

## Basic of Korean Hangeul Alphabets-II

### Class Objective:

I know the basics of Korean language and understand the basic sentence structure in Korean.

### Concept A: Mixed consonants and vowels.

- If the vowel has a long vertical line, like ㅣ, ㅑ, ㅓ, ㅕ, or ㅗ, the consonant comes in on the left half, and the vowel comes in on the right half.

#### Examples:

- ㅇ + ㅣ = 아 [a]
- ㄱ + ㅓ = 거 [geo]
- ㅂ + ㅣ = 비 [bi]
- If the vowel has a long horizontal line, like ㅕ, ㅗ, ㅓ, ㅑ, or ㅗ, the consonant comes in on the upper half, and the vowel comes in on the lower half.

#### Examples:

- ㅇ + ㅕ = 오 [o]
- ㅈ + ㅓ = 주 [ju]
- ㅋ + ㅑ = 큐 [kyu]
- After a combination of a consonant and a vowel, if there is one more consonant attached at the end, the consonant comes in at the very bottom of the already existing square, and the other parts get squeezed a little toward the top to make the entire shape a square again. And the final consonant is called 받침 (batchim).

#### Examples:

- 아 + ㄴ = 안 [an]
- 조 + ㅇ = 종 [jong]
- 부 + ㄹ = 불 [bul]

ㄱㄱ sounds like gg.

ㄷㄷ sounds like dd.

ㅂㅂ sounds like bb

ㅅㅅ sounds like ss.

ㅈㅈ sounds like jj.

1. **Introduction**

2. **Background**

3. **Method**

- 1. **Study Design**
- 2. **Participants**
- 3. **Intervention**

4. **Results**

- 1. **Primary Outcome**
- 2. **Secondary Outcome**
- 3. **Subgroup Analysis**

5. **Conclusion**

- 1. **Summary**

6. **References**

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- 1. **Table 1**
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