# day 7 nice to meet you



**Introduce yourself formally, ask a formal question, thank people and say sorry.**

First days are full of new faces: 만나서 반갑습니다, 감사합니다 and 죄송합니다 carry you through every one of them.

## words

| word | romanisation | meaning | example |
|---|---|---|---|
| 입니다 | imnida | is, am, are (formal) | 저는 안나입니다.<br>I am Anna. |
| 반갑다 | bangapda | glad (to see someone) | 만나서 반갑습니다.<br>Nice to meet you. |
| 만나다 | mannada | to meet | 만나서 반가워요.<br>Nice to meet you. |
| 처음 | cheoeum | the first time; beginning | 한국은 처음이에요.<br>It's my first time in Korea. |
| 감사 | gamsa | thanks, gratitude | 감사합니다!<br>Thank you! |
| 고맙다 | gomapda | thankful | 고마워요, 민준 씨.<br>Thanks, Minjun. |
| 미안 | mian | sorry | 미안해요!<br>Sorry! |
| 죄송하다 | joesonghada | sorry (very polite) | 죄송합니다, 선생님.<br>I'm sorry, Ms Kim. |
| 괜찮다 | gwaenchanta | okay, all right; no thanks | 아니요, 괜찮아요.<br>No, it's fine. |
| 아니요 | aniyo | no | 아니요, 저는 톰이에요.<br>No, I'm Tom. |
| 안녕히 | annyeonghi | in peace (in goodbyes) | 안녕히 가세요!<br>Goodbye! |
| 실례 | sillye | rudeness; excuse me | 실례합니다.<br>Excuse me. |
| 인사 | insa | greeting | 인사하세요.<br>Say hello. |

## pattern the formal style: -습니다 and -습니까?

**stem** | **-ㅂ니다 / -습니다** | **? -ㅂ니까 / -습니까**

For introductions, classes, speeches and announcements, Koreans switch to the formal 합니다 style. After a stem ending in a vowel, add ㅂ니다 (하 → 합니다); after a consonant, 습니다 (반갑 → 반갑습니다). The copula becomes 입니다 (안나입니다, I am Anna), and for a question 다 becomes 까: 처음입니까?, 괜찮습니까? In everyday talk the same things are 해요, 반가워요, 안나예요.

감사합니다. **gamsa hamnida** Thank you.

고맙습니다. **gomapseumnida** Thank you.

미안합니다. **mian hamnida** I'm sorry.

괜찮습니까? 네, 괜찮습니다. **gwaenchanseumnikka ne gwaenchanseumnida** Are you all right? Yes, I'm fine.

## dialogue the first class

**kim** 안녕하세요! 저는 한국어 선생님입니다.
**annyeong haseyo jeo neun hangugeo seonsaengnim imnida** · Hello! I'm your Korean teacher.

**anna** 안녕하세요, 선생님! 저는 안나입니다. 만나서 반갑습니다.
**annyeong haseyo seonsaengnim jeo neun anna imnida mannaseo bangapseumnida** · Hello! I'm Anna. Nice to meet you.

**kim** 반갑습니다, 안나 씨. 한국은 처음입니까?
**bangapseumnida anna ssi hanguk eun cheoeum imnikka** · Nice to meet you, Anna. Is this your first time in Korea?

**anna** 네, 처음입니다.
**ne cheoeum imnida** · Yes, it's my first time.

**tom** 실례합니다! 죄송합니다, 선생님!
**sillye hamnida joesonghamnida seonsaengnim** · Excuse me! I'm so sorry, Ms Kim!

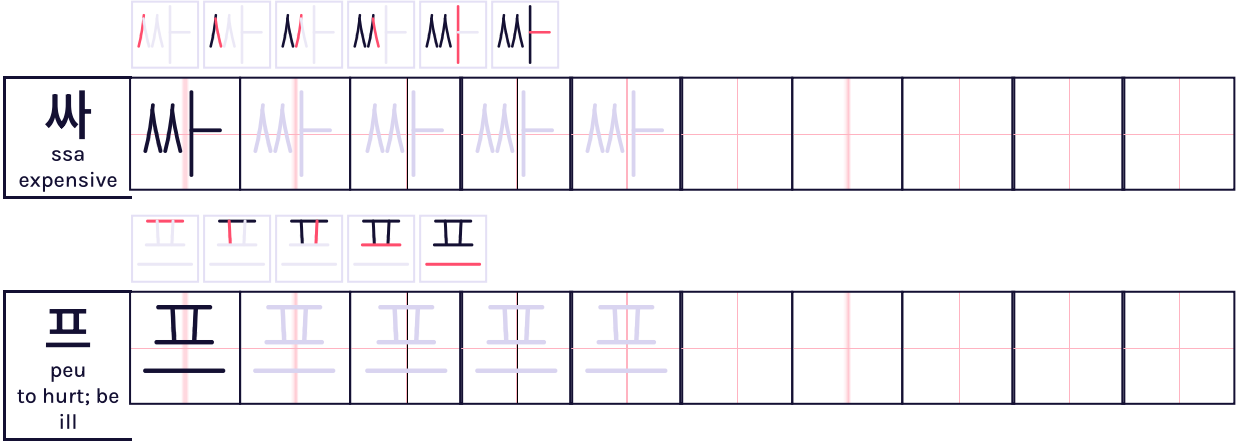
**kim** 괜찮아요. 인사하세요.
**gwaenchanayo insa haseyo** · That's all right. Say hello to everyone.

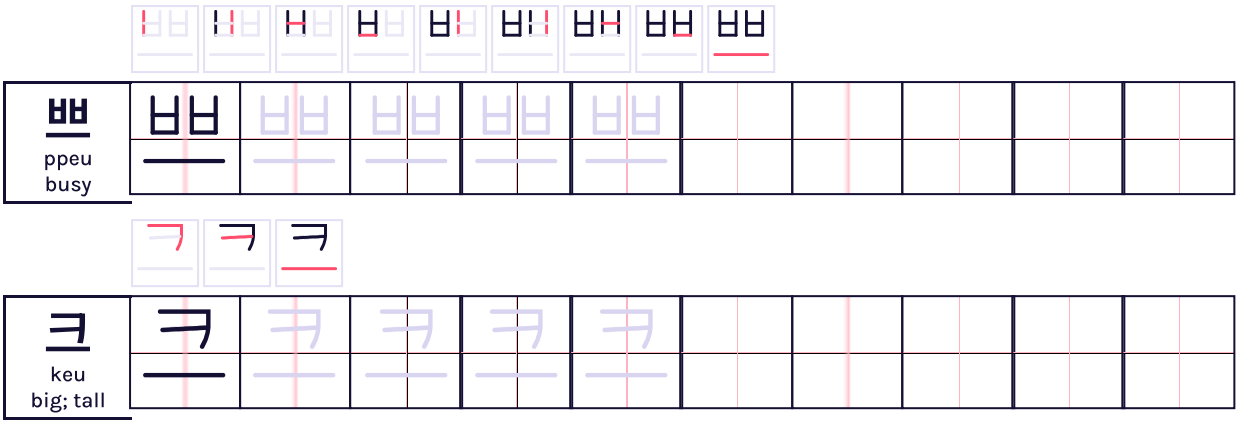
**tom** 안녕하세요, 저는 톰입니다. 반갑습니다!
**annyeong haseyo jeo neun tom imnida bangapseumnida** · Hello, I'm Tom. Nice to meet you!

**yuki** 안녕하세요! 저는 유키입니다.
**annyeong haseyo jeo neun yuki imnida** · Hello! I'm Yuki.

**anna** 톰 씨, 유키 씨, 반가워요!
**tom ssi yuki ssi bangawoyo** · Tom, Yuki, nice to meet you!

## write it trace the grey, then write your own






**good to know** · 감사합니다 and 고맙습니다 both mean “thank you”. 감사합니다 sounds a little more formal; 고마워요 is warm and everyday. Sorry has two levels: 미안해요 for friends and equals, 죄송합니다 for teachers, customers, strangers and anyone older. Goodbye depends on who leaves: 안녕히 가세요 (go in peace) to the one leaving, 안녕히 계세요 (stay in peace) to the one staying (day 21).

**You can now walk into a room of strangers and greet everyone properly. That's how every friendship in Seoul starts.**
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

# day 8 where are you from?



**Say where you're from, ask others, and say what you are not.**

“Which country are you from?” comes up in every first chat in Seoul, and 이/가 아니에요 lets you put things right.

## words

| word | romanisation | meaning | example |
|---|---|---|---|
| 미국 | miguk | the USA, America | 미국 사람이에요?<br>Are you American? |
| 영국 | yeongguk | the UK, Britain | 톰 씨는 영국 사람이에요.<br>Tom is British. |
| 중국 | jungguk | China | 저는 중국 사람이 아니에요.<br>I'm not Chinese. |
| 일본 | ilbon | Japan | 유키 씨는 일본 사람이에요.<br>Yuki is Japanese. |
| 독일 | dogil | Germany | 독일 사람이에요?<br>Are you German? |
| 프랑스 | peurangseu | France | 프랑스 사람이 아니에요.<br>I'm not French. |
| 캐나다 | kaenada | Canada | 저는 캐나다 사람이에요.<br>I'm Canadian. |
| 어느 | eoneu | which | 어느 나라 사람이에요?<br>Which country are you from? |
| 아니다 | anida | to not be | 저는 학생이 아니에요.<br>I'm not a student. |
| 국적 | gukjeok | nationality | 국적이 어디예요?<br>What's your nationality? |
| 고향 | gohyang | hometown | 고향이 어디예요?<br>Where are you from originally? |
| 서울 | seoul | Seoul | 저는 서울 사람이에요.<br>I'm from Seoul. |
| 외국인 | oegugin | foreigner | 저는 외국인이에요.<br>I'm a foreigner. |

## pattern it isn't ...: 이 / 가 아니에요

**noun** | **이 / 가** | **아니에요**

To say what something is not, put 이 (after a consonant) or 가 (after a vowel) after the noun, then 아니에요: 미국 사람이 아니에요, I'm not American. It's the opposite of 이에요/예요. The formal version is 아닙니다.

저는 학생이 아니에요. **jeo neun haksaeng i anieyo** I'm not a student.

독일 사람이 아니에요. 프랑스 사람이에요. **dogil saram i anieyo peurangseu saram ieyo** I'm not German. I'm French.

저는 선생님이 아닙니다. **jeo neun seonsaengnim i animnida** I am not a teacher.

## dialogue where are you from?

**yuki** 안나 씨는 어느 나라 사람이에요?
**anna ssi neun eoneu nara saram ieyo** · Anna, which country are you from?

**anna** 저는 캐나다 사람이에요. 유키 씨는 중국 사람이에요?
**jeo neun kaenada saram ieyo yuki ssi neun jungguk saram ieyo** · I'm Canadian. Are you Chinese, Yuki?

**yuki** 아니요, 저는 중국 사람이 아니에요. 일본 사람이에요.
**aniyo jeo neun jungguk saram i anieyo ilbon saram ieyo** · No, I'm not Chinese. I'm Japanese.

**anna** 아, 일본! 톰 씨는 미국 사람이에요?
**a ilbon tom ssi neun miguk saram ieyo** · Oh, Japan! Tom, are you American?

**tom** 아니요, 미국 사람이 아니에요. 영국 사람이에요.
**aniyo miguk saram i anieyo yeongguk saram ieyo** · No, I'm not American. I'm British.

**tom** 민준 씨는 고향이 어디예요?
**minjun ssi neun gohyang i eodi yeyo** · Minjun, where are you from?

**minjun** 저는 서울 사람이에요.
**jeo neun seoul saram ieyo** · I'm from Seoul.

## write it trace the grey, then write your own

과
gwa
apple

뭐
mwo
what

왜
wae
why



| 의<br>ui<br>’s, of<br>(possessive) | 의 | 의 | 의 | 의 | 의 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

**good to know** · Nationality is simply country + 사람 (person): 한국 사람, 영국 사람, 캐나다 사람. Don't mix up 아니요 (“no”, the answer) and 아니에요 (“it isn't”, the verb): 아니요, 중국 사람이 아니에요. 어느 needs a noun after it: 어느 나라, which country. On its own, ask 어디예요?

**Now you can say who you are and where you're from, and put people right when they guess wrong.**
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

# day 9 what do you do?



**Say what you do and ask about other people's jobs, with 도 for "too".**

After names and countries, jobs are the next question in every Korean introduction, and 도 lets you join in with "me too".

## words

| word | romanisation | meaning | example |
|---|---|---|---|
| 직업 | jigeop | job, occupation | 직업이 뭐예요?<br>What do you do? |
| 회사원 | hoesawon | office worker | 저는 회사원이에요.<br>I'm an office worker. |
| 대학생 | daehaksaeng | university student | 민준 씨는 대학생이에요.<br>Minjun is a university student. |
| 배우 | baeu | actor | 톰 씨는 배우예요?<br>Tom, are you an actor? |
| 무엇 | mueot | what (formal) | 직업이 무엇입니까?<br>What is your occupation? |
| 일 | il | work; something to do | 일이 바빠요.<br>Work is busy. |
| 다니다 | danida | to attend, go to (regularly) | 회사에 다녀요.<br>I work for a company. |
| 대학교 | daehakgyo | university | 대학교에 다녀요.<br>I go to university. |
| 은행 | eunhaeng | bank | 은행에 가요.<br>I'm going to the bank. |
| 직원 | jigwon | employee, member of staff | 저는 은행 직원이에요.<br>I work at a bank. |
| 그리고 | geurigo | and; and then | 한국어를 공부해요. 그리고 영어도 공부해요.<br>I study Korean. And I study English too. |
| 공부 | gongbu | study | 한국어를 공부해요.<br>I study Korean. |
| 영어 | yeongeo | English (the language) | 영어를 공부해요?<br>Do you study English? |

## pattern too, also: 도

noun + 도 + verb

도 means "too, also", and it takes the place of 은/는, 이/가 or 을/를: 저는 학생이에요 → 저도 학생이에요, I'm a student too. 한국어를 공부해요 → 영어도 공부해요, I study English too. Same word, any noun.

저도 학생이에요. **jeo do haksaeng ieyo** I'm a student too.

유키 씨도 일본 사람이에요? **yuki ssi do ilbon saram ieyo** Is Yuki Japanese too?

영어도 공부해요. **yeongeo do gongbu haeyo** I study English too.

## dialogue meeting seoyeon

**minjun** 누나, 안나 씨예요. 안나 씨, 서연 누나예요.
**nuna anna ssi yeyo anna ssi seoyeon nuna yeyo** · Sis, this is Anna. Anna, this is my sister Seoyeon.

**seoyeon** 안녕하세요, 안나 씨! 반가워요.
**annyeong haseyo anna ssi bangawoyo** · Hi, Anna! Nice to meet you.

**anna** 안녕하세요! 서연 씨도 학생이에요?
**annyeong haseyo seoyeon ssi do haksaeng ieyo** · Hello! Are you a student too, Seoyeon?

**seoyeon** 아니요, 저는 회사원이에요.
**aniyo jeo neun hoesawon ieyo** · No, I'm an office worker.

**anna** 아, 회사원! 일이 바빠요?
**a hoesawon il i bappayo** · Oh, you work in an office! Is work busy?

**seoyeon** 네, 바빠요. 안나 씨는 대학생이에요?
**ne bappayo anna ssi neun daehaksaeng ieyo** · Yes, it's busy. Are you a university student, Anna?

**anna** 네, 대학교에 다녀요. 한국어를 공부해요.
**ne daehakgyo e danyeoyo hangugeo reul gongbu haeyo** · Yes, I go to university. I'm studying Korean.

**minjun** 그리고 저는 영어를 공부해요! 안나 씨는 영어 선생님, 저는 한국어 선생님이에요.
**geurigo jeo neun yeongeo reul gongbu haeyo anna ssi neun yeongeo seonsaengnim jeo neun hangugeo seonsaengnim ieyo** · And I'm studying English! Anna's my English teacher, and I'm her Korean teacher.

## write it trace the grey, then write your own

**회**
hoe
company; the office

**위**
wi
top; above, on

**뒤**
dwi
back; behind

**보**
bo
to see, look at, watch

**good to know** · 다니다 means going somewhere regularly: 회사에 다녀요 is “I work for a company”, 대학교에 다녀요 “I'm at university”. Many nouns become verbs with 하다: 공부 study → 공부해요 I study, 일 work → 일해요 I work. Seoyeon is Minjun's 누나, so he calls her 누나. Anna calls her 서연 씨.

**Names, countries and now jobs: you can hold your own in a Korean first meeting.**
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

# day 10 this and that



**Point at things (this, that, that over there) and say whose they are.**

이거 뭐예요? is the most useful question for a beginner: point at anything and learn its name. 의 and 제 tell you whose it is.

## words

| word | romanisation | meaning | example |
|---|---|---|---|
| 이것 | igeot | this (thing) | 이거 뭐예요?<br>What's this? |
| 그것 | geugeot | that (thing near you) | 그거 제 가방이에요.<br>That's my bag. |
| 저것 | jeogeot | that (thing over there) | 저거 뭐예요?<br>What's that over there? |
| 그 | geu | that (before a noun) | 그 사람 알아요?<br>Do you know that person? |
| 저 | jeo | that … over there (before a noun) | 저{jeo-2} 사람은 누구예요?<br>Who's that person over there? |
| 것 | geot | thing, one | 제 거예요.<br>It's mine. |
| 제 | je | my (polite) | 제 이름은 안나예요.<br>My name is Anna. |
| 볼펜 | bolpen | ballpoint pen | 이{i-2} 볼펜 누구 거예요?<br>Whose pen is this? |
| 연필 | yeonpil | pencil | 그거 연필이에요.<br>That's a pencil. |
| 공책 | gongchaek | notebook | 민준 씨의 공책이에요.<br>It's Minjun's notebook. |
| 가방 | gabang | bag | 제 가방이에요.<br>It's my bag. |
| 알다 | alda | to know | 네, 알아요.<br>Yes, I know. |
| 모르다 | moreuda | to not know | 저는 몰라요.<br>I don't know. |

## pattern whose: 의 • my: 제

**owner** 의 **thing**

의 links an owner to a thing, like English 's: 민준 씨의 공책, Minjun's notebook. It's said [에], and in speech it's often left out: 민준 씨 공책. 저의 (my) shrinks to 제: 제 가방. And 거 (thing) makes "mine" and "whose": 제 거예요, 누구 거예요?

민준 씨의 공책이에요. **minjun ssi ui gongchaek ieyo** It's Minjun's notebook.

제 가방이에요. **je gabang ieyo** It's my bag.

저 가방은 선생님 거예요. **jeo gabang eun seonsaengnim geo yeyo** That bag over there is the teacher's.

## dialogue whose is this?

**kim** 이것은 누구의 가방입니까?
**igeot eun nugu ui gabang imnikka** · Whose bag is this?

**anna** 제 가방이에요! 감사합니다, 선생님.
**je gabang ieyo gamsa hamnida seonsaengnim** · It's my bag! Thank you, Ms Kim.

**tom** 선생님, 저것은 뭐예요?
**seonsaengnim jeogeot eun mwo yeyo** · Ms Kim, what's that over there?

**kim** 저것은 유키 씨의 공책입니다.
**jeogeot eun yuki ssi ui gongchaek imnida** · That's Yuki's notebook.

**tom** 아, 그 공책! 이 볼펜도 유키 씨 거예요?
**a geu gongchaek i bolpen do yuki ssi geo yeyo** · Oh, that notebook! Is this pen Yuki's too?

**anna** 아니요, 그거 제 거예요!
**aniyo geugeo je geo yeyo** · No, that's mine!

**tom** 아, 미안해요, 안나 씨!
**a mian haeyo anna ssi** · Oh, sorry, Anna!

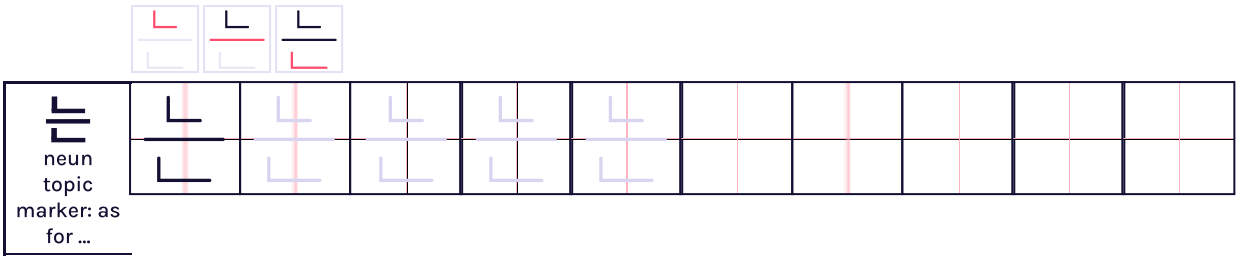
**kim** 안나 씨, 이 연필도 안나 씨 거예요?
**anna ssi i yeonpil do anna ssi geo yeyo** · Anna, is this pencil yours too?

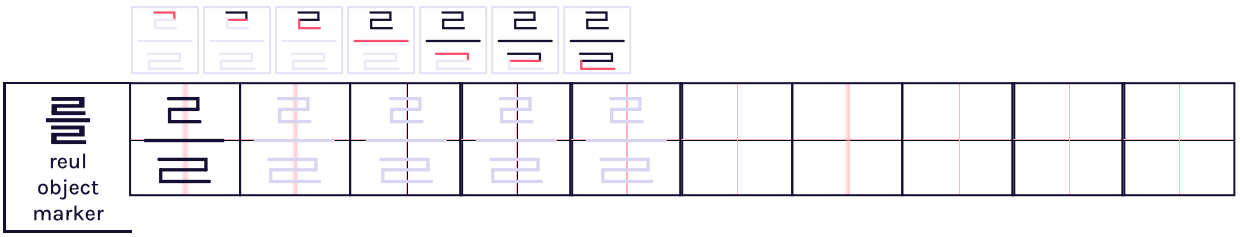
**anna** 몰라요. 아, 네, 제 거예요!
**mollayo a ne je geo yeyo** · I don't know... Oh, yes, it's mine!

## write it trace the grey, then write your own

주
ju
week

쉬
swi
to rest




**good to know** · Three distances: 이 this (near me), 그 that (near you, or the one we mentioned), 저 that over there. Add 것 for “this one/that one”: 이것, 그것, 저것; in speech 이거, 그거, 저거. Korean usually says “Anna” again instead of “you”: 안나 씨 거예요? Is it yours, Anna? 저 can be “I” or “that over there”. Before a noun (저 사람) it's “that”.

**Point, ask 이거 뭐예요?, and the whole city becomes your word list.**
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

# day 11 do you have...?



**Say what you have and don't have, and list things with 하고.**

있어요 and 없어요 answer half the questions of daily life: is there...?, do you have...?, is it here?

## words

| word | romanisation | meaning | example |
|---|---|---|---|
| 있다 | itda | there is; have; be (at) | 우산 있어요?<br>Have you got an umbrella? |
| 없다 | eopda | there isn't; not have | 시간이 없어요.<br>I don't have time. |
| 친구 | chingu | friend | 친구가 많아요.<br>I have lots of friends. |
| 시간 | sigan | time | 시간 있어요?<br>Are you free? |
| 돈 | don | money | 돈이 조금 있어요.<br>I've got a little money. |
| 지갑 | jigap | wallet, purse | 지갑이 없어요!<br>I haven't got my wallet! |
| 우산 | usan | umbrella | 제 우산이 아주 커요.<br>My umbrella is really big. |
| 컴퓨터 | keompyuteo | computer | 컴퓨터가 정말 비싸요.<br>Computers are really expensive. |
| 많다 | manta | many, a lot | 일이 많아요.<br>I have a lot of work. |
| 조금 | jogeum | a little, a bit | 저는 한국어를 조금 해요.<br>I speak a little Korean. |
| 아주 | aju | very | 저는 아주 바빠요.<br>I'm very busy. |
| 정말 | jeongmal | really | 정말이에요?<br>Really? |
| 하고 | hago | and; with | 커피하고 우유 주세요.<br>A coffee and a milk, please. |

## pattern and, with: 하고

noun + 하고 + noun

하고 joins two nouns: 커피하고 우유, coffee and milk. It also means “with”: 민준 씨하고 바다에 가요, I'm going to the sea with Minjun. It sticks to the first noun, with no space. It's the everyday spoken “and”; it never joins two sentences (that's 그리고).

커피하고 우유 주세요. **keopi hago uyu juseyo** A coffee and a milk, please.

민준 씨하고 바다에 가요. **minjun ssi hago bada e gayo** I'm going to the sea with Minjun.

지갑하고 우산이 없어요. **jigap hago usan i eopseoyo** I haven't got my wallet or my umbrella.

## dialogue one umbrella

**anna** 유키 씨, 우산 있어요?
**yuki ssi usan isseoyo** · Yuki, have you got an umbrella?

**yuki** 네, 있어요. 안나 씨는 없어요?
**ne isseoyo anna ssi neun eopseoyo** · Yes, I have. Haven't you?

**anna** 네, 없어요. 지갑도 집에 있어요!
**ne eopseoyo jigap do jip e isseoyo** · No. And my wallet's at home too!

**yuki** 괜찮아요. 제 우산이 아주 커요.
**gwaenchanayo je usan i aju keoyo** · Don't worry. My umbrella is really big.

**tom** 유키 씨, 저도 우산이 없어요!
**yuki ssi jeo do usan i eopseoyo** · Yuki, I haven't got one either!

**yuki** 톰 씨하고 안나 씨, 정말!
**tom ssi hago anna ssi jeongmal** · Tom and Anna, honestly!

**anna** 고마워요, 유키 씨! 커피 사요. 아, 돈이 없어요!
**gomawoyo yuki ssi keopi sayo a don i eopseoyo** · Thanks, Yuki! I'll buy you a coffee. Oh, I've got no money!

**tom** 저는 돈이 조금 있어요. 제가 사요!
**jeo neun don i jogeum isseoyo jega sayo** · I've got a bit of money. It's on me!

## write it trace the grey, then write your own

**한** han — one (before a counter)

**국** guk — Korea (South Korea)

**람** ram — person, people

**름** reum — name

**good to know** · 있다 has three jobs: there is (우산이 있어요), have (돈이 있어요), be somewhere (지갑이 집에 있어요). 없다 is the opposite of all three. In speech the 이/가 is often dropped in short questions: 우산 있어요? 시간 있어요? 제가 = I (as the subject). 저 + 가 always becomes 제가: 제가 사요! It's on me!

**Have, have not, and a lot or a little: you can now take stock of your day in Korean.**
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

# day 12 i like it



**Say what you like and don't like, and what you eat, drink, watch and listen to.**

Likes and dislikes are how friendships start, and 을/를 + verb opens up every action: eat, drink, read, listen, learn.

## words

| word | romanisation | meaning | example |
|---|---|---|---|
| 좋아하다 | joahada | to like | 저는 커피를 좋아해요.<br>I like coffee. |
| 싫어하다 | sireohada | to dislike | 톰 씨는 뉴스를 싫어해요.<br>Tom doesn't like the news. |
| 먹다 | meokda | to eat | 뭐 먹어요?<br>What shall we eat? |
| 마시다 | masida | to drink | 물을 마셔요.<br>I drink water. |
| 영화 | yeonghwa | film, movie | 영화 좋아해요?<br>Do you like films? |
| 음악 | eumak | music | 한국 음악을 들어요.<br>I listen to Korean music. |
| 듣다 | deutda | to listen, hear | 음악을 들어요.<br>I'm listening to music. |
| 읽다 | ikda | to read | 책을 읽어요.<br>I'm reading a book. |
| 배우다 | baeuda | to learn | 한국어를 배워요.<br>I'm learning Korean. |
| 좋다 | jota | good, nice | 이{i-2} 노래 정말 좋아요!<br>This song is really good! |
| 안 | an | not (before a verb) | 저는 고기를 안 먹어요.<br>I don't eat meat. |
| 뉴스 | nyuseu | the news | 뉴스를 읽어요.<br>I read the news. |
| 드라마 | deurama | TV drama, series | 한국 드라마를 좋아해요.<br>I like Korean dramas. |

## pattern the object: 을 / 를

**thing** **을 / 를** **verb**

을/를 marks the object, the thing you eat, read or like: 커피를 좋아해요, I like coffee. Use 를 after a vowel (커피를) and 을 after a consonant (책을). The verb always comes last. Put 안 right before the verb for "not": 안 먹어요, I don't eat.

저는 커피를 좋아해요. **jeo neun keopi reul joahaeyo** I like coffee.

책을 읽어요. **chaek eul ilgeoyo** I'm reading a book.

톰 씨는 뉴스를 싫어해요. **tom ssi neun nyuseu reul sireohaeyo** Tom doesn't like the news.

## dialogue what do you like?

**minjun** 안나 씨, 뭐 마셔요?
**anna ssi mwo masyeoyo** · Anna, what are you having?

**anna** 저는 우유를 마셔요. 커피를 안 좋아해요.
**jeo neun uyu reul masyeoyo keopi reul an joahaeyo** · Milk for me. I don't like coffee.

**minjun** 아, 저는 커피를 정말 좋아해요!
**a jeo neun keopi reul jeongmal joahaeyo** · Oh, I love coffee!

**anna** 민준 씨, 한국 드라마를 좋아해요?
**minjun ssi hanguk deurama reul joahaeyo** · Minjun, do you like Korean dramas?

**minjun** 아니요, 드라마는 안 봐요. 영화를 좋아해요.
**aniyo deurama neun an bwayo yeonghwa reul joahaeyo** · No, I don't watch dramas. I like films.

**anna** 저는 드라마하고 한국 음악을 좋아해요.
**jeo neun deurama hago hanguk eumak eul joahaeyo** · I love dramas and Korean music.

**minjun** 뭐 들어요?
**mwo deureoyo** · What do you listen to?

**anna** 이 노래! 정말 좋아요.
**i norae jeongmal joayo** · This song! It's really good.

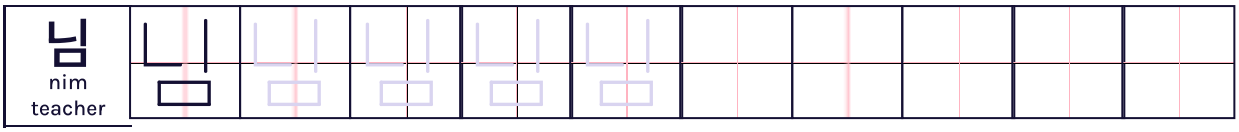
## write it trace the grey, then write your own

학
hak
student

생
saeng
student

선
seon
teacher






**good to know** · Korean word order: subject, object, verb. 저는 커피를 좋아해요 is literally “I coffee like”. 좋아하다 (to like) takes 을/를: 커피를 좋아해요. 좋다 (to be good) takes 이/가: 커피가 좋아요, coffee is nice. In speech 을/를 is often dropped in short questions: 영화 좋아해요? 뭐 먹어요?

**Likes, dislikes and a dozen action verbs: you can tell people what your life in Seoul is like.**
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

# day 13 mission: first days in seoul



**Get through a first week in Seoul: introductions, where you're from, whose things are whose, likes and goodbyes.**

Everything from this unit, in one week of Anna's new life: if you can follow these four scenes, you can handle your own first days.

## chapter 1 a guest in class

**tom** 죄송합니다, 선생님!
joesonghamnida seonsaengnim · Sorry I'm late, Ms Kim!

**kim** 괜찮습니다. 인사하세요. 이 사람은 민준 씨입니다. 한국 대학생입니다.
gwaenchanseumnida insa haseyo i saram eun minjun ssi imnida hanguk daehaksaeng imnida · That's all right. Say hello. This is Minjun. He's a Korean university student.

**minjun** 안녕하세요! 저는 민준입니다. 만나서 반갑습니다.
annyeong haseyo jeo neun minjun imnida mannaseo bangapseumnida · Hello! I'm Minjun. Nice to meet you.

**yuki** 반갑습니다! 민준 씨, 고향이 어디예요?
bangapseumnida minjun ssi gohyang i eodi yeyo · Nice to meet you! Where are you from, Minjun?

**minjun** 제 고향은 서울이에요. 유키 씨는 어느 나라 사람이에요?
je gohyang eun seoul ieyo yuki ssi neun eoneu nara saram ieyo · I'm from Seoul. Which country are you from, Yuki?

**yuki** 저는 일본 사람이에요. 그리고 톰 씨는 영국 사람이에요.
jeo neun ilbon saram ieyo geurigo tom ssi neun yeongguk saram ieyo · I'm Japanese. And Tom is British.

**tom** 네, 반갑습니다! 민준 씨는 뭐 공부해요?
ne bangapseumnida minjun ssi neun mwo gongbu haeyo · Yes, nice to meet you! What do you study, Minjun?

**minjun** 대학교에 다녀요. 영어를 배워요. 안나 씨가 제 영어 선생님이에요!
daehakgyo e danyeoyo yeongeo reul baewoyo anna ssi ga je yeongeo seonsaengnim ieyo · I go to university and I'm learning English. Anna is my English teacher!

**yuki** 정말이에요?
jeongmal ieyo · Really?

**anna** 네! 그리고 민준 씨는 제 한국어 선생님이에요.
ne geurigo minjun ssi neun je hangugeo seonsaengnim ieyo · Yes! And Minjun is my Korean teacher.

## chapter 2 whose wallet?

**tom** 이거 누구 지갑이에요?

**igeo nugu jigap ieyo** · Whose wallet is this?

**yuki** 제 지갑이 아니에요. 안나 씨 거예요?

**je jigap i anieyo anna ssi geo yeyo** · It's not my wallet. Is it yours, Anna?

**anna** 아니요, 제 지갑은 가방에 있어요.

**aniyo je jigap eun gabang e isseoyo** · No, mine's in my bag.

**tom** 저기 볼펜하고 연필도 있어요. 저것도 누구 거예요?

**jeogi bolpen hago yeonpil do isseoyo jeogeot do nugu geo yeyo** · There's a pen and a pencil over there too. Whose are those?

**yuki** 그 연필은 제 거예요! 볼펜은 몰라요.

**geu yeonpil eun je geo yeyo bolpen eun mollayo** · That pencil's mine! I don't know about the pen.

**anna** 저 공책에 선생님 이름이 있어요.

**jeo gongchaek e seonsaengnim ireum i isseoyo** · That notebook over there has your name on it, Ms Kim.

**kim** 아, 그 지갑하고 공책은 제 것입니다! 고맙습니다, 톰 씨.

**a geu jigap hago gongchaek eun je geot imnida gomapseumnida tom ssi** · Oh, that wallet and that notebook are mine! Thank you, Tom.

**tom** 아니에요, 선생님!

**anieyo seonsaengnim** · Not at all, Ms Kim!

**kim** 그리고 저 볼펜은 안나 씨 것입니까?

**geurigo jeo bolpen eun anna ssi geot imnikka** · And is that pen yours, Anna?

**anna** 아, 네! 제 볼펜이에요. 감사합니다!

**a ne je bolpen ieyo gamsa hamnida** · Oh, yes! It's my pen. Thank you!

## chapter 3 coffee with seoyeon

**seoyeon** 안나 씨, 뭐 마셔요? 커피 좋아해요?
anna ssi mwo masyeoyo keopi joahaeyo · Anna, what are you having? Do you like coffee?

**anna** 아니요, 커피를 안 마셔요. 저는 우유를 마셔요.
aniyo keopi reul an masyeoyo jeo neun uyu reul masyeoyo · No, I don't drink coffee. I'll have milk.

**seoyeon** 한국 친구가 많아요?
hanguk chingu ga manayo · Do you have lots of Korean friends?

**anna** 네! 민준 씨, 톰 씨, 유키 씨… 그리고 서연 씨!
ne minjun ssi tom ssi yuki ssi geurigo seoyeon ssi · Yes! Minjun, Tom, Yuki... and you, Seoyeon!

**seoyeon** 고마워요! 안나 씨는 한국 영화를 좋아해요?
gomawoyo anna ssi neun hanguk yeonghwa reul joahaeyo · Thank you! Do you like Korean films?

**anna** 네, 정말 좋아해요! 드라마도 좋아해요.
ne jeongmal joahaeyo deurama do joahaeyo · Yes, I love them! I like dramas too.

**anna** 저 배우 알아요?
jeo baeu arayo · Do you know that actor over there?

**seoyeon** 네, 알아요! 저도 그 배우를 좋아해요.
ne arayo jeo do geu baeu reul joahaeyo · Yes, I do! I like him too.

**seoyeon** 한국 음악도 들어요?
hanguk eumak do deureoyo · Do you listen to Korean music too?

**anna** 네, 조금 들어요. 그리고 한국어 뉴스를 읽어요.
ne jogeum deureoyo geurigo hangugeo nyuseu reul ilgeoyo · Yes, a little. And I read the news in Korean.

**seoyeon** 정말요? 저는 뉴스를 싫어해요!
jeongmaryo jeo neun nyuseu reul sireohaeyo · Really? I hate the news!

## chapter 4 see you at the sea

**minjun** 안나 씨, 바다에 가요! 톰 씨하고 유키 씨도 가요.
anna ssi bada e gayo tom ssi hago yuki ssi do gayo · Anna, let's go to the sea! Tom and Yuki are coming too.

**anna** 좋아요! 저는 모자 있어요!
joayo jeo neun moja isseoyo · Great! I've got a hat!

**yuki** 서연 씨도 가요?
seoyeon ssi do gayo · Are you coming too, Seoyeon?

**seoyeon** 미안해요. 저는 회사에 가요. 일이 많아요.
mian haeyo jeo neun hoesa e gayo il i manayo · Sorry. I have to go to work. I've got a lot on.

**tom** 서연 씨는 직업이 뭐예요? 은행 직원이에요?
seoyeon ssi neun jigeop i mwo yeyo eunhaeng jigwon ieyo · What do you do, Seoyeon? Do you work at a bank?

**seoyeon** 아니요, 은행 직원이 아니에요. 회사원이에요.
aniyo eunhaeng jigwon i anieyo hoesawon ieyo · No, I don't work at a bank. I'm an office worker.

**anna** 아, 서연 씨는 정말 바빠요!
a seoyeon ssi neun jeongmal bappayo · Oh, you're so busy, Seoyeon!

**seoyeon** 괜찮아요. 안녕히 가세요!
gwaenchanayo annyeonghi gaseyo · It's fine. Bye, have fun!

**anna** 안녕히 가세요, 서연 씨! 감사합니다!
annyeonghi gaseyo seoyeon ssi gamsa hamnida · Bye, Seoyeon! Thank you!

## chapter 5 the student card

**tom** 실례합니다, 김 선생님. 시간 있어요?
**sillye hamnida gim seonsaengnim sigan isseoyo** · Excuse me, Ms Kim. Have you got a minute?

**kim** 네, 괜찮습니다. 학생 카드입니까?
**ne gwaenchanseumnida haksaeng kadeu imnikka** · Yes, of course. Is it your student card?

**kim** 이름은 톰 씨, 국적은 영국입니다. 직업은 무엇입니까?
**ireum eun tom ssi gukjeok eun yeongguk imnida jigeop eun mueot imnikka** · Name: Tom. Nationality: British. What is your occupation?

**tom** 학생입니다. 그리고 저는 한국이 처음이에요.
**haksaeng imnida geurigo jeo neun hanguk i cheoeum ieyo** · I'm a student. And this is my first time in Korea.

**kim** 컴퓨터가 있습니까?
**keompyuteo ga itseumnikka** · Do you have a computer?

**tom** 아니요, 없습니다.
**aniyo eopseumnida** · No, I don't.

**kim** 괜찮습니다. 여기에 컴퓨터가 많습니다.
**gwaenchanseumnida yeogi e keompyuteo ga manseumnida** · That's fine. There are lots of computers here.

**tom** 고맙습니다! 선생님, 외국인 학생이 많아요?
**gomapseumnida seonsaengnim oegugin haksaeng i manayo** · Thank you! Are there lots of foreign students, Ms Kim?

**kim** 네, 많습니다. 중국 학생, 미국 학생, 독일 학생… 프랑스 학생도 있습니다.
**ne manseumnida jungguk haksaeng miguk haksaeng dogil haksaeng peurangseu haksaeng do itseumnida** · Yes, lots. Chinese, American and German students… and French students too.

**tom** 정말요? 좋아요!
**jeongmaryo joayo** · Really? Great!

**One week in, and Anna has a teacher, classmates, a language partner and a friend in Seoyeon. So do you: unit 2 is done!**
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**