



SPICY **k** SLANGS

BEYOND THE CLASSROOM KOREAN

(40 LOCAL LINGO PHRASES + MP3 FILES PROVIDED)



NICE TO MEET YOU I'M YOUR TUTOR MARIO



Hello, everyone. This is Korean Mario.

A few years ago, I went to a jjimjilbang (Korean sauna) with an American student. The student had been learning Korean for about four years and was proficient in both listening to and speaking Korean to the extent that there was no problem communicating with Koreans. While we were taking a break at the jjimjilbang, two college girls next to us were having a loud conversation. They chatted for about 10 minutes and then left. I asked the American student if he understood the conversation, and he said he didn't understand a single sentence.

It turned out that most of the conversations between the two girls were in slang, and my student couldn't understand anything because he had never learned slang before. In fact, young people in Korea use a lot of slang when talking with friends, and we rarely use it when conversing with foreigners. So, I remember teaching that student about the most commonly used Korean slang in the next class.

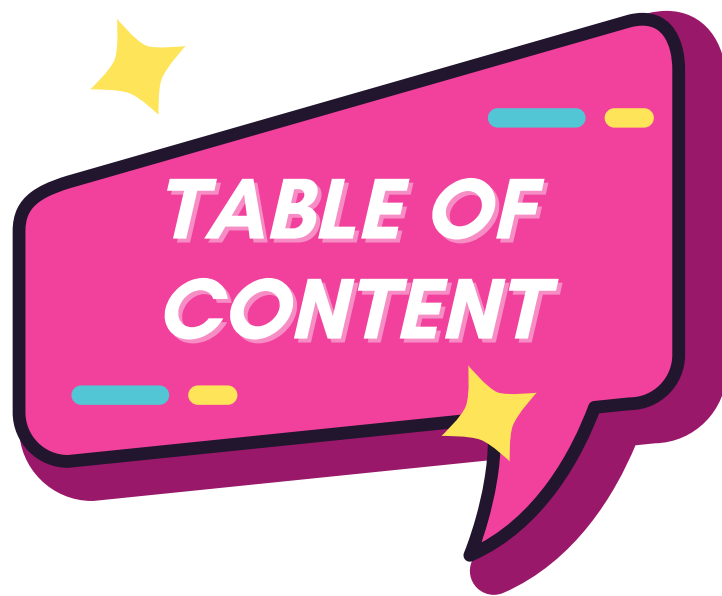
I have planned this series to help you develop more interest in Korean and communicate more enjoyable with young people in Korea. Additionally, I've made sure that you can learn in detail the latest trending slang in Korea, which you can't find anywhere else. Let's find interest in the Korean language and make many Korean friends together as you learn Korean slang with me.

Shall we now dive into the world of Korean slang with me?



Korean Mario





Level 1 – 찢어. 폼 미쳤다

Level 2 – 인싸. 아싸. 찐따

Level 3 – 씹. 씹타다

Level 4 – 개이득. 개꿀

Level 5 – 워십. 손절

Level 6 – 현타온다. 킹받네

Level 7 – 최애. 덕질

Level 8 – 나락. 극락

Level 9 – 꿀잼. 노잼

Level 10 – 끈대. 툭딱

1. 찼어, 폼 미쳤다

AWESOME!

You've probably heard the word '찼어' [jjeo reo] a lot in BTS songs. In English, it means 'dope,' which carries the meaning of 'awesome' or 'amazing.' Since the 2010, it has become a common slang among the younger generation. The base form is '찼다,' and it transforms into variations like '찼어' and '찼다.' Recently, the slang '폼 미쳤다' [pom michotta] is more commonly used than '찼어.' In English, it can be translated as 'look crazy.'

For example, when someone's face or style looks incredibly cool, we can say '폼 미쳤다.'

Examples:

1. 어제 파티 완전 찼었어!

"Yesterday's party was totally awesome!"

2. 어때? 나 좀 찼지?

"What do you think? Am I cool?"

3. 와 너 오늘 폼 미쳤다!

"Wow, you are on fire today"

4. 와 정국 폼 미쳤다!

"Wow, Jungkook was on fire!"

2. 인싸, 아싸, 찐따



'인싸'[inssa] means 'insider' in English. It's a Konglish expression describing someone who actively participates within their group, is outgoing, and has good social skills. In the end, it refers to a person who gets along well with others and has many friends. On the contrary, someone who lacks friends, dislikes socializing, and prefers to be alone is called '아싸'[Assa], which is a shortened form of the English word 'outsider.'

Additionally, a person who is introverted, dislikes socializing, and tends to be alone is called '찐따'[jjintta], which comes from the English word 'nerd.' For example, you can use the term '찐따' to describe someone who always stays at home playing games and has a messy appearance."

Examples:

1. 개는 완전 인싸야. 그래서 친구가 많아!

"That person is a total insider. That's why he has a lot of friends!"

2. 나는 아싸라서 매일 혼자 밥먹어...

"I'm a homebody, so I eat alone every day..."

3. 여자들은 찐따 남자들을 정말 싫어해.

"Girls really dislike nerdy guys."

4. 어떻게 하면 인싸가 될 수 있을까요?

"What can I do to fit in?"

3. 썸. 썸타다

some

'썸'[some] is a slang term derived from the English word 'Something,' which means 'not definite' or 'uncertain.' In the context of relationships, it refers to the emotions or the process between a man and a woman who are interested in each other but are not officially dating yet. The term is often used to describe the period before officially becoming a couple.

When combined with the verb '타다'[tada], it forms the expression '썸을 타다,' which means to be in a 'something' relationship. A guy experiencing '썸' is called '썸남'[some nam], and a girl in a similar situation is called '썸녀'[some nyeo].

For example, if you have a crush on someone, you might tell your friends, '나 요즘 썸녀 생겼어'(I have a '썸' girl these days), indicating that you're in an uncertain romantic situation with someone you're interested in.

Examples:

1. 요즘 썸타는 사람 있어?

"Do you have someone you're interested in these days?"

2. 요즘 썸남이랑 카톡하고 있어.

"I'm chatting with a guy I'm interested in on KakaoTalk these days."

3. 우리는 사귀는 사이가 아니야. 그냥 썸이야!

"We're not officially dating. It's just a 'some'!"

4. 나도 썸녀가 있었으면 좋겠다.

"I wish I also had a girl I'm interested in."

4. 개이득, 개꿀



'개' as a noun means 'dog,' but as an adverb, it is used in the sense of 'really' or 'very.' On the other hand, '이득' translates to 'benefit' or 'gain' in English. Therefore, the combination '개이득'[gae i deug] can be understood as 'really good benefit' in English. For instance, when we get something for free or buy an item at an exceptionally low price, we might say '개이득.' Additionally, when '개' is combined with the word for honey ('꿀'), it becomes '개꿀'[gae ggul] This term is used when something, such as a situation or experience, is as sweet as honey. In English, it can be translated as 'very sweet.'

For example, if you're taking a break at work because there are no customers, you could say it's '개꿀.'

Examples:

1. 나 길에서 만원 주웠어. 개이득!

"I found 10,000 won on the street. What a huge gain!"

2. 원플러스원은 개이득이야!

"Buy-one-get-one-free is a huge gain!."

3. 오늘 시험 완전 개꿀이었어!

"Today's test was totally easy."

4. 편의점 알바 진짜 개꿀이야. 너도 해봐!

"Working at a convenient store is a total joy! Give it a try"

5. 읽씹, 손절



'읽씹'[il ssib] is a Korean term derived from combining '읽다' (read) and '씹다' (ignore). In English, it translates to 'read and ignore.' This expression is commonly used when someone reads your message (indicated by the 1 disappearing on KakaoTalk) but doesn't respond. So, '읽씹' is the act of reading a message and intentionally ignoring it.

More over, '손절'[son jol] can be used both as a noun and a verb. As a noun, it refers to cutting ties with someone, whether it be a friend, family member, or acquaintance, and not contacting them again. As a verb, '손절하다' means to cut ties with someone.

For instance, if you have a disagreement with a friend and decide to block their number, you can say you '손절했어' (cut ties) with that friend.

Examples:

1. 쌤녀가 또 읽씹했어. 어떡해?

"My 'some' girl ignored my message again. What should I do?"

2. 너 읽씹 좀 하지 마!

"You don't read and ignore my message!"

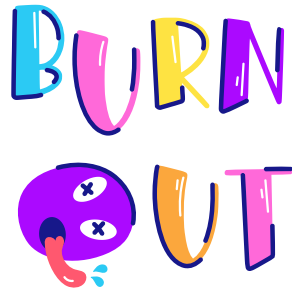
3. 나 그 친구랑 손절했어.

"I cut ties with that friend."

4. 전 여친이랑 헤어지자마자 손절했어.

"I cut ties with my ex-girlfriend right after we broke up."

6. 현타온다. 킹받네



The phrase '현타오다'[[hyeon ta o da] can be expressed as 'burn out is came.' For example, if you've worked hard at a company for ten years, but your salary remains the same, you might feel depressed. In that situation, you can say '현타온다'[hyeon ta on da] to express the feeling of burnout.

More over, '킹받네'[king ban ne] is a colloquial expression that emphasizes '열받다'(angry). It's used when you are extremely annoyed or angry.

For instance, if someone curses at you on the street, you can say '킹받네' to convey your frustration."

Examples:

1. 요즘 안쉬고 매일 일해서 너무 현타 온다.

"I am burning out as I work every day without taking a break these days."

2. 통장에 돈이 하나도 없네. 현타 온다ㅠㅠ

"There's not a single penny in my bank account. I'm so depressed."

3. 아 이번시험 망했어. 킹받네!

"Ah, I messed up this exam. So frustrating!"

4. 개는 잘생겼는데 난 못생겨서 킹받네..

"That person is good-looking, but I feel frustrated because I'm not attractive."

7. 최애, 덕질

favorite

'최애'[chui ae] means 'ultimate favorite' or 'most loved.' In English, it's often translated as 'bias.' Recently, with the rise of Korean idols, the term '최애' has become popular, especially when referring to a favorite member of an idol group. When fans continuously watch videos of their favorite idols on platforms like YouTube and engage in activities expressing their admiration, it's called '덕질'[duk jil] in Korean.

Furthermore, when someone starts to develop a strong liking for a particular idol, we say they are '입덕'[ib duk] (become a fan). On the other hand, if someone falls out of favor with an idol they previously liked, the term '탈덕'[tal duk] is used to express the act of no longer being a fan.

Examples:

1. 요즘 최애가 누구예요?

"Who is your current bias these days?"

2. BTS에서 제 최애는 정국이에요.

"In BTS, my favorite is Jungkook."

3. 제 취미는 아이돌 덕질이에요.

"My hobby is being a fan of idols."

4. 저는 요즘 블랙핑크에 입덕했어요.

"I recently became a fan of BLACKPINK."

8. 나락, 극락



'나락'[na rak] is another expression for hell. It is commonly used to depict a situation where someone has committed a wrongdoing, and public opinion has plummeted. It can be used with verbs such as '이다'(to be) or '가다'(to go), like '나락이다' or '나락갔다.' For instance, if a famous celebrity in Korea is reported to have engaged in violence during their school days, the public may turn against them, and they may no longer be able to continue their entertainment career. In such a situation, we would say, '나락갔다'(he fell into hell)'. On the other hand, '극락' is another expression for heaven. For example, when someone's life or situation is extremely happy, it can be described as '극락'[geung rak].

For example, when we watch a fancam of a very beautiful and handsome idol and feel extremely happy, we can express it as '극락'.

Examples:

1. 수능 시험 망하면 완전 나락이야.

"If you fail the college entrance exam, it feels like a complete downfall."

2. 요즘 아이돌은 범죄를 저지르면 바로 나락갈거야.

"These days, if idols commit a crime, they will immediately fall to hell."

3. 로또 당첨되서 극락 가고 싶다~

"I want to win the lottery and experience extreme happiness~"

4. 지난주에 발리 여행 갔다왔는데 진짜 극락이었어.

"I went on a trip to Bali last week, and it was truly paradise."

9. 꿀잼, 노잼



'꿀잼'[ggul jam] is a combination of the words '꿀'(honey) and 'interesting,' and it can be translated into English as 'very interesting.' It is used to express that something is not only interesting but also sweet and enjoyable. When a movie or game is very entertaining, we can say it's '꿀잼'(very interesting). On the contrary, when something is extremely dull or uninteresting, the term '노잼' (no+잼, meaning 'no interesting') is used. '노잼' can also be applied to people.

For instance, if someone is quiet and not amusing, you might say they are '노잼' (not interesting) to be around."

Examples:

1. 이 게임 너무 꿀잼이야. 한번 해봐!

"This game is so much fun. Give it a try!"

2. 한국어 공부 너무 꿀잼이네!

"Studying Korean is so much fun!"

3. 그 영화 진짜 노잼이야. 절대 보지 마.

"That movie is seriously not fun. Absolutely don't watch it."

4. 그 친구는 노잼이라서 여자한테 인기가 없어.

"That friend is not fun, so he's not popular with girls."

10. 꼰대, 틀딱



'꼰대'[ggon dae] is a slang term used to criticize authoritative figures or elders who exhibit a conservative or rigid mindset. In English, it can be translated as 'old fogey'. It is used to describe someone who doesn't listen to the opinions of others, insists on their own ideas, and dominates the conversation.

'틀딱'[tul ddak] is a similar expression to '꼰대' but is more commonly used nowadays. '틀딱' refers to the sound of dentures hitting each other, implying that the person is so old that they use dentures. It conveys the idea of being set in one's ways due to age.

For example, if a boss in a company only expresses their own opinions without considering the opinions of other employees, you could criticize them by calling them '꼰대' or '틀딱.'

Examples:

1. 우리 담임 선생님은 너무 꼰대야.

"Our homeroom teacher is too old-fashioned."

2. 저는 꼰대 같은 사람들을 싫어해요.

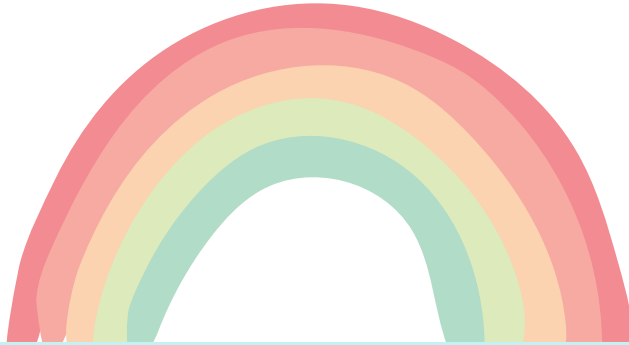
"I don't like people who are too conservative."

3. 틀딱처럼 행동하지 마!

"Don't behave like a old fogey!"

4. 우리 사장님은 너무 틀딱이에요.

"Our boss is too much of an old fogey"



korean
mario

koreanmario.com

@koreanmario