



# 12 Basic Korean Particles for Beginners Flashcards

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**Who is this for?** For brand new learners of Korean who want to master basic grammar and the Korean particles.

**About this PDF:** This PDF contains printable flashcards for the first 12 particles. There are more, but these are the ones beginners should know. Why? Because you'll see them in everyday sentences and you'll need these to form basic sentences. The front of the flashcard has the particle and the back has the explanation.

**Printing instructions:** Choose double-sided printing.

**Flip Orientation:** Select "Flip on Short Edge" to ensure the front and back align correctly when cut.

**Paper Size:** A4 (297mm x 210mm)

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**이 / 가**

**(i / ga)**

What does this  
particle do?

**은 / 는**

**(eun/neun)**

How is this  
particle used?

**을 / 를**

**(eul/reul)**

What does this  
particle indicate?

**에 / 에서**

**(e / eseo)**

What's the  
difference?

**의**

**(ui)**

How is it used?

**도**

**(do)**

What does this  
mean in a sentence?

**이/가 (i/ga) marks the subject of a sentence.**

집이 커요.  
jibi keoyo  
The house is big.

친구가 왔어요.  
chingu-ga wasseoyo  
A friend came.

**은/는 (eun/neun) marks the topic or contrasts subjects.**

저는 학생이에요.  
jeoneun haksaeng-ieyo  
I am a student.

날씨는 좋네요.  
nalsineun jotneyo  
The weather is nice, but...

**을/를 (eul/reul) marks the object of a verb.**

책을 읽어요.  
chaegeul ilg-eoyo  
I read a book.

물을 마셨어요.  
mureul masyeosseoyo  
I drank water.

**에 (e) marks location or time.**

학교에 가요. (hakgyoe gayo)  
I go to school.

3시에 만나요. (sam-si-e mannayo)  
Meet at 3 o'clock.

**에서 (eseo) indicates the location of an action or origin.**

집에서 공부해요. (jib-eseo gongbuhaeyo)  
I study at home.

서울에서 왔어요. (seoul-eseo wasseoyo)  
I came from Seoul.

**의 (ui) indicates possession.**

저의 책이에요.  
jeoui chaeg-ieyo  
It's my book.

친구의 집이에요.  
chingu-ui jib-ieyo  
It's a friend's house.

**도 (do) adds "also" or "too."**

저도 학생이에요.  
jeodo haksaeng-ieyo  
I am also a student.

**때문에**  
(ttaemune)

What does this  
particle do?

**보다**  
(boda)

What does this  
particle do?

**하고 / 와/과**  
(hago / wa / gwa)

How are these  
particles used?

**만**  
(man)

What does this  
particle mean?

**까지**  
(kkaji)

What does this  
particle mean?

**부터**  
(buteo)

What does this  
particle indicate?

## 부터 (buteo)

"from (a point in time or place)."

오늘부터 시작해요.

oneulbuteo sijakhaeyo

Start from today.

아침부터 저녁까지 일했어요.

achim-buteo jeonyeokkkaji  
ilhaesseoyo)

I worked from morning until evening.

보다 (boda) is used for  
comparisons ("than").

나는 동생보다 키가 커요.

naneun dongsaengboda ki-ga keoyo

I am taller than my younger sibling.

이 책이 저 책보다 재미있어요.

i chaegi jeo chaekboda jaemiisseoyo

This book is more interesting than  
that one.

하고 / 와/과  
(hago / wa / gwa)  
"and" or "with"

친구하고 놀았어요.

chingu-hago norasseoyo

I played with my friend.

책과 노트를 샀어요.

chaekgwa noteureul sasseoyo

I bought a book and a notebook.

만 (man) means "only."

물만 주세요.

mulman juseyo

Please give me only water.

오늘만 시간이 있어요.

oneulman sigani isseoyo

I only have time today.

까지 (kkaji) means "until" or  
"to (a point)."

여기까지 걸어요.

yeogikkaji georeoyo

Walk up to here.

내일까지 끝내세요.

naeilkkaji kkeutnaeseyo

Finish by tomorrow.

부터 (buteo) means "from (a  
point in time or place)."

오늘부터 시작해요.

oneulbuteo sijakhaeyo

Start from today.

아침부터 저녁까지 일했어요.

achim-buteo jeonyeokkkaji  
ilhaesseoyo)

I worked from morning until  
evening.

## The 12 Essential Korean Particles

1. 이/가 (i/ga) – Subject marker
2. 은/는 (eun/neun) – Topic marker
3. 을/를 (eul/reul) – Object marker
4. 에 / 에서 (e / eseo) –  
Location/time markers
5. 의 (ui) – Possessive marker
6. 도 (do) – Additive marker  
("also/too")

## The 12 Essential Korean Particles

7. 때문에 (ttaemune) –  
Cause/reason marker ("because  
of")
8. 보다 (boda) – Comparison  
marker ("than")
9. 하고 / 와/과 (hago / wa / gwa) –  
Conjunction markers ("and/with")
10. 만 (man) – Restriction marker  
("only")
11. 까지 (kkaji) – Extent marker  
("until")
12. 부터 (buteo) – Starting point  
marker ("from")

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