FREE PREVIEW

10

Master the First 10 Core Patterns

한국어 핵심 패턴 10

The ten shapes you'll use from day one — ordering, asking, getting around — each with three real examples and native audio.

HOW TO USE THIS SAMPLE

Ten patterns.
Ten minutes a day.

01

Read the pattern

What it means and when Koreans use it. Grammar details live in Rule & Usage.

02

Tap ▶ LISTEN

Opens the Atlas Lab web player — no app, no sign-up. All three examples play in order.

03

Shadow out loud

Pause after each line and say it back. Copy the rhythm, not just the words.

10	30	30
PATTERNS	EXAMPLES	AUDIO CLIPS

THE FULL EDITION

Ready for the **other 290?**

This preview is the first chapter of K-PATTO — from your first coffee order to sharing how you really feel.

- ✓ 300 core patterns, in the order you'll need them
- ✓ 900 example sentences with native audio
- ✓ Rule & Usage notes and a Pro Tip for every pattern

Get the full edition →

atlaslabstudios.com/kpatto/purchase

PATTERN #001

~주세요 Give me ~, please.

LISTEN

The go-to way to politely ask for something at a café, restaurant, or shop.

RULE & USAGE

- No extra "please" needed — the ending already means it.
- Softer: add **좀** → **물 좀 주세요**.
- Actions: verb + **-아/어 주세요** → **도와주세요** ("Help me").

물 주세요. 1
Water, please.

메뉴판 주세요. 2
Please give me the menu.

영수증 주세요. 3
Please give me the receipt.

PRO TIP Point and say **이거 주세요** — "this one, please."

PATTERN #002

~뭐예요? What is ~?

LISTEN

Ask what something is — on a menu, a shelf, or a street stall. Short, friendly, and polite.

RULE & USAGE

- **이거** = this, **저거** = that over there.
- **뭐** ends in a vowel → **예요**, never **이에요**: **뭐예요** ✓ ~~뭐이에요~~
- After a consonant, use **이에요**: **학생이에요** ("I'm a student").

이거 뭐예요? 1
What is this?

저거 뭐예요? 2
What is that?

이 음식 뭐예요? 3
What is this food?

PRO TIP Sounds good? Say **이거 주세요** next (#001).

PATTERN #003

~있어요? Is there ~? / Do you have ~?

LISTEN

Ask if something is there or if a place has it — Wi-Fi, a seat, a restroom.

RULE & USAGE

- Means both “Is there ~?” and “Do you have ~?”
- Answers: **있어요** (yes, there is) / **없어요** (no, there isn’t).
- For a person, **계세요**? is respectful: **사장님 계세요**?

와이파이 있어요?
Is there Wi-Fi? 1

자리 있어요?
Is there a seat? 2

화장실 있어요?
Is there a restroom? 3

PRO TIP Shopping? Try **다른 색 있어요?** — “Other colors?”

PATTERN #004

~이에요/예요 is; am; are

LISTEN

The everyday way to say what something or someone is — names, jobs, and things.

RULE & USAGE

- Consonant ending → **이에요**: **학생** → **학생이에요**.
- Vowel ending → **예요**: **커피** → **커피예요**.
- Make it a question by raising your tone: **학생이에요**?

저는 학생이에요.
I'm a student. 1

이건 유자차예요.
This is yuja tea. 2

제 이름은 에마예요.
My name is Emma. 3

PRO TIP Introduce yourself: **저는** + your name + **이에요/예요**.

PATTERN #005

~어떻게 가요? How do I get to ~?

LISTEN

Ask the way to any place — a station, a neighborhood, a hotel. Say the place first.

RULE & USAGE

- No particle needed: **홍대 어떻게 가요**?
- Adding **에** is also fine: **홍대에 어떻게 가요**?
- Asking which transport? Use **뭐 타고 가요**?

홍대 어떻게 가요? 1
How do I get to Hongdae?

명동 어떻게 가요? 2
How do I get to Myeongdong?

공항 어떻게 가요? 3
How do I get to the airport?

PRO TIP Point at a map: **여기 어떻게 가요?**

PATTERN #006

~가고 싶어요 I want to go to ~.

LISTEN

Tell someone where you'd love to go — great for chatting about travel plans.

RULE & USAGE

- In speech, **에** is often dropped: **제주도(에) 가고 싶어요**.
- **-고 싶어요** speaks only for your own wish.
- Someone else's wish: **친구가 가고 싶어 해요**.

제주도 가고 싶어요. 1
I want to go to Jeju Island.

홍대 가고 싶어요! 2
I want to go to Hongdae!

한강 가고 싶어요. 3
I want to go to the Han River.

PRO TIP Ask back: **어디 가고 싶어요?** — "Where to?"

PATTERN #007

~어디서 타요? Where do I catch ~?

LISTEN

Ask where to get on a bus, subway line, or shuttle — handy at busy stations.

RULE & USAGE

- **어디서** = "at where" — the place an action happens.
- Just asking where it is? Use **어디예요**? → **화장실 어디예요**?
- **타요** = get on; for getting off, use **내려요**.

2호선 어디서 타요?
Where do I get on Line 2? 1

버스 어디서 타요?
Where do I get on the bus? 2

공항버스 어디서 타요?
Where do I get on the airport bus? 3

PRO TIP Not sure of your stop? Ask **어디서 내려요?**

PATTERN #008

~으로 by; toward; with

LISTEN

One small particle for direction, means, or material — "toward," "by," or "with."

RULE & USAGE

- Consonant ending → **으로**: **손으로**, **오른쪽으로**.
- Vowel or ㄹ ending → **로**: **버스로**, **지하철로**.
- Languages too: **한국어로** = in Korean.

지하철로 가요.
I go by subway. 1

오른쪽으로 가세요.
Go to the right. 2

이건 콩으로 만들어요.
This is made with beans. 3

PRO TIP At checkout: **카드로 할게요** — "I'll pay by card."

PATTERN #009

~먹고 싶어요 I want to eat ~.

LISTEN

Say what you're craving — perfect when friends ask what to eat tonight.

RULE & USAGE

- Attach **-고 싶어요** to a verb stem: **먹다 → 먹고 싶어요**.
- For someone else's craving, use **-고 싶어 해요**.
- Ask back: **뭐 먹고 싶어요**? = "What do you want to eat?"

삼겹살 먹고 싶어요! 1
I want to eat samgyeopsal!

떡볶이 먹고 싶어요. 2
I want to eat tteokbokki.

냉면 먹고 싶어요! 3
I want to eat naengmyeon!

PRO TIP Ate too much? Say **배불러요** — "I'm full."

PATTERN #010

~못 먹어요 I can't eat ~.

LISTEN

Let people know what you can't eat — allergies, religion, or a low spice tolerance.

RULE & USAGE

- **못** goes right before the verb: **못 먹어요**.
- **못** = unable to; **안 먹어요** = choose not to.
- Natural speech links it: [**몬머거요**].

조개 못 먹어요. 1
I can't eat shellfish.

매운 거 못 먹어요. 2
I can't eat spicy food.

돼지고기 못 먹어요. 3
I can't eat pork.

PRO TIP Before ordering, ask **이거 매워요?** — "Is this spicy?"