Topic particle

The theme particle indicates the main topic of the statement. It can be (if the theme ends on consonant) or (if the theme ends on vowel).
Example: . (I am Kim)

Direction

The particle is used to indicate where is happening an action (like to go, to hit, to drive).
Ex: PC . (I sent an e-mail at the PC room)

Informal verb conjugations

Ending letter after dropping -	Vowel closest to -	What to add to the verb root	Example (infinitive)
Consonant	or		( )
	NOT or		
Vowel	, ,	*nothing*	( )
			( )
		change to	( )
		change to ㅓ	( )
			( )

Object particle

The object particle indicates the object of the statement. It can be (if the object ends on consonant) or (if the object ends on vowel).
Example: . (Watch TV)

Sino-Korean Numbers

1	9
2	10
3	100
4	1000
5	10000
6	100000
7	100000
8	

Polite verb conjugation

For make polite a verb, just add to the informal conjugation of the selected verb.
Example: (infn) -> (infr) -> (polite)

Formal verb conjugation

For making the formal version of a verb, add ㅂ at the end of the root if it ends on vowel, or if it ends on consonant.
Ex 1: (infn) ->
Ex 2: (infn) ->

Dative particle

There are four dative particles in Korean: , , and .
and are used when the actions are directed to animated things, on the other hand, and are used in the opposite case: when the actions are directed to an inanimated object.
Note: is the honorific form of .
Ex 1: . (I called my mom)
Ex 2: . (I go to school)

Native Korean Numbers

1	20	( )
2	30	
3	40	
4	50	
5	60	
6	70	
7	80	
8	90	
9	100	
10		

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