

Topic particle

The theme particle indicates the main topic of the statement. It can be **이** (if the theme ends on consonant) or **이** (if the theme ends on vowel).

Example: **저는 김입니다.** (I am Kim)

Direction

The **로** particle is used to indicate where is happening an action (like to go, to hit, to drive).

Ex: PC **로** 보냈다. (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	()
			()

Object particle

The object particle indicates the object of the statement. It can be **을** (if the object ends on consonant) or **를** (if the object ends on vowel).

Example: **텔레비전을 보라.** (Watch TV)

Sino-Korean Numbers

1 9

2 10

3 100

4 1000

5 10000

6 100000

7 1000000

8

Polite verb conjugation

For make polite a verb, just add **요** to the informal conjugation of the selected verb.

Example: (infn) -> (infr) -> (polite)

Formal verb conjugation

For making the formal version of a verb, add **ㅁ** at the end of the root if it ends on vowel, or **ㅂ** if it ends on consonant.

Ex 1: (infn) ->

Ex 2: (infn) ->

Dative particle

There are four dative particles in Korean: **에게**, **한테**, **로**, and **로**.

에게 and **한테** are used when the actions are directed to animated things, on the other hand, **로** and **로** are used in the opposite case: when the actions are directed to an inanimated object.

Note: **께** is the honorific form of **에게**.

Ex 1: **엄마께 전화했어요.** (I called my mom)

Ex 2: **학교로 갑니다.** (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

C

By **Jorge Jara** (jorgejarai)
cheatography.com/jorgejarai/

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