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You may have noticed from looking around Korean forums and chat rooms that many words are contracted or abbreviated in form. Some words are slang to start with, and are further contracted for convenience. Have you seen any of these forms below? Many of these words and symbols are often used online. If you don't know what they mean, see the bottom of the list:(1) ㅎㅎㅎ (2) ㅇㅇ (4) ㄴㄴ (5) ㅎㅇ (6) ㅂㅇ (37) ㅂ2 (8) の or のの (10) の∟ Answers: (1) hahaha (2) kkk (laughter noise) (3) abbreviation for 응, which is an informal way of saying yes. (4) Means no, no. The letter Hangul ∟ emits the sound n, and therefore this letter is used to represent the shorter way of saying the word no, which also begins with the sound n. (5) Means hello. It comes from the word where the first letter of each syllable is used to make ㅎㅇ. (6) The means of It comes from the 바. (7) It also means bye. The letter Hangul ㅂ begins with the sound of b, as well as the word bye. Therefore, the ㅂ. The second part of this contractual word is the number 2, which is pronounced in Sino-Korean numbers as The Sino-Korean Number. (8) Means ok. ㅇ part ㅇ- looks like an English letter o and the letter represents the sound to fine. (9) Indicates crying or tears. A horizontal line that looks like this in a symbolizes a person's face. The vertical line(s) are tears streaming down a person's face. (10) It means disappointment or discouragement. ㅇ the head of a person and body of a person. ∟ the knees of a person on the floor. Together it represents someone with their hands and knees on the floor in frustration or disappointment. This is not an exhaustive list of Korean internet slang, but it's a start! For more language learning advice, free resources, and information on how we can help you achieve your language goals, select the most important newsletters for you and sign up below. For more use, see Hangul (decipher). Native Alphabet Korean and CIA-CIA language This article needs additional citations for verification. Help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material can be attacked and removed. Find sources: Hangul · news · newspaper · books · scholar · JSTOR (November 2017) (Find out how and when to delete this message template) Korean alphabet -Hangul (Hangeul)-Chosthen'gthelType Featural Alphabet LanguagesKorean, Jeju, Cia-Cia, TaiwaneseOfficial Script: South Korea North Korea China (Jilin Province: Yanbian Korean Autonomous and Changbai Korean Autonomous County)CreatorSejong of JoseonTime period1443–presentPrint basisWriting direction (different variations of Hangul):left-to-right, top-to-bottom-bottom-to-bottom, right-to-leftDirectionLeft-to-rightISO 15924Hang, 286Unicode aliasHangulUnicode rangeU+AC00-U+D7AFU+1100-U+11FFU+3130-U+318FU+A960-U+A97FU+D7B0-U+D7FF Hangul is usually written horizontally, left to right, and sometimes from right to left. It is also written vertically, from top to bottom. This article contains phonetic IPA symbols. Without proper rendering support, question marks, fields, or other symbols may appear instead of Unicode characters. For an introductory guide on IPA symbols, see Help:IPA. Korean Writing Systems Hangul Chosenmarkn'genmarkl (in North Korea) Hanja Hyangchal Gugyeol Idu Mixed Script Braille Transcription McCune-Reischauer Revised Romanization (South) Romanization Korean (North) Konts (Cyrillic) Transcription Yale (scholar) RR Transliteration (South) ISO/TR 11941 SKATS (coding) Unused Gukja vte Predominant national and selected regional or minority script English Alphabetical Latin Cyrillic Greek Armenian Armenian Georgian Georgian Logographic and Syllabic Hanzi [L] Kana [S] / Kanji [L] Hanja [L] Abjad Arabic Hebr Abug North Indic South Indic Ethiopic Thaana Canadian syllabic vte Korean Alphabet, known as Hangul (Hangeul)[Note 1] in South Korea and Chosenmarkn'genmarkl in North Korea, is the Korean language writing system created by King Sejong the Great in 1443. [2] [3] The letters for the five basic consonnces reflect the shape of the speech organs used to pronounce them and are systematically modified to to indicate phonetic features; similarly, vocars are systematically edited for related sounds, which makes Hang a featural writing system. [4]:120[5][6][7][8][9][10] Modern hangul ortography uses 24 basic letters: 14 consonans (ㄱ ㄴ ㄷ ㄹ ㅁ ㅂ ㅅ ㅇ ㅈ ㅊ ㅌ ㅍ ㅎ) and 10 vo- (). There are also 27 intricate letters created by combining base letters: 5 taut consoners (ㄲ ㄸ ㅃ ㅆ ㅉ), 11 complex consoners (ㄳ ㄵ ㄶ ㄺ ㄻ ㄼ ㄽ ㄾ ㄿ ㅀ ㅄ) and 11 complex   . The four base letters in the original alphabet are no longer used: 1 vo-letter (-) and 3 consonan (ㅿ ㆁ ㆆ). Korean letters are written in syllable blocks with alphabetical letters arranged in two dimensions. For example, the Korean word for bee (kkulbeol) is written 꿀벌, not a ㄲㅡ. [11] Because it combines the characteristics of alphabetical and syllable writing systems, it has been described as an alphabetical syllable. [5] [12] As in traditional Chinese script, Korean texts have traditionally been written to the bottom, from right to left and are occasionally still written in this way for stylistic purposes. Today it is usually written from left to right with spaces between words and Western-style punctuation. [6] It is an official writing system in Korea, including both North and South Korea. It is a co-official writing system in Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture and Changbai Korean Autonomous Region in Jilin Province, China. It is also sometimes used to write the language of cia-cia, which is spoken near the city of Baubau in Indonesia. Taiwanese linguist Hsu Tsao-te [zh] developed and used the modified Hangul alphabet, which represented the

No in korean text

Libyco-Berber 3 c. BCE Tifinagh Paleohispanic (semi-syllabic) 7 c. BCE Aramaic 8 c. BCE Kharoṣṭhī 3 c. BCE Brāhmī 3 c. BCE Brahmic family (see) For example, Tibetan 7 c. CE Devanagari 10 c. CE Canadian Syllabic 1840 Hebrew 3 c. BCE Square Aramaic Alphabet 2007 Pahlavi 3 c. BCE Avestan 4 c. CE Palmyrene 2 c. BCE Nabataean 2 c. BCE Arabic 4 c. CE N'Ko 1949 CE Syriac 2 c. BCE Sogdian 2 c. BCE Orkhon (old Turkic) 6 c. CE Old Hungarian c. 650 CE Old Uyghur Mongolian 1204 CE Mandaic 2 c. CE Greek 8 c. Etruscan 8 c. BCE Latina 7 c. BCE Cherokee (syllabary; letter forms only) c. 1820 CE Osage 2006 CE Runic 2 c. CE Ogham (origin uncertain) 4 c. CE Cotsky 3 c. CE Gothic 3 c. CE Armenian 405 CE Caucasian Albanian (uncertain origin) c. 420 CE Georgian (uncertain origin) c. 430 CE Hlaholská 862 CE Cyrillic c. 940 CE Old Permic 1372 CE Hangul 1443 Thaana 18 c. CE (derived from Brahmi numerals) vt Location or stacking letters in block follows the set patterns based on the media shape. Consonants and vo-voies sequences such as ᵇ bs, wo, or outdated ᵇᵈ bsd, üye are written from left up right. Voes (media) are written under the initial consonan, right, or around the initials from the bottom right, depending on their shape: If the vo serves a horizontal axis, such as the eu, then it is written under the initial; if it has a vertical i, then it is written to the right of the initial; and if it combines both orientations, such as ui, then it wraps around the initials from below to the right: the initial medial initial honey.2 honey. 1 The final consonan, if present, is always written at the bottom under the vo vo voice. This is called the 받ㅏ batchim load-on floor: the initial media final initial initial honey.2 honey. finale Complex final is written from left to right: initial media finals 1 final 2 initial 1 final 2 initial honey.2 med. fin. 1 fin. 2 Blocks are always written in phonetic order, Therefore: Syllables with horizontal media are written downwards: 음 eup; Syllables with a vertical middle and simple final are written clockwise: 쌍 ssang; Syllables with wrapping media switch (down-right down): 된 doen; Syllables with complex finale are written from left to right at the bottom: 밝 balk. Block shape Usually, the resulting block is written in a square of the same size and shape as Hanja (Chinese character) by compressing or stretching letters to fill the boundaries of the block, so that someone who is not familiar with the scripts can swap the Korean alphabet for Hanja or Chinese. However, some recent fonts (such as Eun,[57] HY김샘, UnJamo) move to the European practice of letters whose relative size is fixed, and use white space to fill the positions of letters that are not used in a particular block, and from the East Asian tradition of square block characters (字). They violate one or more traditional rules: Do not stretch the initial consonating vertically, but leave a space below it if there is no lower vo vočin and/or no consonaling. Do not stretch the right vochiary vertically, but leave a blank space below if there is no final consoling. (Often the right voicar stretches further than the left conson, like the lower part in European typography). Do not stretch the final consonating horizontally, but leave a blank space on the left. Do not stretch or fade each block to a fixed width, but allow kerning (variable width), where syllable blocks without a right vo supine and no double final consonating can be narrower than blocks that have a right-handed voir or a double consonating. These fonts were used as design accents for signs or headings, rather than for the rate of large volumes of body text. Linear Korean This section can be extended with text translated from the corresponding Korean article. (September 2020) Click [show] to see important translation instructions. View a machine-translated version of a Korean article. Machine translation like DeepL or Google Translate is a useful starting point for translations, but translators must revise errors as needed to confirm that the translation is accurate, rather than simply copying machine-translated text to English Wikipedia. Do not fold text that appears to be unreliable or of poor quality. If possible, verify the text with the links in the foreign language article. You must include copyright information in the summary of edits attached to the translation by providing an interlingual link to the source of your translation. The summary content of the editing of the model assignment in this edit is translated from an existing Korean Wikipedia article at [[:ko:풀씨]]; see its history for assignment. You should also add {{Translated|ko|풀씨}} template to the call page. For more instructions, see Wikipedia:Translation. Modern Unicode Oesol Computer Hangul linear font in upper case and lowercase letters using the Unicode private use area. The text is a pangram that reads: 웬 꿈 콜릿? 제가 왼했던 건 병튀기 쬐꼼과 의류예요. 얘야, 왜 또 불평? At the beginning of the twentieth century, there was a smaller and unsuccessful movement to abolish syllable blocks and write letters individually and in a row, in the fashion of writing the Latin alphabet as in English and other European languages, instead of the standard convention쓰 of the moa-sseugi compiled font. For '-, 을 would have been written for The Hangeul. This is called 풀쓰 (pureo-sseugi 'unassembled font'). Avant-garde typographer Ahn Sangsu created the font for the Hangul Dada exhibit, which exploded with syllables; but while it strings out letters horizontally, it retains the distinctive vertical position each letter would normally block, unlike earlier linear writing suggestions. [59] Orthography until 20 January 2008. Due to connections, heavy assimilation of consonies, dialectal variants and other reasons, the Korean word can potentially be spelled in several ways. Sejong seemed to prefer morphophonic spelling (representing basic root forms) rather than a phonemic one (representing real sounds). However, at the beginning of its history the Korean alphabet is dominated by phonemic spelling. Over the centuries, orthography became partly morphophonic, first in nouns and later in verbs. The modern Korean alphabet is as morphophonophonic as it is practical. The difference between phonetic romanticization, phonetic orthography and morphophonic orthograph can be illustrated by the phrase motaneun sarami: Phonetic transcription and translation: motaneun sarami [mo.tha.nun.í.a.mi] person, who can not make it Phonemic transcription: 의의의 의의의 /mo.tha.nun.sa.la.mi/ Morphophonemic transcription: 못람 |mot-ha-nun-sa.lam-i | Morpheme-by-morpheme gloss: 못-morpheme gloss: 못- ㅁ할morpheme=mot-ha-neun saram=i cannot-do-[attributive] person=[subject] After gaboese reform in 1894, the Joseon dynasty and later the Korean Empire began writing all official documents in the Korean alphabet. Under the leadership of the government, proper use of the Korean alphabet and Hanja, including orthograph, was discussed until the Korean Empire was annexed by Japan in 1910. The General Government of Korea popularized the writing style, which mixed Hanju and the Korean alphabet, and was used in the later Joseon yyon. The government revised the spelling rules in 1912, 1921, and 1930 to make it relatively phonetic. [quote required] Hangul, founded by Ju Si-gyeong, announced in 1933 a proposal for a new, heavily morphophonic orthography, which became orthography in both North and South Korea. After Korea was divided, north and south revised orthopedics separately. The main text for the orthograph of the Korean alphabet is called Hangeul Matchumbeop, whose last South Korean revision was published in 1988 by the Ministry of Education. Mixed scripts of the American City of Gardena in the Korean alphabet, with [the] written as Latin (G). (Compare this great (G) with the smaller (G) in all-Latin Gardena below: The Big (G) is fused (in the lower right corner) with the Korean alphabet (ᄀ), which would normally be used to rewrite Gardena.) Various Hanja-Hangul mixed systems have been used since the late Joseon dynasty. In these systems, Hanja have been used for lexical roots, and the Korean alphabet for grammatical words and inflection, as well as kanji and kana are used in Japanese. Hanja has been almost completely excluded from daily use in North Korea, and in South Korea they are mostly limited to parentheses for their own names and for deciphering homonyms. Indo-Arab numerals are mixed with the Korean alphabet, such as 2007-3-22 (March 22, 2007). Latin font and occasionally other scripts can be sprinkled in Korean texts for illustration purposes or for unsimulated loanwords. Very occasionally non-Hangul letters can be mixed into Korean syllable blocks like G Ga on the right. Readability Because of syllable groupings, words are shorter on the page than their linear counterparts would be, and the boundaries between syllables are easily visible (which can help readability if dividing words into syllables is more natural to the reader than dividing them into phonemes). [60] Because syllable components are relatively simple phonemic characters, the number of strokes per character is on average lower than that of Chinese characters. Unlike syllables, such as Japanese kana or Chinese logographers, none of which encode basic phonemes within syllables, the graphic complexity of Korean syllable blocks varies in direct proportion to the phonemic fossil. [61] Like Japanese kana or Chinese characters, and unlike linear alphabets such as those derived from Latin, Korean ortography allows the reader to use both horizontal and vertical field of view. [62] Since Korean syllables are represented both as collections of phonemes and as unique graphs, they can allow visual and audio search for words from the lexicon. Syllable blocks, when written in small size, can be difficult to distinguish, and therefore sometimes confused with each other. Examples include 홋/A/홋 (hot/hut/heut), 릴/칠 (kwil/kwol), A/흥 (hong/heung) and 할/핥/핥 (halt/halp/halm). The Korean alphabet style can be written vertically or horizontally. The traditional direction is from above from right to left. Horizontal writing in the style of Latin writing was supported by Ju Si-gyeong, and became predominantly prevalent. In Hunmin Jeongeum, the Korean alphabet was printed in spotless angular lines of uniform thickness. This style is found in books published about 1900 and can be found in stone carvings (for example, on sculptures). Over the centuries, the style of calligraphy has evolved with an ink brush that used the same style of lines and angles as traditional Korean calligraphy. This style of brush is called gungche (궁-a-way), which means Palace Style, because the style was mostly developed and used by maids (gungnyeo, 궁女) court in the Joseon ynastia. Modern styles that are more suitable for print media were developed in the 20th century. In 1993, new names for both Myeongjo (의의) and Gothic styles were introduced when the Ministry of Culture launched efforts to standardize typographic concepts, and the names Batang (바탕, meaning background) and Dotum (돋움, meaning stand out) replaced Myeongjo and Gothic respectively. These names are also used in Microsoft Windows. A sauless style with the same width,is popular with pencil and pen typing and is often the default font for web browsers. A minor advantage of this style is that it makes it easier to distinguish -eung from -ung even in small or disorganized print, as jongseong ieung (ᄋ) of these fonts usually lacks a foot that could be mistaken for a short vertical line of the letter (u). See also language portal Hangul consonant and voicing table Hangul orthography Hangul Scientific Supremacy Korean braille Korean language and computers Korean manual alphabet Korean mixed script Korean phonology Korean spelling alphabet Myongjo Romanization Korean McCune-Reischauer Revised Romanization Korean Yale Romanization Korean Cyrillic Korean (Kontsevich system) Notes ^ / hu ngu:l/ HAHN-gool; [1] Korean, Korean pronunciation: [ha(0)n.guul]. Hangul can also be written as Hangeul after the standard Romanization of South Korea. ^ or unwritten ^ In the revised romanticization, ᄐ ㅍ are usually romanticized simply as k, t, p, without the bottom dot. ^ An explanation of the origin of the letter shapes is given in the section Hunminjeongeum itself, 훈the re fore, Section: Creating Letters), which states: 牙音ᄀ 舌閉喉形. (아음(어금니 소리) ᄀ은 혀뿌리가 목구멍을 막는 모양을 본뜨고), 舌音ᄂ 象舌附上齶之形 (설음(혀 소리) ᄂ은 혀 (齦)가 윗 잇몸에 붙는 모양을 본뜨고), 脣音ᄆ 象口形. (순음(입술소리) ᄆ은 입모양을 본뜨고), 齒音ᄉ 象齒形. (치음(잇 소리) ᄉ은 이빨 모양을 象齒. 喉音. The sound 喉 the neck is modeled according to the shape of the neck). 比. 聲稍. 故加. 而. 而. 而. 而. 而. 而. 其聲加曾加而唯 爲喔喔 (it's a slightly different sound, so it's the same meaning that the move is added, from, from, from, to, to, to, to, to, to, to, for a stroke, and only he is舌音 different齒音.) 亦象舌齒子齿子而其體. (혓 and half-itong 'semoja' also form the language and its shape, but that does not change the shape of the language and its likeles. ... Links Quotes ^ Hangul. Dictionary by Merriam-Webster. Merriam-Webster. August 15, 2017. ↑ Korean you want to know. National Language Institute. National Institute of Korean Language. December 4, 2017. ↑ a b Sgpson, Geoffrey (1990). Writing systems. Stanford University Press. ISBN 978-0-8047-1756-4. ↑ a b Taylor, Insup (1980). Korean writing system: alphabet? Sylla? logography?. Processing of visual language. Parties. 67-82. doi:10.1007/978-1-4684-1068-6_5. ISBN 978-1-4684-1070-9. Missing or impty |title= (help) ^ and b How was hangul invented?. The Economist. 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S2CID 144290565. ↑ Dong Zhongsi (重忠閒閒nain槪論講授資の彙編, Taiwan Languages and Aperture Society ^ Praha運動訪談暨史運動訪談暨史彙編 ^ ^Archived copy (PDF). July 12, 2015 archived from the original (PDF). August 2015.CS1 mant: archived copy as name (link), p. 52 ^ Lee & Ramsey 2000, p. 13 ^ Kim-Renaud 1997, p. 2 ^ a b c Fluent Names for Hangeul. National Institute of Korean Language. 2008.Tried 3 December 2017. ↑ Hannas, Wm C. (1997). Asia Dilemma. University of Hawaii Press. p. 57. ISBN 9780824818920. September 20, 2016. ↑ Chen, Jiangping (18 January 2016). Multilingual access and services for digital collections. ABC-CLIO. p. 66. ISBN 9781440839559. September 20, 2016. ↑ Invest Korea Journal. 23. Korean Trade and Investment Promotion Agency. 1 January 2005. Later, they devised three different systems for writing Korean with Chinese characters: Hyangchal, Gukyeol and Idu. These systems were similar to those developed later in Japan and were probably used as Japanese models. 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