

Hangul Table

★Basic vowels / consonants (incl. aspirated sounds)

Vowels→	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ	ㅜ	ㅠ	ㅡ	ㅣ
Consonants ↓	a	ya	eo	yeo	o	yo	u	yu	eu	i
ㄱ k/g	가 ka	갸 kya	거 keo	겨 kyeo	고 ko	교 kyo	구 ku	규 kyu	구 keu	기 ki
ㄴ n	나 na	냐 nya	너 neo	녀 nyeo	노 no	뇨 nyo	누 nu	뉴 nyu	누 neu	니 ni
ㄷ t/d	다 ta	댜 tya	더 teo	뎠 tyeo	도 to	뎡 tyo	두 tu	듀 tyu	드 teu	디 ti
ㄹ r	라 ra	랴 rya	러 reo	려 ryeo	로 ro	료 ryo	루 ru	류 ryu	르 reu	리 ri
ㅁ m	마 ma	먜 mya	머 meo	며 myeo	모 mo	묘 myo	무 mu	뮤 myu	므 meu	미 mi
ㅂ p/b	바 pa	뵤 pya	버 peo	뵤 pyeo	보 po	뵤 pyo	부 pu	뵤 pyu	브 peu	비 pi
ㅅ s	사 sa	샤 sya	서 seo	셔 syeo	소 so	쇼 syo	수 su	슈 syu	스 seu	시 si
ㅇ ng/null	아 a	야 ya	어 eo	여 yeo	오 o	요 yo	우 u	유 yu	으 eu	이 i
ㅈ ch/j	차 cha	챤 chya	저 cheo	져 chyeo	조 cho	쵸 chyoy	주 chu	쵸 chyu	즈 cheu	지 chi
ㅊ ch	차 cha	챤 chya	저 cheo	져 chyeo	조 cho	쵸 chyoy	추 chu	쵸 chyu	츠 cheu	치 chi
ㅋ k	카 ka	갸 kya	커 keo	겨 kyeo	코 ko	교 kyo	쿠 ku	큐 kyu	크 keu	키 ki
ㅌ t	타 ta	댜 tya	터 teo	뎠 tyeo	토 to	뎡 tyo	투 tu	뎡 tyu	트 teu	티 ti
ㅍ p	파 pa	뵤 pya	퍼 peo	뵤 pyeo	포 po	뵤 pyo	푸 pu	뵤 pyu	프 peu	피 pi
ㅎ h	하 ha	햐 hya	허 heo	혀 hyeo	호 ho	효 hyo	후 hu	휴 hyu	흐 heu	히 hi

★Aspirated sounds

Hangul Table

★ Diphthongs (Combined Vowels)

Vowels→	ㅏ	ㅙ	ㅓ	ㅛ	ㅜ	ㅝ	ㅟ	ㅠ	ㅢ	ㅤ	ㅥ
Consonants ↓	ae	yae	e	ye	wa	wae	oe	wo	we	wi	ui
ㄱ k/g	개 kae	개 kyae	게 ke	계 kye	과 kwa	괘 kwae	괴 koe	궤 kwo	궤 kwe	궤 kwi	궤 kui
ㄴ n	내 nae	내 nyae	네 ne	네 nye	나 nwa	내 nwae	노 noe	누 nwo	네 nwe	누 nwi	누 nui
ㄷ t/d	대 tae	대 tyae	테 te	테 tye	되 twa	돼 twae	토 toe	두 two	웨 twe	두 twi	두 tui
ㄹ r	래 rae	래 ryae	레 re	레 rye	와 rwa	괘 rwae	로 roe	ړ rwo	웨 rwe	ړ rwi	ړ rui
ㅁ m	매 mae	매 myae	메 me	메 mye	ㅎ mwa	ㅝ mwae	모 moe	무 mwo	웨 mwe	무 mwi	무 mui
ㅂ p/b	배 pae	배 pyae	베 pe	베 pye	ㅑ pwa	ㅝ pwae	포 poe	부 pwo	웨 pwe	부 pwi	부 pui
ㅅ s	새 sae	새 syae	세 se	세 sye	ㅑ swa	ㅝ swae	소 soe	쑤 swo	웨 swe	쑤 swi	쑤 sui
ㅇ ng/null	애 ae	애 yae	에 e	예 ye	와 wa	괘 wae	외 oe	위 wo	웨 we	위 wi	위 ui
ㅈ ch/j	채 chae	채 chyae	체 che	체 chye	ㅑ chwa	ㅝ chwae	초 choe	쑤 chwo	웨 chwe	쑤 chwi	쑤 chui
ㅊ ch	채 chae	채 chyae	체 che	체 chye	ㅑ chwa	ㅝ chwae	초 choe	쑤 chwo	웨 chwe	쑤 chwi	쑤 chui
ㅋ k	캐 kae	캐 kyae	케 ke	케 kye	과 kwa	괘 kwae	괴 koe	궤 kwo	궤 kwe	궤 kwi	궤 kui
ㅌ t	태 tae	태 tyae	테 te	테 tye	되 twa	돼 twae	토 toe	두 two	웨 twe	두 twi	두 tui
ㅍ p	패 pae	패 pyae	페 pe	페 pye	ㅑ pwa	ㅝ pwae	포 poe	부 pwo	웨 pwe	부 pwi	부 pui
ㅎ h	해 hae	해 hyae	헤 he	헤 hye	화 hwa	괘 hwae	회 hoe	휘 hwo	웨 hwe	휘 hwi	휘 hui

Hangul Table

★Tense sounds (basic vowels)

Vowels→	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ	ㅜ	ㅠ	ㅡ	ㅣ
Consonants ↓	a	ya	eo	yeo	o	yo	u	yu	eu	i
ㄱ	가	까	거	껴	고	꼬	구	꾸	구	끼
kk	kka	kkyā	kkeo	kkyeo	kko	kkyo	kku	kkyu	kkeu	kki
ㄷ	따	따	더	떠	또	또	두	두	뚜	띠
tt	tta	ttyā	tteo	ttyeo	tto	ttyo	ttu	ttyu	tteu	tti
ㅍ	빠	빠	페	펴	포	포	푸	푸	푸	피
pp	ppa	ppyā	ppeo	ppyeo	ppo	ppyō	ppu	ppyu	ppeu	ppi
ㅅ	싸	싸	세	셔	소	소	수	수	수	시
ss	ssa	ssyā	sseo	ssyeo	sso	ssyo	ssu	ssyu	sseu	ssi
ㅈ	짜	짜	जे	져	조	조	주	주	주	지
jj	jja	jjyā	jjeo	jjyeo	jjo	jjyo	jju	jjyu	jjeu	jji

★Tense sounds (diphthongs)

Vowels→	ㅝ	ㅞ	ㅟ	ㅠ	ㅡ	ㅢ	ㅣ	ㅤ	ㅥ	ㅦ	ㅧ
Consonants ↓	ae	yae	e	ye	wa	wae	oe	wo	we	wi	ui
ㄱ	개	깨	계	껴	과	괘	괴	귀	궤	궤	궤
kk	kkae	kkyae	kke	kkye	kkwa	kkwae	kkoe	kkwo	kkwe	kkwi	kkui
ㄷ	때	때	테	떠	따	땨	퇴	두	땨	땨	띠
tt	ttae	ttyae	tte	ttye	ttwa	ttwae	ttoe	ttwo	ttwe	ttwi	ttui
ㅍ	빠	빠	페	펴	प्따	प्땨	प्퇴	प्두	प्땨	प्땨	피
pp	ppae	ppyae	ppe	ppyē	ppwa	ppwae	ppoe	ppwo	ppwe	ppwi	ppui
ㅅ	싸	싸	세	셔	싸	쇄	쇠	수	쇄	쇄	시
ss	ssae	ssyae	sse	ssye	sswa	sswae	ssoe	sswo	sswe	sswi	ssui
ㅈ	짜	짜	जे	져	짜	궤	궤	주	궤	궤	지
jj	jjae	jjyae	jje	jjye	jjwa	jjwae	jjoe	jjwo	jjwe	jjwi	jjui

Hangul Table

★Batchim (Final Consonant)

Inside [] is the pronunciation notation

Types (The red letters are double final consonants)

Pronunciation	Type	Tips for Pronunciation
k [ㄱ]	ㄱ, ㅋ, ㆁ, ㆁ, ㄱ, ㄱ	The tongue remains still and it feels like stuffing the throat.
n [ㄴ]	ㄴ, ㄴ, ㄴ	The tongue touches the upper teeth or the upper part of the mouth.
t [ㄷ]	ㄷ, ㅌ, ㄷ, ㄷ, ㅌ, ㅌ, ㅌ	The tongue touches the back of the upper teeth.
l [ㄹ]	ㄹ, ㄹ, ㄹ, ㄹ, ㄹ	The tongues touches the upper teeth or the upper part of the mouth.
m [ㅁ]	ㅁ, ㅁ	The mouth remains closed.
p [ㅂ]	ㅂ, ㅃ, ㅂ, ㅃ	The mouth remains closed.
ng [ㅇ]	ㅇ	Make a cave inside the mouth and keep the tongue still.

The Rules of Double Final Consonants

Consonant pronounced	Type	Exceptions
On the left	ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄴ, ㄴ, ㄹ, ㄹ, ㄹ, ㄹ, ㅂ, ㅂ	The right batchim is pronounced for 밟다 Ex: 밟다 (Step on)→[밥따]
On the right	ㄱ, ㄱ, ㄱ	Pronounce the left batchim when ㄱ consonant is followed after ㄱ Ex: 읽고(Read)→[일꼬] However, if ㄱ is in a noun, the right consonant is pronounced Ex: 닭고기(Chicken meat)→[닥꼬기]

Hangul Table

Changes in Pronunciation

Type	Rules
Soft Consonants	If a batchim other than ㅎ is followed by ㅇ, the consonant of batchim will be combined with the vowel following. Ex: 먹어 (eat) → [머거], 이것은 (This is) → [이거슨]
	If ㅇ follows after double consonants, both consonants are pronounced. Ex: 젊어요 (young) → [절머요], 앉아 (sit) → [안자]
	If ㄷ, ㅌ, ㄹ are followed by ㅣ, they will be pronounced as ㅈ, ㅊ, ㄹㅈ, respectively. Ex: 굳이 (dare) → [구지], 같이 (together) → [가치], 핥이다 (lick) → [할치다]
	If ㅎ batchim is followed by ㅇ, ㅎ will not be pronounced. Ex: 좋아 (like) → [조아], 싫어 (dislike) → [시러]
Nasalization	If the consonants ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅅ, ㅈ come after ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ batchims, their pronunciation will become double consonants like ㄱㄱ, ㄷㄷ, ㅂㅂ, ㅅㅅ, ㅈㅈ, respectively. Ex: 없고 (without) → [업꼬], 책상 (desk) → [책쌍], 꽃밭 (flower field) → [꼇빱]
Aspirated Consonant Phenomenon	If the consonants ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅈ come before or after the batchim ㅎ, their pronunciation will become strong consonants like ㅋ, ㅌ, ㅍ, ㅊ. Ex: 축하해 (congratulations) → [추카해], 입학 (enrollment) → [이팍], 맞히다 (hit) → [마치다]
	If the 4 consonants above mentioned (ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅈ) come after ㄴㅎ or ㄹㅎ, their pronunciation becomes strong consonants as well. Ex: 많다 (many) → [만타], 잃지 않다 (not lose) → [일치 안타]
Nasalization	If ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ batchim is followed by the consonants ㄴ or ㄹ, the batchim is pronounced ㅇ, ㄴ or ㄹ, respectively. Ex: 박물관 (museum) → [방물관], 감사합니다 (Thank you) → [감사합니다]
	If ㄹ or ㅇ batchim is followed by the consonant ㄹ, ㄹ becomes ㄴ. Ex: 심리학 (psychology) → [심니학], 종류 (type) → [종뉴]
	If ㄱ or ㅂ batchim is followed by the consonant ㄹ, the batchim becomes ㅇ or ㄹ respectively, and ㄹ becomes ㄴ. Ex: 학력 (educational background) → [항녁], 합리적 (rational) → [함니적]
Fortis Phenomenon	If ㄴ batchim is followed by the consonant ㄹ, or ㄹ batchim is followed by the consonant ㄴ, ㄴ becomes ㄹ. Ex: 관리 (management) → [괄리], 잃는 (lose) → [일른]
	However in some cases, the batchim does not become ㄹ and instead the following consonant becomes ㄴ (often in words originating from Chinese characters). Ex: 결단력 (decisiveness) → [결탄녁], 횡단로 (cross road) → [횡단노]