

Learn Korean Ep. 62: Prepositions

Today we're going to learn about prepositions. What's a *preposition*? In English, we can say that a preposition is wherever an airplane can be in relation to a cloud. For example, an airplane can go above the cloud, or next to the cloud, or behind it, or inside, or outside, and et cetera. Korean has similar words as well, however, they work a bit differently.

Take this sentence in English as an example:

"I am **outside** of the house."

Notice how 'outside' comes *before* 'house'. In Korean, it's the opposite – 'house' will come *before* 'outside'. All prepositions in Korean will go *after* the noun. If you want to get technical, because of this, in Korean they're actually not called prepositions, but they're called *postpositions*, since they come after, but that's not really important. Let's learn a few.

위 = "above," "on"

아래 = "below"

앞 = "front"

뒤 = "behind"

옆 = "side"

안 = "inside"

밖 = "outside"

This is definitely not a complete list of prepositions, but it's several of the more common ones you'll see. Let's take a look at a few example sentences.

가방이 책상 **위**에 있어요.

The bag is on the desk.

저는 학교 **앞**에 있어요.

I'm in front of the school.

우리 집 뒤에 갔어요.

He went behind our house.

내 옆에 있어 줘요.

Stay by my side.

환자가 병원 안에 있어요.

The patient is in the hospital.

차가 밖에 있어요.

The car is outside.

There are many more prepositions, so once you've gotten the hang of how they work, go ahead and learn a few more. Knowing prepositions will help to make your Korean sound much more natural, and allow you to say more things than you normally could.

Conclusion

If you have any questions, feel free to send me a message through my web site or on YouTube. Good luck in your studies!

