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Language Learning › Korean › Hangul

Beginner lessons for Hangul

Master Hangul: The Foundation of Korean Language Learning

DEFINITION

> Hangul is the alphabet used in the Korean language, consisting of 14 basic consonants and 10 basic vowels. Learning Hangul is essential for reading and writing in Korean.

KEY CONCEPTS

Consonants

Hangul has 14 basic consonants that form the building blocks of syllables.

Vowels

There are 10 basic vowels in Hangul that combine with consonants to create sounds.

Syllable Blocks

Hangul characters are grouped into syllable blocks, typically consisting of a consonant and a vowel.

Pronunciation

Each Hangul letter has a specific sound, making pronunciation straightforward once learned.

Stroke Order

Writing Hangul follows a specific stroke order, which helps with legibility and speed.

EXAMPLES

- → □□ (Hangul)
- → □□ (Love)
- → □□ (School)

MEMORY TIPS

★ Associate consonants with familiar sounds or words in your native language.

★ Visualize vowels as shapes (e.g., '□ ' looks like an 'A').

★ Practice writing syllables repeatedly to reinforce memory.

COMMON MISTAKES

✗ Mixing up similar-looking consonants like '□ ' and '□ '.

✗ Incorrectly combining vowels and consonants into syllables.

✗ Neglecting proper stroke order when writing.

QUICK RECAP

Hangul is the essential alphabet for Korean, made up of consonants and vowels. Understanding syllable formation and correct pronunciation is crucial for effective communication.