



# LEARN KOREAN TODAY!



## Korean Sentence Writing Lesson 2 (Particles)

In Korean sentences, particles play a crucial role in indicating the function of words within the sentence structure. They help clarify the subject, object, and adverbial phrases.

For subjects, the particles **가** or **이** are used, emphasizing their role as the subject of the sentence. For words ending with a vowel, **가** is added, and for words ending in a consonant, **이** is added.

- Mike buys bread. 마이크**가** 빵을 사요.
- The fruit is sweet. 과일**이** 달아요.

Also, note that changes occur as follows:

**나 + 가 → 내가    저 + 가 → 제가    누구 + 가 → 누가**

- |                          |                      |                |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| • I will go.             | <b>내가</b> 갈게요. (O)   | 나가 갈게요. (X)    |
| • I will take it.        | <b>제가</b> 가져갈게요. (O) | 저가 갈게요. (X)    |
| • Who wants to bring it? | <b>누가</b> 가져올래요? (O) | 누구가 가져올래요? (X) |

The object particles **을** or **를** are attached to a noun to indicate that the noun serves as the object of the sentence. When the noun ends in a vowel, **를** is added, and when it ends in a consonant, **을** is added. It's worth noting that in colloquial speech, **을/를** is sometimes omitted.

- Mike drinks water. 마이크가 물**을** 마셔요.
- Jane goes to the movies. 제인은 영화**를** 보러가요.

Particle **에** is used to indicate adverbial phrases, specifying the location or direction of the action. It corresponds to 'to' in English.

- I go to school every day. 나는 매일 학교**에** 가요.

- My family goes to church.    우리 가족은 교회에 가요.

The particle '에' is also employed to indicate time, expressing when the action, event, or situation occurs. It corresponds to 'at' or 'on' in English.

- Flowers blossom in the spring.    봄에 꽃이 피어요.
- We go to the church on Sunday.    우리는 일요일에 교회에 가요.

Using the correct particles is crucial for fluency in Korean, as their systematic application guarantees clarity and precision in communication.

**Direction:** Practice writing the following Korean vocabulary.

Verbs are in the commonly used 'polite low form' which are used for daily conversations between colleagues and acquaintances.

English	Korean (Base Verb)	Practice Writing Korean
□buy	~을 사요 (사다)	
bread	빵	
fruit	과일	
sweet	(맛이) 단	
take	가져가요 (가져가다)	
want to bring	가져오고 싶어요 (가져오고 싶다)	
drink	마셔요 (마신다)	
water	물을	
go to the movies	영화를 보러가요 (보러가다)	
go	가요 (가다)	
school	학교	
every day	매일	
family	가족	
church	교회	
flower	꽃	
blossom	피어요 (꽃 등이 피다)	
spring	봄	
Sunday	일요일	

**Direction:** Practice writing the sentences in Korean. Check if your sentences are correct from above.

**1. Mike buys bread.**

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**2. The fruit is sweet.**

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**3. I will take it.**

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**4. Who wants to bring it?**

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**5. Mike drinks water.**

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**6. Jane goes to the movies.**

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**7. I go to school every day.**

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**8. My family goes to church.**

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**9. Flowers blossom in the spring.**

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## 10. We go to the church on Sunday.

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**Please note:** This worksheet is designed for individuals who have practiced writing Korean sufficiently and have learned nominative, accusative, and possessive pronouns. To ensure immediate practical application, complex grammar is not included.

Feel free to print and distribute this worksheet for practice purposes. Enjoy learning Korean!

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