

Basics

E

Level ①

Final Consonants

Korean building blocks

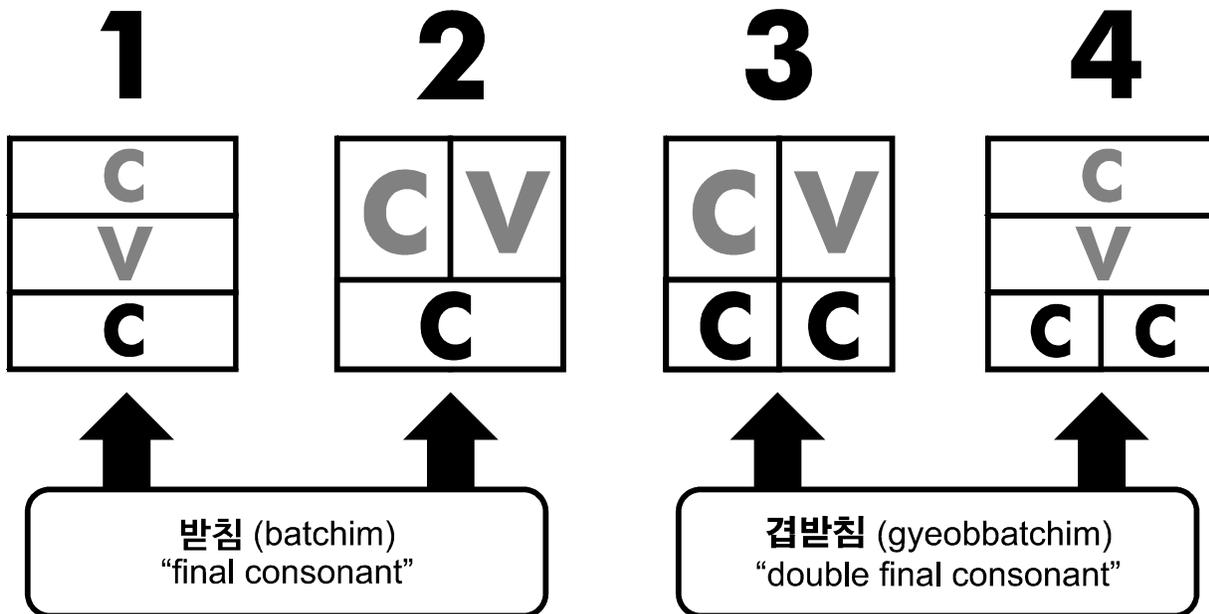


There will be no new hangul vowels or consonants taught in this lesson, because you have learned all of them!

This lesson introduces the most important concept when learning hangul. Understanding the ideas taught in this lesson will allow you to conjugate verbs, adjectives and create even basic sentence structure.

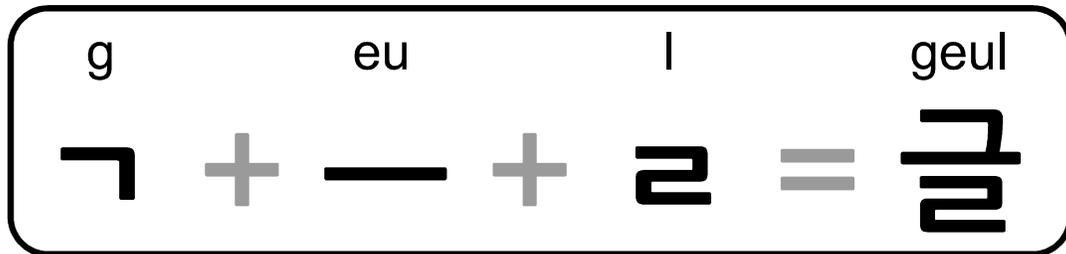
E Hangul Points**□ E-1. Hangul with a “final consonant”**

So far all of the hangul characters in prior lessons have ended with a vowel and only had two parts. Now we will add consonants to the bottom of the character. These “final” consonants are called 받침 (batchim).

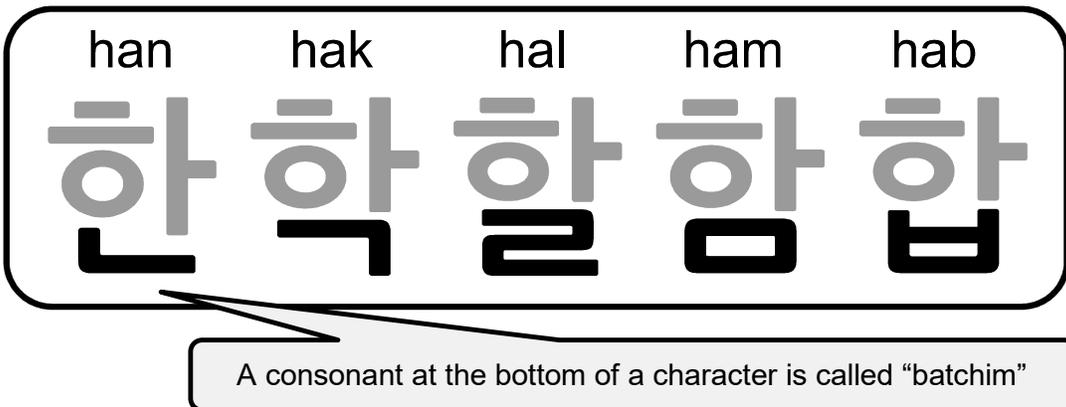


- 1 – This shows the first consonant with a horizontal vowel and final consonant.
- 2 – This shows the first consonant and a vertical vowel and final consonant.
- 3 – This shows the first consonant with a vertical vowel and double final consonant.
- 4 – This shows the first consonant with a horizontal vowel and double final consonant.

Now let's look at some actual complete hangul that have final consonants.



The following hangul characters are all built using the same initial consonant and vowel combination. The final consonant, 받침 (batchim), is the only thing that is different. The black portion is the 받침 (batchim).



Here are some words that contain hangul containing final consonant.

Example Words

한국 (Korea)	책 (book)	눈 (eye, snow)	손 (hand)
지갑 (wallet)	택시 (taxi)	감자 (potato)	발 (foot)
남자 (man)	친구 (friend)	사람 (person)	돈 (money)

□ E-2. Answers to common questions

1. A vowel is never called *batchim*. There is no *batchim* if the character ends with a vowel.
2. ㅃㅅㅆㅈㅊㅌㅍ can be in the final position as a final consonant, but they aren't considered "double final consonants".

Example Words (with 겹받침, double batchim)

많다 (to be many)
넓다 (to be wide)

닭갈비 (chicken ribs)
읽다 (to read)

Example Words (with ㅂㅂ, ㅅㅅ, ㄷㄷ, ㄱㄱ, ㅃㅃ)

바쁘다 (to be busy)
짜다 (to be salty)
닦다 (to wipe)

가깝다 (to be close)
떡 (rice cakes)
있다 (to have)

□ E-3. Double vowels

Some words have “double vowels”.

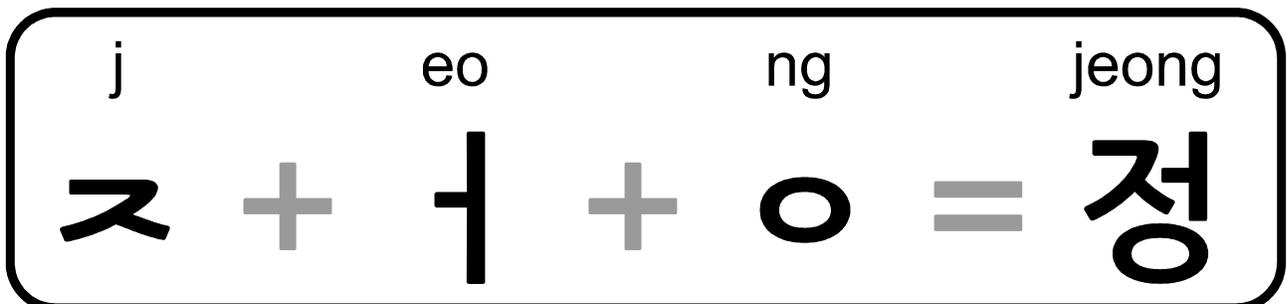
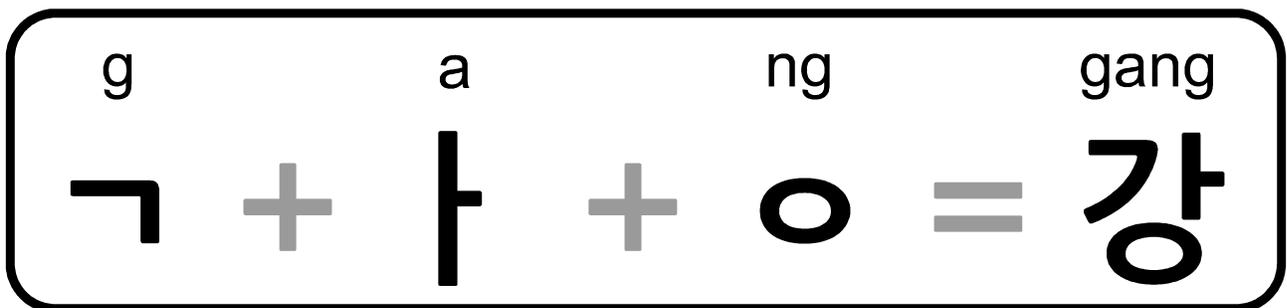
Example Words (with double vowels)

사과 (apple)
의미 (meaning)

귀 (ear)
위치 (position)

□ E-4. The “ng” sound when ㅇ is the final consonant

When ㅇ is used as the final consonant, then it is no longer silent and instead makes an “ng” sound.



The following words will contain a standalone vowel and / or a sound with ㅇ as the batchim.

Example Words

안녕 (goodbye)	아이 (child)
이야기 (a story)	이유 (reason)
우산 (umbrella)	등 (etc)
방 (room)	요가 (yoga)
농담 (a joke)	오염 (pollution)
동물 (animal)	공항 (airport)

Ready for more fun? Here are words that have 2 ㅇ in some of their characters. The first ㅇ allows the vowel to stand alone without a consonant, and the second ㅇ is the “ng” sound as the batchim.

Example Words

응급 (emergency)	고양이 (cat)
영국 (United Kingdom)	엉덩이 (buttocks)
양말 (socks)	옹알이 (babbling)
용 (dragon)	앵두 (cherry)