

Volume 1: Getting started with Korean, 5 minutes a day.



Elisabeth Bihel Deveaux

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14 Days in the Land of the Morning Calm

Volume 1: Getting started with Korean, 5 minutes a day.

First edition

Elisabeth Bihel Deveau



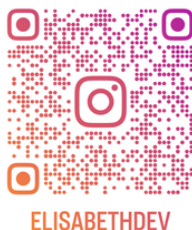
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THE PROMISE OF A BEGINNING

Learning Korean can seem daunting at first.

A new alphabet, new sounds, another way of forming sentences... But every great journey begins with a first step. This book has been designed to accompany you with gentleness, clarity and regularity.

For 14 days, you will discover the essential basics of Korean:

- the hangul
- the pronunciation
- useful expressions
- simple vocabulary
- some basic grammar points.

The goal here is not to go fast.

The goal is to build solid foundations, one day at a time.

Take your time.

Move at your own pace.

And enjoy the trip.

Your adventure begins here.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

Welcome to your first 14 days of learning Korean.

This book was designed to be used simply, one day at a time.

Each day offers you an essential expression or concept, accompanied by vocabulary, pronunciation guides, a mini-dialogue, a cultural note and a small activity.

You can write directly in this book or use a notebook alongside it, whichever suits you best.

Romanization is there to help you at the beginning, but gradually try to read directly in Hangeul.

The sentence building blocks will show you how Korean is constructed, in a visual and progressive way.

Take the time to read aloud, reread, and redo the activities if necessary.

Day 7 will allow you to review and consolidate what you have learned.

The important thing is not to remember everything immediately, but to move forward step by step, with regularity.

“

MY EXPLORER'S PASSPORT

”

EXPLORER NAME:

My motivation (Why I'm learning Korean):

- ☐ To understand my K-dramas without subtitles
- ☐ For my upcoming trip
- ☐ For the pleasure of discovering a new culture
- ☐ To better understand Korean language and culture
- ☐ Other:

• **My ritual (When will I take this moment for myself?):**

- ☐ In the morning with my coffee or tea
- ☐ On public transport
- ☐ In the evening, in peace and quiet
- ☐ At another time:

My personal commitment:

“I commit to giving myself 5 minutes of discovery each day for the next 14 days. I’m not looking for perfection, just the joy of learning, one day at a time.”

Departure date: / /

Signature:

“

"시작이 반이다"

“Getting started is half the battle.”

”





1일차 / Day 1

////////////////////////////////////

“

안녕하세요.

”

an-nyeong-ha-se-yo

☆☆ Expression of the day

This is the most commonly used greeting in Korea: simple, respectful, and suitable for almost any everyday situation. You can use it with adults, strangers, colleagues, shopkeepers, or anyone you want to speak to politely.

With very close friends or young children, we often use 안녕.

안녕하세요 Hangul (Learning to read)

“Let’s continue our decoding. This word contains several very common forms.” Let’s look at the first block: 안 (An).

1. The Consonant: ㅇ

The secret: It's a chameleon!

- When the consonant is placed at the beginning of a block, it is silent.
- When the consonant is placed at the end, it produces the sound ‘ng’.

2. The vowel "A": ㅏ

The shape: A vertical bar with a small line pointing to the right.



Formula:

ㅇ (silent) + ㅏ (a) = 아 (a) Then, by adding the final consonant ㄴ, we get 안 (an).

Calligraphy Moment

The heart of this greeting is the word “Peace / Well-being.” Trace the letters carefully. To help you understand the strokes of each letter, follow the numbers and arrows in the Hangeul guide.

안녕

Your turn

안녕 안녕 안녕 안녕

안녕 안녕 안녕 안녕

안녕 안녕 안녕 안녕

Essential vocabulary

- 안녕 : Peace, well-being (A casual greeting among close friends).
- 안녕하세요 : Hello (standard polite form).
- 안녕하십니까 : Hello (Very formal/professional tone).
- 하다 : To do (The verb “chameleon” is the driving force behind the expression).
- 오늘 : Today (Used in our conversation).
- 좋아요 : That's good / Everything's fine.
- 다행이에요 : That's relief / What a relief.
- 감사합니다 : Thank you (formal).

Free space to practice writing.

안	녕	하	세	요			

The building blocks of a sentence

THE STATE

안녕

Meaning: Peace, well-being.
This is the main wish: "May you be at peace."

ACTION

하다

Meaning: To do.
It is the "chameleon" verb that is used to form the expression.

POLITENESS

세요

Meaning: An honorific suffix.
It is an essential mark of respect.

안녕하세요



The logic: "Peace / well-being"
+ "to do" + "politeness"
→ literally: "Be at peace."
→ natural meaning: "Hello."

The Secret of the Ear (Pronunciation)

- Say it all in one smooth flow: [an-nyeong-ha-se-yo].
- The "ha" (하) is soft, almost breathy.
- Tip: Imagine you're smiling as you say the final "yo"; it gives it a warmer tone.



Today's Mini Dialogue (audio 1)

Don't worry if you can't read all the words in the dialogue yet; just focus on listening and on “안녕하세요.”

It all starts here. Before the words. Before the sentences.

You open this book. You take a moment for yourself. It's not a dialogue yet. It's a first encounter. A gentle step toward a new language.

[Voix1] **안녕하세요!**

→ Hello !

[Voix2] **안녕하세요!**

→ Hello !

[Voix1] **오늘 어때요?**

→ How are you today? / How's your day going?

[Voix2] **좋아요.**

→ I'm fine.

[Voix1] **다행이에요.**

→ That's relief

[Voix2] **감사합니다.**

→ Thank you.



Cultural Note

Greeting others is a fundamental custom in Korea.

Saying “안녕하세요” is at once:

- a sign of respect
- a way to initiate interaction
- a sign of good manners
- a means of creating a harmonious atmosphere

Greetings are often accompanied by:

- a slight smile
- a slight bow
- a gentle and warm tone

Even in stores or public places, people greet one another more often than in Europe.

Today's Mission

You walk into a café in Seoul.

Reconstruct your polite greeting by putting the blocks in the correct order (State → Action → Politeness).

Number the boxes from 1 to 3:

□ [하] (To do) □ [세요] (Politeness) □ [안녕] (Peace)

Write the expression in the correct order: _____



Mini-activity

◆ 1. True or False ?

- 안녕하세요 is more polite than 안녕.

□ True □ False

- -세요 is a polite expression.

□ True □ False

- 하다 means “to do”.

□ True □ False

- 안녕하십니까 is used among close friends.

□ True □ False

◆ 2. Complete

안녕하_____?

→ Hello (polite).

◆ 3. Choose the right level

- To greet a teacher:

□ 안녕 □ 안녕하세요 □ 안녕하십니까

- To greet a close friend:

□ 안녕 □ 안녕하세요 □ 안녕하십니까

- To greet someone in a formal setting:

□ 안녕 □ 안녕하세요 □ 안녕하십니까

“

"뜻이 있는 곳에 길이 있다"

“Where there's a will, there's a way.”

”





2일차/ Day 2

////////////////////////////////////



☆☆ Expression of the day

“감사합니다” means “thank you” in a very polite and respectful way. It is one of the most useful expressions in Korean.

You can use it in almost any situation: in stores, at restaurants, at school, at work, or when someone helps you. It is the safest polite way to thank someone without making a mistake.

안녕하세요 Hangul (Learning to read)

Today, let's learn about two “closed” consonants using the blocks 감 (Gam) and 합 (Hab).

1. The consonant : ㅁ

- Sound : "M"
- The form : a perfect square
- It can be found at the bottom of the first block (감).

2. The consonant : ㅂ

- Sound : "B" or "P".
- It can be found at the bottom of the third block (합).



Formula:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{ㅎ (H)} + \text{ㅏ (A)} + \text{ㅂ (B)} \\ &= \text{합 (HAB)} \end{aligned}$$

Calligraphy moment

The core of this word is “Gratitude.” Trace the letters carefully. To help you understand the strokes for each letter, follow the numbers and arrows in the Hangeul guide.

감사합니다

Your turn

감사합니다

감사합니다

감사합니다

감사합니다

감사합니다

감사합니다

Essential vocabulary

In Korean, the way you say “thank you” sometimes depends on how close you are to the other person.

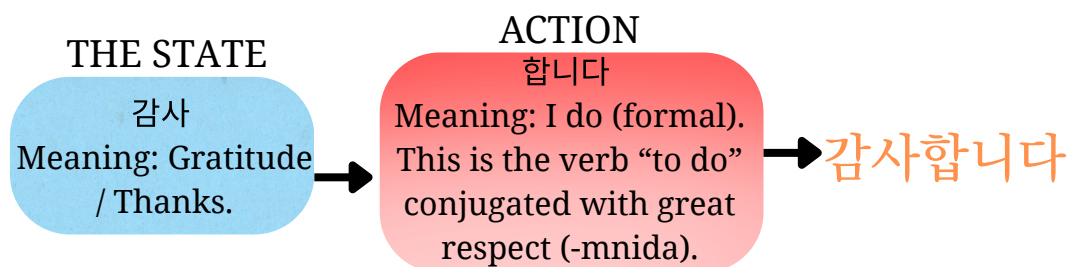
- 감사합니다 → Thank you (very polite)
- 고마워요 → thank you (more polite, softer)
- 고마워 → thanks (informal)

- 정말 → really
- 선물 → gift

Space to practice writing

감	사	합	니	다			

The building blocks of a sentence



 The logic: “Gratitude” + “I formally do”
=
Thank you.

The Secret of the Ear (Pronunciation)

In “합니다,” the “ㅁ” isn’t pronounced as “b” but as a very soft “m/n” sound, resulting in: [합니다 → ham-ni-da]

This is a common little pronunciation quirk.

No need to overanalyze it for now: just listen, repeat, and your ear will gradually get used to it.



Today's Mini Dialogue (audio 2)

First, listen to this conversation without trying to understand everything. Today, focus mainly on “감사합니다.” You’ll become more familiar with the other expressions as you go along.

Someone hands you something.

It’s not much. But the gesture is important. You take the object with both hands. You pause for a moment. Even before you speak, you realize that a word is expected.

[Voix1] 작은 선물이에요.

→ It’s a small gift.

[Voix2] 아, 감사합니다.

→ Ah, thank you so much

[Voix1] 아니에요.

→ No, not at all / It's nothing.

[Voix2] 정말 좋아요.

→ That makes me very happy. / That's really nice.



Cultural Note

In Korea, thanking someone is an important sign of respect and social harmony. Saying “감사합니다” shows that you appreciate the other person’s help, kindness, or gesture.

Even for small things—holding a door open, offering an item, or providing information—it is common to express gratitude. When someone offers you something, it is also customary to receive it with both hands. This simple gesture shows respect and consideration for the other person.



Today's Mission

Today, your task is simple: recognize the right moment to say “감사합니다.”

Read the following situations and check the ones in which you can respond with “감사합니다.”

- ☐ Someone holds the door open for you
- ☐ You greet a teacher
- ☐ A salesperson gives you your change
- ☐ Someone helps you find your way
- ☐ You want to say hello to a friend
- ☐ Someone gives you a small gift

Then write “감사합니다” once: _____



Mini-activity

◆ 1. True or False ?

- 감사합니다 is the most formal form.

☐ True ☐ False

- 고마워 is very polite.

☐ True ☐ False

- 합니다 is a formal form.

☐ True ☐ False

- 감사 means gratitude.

☐ True ☐ False

◆ 2. Classified from most formal to most informal:

감사합니다 / 고마워요 / 고마워

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

“

"가는 말이 고와야 오는 말이 곱다"

“To hear kind words, you must first speak them.”
(Literally: If the words you send out are beautiful, the
words that come back will be beautiful.)

”





3일차/ Day 3

////////////////////////////////////

“

죄송합니다.

”

joe-song-ham-ni-da

☆ Expression of the day

“I'm sorry” or “Excuse me”:

죄송합니다 is an essential expression for apologizing respectfully.

It is used with strangers, elders, at work, or in formal situations.

It is also used to avoid causing someone inconvenience, to acknowledge a mistake, or to show that you want to remain polite in a somewhat delicate situation.

안녕하세요 Hangul (Learning to read)

Let's focus on the second block: 송 (Song). It contains three essential forms.

1. The consonnant : ㅅ

- Sound : "S"

2. The vowel : ㅏ

- Sound : "O"

3. The consonnant : ㅇ

- Sound : at the end of a syllable, a sound similar to “ng”

💡 The formula :

ㅅ (S) + ㅏ (O) + ㅇ

(Ng) = 송 (SONG)

Calligraphy moment

At the heart of this word lies the idea of regret and apology.

Trace the letters carefully, then try writing the phrase once or twice at your own pace.

To help you understand the stroke order, follow the numbers and arrows in the Hangul guide.

죄송합니다

Your turn

죄송합니다

죄송합니다

죄송합니다

죄송합니다

죄송합니다

죄송합니다

죄송합니다

죄송합니다

Essential vocabulary

There are several ways to apologize, depending on the situation.

- 죄송합니다: I'm sorry (very polite)
- 미안합니다: I'm sorry (formal)
- 미안해요: I'm sorry (polite)
- 미안해: I'm sorry (informal)
- 괜찮아요: It's okay / I'm fine
- 실례합니다: Excuse me (to get someone's attention or politely interrupt)

Space to practice writing

죄	송	합	니	다			

The building blocks of a sentence

THE CONTEXT

죄송

Meaning: apology / sincere regret
It is the feeling of being sorry.



ACTION

하다

Meaning: To do.
The action verb.

POLITENESS

ㅂ니다

Meaning: A formal closing.
Indicates great respect,
which is essential for a
sincere apology.

죄송합니다



The logic: "Apology → action → formal

=

I'm sorry / Excuse me

The Secret of the Ear (Pronunciation)

In "ham-ni-da," the ㅁ sound becomes nasalized: → ham-ni-da (not "hab-ni-da"). Natural nasalization in Korean: ㅁ + ㄴ → m/n.

This is a very common phenomenon in Korean.

No need to overanalyze it for now: just listen, repeat, and let your ear get used to it little by little.



Today's Mini Dialogue (audio 3)

Listen to this conversation without trying to understand everything. Today, focus mainly on “죄송합니다.” You'll become more familiar with the other expressions as you go along.

A little accident just happened.

A cup fell over. A little tea spilled onto the table. You stop immediately. You bow your head slightly. It's not a big deal, but in Korea, the gesture matters just as much as the result. You want to show your respect and restore harmony.

[Voix1] **아, 죄송합니다.**

→ Oh, I am sorry.

[Voix2] **괜찮아요.**

→ It's okay.

[Voix1] **제가 실수했어요.**

→ I made a mistake

[Voix2] **아니에요, 정말 괜찮아요.**

→ No, really, it's nothing.

[Voix1] **다행이에요.**

→ That's a relief / I'm relieved.

[Voix2] **네.**

→ Yes.



Cultural Note

In Korea, apologizing doesn't always mean:

- “I've done something serious.”

Very often, it mainly means:

- “I want to avoid awkwardness,”
- “I acknowledge the discomfort,”
- “I want to preserve the harmony of the relationship.”

So you might hear 죄송합니다:

- for being a little late,
- for bothering someone,
- for cutting in front of someone,
- after a minor blunder.

It's a polite way to protect the relationship.



Today's Mission

Match each situation with the most natural expression:

You're running late

→ _____

You interrupt someone to ask a question

→ _____

You want to go ahead of someone

→ _____

You apologize very politely after making a mistake

→ _____

Expressions to use:

죄송합니다 / 실례합니다 / 잠시만요 / 늦었어요, 죄송합니다



Mini-activity

◆ 1. True or False ?

- 죄송합니다 is more formal than “미안해요.”

☐ True ☐ False

- 하다 means “To do”.

☐ True ☐ False

- The form -ㅂ니다 is informal.

☐ True ☐ False

- 죄송 means “excuse”.

☐ True ☐ False

◆ 2. Classified from most formal to most informal:

죄송합니다 / 미안해요 / 미안합니다 / 미안

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

“

"천 리 길도 한 걸음부터"

“A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.”

”





4일차/ Day 4

////////////////////////////////////

“안녕히 가세요 / 안녕히 계세요”
 an-nyeong-hi ga-sé-yo / an-nyeong-hi gyé-sé-yo

✧ Expression of the day

Today, you'll learn two ways to say goodbye in Korean. In English, we often use the same expression in all situations.

In Korean, you choose the phrase depending on the situation:

- 안녕히 가세요: when the other person is leaving
- 안녕히 계세요: when you're leaving and the other person is staying

This is an important distinction—it comes very naturally in Korean and is very useful in everyday life.

안녕하세요 Hangul (Learning to read)

Today, let's take a look at two important syllables:

1. 가

- The consonnant ㄱ : sound g / k,
- The vowel ㅏ : soound a

ㄱ + ㅏ = 가

This syllable appears in **가세요**.

2. 계

- The consonnant ㄱ : sound g / k
- The vowel ㅔ : sound yé

ㄱ + ㅔ = 계

This syllable appears in **계세요**.

These two syllables will help you tell the difference between today's two expressions.

💡 Formula :

- 안녕히 + 가세요
- 안녕히 + 계세요

Calligraphy moment

These two expressions look very similar. The most important thing today isn't to write quickly, but to pay close attention to the difference between 가 and 계.

To help you understand the stroke order, follow the numbers and arrows in the Hangul guide.

가 계

Your turn

가	가	가	가
가	가	가	가
계	계	계	계
계	계	계	계

Essential vocabulary

- 안녕히 가세요 : goodbye (when the other person leaves)
- 안녕히 계세요 : goodbye (when the other person stays)
- 가다 : to go / to leave
- 계시다 : to be / to remain (honorific form)
- 먼저 갈게요 : I'm going to leave first / I'm going to go ahead
- 벌써 : already
- 다음에 봐요 : See you next time / See you soon

Space to practice writing

안	녕	히		가	세	요	
안	녕	히		계	세	요	

The building blocks of a sentence

THE ADVERB (The Manner) ACTION (the verb)

안녕히
Meaning: Peacefully /
In peace. (Derived
from 안녕, meaning
"peace").

가다
Meaning: To go / To
leave. The root of
movement.

POLITENESS

세요
Meaning: Please (polite).
Encourages the other
person to perform the
action.



→ 안녕히 가세요



The logic: In peace + Please leave

=

Go in peace.

THE ADVERB (The Manner)

ACTION (The verb)

POLITENESS

안녕히
Meaning: Peacefully
/ In peace.

계
Meaning: To stay / To be
there (Honorific).
(Derived from the verb
계시다).

세요
Meaning: Please
(a polite
invitation).



→ 안녕히 계세요



The logic: In peace + Please stay

=

Stay in peace.

The Secret of the Ear (Pronunciation)

Both phrases begin the same way: 안녕히.

The ㅇ is soft.

Pronounce it gently, without cutting the word off too sharply:

an-nyeong-hi ga-se-yo / an-nyeong-hi gye-se-yo

Today, focus on training your ear to hear the difference between:

- 가
- 계



Today's Mini Dialogue (audio 4 / 5)

Listen to these short dialogues without trying to understand everything. Today, focus mainly on the difference between the person who is leaving and the one who is staying.

The sun is low in the sky. The day is drawing to a quiet close.

One person has to go home. The other stays a little longer. It's not an abrupt parting. It's a calm, respectful moment. There's no rush. We say goodbye properly.

[Voix1] 벌써 가세요?

→ Are you leaving already?

[Voix2] 네, 이제 가야 해요.

→ Yes, I have to go now.

[Voix1] 오늘 어땠어요?

→ How was your day today?

[Voix2] 정말 좋았어요.

→ That was really great.

[Voix1] 다행이에요. 조심히 가세요.

→ That's good to hear. Be careful on your way home.

[Voix2] 네, 다음에 또 봐요.

→ See you next time.

[Voix1] 네, 안녕히 가세요.

→ Goodbye (to the person who is leaving).

[Voix2] 안녕히 계세요.

→ Goodbye (to the person who stays behind)

The day is coming to an end. The light is soft.

You bow slightly. You're about to leave.

The other person stays behind. You show your respect until the very end.

[Voix1] 이제 가볼게요.

→ I'm going there now.

[Voix2] 벌써 가요?

→ Are you leaving already?

[Voix1] 네, 오늘도 고마웠어요.

→ Yes, thank you for today as well.

[Voix2] 아니에요.

→ No, not at all / It's nothing.

[Voix1] 다음에 또 만나요.

→ See you next time.

[Voix2] 네, 안녕히 가세요.

→ Goodbye (to the person who is leaving).

[Voix1] 안녕히 계세요.

→ Goodbye (to the person staying behind)



Cultural Note

In Korean, you don't simply say "goodbye" the same way to everyone. The language adapts to the situation:

- who is leaving
- who is staying
- who is announcing their departure

This distinction highlights the importance of context and the relationship with the other person. At first, this difference may seem unfamiliar to a French speaker. But it quickly becomes second nature if you ask yourself just one question: **Who is leaving?**



Today's Mission

Who's leaving? Who's staying?

Fill in the blank with 안녕히 가세요 or 안녕히 계세요.

1. You're leaving your friend's house. Your friend is staying home.

→ _____

2. You're at home. Your guest puts on their shoes and leaves.

→ _____

3. You're leaving a store. The salesperson stays behind.

→ _____

4. You're staying at a café. Your friend leaves first.

→ _____



Mini-activity

◆ 1. True or False ?

- 안녕히 가세요 is used when the other person leaves.

☐ True

☐ False

- 안녕히 계세요 is used when you leave and the other person stays behind.

☐ True

☐ False

- 가다 means "To go/ to leave".

☐ True

☐ False

◆ 2. The right choice:

You're leaving a store. The salesperson stays inside.

Do you say 안녕히 가세요 to them?

☐ Yes ☐ No

◆ 3. Visual Quiz:

Which verb forms correspond to the verb "Aller"?

☐ 나

☐ 가

☐ 다

“

"세월은 사람을 기다려 주지 않는다"

“Time waits for no one.”
(An invitation to enjoy the moment.)

”





5일차/ Day 5

////////////////////////////////////

“ 네, 알겠습니다. ”
ne, al-gess-seum-ni-da

☆ Expression of the day

Yes, I understand. / Okay. (polite and formal form)

This expression is very useful when someone is explaining something to you, giving you instructions, or asking you for a favor.

It's often used:

- at work
- with a teacher
- with a client
- on the phone
- in situations where you want to respond respectfully

It's not just a “yes.”

It's a way of showing that you've listened and understood.

안녕하세요 Hangul (Learning to read)

Today, we're going to look at a very funny letter that looks like a little snake: the ≡ (L/R).

Focus on the block : [알] (Al)

1. The vowel "A" : ㅏ

2. The consonnant "R/L" : ≡

- The sound : It's a chameleon!
 - At the bottom (as here): It is pronounced “L”
 - At the top (at the beginning): It is pronounced “R”

3. The consonnant "ng" : ㅇ

- Sound : silent at the beginning of a block

💡 Formula :

◦ (Silent) + ㅏ (A) + ≡
(L) = 알 (AL)

Calligraphy moment

This word is the root of the verb “to know.” Trace the letters carefully. As you write, imagine that you are engraving the information into your mind. To help you understand the strokes of each letter, follow the numbers and arrows in the Hangeul guide.

알다

Your turn

알다 알다 알다 알다 알다

알다 알다 알다 알다 알다

알다 알다 알다 알다 알다

Essential vocabulary

- 네 : Yes
- 알겠습니다 : Got it (Professional / Customer Service).
- 알겠어요 : Okay / I see (Common polite expression).
- 알았어요 : OK / I understand (polite, more common)
- 알았어 : OK / Got it (Informal).

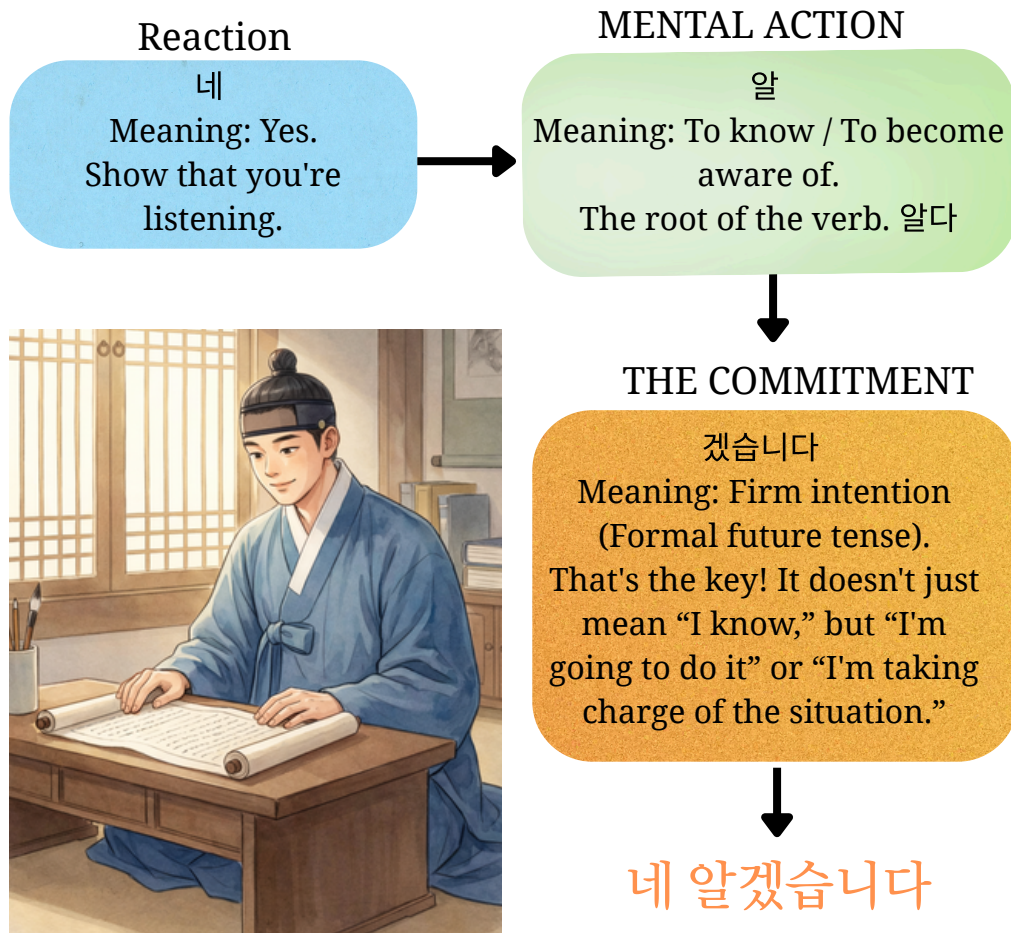
- 하다 : To do
- 확인하다 : To check
- 보내다 : To send
- 알다 : to know / to understand

- 오늘 : Today
- 내일 : Tomorrow
- 지금 : Now
- 빨리 : Quickly / Fast.

Space to practice writing

알	겟	습	니	다			

The building blocks of a sentence



 The logic: "yes" + 'knowing' + "I'll take care of it"
=
It's settled (I'll handle it).

The Secret of the Ear (Pronunciation)

In “알겠습니다,” the combination of “겠” and “습니다” might sound harsh, but in reality, it flows like this:

→ 알-겻-슴-니-다

The “ㅅ” sound becomes softer when it’s sandwiched between two syllables.



Today's Mini Dialogue (🎧 audio 6)

Listen to this conversation without trying to understand everything. Today, focus mainly on “네, 알겠습니다.” You’ll become more familiar with the other expressions as you go along.

You are sitting at a table. Everything is quiet around you. Someone gives you instructions. You listen carefully. You don’t ask any questions. You simply show that you understand.

[Voix1] **이 문서 읽어 주세요.**

→ Please read this document.

[Voix2] **네, 알겠습니다.**

→ Yes, I understand.

[Voix1] **오늘 안에 끝내 주세요.**

→ Please finish it today.

[Voix2] **네, 알겠습니다.**

→ Yes, I understand.

[Voix1] **질문 있어요?**

→ Do you have any questions?

[Voix2] **아니요, 괜찮아요.**

→ No, that's okay / No, it's fine



Cultural Note

In Korea, showing that you’re listening is very important.

When a superior, a teacher, or a client is speaking, remaining completely silent until the end can come across as cold or unsettling. People often punctuate their listening with short phrases like:

- 네
- 네, 알겠습니다

This doesn’t necessarily mean you agree with everything. It mainly shows: “I’m listening to you, I’m following along, and I’ve received your message.”

Saying 알겠습니다 is also more humble and respectful than simply 알아요.



Today's Mission

Replace the elements to reconstruct the original sentence:

- ☐ 겠습니다
- ☐ 네
- ☐ 알

Then write the complete expression: _____



Mini-activity

◆ 1. Find the odd one out (the word that doesn't fit with the others):

- A. 오늘 (Today)
- B. 내일 (Tomorrow)
- C. 지금 (Now)
- D. 감사합니다 (Thank you)

◆ 2. Find the incorrect sentence

Which of the following responses is not appropriate in a formal setting?

- A. 네, 알겠습니다.
- B. 네, 알아요.
- C. 네, 알겠습니다. 내일까지 보내 드릴게요.

→ Answer: _____

◆ 3. Choose the correct answer

Complete the sentence with the most natural expression:

1. A teacher gives you an instruction.

→ _____

2. Your close friend says to you, "Let's meet at 6 p.m."

→ _____

3. Someone is speaking to you in a formal manner on the phone.

→ _____

Options:

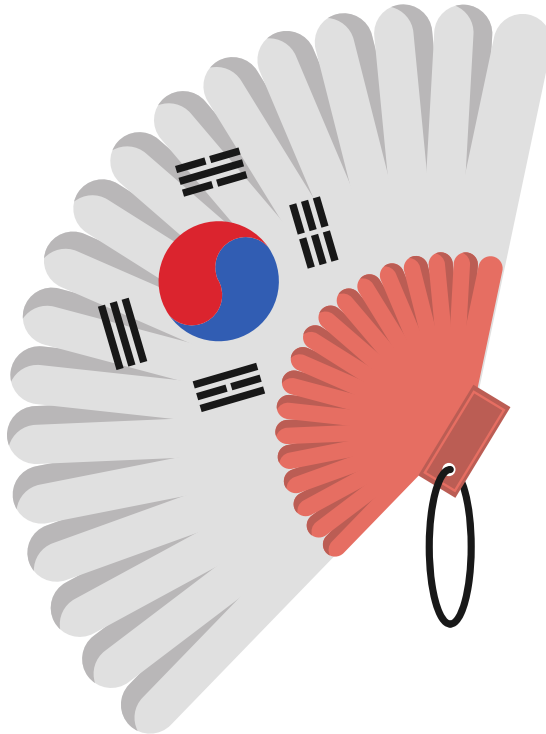
- 네, 알겠습니다
- 알았어

“

"티끌 모아 태산"

“A mountain is made of small pebbles.”
(Meaning: Little by little, the bird builds its nest / Every
little effort counts.)

”





6일차/ Day 6

////////////////////////////////////

“ 여기요 / 저기요 ”

yeo-gi-yo / jeo-gi-yo

☆ ☆ Expression of the day

Today, you'll learn two very useful phrases for politely getting someone's attention.

- 여기요: here, over here, please (when the person is nearby)
- 저기요: excuse me, over there (when the person is farther away, or to politely get someone's attention)

In Korean, these words are often used to call a server, a salesperson, or someone you want to get the attention of without being rude.

안녕하세요 Hangul (Learning to read)

Let's look at the second block: 기 (Gi). That's the key to pronunciation.

1. The consonnant: ㄱ

- Sound : "G" or "K".
- It is the first letter of the Korean alphabet.

2. The vowel : ㅣ

- Sound : "E" but letter is I

💡 Formula =

ㄱ (G) + ㅣ (I) = 기 (GI)

(Note: In "Yeogiyo," the G is soft,
almost like "Gui.")

Calligraphy moment

The heart of these words is the idea of place:

여기 = here / 저기 = over there

Trace the letters carefully. To help you, follow the numbers and arrows in the Hangul guide.

여기요 저기요

Your turn

여기요 여기요 여기요

여기요 여기요 여기요

저기요 저기요 저기요

저기요 저기요 저기요

Essential vocabulary

- 여기요: over here, please / here, please (near me)
- 저기요: excuse me / please (farther away)
- 여기: here
- 저기: over there

- 메뉴: menu
- 물: water
- 주문: order
- 계산서: bill / receipt

Free space to practice writing

여	기	요					
저	기	요					

The building blocks of the sentence

The setting (place)

여기 = here (close to me)

저기 = over there (farther away, or when calling someone politely)

Meaning: here / this place

It is as if you are signaling to the server:
“Something is happening here (I need you).”



POLITESSE

요

Meaning: standard polite ending

Without this yo, calling someone would sound rude, almost like shouting “Here!”

여기요/저기요



The logic : here → politely

=

Excuse me / over here,
please



The secret of the ear (pronunciation)

In 여기요, the sounds link together:

- 여기 + 요 → 여기요 (yeo-gi-yo)

The g is soft, almost like “yeo-gi-yo.”

- 저기 + 요 → 저기요 (jeo-gi-yo)

The j is pronounced lightly, a bit like the sound in “djinn.” Avoid pronouncing it like the French j in jour.



Today's mini dialogue (audio 7)

Listen to this dialogue without trying to understand everything.

Today, focus mainly on 저기요 / 여기요. The other expressions will become more familiar as the journey goes on.

You are sitting at a table.

Around you, people are eating and talking. There is noise, but it is pleasant. You want to get the server's attention. You raise your hand slightly. You do not need to speak loudly. One word is enough.

[Voix1] **저기요.**

→ Excuse me.

[Voix2] **네.**

→ Yes.

[Voix1] **주문할게요.**

→ I'm going to order.

[Voix2] **네.**

→ Yes.

[Voix1] **이거 주세요.**

→ This one, please.

[Voix2] **네, 알겠습니다.**

→ Yes, understood.



Cultural note

How do you call someone without sounding rude?

In France, raising your voice to call a server is often seen as impolite.

In Korea, it is often necessary. Restaurants are usually lively and noisy.

However, there is a technique:

- Raise your hand slightly, not your whole arm like at school.
- Say 저기요 or 여기요 clearly, but without shouting aggressively.

In many modern restaurants, there is now a call button on the table. If you see one, press it instead of calling out. It is the magical “ding-dong” that brings the server right away.



Today's mission

For each scene, choose whether you should say 여기요 or 저기요.

- The server is passing right next to your table.

☐ 여기요

☐ 저기요

- The salesperson is at the other end of the counter.

☐ 여기요

☐ 저기요

- You want to point out a dish you see on a poster far away from you.

☐ 여기요

☐ 저기요

- Someone close to you did not hear you.

☐ 여기요

☐ 저기요



Mini-activity

Test your vocabulary without romanization.

◆ 1. Odd one out.

Which of these words does not refer to a place or a way of calling someone?

- A. 여기
- B. 저기
- C. 안녕하세요

◆ 2. True or False?

- 여기요 means “thank you.”

[] True

[] False

- 저기요 is used to politely get someone's attention.

[] True

[] False

- The letter ㄱ looks like a gun.

[] True

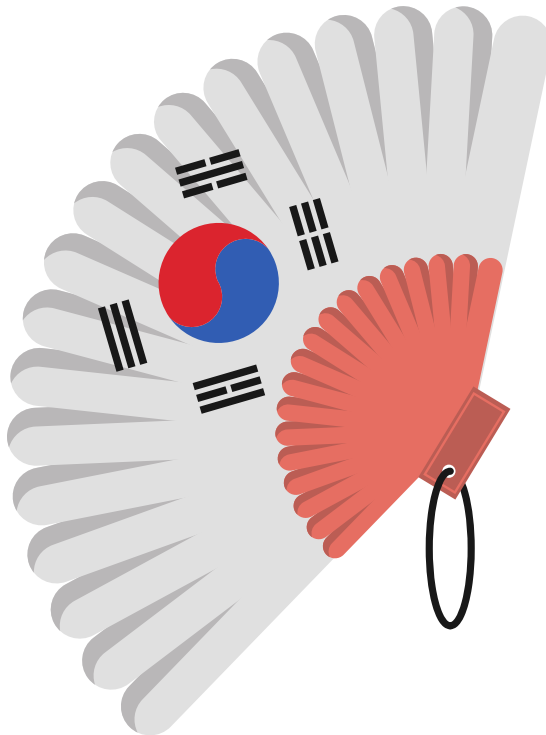
[] False

“

"고생 끝에 낙이 온다"

“After hardship comes happiness.”
(Meaning: After effort comes comfort.)

”





7일차/ Day 7

////////////////////////////////////

“

Day 7 — Review stopover

”

You have arrived at your first stop on the journey.

Since Day 1, you have already discovered several essential expressions for greeting, thanking, apologizing, saying goodbye, showing that you understood, and politely getting someone's attention.

Today, the goal is not to learn something new.

The goal is to review, recognize, and reuse what you already know. Take your time, read aloud again, and move forward step by step.

Activity 1 — Match

Match the expression with its translation.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| • 안녕하세요 | - Yes, I understood |
| • 감사합니다 | - Hello |
| • 죄송합니다 | - Thank you |
| • 안녕히 가세요 | - Goodbye (when the other person leaves) |
| • 안녕히 계세요 | - Goodbye (when the other person stays) |
| • 네, 알겠습니다 | - Excuse me / over here |
| • 여기요 | - Excuse me / over there |
| • 저기요 | - I'm sorry |

Activity 2 — Choose the correct expression

This is probably the most useful exercise.

1. You meet a teacher for the first time.
→ _____
2. Someone gives you a small gift.
→ _____
3. You spill a glass by accident.
→ _____
4. Your friend leaves your house.
→ _____
5. You leave a café, but your friend is still staying inside.
→ _____
6. A server is far from your table.
→ _____
7. A teacher gives you an instruction.
→ _____

Activity 3 — True or False

Simple, quick, reassuring.

- 감사합니다 is a polite way to say thank you.
☐ True ☐ False
- 안녕히 계세요 is used when the other person leaves.
☐ True ☐ False
- 알겠습니다 shows that you listened and understood.
☐ True ☐ False
- 저기요 can be used to politely get someone's attention.
☐ True ☐ False
- 죄송합니다 is more formal than 미안해요.
☐ True ☐ False

Activity 4 — Put in order

- 세요 / 안녕 / 하

-
- 사 / 합 / 감사 / 니다

-
- 송 / 합 / 니다 / 죄

-
- 네 / 겠습니다 / 알
-

Activity 5 — Review mini-dialogue

Translate the sentences into English.

[Voix 1] 안녕하세요.

→ _____

[Voix 2] 안녕하세요.

→ _____

[Voix 1] 이거 주세요.

→ _____

[Voix 2] 네, 알겠습니다.

→ _____

[Voix 1] 감사합니다.

→ _____

[Voix 2] 아니에요. 안녕히 가세요.

→ _____

Personal mini check-in

Today, I feel able to:

- ☐ say hello
- ☐ thank someone politely
- ☐ apologize
- ☐ choose the right “goodbye”
- ☐ show that I understood
- ☐ politely get someone’s attention

////////////////////////////////////



WELL DONE!

You have finished your first week.





8일차/ Day 8

////////////////////////////////////

“주세요”

ju-se-yo

☆ Expression of the day

Please / Give me... (polite form)

주세요 is a very useful expression for asking for something politely.

You can use it:

- at a restaurant
- in a café
- in a shop
- when pointing at an object
- when you want to place a simple order

In Korean, it is often enough to say: **object + 주세요**

For example: 물 주세요 → Water, please.

안녕하세요 Hangul (Learning to read)

Let's zoom in on the first block: 주 (ju).

1. Consonant: ㅈ

- Sound: a soft “j,” a bit like in djinn

2. Vowel: ㅜ

- Sound: “u,” pronounced like “oo”

ㅈ

ㅜ



Formula: ㅈ (j) + ㅜ (u) = 주 (ju)

Calligraphy moment

This word comes up often in everyday situations.

Trace the letters carefully, then copy 주세요 once or twice slowly. Try to clearly recognize the block 주 at the beginning of the word. To help you understand the stroke order, follow the numbers and arrows in the Hangul guide.

주다

Your turn

주다 주다 주다 주다

주다 주다 주다 주다

주다 주다 주다 주다

Essential vocabulary

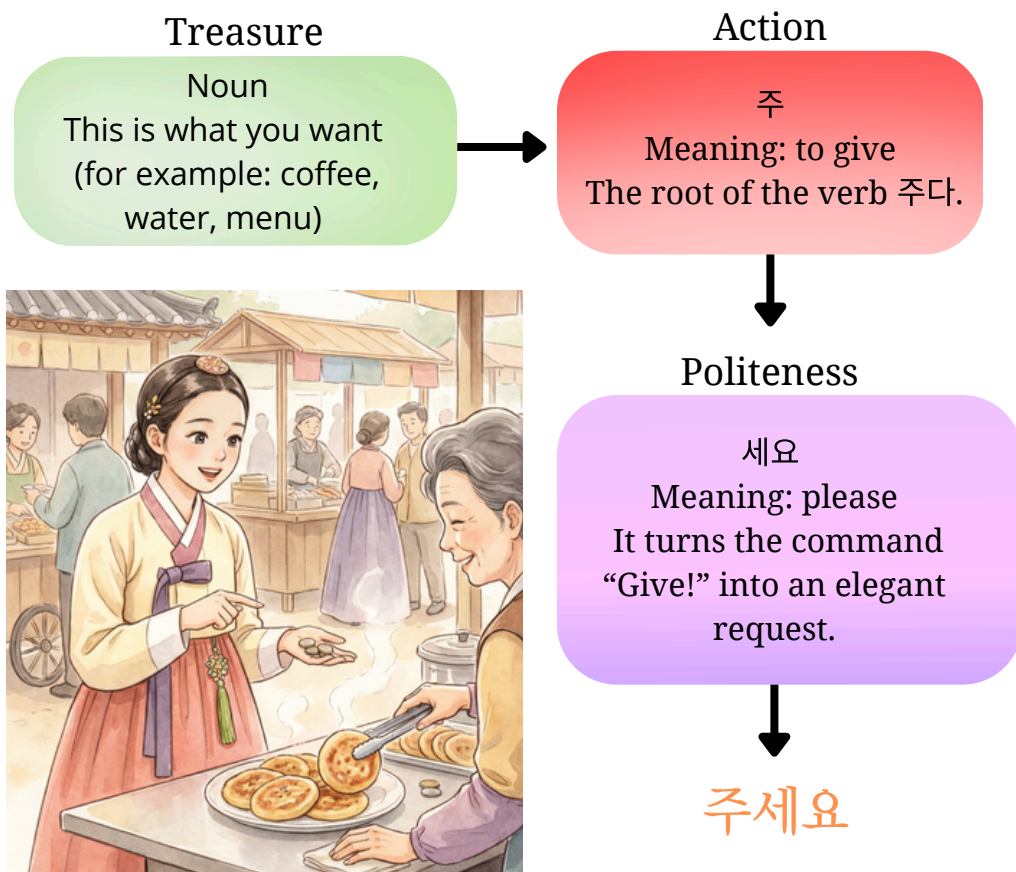
- 이거: this / this one
- 메뉴: menu
- 물: water
- 커피: coffee
- 한 잔: one cup / one glass
- 계산서: bill / receipt
- 이거 주세요 → This one, please.
- 물 주세요 → Water, please.
- 메뉴 주세요 → The menu, please.

Free space to practice writing

주	세	요					

The building blocks of the sentence

In Korean, the object you want always comes before the verb.



 The logic : Noun (the object) → give → politely
=
give me N / N, please

The secret of the ear (pronunciation)

Everything is about softness.

Do not cut the word sharply. It should flow like a wave: 주세요.

The tone rises slightly at the end on 요 to show that it is a gentle request, not a command.



Today's mini dialogue (audio 8)

Listen to this dialogue without trying to understand everything. Today, focus mainly on 주세요. The other expressions will become more familiar as the journey goes on.

You are standing in front of a food stall.

The hot plate is warm and smells delicious. You look at what is being prepared. You point to what you want. You specify the quantity. Then you get your money ready. Everything happens simply, with very few words.

[Voix1] **이거 주세요.**

→ This one please

[Voix2] **네.**

→ Yes.

[Voix1] **하나 주세요.**

→ One, please.

[Voix2] **네, 여기요.**

→ Yes, here you go.

[Voix1] **얼마예요?**

→ How much is it ?

[Voix2] **오천 원이에요.**

→ It is 5,000 won.

[Voix1] **네, 여기요.**

→ Here you go.

[Voix2] **감사합니다.**

→ Thank you.



Cultural note

In Korean, you do not always need a long sentence to ask for something.

Very often, in a restaurant or café, it is enough to say:

- what you want
- then 주세요

It is short, natural, and polite.

At first, this structure may feel direct to a French speaker. But in Korean, it is completely normal in everyday situations.



Today's mission

Complete each sentence with the correct word to make a natural order.

1. ___ 주세요. (Water)
2. 메뉴 ___ 주세요. (Please)
3. 이거 ___ 주세요. (This)
4. 한 ___ 주세요. (one object)

Words to use :

→ 잔, 개, 줌, 물



Mini-activity

◆ 1. True or false ?

- 주세요 means “thank you.” [] True [] False
- To say “Give me this,” I say: 주세요 이거. [] True [] False
- 한 잔 is used to count glasses or cups. [] True [] False

◆ 2. The right word

You want the server to recommend a dish. You say:

- [] 포장해 주세요
- [] 추천해 주세요
- [] 보여 주세요

◆ 3. Put the words in the correct order to form a polite request

1. 주세요 / 물

→ _____

2. 한 잔 / 커피 / 주세요

→ _____

3. 주세요 / 메뉴

→ _____

4. 주세요 / 이거

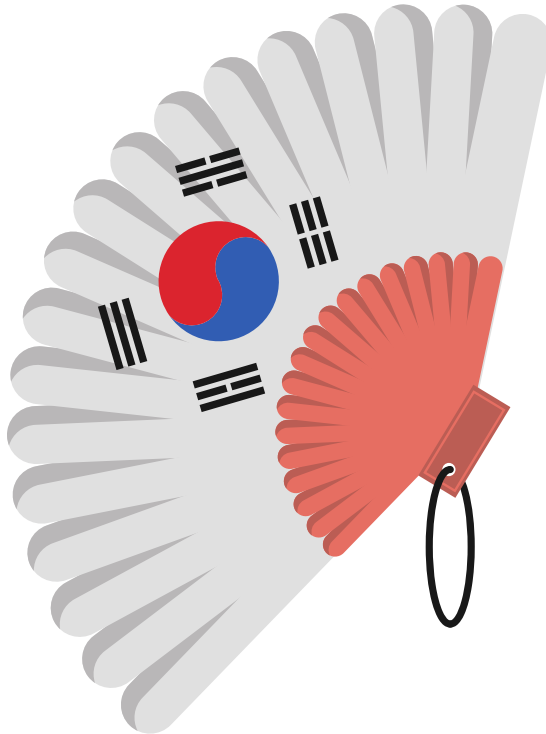
→ _____

“

"백지장도 맞들면 낫다"

“Even a sheet of paper is lighter when carried by two people.”

”





9일차/ Day 9

////////////////////////////////////

“ 이거 뭐예요?
I-geo Mwo-yé-yo? ”

✧ Expression of the day

What is this?

This is a very useful expression when you see an object, a dish, a toy, or something you do not know.

You can use it:

- at the market
- in a restaurant
- in a museum
- when looking at an object at someone's house
- whenever you want to simply ask what something is

안녕하세요 Hangul (Learning to read)

Today's challenge is the block 뭐 (mwo = what). It is a compact block.

1. Square consonant: □

- Sound: “m”

2. Compound vowel: ㅜㅡ

- Sound: “wo”
- It is built from ㅜ (u) and ㅡ (eo).

💡 **Formula:**

□ (m) + ㅜㅡ (wo) = 뭐 (mwo)

Calligraphy moment

The word 뭐 is a small, tight block. Take your time to keep it compact as you write it. Trace the letters carefully. To help you understand the stroke order, follow the numbers and arrows in the Hangul guide.

뭐

Your turn

뭐

뭐

뭐

뭐

뭐

뭐

뭐

뭐

뭐

뭐

뭐

뭐

Essential vocabulary

- 뭐: what
- 이거: this / this thing (near me)
- 그거: that / that thing (near you or already mentioned)
- 저거: that thing over there
- 이름: name
- 전화번호: phone number
- 몰라요: I don't know

Free space to practice writing

이	거		뭐	예	요	?	

The building blocks of the sentence

Subject (the object)

이거
Meaning: this

Question

뭐
Meaning: what.

Existence

예요
Meaning: is
(Verb: 이다).



이거 뭐예요?



The logic
This + what + is
=
What is this?

The secret of the ear (pronunciation)

The secret of the ear (pronunciation)

Be careful: this sound comes from the lips.

1. Start with a closed m
2. Then round your mouth to make wo

We write: 이거 뭐예요

We pronounce: [이거 뭐예요]

Note: In very fast conversation, Koreans often contract 뭐예요 into a sound closer to 뭐예요.



Today's mini dialogue (audio 9)

Listen to this dialogue without trying to understand everything. Today, focus mainly on **이거 뭐예요?** The other expressions will become more familiar as the journey goes on.

A child is playing in the yard. An object is spinning on the ground. The child is curious. He points at it. An adult smiles and explains calmly. It is a simple scene, full of learning and transmission.

[Voix1] **할아버지, 이거 뭐예요?**

→ Grandpa, what is this?

[Voix2] **아, 그거요? 팽이에요.**

→ Ah, that? It is a spinning top.

[Voix1] **팽이요?**

→ A spinning top?

[Voix2] **네, 옛날 장난감이에요.**

→ Yes, it is an old toy.

[Voix1] **재미있어요?**

→ Is it fun?

[Voix2] **네, 아주 재미있어요. 한번 해 보세요?**

→ Yes, it is very fun. Do you want to try once?

[Voix1] **네!**

→ Yes !



Cultural note

When you ask **이거 뭐예요?**, be careful with your gesture.

In Korea, pointing directly with your finger can sometimes seem abrupt, especially toward a person, but also toward an object.

It is often more natural to indicate something with an open hand, as if you are presenting it. It is a small detail, but it makes the question softer and more polite.



Today's mission

The investigator.

Find the correct question for each answer.

1. Answer: "It is water."

Question : 이거 ?

2. Answer: "It is bibimbap."

Question : 이거 ?

3. Answer: "I don't know."

Sentence :

Words to use : → 뭐예요, 몰라요



Mini-activity

◆ 1. True or False ?

- 뭐 means "who."

[] True [] False

- To ask for a name, you can say something like "Name is what?"

[] True [] False

- It is polite to point with your finger at what you want to buy.

[] True [] False

◆ 2. The right reflex :

Someone asks you: 이거 뭐예요? while pointing at your bag.

You do not know how to say "bag" in Korean. What do you say?

- [] 네, 알겠습니다
- [] 몰라요
- [] 주세요

◆ 3. Visual quiz

Which block corresponds to the sound mwo?

- [] 마
- [] 뭉
- [] 모

“

"금강산도 식후경"

“Even the view of Mount Geumgang can wait until after the meal.”

(Meaning: basic needs come first.)

”





10일차/ Day 10

////////////////////////////////////



☆☆ Expression of the day

It's good / I like it / Okay

This is one of the most positive words in Korean. You can use it to say that the food is good, the weather is pleasant, or simply to give your agreement enthusiastically.

It is a simple, positive, and very common word in everyday life.

안녕하세요 Hangul (Learning to read)

Let's take a closer look at the first block: **ㄱ**.

It contains a letter we have already seen hidden in other words, but here it becomes the star.

1. Consonant: **ㄱ**

- Sound: soft "j"

2. Vowel: **ㅏ**

- Sound: "o"

2. Consonant: **ㅎ**

- Sound: "h"
- Here it is in final position.

💡 **Formula:**

ㄱ (j) + ㅏ (o) + ㅎ (h) = **좋**



Calligraphy moment

The verb “to be good / nice.” Trace the letters carefully. To help you understand the stroke order, follow the numbers and arrows in the Hangul guide.

좋다

Your turn

좋다

좋다

좋다

좋다

좋다

좋다

좋다

좋다

좋다

좋다

좋다

좋다



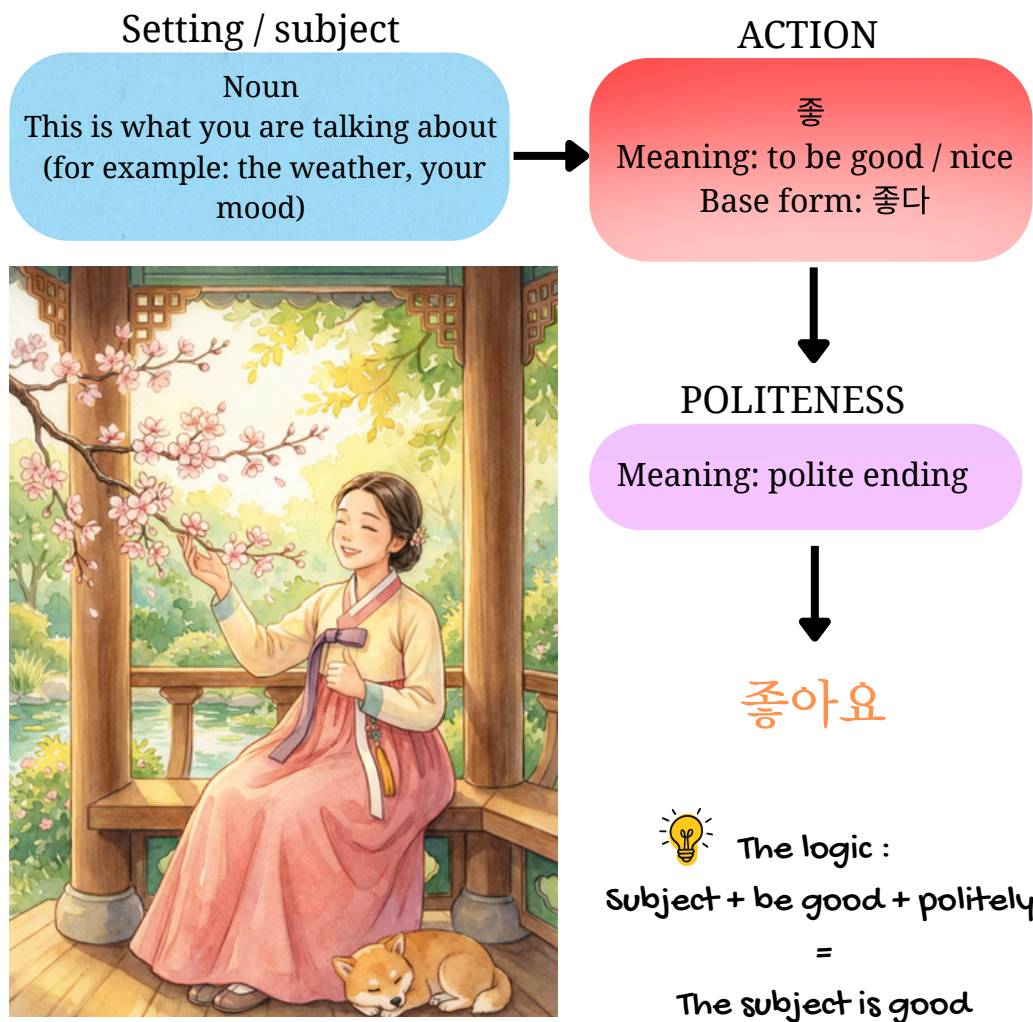
Essential vocabulary

- 좋다: to be good / to be nice
- 좋아요: it's good / I like it
- 좋아해요: I like
- 정말: really
- 아주: very
- 너무: so / too
- 안: not
- 날씨: weather
- 기분: mood / feeling
- 영화: movie
- 노래: song

Free space to practice writing

중	아	요					

The building blocks of the sentence



The secret of the ear (pronunciation)

The rule of the shy ㅎ.

In the block 좋, the final ㅎ is followed by a vowel (아). When that happens, the ㅎ becomes silent in pronunciation.

- We write: 좋아요
- We hear: [조아요]
- The sound flows smoothly without a break.



Today's mini dialogue (🎧 audio 10)

Listen to this dialogue without trying to understand everything. Today, focus mainly on **좋아요**. The other expressions will become more familiar as the journey goes on.

You are in a quiet place. The weather is beautiful. The air is soft. You look around you. The flowers, the light, the silence. You do not explain anything. You simply react to what you feel.

[Voix1] **여기 어때요?**

→ How is this place? / Do you like this place?

[Voix2] **좋아요.**

→ It's nice / I like it.

[Voix1] **조용해요.**

→ It's quiet.

[Voix2] **네, 좋아요.**

→ Yes, it's nice.

[Voix1] **기분이 좋아요.**

→ I feel good / I'm in a good mood.

[Voix2] **저도요.**

→ Me too.



Cultural note

In Korean, knowing how to react is important.

In many situations, staying completely silent can feel a little cold. Koreans place a lot of importance on reaction: showing that you are listening, following, and feeling something.

That is why words like **좋아요**, **네**, **정말요?**, or **저도요** often come up in conversation. They make the exchange warmer and more lively.

Saying **좋아요** is not only saying “yes.”

It is often saying: yes, and I like it.



Today's mission

Complete each sentence with the correct word to express your opinion.

- 1..... 좋아요. (The weather)
- 2..... 좋아요. (Really)
3. 이거 좋아요. (not / negation))
4. 기분 (it's good)

Words to use : → 안, 좋아요, 날씨, 정말



Mini-activity

◆ 1. True or false?

- 좋아요 is pronounced with a strong “h” sound in the middle.
[] True [] False
- The block 좋 contains the “hat” letter. [] True [] False
- To say “I don’t like it,” you add 안 in front. [] True [] False

◆ 2. Find the odd one out

List A (Subject) :

- [] 날씨 (Weather)
- [] 기분 (Mood)
- [] 맛 (Taste)
- [] 주세요 (Please give me)

List B (Intensity) :

- [] 정말 (Really)
- [] 아주 (Very)
- [] 너무 (Too)
- [] 물 (Water)

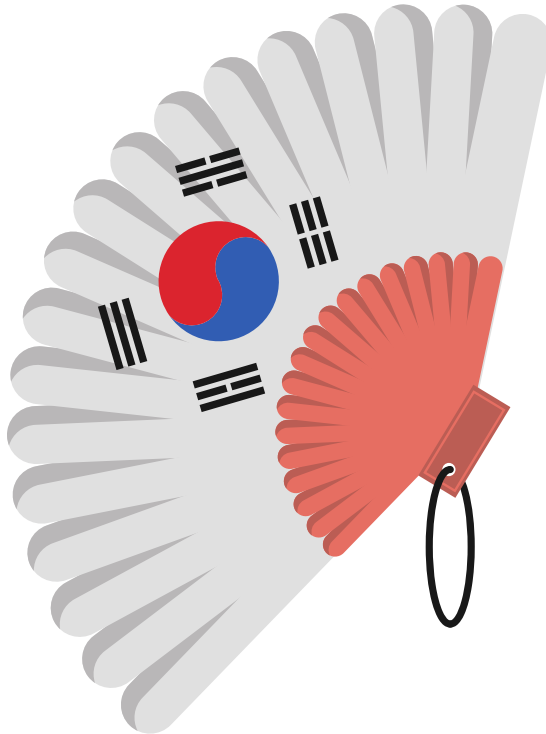
Without looking at the previous page, try to write the word “good” from memory here:

“

"말 한마디로 천 냥 빚을 갚는다"

“A single word can repay a debt of a thousand nyang.”
(Meaning: A gentle and well-chosen word has immense value.)

”





11일차/ Day 11

“있어요”

I-sseo-yo

☆☆ Expression of the day

There is / There are / I have / Do you have?

있어요 is a very useful word in Korean.

It is used to talk about:

- something that exists
- something that is located somewhere
- something that someone has

In French, we often distinguish between il y a and j'ai.

In Korean, 있어요 can express both, depending on the context. That is what makes it so practical.

안녕하세요 Hangul (Learning to read)

The key word is **있** (it / iss). It is a fascinating block with a “double letter” at the bottom.

1. Consonant: ㅇ

- Silent at the beginning.

2. Vowel: ㅣ

- Sound: “e” but writing “i”

3. Double consonant S: ㅆ

- Look at the bottom. It is made of two ㅅ joined together. It is a strong, tense consonant.

At the bottom of a block, without a vowel after it, it is pronounced like a final t sound.

But when there is a vowel after it, as in 있어요, it is pronounced as a strong ss.

💡 **Formula:**
(silent + i) + (double s) = **있** (it / iss)

Calligraphy moment

The block 있 needs a bit of attention, especially because of the ㅅ at the bottom.

Take your time to place the two strokes of the double ㅅ correctly. Trace the letters carefully. To help you understand the stroke order, follow the numbers and arrows in the Hangul guide.

있다

Your turn

있다 있다 있다 있다

있다 있다 있다 있다

있다 있다 있다 있다

Essential vocabulary

Here are some words often used with 있어요:

- 시간: time
- 돈: money
- 약: medicine
- 물: water
- 와이파이: Wi-Fi
- 자리: seat / place
- 약속: appointment / promise
- 문제: problem

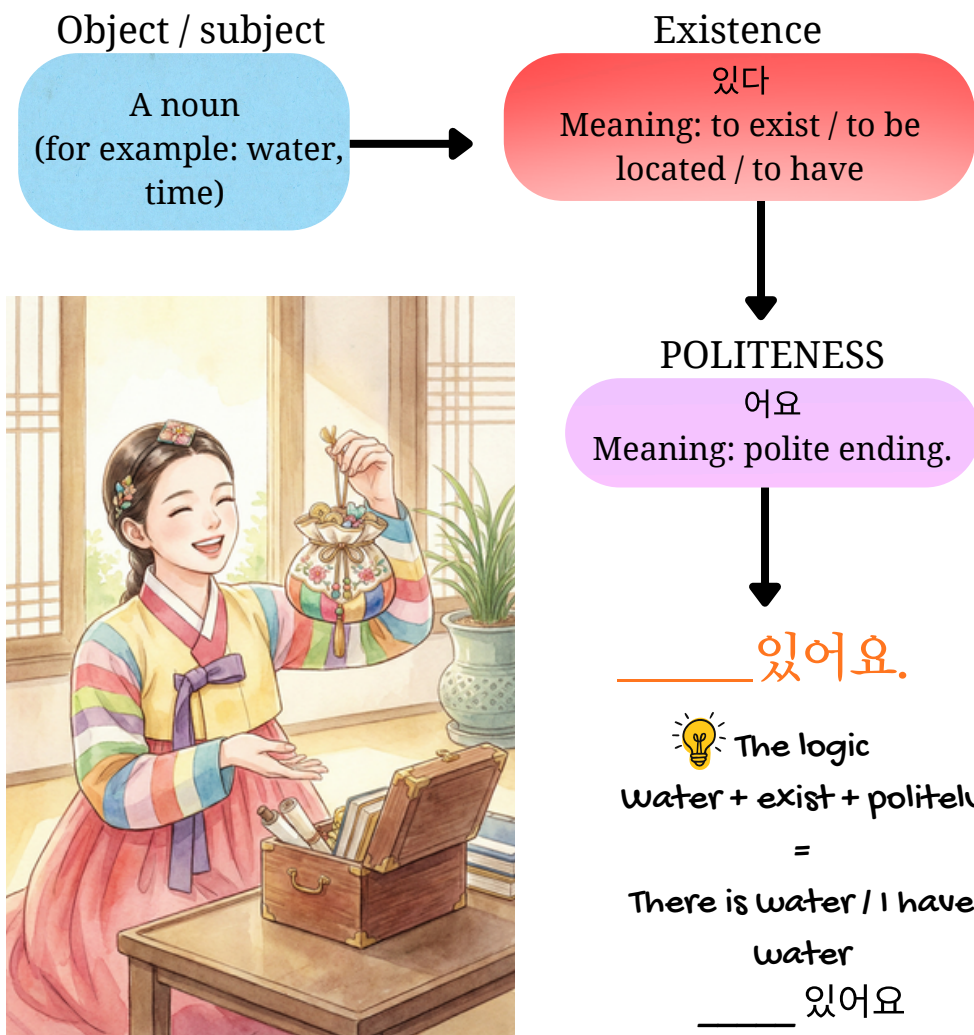
And its opposite:

- 없어요: there isn't / there aren't / I don't have

Free space to practice writing

있	어	요					

The building blocks of the sentence



The secret of the ear (pronunciation)

Here comes the linking rule again.

The final ㅍ of **있** moves up into the empty circle ○ of **어**.

- We write: **있어요**
- We pronounce: **[이써요]** (i-sseo-yo)

Be careful with the ss sound: it should be hissing and strong, stronger than a simple s.

For the opposite form **없어요**, it is a bit more complex, but for now just remember the overall pronunciation:

[업써요] (eop-sseo-yo)



Today's mini dialogue (audio 11)

Listen to this dialogue without trying to understand everything. Today, focus mainly on **있어요**. The other expressions will become more familiar as the journey goes on.

You open a small box. Inside, there are several objects.

You point to one of them. You want to know whether there are others, or another color. You ask a simple question and understand the answer.

[Voix1] **수진 씨, 이거 있어요?**

→ Sujin, do you have this?

[Voix2] **네, 있어요.**

→ Yes, we do. / Yes, there is.

[Voix1] **안에 다른 것도 있어요?**

→ Is there anything else inside too?

[Voix2] **네, 조금 더 있어요.**

→ Yes, there is a little more.

[Voix1] **다른 색도 있어요?**

→ Is there another color too?

[Voix2] **아니요, 그건 없어요.**

→ No, we don't have that. / No, there isn't one.

[Voix1] **아, 알겠어요.**

→ Ah, okay, I understand.



Cultural note

In Korean, **있어요** comes up very often in everyday life.

You can hear it:

- in a shop
- in a café
- at a hotel
- at a pharmacy
- on public transport

It is a very practical word for asking whether something exists, whether a place has a service, or whether someone has time, a seat, an object, or information. It is also a good way to begin understanding that Korean often goes straight to the point:

noun + **있어요** is already enough to express many ideas.



Today's mission

Look around you or imagine the situation.

Answer with 있어요 or 없어요.

1. You are in the desert. 물 _____ ?
2. You are a millionaire. 돈 _____ !
3. You walk into a crowded café. 자리 _____ ?
4. You are at home and your phone is connected. 와이파이 _____ ?

Words to use :있어요 / 없어요



Mini-activity

◆ 1. True or False?

- 있어요 means only “to have,” not “there is / there are.”

[] True [] False

- To say “I don’t have,” you say 안 있어요.

[] True [] False

- The double ㅍ is pronounced like a t when it is followed by a vowel.

[] True [] False .

◆ 2. The right reflex

You want to know whether a café has Wi-Fi. What do you ask?

- ☐ 와이파이 주세요?
- ☐ 와이파이 있어요?
- ☐ 와이파이 감사합니다.

◆ 3. Visual quiz

Which block means time?

- [] 시간
- [] 시계
- [] 시장

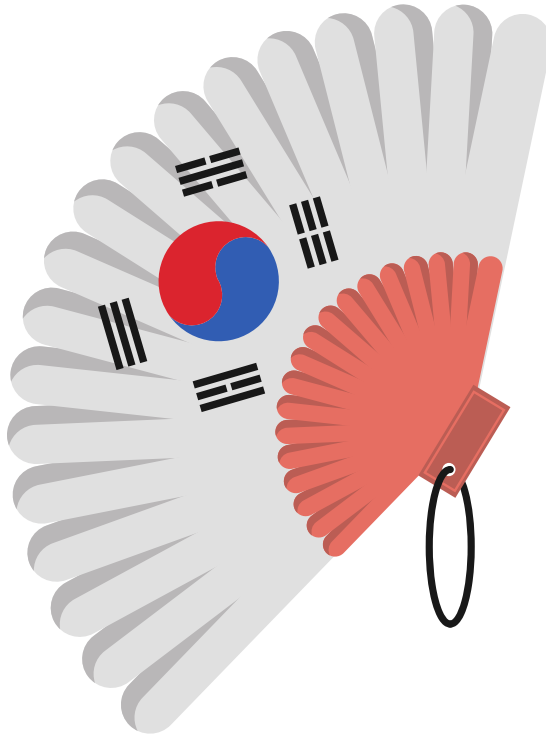
“

"서당 개 삼 년이면 풍월을 읊는다"

“Even the school dog, after three years, ends up reciting poetry.”

(Meaning: With enough exposure to the language, you will eventually speak it naturally. Perseverance always pays off.)

”





12일차/ Day 12

////////////////////////////////////

“

없어요

op-so-yo

”

✧ Expression of the day

I don't have / There isn't / There aren't

없어요 is a very useful word for saying that something does not exist, is not available, or that you do not have it.

You can use it to talk about:

- a missing object
- something being sold out
- a lack of time
- a place being full
- something not being there

Just like 있어요, Korean uses one single expression for several ideas that French expresses separately.

안녕하세요 Hangul (Learning to read)

Today, let's discover another curiosity: the final double consonant in **없**.

The mechanism:

- Just like in **있어요**, the final consonant does not stay blocked at the bottom when it meets a vowel.
- The slide: In the block **없**, the ㅍ takes advantage of the open door created by the silent ㅇ in the following block and moves into it.
- The result: the ㅍ stays at the bottom and is pronounced very briefly, while the ㅍ moves onto 어.
- Pronunciation: **[eop-seo-yo]**

💡 **Formula : 없 + 어요**

(The ㅍ jumps into the ㅇ) **없 + 셔요**
= [OP-SEO-YO]

Calligraphy moment

The block 없 needs a bit of attention because the final consonant is compound.

Trace the letters carefully. To help you understand the stroke order, follow the numbers and arrows in the Hangul guide.

없다

Your turn

없다 없다 없다 없다

없다 없다 없다 없다

없다 없다 없다 없다

Essential vocabulary

Things you can have or not have.

1. Survival essentials

- 휴지: toilet paper / tissues
- 지도: map
- 약: medicine
- 물: water

2. The opposite (there is / I have)

- 있어요 (iss-eoyo): there is / I have

3. Everyday objects

- 배터리: battery
- 우산: umbrella

Free space to practice writing

없	어	요					

The building blocks of the sentence

Object (the treasure)

Noun
(for example:
water, time)



Existence

없다

Meaning: not to exist /
not to have



POLITENESS

어요

Meaning: polite ending



_____ 없어요.



The logic

water + not exist +
politely

=

There is no water / I don't
have water
_____ 없어요



The secret of the ear (pronunciation)

We write: 없어요

To the ear, it sounds more like: 업서요 → eop-seo-yo

The sound flows naturally from one block to the next.

For beginners, the most important thing is to remember the overall pronunciation: **eop-seo-yo**



Today's mini dialogue (audio 12)

Listen to this dialogue without trying to understand everything. Today, focus mainly on **없어요**. The other expressions will become more familiar as the journey goes on.

You push open the door of a small cozy café. A soft smell of roasted coffee beans welcomes you. You walk up to the glass display, your eyes scanning the shelves for your favorite dessert, the one you have been eager to taste since the beginning of your adventure.

Voix 1 : **안녕하세요!**

→ Hello !

Voix 2 : **네, 안녕하세요.**

→ Hello.

Voix 1: **저기요... 혹시 케이크 있어요?**

→ Excuse me... by any chance, do you have cake?

Voix 2 : **아, 죄송합니다. 지금 케이크 없어요.**

→ Ah, I'm sorry. We don't have cake right now.

Voix 1 : **아, 알겠습니다. 감사합니다.**

→ Ah, I understand. Thank you.

Voix 2 : **네, 감사합니다.**

→ Yes, thank you.

Voix 1 : **안녕히 계세요!**

→ Goodbye! (said to the person staying in the café)



Cultural note

In Korea, service is direct and efficient. If a product is sold out or out of season, you will often simply be told **없어요** (eop-seo-yo).

- Direct but polite: this is not rude, it is factual information, often accompanied by **죄송합니다** ("I'm sorry").
- Fresh products: in small cafés, this often means that the pastries are made the same day and only in limited quantities.
- A useful word to remember: if you see the sign **품절** (pum-jeol), it means sold out.



Today's mission

Sold out or not there?

Read each situation and complete the sentence with 없어요.

1. The café has no cake today.

→ 케이크 _____

2. You look in your bag, but you do not have tissues.

→ 돈 (Argent) !

3. The pharmacy has no medicine left.

→ 약 _____

4. There is no map at the hotel reception.

→ 지도 _____



Mini-activity

◆ 1. Opposites game

Your wallet is full of banknotes. □ _____

Your glass is empty and you are thirsty. □ _____

There is nobody in the waiting room. □ _____

You have many friends around you. □ _____

Words to use:

있어요 (there is / I have) / 없어요 (there isn't / I don't have)

◆ 2. Find the odd one out!

Only one of these three sentences is incorrect. Which one?

- [] 돈 없어요. (I don't have money.)
- [] 안 있어요. (I don't have / There isn't.)
- [] 물 없어요. (There is no water.)

◆ 3. Visual quiz

Which block means money?

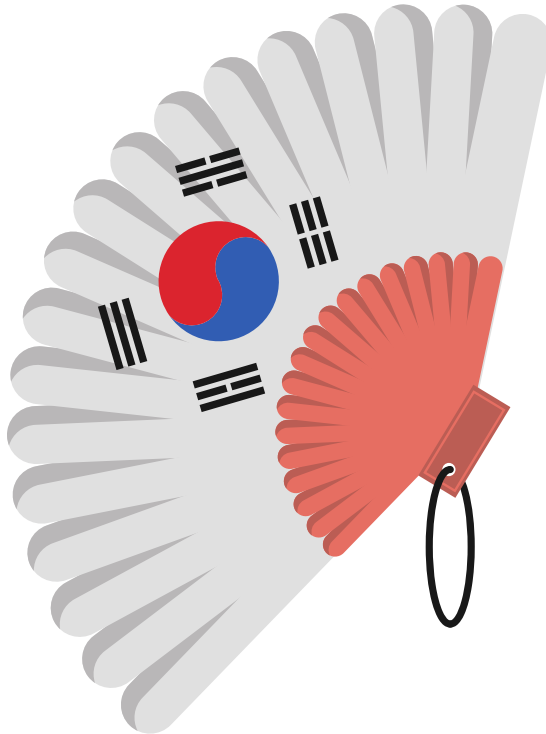
- [] 돈
- [] 시간
- [] 물

“

"천 리 길도 한 걸음부터."

“Even a journey of a thousand li begins with a single step.”

”





13일차/ Day 13

////////////////////////////////////

“

얼마예요?

Eol-ma-yé-yo

”



Expression of the day

How much is it?

This is the ultimate survival phrase for traveling. Whether you want to buy a subway ticket, a souvenir at the market, or pay the bill at a restaurant, this question will be one of your most useful tools.

안녕하세요 The Hangeul (Learning to read)

Let's focus on the key word in the question: 얼마 (how much).

1. Block: **얼**

- ◯: silent at the beginning
- ㅏ: pronounced like an open eo sound
- ㄹ: in final position, it is pronounced l

2. Block: **마**

- ㅁ: pronounced m
- ㅏ: pronounced a



Formula:

(open eo + l) + (m + a)

=

얼마 (eol-ma)

Calligraphy moment

The word “how much.” Trace the letters carefully. To help you understand the stroke order, follow the numbers and arrows in the Hangul guide.

얼마

Your turn

얼마 얼마 얼마 얼마 얼마

얼마 얼마 얼마 얼마 얼마

얼마 얼마 얼마 얼마 얼마

Essential vocabulary

- 원: won (Korean currency)
- 현금: cash
- 카드: bank card / credit card

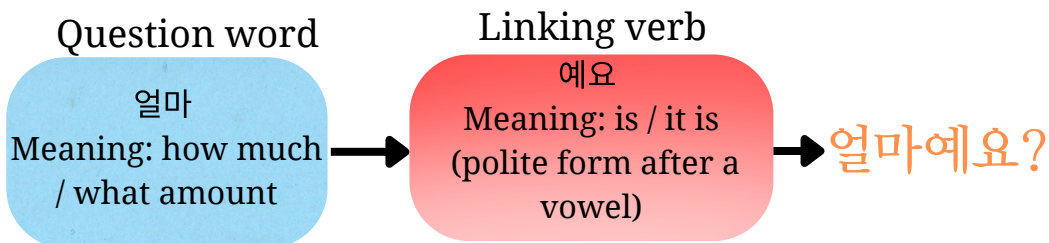
- 비싸요: it's expensive
- 싸요: it's cheap / inexpensive
- 괜찮아요: it's okay / that's reasonable

- 이거: this
- 저거: that over there
- 모두: everything / total

Free space to practice writing

얼	마	예	요				

The building blocks of the sentence



The logic : How much + is

=

How much is it?

The secret of the ear (pronunciation)

1. The **ㅁ** at the end of **얼** is pronounced clearly.
2. The rest flows naturally.

We write: **얼마예요**

We pronounce: **[얼마예요]** (eol-ma-ye-yo)

Note: the intonation should rise at the end, like a musical question mark.



Today's mini dialogue (audio 13)

Listen to this dialogue without trying to understand everything. Today, focus mainly on 얼마예요? The other expressions will become more familiar as the journey goes on.

You are in a small shop. The objects are handmade. You take your time to look around. The shopkeeper shows you something. You examine it closely. Before deciding, you ask an important question.

[Voix1] **이거 어때요?**

→ How is this one?

[Voix2] **예뻐요.**

→ It's pretty.

[Voix1] **얼마예요?**

→ How much is it?

[Voix2] **만 원이에요.**

→ It is 10,000 won.

[Voix1] **괜찮아요.**

→ That's okay / That seems reasonable.

[Voix2] **살게요?**

→ Will you buy it?

[Voix1] **네, 살게요.**

→ Yes, I'll buy it.



Cultural note

The won (₩)

Do not be intimidated by the zeros. Korea's currency is the won.

For a quick mental conversion, approximately:

- remove three zeros
- 1,000 won ≈ a little less than 1 euro
- A 500-won coin is a useful small coin.
- A 10,000-won bill (green) is the standard bill for a simple meal.
- A 50,000-won bill (yellow) is the largest commonly used bill.



Today's mission

The right price.

Complete the sentences.

- 1..... 얼마예요? (This)
- 2..... 얼마예요? (That / over there)
3. 이거 (It's expensive !)
4. 정말 (It's cheap !)

Words to use : → 저거, 비싸요, 싸요, 이거



Mini-activity

◆ 1. True or False?

- 얼마 means “who.”
[] True [] False
- 원 is the name of the Korean currency.
[] True [] False
- To say “It’s expensive,” you say 싸요.
[] True [] False
- 1,000 won is about 100 euros.
[] True [] False

◆ 2. The right choice

You are at the market. You hand over a bill to pay. The seller tells you the price, but you want to check the total. You say:

- [] 안녕히 가세요
- [] 모두 얼마예요?
- [] 죄송합니다

◆ 3. Visual quiz

Which of these blocks contains the l sound?

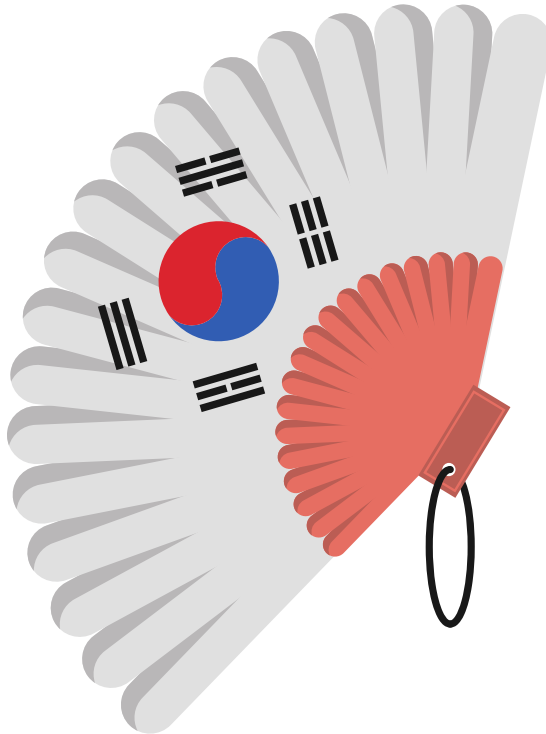
- [] 마
- [] 얼
- [] 요

“

"공든 탑이 무너지랴"

“A tower built with care will not collapse.” (Meaning: your sincere efforts in learning will never be wasted.)

”





14일차/ Day 14

////////////////////////////////////

“ 어디예요?
Eo-di-yé-yo ”

☆☆ Expression of the day

Where is it? / Where is ... ?

This is the traveler's compass. Whether you are looking for the restroom, the subway station, or the hospital, this structure is one of your best allies.

You simply place the location before the word 어디예요?

안녕하세요 The Hangeul (Learning to read)

The key word is **어디** (where). Let's zoom in on the first block.

1. Block: **어**

- **ㅇ**: silent at the beginning
- **ㅏ**: pronounced eo, an open “o”-like sound

2. Block: **디**

- **ㅌ**: pronounced d
- **ㅣ**: pronounced i

Ⓛ Formula:
(silent + open eo) + (d + i)
= 어디 (eo-di)

Calligraphy moment

The word “where.”

Trace the letters carefully. To help you understand the stroke order, follow the numbers and arrows in the Hangul guide.

어디

Your turn

어디 어디 어디 어디 어디

어디 어디 어디 어디 어디

어디 어디 어디 어디 어디

Essential vocabulary

- 화장실: restroom / bathroom
- 지하철역: subway station
- 편의점: convenience store
- 입구: entrance
- 출구: exit
- 병원: hospital
- 약국: pharmacy
- 여기: here
- 저기: over there

Free space to practice writing

어	디	예	요				

The building blocks of the sentence

Place (the subject)

Noun
(for example:
restroom, subway)



QUESTION

어디
Meaning: where /
which place



Linking verb

예요
Meaning: is / it is
(polite form)



어디예요?



The logic

Restroom + where + is

=

Where is the restroom?

The secret of the ear (pronunciation)

The intonation does all the work.

- We write: 어디예요
- We pronounce: [어디예요] (eo-di-ye-yo)

The tone should clearly rise at the end to show that you are asking a question. If you say it with a flat tone, it may sound as if you are simply talking to yourself.



Today's mini dialogue (audio 14)

Listen to this dialogue without trying to understand everything. Today, focus mainly on 어디예요? The other expressions will become more familiar as the journey goes on.

You are walking in the countryside. The path splits in two. You look at your map and hesitate. Someone passes by nearby. You take the opportunity to ask for directions. You want to know where a specific place is.

[Voix1] **저기요, 할아버지. 신암 마을 어디예요?**

→ Excuse me, sir.

→ Where is Sinam Village?

[Voix2] **아, 신암 마을요? 이 길로 조금만 가세요.**

→ Ah, Sinam Village? Go a little farther along this road.

[Voix1] **이쪽이요?**

→ This way?

[Voix2] **네, 앞에 마을이 있어요.**

→ Yes, the village is up ahead.

[Voix1] **아, 알겠어요. 감사합니다.**

→ Ah, I understand. Thank you.

[Voix2] **천만에요.**

→ You're welcome.



Cultural note

Do not rely too much on street names.

In Korea, street names are not always the easiest way to find your way around, and the address system can feel complex.

People often give directions using landmarks. A Korean person may say things like:

- “Do you see the big Starbucks? It’s behind it.”
- “It’s next to the GS25 convenience store.”

A useful travel tip: Google Maps does not work very well in Korea for navigation, because map data is limited. To avoid getting lost, it is much better to download Naver Map or KakaoMap.



Today's mission

Ask for directions

Match each place with the correct question.

1. pharmacy : _____ 어디예요?
2. restroom: _____ 어디예요?
3. convenience store : _____ 어디예요?
4. subway station _____ 어디예요?

Words to use:

→ 약국 / 화장실 / 편의점 / 지하철역



Mini-activity

◆ 1. True or False?

- 어디 means “when.”

[] True [] False

- To find your way in Korea, it is better to use Google Maps.

[] True [] False

- 화장실 means “restroom.”

[] True [] False

◆ 2. The right reflex

You have a headache and you are looking for medicine. You stop someone and ask:

- [] 편의점 어디예요?
- [] 약국 어디예요?
- [] 화장실 어디예요?

◆ 3. Visual quiz

Which block corresponds to the syllable eo?

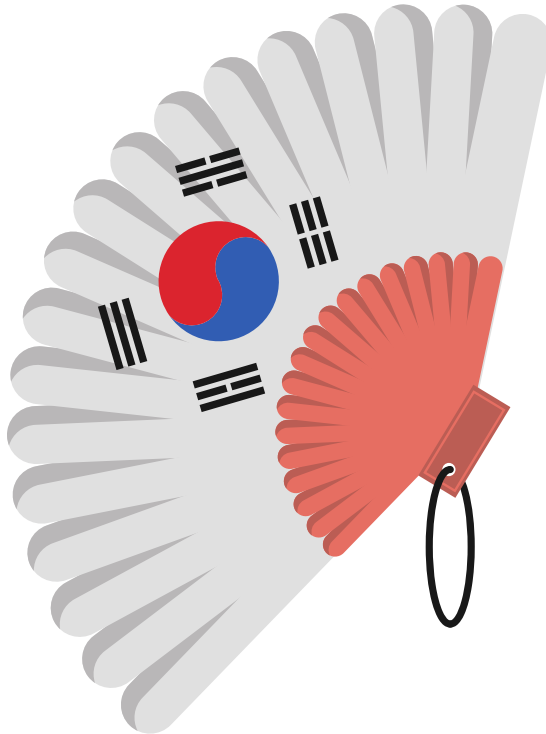
- [] 아
- [] 어
- [] 이

“

"뿌리 깊은 나무는 바람에
흔들리지 않는다"

“A tree with deep roots does not shake in the wind.”
(Meaning: strong foundations in Korean will help you
face anything.)

”





“Final Test — 14-Day Review”

“ Final Test — 14-Day Review ”

You have reached the end of this first journey in Korean.
This final test will help you check what you have remembered from the expressions, vocabulary, and structures covered in the book.
Take your time.
Read each instruction carefully.
The goal is not to be perfect, but to see how far you have already come.

Part 1 — Recognize the correct expression

Choose the most natural expression for each situation.

1. You meet a teacher for the first time.

- ☐ 감사합니다
- ☐ 안녕하세요
- ☐ 죄송합니다

2. Someone offers you a small gift.

- ☐ 감사합니다
- ☐ 어디예요?
- ☐ 저기요

3. You drop something by mistake.

- ☐ 좋아요
- ☐ 죄송합니다
- ☐ 주세요

4. Your friend leaves your house.

- ☐ 안녕히 가세요
- ☐ 안녕히 계세요
- ☐ 안녕하세요

“

Final Test — 14-Day Review

”

5. You leave a café, but your friend is still inside.

- ☐ 안녕히 가세요
- ☐ 안녕히 계세요
- ☐ 저기요

6. A server is far from you.

- ☐ 여기요
- ☐ 저기요
- ☐ 네, 알겠습니다

7. A teacher gives you an instruction.

- ☐ 알았어
- ☐ 네, 알겠습니다
- ☐ 몰라요

8. You want to ask for water politely.

- ☐ 물 있어요?
- ☐ 물 주세요
- ☐ 물 얼마예요?

9. You see an unknown object on a table.

- ☐ 이거 뭐예요?
- ☐ 어디예요?
- ☐ 이거 좋아요?

10. You want to ask the price of an object.

- ☐ 이거 얼마예요?
- ☐ 이거 어디예요?
- ☐ 이거 있어요?

“ Final Test — 14-Day Review ”

11. You want to ask where the pharmacy is.

- ☐ 약국 얼마예요?
- ☐ 약국 어디예요?
- ☐ 약국 주세요

12. You want to say that there are no seats.

- ☐ 자리 있어요
- ☐ 자리 없어요
- ☐ 자리 좋아요

Part 2 — True or False

Write: True or False.

- 감사합니다 means “hello.” _____
- 안녕히 가세요 is used when the other person leaves. _____
- 저기요 can be used to politely get someone’s attention. _____
- 주세요 means “thank you.” _____
- 있어요 can mean “there is / there are” or “I have.” _____
- 없어요 is the opposite of 있어요. _____
- 얼마예요? means “where is it?” _____
- 어디예요? is used to ask for a place or location. _____
- 좋아요 can express a positive opinion. _____
- 네, 알겠습니다 is a polite and formal response. _____

“ Final Test — 14-Day Review ”

Part 3 — Complete with the correct word

Complete with the correct word or expression.

Words to use:

안녕하세요 / 감사합니다 / 죄송합니다 / 주세요 / 있어요 / 없어요 / 얼마예요 / 어디예요

1. Hello. → _____
2. Thank you. → _____
3. I am sorry. → _____
4. Water please. → 물 _____
5. There is wifi. → 와이파이 _____
6. There is no cake → 케이크 _____
7. How much is it? → _____
8. Where is the exit ? → 출구 _____

Part 4 — Put in order

Put the elements in the correct order to rebuild the expression.

- 세요 / 하 / 안녕세요 → _____
- 합 / 사 / 니다 / 감 → _____
- 죄 / 니다 / 합 / 송 → _____
- 알 / 겠습니다 / 네 → _____
- 주세요 / 물 → _____
- 이거 / 뭐예요 → _____
- 어디예요 / 약국 → _____
- 얼마예요 / 이거 → _____

“ Final Test — 14-Day Review ”

Part 5 — Simple translation

Translate into English.

1. 안녕하세요. → _____
2. 감사합니다. → _____
3. 죄송합니다. → _____
4. 네, 알겠습니다. → _____
5. 물 주세요. → _____
6. 이거 뭐예요? → _____
7. 와이파이 있어요? → _____
8. 약국 어디예요? → _____

Part 6 — Final mini dialogue

Read the dialogue, then answer the questions.

[Voix1] 안녕하세요.
[Voix2] 네, 안녕하세요.
[Voix1] 저기요, 물 주세요.
[Voix2] 네, 알겠습니다.
[Voix1] 감사합니다.
[Voix2] 아니에요.

Questions

1. Which expression means “hello”?

→ _____

2. Which expression means “water, please”?

→ _____

“ Final Test — 14-Day Review ”

3. Which expression shows that someone has understood?

→ _____

4. Which expression means “thank you”?

→ _____

5. Which expression means “it’s nothing / you’re welcome”?

6. → _____

=====

Personal result

- How many answers do you think you got right?

(Correction in the appendix)

- What I remember best: _____
- What I still want to review: _____

Well done on how far you have come.



“Personal Reflection”

Today, I feel able to:

- ☐ read a few simple words in Hangul
- ☐ recognize everyday expressions
- ☐ greet people politely
- ☐ thank and apologize
- ☐ order something simply
- ☐ ask a short question
- ☐ ask for a price
- ☐ ask for a place or location
- ☐ continue my learning with more confidence

- What I remember from this journey

.....
.....
.....

- My favorite word

.....

- The expression I want to remember first

.....

- My next small goal in Korean

.....

.....

Remember: you do not need to go fast.
You need to keep moving forward.
And you have already done that.



A Final Word

Thank you for traveling with me during these 14 days. I created this book to support your first steps in Korean with simplicity, gentleness, and consistency. When you begin, everything can seem impressive: a new alphabet, new sounds, new ways of building a sentence. And yet, day after day, what once felt distant becomes more familiar.

If you made it this far, you can be proud of yourself.

Maybe you have not remembered everything. Maybe you did not understand everything the first time. But that is not what language learning is about.

Learning a language means coming back, repeating, listening, trying, and above all, continuing.

Korean is not discovered in a single day. It is encountered little by little.

I hope this first volume has helped you build solid foundations, gain confidence, and feel a little joy in learning.

I also hope it has made you want to go further.

Keep going at your own pace.

Read again. Listen again. Repeat.

And above all, do not forget: every small step counts.

See you very soon for the rest of the journey.

감사합니다.

Elisabeth Bihel Deveaux

“Annexes”

- Final Test Answer Key (14 days)
- Exercise corrections
- Vocabularies

“ Final Test Answer ”

Partie 1

1. 안녕하세요
2. 감사합니다
3. 죄송합니다
4. 안녕히 가세요
5. 안녕히 계세요
6. 저가요
7. 네, 알겠습니다
8. 물 주세요
9. 이거 뭐예요?
10. 이거 얼마예요?
11. 약국 어디예요?
12. 자리 없어요

Partie 2

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True
6. True
7. False
8. True
9. True
10. True

Partie 3

1. 안녕하세요
2. 감사합니다
3. 죄송합니다
4. 주세요
5. 있어요
6. 없어요
7. 얼마예요
8. 어디예요

Partie 4

1. 안녕하세요
2. 감사합니다
3. 죄송합니다
4. 네, 알겠습니다
5. 물 주세요
6. 이거 뭐예요?
7. 약국 어디예요?
8. 이거 얼마예요?

Partie 5

1. Hello.
2. Thank You.
3. I'm sorry. / Excuse me.i.
4. Yes, I understand. / Okay..
5. Water, please
6. What is this?
7. Is there Wi-Fi?
8. Where is the pharmacy?

Partie 6

- 안녕하세요
물 주세요
네, 알겠습니다
감사합니다
아니예요

“ Exercise Corrections ”

Day 1: Hello — 안녕하세요

Mission

Put the building blocks in the correct order:

- 안녕
- 하
- 세요

→ 안녕하세요

Explanation : 안녕하세요 is the polite and natural way to say hello in Korean.

It is the most useful expression at the beginning because it fits most everyday situations.

In this expression:

- 안녕 carries the idea of peace or well-being
- 하 comes from the verb 하다 = to do
- 세요 adds a nuance of politeness

The most important thing to remember is: 안녕하세요 = hello

True or False

1. 안녕하세요 is more polite than 안녕. → TRUE
2. -세요 is a marker of politeness. → TRUE
3. 하다 means “to do.” → TRUE
4. 안녕하십니까 is used among close friends. → FALSE

Complete

안녕하_____? → 안녕하세요?

Choose the right level

- To greet a teacher → 안녕하세요
- To greet a close friend → 안녕
- To greet in a formal place → 안녕하십니까

“ Exercise Corrections ”

Day 2: Thank you — 감사합니다

Mission

You can answer 감사합니다 in the following situations:

- someone holds the door for you
- a salesperson gives you your change
- someone helps you find your way
- someone gives you a small gift

You do not use it to:

- greet a teacher
- say hello to a friend

Expression to write: : 감사합니다

Explanation: 감사합니다 means thank you in a very polite form. It is the ideal expression for thanking someone respectfully in most everyday situations.

True or False

1. 감사합니다 is the most formal form. → TRUE
2. 고마워 is very polite. → FALSE
3. 합니다 is a formal form. → TRUE
4. 감사 means gratitude. → TRUE

Rank from most formal to most informal

1. 감사합니다
2. 고마워요
3. 고마워

“ Exercise Corrections ”

Day 3: Sorry — 죄송합니다

Mission

- You are late → 늦었어요, 죄송합니다
- You interrupt someone to ask a question → 실례합니다
- You want to pass in front of someone → 실례합니다
- You apologize very politely after making a mistake → 죄송합니다

Explanation: 죄송합니다 is used to apologize with a lot of respect.

실례합니다 is used when you politely bother someone, for example to ask a question or to pass in front of them.

True or False

1. 죄송합니다 is more formal than 미안해요. → TRUE
2. 하다 means “to do.” → TRUE
3. The form -습니다 is informal. → FALSE
4. 죄송 means “apology / excuse.” → TRUE

Rank from most formal to most informal

1. 죄송합니다
2. 미안합니다
3. 미안해요
4. 미안

Day 4: The two goodbyes — 안녕히 가세요 / 안녕히 계세요

Mission

1. You leave your friend's house. Your friend stays at home.
→ 안녕히 계세요
2. You are at home. Your guest puts on their shoes and leaves.
→ 안녕히 가세요

“ Exercise Corrections ”

3. You leave a shop. The salesperson stays there.

→ 안녕히 계세요

4. You stay in a café. Your friend leaves first.

→ 안녕히 가세요

Explanation: In Korean, you do not always say “goodbye” in the same way.

The choice depends on the situation:

- 안녕히 가세요 = when the other person leaves
- 안녕히 계세요 = when the other person stays

*The most important question is: **Who is leaving?***

True or False

1. 안녕히 가세요 is used when the other person leaves.

→ TRUE

2. 안녕히 계세요 is used when you leave and the other person stays.

→ TRUE

3. 가다 signifie “aller / partir”.

→ TRUE

The right choice

You leave a store. The salesperson stays in the shop.

Do you say 안녕히 가세요 to them? → No

Visual quiz

The verb 가다 is made of the blocks: → 가 + 다

Day 5: Understood / okay — 네, 알겠습니다

Mission

Put the elements in the correct order:

- 네
- 알
- 겠습니다 → 네, 알겠습니다

“ Exercise Corrections ”

Explanation: 네, 알겠습니다 means “Yes, I understand” or “Okay” in a polite and formal context. This expression shows that you listened, understood, and took in what the other person said.

Find the odd one out

오늘 / 내일 / 지금 / 감사합니다 → **감사합니다**

Find the incorrect sentence

A. 네, 알겠습니다.

B. 네, 알아요.

C. 네, 알겠습니다. 내일까지 보내 드릴게요.

→ **B. 네, 알아요.**

Choose the correct answer

- A teacher gives you an instruction. → **네, 알겠습니다**
- Your close friend says, “Let’s meet at 6.” → **알았어**
- Someone speaks to you formally on the phone. → **네, 알겠습니다**

Key point

- 네, 알겠습니다 = polite / formal
- 알았어 = informal

Day 6: Excuse me / Over here! — 여기요 / 저기요

Mission

1. The server passes right next to your table. → **여기요**
2. The salesperson is at the other end of the counter. → **저기요**
3. You want to point to a dish you see on a poster far away. → **저기요**
4. Someone close to you did not hear you. → **여기요**

“ Exercise Corrections ”

Explanation: 여기요 and 저기요 are used to politely get someone's attention.

- 여기요 is used when the person or thing is close
- 저기요 is used when the person or thing is farther away, or when politely calling someone

Odd one out

여기 / 저기 / 안녕하세요 → 안녕하세요

True or False

1. 여기요 means “thank you.” → Faux
2. 저기요 is used to politely call someone. → Vrai
3. The letter ㄱ has the shape of a gun. → Faux

Key point

To choose correctly, just ask yourself:
close or farther away?

Day 7: Review stopover

Activity 1 — Match

- 안녕하세요 → Hello
- 감사합니다 → Thank you
- 죄송합니다 → I am sorry.
- 안녕히 가세요 → Goodbye (when the other person leaves)
- 안녕히 계세요 → Goodbye (when the other person stays)
- 네, 알겠습니다 → Yes, I understood
- 여기요 → Excuse me / over here
- 저기요 → Excuse me / over there

“ Exercise Corrections ”

Activity 2 — Choose the correct expression

1. You meet a teacher for the first time. → 안녕하세요
2. Someone gives a small gift. → 감사합니다
3. You spill a glass by accident. → 죄송합니다
4. Your friend leaves your house. → 안녕히 가세요
5. You leave a Café but your friend stays → 안녕히 계세요
6. A server is far from your table. → 저기요
7. A teacher gives you an instruction. → 네, 알겠습니다

Activity 3 — True or False

- 감사합니다 is a polite way to say thank you. → TRUE
- 안녕히 계세요 is used when the other person leaves → FALSE
- 알겠습니다 shows that you listened and understood. → TRUE
- 저기요 can be used to politely get someone's attention. → TRUE
- 죄송합니다 is more formal than 미안해요. → TRUE

Activity 4 — Put in order

- 세요 / 안녕 / 하 → 안녕하세요
- 사 / 합 / 감사 / 니다 → 감사합니다
- 송 / 합 / 니다 / 죄 → 죄송합니다
- 네 / 겠습니다 / 알 → 네, 알겠습니다

Activity 5 — Translation

- 안녕하세요. → Hello
- 안녕하세요. → Hello.
- 이거 주세요. → This one, please.
- 네, 알겠습니다. → Yes, I understand.
- 감사합니다. → Thank you.
- 아니에요. 안녕히 가세요. → It's nothing. Goodbye.

“ Exercise Corrections ”

Day 8: Please / Give me... — 주세요

Mission

1. 물 주세요.
2. 메뉴 좀 주세요.
3. 이거 좀 주세요.
4. 한 개 주세요.

Explanation: 주세요 is used to ask for something politely.

The basic structure is: object + 주세요

Examples:

- 물 주세요 = water, please
- 이거 주세요 = this one, please
- 메뉴 주세요 = the menu, please

좀 softens the request.

개 is used to count objects.

잔 is used to count glasses or cups.

True or False

1. 주세요 means “thank you.” → FALSE
2. To say “Give me this,” I say: 주세요 이거. → FALSE
3. 한 잔 is used to count glasses. → TRUE

The right phrase

To ask the server to recommend a dish: → 추천해 주세요

Put in order

- 주세요 / 물 → 물 주세요
- 한 잔 / 커피 / 주세요 → 커피 한 잔 주세요
- 주세요 / 메뉴 → 메뉴 주세요
- 주세요 / 이거 → 이거 주세요

“ Exercise Corrections ”

Day 9: What is this? — 이거 뭐예요?

Mission

1. 물이에요. → 이거 뭐예요?
2. 비빔밥이에요. → 이거 뭐예요?
3. Je ne sais pas. → 몰라요

Explanation: 이거 뭐예요? means “What is this?”

It is a very useful expression for asking the name or nature of an object.

- 이거 = *this*
- 뭐 = *what*
- 예요 = *is*
- 몰라요 = *I don't know*

True or False

1. 뭐 means “who.” → FALSE
2. To ask for a name, you can say “Name is what?” → TRUE
3. It is polite to point with your finger at what you want to buy.
→ FALSE

The right reflex

If you do not know how to answer 이거 뭐예요? : → 몰라요

Visual quiz

The block corresponding to the sound mwo is: → 뭐

Day 10: It's good / I like it — 좋아요

Mission

1. 날씨 좋아요.
2. 정말 좋아요.

“ Exercise Corrections ”

3. 이거 안 좋아요.

4. 기분 좋아요.

Explanation: 좋아요 comes from the verb 좋다, which means to be good / to be nice / to please.

Depending on the context, 좋아요 can mean:

- it's good
- I like it
- okay

안 creates a simple negation:

- 좋아요 → it's good
- 안 좋아요 → it's not good / I don't like it

True or False

1. 좋아요 is pronounced with a strong “h” in the middle. → FALSE
2. The block 좋 contains the “hat” letter. → TRUE
3. To say “I don't like it,” you add 안 in front. → TRUE

Find the odd one out

List A : 날씨 / 기분 / 맛 / 주세요 → 주세요

List B : 정말 / 아주 / 너무 / 물 → 물

Final challenge

The base word to remember is: → 좋다

Day 11: I have / There is — 있어요

Mission

1. 물 없어요.
2. 돈 있어요!
3. 자리 없어요.
4. 와이파이 있어요.

“ Exercise Corrections ”

Explanation: 있어요 is used to say:

- there is / there are
- I have

The meaning depends on the context.

Examples:

- 돈 있어요 = I have money
- 와이파이 있어요 = there is Wi-Fi

The opposite of 있어요 is 없어요.

True or False

1. 있어요 means only “to have,” not “there is.” → FALSE
2. To say “I don’t have,” you say 안 있어요. → FALSE
3. The double ㅅ is pronounced like a “t” when it is followed by a vowel. → FALSE

The right reflex

To ask whether there is Wi-Fi: → 와이파이 있어요?

Visual quiz

The word meaning time is: → 시간

Day 12: I don’t have / There isn’t — 없어요

Mission

1. 물 없어요.
2. 돈 있어요!
3. 자리 없어요.

Explanation: 없어요 is the opposite of 있어요.

- 있어요 = there is / I have
- 없어요 = there isn’t / I don’t have

The meaning depends on the context.

“ Exercise Corrections ”

Opposites game

- Your wallet is full of banknotes. → 돈 있어요.
- Your glass is empty and you are thirsty. → 물 없어요.
- There is nobody in the waiting room. → 사람 없어요.
- You have many friends around you. → 친구 있어요.

Find the odd one out

Incorrect sentence → 안 있어요.

Visual quiz

The word meaning money is: → 돈

Day 13: How much is it? — 얼마예요?

Mission

1. 이거 얼마예요?
2. 저거 얼마예요?
3. 이거 비싸요.
4. 정말 싸요.

Explanation: 얼마예요? means “How much is it?”

It is the basic expression for asking a price.

- 이거 = *this*
- 저거 = *that over there*
- 비싸요 = *it's expensive*
- 싸요 = *it's cheap*

True or False

1. 얼마 means “who.” → FALSE
2. 원 is the name of the Korean currency. → TRUE
3. To say “It’s expensive,” you say 싸요. → FALSE
4. 1,000 won is about 100 euros. → FALSE

“ Exercise Corrections ”

The right choice

To ask for the total: → 모두 얼마예요?

Visual quiz

The block containing the l sound is: → 얼

Day 14: Where is it? — 어디예요?

Mission

1. 약국 어디예요?
2. 출구 어디예요?
3. 지하철역 어디예요?

Explanation: 어디예요? means “Where is it?”

The structure is:

place + 어디예요?

True or False

1. 어디 means “when.” → FALSE
2. To find your way in Korea, it is better to use Google Maps. → FALSE
3. 화장실 means “restroom.” → TRUE

The right reflex

To ask where the pharmacy is: → 약국 어디예요?

Visual quiz

The block corresponding to the syllable eo is: → 어

“ Vocabulaires ”

Saluer / remercier / s'excuser

안녕하세요 : bonjour

안녕 : salut / bonjour (informel)

안녕하십니까 : bonjour (très formel)

감사합니다 : merci (très poli)

고마워요 : merci (poli)

고마워 : merci (informel)

죄송합니다 : je suis désolé(e) / excusez-moi (très poli)

미안합니다 : je suis désolé(e) (formel)

미안해요 : désolé(e) (poli)

미안해 : désolé(e) (informel)

실례합니다 : excusez-moi / pardon de déranger

괜찮아요 : ce n'est pas grave / ça va

아니에요 : ce n'est rien / non

천만에요 : je vous en prie

Dire au revoir

안녕히 가세요 : au revoir (quand l'autre personne part)

안녕히 계세요 : au revoir (quand l'autre personne reste)

다음에 봐요 : à la prochaine / à bientôt

먼저 갈게요 : je vais y aller en premier / je pars d'abord

조심히 가세요 : rentrez prudemment / partez prudemment

Réagir / montrer qu'on a compris

네 : oui

알겠습니다 : j'ai compris / c'est entendu (formel)

알겠어요 : d'accord / je vois (poli)

알았어요 : d'accord / j'ai compris (poli courant)

알았어 : d'accord / compris (informel)

알다 : savoir / comprendre

몰라요 : je ne sais pas

다행이에요 : tant mieux / quel soulagement

“ Vocabulaires ”

정말 : vraiment

아주 : très

너무 : très / trop

좋아요 : c'est bien / j'aime bien / d'accord

좋다 : être bon / être bien

좋아해요 : aimer

안 : ne... pas

Attirer l'attention / demander quelque chose

여기요 : par ici / s'il vous plaît (près de moi)

저기요 : excusez-moi / s'il vous plaît (plus loin)

주세요 : s'il vous plaît / donnez-moi...

주다 : donner

주문 : commande

추천해 주세요 : recommandez-moi, s'il vous plaît

보여 주세요 : montrez-moi, s'il vous plaît

포장해 주세요 : emballez / à emporter, s'il vous plaît

계산서 : addition / ticket

Demander / montrer un objet

이거 : ceci / ça

그거 : ça (près de toi / de ce dont on parle)

저거 : cela là-bas

뭐 : quoi / que

이거 뭐예요? : qu'est-ce que c'est ?

이름 : nom

전화번호 : numéro de téléphone

Existence / absence

있어요 : il y a / j'ai

없어요 : il n'y a pas / je n'ai pas

있다 : exister / avoir

없다 : ne pas exister / ne pas avoir

시간 : temps / heure

“ Vocabulaires ”

돈 : argent
 약 : médicament
 물 : eau
 와이파이 : Wi-Fi
 자리 : place / siège
 약속 : rendez-vous
 문제 : problème
 사람 : personne / gens
 친구 : ami
 휴지 : papier toilette / mouchoirs
 지도 : carte / plan
 배터리 : batterie
 우산 : parapluie

Prix / achats

얼마예요? : c'est combien ?
 원 : won
 현금 : espèces
 카드 : carte bancaire
 비싸요 : c'est cher
 싸요 : c'est bon marché
 모두 : tout / le total
 살게요 : je vais le prendre / je vais l'acheter

Lieux / déplacement

어디예요? : où est-ce ?
 여기 : ici
 저기 : là-bas
 약국 : pharmacie
 병원 : hôpital
 화장실 : toilettes
 지하철역 : station de métro
 편의점 : supérette

“ Vocabulaires ”

입구 : entrée
출구 : sortie
마을 : village
이 길 : ce chemin
이쪽 : par ici / ce côté

Temps / quotidien

오늘 : aujourd'hui
내일 : demain
지금 : maintenant
벌써 : déjà
빨리 : vite / rapidement
날씨 : météo / temps
기분 : humeur
조용해요 : c'est calme

Nourriture / objets du quotidien

메뉴 : menu
커피 : café
한 잔 : une tasse / un verre
한 개 : un objet
선물 : cadeau
작은 선물 : petit cadeau
비빔밥 : bibimbap
케이크 : gâteau
팽이 : toupie
영화 : film
노래 : chanson
문서 : document

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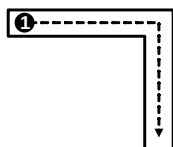
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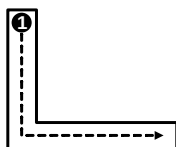
“ Hangul Memo ”

Simple Consonants

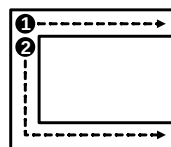
The sound is **g / k**



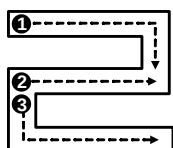
The sound is **n**



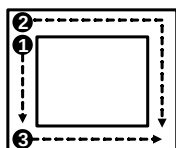
The sound is **d** or sometimes **t**



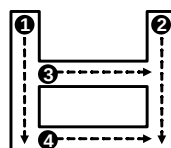
The sound is **r** or **l**



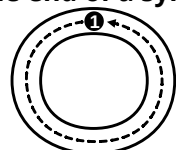
The sound is **m**



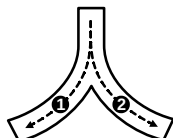
The sound is **p / b**



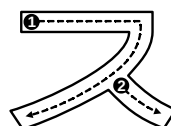
silent at the beginning of a syllable, pronounced as “**ng**” at the end of a syllable



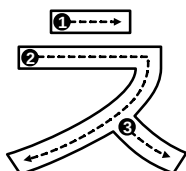
The sound is **s**



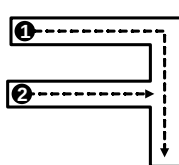
The sound is **j**



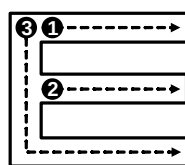
The sound is “**tch**”



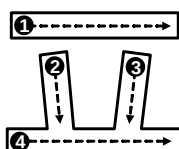
The sound is **k**



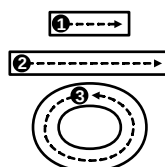
The sound is **t**



The sound is **p**



The sound is **h**



“

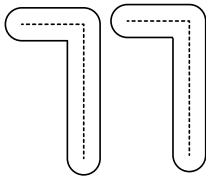
Hangul Memo

Double consonants

”

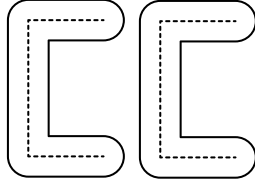
The sound is similar to

kk (long k)



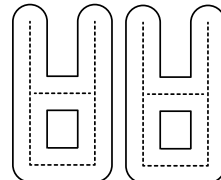
The sound is similar to

tt(long t)



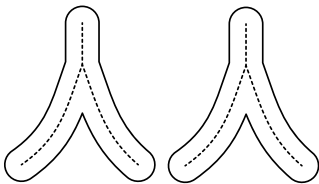
The sound is similar to

pp (long p)



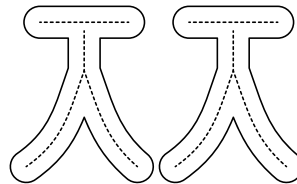
The sound is similar to

ss (long s)



The sound is similar to

jj (long tch)



“

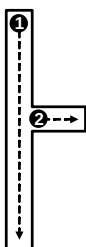
To write all these letters, refer to
the single consonants

”

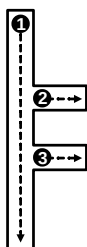
“ Hangul Memo ”

Simple Vowels

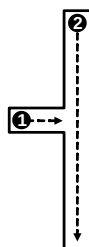
The sound is **A**



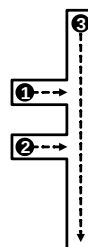
The sound is **ya**



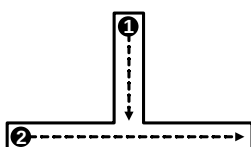
The sound is **eo**



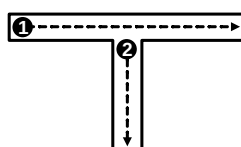
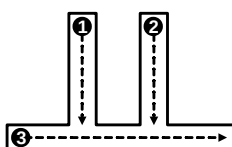
The sound is **yeo**



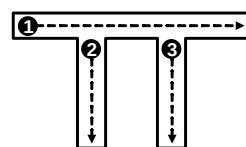
The sound is **O**



The sound is **yo**



The sound is **ou**



The sound is **you**

The sound is **e** but
letters is **i**



a sound with no exact
equivalent in French, similar
to a very closed “eu”



“

Hangul Memo

Compound vowels

”

The sound is **è**



The sound is **é / è**

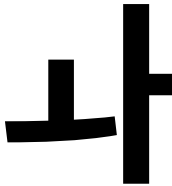




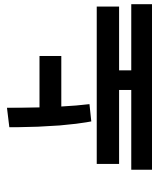
The sound is **yè**

The sound is **yé**

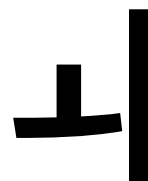
The sound is **wa**



The sound is **wè**



The sound is **wé**



The sound is **wo**



The sound is **wé**



The sound is **wi**



At the beginning sound
“**eui**”, in the middle sound
“**e**” and at the end “**é**”



“

To write all these letters, refer
to the basic vowels.

”