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Beginner lessons for Hangul

Master Hangul: Your Key to Korean Language Success!

DEFINITION

Hangul is the writing system of the Korean language, designed to be easy to learn. It consists of consonants and vowels that combine to form syllables.

KEY CONCEPTS

Consonants

Hangul has 14 basic consonants, each with a unique sound and shape.

Vowels

There are 10 basic vowels in Hangul, which can be combined with consonants to create syllables.

Syllable Blocks

Hangul letters are grouped into blocks that represent syllables, making reading easier.

Stroke Order

Proper stroke order is important for writing Hangul characters correctly and legibly.

Pronunciation

Each Hangul character has a specific pronunciation that is essential for speaking Korean.

EXAMPLES

- 가 (ga) - a basic syllable combining the consonant ㄱ and vowel 아 .
- 한 (han) - a syllable made from the consonant ㅎ and vowel 안 .
- 사 (sa) - formed by the consonant ㅅ and vowel 아 .

MEMORY TIPS

- ★ Visualize consonants as objects: ㄱ looks like a 'gun', ㄴ like a 'mountain'.
- ★ Group vowels by shape: round vowels (ㅗ , ㅜ ) and straight vowels (ㅣ , ㅡ ).
- ★ Practice writing syllables repeatedly to reinforce memory and stroke order.

COMMON MISTAKES

- ✗ Mixing up similar-looking consonants like ㄱ and ㅋ .
- ✗ Incorrectly combining vowels and consonants in syllable blocks.
- ✗ Neglecting stroke order, leading to messy handwriting.

QUICK RECAP

Hangul is the phonetic writing system of Korean, consisting of consonants and vowels. Understanding syllable formation and proper pronunciation is key to mastering it. Practice writing and speaking to reinforce your learning.