want to go: **Where do you want to go?**

어디로 가십니까?
(eodiro gasimnika?)

532.

The answer: **I'm going to...**

...로 가려고 합니다.
(... ro garyeogo hamnida)

533.

How far away is it? **How far is it to...?**

...까지는 얼마나 먼가요?
(... kkajineun eolmana meongayo?)

534.

How long will it take to get to...?

...까지는 얼마나 걸립니까?
(... kkajineun eolmana geollimnika?)

535.

It's a good idea to find out the taxi fare in advance: **How much will it cost to get to...?**

...까지는 얼마나 들까요?
(... kkajineun eolmana deulkkayo?)

536.

What's the fare?

요금이 얼마입니까?
(yogeumi eolma imnika?)

537.

And don't let anyone cheat you: **Please turn on the meter**

미터기를 켜고 가주세요
(miteogireul kyeogo gajuseyo)

538.

Please take me to... the national museum: **Please take me...**...로 가주세요
(...ro gajuseo)

539.

Please take me to this address: **to this address**이 주소로
(i jusoro)

540.

downtown시내로
(sinero)

541.

to the airport공항으로
(gonghang-euro)

542.

to the... hotel...호텔로
(...hetello)

543.

Sometimes you need to give the driver directions: **Go... straight**직진 해주세요
(jikjin hejuseyo)

544.

Turn... right우회전 해주세요
(uhoejeon hejuseyo)

545.

No! Sorry... **Turn... left**좌회전 해주세요
(jwahoejeon hejuseyo)

546.

Keep going straight... **until the next turn**다음 턴이 있을 때 까지
(da-eum teoni itseul tte kaji)

547.

I'm in a big hurry. Go straight to the hotel. **I'm in a hurry**좀 빨리 가주세요
(jom ppalli gajuseyo)

548.

But between you and me, it's more likely you'll say: **Please drive more slowly**좀 천천히 운전해 주세요
(jom cheoncheonhi unjeonhe juseyo)

549.

Thanks, we're here. **Please stop...**

세워 주세요....

550.

Where exactly?... **here**

여기
(yeogi)

551.

after the traffic light

저 신호등 다음에요
(jeo sinhodeung da-eumeyo)

552.

at the corner

모퉁이에
(motung-ie)

553.

near that house

저 집 근처에
(jeo jip geuncheo-e)

554.

Before getting out of the taxi: **How much do I owe you?**

요금이 얼마 입니까?
(yogeumi eolma imnika?)

555.

If you want to tip the driver: **Thanks. Keep the change!**

감사합니다. 잔돈은 관찮습니다!
(kamsahamnida. jandoneun gwaenchanseumnida!)

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19. Public Transportation

대중교통수단

556.

When you don't have a car, and even when you do, there's nothing like public transportation for getting to know a city. For example, take the train or the bus. **Train / Bus**

기차 / 버스

(gicha / beos)

557.

If you can't find something, the simplest thing is to ask: **Where's the... train / bus station, please?**

...기차 / 버스역이 어디 입니까?

(... gichae / beos yeogi eodi imnika?)

558.

How do I get to the flea market? How do I get to the opera house? **How do I get to...?**

... 까지 어떻게 갑니까?

(... kkaji eotteoke gamnika?)

559.

You'll usually get a direct answer: **Take train / bus number...**

...번 기차 / 버스를 타세요

(...beon gicha / beos reul taseyo)

560.

When does the last bus leave? When does the next bus leave? **When does the... bus leave?**

...버스가 언제

출발 합니까?

(...beosga eonje chulbal hamnika?)

561.

Here are some useful words, some of which we learned as ordinal numbers: **next / first / last**

다음 / 첫째 / 마지막

(da-eum / cheotze / majimak)

562.

Sometimes the transport maps are so complicated, and all I want to know is: **Where should I get off?**

어디서 내려야 합니까?

(eodiseo neryeoya hamnika?)

563.

If I missed my stop: **What's the next stop?**

다음 정류장은 어디 입니까?

(da-eum jeongryujang-eun eodi imnika?)

This is usually a question children ask on any trip that's longer than 10 minutes. But when you're abroad you can ask it as well:

When will we get to...?

언제... 에 도착 합니까?

(eonje ...e dochak hamnika?)





20. Shopping

쇼핑

565.

A trip abroad without going shopping? No such thing! **Shopping**

쇼핑

(shopping)

566.

You can shop in a store, in a stall at the market, or at a mall:

store

상점

(sangjeum)

567.

shopping center

쇼핑센터

(shoppingsenteo)

568.

market

시장

(sijang)

569.

If there's a flea market, it offers the most amazing shopping experience: **flea market**

벼룩 시장

(byeoruk sijang)

570.

Who can help us? The **salesperson**

판매원

(panmaewon)

571.

And who can help us if we have complaints? The **manager**

지배인

(jibein)

572.

Most signs usually have clear international symbols, but it's still good to know how to say: **entrance**

입구

(ipgu)

573.

exit

출구

(chulgu)

574.

And especially important: **emergency exit**비상구
(bisanggu)

575.

Here's a few more useful terms when you're shopping: **display window**진열대
(jinyeoldae)

576.

checkout계산대
(gesandae)

577.

We need help. Here's someone who doesn't look like a tourist... You can politely ask: **Excuse me, do you work here?**실례합니다,
여기서 일하세요?
(sillehamnida, yeokiseo ilhaseyo?)

578.

Sometimes you need advice from the salesperson: **Can you help me for a moment?**잠시만 도와 주시겠어요?
(jansiman dowajusigetseoyo?)

579.

Professional salespeople will usually ask you first: **How can I help you sir? How can I help you madam?**손님, 무엇을 도와 드릴까요?
(sonnim, mueoseul dowadeurilkayo?)

580.

And perhaps the salesperson will be a bit more blunt: **What are you looking for?**어떤것을 찾고 계세요?
(otteongeoseul chatko geseyo?)

581.

Now it's time to describe exactly what we want, exactly what we had in mind: **I'm looking for something... smaller**나는 ... 좀 더 작은것을 찾고 있어요
(naneun ... jom deo jakeungeoseul chatko itseoyo)

582.

Or maybe... **something larger**좀 더 큰것
(jom deo keungeot)

583.

Here's another possibility: Something... **less expensive**더 저렴한 것
(deo jeoryeomhan geot)

584.

Or something... **of higher quality**

품질이 더 좋은 것

585.

Or simply: **just like I saw in the window**

진열대에서 본 것과 같은 것

(jinyeoldae-eseo bon geotkwa kateun geot)

586.

And then there's that typical shopper's answer that I'm sure you've often said: **I'm just looking**

그냥 보는거예요

(keunyang boneungeoyeyo)

587.

If you're lucky: **This is exactly what I've been looking for!**

내가 찾던게 바로 이거예요!

(nega chatteonge baro igeoyeyo!)

588.

You can simply admit: **I like this**

이거 마음에 들어요

(igeo ma-eume deureoyo)

589.

There's no shame in saying politely: **I don't like this**

이거 마음에 안들어요

(igeo ma-eume andeureoyo)

이것은 별로예요

(igeoseun byeolloyeyo)

590.

Or you can leave politely: **Thanks, but this isn't what I'm looking for**

고마워요, 하지만 이건 내가 찾는게 아니예요

(gomawoyo, hajiman igeon nega channeunge aniyeyo)

591.

At some point you'll have to pay, and what a price! **How much does it cost?**

이거 얼마예요?

(igeo eolmayeyo?)

592.

You can hope they'll take a subtle hint:... **Is there a discount?**

디스카운트가 가능한가요?

(discaunteuga ganeung hangayo?)

593.

What different does the price make, so long as it's on sale? **Is it on sale?**

이것은 세일 중인가요?

(igeoseun seil jung-ingayo?)

594.

Too bad! **It's too expensive for me**

가격이 너무 비싸요

(gagyeogi neomu bissayo)

595.

On second thought, why not? We're not here every day. Let's go

for it... especially after the salesperson took the trouble to take it down, put it back, take it out again... **I'll take it, I'll buy it!**

이걸로 할게요, 이거 주세요!
(igeollo halkeyo, igeo juseyo!)

596.

Where can I pay?

계산은 어디서 하죠?
(gesaneun eodiseo hajyo?)

597.

The checkout is... over there

계산대는...저쪽입니다
(gyesandaeneun ... jeotzok imnida)

598.

I'll pay with a credit card

신용카드로 지불 하겠습니다
(sinyong kadeuro jibul hagetseumnida)

599.

Here's your change

잔돈 여기 있습니다
(jandon yeogi itseumnida)

600.

Here's your receipt

영수증 여기 있습니다
(yeongsujeung yeogi itseumnida)

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