



Korean postpositions, or [particles](#), are suffixes or short words in [Korean grammar](#) that immediately follow a noun or pronoun. This article uses the [Revised Romanization of Korean](#) to show pronunciation. The [hangul](#) versions in the official orthographic form are given underneath.

Preceding syntactic element	Example sentence	Translation
(n-)eun <u>은/는</u>	Used as a topic particle or a subject particle. Eun 은 is used following a consonant, Neun 는 is used following a vowel.	
Nouns (topic)	Naneun <i>haksaengida.</i> 나는 학생이다.	I am a student.
Nouns (topic)	Igeoseun <i>yeonpirida.</i> 이것은 연필이다.	This is a pencil.
Nouns (genericized nominative)	Chitaneun <i>ppareuda.</i> 치타는 빠르다.	Cheetahs are fast.
Nouns (topic)	Jeoneun <i>jjajangmyeon juseyo.</i> 저는 짜장면 주세요.	I'd like a jjajangmyeon .
i/ga <u>이/가</u>	Used as an identifier or subject particle to indicate the nominative case. I 이 is used following a consonant, Ga 가 is used following a vowel.	
Nouns (agent)	Naega <i>masyeotda.</i> 내가 마셨다.	I drank.
Nouns (identifier)	Jeogeosi <i>Han-gang-iya.</i> 저것이 한강이야.	That is the Han River.
Nouns (specific nominative)	Chitaga <i>neurida.</i> 치타가 느리다.	This cheetah is slow.

kkeseo <u>께서</u>	The honorific nominative marker. It could be added to Neun , Do , and Man to form 께서는 (topic), 께서도 (too/also), and 께서만 (only), respectively, which are the respective honorific forms.	
Nouns	Seonsaengnimkkeseo <i>osyeotda.</i> 선생님께서 오셨다.	(The) teacher arrived .
(r-)eul <u>을/를</u>	Used as an object particle to indicate the accusative case. Eul 을 is used following a consonant, Reul 를 is used following a vowel.	
Nouns (objective)	Naneun ramyeoneul <i>meogeotda.</i> 나는 라면을 먹었다.	I ate ramen .
ege/hante <u>에게/한테</u>	Used as a dative particle. Ege 에게 is the literary form, and Hante 한테 is the colloquial form.	
Noun	Neohuiege <i>hal mari itda.</i> 너희에게 할 말이 있다.	I have something to tell you .
kke <u>께</u>	Kke 께 is the honorific dative marker.	
Noun	Goyongjukke <i>seonmureul deuryeotda.</i> 고용주께 선물을 드렸다.	I gave a gift to my employer .
(eu)ro <u>으로/로</u>	Used to mark the instrumental case, which can also denote destination or role. Euro 으로 is used following a consonant other than 'ㄹ', which is abbreviated to Ro 로 following a vowel or the consonant 'ㄹ'.	
Noun (means)	KTX-ro <i>Seoureseo Busankkaji se sigan geollinda.</i> KTX 로 서울에서 부산까지 3 시간 걸린다.	It takes 3 hours to go from Seoul to Busan via KTX .

Noun (destination)	<i>Naeil Hojuro tteonamnida.</i> 내일 호주로 떠납니다.	I am leaving for Australia tomorrow.
Noun (role)	<i>Unjeonsaro chwijikhaeyo.</i> 운전사로 취직해요.	I'm going to be working as a driver .
e <u>에</u>	Used for any words relating to time or place. Sometimes used for cause.	
Time (noun)	<i>Maikeureun parweore watda.</i> 마이클은 8 월에 왔다.	Michael came in August .
Location (noun)	<i>Jedongeun ilbone gatda.</i> 제동은 일본에 갔다.	Jedong went to Japan .
Cause (noun)	<i>Jamyeongjong sorie kkaetta</i> 자명종 소리에 깬다.	Woke up by the sound of the alarm.
eseo <u>에서</u>	Translates to: "from" (ablative) when used with a motion verb. May also be used as "at", "in" (locative) when used with an action verb which is not motion related.	
Noun (from)	<i>Junggugeseo wasseo.</i> 중국에서 왔어.	I came from China .
Noun (in)	<i>Bang-eseo gongbu-reul haet-da.</i> 방에서 공부를 했다.	I studied in my room .
buteo <u>부터</u>	Translates to: Used to show when or where an action or situation started.	
Noun	<i>Cheoeumbuteo kkeutkkaji</i> 처음부터 끝까지	From beginning to end

kkaji <u>까지</u>	Translates to: Used to illustrate the extent of an action, either in location or time, generally meaning "until", "up to".	
Noun	<i>Cheoeumbuteo kkeutkkaji</i> 처음부터 끝까지	From beginning to end
man <u>만</u>	Translates to: "only", used after a noun.	
Noun	<i>Ojik jeimseu-man hangugeo-reul gongbu-haet-da.</i> 오직 제임스만 한국어를 공부했다.	Only James studied Korean.
ui <u>의</u>	Functions as: possession indicator, noun link, topic marker.	
Noun: possession	<i>Migugui daetongryeong</i> 미국의 대통령	President of the United States
do <u>도</u>	Used as an additive particle. When dealing with additive qualities/descriptions of the same subject, see ttohan 또한.	
Nouns	<i>Geunyeodo gongbuhanda.</i> 그녀도 공부한다.	She studies too .
(g)wa/rang <u>과/와/랑</u>	Translates to: "and" (conjunction); "with" or "as with" (preposition). Gwa 과 is used following a consonant, Wa 와 is used following a vowel. Wa 와 is the literary form, and rang 랑 is the colloquial form.	
Nouns: conjunction	<i>Neowa na</i> 너와 나	You and I
(y)a	The vocative marker. A 아 is used following a consonant, Ya 야 is used following a vowel.	

<u>아/야</u>		
Noun	<i>Minsu</i> ya! 민수 야!	Minsu!
(i) yeo <u>이여/여</u>	The vocative marker, with added nuance of exclamation. lyeo 이여 is used following a consonant, Yeo 여 is used following a vowel.	
Noun	<i>Nai</i> georukhasin guseju yeo . 나의 거룩하신 구세주 여 .	O my divine Redeemer.