

Learn Korean Ep. 20: "And"

There are a few different ways to say "and," depending on how you're using it – whether you're connecting nouns ("a dog **and** a cat"), connecting verbs ("I ate lunch **and** ate dinner"), or starting a sentence ("**And** today I met him."). English uses the same "and," but Korean uses a separate form for each of these cases.

1. Connecting Nouns: 과/와 (polite), 하고 (normal), (이)랑 (casual)

There are three options here when connecting nouns, but don't worry. **If you're learning for your first time, just learn the polite form (과/와).**

Polite: 과/와

Use "과" after a consonant, or "와" after a vowel.

This form isn't strongly polite or formal. It's only polite when compared to the other two.

저는 사과**와** 오렌지를 샀어요.

"I bought apples and oranges."

소금**과** 후추 좀 주세요.

"Please give me some salt and pepper."

"소금" means "salt," and "후추" means "(black) pepper."

"좀 주세요" can be used after a noun, and means "Please give me *some*~."

Normal: 하고

This form isn't polite or informal, so **use it anywhere you'd like.**

고양이**하고** 개 중에 뭘 더 좋아해?

"Between cats and dogs, what do you like more?"

"뭘" is a shortened form of "무엇을."

"더" is an adverb that means "more."

밥**하고** 김치를 먹었다.

"I ate rice and kimchi."

Casual: (이)랑

This form isn't rude like other casual forms of speech, but it's not used in polite situations.

Feel free to use this form when speaking to friends. Use "이랑" after a consonant, and "랑" after a vowel.

이거랑 저거 주세요.

"Give me this and that."

노트북이랑 핸드폰을 선물로 받았다.

"I got a notebook computer and a cell phone as a present."

"노트북" means "notebook computer," and "핸드폰" means "cell phone" (lit. "hand phone").

2. Connecting Verbs: verb stem + 고

Take the verb stem and add "고." The verb stem can be in any tense you'd like (e.g. past tense, future tense, present tense).

오늘 밥 먹고 설거지를 해야 돼요.

"Today I have to eat and do the dishes."

"설거지(를) 하다" means "to do the dishes."

숙제를 다 했고 이제 놀러 간다.

"I did all of my homework, and now I'm going to play."

"놀러 가다" means "to go play."

3. Starting Sentences: 그리고

When starting a sentence with "and," just use "그리고," and *that's all*.

그리고 저는 잘 생겼습니다.

"And I am handsome."

Conclusion

Make sure to learn all three of these forms, especially the first two. Connecting nouns **and** verbs is one of the most common things that you'll do when speaking Korean. **And** remember to *practice, practice, and practice!*

