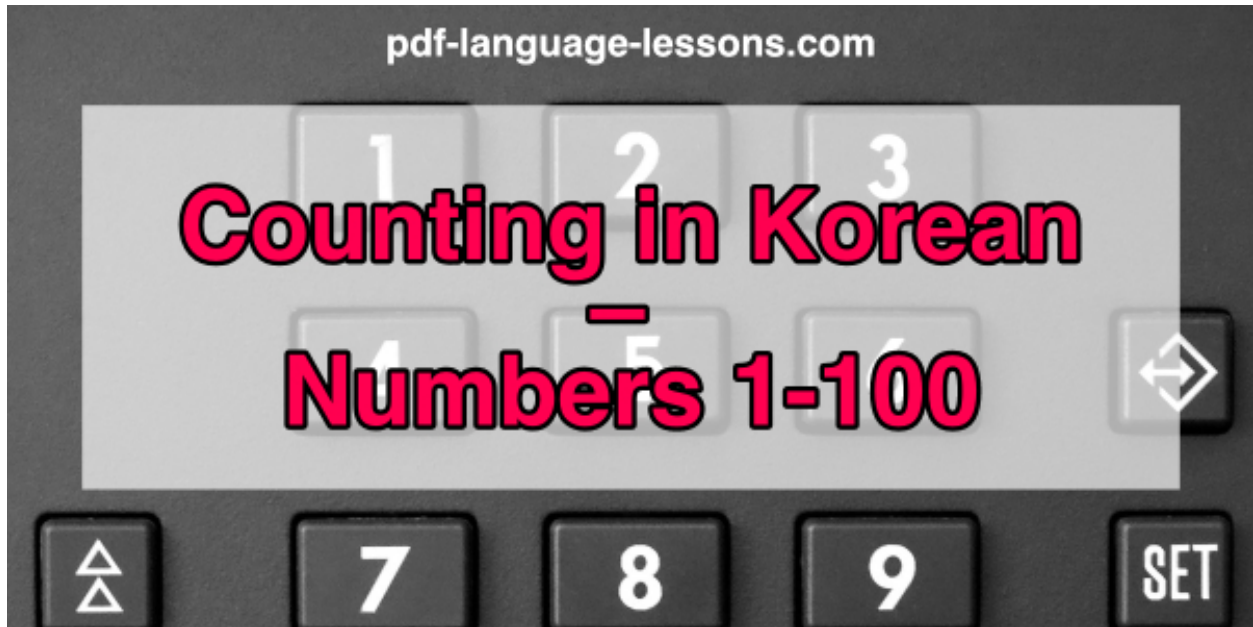


Ultimate Guide for Counting in Korean – Numbers 1-100



So, here's how you start counting in Korean, from 1 to 100 in 5 minutes.

- Part 1: 0 to 10 in Korean
- Part 2: 11 to 20 in Korean
- Part 3: 21 to 30
- Part 4: Counting to 100 in Korean
- Part 5: How to Do Math in Korean

By the way, if you want to learn and speak Korean with an actual program, I suggest [KoreanClass101](http://KoreanClass101.com). You can learn even faster with audio/video lessons made by real teachers. So, if you're interested in learning Korean conversations, you'll love their conversation lessons.

[Click here to visit KoreanClass101 & sign up for a Free Lifetime Account.](http://KoreanClass101.com)

Here are the basics.

Just like English, once you learn 0-10, the rest is easy.

So, make sure you memorize these. Feel free to print out this page if you have to.

#	Sino-Korean	Pronounced	Native Korean	Pronounced
0	공	Gong	영	Young
1	일	Il	하나	Hana
2	이	Ee	둘	Dul
3	삼	Sam	셋	Saet
4	사	Sa	넷	Naet
5	오	Oh	다섯	Da-Seot
6	육	Yuk	여섯	Yeo-Seot
7	칠	Chil	일곱	Il-Gob

8	팔	Pal	여덟	Yeo-Durb
9	구	Gu	아홉	Ah-Hob
10	십	Sib	열	Yeol

Let's review these numbers, okay?

My phone number is 012-345-6789.

(For saying phone numbers, you should use Sino-Korean numbers.)

- 제 전화번호는 공일이-삼사오-육칠팔구 입니다
- [Jae Jun-Hwa-Bun-Ho-Neun Gong-Il-Ee-Sam-Sa-Oh-Yuk-Chil-Pal-Gu Ib-Ni-Da.](#)
- (전화번호 = Jun-Hwa-Bun-Ho = Phone number.)

Eight apples

(For counting objects, you should use Native-Korean numbers.)

- 사과 여덟개
- [Sa-Gwa Yeo-Durb Gae](#)
- (사과 = Sa-Gwa = Apple)
- (개 = Gae = Counting unit for objects)

Ten people

(For counting people, you should use Native-Korean numbers.)

- [사람 열명](#)

- [Sa-Ram Yeol-Myung](#)
- (사람 = Sa-Ram = Human/Person)
- (명 = Myung = Counting unit for person)

My birthday is June 7th.

(For your birthday, you should use Native-Korean numbers.)

- [제 생일은 유월 칠일 입니다.](#)
- [Jae Saeng-Il-Eun Yu-Wual Chil-Il Ib-Ni-Da.](#)
- (생일 = Saeng-Il = Birthday)
- (월 = Wual = Month)
- (일 = Il = Day/Date)

Counting from 11 to 20 in Korean

Now, let's go higher. Let's count from 11 to 20.

There are 2 rules you need to remember. To count from 11 to 19...

- For Sino Korean: Add “**Sib**” to the Sino-Korean numbers 1-9 that you learned in part 1
- For Native Korean: Add “**Yeol**” to the Native Korean numbers 1-9 you learned in part 1

So, for example...

- Sino Korean: **Sib** + Sino-Korean Number
 - 19 is **Sib-Gu**
 - 15 is **Sib-Oh**
- Native Korean: **Yeol**+ Native-Korean Number
 - 19 is **Yeol Ah-Hob**
 - 13 is **Yeol-Saet**

#	Sino-Korean	Pronounced	Native Korean	Pronounced
11	십일	Sib-II	열하나	Yeol-Hana
12	십이	Sib-Ee	열둘	Yeol-Dul
13	십삼	Sib-Sam	열셋	Yeol-Saet
14	십사	Sib-Sa	열넷	Yeol-Naet
15	십오	Sib-Oh	열다섯	Yeol-Da-Seot
16	십육	Sib-Yuk	열여섯	Yeol-Yeo-Seot
17	십칠	Sibib-Chil	열일곱	Yeol-II-Gob
18	십팔	Sib-Pal	열여덟	Yeol-Yeo-durb
19	십구	Sib-Gu	열아홉	Yeol-Ah-Hob

20	이십	Ee-Sib	스물	Seu-Mul
----	----	--------	----	---------

Counting in Korean: 21 to 30

Higher! Let's do from 21 to 30!

Why? Because 21 to 29 require some rules as well. Very much like making numbers 11 to 19, you're going to take numbers from part 1. Then, you're going to add a new word in front.

There are 2 rules you need to remember. To count from 21 to 29...

- For Sino Korean: Add "Ee-Sib" to the Sino-Korean numbers 1-9 that you learned in part 1
- For Native Korean: Add "Seu-Mool" to the Native Korean numbers 1-9 you learned in part 1

So, for example...

- Sino Korean: Ee-Sib + Sino-Korean Number
 - 29 is Ee-Sib-Gu
 - 25 is Ee-Sib-Oh
- Native Korean: Seu-Mool+ Native-Korean Number
 - 29 is Seu-Mool Ah-Hob
 - 23 is Seu-Mool-Saet

#	Sino-Korean System	Pronounced	Native Korean	Pronounced
21	이십일	Ee-Sib-Il	스물하나	Seu-Mool-Hana

22	이십이	Ee-Sib- Ee	스물둘	Seu-Mool- Dul
23	이십삼	Ee-Sib- Sam	스물셋	Seu-Mool- Saet
24	이십사	Ee-Sib- Sa	스물넷	Seu-Mool- Naet
25	이십오	Ee-Sib- Oh	스물다섯	Seu-Mool- Da-Seot
26	이십육	Ee-Sib- Yuk	스물여섯	Seu-Mool- Yeo-Seot
27	이십칠	Ee-Sib- Chil	스물일곱	Seu-Mool- Il-Gob
28	이십팔	Ee-Sib- Pal	스물여덟	Seu-Mool- Yeo-durb
29	이십구	Ee-Sib- Gu	스물아홉	Seu-Mool- Ah-Hob
30	삼십	Sam- Sib	서른	Seo-Reun

Here are some examples to help you review.

Animals. When counting the number of animals, you should use Native-Korean numbers.

- **Two cats**
- 고양이 두마리
- Go-Yang-Ee Du-Ma-Ri
- Cat: 고양이 = Go-Yang-Ee
- Ma-Ri = 마리 = Counting unit for animals
- **Five Tigers**
- 호랑이 다섯마리
- Ho-Rang-Ee Da-Seot-Ma-Ri
- Tiger: 호랑이 = Ho-Rang-Ee

Transportation. When saying the bus, train, flight, ticket numbers, you should use Sino-Korean numbers.

- **Ride bus no.29**
- 버스 29번을 타세요
- Buh-Seu Ee-Sib-Gu Bun-Eul Ta-Sae-Yo
- Bus: 버스 = Buh-Seu
- Number: 번 = Bun
- Ride: 타세요 = Ta-Sae-Yo

Body size.

- **Your waist is 27 inches.**
- 너의 허리는 이십칠 인치야.
- Neo-Eui Heo-Ri-Neun Ee-Sib-Chil In-Chee-Ya.
- Waist: 허리 = Heo-Ri
- Inch: 인치 = In-Chee

Counting to 100 in Korean

You've noticed how simple it is to start counting in Korean, right? Once you get familiar with the patterns and rules, and memorize them, it is easy. You will master in counting any numbers in Korean!

In this part, you learn how to write and pronounce any number up to 100.

So, what's the rule for counting in Korean to 100? It's easy. If you want to do any number between 30 and 100, just follow a very similar rule. You know how in English, you take words twenty, thirty, forty and ninety and then add numbers one to nine to make 39 or 99? Same thing.

- Take 30, 40, 50...90.
- Add the number from 1 to 9 that you learned in part 1.
- This applies for both, Sino-Korean numbers and Native Korean numbers.

#	Sino-Korean	Pronounced	Native Korean	Pronounced
1	일	Il	하나	Hana
10	십	Sib	열	Yeol
20	이십	Ee-Sib	스물	Seu-Mool
30	삼십	Sam-Sib	서른	Seo-Reun

40	사십	Sa-Sib	마흔	Ma-Heun
50	오십	Oh-Sib	쉰	Shein
60	육십	Yuk-Sib	예순	Yeh-Soon
70	칠십	Chil-Sib	일흔	Il-Heun
80	팔십	Pal-Sib	여든	Yeo-Deun
90	구십	Gu-Sib	아흔	Ah-Heun
100	백	Baek	백	Baek

Let's practice these.

My ticket number is 98

- 제 티켓 번호는 구십팔번 입니다.
- Jae Tee-Ket Bun-Ho-Neun Gu-Sib-Pal-Bun Ib-Ni-Da.
- Ticket: 티켓 = Tee-Ket
- Number: 번호 = Bun-Ho

Ride no.76 train.

- 76번 기차를 타세요.

- Chil-Sib-Yuk Bun Gee-Cha-Reul Ta-Sae-Yo.
- Train: 기차 = Gee-Cha

Please wait 38 minutes.

When saying the time [minutes], you should use Native-Korean numbers.

- 삼십팔분 기다려주세요.
- Sam-Sib-Pal Boon Gi-Da-Ryeo-Joo-Sae-Yo.
- Minute: 분 = Boon = Minute
- Please wait: 기다려주세요 = Gi-Da-Ryeo-Joo-Sae-Yo

It is 11:45.

When saying the time [hour], you should use Sino-Korean numbers. When saying the time [minutes], you should use Native-Korean numbers.

- 지금은 열한시 사십오분 입니다.
- Ji-Geum-Eun Yul-Han-Shi Sa-Sib-Oh-Boon Ib-Ni-Da.
- Now/Right Now: 지금 = Ji-Geum
- Hour: 시 = Shi
- Minute: 분 = Boon
- It is: 입니다 = Ib-Ni-Da

I am 23 years old.

When saying the number for age, you should use Native-Korean numbers.

- 저는 스물세살 입니다.
- Jeo-Neun Seu-Mool-Sae-Sal Ib-Ni-Da.
- Years old: 살 = Sal

She is 59 years old.

- 그녀는 쉰아홉세 입니다.

- [Geu-Nyeo-Neun Shein-Ah-Hob-Sae Ib-Ni-Da.](#)
- She/Her: 그녀 = Geu-Nyeo
- Years old: 세 = Sae. This is formal, indicating someone older than you, or someone you should respect (ex. Your boss, your manager, your grandfather, your girlfriend's mother and etc)

Final Part: How to do Math in Korean

Now that you know all about counting in Korean, let's do some math. You do math in English, right? Let's do it Korean too!

When doing math, you should use Sino-Korean numbers.

Addition

- **22 + 22 = 44**
- [이십이 더하기 이십이는 사십사.](#)
- [Ee-Sib-Ee Duh-Ha-Gee Ee-Sib-Ee-Neun Sa-Sib-Sa.](#)
- Plus: 더하기 = Duh-Ha-Gee

Subtraction

- **27 - 25 = 2**
- [이십칠 빼기 이십오는 이.](#)
- [Ee-Sib-Chil Bbae-Gi Ee-Sib-Oh-Neun Ee.](#)
- Minus: 빼기 = Bbae-Gi

Multiplication

- **5 x 3 = 15**
- [오 곱하기 삼은 십오.](#)
- [Oh Gob-Ha-Gi Sam-Eun Sib-Oh](#)
- Multiply: 곱하기 = Gob-Ha-Gi

Division

- **18 ÷ 6 = 3**
- 십팔 나누기 육은 삼.
- Sib-Pal Na-Nu-Gi Yuk-Eun Sam
- Divide: 나누기 = Na-Nu-Gi