OJ HART

THE KOREAN VOCABULARY BLOCK LIBRARY

200+ HANJA COMPONENTS TO HELP YOU UNDERSTAND KOREAN WORDS

A premium reference workbook for recognizing recurring Hanja-derived components inside Korean vocabulary.

Hanja components, not Hangul syllable blocks. Learn the clue. Notice the pattern. Confirm the word.

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Contents

차 례

Start with the right idea 3
Decode a word you have never met 4
How to use the library 5
Connection lab 5
The 200-block library 6
Complete component index 7
01 / Core ideas, actions & states 10
02 / Places, nations & geography 37
03 / People, identity & society 52
04 / Time, numbers & measurement 66
05 / Movement, travel & change 78
06 / Everyday life, food & commerce 89
07 / Education, language & communication 98
08 / Mind, body & health 107
09 / Nature, science & materials 115
10 / Culture, arts & history 123
11 / Government, law & public life 129
Answer key 135
Ownership & production report 137

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Start with the right idea

Hanja gives you semantic clues.

It does not teach you how to assemble Hangul letters, and it does not make every Korean word literally transparent.

Hanja are Chinese characters historically used in Korean. Many Korean words of Chinese origin can be represented with Hanja. When a learner recognizes a recurring component, its broad meaning can narrow the possibilities for a new word.

MODEL EXAMPLE

외국인 (外國人) — foreigner

外 (외) = outside / foreign · **國 (국)** = country / nation · **人 (인)** = person

Together: outside/foreign + country + person gives a strong clue toward “a person from another country.” The conventional word is “foreigner.”

Four rules that keep your guesses accurate

1 / Check the word type. Not every Korean word comes from Hanja. Look up Hanja spelling instead of assuming one.

2 / Sound is not enough. A Hangul syllable can represent different characters in different words.

3 / Start broad. A component gives a semantic field, not an automatic translation.

4 / Confirm conventional meaning. Compounds can become specialized, idiomatic, or technical.

Accuracy reminders: 전화 is 電話, not 電化; 식물 is 植物, not 食物; 식사 is 食事; 음식 is 飮食/飲食; 전자 is 電子; 생일 is 生日; 생활 is 生活; 운동 is 運動.

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Decode a word you have never met

Use components as clues.

A component can help you predict a semantic area, but it cannot guarantee a literal word-for-word translation. Check a dictionary after you make your best hypothesis.

A practical method is: (1) notice the Hanja-based word, (2) identify any component you know, (3) combine broad semantic clues, (4) make a cautious prediction, and (5) confirm the conventional definition. The four examples below show the method on academic vocabulary.

고생물학 (古生物學) paleontology

古 (고) = component meaning · **生 (생)** = life; living · **物 (물)** = thing; substance · **學 (학)** = learning; knowledge; school

Clue path: component meaning + life; living + thing; substance + learning; knowledge; school. The conventional English term is “paleontology.”

심리학 (心理學) psychology

心 (심) = heart; mind; intelligence; soul · **理 (리)** = reason; logic; manage · **學 (학)** = learning; knowledge; school

Clue path: heart; mind; intelligence; soul + reason; logic; manage + learning; knowledge; school. The conventional English term is “psychology.”

지질학 (地質學) geology

地 (지) = earth; soil; ground; region · **質 (질)** = matter; material · **學 (학)** = learning; knowledge; school

Clue path: earth; soil; ground; region + matter; material + learning; knowledge; school. The conventional English term is “geology.”

천문학 (天文學) astronomy

天 (천) = component meaning · **文 (문)** = literature; culture · **學 (학)** = learning; knowledge; school

Clue path: component meaning + literature; culture + learning; knowledge; school. The conventional English term is “astronomy.”

KEEP THE LIMIT IN VIEW

Not every Korean word comes from Hanja. One Hangul syllable may represent different Hanja in different words: for example, 수 can be 水 “water” or 數 “number.” Meanings can also become specialized in compounds, so components are clues rather than a translation machine.

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How to use the library

01 **Spot.** Read the Korean word and notice the orange Hanja component in the full spelling.

02 **Break down.** Read every character, including characters you have not studied yet.

03 **Predict.** Combine broad component clues to predict a semantic area.

04 **Confirm.** Use a reliable Korean dictionary to check the word's conventional meaning and Hanja spelling.

READING THE CARDS

Each component card begins with the Korean reading followed by the Chinese character in parentheses, for example 학 (學). The giant character is your visual anchor. Every card has three source-listed Korean words, their full Hanja spelling, a character-by-character breakdown, a natural English gloss, and an original "Together" explanation.

Difficulty labels are an editorial study sequence based on frequency in a NIKL/TOPIK-derived candidate list and are not proficiency-test ratings. "Beginner" means a useful early pattern, not that every compound under that character is easy.

Connection lab

One block, several word families

A component becomes more useful when you compare it across words. Here, 학 (學) remains visibly present while its partner components shift the word's conventional meaning.

Word	Complete component breakdown	Natural English
학 (學)	**學 (학)** = learning; knowledge; school	learning, study
휴학 (休學)	**休 (휴)** = rest; stop; retire; do not! · **學 (학)** = learning; knowledge; school	leave of absence from school
수학 (修學)	**修 (수)** = study; repair; cultivate · **學 (학)** = learning; knowledge; school	pursuit of knowledge

Same Hangul sound, different Hanja

A Hangul syllable does not identify a single Hanja by itself. Context and spelling matter. The comparison below reinforces the key warning in this workbook: do not assign a character from sound alone.

Sound / block	Word	Complete breakdown	Meaning
수 (水)	수 (水)	**水 (수)** = water; liquid	water
수 (數)	수 (數)	**數 (수)** = number; several; count; fate	number, several, fate

CROSS-REFERENCE HABIT

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When you meet a new word, look it up in a Korean dictionary that provides Hanja spelling. Then compare the relevant component card and a family table. This protects you from confusing look-alike or sound-alike components such as 話 and 化, or 植 and 食.

The 200-block library

The library contains exactly 200 distinct Hanja characters. Each one appears once as a main block and carries three verified vocabulary examples, for 600 primary examples in total.

BLOCKS	EXAMPLES	CHAPTERS
200	600	11

A simple way to study this book

Pick one chapter, learn five blocks, and revisit their word families over several days. Search the complete index by reading or character whenever a word reappears outside this workbook.

CHAPTER ROUTE

Core ideas, actions & states · Places, nations & geography · People, identity & society · Time, numbers & measurement · Movement, travel & change · Everyday life, food & commerce · Education, language & communication · Mind, body & health · Nature, science & materials · Culture, arts & history · Government, law & public life

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Complete component index

This PDF is text-searchable. Search either the Korean reading or the Hanja character; entries are ordered by Korean reading and include an exact page reference. Each Hanja character is counted once in the 200-block library.

가 (家) — house; home p. 92
각 (各) — each; individually p. 20
간 (間) — interval; space; place p. 39
감 (感) — feel; perceive p. 109
갑 (合) — combine; unite p. 33
개 (個) — numerary adjunct; piece; single p. 25
개 (解) — loosen; unfasten p. 73
거 (車) — cart; vehicle; carry in cart p. 125
격 (格) — pattern; standard p. 34
결 (結) — knot; tie; join p. 87
경 (境) — boundary; frontier; area p. 49
경 (經) — classic works; pass through p. 94
고 (高) — high; tall; lofty p. 17
공 (公) — fair; equitable; public; duke p. 118
공 (空) — empty; hollow p. 19
과 (科) — section; department p. 117
관 (觀) — see; observe p. 16
관 (館) — public building p. 48
교 (交) — mix; intersect; exchange; communicate; deliver p. 85
교 (教) — teach p. 100
구 (口) — mouth; open end; entrance; gate p. 49
구 (球) — ball; sphere p. 26
국 (國) — nation; country p. 38
군 (軍) — army; military; soldiers p. 132
규 (規) — rules; regulations p. 133
근 (近) — near; close; approach; intimate p. 87
기 (器) — receptacle; vessel; instrument p. 21
기 (技) — skill; ability p. 23
기 (期) — period of time; date; time limit p. 70
기 (機) — machine; moment; chance p. 12
기 (氣) — air; gas p. 109
기 (記) — record; keep in mind; remember p. 60
김 (金) — gold; metals in general; money p. 117
남 (南) — South; Southern part; Southward p. 44
남 (男) — male; man; son; baron; surname p. 61
내 (內) — inside; interior; domestic p. 42
녀 (女) — woman; girl; feminine; rad. 38 p. 55
년 (年) — year; new-years; person's age p. 69
념 (念) — think of; recall p. 103
농 (農) — agriculture; farming; farmer p. 127
능 (能) — to be able; can; permitted to; ability p. 31
당 (當) — bear; accept p. 27
대 (代) — replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era p. 56
대 (對) — correct; right; facing p. 130
도 (道) — path; road p. 41
동 (動) — move; happen; movement p. 79
동 (同) — same; similar; together with p. 21
동 (東) — east; eastern p. 47
등 (等) — rank; grade; wait; equal; 'etc.' p. 28
래 (來) — come; coming; return p. 85
려 (錄) — copy; write down p. 104
력 (力) — power; capability p. 15
력 (歷) — take place; past p. 126
로 (路) — road; path p. 45
료 (料) — consider; conjecture; materials p. 119
룬 (論) — debate; discuss; discourse p. 16
리 (利) — gains; advantage p. 72
리 (理) — reason; logic; manage p. 53
면 (面) — face; surface; plane; side; dimension p. 110
명 (名) — name; rank p. 59
모 (母) — mother; female elders; female p. 64
무 (務) — affairs; business; must p. 120
문 (文) — literature; culture p. 124
문 (門) — gate; door p. 42
물 (物) — thing; substance p. 116
미 (美) — beautiful; pretty; pleasing p. 34
민 (民) — people; subjects p. 58
반 (番) — to take turns; a turn; a time; to repeat p. 76
발 (發) — issue; dispatch p. 27
방 (房) — house; building; room p. 50
방 (放) — put; release p. 33
방 (方) — a square; rectangle; a region; local p. 45
번 (反) — reverse; opposite p. 29
법 (法) — law; rule p. 131

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별 (別) — separate; other; do not p. 26
보 (保) — protect; safeguard p. 19
본 (本) — root; origin p. 15
부 (夫) — man; male adult p. 63
부 (部) — part; division p. 124
불 (不) — no; not; un-; negative prefix p. 17
비 (費) — expenses; expenditures p. 96
사 (事) — affair; matter p. 116
사 (史) — history; chronicle p. 127
사 (士) — scholar; gentleman; soldier p. 59
사 (師) — teacher; master p. 63
사 (社) — god of the soil and altars to him; group of families; company; society p. 56
산 (山) — mountain; hill p. 44
산 (産) — give birth p. 84
상 (上) — top; superior; highest; go up p. 81
상 (常) — common; normal p. 23
상 (相) — mutual; reciprocal p. 18
색 (色) — color; tint p. 113
생 (生) — life; living p. 67
서 (書) — book; letter p. 100
석 (席) — seat; mat; take seat; banquet p. 50
선 (線) — thread; line p. 102
성 (性) — nature; character p. 99
성 (成) — completed; finished p. 84
세 (世) — generation; world; era p. 43
소 (小) — small; tiny p. 22
소 (所) — place; location; numerary adjunct p. 41
수 (手) — hand p. 111
수 (數) — number; several; count; fate p. 71
수 (水) — water; liquid p. 118
술 (術) — art; skill p. 95
습 (習) — practice; flapping wings p. 31
시 (市) — market; fair; city p. 43
시 (時) — time; season; era p. 68
시 (示) — show; manifest; demonstrate p. 60
식 (式) — style; system p. 130
식 (食) — eat; meal; food; KangXi radical number 184 p. 91
신 (信) — trust; believe; letter p. 103
신 (新) — new; recent p. 13
신 (神) — spirit; god p. 112
신 (身) — body; trunk; hull; rad. no. 158 p. 113
실 (室) — room; home p. 93
실 (實) — real; true p. 69
심 (心) — heart; mind; intelligence; soul p. 108
십 (十) — ten; tenth; complete; perfect p. 72
약 (約) — treaty; agreement p. 96
양 (洋) — ocean; sea; foreign; western p. 47
어 (語) — language; words; saying p. 102
업 (業) — profession; business p. 90
연 (演) — perform; put on; exercise p. 24
예 (豫) — beforehand p. 112
완 (關) — frontier pass; close; relation p. 83
외 (外) — out; outside p. 40
요 (曜) — glorious; as sun; daylight p. 74
요 (要) — necessary; essential; necessity p. 32
용 (用) — use; employ p. 91
운 (運) — luck; fortune; ship p. 83
원 (員) — member; personnel; staff member p. 58
원 (院) — courtyard; yard p. 104
월 (月) — moon; month; KangXi radical 74 p. 70
위 (位) — throne; position; post; rank p. 75
음 (音) — sound; tone p. 105
의 (意) — thought; idea p. 111
의 (畵) — delineate; painting p. 125
인 (人) — man; people; mankind; someone else p. 53
일 (一) — one; a; an; alone p. 68
일 (日) — sun; day; daytime p. 67
입 (入) — enter; come in(to) p. 80
자 (子) — offspring; child; fruit p. 55
자 (者) — that which; he who; those who p. 11
자 (自) — self; private p. 54
장 (場) — open space; field p. 38
장 (長) — long; length; excel in; leader p. 54
적 (的) — possessive; adjectival suffix p. 11
전 (傳) — summon; propagate; transmit p. 46
전 (全) — maintain; keep whole or intact p. 14
전 (前) — in front; forward; preceding p. 132
전 (電) — electricity; electric; lightning p. 46
절 (節) — knot; node p. 28
점 (店) — shop; store; inn p. 94
점 (點) — dot; speck p. 12
접 (接) — receive; continue; catch; connect p. 86
정 (定) — decide; settle p. 22
정 (情) — feeling; sentiment p. 110
정 (政) — government; political affairs p. 120

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정 (正) — right; proper p. 131

제 (題) — forehead; title; headline; theme p. 35

종 (種) — seed; race; offspring; to plant p. 121

주 (主) — master; chief owner; host; lord p. 57

주 (作) — make; work; compose; write; act p. 93

중 (中) — central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain p. 39

지 (地) — earth; soil; ground; region p. 40

지 (紙) — paper p. 30

직 (職) — duty; profession; office p. 24

진 (進) — advance; make progress p. 86

질 (質) — matter; material p. 119

차 (次) — order; sequence; next p. 74

처 (處) — place; locale; department p. 48

체 (體) — body; group; class p. 108

초 (初) — beginning; initial p. 20

최 (最) — most; extremely p. 13

출 (出) — go out; send out; stand; produce p. 79

탁 (度) — degree; system; manner; to consider p. 62

태 (大) — big; great p. 90

통 (統) — govern; command p. 62

통 (通) — pass through; common p. 82

편 (便) — convenience; ease; expedient p. 25

평 (平) — flat; level p. 30

표 (表) — show; express p. 126

푼 (分) — divide; small unit of time etc. p. 71

품 (品) — article; product p. 92

하 (下) — under; underneath p. 95

학 (學) — learning; knowledge; school p. 99

한 (韓) — fence; surname; Korea p. 61

항 (行) — go; walk; move; travel; circulate p. 81

해 (害) — injure; harm; destroy p. 29

현 (現) — appear; manifest p. 57

호 (號) — mark; sign; symbol; number p. 75

혼 (婚) — get married; marriage; wedding p. 73

화 (化) — change; convert p. 82

화 (話) — speech; talk p. 101

활 (活) — live; exist p. 14

회 (會) — to assemble; meet together; a meeting; an organization p. 80

효 (校) — school; military field officer p. 101

후 (後) — behind; rear p. 18

휴 (休) — rest; stop; retire; do not! p. 32

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01 / Core ideas, actions & states

OJ HART COMPONENT LIBRARY

Core ideas, actions & states

This chapter groups 49 Hanja components by the core idea they most often signal. The grouping is an editorial learning route, not a claim that every compound belongs to only one topic.

Start here

Look for the orange character inside each Hanja spelling. It is the chapter's "block." Read the full word, then use the breakdown as a clue. Do not force a literal translation: Korean compounds often develop conventional meanings.

IN THIS CHAPTER

적 (的) · 자 (者) · 점 (點) · 기 (機) · 신 (新) · 최 (最) · 활 (活) · 전 (全) · 력 (力) · 본 (本)

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的

BLOCK 001

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

BEGINNER

적 (的)

Core meaning: **possessive; adjectival suffix**

Reading(s): 적

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 的 often contributes a clue connected with “possessive; adjectival suffix.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

적 (的) target, adjectival suffix
的 (적) = possessive; adjectival suffix
Together: The components suggest possessive; adjectival suffix. As a conventional Korean word, 적 means “target, adjectival suffix.”

내적 (內的) internal
內 (내) = inside; interior; domestic · **的 (적)** = possessive; adjectival suffix
Together: The components suggest inside; interior; domestic + possessive; adjectival suffix. As a conventional Korean word, 내적 means “internal.”

공적 (公的) public, official
公 (공) = fair; equitable; public; duke · **的 (적)** = possessive; adjectival suffix
Together: The components suggest fair; equitable; public; duke + possessive; adjectival suffix. As a conventional Korean word, 공적 means “public, official.”

者

BLOCK 002

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

BEGINNER

자 (者)

Core meaning: **that which; he who; those who**

Reading(s): 자

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 者 often contributes a clue connected with “that which; he who; those who.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

자 (者) person
者 (자) = that which; he who; those who
Together: The components suggest that which; he who; those who. As a conventional Korean word, 자 means “person.”

사자 (使者) emissary
使 (사) = send on a mission; order; envoy · **者 (자)** = that which; he who; those who
Together: The components suggest send on a mission; order; envoy + that which; he who; those who. As a conventional Korean word, 사자 means “emissary.”

신자 (信者) believer
信 (신) = trust; believe; letter · **者 (자)** = that which; he who; those who
Together: The components suggest trust; believe; letter + that which; he who; those who. As a conventional Korean word, 신자 means “believer.”

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點 BLOCK 003

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

BEGINNER

점 (點)

Core meaning: **dot; speck**

Reading(s): 점

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 點 often contributes a clue connected with “dot; speck.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

점 (點) dot, point, spot
點 (점) = dot; speck
Together: The components suggest dot; speck. As a conventional Korean word, 점 means “dot, point, spot.”

중점 (中點) median point
中 (중) = central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain · **點 (점)** = dot; speck
Together: The components suggest central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain + dot; speck. As a conventional Korean word, 중점 means “median point.”

이점 (利點) advantage
利 (이) = gains; advantage · **點 (점)** = dot; speck
Together: The components suggest gains; advantage + dot; speck. As a conventional Korean word, 이점 means “advantage.”

機 BLOCK 004

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

BEGINNER

기 (機)

Core meaning: **machine; moment; chance**

Reading(s): 기

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 機 often contributes a clue connected with “machine; moment; chance.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

기 (機) machine, mechanism; opportunity
機 (기) = machine; moment; chance
Together: The components suggest machine; moment; chance. As a conventional Korean word, 기 means “machine, mechanism; opportunity.”

동기 (動機) motive, incentive
動 (동) = move; happen; movement · **機 (기)** = machine; moment; chance
Together: The components suggest move; happen; movement + machine; moment; chance. As a conventional Korean word, 동기 means “motive, incentive.”

위기 (危機) crisis, critical moment
危 (위) = dangerous; precarious; high · **機 (기)** = machine; moment; chance
Together: The components suggest dangerous; precarious; high + machine; moment; chance. As a conventional Korean word, 위기 means “crisis, critical moment.”

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新 BLOCK 005

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

BEGINNER

신 (新)

Core meaning: **new; recent**

Reading(s): 신

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 新 often contributes a clue connected with “new; recent.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

신 (新) new, fresh
新 (신) = new; recent
Together: The components suggest new; recent. As a conventional Korean word, 신 means “new, fresh.”

일신 (一新) renewal
一 (일) = one; a; an; alone · **新 (신)** = new; recent
Together: The components suggest one; a; an; alone + new; recent. As a conventional Korean word, 일신 means “renewal.”

쇄신 (刷新) renovation
刷 (쇄) = brush; clean with brush; scrub · **新 (신)** = new; recent
Together: The components suggest brush; clean with brush; scrub + new; recent. As a conventional Korean word, 쇄신 means “renovation.”

最 BLOCK 006

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

BEGINNER

최 (最)

Core meaning: **most; extremely**

Reading(s): 최

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 最 often contributes a clue connected with “most; extremely.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

최 (最) the most
最 (최) = most; extremely
Together: The components suggest most; extremely. As a conventional Korean word, 최 means “the most.”

최상 (最上) best, highest quality
最 (최) = most; extremely · **上 (상)** = top; superior; highest; go up
Together: The components suggest most; extremely + top; superior; highest; go up. As a conventional Korean word, 최상 means “best, highest quality.”

최하 (最下) lowest, most inferior
最 (최) = most; extremely · **下 (하)** = under; underneath
Together: The components suggest most; extremely + under; underneath. As a conventional Korean word, 최하 means “lowest, most inferior.”

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活

BLOCK 007

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

BEGINNER

활 (活)

Core meaning: **live; exist**

Reading(s): 활

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 活 often contributes a clue connected with “live; exist.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

활 (活) live, lively
活 (활) = live; exist
Together: The components suggest live; exist. As a conventional Korean word, 활 means “live, lively.”

부활 (復活) resurrection
復 (부) = return; repeat; repeatedly · **活 (활)** = live; exist
Together: The components suggest return; repeat; repeatedly + live; exist. As a conventional Korean word, 부활 means “resurrection.”

쾌활 (快活) liveliness
快 (쾌) = rapid; quick · **活 (활)** = live; exist
Together: The components suggest rapid; quick + live; exist. As a conventional Korean word, 쾌활 means “liveliness.”

全

BLOCK 008

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

전 (全)

Core meaning: **maintain; keep whole or intact**

Reading(s): 전

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 全 often contributes a clue connected with “maintain; keep whole or intact.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

전 (全) whole, complete
全 (전) = maintain; keep whole or intact
Together: The components suggest maintain; keep whole or intact. As a conventional Korean word, 전 means “whole, complete.”

보전 (保全) integrity
保 (보) = protect; safeguard · **全 (전)** = maintain; keep whole or intact
Together: The components suggest protect; safeguard + maintain; keep whole or intact. As a conventional Korean word, 보전 means “integrity.”

전력 (全力) all one’s energy
全 (전) = maintain; keep whole or intact · **力 (력)** = power; capability
Together: The components suggest maintain; keep whole or intact + power; capability. As a conventional Korean word, 전력 means “all one’s energy.”

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力

BLOCK 009

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

력 (力)

Core meaning: **power; capability**

Reading(s): 력

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 力 often contributes a clue connected with “power; capability.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

역 (力) strength, power
力 (역) = power; capability
Together: The components suggest power; capability. As a conventional Korean word, 역 means “strength, power.”

주력 (主力) main force
主 (주) = master; chief owner; host; lord · **力 (력)** = power; capability
Together: The components suggest master; chief owner; host; lord + power; capability. As a conventional Korean word, 주력 means “main force.”

인력 (人力) manpower
人 (인) = man; people; mankind; someone else · **力 (력)** = power; capability
Together: The components suggest man; people; mankind; someone else + power; capability. As a conventional Korean word, 인력 means “manpower.”

本

BLOCK 010

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

본 (本)

Core meaning: **root; origin**

Reading(s): 본

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 本 often contributes a clue connected with “root; origin.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

본 (本) origin, basis, model
本 (본) = root; origin
Together: The components suggest root; origin. As a conventional Korean word, 본 means “origin, basis, model.”

부본 (副本) duplicate
副 (부) = assist; supplement; assistant · **本 (본)** = root; origin
Together: The components suggest assist; supplement; assistant + root; origin. As a conventional Korean word, 부본 means “duplicate.”

원본 (原本) original copy
原 (원) = source; origin · **本 (본)** = root; origin
Together: The components suggest source; origin + root; origin. As a conventional Korean word, 원본 means “original copy.”

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論 BLOCK 011

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

BEGINNER

룐 (論)

Core meaning: **debate; discuss; discourse**

Reading(s): 룐

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 論 often contributes a clue connected with “debate; discuss; discourse.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

논 (論) discuss, argue
論 (논) = debate; discuss; discourse
Together: The components suggest debate; discuss; discourse. As a conventional Korean word, 논 means “discuss, argue.”

물론 (勿論) naturally
勿 (물) = must not; do not; without · **論 (론)** = debate; discuss; discourse
Together: The components suggest must not; do not; without + debate; discuss; discourse. As a conventional Korean word, 물론 means “naturally.”

서론 (序論) introduction
序 (서) = series; serial order · **論 (론)** = debate; discuss; discourse
Together: The components suggest series; serial order + debate; discuss; discourse. As a conventional Korean word, 서론 means “introduction.”

觀 BLOCK 012

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

관 (觀)

Core meaning: **see; observe**

Reading(s): 관

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 觀 often contributes a clue connected with “see; observe.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

관 (觀) see, observe; view
觀 (관) = see; observe
Together: The components suggest see; observe. As a conventional Korean word, 관 means “see, observe; view.”

주관 (主觀) subjectivity
主 (주) = master; chief owner; host; lord · **觀 (관)** = see; observe
Together: The components suggest master; chief owner; host; lord + see; observe. As a conventional Korean word, 주관 means “subjectivity.”

방관 (傍觀) passive observation
傍 (방) = by side of; beside · **觀 (관)** = see; observe
Together: The components suggest by side of; beside + see; observe. As a conventional Korean word, 방관 means “passive observation.”

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不 BLOCK 013

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

불 (不)

Core meaning: **no; not; un-; negative prefix**

Reading(s): 불

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 不 often contributes a clue connected with “no; not; un-; negative prefix.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

부 (不) no, not
不 (부) = no; not; un-; negative prefix
Together: The components suggest no; not; un-; negative prefix. As a conventional Korean word, 부 means “no, not.”

불 (不) no, not
不 (불) = no; not; un-; negative prefix
Together: The components suggest no; not; un-; negative prefix. As a conventional Korean word, 불 means “no, not.”

불편 (不便) discomfort, inconvenience
不 (불) = no; not; un-; negative prefix · **便 (편)** = convenience; ease; expedient
Together: The components suggest no; not; un-; negative prefix + convenience; ease; expedient. As a conventional Korean word, 불편 means “discomfort, inconvenience.”

高 BLOCK 014

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

고 (高)

Core meaning: **high; tall; lofty**

Reading(s): 고

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 高 often contributes a clue connected with “high; tall; lofty.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

고 (高) high
高 (고) = high; tall; lofty
Together: The components suggest high; tall; lofty. As a conventional Korean word, 고 means “high.”

여고 (女高) girls’ high school
女 (여) = woman; girl; feminine; rad. 38 · **高 (고)** = high; tall; lofty
Together: The components suggest woman; girl; feminine; rad. 38 + high; tall; lofty. As a conventional Korean word, 여고 means “girls’ high school.”

최고 (最高) the highest, the best
最 (최) = most; extremely · **高 (고)** = high; tall; lofty
Together: The components suggest most; extremely + high; tall; lofty. As a conventional Korean word, 최고 means “the highest, the best.”

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後 BLOCK 015

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

후 (後)

Core meaning: **behind; rear**

Reading(s): 후

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 後 often contributes a clue connected with “behind; rear.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

후 (後) after, later, behind
後 (후) = behind; rear
Together: The components suggest behind; rear. As a conventional Korean word, 후 means “after, later, behind.”

금후 (今後) hereafter
今 (금) = now; today · **後 (후)** = behind; rear
Together: The components suggest now; today + behind; rear. As a conventional Korean word, 금후 means “hereafter.”

이후 (以後) after, thereafter
以 (이) = by means of; thereby; therefore; consider as; in order to · **後 (후)** = behind; rear
Together: The components suggest by means of; thereby; therefore; consider as; in order to + behind; rear. As a conventional Korean word, 이후 means “after, thereafter.”

相 BLOCK 016

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

상 (相)

Core meaning: **mutual; reciprocal**

Reading(s): 상

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 相 often contributes a clue connected with “mutual; reciprocal.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

상 (相) mutual, appearance
相 (상) = mutual; reciprocal
Together: The components suggest mutual; reciprocal. As a conventional Korean word, 상 means “mutual, appearance.”

인상 (人相) facial appearance
人 (인) = man; people; mankind; someone else · **相 (상)** = mutual; reciprocal
Together: The components suggest man; people; mankind; someone else + mutual; reciprocal. As a conventional Korean word, 인상 means “facial appearance.”

양상 (樣相) aspect, phase
樣 (양) = shape; form · **相 (상)** = mutual; reciprocal
Together: The components suggest shape; form + mutual; reciprocal. As a conventional Korean word, 양상 means “aspect, phase.”

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空 BLOCK 017

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

공 (空)

Core meaning: **empty; hollow**

Reading(s): 공

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 空 often contributes a clue connected with “empty; hollow.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

공 (空) sky, empty
空 (공) = empty; hollow
Together: The components suggest empty; hollow. As a conventional Korean word, 공 means “sky, empty.”

진공 (眞空) vacuum
眞 (진) = real; actual · **空 (공)** = empty; hollow
Together: The components suggest real; actual + empty; hollow. As a conventional Korean word, 진공 means “vacuum.”

공중 (空中) midair
空 (공) = empty; hollow · **中 (중)** = central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain
Together: The components suggest empty; hollow + central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain. As a conventional Korean word, 공중 means “midair.”

保 BLOCK 018

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

보 (保)

Core meaning: **protect; safeguard**

Reading(s): 보

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 保 often contributes a clue connected with “protect; safeguard.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

보 (保) to protect
保 (보) = protect; safeguard
Together: The components suggest protect; safeguard. As a conventional Korean word, 보 means “to protect.”

보건 (保健) public health, health care
保 (보) = protect; safeguard · **健 (건)** = strong; robust
Together: The components suggest protect; safeguard + strong; robust. As a conventional Korean word, 보건 means “public health, health care.”

보전 (保全) integrity
保 (보) = protect; safeguard · **全 (전)** = maintain; keep whole or intact
Together: The components suggest protect; safeguard + maintain; keep whole or intact. As a conventional Korean word, 보전 means “integrity.”

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初 BLOCK 019

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

초 (初)

Core meaning: **beginning; initial**

Reading(s): 초

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 初 often contributes a clue connected with “beginning; initial.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

초 (初) beginning (of), early, initial
初 (초) = beginning; initial
Together: The components suggest beginning; initial. As a conventional Korean word, 초 means “beginning (of), early, initial.”

초대 (初代) first, founder
初 (초) = beginning; initial · **代 (대)** = replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era
Together: The components suggest beginning; initial + replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era. As a conventional Korean word, 초대 means “first, founder.”

초복 (初伏) first dog day
初 (초) = beginning; initial · **伏 (복)** = crouch; crawl
Together: The components suggest beginning; initial + crouch; crawl. As a conventional Korean word, 초복 means “first dog day.”

各 BLOCK 020

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

각 (各)

Core meaning: **each; individually**

Reading(s): 각

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 各 often contributes a clue connected with “each; individually.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

각 (各) each; every
各 (각) = each; individually
Together: The components suggest each; individually. As a conventional Korean word, 각 means “each; every.”

각기 (各其) each, respectively
各 (각) = each; individually · **其 (기)** = his; her
Together: The components suggest each; individually + his; her. As a conventional Korean word, 각기 means “each, respectively.”

각각 (各各) respectively
各 (각) = each; individually · **各 (각)** = each; individually
Together: The components suggest each; individually + each; individually. As a conventional Korean word, 각각 means “respectively.”

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同 BLOCK 021

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

동 (同)

Core meaning: **same; similar; together with**

Reading(s): 동

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 同 often contributes a clue connected with “same; similar; together with.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

동 (同) same
同 (동) = same; similar; together with
Together: The components suggest same; similar; together with. As a conventional Korean word, 동 means “same.”

일동 (一同) everyone concerned
一 (일) = one; a; an; alone · **同 (동)** = same; similar; together with
Together: The components suggest one; a; an; alone + same; similar; together with. As a conventional Korean word, 일동 means “everyone concerned.”

공동 (共同) cooperation, collaboration
共 (공) = together with; all · **同 (동)** = same; similar; together with
Together: The components suggest together with; all + same; similar; together with. As a conventional Korean word, 공동 means “cooperation, collaboration.”

器 BLOCK 022

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

기 (器)

Core meaning: **receptacle; vessel; instrument**

Reading(s): 기

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 器 often contributes a clue connected with “receptacle; vessel; instrument.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

기 (器) vessel, utensil
器 (기) = receptacle; vessel; instrument
Together: The components suggest receptacle; vessel; instrument. As a conventional Korean word, 기 means “vessel, utensil.”

변기 (便器) toilet bowl
便 (변) = convenience; ease; expedient · **器 (기)** = receptacle; vessel; instrument
Together: The components suggest convenience; ease; expedient + receptacle; vessel; instrument. As a conventional Korean word, 변기 means “toilet bowl.”

공기 (公器) public institution
公 (공) = fair; equitable; public; duke · **器 (기)** = receptacle; vessel; instrument
Together: The components suggest fair; equitable; public; duke + receptacle; vessel; instrument. As a conventional Korean word, 공기 means “public institution.”

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定 BLOCK 023

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

정 (定)

Core meaning: **decide; settle**

Reading(s): 정

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 定 often contributes a clue connected with “decide; settle.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

정 (定) decide, fix, settle
定 (정) = decide; settle
Together: The components suggest decide; settle. As a conventional Korean word, 정 means “decide, fix, settle.”

부정 (不定) inconstancy
不 (부) = no; not; un-; negative prefix · **定 (정)** = decide; settle
Together: The components suggest no; not; un-; negative prefix + decide; settle. As a conventional Korean word, 부정 means “inconstancy.”

작정 (作定) decision, intention
作 (작) = make; work; compose; write; act · **定 (정)** = decide; settle
Together: The components suggest make; work; compose; write; act + decide; settle. As a conventional Korean word, 작정 means “decision, intention.”

小 BLOCK 024

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

소 (小)

Core meaning: **small; tiny**

Reading(s): 소

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 小 often contributes a clue connected with “small; tiny.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

소 (小) small
小 (소) = small; tiny
Together: The components suggest small; tiny. As a conventional Korean word, 소 means “small.”

소변 (小便) urine
小 (소) = small; tiny · **便 (변)** = convenience; ease; expedient
Together: The components suggest small; tiny + convenience; ease; expedient. As a conventional Korean word, 소변 means “urine.”

소포 (小包) parcel, package
小 (소) = small; tiny · **包 (포)** = wrap; pack
Together: The components suggest small; tiny + wrap; pack. As a conventional Korean word, 소포 means “parcel, package.”

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常 BLOCK 025

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

상 (常)

Core meaning: **common; normal**

Reading(s): 상

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 常 often contributes a clue connected with “common; normal.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

상 (常) constant, usual
常 (상) = common; normal
Together: The components suggest common; normal. As a conventional Korean word, 상 means “constant, usual.”

상무 (常務) managing director
常 (상) = common; normal · **務 (무)** = affairs; business; must
Together: The components suggest common; normal + affairs; business; must. As a conventional Korean word, 상무 means “managing director.”

상수 (常數) constant
常 (상) = common; normal · **數 (수)** = number; several; count; fate
Together: The components suggest common; normal + number; several; count; fate. As a conventional Korean word, 상수 means “constant.”

技 BLOCK 026

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

기 (技)

Core meaning: **skill; ability**

Reading(s): 기

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 技 often contributes a clue connected with “skill; ability.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

기 (技) skill
技 (기) = skill; ability
Together: The components suggest skill; ability. As a conventional Korean word, 기 means “skill.”

묘기 (妙技) remarkable skill, feat
妙 (묘) = mysterious; subtle; exquisite · **技 (기)** = skill; ability
Together: The components suggest mysterious; subtle; exquisite + skill; ability. As a conventional Korean word, 묘기 means “remarkable skill, feat.”

실기 (實技) practical skills
實 (실) = real; true · **技 (기)** = skill; ability
Together: The components suggest real; true + skill; ability. As a conventional Korean word, 실기 means “practical skills.”

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演 BLOCK 027

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

연 (演)

Core meaning: **perform; put on; exercise**

Reading(s): 연

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 演 often contributes a clue connected with “perform; put on; exercise.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

연 (演) perform
演 (연) = perform; put on; exercise
Together: The components suggest perform; put on; exercise. As a conventional Korean word, 연 means “perform.”

주연 (主演) leading role
主 (주) = master; chief owner; host; lord · **演 (연)** = perform; put on; exercise
Together: The components suggest master; chief owner; host; lord + perform; put on; exercise. As a conventional Korean word, 주연 means “leading role.”

공연 (公演) public performance
公 (공) = fair; equitable; public; duke · **演 (연)** = perform; put on; exercise
Together: The components suggest fair; equitable; public; duke + perform; put on; exercise. As a conventional Korean word, 공연 means “public performance.”

職 BLOCK 028

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

직 (職)

Core meaning: **duty; profession; office**

Reading(s): 직

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 職 often contributes a clue connected with “duty; profession; office.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

직 (職) post, office
職 (직) = duty; profession; office
Together: The components suggest duty; profession; office. As a conventional Korean word, 직 means “post, office.”

휴직 (休職) leave of absence
休 (휴) = rest; stop; retire; do not! · **職 (직)** = duty; profession; office
Together: The components suggest rest; stop; retire; do not! + duty; profession; office. As a conventional Korean word, 휴직 means “leave of absence.”

내직 (內職) side line
內 (내) = inside; interior; domestic · **職 (직)** = duty; profession; office
Together: The components suggest inside; interior; domestic + duty; profession; office. As a conventional Korean word, 내직 means “side line.”

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便 BLOCK 029

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

편 (便)

Core meaning: **convenience; ease; expedient**

Reading(s): 편

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 便 often contributes a clue connected with “convenience; ease; expedient.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

변 (便) convenience, excrement
便 (변) = convenience; ease; expedient
Together: The components suggest convenience; ease; expedient. As a conventional Korean word, 변 means “convenience, excrement.”

편 (便) side, convenience, means, mail
便 (편) = convenience; ease; expedient
Together: The components suggest convenience; ease; expedient. As a conventional Korean word, 편 means “side, convenience, means, mail.”

불편 (不便) discomfort, inconvenience
不 (불) = no; not; un-; negative prefix · **便 (편)** = convenience; ease; expedient
Together: The components suggest no; not; un-; negative prefix + convenience; ease; expedient. As a conventional Korean word, 불편 means “discomfort, inconvenience.”

個 BLOCK 030

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

개 (個)

Core meaning: **numerary adjunct; piece; single**

Reading(s): 개

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 個 often contributes a clue connected with “numerary adjunct; piece; single.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

개 (個) unit or piece
個 (개) = numerary adjunct; piece; single
Together: The components suggest numerary adjunct; piece; single. As a conventional Korean word, 개 means “unit or piece.”

개인 (個人) individual
個 (개) = numerary adjunct; piece; single · **人 (인)** = man; people; mankind; someone else
Together: The components suggest numerary adjunct; piece; single + man; people; mankind; someone else. As a conventional Korean word, 개인 means “individual.”

개별 (個別) individual, separate
個 (개) = numerary adjunct; piece; single · **別 (별)** = separate; other; do not
Together: The components suggest numerary adjunct; piece; single + separate; other; do not. As a conventional Korean word, 개별 means “individual, separate.”

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別 BLOCK 031

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

별 (別)

Core meaning: **separate; other; do not**

Reading(s): 별

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 別 often contributes a clue connected with “separate; other; do not.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

별 (別) special, separate
別 (별) = separate; other; do not
Together: The components suggest separate; other; do not. As a conventional Korean word, 별 means “special, separate.”

작별 (作別) farewell, parting
作 (작) = make; work; compose; write; act · **別 (별)** = separate; other; do not
Together: The components suggest make; work; compose; write; act + separate; other; do not. As a conventional Korean word, 작별 means “farewell, parting.”

개별 (個別) individual, separate
個 (개) = numerary adjunct; piece; single · **別 (별)** = separate; other; do not
Together: The components suggest numerary adjunct; piece; single + separate; other; do not. As a conventional Korean word, 개별 means “individual, separate.”

球 BLOCK 032

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

ADVANCED

구 (球)

Core meaning: **ball; sphere**

Reading(s): 구

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 球 often contributes a clue connected with “ball; sphere.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

구 (球) ball, sphere
球 (구) = ball; sphere
Together: The components suggest ball; sphere. As a conventional Korean word, 구 means “ball, sphere.”

반구 (半球) hemisphere
半 (반) = half · **球 (구)** = ball; sphere
Together: The components suggest half + ball; sphere. As a conventional Korean word, 반구 means “hemisphere.”

탁구 (卓球) table tennis
卓 (탁) = profound; brilliant · **球 (구)** = ball; sphere
Together: The components suggest profound; brilliant + ball; sphere. As a conventional Korean word, 탁구 means “table tennis.”

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當 BLOCK 033

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

ADVANCED

당 (當)

Core meaning: **bear; accept**

Reading(s): 당

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 當 often contributes a clue connected with “bear; accept.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

당 (當) proper, suitable, ought
當 (당) = bear; accept
Together: The components suggest bear; accept. As a conventional Korean word, 당 means “proper, suitable, ought.”

충당 (充當) appropriation, allocation
充 (충) = fill; be full · **當 (당)** = bear; accept
Together: The components suggest fill; be full + bear; accept. As a conventional Korean word, 충당 means “appropriation, allocation.”

할당 (割當) allotment, assignment
割 (할) = cut; divide · **當 (당)** = bear; accept
Together: The components suggest cut; divide + bear; accept. As a conventional Korean word, 할당 means “allotment, assignment.”

發 BLOCK 034

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

ADVANCED

발 (發)

Core meaning: **issue; dispatch**

Reading(s): 발

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 發 often contributes a clue connected with “issue; dispatch.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

발 (發) depart, shoot, arise
發 (발) = issue; dispatch
Together: The components suggest issue; dispatch. As a conventional Korean word, 발 means “depart, shoot, arise.”

재발 (再發) relapse, recurrence
再 (재) = again; twice · **發 (발)** = issue; dispatch
Together: The components suggest again; twice + issue; dispatch. As a conventional Korean word, 재발 means “relapse, recurrence.”

출발 (出發) departure
出 (출) = go out; send out; stand; produce · **發 (발)** = issue; dispatch
Together: The components suggest go out; send out; stand; produce + issue; dispatch. As a conventional Korean word, 출발 means “departure.”

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等 BLOCK 035

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

등 (等)

Core meaning: **rank; grade; wait; equal; ‘etc.’**

Reading(s): 등

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 等 often contributes a clue connected with “rank; grade; wait; equal; ‘etc.’.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

등 (等) rank, equal
等 (등) = rank; grade; wait; equal; ‘etc.’
Together: The components suggest rank; grade; wait; equal; ‘etc.’. As a conventional Korean word, 등 means “rank, equal.”

일등 (一等) first place, top rank
一 (일) = one; a; an; alone · **等 (등)** = rank; grade; wait; equal; ‘etc.’
Together: The components suggest one; a; an; alone + rank; grade; wait; equal; ‘etc.’. As a conventional Korean word, 일등 means “first place, top rank.”

하등 (何等) at all
何 (하) = what; why · **等 (등)** = rank; grade; wait; equal; ‘etc.’
Together: The components suggest what; why + rank; grade; wait; equal; ‘etc.’. As a conventional Korean word, 하등 means “at all.”

節 BLOCK 036

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

INTERMEDIATE

절 (節)

Core meaning: **knot; node**

Reading(s): 절

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 節 often contributes a clue connected with “knot; node.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

절 (節) joint, season, moderation
節 (절) = knot; node
Together: The components suggest knot; node. As a conventional Korean word, 절 means “joint, season, moderation.”

주절 (主節) principal clause
主 (주) = master; chief owner; host; lord · **節 (절)** = knot; node
Together: The components suggest master; chief owner; host; lord + knot; node. As a conventional Korean word, 주절 means “principal clause.”

사절 (使節) delegate
使 (사) = send on a mission; order; envoy · **節 (절)** = knot; node
Together: The components suggest send on a mission; order; envoy + knot; node. As a conventional Korean word, 사절 means “delegate.”

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反 BLOCK 037

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

ADVANCED

번 (反)

Core meaning: **reverse; opposite**

Reading(s): 번

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 反 often contributes a clue connected with “reverse; opposite.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

반 (反) opposite
反 (반) = reverse; opposite
Together: The components suggest reverse; opposite. As a conventional Korean word, 반 means “opposite.”

반란 (反亂) rebellion, uprising
反 (반) = reverse; opposite · **亂 (란)** = confusion; state of chaos; create chaos
Together: The components suggest reverse; opposite + confusion; state of chaos; create chaos. As a conventional Korean word, 반란 means “rebellion, uprising.”

반공 (反共) anti-Communism
反 (반) = reverse; opposite · **共 (공)** = together with; all
Together: The components suggest reverse; opposite + together with; all. As a conventional Korean word, 반공 means “anti-Communism.”

害 BLOCK 038

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

ADVANCED

해 (害)

Core meaning: **injure; harm; destroy**

Reading(s): 해

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 害 often contributes a clue connected with “injure; harm; destroy.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

해 (害) harm, damage, injury
害 (해) = injure; harm; destroy
Together: The components suggest injure; harm; destroy. As a conventional Korean word, 해 means “harm, damage, injury.”

침해 (侵害) infringement, violation
侵 (침) = invade; encroach upon · **害 (해)** = injure; harm; destroy
Together: The components suggest invade; encroach upon + injure; harm; destroy. As a conventional Korean word, 침해 means “infringement, violation.”

상해 (傷害) injury
傷 (상) = wound; injury; fall ill from · **害 (해)** = injure; harm; destroy
Together: The components suggest wound; injury; fall ill from + injure; harm; destroy. As a conventional Korean word, 상해 means “injury.”

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平

BLOCK 039

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

ADVANCED

평 (平)

Core meaning: **flat; level**

Reading(s): 평

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 平 often contributes a clue connected with “flat; level.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

평 (平) ordinary, even, peaceful
平 (평) = flat; level
Together: The components suggest flat; level. As a conventional Korean word, 평 means “ordinary, even, peaceful.”

불평 (不平) complaint, dissatisfaction
不 (불) = no; not; un-; negative prefix · **平 (평)** = flat; level
Together: The components suggest no; not; un-; negative prefix + flat; level. As a conventional Korean word, 불평 means “complaint, dissatisfaction.”

공평 (公平) fairness
公 (공) = fair; equitable; public; duke · **平 (평)** = flat; level
Together: The components suggest fair; equitable; public; duke + flat; level. As a conventional Korean word, 공평 means “fairness.”

紙

BLOCK 040

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

ADVANCED

지 (紙)

Core meaning: **paper**

Reading(s): 지

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 紙 often contributes a clue connected with “paper.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

지 (紙) paper
紙 (지) = paper
Together: The components suggest paper. As a conventional Korean word, 지 means “paper.”

휴지 (休紙) wastepaper, toilet paper
休 (휴) = rest; stop; retire; do not! · **紙 (지)** = paper
Together: The components suggest rest; stop; retire; do not! + paper. As a conventional Korean word, 휴지 means “wastepaper, toilet paper.”

편지 (便紙) letter
便 (편) = convenience; ease; expedient · **紙 (지)** = paper
Together: The components suggest convenience; ease; expedient + paper. As a conventional Korean word, 편지 means “letter.”

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習 BLOCK 041

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

ADVANCED

습 (習)

Core meaning: **practice; flapping wings**

Reading(s): 습

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 習 often contributes a clue connected with “practice; flapping wings.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

습 (習) study, practice
習 (습) = practice; flapping wings
Together: The components suggest practice; flapping wings. As a conventional Korean word, 습 means “study, practice.”

인습 (因習) tradition
因 (인) = cause; reason; by; because (of) · **習 (습)** = practice; flapping wings
Together: The components suggest cause; reason; by; because (of) + practice; flapping wings. As a conventional Korean word, 인습 means “tradition.”

학습 (學習) study, learning
學 (학) = learning; knowledge; school · **習 (습)** = practice; flapping wings
Together: The components suggest learning; knowledge; school + practice; flapping wings. As a conventional Korean word, 학습 means “study, learning.”

能 BLOCK 042

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

ADVANCED

능 (能)

Core meaning: **to be able; can; permitted to; ability**

Reading(s): 능

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 能 often contributes a clue connected with “to be able; can; permitted to; ability.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

능 (能) ability, capability
能 (능) = to be able; can; permitted to; ability
Together: The components suggest to be able; can; permitted to; ability. As a conventional Korean word, 능 means “ability, capability.”

저능 (低能) imbecility
低 (저) = low; to lower; hang · **能 (능)** = to be able; can; permitted to; ability
Together: The components suggest low; to lower; hang + to be able; can; permitted to; ability. As a conventional Korean word, 저능 means “imbecility.”

가능 (可能) possibility
可 (가) = may; can · **能 (능)** = to be able; can; permitted to; ability
Together: The components suggest may; can + to be able; can; permitted to; ability. As a conventional Korean word, 가능 means “possibility.”

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要 BLOCK 043

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

ADVANCED

요 (要)

Core meaning: **necessary; essential; necessity**

Reading(s): 요

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 要 often contributes a clue connected with “necessary; essential; necessity.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

요 (要) essential, demand
要 (요) = necessary; essential; necessity
Together: The components suggest necessary; essential; necessity. As a conventional Korean word, 요 means “essential, demand.”

주요 (主要) chief, main, essential
主 (주) = master; chief owner; host; lord · **要 (요)** = necessary; essential; necessity
Together: The components suggest master; chief owner; host; lord + necessary; essential; necessity. As a conventional Korean word, 주요 means “chief, main, essential.”

대요 (大要) outline
大 (대) = big; great · **要 (요)** = necessary; essential; necessity
Together: The components suggest big; great + necessary; essential; necessity. As a conventional Korean word, 대요 means “outline.”

休 BLOCK 044

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

ADVANCED

휴 (休)

Core meaning: **rest; stop; retire; do not!**

Reading(s): 휴

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 休 often contributes a clue connected with “rest; stop; retire; do not!.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

휴 (休) rest
休 (휴) = rest; stop; retire; do not!
Together: The components suggest rest; stop; retire; do not!. As a conventional Korean word, 휴 means “rest.”

휴학 (休學) leave of absence from school
休 (휴) = rest; stop; retire; do not! · **學 (학)** = learning; knowledge; school
Together: The components suggest rest; stop; retire; do not! + learning; knowledge; school. As a conventional Korean word, 휴학 means “leave of absence from school.”

휴식 (休息) rest, break
休 (휴) = rest; stop; retire; do not! · **息 (식)** = rest; put stop to
Together: The components suggest rest; stop; retire; do not! + rest; put stop to. As a conventional Korean word, 휴식 means “rest, break.”

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合 BLOCK 045

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

ADVANCED

갑 (合)

Core meaning: **combine; unite**

Reading(s): 갑 / 합

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 合 often contributes a clue connected with “combine; unite.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

합 (合) unite, join, total
合 (합) = combine; unite
Together: The components suggest combine; unite. As a conventional Korean word, 합 means “unite, join, total.”

합승 (合乘) riding together
合 (합) = combine; unite · **乘 (승)** = ride; ascend; avail oneself of; numerary adjunct for vehicles
Together: The components suggest combine; unite + ride; ascend; avail oneself of; numerary adjunct for vehicles. As a conventional Korean word, 합승 means “riding together.”

합작 (合作) joint work
合 (합) = combine; unite · **作 (작)** = make; work; compose; write; act
Together: The components suggest combine; unite + make; work; compose; write; act. As a conventional Korean word, 합작 means “joint work.”

放 BLOCK 046

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

ADVANCED

방 (放)

Core meaning: **put; release**

Reading(s): 방

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 放 often contributes a clue connected with “put; release.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

방 (放) to release
放 (방) = put; release
Together: The components suggest put; release. As a conventional Korean word, 방 means “to release.”

방면 (放免) release
放 (방) = put; release · **免 (면)** = spare; excuse from; evade
Together: The components suggest put; release + spare; excuse from; evade. As a conventional Korean word, 방면 means “release.”

방학 (放學) school vacation
放 (방) = put; release · **學 (학)** = learning; knowledge; school
Together: The components suggest put; release + learning; knowledge; school. As a conventional Korean word, 방학 means “school vacation.”

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格 BLOCK 047

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

ADVANCED

격 (格)

Core meaning: **pattern; standard**

Reading(s): 격 / 락

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 格 often contributes a clue connected with “pattern; standard.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

격 (格) standard, status, form
格 (격) = pattern; standard
Together: The components suggest pattern; standard. As a conventional Korean word, 격 means “standard, status, form.”

인격 (人格) character, personality
人 (인) = man; people; mankind; someone else · **格 (격)** = pattern; standard
Together: The components suggest man; people; mankind; someone else + pattern; standard. As a conventional Korean word, 인격 means “character, personality.”

가격 (價格) cost
價 (가) = price; value · **格 (격)** = pattern; standard
Together: The components suggest price; value + pattern; standard. As a conventional Korean word, 가격 means “cost.”

美 BLOCK 048

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

ADVANCED

미 (美)

Core meaning: **beautiful; pretty; pleasing**

Reading(s): 미

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 美 often contributes a clue connected with “beautiful; pretty; pleasing.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

미 (美) beauty, beautiful
美 (미) = beautiful; pretty; pleasing
Together: The components suggest beautiful; pretty; pleasing. As a conventional Korean word, 미 means “beauty, beautiful.”

우미 (優美) elegance
優 (우) = superior; excellent; actor · **美 (미)** = beautiful; pretty; pleasing
Together: The components suggest superior; excellent; actor + beautiful; pretty; pleasing. As a conventional Korean word, 우미 means “elegance.”

남미 (南美) South America
南 (남) = South; Southern part; Southward · **美 (미)** = beautiful; pretty; pleasing
Together: The components suggest South; Southern part; Southward + beautiful; pretty; pleasing. As a conventional Korean word, 남미 means “South America.”

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題 BLOCK 049

CORE IDEAS, ACTIONS & STATES

ADVANCED

제 (題)

Core meaning: **forehead; title; headline; theme**

Reading(s): 제

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 題 often contributes a clue connected with “forehead; title; headline; theme.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

제 (題) subject, title
題 (제) = forehead; title; headline; theme
Together: The components suggest forehead; title; headline; theme. As a conventional Korean word, 제 means “subject, title.”

주제 (主題) theme, subject
主 (주) = master; chief owner; host; lord · **題 (제)** = forehead; title; headline; theme
Together: The components suggest master; chief owner; host; lord + forehead; title; headline; theme. As a conventional Korean word, 주제 means “theme, subject.”

출제 (出題) setting exam questions
出 (출) = go out; send out; stand; produce · **題 (제)** = forehead; title; headline; theme
Together: The components suggest go out; send out; stand; produce + forehead; title; headline; theme. As a conventional Korean word, 출제 means “setting exam questions.”

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Category review — Core ideas, actions & states

QUICK CHECK 01

1. Match the block to its core clue. What does 的 (적) most often signal in this library?

2. Find the recurring block. In 자 (者), circle the component 者 (자).

3. Use a clue, not a shortcut. Choose one familiar word with 點 (점) from this chapter. What semantic field does the component point toward?

Answers are in the complete key at the back.

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02 / Places, nations & geography

OJ HART COMPONENT LIBRARY

Places, nations & geography

This chapter groups 26 Hanja components by the core idea they most often signal. The grouping is an editorial learning route, not a claim that every compound belongs to only one topic.

Start here

Look for the orange character inside each Hanja spelling. It is the chapter's "block." Read the full word, then use the breakdown as a clue. Do not force a literal translation: Korean compounds often develop conventional meanings.

IN THIS CHAPTER

국 (國) · 장 (場) · 중 (中) · 간 (間) · 외 (外) · 지 (地) · 소 (所) · 도 (道) · 문 (門) · 내 (內)

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國 BLOCK 050

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

BEGINNER

국 (國)

Core meaning: **nation; country**

Reading(s): 국

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 國 often contributes a clue connected with “nation; country.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

국 (國) country, nation
國 (국) = nation; country
Together: The components suggest nation; country. As a conventional Korean word, 국 means “country, nation.”

삼국 (三國) three countries
三 (삼) = three · **國 (국)** = nation; country
Together: The components suggest three + nation; country. As a conventional Korean word, 삼국 means “three countries.”

중국 (中國) China
中 (중) = central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain · **國 (국)** = nation; country
Together: The components suggest central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain + nation; country. As a conventional Korean word, 중국 means “China.”

場 BLOCK 051

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

BEGINNER

장 (場)

Core meaning: **open space; field**

Reading(s): 장

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 場 often contributes a clue connected with “open space; field.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

장 (場) ground, place
場 (장) = open space; field
Together: The components suggest open space; field. As a conventional Korean word, 장 means “ground, place.”

입장 (入場) entrance, admission
入 (입) = enter; come in(to) · **場 (장)** = open space; field
Together: The components suggest enter; come in(to) + open space; field. As a conventional Korean word, 입장 means “entrance, admission.”

극장 (劇場) theater
劇 (극) = theatrical plays; opera · **場 (장)** = open space; field
Together: The components suggest theatrical plays; opera + open space; field. As a conventional Korean word, 극장 means “theater.”

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中 BLOCK 052

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

BEGINNER

중 (中)

Core meaning: **central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain**

Reading(s): 중

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 中 often contributes a clue connected with “central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

중 (中) middle, among
中 (중) = central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain
Together: The components suggest central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain. As a conventional Korean word, 중 means “middle, among.”

중세 (中世) the Middle Ages
中 (중) = central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain · **世 (세)** = generation; world; era
Together: The components suggest central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain + generation; world; era. As a conventional Korean word, 중세 means “the Middle Ages.”

중복 (中伏) middle dog day
中 (중) = central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain · **伏 (복)** = crouch; crawl
Together: The components suggest central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain + crouch; crawl. As a conventional Korean word, 중복 means “middle dog day.”

間 BLOCK 053

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

BEGINNER

간 (間)

Core meaning: **interval; space; place**

Reading(s): 간

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 間 often contributes a clue connected with “interval; space; place.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

간 (間) the interval between
間 (간) = interval; space; place
Together: The components suggest interval; space; place. As a conventional Korean word, 간 means “the interval between.”

중간 (中間) middle, midway
中 (중) = central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain · **間 (간)** = interval; space; place
Together: The components suggest central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain + interval; space; place. As a conventional Korean word, 중간 means “middle, midway.”

인간 (人間) human being
人 (인) = man; people; mankind; someone else · **間 (간)** = interval; space; place
Together: The components suggest man; people; mankind; someone else + interval; space; place. As a conventional Korean word, 인간 means “human being.”

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外

BLOCK 054

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

BEGINNER

외 (外)

Core meaning: **out; outside**

Reading(s): 외

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 外 often contributes a clue connected with “out; outside.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

외 (外) outside, foreign
外 (외) = out; outside
Together: The components suggest out; outside. As a conventional Korean word, 외 means “outside, foreign.”

이외 (以外) except for, other than
以 (이) = by means of; thereby; therefore; consider as; in order to · **外 (외)** = out; outside
Together: The components suggest by means of; thereby; therefore; consider as; in order to + out; outside. As a conventional Korean word, 이외 means “except for, other than.”

예외 (例外) exception
例 (예) = precedent; example; regulation · **外 (외)** = out; outside
Together: The components suggest precedent; example; regulation + out; outside. As a conventional Korean word, 예외 means “exception.”

地

BLOCK 055

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

BEGINNER

지 (地)

Core meaning: **earth; soil; ground; region**

Reading(s): 지

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 地 often contributes a clue connected with “earth; soil; ground; region.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

지 (地) earth, place
地 (지) = earth; soil; ground; region
Together: The components suggest earth; soil; ground; region. As a conventional Korean word, 지 means “earth, place.”

저지 (低地) lowland
低 (저) = low; to lower; hang · **地 (지)** = earth; soil; ground; region
Together: The components suggest low; to lower; hang + earth; soil; ground; region. As a conventional Korean word, 저지 means “lowland.”

각지 (各地) various places
各 (각) = each; individually · **地 (지)** = earth; soil; ground; region
Together: The components suggest each; individually + earth; soil; ground; region. As a conventional Korean word, 각지 means “various places.”

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所 BLOCK 056

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

BEGINNER

소 (所)

Core meaning: **place; location; numerary adjunct**

Reading(s): 소

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 所 often contributes a clue connected with “place; location; numerary adjunct.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

소 (所) place, thing, whatever
所 (소) = place; location; numerary adjunct
Together: The components suggest place; location; numerary adjunct. As a conventional Korean word, 소 means “place, thing, whatever.”

주소 (住所) address
住 (주) = reside; live at · **所 (소)** = place; location; numerary adjunct
Together: The components suggest reside; live at + place; location; numerary adjunct. As a conventional Korean word, 주소 means “address.”

변소 (便所) toilet
便 (변) = convenience; ease; expedient · **所 (소)** = place; location; numerary adjunct
Together: The components suggest convenience; ease; expedient + place; location; numerary adjunct. As a conventional Korean word, 변소 means “toilet.”

道 BLOCK 057

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

BEGINNER

도 (道)

Core meaning: **path; road**

Reading(s): 도

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 道 often contributes a clue connected with “path; road.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

도 (道) way, principle, province
道 (도) = path; road
Together: The components suggest path; road. As a conventional Korean word, 도 means “way, principle, province.”

인도 (人道) sidewalk
人 (인) = man; people; mankind; someone else · **道 (도)** = path; road
Together: The components suggest man; people; mankind; someone else + path; road. As a conventional Korean word, 인도 means “sidewalk.”

역도 (力道) weightlifting
力 (역) = power; capability · **道 (도)** = path; road
Together: The components suggest power; capability + path; road. As a conventional Korean word, 역도 means “weightlifting.”

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門 BLOCK 058

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

BEGINNER

문 (門)

Core meaning: **gate; door**

Reading(s): 문

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 門 often contributes a clue connected with “gate; door.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

문 (門) door
門 (문) = gate; door
Together: The components suggest gate; door. As a conventional Korean word, 문 means “door.”

일문 (一門) clan
一 (일) = one; a; an; alone · **門 (문)** = gate; door
Together: The components suggest one; a; an; alone + gate; door. As a conventional Korean word, 일문 means “clan.”

동문 (同門) schoolmate
同 (동) = same; similar; together with · **門 (문)** = gate; door
Together: The components suggest same; similar; together with + gate; door. As a conventional Korean word, 동문 means “schoolmate.”

內 BLOCK 059

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

BEGINNER

내 (內)

Core meaning: **inside; interior; domestic**

Reading(s): 내

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 內 often contributes a clue connected with “inside; interior; domestic.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

내 (內) inside
內 (내) = inside; interior; domestic
Together: The components suggest inside; interior; domestic. As a conventional Korean word, 내 means “inside.”

이내 (以內) within
以 (이) = by means of; thereby; therefore; consider as; in order to · **內 (내)** = inside; interior; domestic
Together: The components suggest by means of; thereby; therefore; consider as; in order to + inside; interior; domestic. As a conventional Korean word, 이내 means “within.”

내란 (內亂) civil war, internal conflict
內 (내) = inside; interior; domestic · **亂 (란)** = confusion; state of chaos; create chaos
Together: The components suggest inside; interior; domestic + confusion; state of chaos; create chaos. As a conventional Korean word, 내란 means “civil war, internal conflict.”

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市

BLOCK 060

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

INTERMEDIATE

시 (市)

Core meaning: **market; fair; city**

Reading(s): 시

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 市 often contributes a clue connected with “market; fair; city.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

시 (市) city, market
市 (시) = market; fair; city
Together: The components suggest market; fair; city. As a conventional Korean word, 시 means “city, market.”

시중 (市中) open market
市 (시) = market; fair; city · **中 (중)** = central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain
Together: The components suggest market; fair; city + central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain. As a conventional Korean word, 시중 means “open market.”

시가 (市價) market price
市 (시) = market; fair; city · **價 (가)** = price; value
Together: The components suggest market; fair; city + price; value. As a conventional Korean word, 시가 means “market price.”

世

BLOCK 061

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

INTERMEDIATE

세 (世)

Core meaning: **generation; world; era**

Reading(s): 세

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 世 often contributes a clue connected with “generation; world; era.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

세 (世) world, generation, age, epoch
世 (세) = generation; world; era
Together: The components suggest generation; world; era. As a conventional Korean word, 세 means “world, generation, age, epoch.”

세상 (世上) world
世 (세) = generation; world; era · **上 (상)** = top; superior; highest; go up
Together: The components suggest generation; world; era + top; superior; highest; go up. As a conventional Korean word, 세상 means “world.”

세대 (世代) generation
世 (세) = generation; world; era · **代 (대)** = replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era
Together: The components suggest generation; world; era + replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era. As a conventional Korean word, 세대 means “generation.”

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南 BLOCK 062

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

INTERMEDIATE

남 (南)

Core meaning: **South; Southern part; Southward**

Reading(s): 남

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 南 often contributes a clue connected with “South; Southern part; Southward.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

남 (南) south
南 (남) = South; Southern part; Southward
Together: The components suggest South; Southern part; Southward. As a conventional Korean word, 남 means “south.”

이남 (以南) south of
以 (이) = by means of; thereby; therefore; consider as; in order to · **南 (남)** = South; Southern part; Southward
Together: The components suggest by means of; thereby; therefore; consider as; in order to + South; Southern part; Southward. As a conventional Korean word, 이남 means “south of.”

남침 (南侵) invasion of South Korea
南 (남) = South; Southern part; Southward · **侵 (침)** = invade; encroach upon
Together: The components suggest South; Southern part; Southward + invade; encroach upon. As a conventional Korean word, 남침 means “invasion of South Korea.”

山 BLOCK 063

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

INTERMEDIATE

산 (山)

Core meaning: **mountain; hill**

Reading(s): 산

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 山 often contributes a clue connected with “mountain; hill.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

산 (山) mountain
山 (산) = mountain; hill
Together: The components suggest mountain; hill. As a conventional Korean word, 산 means “mountain.”

남산 (南山) Nam mountain
南 (남) = South; Southern part; Southward · **山 (산)** = mountain; hill
Together: The components suggest South; Southern part; Southward + mountain; hill. As a conventional Korean word, 남산 means “Nam mountain.”

산성 (山城) mountain fortress
山 (산) = mountain; hill · **城 (성)** = castle; city; town; municipality
Together: The components suggest mountain; hill + castle; city; town; municipality. As a conventional Korean word, 산성 means “mountain fortress.”

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方

BLOCK 064

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

INTERMEDIATE

방 (方)

Core meaning: **a square; rectangle; a region; local**

Reading(s): 방

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 方 often contributes a clue connected with “a square; rectangle; a region; local.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

방 (方) square, direction, method
方 (방) = a square; rectangle; a region; local
Together: The components suggest a square; rectangle; a region; local. As a conventional Korean word, 방 means “square, direction, method.”

금방 (今方) soon, just now
今 (금) = now; today · **方 (방)** = a square; rectangle; a region; local
Together: The components suggest now; today + a square; rectangle; a region; local. As a conventional Korean word, 금방 means “soon, just now.”

팔방 (八方) all directions
八 (팔) = eight; all around; all sides · **方 (방)** = a square; rectangle; a region; local
Together: The components suggest eight; all around; all sides + a square; rectangle; a region; local. As a conventional Korean word, 팔방 means “all directions.”

路

BLOCK 065

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

INTERMEDIATE

로 (路)

Core meaning: **road; path**

Reading(s): 로

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 路 often contributes a clue connected with “road; path.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

노 (路) road
路 (노) = road; path
Together: The components suggest road; path. As a conventional Korean word, 노 means “road.”

대로 (大路) main road
大 (대) = big; great · **路 (로)** = road; path
Together: The components suggest big; great + road; path. As a conventional Korean word, 대로 means “main road.”

수로 (水路) channel
水 (수) = water; liquid · **路 (로)** = road; path
Together: The components suggest water; liquid + road; path. As a conventional Korean word, 수로 means “channel.”

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電 BLOCK 066

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

INTERMEDIATE

전 (電)

Core meaning: **electricity; electric; lightning**

Reading(s): 전

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 電 often contributes a clue connected with “electricity; electric; lightning.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

전 (電) electricity
電 (전) = electricity; electric; lightning
Together: The components suggest electricity; electric; lightning. As a conventional Korean word, 전 means “electricity.”

정전 (停電) power outage
停 (정) = stop; suspend · **電 (전)** = electricity; electric; lightning
Together: The components suggest stop; suspend + electricity; electric; lightning. As a conventional Korean word, 정전 means “power outage.”

충전 (充電) battery charging
充 (충) = fill; be full · **電 (전)** = electricity; electric; lightning
Together: The components suggest fill; be full + electricity; electric; lightning. As a conventional Korean word, 충전 means “battery charging.”

傳 BLOCK 067

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

ADVANCED

전 (傳)

Core meaning: **summon; propagate; transmit**

Reading(s): 전

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 傳 often contributes a clue connected with “summon; propagate; transmit.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

전 (傳) transmit, hand down
傳 (전) = summon; propagate; transmit
Together: The components suggest summon; propagate; transmit. As a conventional Korean word, 전 means “transmit, hand down.”

전령 (傳令) orderly
傳 (전) = summon; propagate; transmit · **令 (령)** = command; order; ‘commandant’
Together: The components suggest summon; propagate; transmit + command; order; ‘commandant’. As a conventional Korean word, 전령 means “orderly.”

전래 (傳來) transmission from the past
傳 (전) = summon; propagate; transmit · **來 (래)** = come; coming; return
Together: The components suggest summon; propagate; transmit + come; coming; return. As a conventional Korean word, 전래 means “transmission from the past.”

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東 BLOCK 068

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

ADVANCED

동 (東)

Core meaning: **east; eastern**

Reading(s): 동

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 東 often contributes a clue connected with “east; eastern.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

동 (東) east
東 (동) = east; eastern
Together: The components suggest east; eastern. As a conventional Korean word, 동 means “east.”

중동 (中東) Middle East
中 (중) = central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain · **東 (동)** = east; eastern
Together: The components suggest central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain + east; eastern. As a conventional Korean word, 중동 means “Middle East.”

남동 (南東) Southeast
南 (남) = South; Southern part; Southward · **東 (동)** = east; eastern
Together: The components suggest South; Southern part; Southward + east; eastern. As a conventional Korean word, 남동 means “Southeast.”

洋 BLOCK 069

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

ADVANCED

양 (洋)

Core meaning: **ocean; sea; foreign; western**

Reading(s): 양

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 洋 often contributes a clue connected with “ocean; sea; foreign; western.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

양 (洋) ocean, Western
洋 (양) = ocean; sea; foreign; western
Together: The components suggest ocean; sea; foreign; western. As a conventional Korean word, 양 means “ocean, Western.”

대양 (大洋) ocean
大 (대) = big; great · **洋 (양)** = ocean; sea; foreign; western
Together: The components suggest big; great + ocean; sea; foreign; western. As a conventional Korean word, 대양 means “ocean.”

동양 (東洋) East Asia, the East
東 (동) = east; eastern · **洋 (양)** = ocean; sea; foreign; western
Together: The components suggest east; eastern + ocean; sea; foreign; western. As a conventional Korean word, 동양 means “East Asia, the East.”

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處 BLOCK 070

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

ADVANCED

처 (處)

Core meaning: **place; locale; department**

Reading(s): 처

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 處 often contributes a clue connected with “place; locale; department.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

처 (處) place, manage
處 (처) = place; locale; department
Together: The components suggest place; locale; department. As a conventional Korean word, 처 means “place, manage.”

상처 (傷處) injury, scar
傷 (상) = wound; injury; fall ill from · **處 (처)** = place; locale; department
Together: The components suggest wound; injury; fall ill from + place; locale; department. As a conventional Korean word, 상처 means “injury, scar.”

출처 (出處) source, origin
出 (출) = go out; send out; stand; produce · **處 (처)** = place; locale; department
Together: The components suggest go out; send out; stand; produce + place; locale; department. As a conventional Korean word, 출처 means “source, origin.”

館 BLOCK 071

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

ADVANCED

관 (館)

Core meaning: **public building**

Reading(s): 관

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 館 often contributes a clue connected with “public building.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

관 (館) building, hall
館 (관) = public building
Together: The components suggest public building. As a conventional Korean word, 관 means “building, hall.”

별관 (別館) annex
別 (별) = separate; other; do not · **館 (관)** = public building
Together: The components suggest separate; other; do not + public building. As a conventional Korean word, 별관 means “annex.”

신관 (新館) new building
新 (신) = new; recent · **館 (관)** = public building
Together: The components suggest new; recent + public building. As a conventional Korean word, 신관 means “new building.”

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口 BLOCK 072

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

ADVANCED

구 (口)

Core meaning: **mouth; open end; entrance; gate**

Reading(s): 구

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 口 often contributes a clue connected with “mouth; open end; entrance; gate.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

구 (口) mouth, opening
口 (구) = mouth; open end; entrance; gate
Together: The components suggest mouth; open end; entrance; gate. As a conventional Korean word, 구 means “mouth, opening.”

인구 (人口) population
人 (인) = man; people; mankind; someone else · **口 (구)** = mouth; open end; entrance; gate
Together: The components suggest man; people; mankind; someone else + mouth; open end; entrance; gate. As a conventional Korean word, 인구 means “population.”

입구 (入口) entrance
入 (입) = enter; come in(to) · **口 (구)** = mouth; open end; entrance; gate
Together: The components suggest enter; come in(to) + mouth; open end; entrance; gate. As a conventional Korean word, 입구 means “entrance.”

境 BLOCK 073

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

ADVANCED

경 (境)

Core meaning: **boundary; frontier; area**

Reading(s): 경

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 境 often contributes a clue connected with “boundary; frontier; area.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

경 (境) boundary, circumstances
境 (경) = boundary; frontier; area
Together: The components suggest boundary; frontier; area. As a conventional Korean word, 경 means “boundary, circumstances.”

선경 (仙境) fairyland
仙 (선) = Taoist super-being; transcendent · **境 (경)** = boundary; frontier; area
Together: The components suggest Taoist super-being; transcendent + boundary; frontier; area. As a conventional Korean word, 선경 means “fairyland.”

곤경 (困境) predicament
困 (곤) = to surround; beseige; to be surrounded; difficult · **境 (경)** = boundary; frontier; area
Together: The components suggest to surround; beseige; to be surrounded; difficult + boundary; frontier; area. As a conventional Korean word, 곤경 means “predicament.”

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席 BLOCK 074

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

ADVANCED

석 (席)

Core meaning: **seat; mat; take seat; banquet**

Reading(s): 석

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 席 often contributes a clue connected with “seat; mat; take seat; banquet.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

석 (席) seat, place
席 (석) = seat; mat; take seat; banquet
Together: The components suggest seat; mat; take seat; banquet. As a conventional Korean word, 석 means “seat, place.”

상석 (上席) precedence
上 (상) = top; superior; highest; go up · **席 (석)** = seat; mat; take seat; banquet
Together: The components suggest top; superior; highest; go up + seat; mat; take seat; banquet. As a conventional Korean word, 상석 means “precedence.”

출석 (出席) attendance, presence
出 (출) = go out; send out; stand; produce · **席 (석)** = seat; mat; take seat; banquet
Together: The components suggest go out; send out; stand; produce + seat; mat; take seat; banquet. As a conventional Korean word, 출석 means “attendance, presence.”

房 BLOCK 075

PLACES, NATIONS & GEOGRAPHY

ADVANCED

방 (房)

Core meaning: **house; building; room**

Reading(s): 방

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 房 often contributes a clue connected with “house; building; room.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

방 (房) room
房 (방) = house; building; room
Together: The components suggest house; building; room. As a conventional Korean word, 방 means “room.”

유방 (乳房) breast
乳 (유) = breast; nipples; milk · **房 (방)** = house; building; room
Together: The components suggest breast; nipples; milk + house; building; room. As a conventional Korean word, 유방 means “breast.”

책방 (冊房) bookstore
冊 (책) = book; volume · **房 (방)** = house; building; room
Together: The components suggest book; volume + house; building; room. As a conventional Korean word, 책방 means “bookstore.”

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Category review — Places, nations & geography

QUICK CHECK 02

1. Match the block to its core clue. What does 國 (국) most often signal in this library?

2. Find the recurring block. In 장 (場), circle the component 場 (장).

3. Use a clue, not a shortcut. Choose one familiar word with 中 (중) from this chapter. What semantic field does the component point toward?

Answers are in the complete key at the back.

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03 / People, identity & society

OJ HART COMPONENT LIBRARY

People, identity & society

This chapter groups 23 Hanja components by the core idea they most often signal. The grouping is an editorial learning route, not a claim that every compound belongs to only one topic.

Start here

Look for the orange character inside each Hanja spelling. It is the chapter's "block." Read the full word, then use the breakdown as a clue. Do not force a literal translation: Korean compounds often develop conventional meanings.

IN THIS CHAPTER

인 (人) · 리 (理) · 자 (自) · 장 (長) · 자 (子) · 녀 (女) · 대 (代) · 사 (社) · 주 (主) · 현 (現)

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人 BLOCK 076

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

BEGINNER

인 (人)

Core meaning: **man; people; mankind; someone else**

Reading(s): 인

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 人 often contributes a clue connected with “man; people; mankind; someone else.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

인 (人) person
人 (인) = man; people; mankind; someone else
Together: The components suggest man; people; mankind; someone else. As a conventional Korean word, 인 means “person.”

장인 (丈人) father-in-law
丈 (장) = unit of length equal 3.3 meters; gentleman; man · **人 (인)** = man; people; mankind; someone else
Together: The components suggest unit of length equal 3.3 meters; gentleman; man + man; people; mankind; someone else. As a conventional Korean word, 장인 means “father-in-law.”

하인 (下人) servant
下 (하) = under; underneath · **人 (인)** = man; people; mankind; someone else
Together: The components suggest under; underneath + man; people; mankind; someone else. As a conventional Korean word, 하인 means “servant.”

理 BLOCK 077

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

BEGINNER

리 (理)

Core meaning: **reason; logic; manage**

Reading(s): 리

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 理 often contributes a clue connected with “reason; logic; manage.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

이 (理) reason, principle
理 (이) = reason; logic; manage
Together: The components suggest reason; logic; manage. As a conventional Korean word, 이 means “reason, principle.”

일리 (一理) some reason
一 (일) = one; a; an; alone · **理 (리)** = reason; logic; manage
Together: The components suggest one; a; an; alone + reason; logic; manage. As a conventional Korean word, 일리 means “some reason.”

대리 (代理) proxy, agent
代 (대) = replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era · **理 (리)** = reason; logic; manage
Together: The components suggest replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era + reason; logic; manage. As a conventional Korean word, 대리 means “proxy, agent.”

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自 BLOCK 078

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

BEGINNER

자 (自)

Core meaning: **self; private**

Reading(s): 자

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 自 often contributes a clue connected with “self; private.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

자 (自) self, from
自 (자) = self; private
Together: The components suggest self; private. As a conventional Korean word, 자 means “self, from.”

각자 (各自) each person, individually
各 (각) = each; individually · **自 (자)** = self; private
Together: The components suggest each; individually + self; private. As a conventional Korean word, 각자 means “each person, individually.”

자주 (自主) independence
自 (자) = self; private · **主 (주)** = master; chief owner; host; lord
Together: The components suggest self; private + master; chief owner; host; lord. As a conventional Korean word, 자주 means “independence.”

長 BLOCK 079

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

BEGINNER

장 (長)

Core meaning: **long; length; excel in; leader**

Reading(s): 장

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 長 often contributes a clue connected with “long; length; excel in; leader.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

장 (長) long, elder, head
長 (장) = long; length; excel in; leader
Together: The components suggest long; length; excel in; leader. As a conventional Korean word, 장 means “long, elder, head.”

전장 (全長) span
全 (전) = maintain; keep whole or intact · **長 (장)** = long; length; excel in; leader
Together: The components suggest maintain; keep whole or intact + long; length; excel in; leader. As a conventional Korean word, 전장 means “span.”

병장 (兵長) lance corporal
兵 (병) = soldier; troops · **長 (장)** = long; length; excel in; leader
Together: The components suggest soldier; troops + long; length; excel in; leader. As a conventional Korean word, 병장 means “lance corporal.”

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子

BLOCK 080

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

BEGINNER

자 (子)

Core meaning: **offspring; child; fruit**

Reading(s): 자

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 子 often contributes a clue connected with “offspring; child; fruit.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

자 (子) child, thing
子 (자) = offspring; child; fruit
Together: The components suggest offspring; child; fruit. As a conventional Korean word, 자 means “child, thing.”

광자 (光子) photon
光 (광) = light; brilliant · **子 (자)** = offspring; child; fruit
Together: The components suggest light; brilliant + offspring; child; fruit. As a conventional Korean word, 광자 means “photon.”

분자 (分子) molecule
分 (분) = divide; small unit of time etc. · **子 (자)** = offspring; child; fruit
Together: The components suggest divide; small unit of time etc. + offspring; child; fruit. As a conventional Korean word, 분자 means “molecule.”

女

BLOCK 081

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

BEGINNER

녀 (女)

Core meaning: **woman; girl; feminine; rad. 38**

Reading(s): 녀

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 女 often contributes a clue connected with “woman; girl; feminine; rad. 38.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

여 (女) female, woman
女 (여) = woman; girl; feminine; rad. 38
Together: The components suggest woman; girl; feminine; rad. 38. As a conventional Korean word, 여 means “female, woman.”

선녀 (仙女) fairy
仙 (선) = Taoist super-being; transcendent · **女 (녀)** = woman; girl; feminine; rad. 38
Together: The components suggest Taoist super-being; transcendent + woman; girl; feminine; rad. 38. As a conventional Korean word, 선녀 means “fairy.”

수녀 (修女) nun
修 (수) = study; repair; cultivate · **女 (녀)** = woman; girl; feminine; rad. 38
Together: The components suggest study; repair; cultivate + woman; girl; feminine; rad. 38. As a conventional Korean word, 수녀 means “nun.”

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代 BLOCK 082

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

BEGINNER

대 (代)

Core meaning: **replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era**

Reading(s): 대

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 代 often contributes a clue connected with “replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

대 (代) substitute, generation
代 (대) = replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era
Together: The components suggest replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era. As a conventional Korean word, 대 means “substitute, generation.”

세대 (世代) generation
世 (세) = generation; world; era · **代 (대)** = replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era
Together: The components suggest generation; world; era + replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era. As a conventional Korean word, 세대 means “generation.”

교대 (交代) rotation, shift
交 (교) = mix; intersect; exchange; communicate; deliver · **代 (대)** = replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era
Together: The components suggest mix; intersect; exchange; communicate; deliver + replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era. As a conventional Korean word, 교대 means “rotation, shift.”

社 BLOCK 083

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

BEGINNER

사 (社)

Core meaning: **god of the soil and altars to him; group of families; company; society**

Reading(s): 사

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 社 often contributes a clue connected with “god of the soil and altars to him; group of families; company; society.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

사 (社) company, society
社 (사) = god of the soil and altars to him; group of families; company; society
Together: The components suggest god of the soil and altars to him; group of families; company; society. As a conventional Korean word, 사 means “company, society.”

입사 (入社) joining a company
入 (입) = enter; come in(to) · **社 (사)** = god of the soil and altars to him; group of families; company; society
Together: The components suggest enter; come in(to) + god of the soil and altars to him; group of families; company; society. As a conventional Korean word, 입사 means “joining a company.”

공사 (公社) public corporation
公 (공) = fair; equitable; public; duke · **社 (사)** = god of the soil and altars to him; group of families; company; society
Together: The components suggest fair; equitable; public; duke + god of the soil and altars to him; group of families; company; society. As a conventional Korean word, 공사 means “public corporation.”

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主 BLOCK 084

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

BEGINNER

주 (主)

Core meaning: **master; chief owner; host; lord**

Reading(s): 주

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 主 often contributes a clue connected with “master; chief owner; host; lord.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

주 (主) main, host
主 (주) = master; chief owner; host; lord
Together: The components suggest master; chief owner; host; lord. As a conventional Korean word, 주 means “main, host.”

주인 (主人) owner, proprietor
主 (주) = master; chief owner; host; lord · **人 (인)** = man; people; mankind; someone else
Together: The components suggest master; chief owner; host; lord + man; people; mankind; someone else. As a conventional Korean word, 주인 means “owner, proprietor.”

주임 (主任) person in charge
主 (주) = master; chief owner; host; lord · **任 (임)** = trust to; rely on
Together: The components suggest master; chief owner; host; lord + trust to; rely on. As a conventional Korean word, 주임 means “person in charge.”

現 BLOCK 085

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

BEGINNER

현 (現)

Core meaning: **appear; manifest**

Reading(s): 현

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 現 often contributes a clue connected with “appear; manifest.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

현 (現) appear, present, current; existence, actuality
現 (현) = appear; manifest
Together: The components suggest appear; manifest. As a conventional Korean word, 현 means “appear, present, current; existence, actuality.”

재현 (再現) reappearance
再 (재) = again; twice · **現 (현)** = appear; manifest
Together: The components suggest again; twice + appear; manifest. As a conventional Korean word, 재현 means “reappearance.”

출현 (出現) appearance
出 (출) = go out; send out; stand; produce · **現 (현)** = appear; manifest
Together: The components suggest go out; send out; stand; produce + appear; manifest. As a conventional Korean word, 출현 means “appearance.”

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員 BLOCK 086

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

INTERMEDIATE

원 (員)

Core meaning: **member; personnel; staff member**

Reading(s): 원

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 員 often contributes a clue connected with “member; personnel; staff member.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

원 (員) member
員 (원) = member; personnel; staff member
Together: The components suggest member; personnel; staff member. As a conventional Korean word, 원 means “member.”

인원 (人員) number of people
人 (인) = man; people; mankind; someone else · **員 (원)** = member; personnel; staff member
Together: The components suggest man; people; mankind; someone else + member; personnel; staff member. As a conventional Korean word, 인원 means “number of people.”

임원 (任員) executive
任 (임) = trust to; rely on · **員 (원)** = member; personnel; staff member
Together: The components suggest trust to; rely on + member; personnel; staff member. As a conventional Korean word, 임원 means “executive.”

民 BLOCK 087

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

INTERMEDIATE

민 (民)

Core meaning: **people; subjects**

Reading(s): 민

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 民 often contributes a clue connected with “people; subjects.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

민 (民) people
民 (민) = people; subjects
Together: The components suggest people; subjects. As a conventional Korean word, 민 means “people.”

인민 (人民) people
人 (인) = man; people; mankind; someone else · **民 (민)** = people; subjects
Together: The components suggest man; people; mankind; someone else + people; subjects. As a conventional Korean word, 인민 means “people.”

주민 (住民) resident
住 (주) = reside; live at · **民 (민)** = people; subjects
Together: The components suggest reside; live at + people; subjects. As a conventional Korean word, 주민 means “resident.”

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名 BLOCK 088

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

INTERMEDIATE

명 (名)

Core meaning: **name; rank**

Reading(s): 명

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 名 often contributes a clue connected with “name; rank.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

명 (名) name, famous; person counter
名 (명) = name; rank
Together: The components suggest name; rank. As a conventional Korean word, 명 means “name, famous; person counter.”

속명 (俗名) popular name
俗 (속) = social customs; vulgar; unrefined · **名 (명)** = name; rank
Together: The components suggest social customs; vulgar; unrefined + name; rank. As a conventional Korean word, 속명 means “popular name.”

가명 (假名) alias, pseudonym
假 (가) = falsehood; deception; vacation · **名 (명)** = name; rank
Together: The components suggest falsehood; deception; vacation + name; rank. As a conventional Korean word, 가명 means “alias, pseudonym.”

士 BLOCK 089

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

INTERMEDIATE

사 (士)

Core meaning: **scholar; gentleman; soldier**

Reading(s): 사

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 士 often contributes a clue connected with “scholar; gentleman; soldier.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

사 (士) scholar, gentleman, soldier
士 (사) = scholar; gentleman; soldier
Together: The components suggest scholar; gentleman; soldier. As a conventional Korean word, 사 means “scholar, gentleman, soldier.”

인사 (人士) people, men of society
人 (인) = man; people; mankind; someone else · **士 (사)** = scholar; gentleman; soldier
Together: The components suggest man; people; mankind; someone else + scholar; gentleman; soldier. As a conventional Korean word, 인사 means “people, men of society.”

병사 (兵士) soldier
兵 (병) = soldier; troops · **士 (사)** = scholar; gentleman; soldier
Together: The components suggest soldier; troops + scholar; gentleman; soldier. As a conventional Korean word, 병사 means “soldier.”

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示 BLOCK 090

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

INTERMEDIATE

시 (示)

Core meaning: **show; manifest; demonstrate**

Reading(s): 시

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 示 often contributes a clue connected with “show; manifest; demonstrate.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

시 (示) to show, manifest
示 (시) = show; manifest; demonstrate
Together: The components suggest show; manifest; demonstrate. As a conventional Korean word, 시 means “to show, manifest.”

예시 (例示) exemplification
例 (예) = precedent; example; regulation · **示 (시)** = show; manifest; demonstrate
Together: The components suggest precedent; example; regulation + show; manifest; demonstrate. As a conventional Korean word, 예시 means “exemplification.”

고시 (告示) notice
告 (고) = tell; announce · **示 (시)** = show; manifest; demonstrate
Together: The components suggest tell; announce + show; manifest; demonstrate. As a conventional Korean word, 고시 means “notice.”

記 BLOCK 091

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

INTERMEDIATE

기 (記)

Core meaning: **record; keep in mind; remember**

Reading(s): 기

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 記 often contributes a clue connected with “record; keep in mind; remember.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

기 (記) record, account
記 (기) = record; keep in mind; remember
Together: The components suggest record; keep in mind; remember. As a conventional Korean word, 기 means “record, account.”

전기 (傳記) biography
傳 (전) = summon; propagate; transmit · **記 (기)** = record; keep in mind; remember
Together: The components suggest summon; propagate; transmit + record; keep in mind; remember. As a conventional Korean word, 전기 means “biography.”

수기 (手記) memoir, personal account
手 (수) = hand · **記 (기)** = record; keep in mind; remember
Together: The components suggest hand + record; keep in mind; remember. As a conventional Korean word, 수기 means “memoir, personal account.”

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男 BLOCK 092

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

INTERMEDIATE

남 (男)

Core meaning: **male; man; son; baron; surname**

Reading(s): 남

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 男 often contributes a clue connected with “male; man; son; baron; surname.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

남 (男) male, man
男 (남) = male; man; son; baron; surname
Together: The components suggest male; man; son; baron; surname. As a conventional Korean word, 남 means “male, man.”

처남 (妻男) wife’s brother
妻 (처) = wife · **男 (남)** = male; man; son; baron; surname
Together: The components suggest wife + male; man; son; baron; surname. As a conventional Korean word, 처남 means “wife’s brother.”

차남 (次男) one’s second eldest son
次 (차) = order; sequence; next · **男 (남)** = male; man; son; baron; surname
Together: The components suggest order; sequence; next + male; man; son; baron; surname. As a conventional Korean word, 차남 means “one’s second eldest son.”

韓 BLOCK 093

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

ADVANCED

한 (韓)

Core meaning: **fence; surname; Korea**

Reading(s): 한

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 韓 often contributes a clue connected with “fence; surname; Korea.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

한 (韓) Korean
韓 (한) = fence; surname; Korea
Together: The components suggest fence; surname; Korea. As a conventional Korean word, 한 means “Korean.”

북한 (北韓) North Korea
北 (북) = north; northern; northward · **韓 (한)** = fence; surname; Korea
Together: The components suggest north; northern; northward + fence; surname; Korea. As a conventional Korean word, 북한 means “North Korea.”

남한 (南韓) South Korea
南 (남) = South; Southern part; Southward · **韓 (한)** = fence; surname; Korea
Together: The components suggest South; Southern part; Southward + fence; surname; Korea. As a conventional Korean word, 남한 means “South Korea.”

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度 BLOCK 094

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

ADVANCED

탁 (度)

Core meaning: **degree; system; manner; to consider**

Reading(s): 탁

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 度 often contributes a clue connected with “degree; system; manner; to consider.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

도 (度) degree, limit
度 (도) = degree; system; manner; to consider
Together: The components suggest degree; system; manner; to consider. As a conventional Korean word, 도 means “degree, limit.”

제도 (制度) system, institution
制 (제) = system; establish; overpower · **度 (도)** = degree; system; manner; to consider
Together: The components suggest system; establish; overpower + degree; system; manner; to consider. As a conventional Korean word, 제도 means “system, institution.”

밀도 (密度) density
密 (밀) = dense; thick · **度 (도)** = degree; system; manner; to consider
Together: The components suggest dense; thick + degree; system; manner; to consider. As a conventional Korean word, 밀도 means “density.”

統 BLOCK 095

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

ADVANCED

통 (統)

Core meaning: **govern; command**

Reading(s): 통

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 統 often contributes a clue connected with “govern; command.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

통 (統) govern, rule
統 (통) = govern; command
Together: The components suggest govern; command. As a conventional Korean word, 통 means “govern, rule.”

전통 (傳統) tradition
傳 (전) = summon; propagate; transmit · **統 (통)** = govern; command
Together: The components suggest summon; propagate; transmit + govern; command. As a conventional Korean word, 전통 means “tradition.”

계통 (系統) system, lineage
系 (계) = system; line; link · **統 (통)** = govern; command
Together: The components suggest system; line; link + govern; command. As a conventional Korean word, 계통 means “system, lineage.”

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夫 BLOCK 096

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

ADVANCED

부 (夫)

Core meaning: **man; male adult**

Reading(s): 부

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 夫 often contributes a clue connected with “man; male adult.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

부 (夫) husband, man, artisan
夫 (부) = man; male adult
Together: The components suggest man; male adult. As a conventional Korean word, 부 means “husband, man, artisan.”

형부 (兄夫) older sister’s husband
兄 (형) = elder brother · **夫 (부)** = man; male adult
Together: The components suggest elder brother + man; male adult. As a conventional Korean word, 형부 means “older sister’s husband.”

갱부 (坑夫) miner
坑 (갱) = pit; hole; bury · **夫 (부)** = man; male adult
Together: The components suggest pit; hole; bury + man; male adult. As a conventional Korean word, 갱부 means “miner.”

師 BLOCK 097

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

ADVANCED

사 (師)

Core meaning: **teacher; master**

Reading(s): 사

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 師 often contributes a clue connected with “teacher; master.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

사 (師) teacher, master
師 (사) = teacher; master
Together: The components suggest teacher; master. As a conventional Korean word, 사 means “teacher, master.”

사단 (師團) division
師 (사) = teacher; master · **團 (단)** = sphere; ball
Together: The components suggest teacher; master + sphere; ball. As a conventional Korean word, 사단 means “division.”

사대 (師大) college of education
師 (사) = teacher; master · **大 (대)** = big; great
Together: The components suggest teacher; master + big; great. As a conventional Korean word, 사대 means “college of education.”

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母 BLOCK 098

PEOPLE, IDENTITY & SOCIETY

ADVANCED

모 (母)

Core meaning: **mother; female elders; female**

Reading(s): 모

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 母 often contributes a clue connected with “mother; female elders; female.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

모 (母) mother
母 (모) = mother; female elders; female
Together: The components suggest mother; female elders; female. As a conventional Korean word, 모 means “mother.”

장모 (丈母) mother-in-law
丈 (장) = unit of length equal 3.3 meters; gentleman; man · **母 (모)** = mother; female elders; female
Together: The components suggest unit of length equal 3.3 meters; gentleman; man + mother; female elders; female. As a conventional Korean word, 장모 means “mother-in-law.”

대모 (代母) godmother
代 (대) = replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era · **母 (모)** = mother; female elders; female
Together: The components suggest replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era + mother; female elders; female. As a conventional Korean word, 대모 means “godmother.”

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Category review — People, identity & society

QUICK CHECK 03

1. Match the block to its core clue. What does 人 (인) most often signal in this library?

2. Find the recurring block. In 이 (理), circle the component 理 (리).

3. Use a clue, not a shortcut. Choose one familiar word with 自 (자) from this chapter. What semantic field does the component point toward?

Answers are in the complete key at the back.

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04 / Time, numbers & measurement

OJ HART COMPONENT LIBRARY

Time, numbers & measurement

This chapter groups 19 Hanja components by the core idea they most often signal. The grouping is an editorial learning route, not a claim that every compound belongs to only one topic.

Start here

Look for the orange character inside each Hanja spelling. It is the chapter's "block." Read the full word, then use the breakdown as a clue. Do not force a literal translation: Korean compounds often develop conventional meanings.

IN THIS CHAPTER

생 (生) · 일 (日) · 일 (一) · 시 (時) · 년 (年) · 실 (實) · 월 (月) · 기 (期) · 수 (數) · 푼 (分)

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生

BLOCK 099

TIME, NUMBERS & MEASUREMENT

BEGINNER

생 (生)

Core meaning: **life; living**

Reading(s): 생

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 生 often contributes a clue connected with “life; living.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

생 (生) birth, life, raw
生 (생) = life; living
Together: The components suggest life; living. As a conventional Korean word, 생 means “birth, life, raw.”

일생 (一生) lifetime
一 (일) = one; a; an; alone · **生 (생)** = life; living
Together: The components suggest one; a; an; alone + life; living. As a conventional Korean word, 일생 means “lifetime.”

인생 (人生) human life, existence
人 (인) = man; people; mankind; someone else · **生 (생)** = life; living
Together: The components suggest man; people; mankind; someone else + life; living. As a conventional Korean word, 인생 means “human life, existence.”

日

BLOCK 100

TIME, NUMBERS & MEASUREMENT

BEGINNER

일 (日)

Core meaning: **sun; day; daytime**

Reading(s): 일

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 日 often contributes a clue connected with “sun; day; daytime.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

일 (日) day, sun
日 (일) = sun; day; daytime
Together: The components suggest sun; day; daytime. As a conventional Korean word, 일 means “day, sun.”

금일 (今日) today
今 (금) = now; today · **日 (일)** = sun; day; daytime
Together: The components suggest now; today + sun; day; daytime. As a conventional Korean word, 금일 means “today.”

휴일 (休日) day off
休 (휴) = rest; stop; retire; do not! · **日 (일)** = sun; day; daytime
Together: The components suggest rest; stop; retire; do not! + sun; day; daytime. As a conventional Korean word, 휴일 means “day off.”

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TIME, NUMBERS & MEASUREMENT

BEGINNER

BLOCK 101

일 (一)

Core meaning: **one; a; an; alone**

Reading(s): 일

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 一 often contributes a clue connected with “one; a; an; alone.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

일 (一) one, first
一 (일) = one; a; an; alone
Together: The components suggest one; a; an; alone. As a conventional Korean word, 일 means “one, first.”

일례 (一例) one example
一 (일) = one; a; an; alone · **例 (례)** = precedent; example; regulation
Together: The components suggest one; a; an; alone + precedent; example; regulation. As a conventional Korean word, 일례 means “one example.”

일분 (一分) one minute
一 (일) = one; a; an; alone · **分 (분)** = divide; small unit of time etc.
Together: The components suggest one; a; an; alone + divide; small unit of time etc.. As a conventional Korean word, 일분 means “one minute.”

時

TIME, NUMBERS & MEASUREMENT

BEGINNER

BLOCK 102

시 (時)

Core meaning: **time; season; era**

Reading(s): 시

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 時 often contributes a clue connected with “time; season; era.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

시 (時) time
時 (시) = time; season; era
Together: The components suggest time; season; era. As a conventional Korean word, 시 means “time.”

즉시 (卽時) immediately
卽 (즉) = promptly · **時 (시)** = time; season; era
Together: The components suggest promptly + time; season; era. As a conventional Korean word, 즉시 means “immediately.”

동시 (同時) same time, simultaneously
同 (동) = same; similar; together with · **時 (시)** = time; season; era
Together: The components suggest same; similar; together with + time; season; era. As a conventional Korean word, 동시 means “same time, simultaneously.”

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年 BLOCK 103

TIME, NUMBERS & MEASUREMENT

BEGINNER

년 (年)

Core meaning: **year; new-years; person's age**

Reading(s): 년

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 年 often contributes a clue connected with "year; new-years; person's age." The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

년 (年) year, age
年 (년) = year; new-years; person's age
Together: The components suggest year; new-years; person's age. As a conventional Korean word, 년 means "year, age."

중년 (中年) middle age
中 (중) = central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain · **年 (년)** = year; new-years; person's age
Together: The components suggest central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain + year; new-years; person's age. As a conventional Korean word, 중년 means "middle age."

금년 (今年) this year
今 (금) = now; today · **年 (년)** = year; new-years; person's age
Together: The components suggest now; today + year; new-years; person's age. As a conventional Korean word, 금년 means "this year."

實 BLOCK 104

TIME, NUMBERS & MEASUREMENT

BEGINNER

실 (實)

Core meaning: **real; true**

Reading(s): 실

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 實 often contributes a clue connected with "real; true." The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

실 (實) fruit, reality, genuine
實 (실) = real; true
Together: The components suggest real; true. As a conventional Korean word, 실 means "fruit, reality, genuine."

사실 (事實) fact, truth
事 (사) = affair; matter · **實 (실)** = real; true
Together: The components suggest affair; matter + real; true. As a conventional Korean word, 사실 means "fact, truth."

충실 (充實) substantial
充 (충) = fill; be full · **實 (실)** = real; true
Together: The components suggest fill; be full + real; true. As a conventional Korean word, 충실 means "substantial."

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月

BLOCK 105

TIME, NUMBERS & MEASUREMENT

BEGINNER

월 (月)

Core meaning: **moon; month; KangXi radical 74**

Reading(s): 월

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 月 often contributes a clue connected with “moon; month; KangXi radical 74.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

월 (月) month
月 (월) = moon; month; KangXi radical 74
Together: The components suggest moon; month; KangXi radical 74. As a conventional Korean word, 월 means “month.”

일월 (一月) January
一 (일) = one; a; an; alone · **月 (월)** = moon; month; KangXi radical 74
Together: The components suggest one; a; an; alone + moon; month; KangXi radical 74. As a conventional Korean word, 일월 means “January.”

칠월 (七月) July
七 (칠) = seven · **月 (월)** = moon; month; KangXi radical 74
Together: The components suggest seven + moon; month; KangXi radical 74. As a conventional Korean word, 칠월 means “July.”

期

BLOCK 106

TIME, NUMBERS & MEASUREMENT

BEGINNER

기 (期)

Core meaning: **period of time; date; time limit**

Reading(s): 기

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 期 often contributes a clue connected with “period of time; date; time limit.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

기 (期) period, term
期 (기) = period of time; date; time limit
Together: The components suggest period of time; date; time limit. As a conventional Korean word, 기 means “period, term.”

임기 (任期) term of office
任 (임) = trust to; rely on · **期 (기)** = period of time; date; time limit
Together: The components suggest trust to; rely on + period of time; date; time limit. As a conventional Korean word, 임기 means “term of office.”

초기 (初期) early period, early stage
初 (초) = beginning; initial · **期 (기)** = period of time; date; time limit
Together: The components suggest beginning; initial + period of time; date; time limit. As a conventional Korean word, 초기 means “early period, early stage.”

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數 BLOCK 107

TIME, NUMBERS & MEASUREMENT

BEGINNER

수 (數)

Core meaning: **number; several; count; fate**

Reading(s): 수

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 數 often contributes a clue connected with “number; several; count; fate.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

수 (數) number, several, fate
數 (수) = number; several; count; fate
Together: The components suggest number; several; count; fate. As a conventional Korean word, 수 means “number, several, fate.”

승수 (乘數) multiplier
乘 (승) = ride; ascend; avail oneself of; numerary adjunct for vehicles · **數 (수)** = number; several; count; fate
Together: The components suggest ride; ascend; avail oneself of; numerary adjunct for vehicles + number; several; count; fate. As a conventional Korean word, 승수 means “multiplier.”

대수 (代數) algebra
代 (대) = replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era · **數 (수)** = number; several; count; fate
Together: The components suggest replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era + number; several; count; fate. As a conventional Korean word, 대수 means “algebra.”

分 BLOCK 108

TIME, NUMBERS & MEASUREMENT

INTERMEDIATE

푼 (分)

Core meaning: **divide; small unit of time etc.**

Reading(s): 푼

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 分 often contributes a clue connected with “divide; small unit of time etc..” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

분 (分) minute, to divide, share
分 (분) = divide; small unit of time etc.
Together: The components suggest divide; small unit of time etc.. As a conventional Korean word, 분 means “minute, to divide, share.”

일분 (一分) one minute
一 (일) = one; a; an; alone · **分 (분)** = divide; small unit of time etc.
Together: The components suggest one; a; an; alone + divide; small unit of time etc.. As a conventional Korean word, 일분 means “one minute.”

인분 (人分) portions/servings (counter)
人 (인) = man; people; mankind; someone else · **分 (분)** = divide; small unit of time etc.
Together: The components suggest man; people; mankind; someone else + divide; small unit of time etc.. As a conventional Korean word, 인분 means “portions/servings (counter).”

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十

BLOCK 109

TIME, NUMBERS & MEASUREMENT

INTERMEDIATE

십 (十)

Core meaning: **ten; tenth; complete; perfect**

Reading(s): 십

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 十 often contributes a clue connected with “ten; tenth; complete; perfect.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

십 (十) ten
十 (십) = ten; tenth; complete; perfect
Together: The components suggest ten; tenth; complete; perfect. As a conventional Korean word, 십 means “ten.”

칠십 (七十) seventy
七 (칠) = seven · **十 (십)** = ten; tenth; complete; perfect
Together: The components suggest seven + ten; tenth; complete; perfect. As a conventional Korean word, 칠십 means “seventy.”

삼십 (三十) 30
三 (삼) = three · **十 (십)** = ten; tenth; complete; perfect
Together: The components suggest three + ten; tenth; complete; perfect. As a conventional Korean word, 삼십 means “30.”

利

BLOCK 110

TIME, NUMBERS & MEASUREMENT

INTERMEDIATE

리 (利)

Core meaning: **gains; advantage**

Reading(s): 리

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 利 often contributes a clue connected with “gains; advantage.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

이 (利) benefit, gain
利 (이) = gains; advantage
Together: The components suggest gains; advantage. As a conventional Korean word, 이 means “benefit, gain.”

불리 (不利) disadvantageous
不 (불) = no; not; un-; negative prefix · **利 (리)** = gains; advantage
Together: The components suggest no; not; un-; negative prefix + gains; advantage. As a conventional Korean word, 불리 means “disadvantageous.”

편리 (便利) convenience
便 (편) = convenience; ease; expedient · **利 (리)** = gains; advantage
Together: The components suggest convenience; ease; expedient + gains; advantage. As a conventional Korean word, 편리 means “convenience.”

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婚 BLOCK 111

TIME, NUMBERS & MEASUREMENT

INTERMEDIATE

혼 (婚)

Core meaning: **get married; marriage; wedding**

Reading(s): 혼

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 婚 often contributes a clue connected with “get married; marriage; wedding.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

혼 (婚) marriage
婚 (혼) = get married; marriage; wedding
Together: The components suggest get married; marriage; wedding. As a conventional Korean word, 혼 means “marriage.”

재혼 (再婚) remarriage
再 (재) = again; twice · **婚 (혼)** = get married; marriage; wedding
Together: The components suggest again; twice + get married; marriage; wedding. As a conventional Korean word, 재혼 means “remarriage.”

혼인 (婚姻) marriage
婚 (혼) = get married; marriage; wedding · **姻 (인)** = relatives by marriage
Together: The components suggest get married; marriage; wedding + relatives by marriage. As a conventional Korean word, 혼인 means “marriage.”

解 BLOCK 112

TIME, NUMBERS & MEASUREMENT

INTERMEDIATE

개 (解)

Core meaning: **loosen; unfasten**

Reading(s): 개 / 해

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 解 often contributes a clue connected with “loosen; unfasten.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

해 (解) explain, solve, release
解 (해) = loosen; unfasten
Together: The components suggest loosen; unfasten. As a conventional Korean word, 해 means “explain, solve, release.”

분해 (分解) decomposition, disassembly
分 (분) = divide; small unit of time etc. · **解 (해)** = loosen; unfasten
Together: The components suggest divide; small unit of time etc. + loosen; unfasten. As a conventional Korean word, 분해 means “decomposition, disassembly.”

화해 (和解) reconciliation, settlement
和 (화) = harmony; peace; peaceful · **解 (해)** = loosen; unfasten
Together: The components suggest harmony; peace; peaceful + loosen; unfasten. As a conventional Korean word, 화해 means “reconciliation, settlement.”

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曜 BLOCK 113

TIME, NUMBERS & MEASUREMENT

ADVANCED

요 (曜)

Core meaning: **glorious; as sun; daylight**

Reading(s): 요

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 曜 often contributes a clue connected with “glorious; as sun; daylight.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

요일 (曜日) day of the week
曜 (요) = glorious; as sun; daylight · **日 (일)** = sun; day; daytime
Together: The components suggest glorious; as sun; daylight + sun; day; daytime. As a conventional Korean word, 요일 means “day of the week.”

토요일 (土曜日) Saturday
土 (토) = soil; earth; items made of earth · **曜 (요)** = glorious; as sun; daylight · **日 (일)** = sun; day; daytime
Together: The components suggest soil; earth; items made of earth + glorious; as sun; daylight + sun; day; daytime. As a conventional Korean word, 토요일 means “Saturday.”

일요일 (日曜日) Sunday
日 (일) = sun; day; daytime · **曜 (요)** = glorious; as sun; daylight · **日 (일)** = sun; day; daytime
Together: The components suggest sun; day; daytime + glorious; as sun; daylight + sun; day; daytime. As a conventional Korean word, 일요일 means “Sunday.”

次 BLOCK 114

TIME, NUMBERS & MEASUREMENT

ADVANCED

차 (次)

Core meaning: **order; sequence; next**

Reading(s): 차

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 次 often contributes a clue connected with “order; sequence; next.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

차 (次) next, sequence, place
次 (차) = order; sequence; next
Together: The components suggest order; sequence; next. As a conventional Korean word, 차 means “next, sequence, place.”

일차 (一次) first
一 (일) = one; a; an; alone · **次 (차)** = order; sequence; next
Together: The components suggest one; a; an; alone + order; sequence; next. As a conventional Korean word, 일차 means “first.”

이차 (二次) second
二 (이) = two; twice · **次 (차)** = order; sequence; next
Together: The components suggest two; twice + order; sequence; next. As a conventional Korean word, 이차 means “second.”

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號 BLOCK 115

TIME, NUMBERS & MEASUREMENT

ADVANCED

호 (號)

Core meaning: **mark; sign; symbol; number**

Reading(s): 호

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 號 often contributes a clue connected with “mark; sign; symbol; number.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

호 (號) number, name
號 (호) = mark; sign; symbol; number
Together: The components suggest mark; sign; symbol; number. As a conventional Korean word, 호 means “number, name.”

신호 (信號) signal
信 (신) = trust; believe; letter · **號 (호)** = mark; sign; symbol; number
Together: The components suggest trust; believe; letter + mark; sign; symbol; number. As a conventional Korean word, 신호 means “signal.”

구호 (口號) slogan, catchphrase
口 (구) = mouth; open end; entrance; gate · **號 (호)** = mark; sign; symbol; number
Together: The components suggest mouth; open end; entrance; gate + mark; sign; symbol; number. As a conventional Korean word, 구호 means “slogan, catchphrase.”

位 BLOCK 116

TIME, NUMBERS & MEASUREMENT

ADVANCED

위 (位)

Core meaning: **throne; position; post; rank**

Reading(s): 위

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 位 often contributes a clue connected with “throne; position; post; rank.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

위 (位) position, rank
位 (위) = throne; position; post; rank
Together: The components suggest throne; position; post; rank. As a conventional Korean word, 위 means “position, rank.”

위치 (位置) location, position
位 (위) = throne; position; post; rank · **置 (치)** = place; lay out; set aside
Together: The components suggest throne; position; post; rank + place; lay out; set aside. As a conventional Korean word, 위치 means “location, position.”

즉위 (卽位) ascention to the throne
卽 (즉) = promptly · **位 (위)** = throne; position; post; rank
Together: The components suggest promptly + throne; position; post; rank. As a conventional Korean word, 즉위 means “ascention to the throne.”

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番

BLOCK 117

TIME, NUMBERS & MEASUREMENT

ADVANCED

반 (番)

Core meaning: **to take turns; a turn; a time; to repeat**

Reading(s): 반 / 번

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 番 often contributes a clue connected with “to take turns; a turn; a time; to repeat.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

번 (番) number, occurrence
番 (번) = to take turns; a turn; a time; to repeat
Together: The components suggest to take turns; a turn; a time; to repeat. As a conventional Korean word, 번 means “number, occurrence.”

전번 (前番) previous occasion, the other day
前 (전) = in front; forward; preceding · **番 (번)** = to take turns; a turn; a time; to repeat
Together: The components suggest in front; forward; preceding + to take turns; a turn; a time; to repeat. As a conventional Korean word, 전번 means “previous occasion, the other day.”

학번 (學番) year of graduation
學 (학) = learning; knowledge; school · **番 (번)** = to take turns; a turn; a time; to repeat
Together: The components suggest learning; knowledge; school + to take turns; a turn; a time; to repeat. As a conventional Korean word, 학번 means “year of graduation.”

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Category review — Time, numbers & measurement

QUICK CHECK 04

1. Match the block to its core clue. What does 生 (생) most often signal in this library?

2. Find the recurring block. In 일 (日), circle the component 日 (일).

3. Use a clue, not a shortcut. Choose one familiar word with 一 (일) from this chapter. What semantic field does the component point toward?

Answers are in the complete key at the back.

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05 / Movement, travel & change

OJ HART COMPONENT LIBRARY

Movement, travel & change

This chapter groups 18 Hanja components by the core idea they most often signal. The grouping is an editorial learning route, not a claim that every compound belongs to only one topic.

Start here

Look for the orange character inside each Hanja spelling. It is the chapter's "block." Read the full word, then use the breakdown as a clue. Do not force a literal translation: Korean compounds often develop conventional meanings.

IN THIS CHAPTER

출 (出) · 동 (動) · 입 (入) · 회 (會) · 항 (行) · 상 (上) · 통 (通) · 화 (化) · 운 (運) · 완 (關)

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出 BLOCK 118

MOVEMENT, TRAVEL & CHANGE

BEGINNER

출 (出)

Core meaning: **go out; send out; stand; produce**

Reading(s): 출

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 出 often contributes a clue connected with “go out; send out; stand; produce.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

출 (出) exit, emerge, produce
出 (출) = go out; send out; stand; produce
Together: The components suggest go out; send out; stand; produce. As a conventional Korean word, 출 means “exit, emerge, produce.”

출세 (出世) success in life, social advancement
出 (출) = go out; send out; stand; produce · **世 (세)** = generation; world; era
Together: The components suggest go out; send out; stand; produce + generation; world; era. As a conventional Korean word, 출세 means “success in life, social advancement.”

출입 (出入) entry and exit, access
出 (출) = go out; send out; stand; produce · **入 (입)** = enter; come in(to)
Together: The components suggest go out; send out; stand; produce + enter; come in(to). As a conventional Korean word, 출입 means “entry and exit, access.”

動 BLOCK 119

MOVEMENT, TRAVEL & CHANGE

BEGINNER

동 (動)

Core meaning: **move; happen; movement**

Reading(s): 동

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 動 often contributes a clue connected with “move; happen; movement.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

동 (動) move
動 (동) = move; happen; movement
Together: The components suggest move; happen; movement. As a conventional Korean word, 동 means “move.”

주동 (主動) instigation
主 (주) = master; chief owner; host; lord · **動 (동)** = move; happen; movement
Together: The components suggest master; chief owner; host; lord + move; happen; movement. As a conventional Korean word, 주동 means “instigation.”

작동 (作動) operation
作 (작) = make; work; compose; write; act · **動 (동)** = move; happen; movement
Together: The components suggest make; work; compose; write; act + move; happen; movement. As a conventional Korean word, 작동 means “operation.”

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入 BLOCK 120

MOVEMENT, TRAVEL & CHANGE

입 (入)

BEGINNER

Core meaning: **enter; come in(to)**

Reading(s): 입

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 入 often contributes a clue connected with “enter; come in(to).” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

입 (入) enter
入 (입) = enter; come in(to)
Together: The components suggest enter; come in(to). As a conventional Korean word, 입 means “enter.”

개입 (介入) intervention
介 (개) = forerunner; herald · **入 (입)** = enter; come in(to)
Together: The components suggest forerunner; herald + enter; come in(to). As a conventional Korean word, 개입 means “intervention.”

대입 (代入) substitution
代 (대) = replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era · **入 (입)** = enter; come in(to)
Together: The components suggest replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era + enter; come in(to). As a conventional Korean word, 대입 means “substitution.”

會 BLOCK 121

MOVEMENT, TRAVEL & CHANGE

회 (會)

BEGINNER

Core meaning: **to assemble; meet together; a meeting; an organization**

Reading(s): 회

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 會 often contributes a clue connected with “to assemble; meet together; a meeting; an organization.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

회 (會) meeting, gather
會 (회) = to assemble; meet together; a meeting; an organization
Together: The components suggest to assemble; meet together; a meeting; an organization. As a conventional Korean word, 회 means “meeting, gather.”

재회 (再會) reunion, meeting again
再 (재) = again; twice · **會 (회)** = to assemble; meet together; a meeting; an organization
Together: The components suggest again; twice + to assemble; meet together; a meeting; an organization. As a conventional Korean word, 재회 means “reunion, meeting again.”

분회 (分會) chapter
分 (분) = divide; small unit of time etc. · **會 (회)** = to assemble; meet together; a meeting; an organization
Together: The components suggest divide; small unit of time etc. + to assemble; meet together; a meeting; an organization. As a conventional Korean word, 분회 means “chapter.”

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行 BLOCK 122

MOVEMENT, TRAVEL & CHANGE

BEGINNER

항 (行)

Core meaning: **go; walk; move; travel; circulate**

Reading(s): 항 / 행

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 行 often contributes a clue connected with “go; walk; move; travel; circulate.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

행 (行) go, act
行 (행) = go; walk; move; travel; circulate
Together: The components suggest go; walk; move; travel; circulate. As a conventional Korean word, 행 means “go, act.”

일행 (一行) party, group
一 (일) = one; a; an; alone · **行 (행)** = go; walk; move; travel; circulate
Together: The components suggest one; a; an; alone + go; walk; move; travel; circulate. As a conventional Korean word, 일행 means “party, group.”

상행 (上行) travel toward Seoul
上 (상) = top; superior; highest; go up · **行 (행)** = go; walk; move; travel; circulate
Together: The components suggest top; superior; highest; go up + go; walk; move; travel; circulate. As a conventional Korean word, 상행 means “travel toward Seoul.”

上 BLOCK 123

MOVEMENT, TRAVEL & CHANGE

BEGINNER

상 (上)

Core meaning: **top; superior; highest; go up**

Reading(s): 상

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 上 often contributes a clue connected with “top; superior; highest; go up.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

상 (上) above, upper
上 (상) = top; superior; highest; go up
Together: The components suggest top; superior; highest; go up. As a conventional Korean word, 상 means “above, upper.”

상경 (上京) going to the capital
上 (상) = top; superior; highest; go up · **京 (경)** = capital city
Together: The components suggest top; superior; highest; go up + capital city. As a conventional Korean word, 상경 means “going to the capital.”

상관 (上官) superior officer
上 (상) = top; superior; highest; go up · **官 (관)** = official; public servant
Together: The components suggest top; superior; highest; go up + official; public servant. As a conventional Korean word, 상관 means “superior officer.”

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通 BLOCK 124

MOVEMENT, TRAVEL & CHANGE

BEGINNER

통 (通)

Core meaning: **pass through; common**

Reading(s): 통

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 通 often contributes a clue connected with “pass through; common.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

통 (通) pass through, circulate, communicate; messages or letters (counter)
通 (통) = pass through; common
Together: The components suggest pass through; common. As a conventional Korean word, 통 means “pass through, circulate, communicate; messages or letters (counter).”

불통 (不通) impassability, lack of communication
不 (불) = no; not; un-; negative prefix · **通 (통)** = pass through; common
Together: The components suggest no; not; un-; negative prefix + pass through; common. As a conventional Korean word, 불통 means “impassability, lack of communication.”

교통 (交通) traffic, transportation
交 (교) = mix; intersect; exchange; communicate; deliver · **通 (통)** = pass through; common
Together: The components suggest mix; intersect; exchange; communicate; deliver + pass through; common. As a conventional Korean word, 교통 means “traffic, transportation.”

化 BLOCK 125

MOVEMENT, TRAVEL & CHANGE

BEGINNER

화 (化)

Core meaning: **change; convert**

Reading(s): 화

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 化 often contributes a clue connected with “change; convert.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

화 (化) change, transformation
化 (화) = change; convert
Together: The components suggest change; convert. As a conventional Korean word, 화 means “change, transformation.”

화학 (化學) chemistry
化 (화) = change; convert · **學 (학)** = learning; knowledge; school
Together: The components suggest change; convert + learning; knowledge; school. As a conventional Korean word, 화학 means “chemistry.”

화석 (化石) fossil
化 (화) = change; convert · **石 (석)** = stone; rock
Together: The components suggest change; convert + stone; rock. As a conventional Korean word, 화석 means “fossil.”

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運 BLOCK 126

MOVEMENT, TRAVEL & CHANGE

INTERMEDIATE

운 (運)

Core meaning: **luck; fortune; ship**

Reading(s): 운

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 運 often contributes a clue connected with “luck; fortune; ship.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

운 (運) fortune, luck, fate
運 (운) = luck; fortune; ship
Together: The components suggest luck; fortune; ship. As a conventional Korean word, 운 means “fortune, luck, fate.”

불운 (不運) misfortune
不 (불) = no; not; un-; negative prefix · **運 (운)** = luck; fortune; ship
Together: The components suggest no; not; un-; negative prefix + luck; fortune; ship. As a conventional Korean word, 불운 means “misfortune.”

행운 (幸運) good luck
幸 (행) = luck(ily); favor · **運 (운)** = luck; fortune; ship
Together: The components suggest luck(ily); favor + luck; fortune; ship. As a conventional Korean word, 행운 means “good luck.”

關 BLOCK 127

MOVEMENT, TRAVEL & CHANGE

INTERMEDIATE

완 (關)

Core meaning: **frontier pass; close; relation**

Reading(s): 완

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 關 often contributes a clue connected with “frontier pass; close; relation.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

관 (關) concern, barrier; customs house
關 (관) = frontier pass; close; relation
Together: The components suggest frontier pass; close; relation. As a conventional Korean word, 관 means “concern, barrier; customs house.”

기관 (機關) organization, agency; engine, organ
機 (기) = machine; moment; chance · **關 (관)** = frontier pass; close; relation
Together: The components suggest machine; moment; chance + frontier pass; close; relation. As a conventional Korean word, 기관 means “organization, agency; engine, organ.”

현관 (玄關) entrance, foyer
玄 (현) = deep; profound · **關 (관)** = frontier pass; close; relation
Together: The components suggest deep; profound + frontier pass; close; relation. As a conventional Korean word, 현관 means “entrance, foyer.”

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成 BLOCK 128

MOVEMENT, TRAVEL & CHANGE

INTERMEDIATE

성 (成)

Core meaning: **completed; finished**

Reading(s): 성

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 成 often contributes a clue connected with “completed; finished.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

성 (成) to complete, make
成 (성) = completed; finished
Together: The components suggest completed; finished. As a conventional Korean word, 성 means “to complete, make.”

작성 (作成) drafting, preparation
作 (작) = make; work; compose; write; act · **成 (성)** = completed; finished
Together: The components suggest make; work; compose; write; act + completed; finished. As a conventional Korean word, 작성 means “drafting, preparation.”

합성 (合成) composition
合 (합) = combine; unite · **成 (성)** = completed; finished
Together: The components suggest combine; unite + completed; finished. As a conventional Korean word, 합성 means “composition.”

産 BLOCK 129

MOVEMENT, TRAVEL & CHANGE

INTERMEDIATE

산 (産)

Core meaning: **give birth**

Reading(s): 산

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 産 often contributes a clue connected with “give birth.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

산 (産) to produce, possession
産 (산) = give birth
Together: The components suggest give birth. As a conventional Korean word, 산 means “to produce, possession.”

공산 (共産) common property
共 (공) = together with; all · **産 (산)** = give birth
Together: The components suggest together with; all + give birth. As a conventional Korean word, 공산 means “common property.”

출산 (出産) childbirth
出 (출) = go out; send out; stand; produce · **産 (산)** = give birth
Together: The components suggest go out; send out; stand; produce + give birth. As a conventional Korean word, 출산 means “childbirth.”

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來 BLOCK 130

MOVEMENT, TRAVEL & CHANGE

INTERMEDIATE

래 (來)

Core meaning: **come; coming; return**

Reading(s): 래

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 來 often contributes a clue connected with “come; coming; return.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

내 (來) come, coming
來 (내) = come; coming; return
Together: The components suggest come; coming; return. As a conventional Korean word, 내 means “come, coming.”

이래 (以來) ever since
以 (이) = by means of; thereby; therefore; consider as; in order to · **來 (래)** = come; coming; return
Together: The components suggest by means of; thereby; therefore; consider as; in order to + come; coming; return. As a conventional Korean word, 이래 means “ever since.”

내년 (來年) next year
來 (내) = come; coming; return · **年 (년)** = year; new-years; person’s age
Together: The components suggest come; coming; return + year; new-years; person’s age. As a conventional Korean word, 내년 means “next year.”

交 BLOCK 131

MOVEMENT, TRAVEL & CHANGE

INTERMEDIATE

교 (交)

Core meaning: **mix; intersect; exchange; communicate; deliver**

Reading(s): 교

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 交 often contributes a clue connected with “mix; intersect; exchange; communicate; deliver.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

교 (交) exchange
交 (교) = mix; intersect; exchange; communicate; deliver
Together: The components suggest mix; intersect; exchange; communicate; deliver. As a conventional Korean word, 교 means “exchange.”

교대 (交代) rotation, shift
交 (교) = mix; intersect; exchange; communicate; deliver · **代 (대)** = replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era
Together: The components suggest mix; intersect; exchange; communicate; deliver + replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era. As a conventional Korean word, 교대 means “rotation, shift.”

교차 (交叉) crossing, intersection
交 (교) = mix; intersect; exchange; communicate; deliver · **叉 (차)** = crotch; fork; prong
Together: The components suggest mix; intersect; exchange; communicate; deliver + crotch; fork; prong. As a conventional Korean word, 교차 means “crossing, intersection.”

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接 BLOCK 132

MOVEMENT, TRAVEL & CHANGE

접 (接)

INTERMEDIATE

Core meaning: **receive; continue; catch; connect**

Reading(s): 접

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 接 often contributes a clue connected with “receive; continue; catch; connect.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

접 (接) contact, connect, receive
接 (접) = receive; continue; catch; connect
Together: The components suggest receive; continue; catch; connect. As a conventional Korean word, 접 means “contact, connect, receive.”

대접 (待接) hospitality, treatment
待 (대) = treat; entertain · **接 (접)** = receive; continue; catch; connect
Together: The components suggest treat; entertain + receive; continue; catch; connect. As a conventional Korean word, 대접 means “hospitality, treatment.”

응접 (應接) reception
應 (응) = should; ought to · **接 (접)** = receive; continue; catch; connect
Together: The components suggest should; ought to + receive; continue; catch; connect. As a conventional Korean word, 응접 means “reception.”

進 BLOCK 133

MOVEMENT, TRAVEL & CHANGE

진 (進)

ADVANCED

Core meaning: **advance; make progress**

Reading(s): 진

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 進 often contributes a clue connected with “advance; make progress.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

진 (進) advance
進 (진) = advance; make progress
Together: The components suggest advance; make progress. As a conventional Korean word, 진 means “advance.”

촉진 (促進) promotion, acceleration
促 (촉) = urge; press · **進 (진)** = advance; make progress
Together: The components suggest urge; press + advance; make progress. As a conventional Korean word, 촉진 means “promotion, acceleration.”

선진 (先進) seniority, advance
先 (선) = first; former · **進 (진)** = advance; make progress
Together: The components suggest first; former + advance; make progress. As a conventional Korean word, 선진 means “seniority, advance.”

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結 BLOCK 134

MOVEMENT, TRAVEL & CHANGE

ADVANCED

결 (結)

Core meaning: **knot; tie; join**

Reading(s): 결

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 結 often contributes a clue connected with “knot; tie; join.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

결 (結) tie, result
結 (결) = knot; tie; join
Together: The components suggest knot; tie; join. As a conventional Korean word, 결 means “tie, result.”

응결 (凝結) solidification
凝 (응) = coagulate; congeal; freeze · **結 (결)** = knot; tie; join
Together: The components suggest coagulate; congeal; freeze + knot; tie; join. As a conventional Korean word, 응결 means “solidification.”

단결 (團結) unity, solidarity
團 (단) = sphere; ball · **結 (결)** = knot; tie; join
Together: The components suggest sphere; ball + knot; tie; join. As a conventional Korean word, 단결 means “unity, solidarity.”

近 BLOCK 135

MOVEMENT, TRAVEL & CHANGE

ADVANCED

근 (近)

Core meaning: **near; close; approach; intimate**

Reading(s): 근

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 近 often contributes a clue connected with “near; close; approach; intimate.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

근 (近) near, recent
近 (근) = near; close; approach; intimate
Together: The components suggest near; close; approach; intimate. As a conventional Korean word, 근 means “near, recent.”

접근 (接近) approach
接 (접) = receive; continue; catch; connect · **近 (근)** = near; close; approach; intimate
Together: The components suggest receive; continue; catch; connect + near; close; approach; intimate. As a conventional Korean word, 접근 means “approach.”

최근 (最近) recently; latest, most recent
最 (최) = most; extremely · **近 (근)** = near; close; approach; intimate
Together: The components suggest most; extremely + near; close; approach; intimate. As a conventional Korean word, 최근 means “recently; latest, most recent.”

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Category review — Movement, travel & change

QUICK CHECK 05

1. Match the block to its core clue. What does 出 (출) most often signal in this library?

2. Find the recurring block. In 동 (動), circle the component 動 (동).

3. Use a clue, not a shortcut. Choose one familiar word with 入 (입) from this chapter. What semantic field does the component point toward?

Answers are in the complete key at the back.

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06 / Everyday life, food & commerce

OJ HART COMPONENT LIBRARY

Everyday life, food & commerce

This chapter groups 14 Hanja components by the core idea they most often signal. The grouping is an editorial learning route, not a claim that every compound belongs to only one topic.

Start here

Look for the orange character inside each Hanja spelling. It is the chapter's "block." Read the full word, then use the breakdown as a clue. Do not force a literal translation: Korean compounds often develop conventional meanings.

IN THIS CHAPTER

태 (大) · 업 (業) · 용 (用) · 식 (食) · 가 (家) · 품 (品) · 실 (室) · 주 (作) · 점 (店) · 경 (經)

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大 BLOCK 136

EVERYDAY LIFE, FOOD & COMMERCE

BEGINNER

태 (大)

Core meaning: **big; great**

Reading(s): 태

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 大 often contributes a clue connected with “big; great.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

대 (大) big, great
大 (대) = big; great
Together: The components suggest big; great. As a conventional Korean word, 대 means “big, great.”

일대 (一大) great, remarkable
一 (일) = one; a; an; alone · **大 (대)** = big; great
Together: The components suggest one; a; an; alone + big; great. As a conventional Korean word, 일대 means “great, remarkable.”

위대 (偉大) greatness
偉 (위) = great; robust; extraordinary · **大 (대)** = big; great
Together: The components suggest great; robust; extraordinary + big; great. As a conventional Korean word, 위대 means “greatness.”

業 BLOCK 137

EVERYDAY LIFE, FOOD & COMMERCE

BEGINNER

업 (業)

Core meaning: **profession; business**

Reading(s): 업

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 業 often contributes a clue connected with “profession; business.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

업 (業) job, business, industry
業 (업) = profession; business
Together: The components suggest profession; business. As a conventional Korean word, 업 means “job, business, industry.”

사업 (事業) business, enterprise
事 (사) = affair; matter · **業 (업)** = profession; business
Together: The components suggest affair; matter + profession; business. As a conventional Korean word, 사업 means “business, enterprise.”

기업 (企業) company, enterprise
企 (기) = plan a project; stand on tiptoe · **業 (업)** = profession; business
Together: The components suggest plan a project; stand on tiptoe + profession; business. As a conventional Korean word, 기업 means “company, enterprise.”

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用 BLOCK 138

EVERYDAY LIFE, FOOD & COMMERCE

BEGINNER

용 (用)

Core meaning: **use; employ**

Reading(s): 용

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 用 often contributes a clue connected with “use; employ.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

용 (用) use
用 (용) = use; employ
Together: The components suggest use; employ. As a conventional Korean word, 용 means “use.”

대용 (代用) substitution
代 (대) = replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era · **用 (용)** = use; employ
Together: The components suggest replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era + use; employ. As a conventional Korean word, 대용 means “substitution.”

작용 (作用) action, function, effect
作 (작) = make; work; compose; write; act · **用 (용)** = use; employ
Together: The components suggest make; work; compose; write; act + use; employ. As a conventional Korean word, 작용 means “action, function, effect.”

食 BLOCK 139

EVERYDAY LIFE, FOOD & COMMERCE

BEGINNER

식 (食)

Core meaning: **eat; meal; food; KangXi radical number 184**

Reading(s): 식

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 食 often contributes a clue connected with “eat; meal; food; KangXi radical number 184.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

식 (食) food, to eat
食 (식) = eat; meal; food; KangXi radical number 184
Together: The components suggest eat; meal; food; KangXi radical number 184. As a conventional Korean word, 식 means “food, to eat.”

중식 (中食) Chinese food
中 (중) = central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain · **食 (식)** = eat; meal; food; KangXi radical number 184
Together: The components suggest central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain + eat; meal; food; KangXi radical number 184. As a conventional Korean word, 중식 means “Chinese food.”

주식 (主食) staple food
主 (주) = master; chief owner; host; lord · **食 (식)** = eat; meal; food; KangXi radical number 184
Together: The components suggest master; chief owner; host; lord + eat; meal; food; KangXi radical number 184. As a conventional Korean word, 주식 means “staple food.”

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家 BLOCK 140

EVERYDAY LIFE, FOOD & COMMERCE

BEGINNER

가 (家)

Core meaning: **house; home**

Reading(s): 가

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 家 often contributes a clue connected with “house; home.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

가 (家) house, family; specialist
家 (가) = house; home
Together: The components suggest house; home. As a conventional Korean word, 가 means “house, family; specialist.”

작가 (作家) writer
作 (작) = make; work; compose; write; act · **家 (가)** = house; home
Together: The components suggest make; work; compose; write; act + house; home. As a conventional Korean word, 작가 means “writer.”

양가 (兩家) both families
兩 (양) = two; both · **家 (가)** = house; home
Together: The components suggest two; both + house; home. As a conventional Korean word, 양가 means “both families.”

品 BLOCK 141

EVERYDAY LIFE, FOOD & COMMERCE

BEGINNER

품 (品)

Core meaning: **article; product**

Reading(s): 품

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 品 often contributes a clue connected with “article; product.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

품 (品) article, goods, grade
品 (품) = article; product
Together: The components suggest article; product. As a conventional Korean word, 품 means “article, goods, grade.”

일품 (一品) top-quality item
一 (일) = one; a; an; alone · **品 (품)** = article; product
Together: The components suggest one; a; an; alone + article; product. As a conventional Korean word, 일품 means “top-quality item.”

작품 (作品) work, production
作 (작) = make; work; compose; write; act · **品 (품)** = article; product
Together: The components suggest make; work; compose; write; act + article; product. As a conventional Korean word, 작품 means “work, production.”

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室 BLOCK 142

EVERYDAY LIFE, FOOD & COMMERCE

INTERMEDIATE

실 (室)

Core meaning: **room; home**

Reading(s): 실

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 室 often contributes a clue connected with “room; home.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

실 (室) room
室 (실) = room; home
Together: The components suggest room; home. As a conventional Korean word, 실 means “room.”

실내 (室內) indoors
室 (실) = room; home · **內 (내)** = inside; interior; domestic
Together: The components suggest room; home + inside; interior; domestic. As a conventional Korean word, 실내 means “indoors.”

실외 (室外) outdoors
室 (실) = room; home · **外 (외)** = out; outside
Together: The components suggest room; home + out; outside. As a conventional Korean word, 실외 means “outdoors.”

作 BLOCK 143

EVERYDAY LIFE, FOOD & COMMERCE

INTERMEDIATE

주 (作)

Core meaning: **make; work; compose; write; act**

Reading(s): 주

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 作 often contributes a clue connected with “make; work; compose; write; act.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

작 (作) make, do
作 (작) = make; work; compose; write; act
Together: The components suggest make; work; compose; write; act. As a conventional Korean word, 작 means “make, do.”

작별 (作別) farewell, parting
作 (작) = make; work; compose; write; act · **別 (별)** = separate; other; do not
Together: The components suggest make; work; compose; write; act + separate; other; do not. As a conventional Korean word, 작별 means “farewell, parting.”

작동 (作動) operation
作 (작) = make; work; compose; write; act · **動 (동)** = move; happen; movement
Together: The components suggest make; work; compose; write; act + move; happen; movement. As a conventional Korean word, 작동 means “operation.”

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店 BLOCK 144

EVERYDAY LIFE, FOOD & COMMERCE

INTERMEDIATE

점 (店)

Core meaning: **shop; store; inn**

Reading(s): 점

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 店 often contributes a clue connected with “shop; store; inn.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

점 (店) store
店 (점) = shop; store; inn
Together: The components suggest shop; store; inn. As a conventional Korean word, 점 means “store.”

분점 (分店) branch store
分 (분) = divide; small unit of time etc. · **店 (점)** = shop; store; inn
Together: The components suggest divide; small unit of time etc. + shop; store; inn. As a conventional Korean word, 분점 means “branch store.”

상점 (商店) store
商 (상) = commerce; business · **店 (점)** = shop; store; inn
Together: The components suggest commerce; business + shop; store; inn. As a conventional Korean word, 상점 means “store.”

經 BLOCK 145

EVERYDAY LIFE, FOOD & COMMERCE

INTERMEDIATE

경 (經)

Core meaning: **classic works; pass through**

Reading(s): 경

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 經 often contributes a clue connected with “classic works; pass through.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

경 (經) pass through; manage; scripture
經 (경) = classic works; pass through
Together: The components suggest classic works; pass through. As a conventional Korean word, 경 means “pass through; manage; scripture.”

신경 (神經) nerve
神 (신) = spirit; god · **經 (경)** = classic works; pass through
Together: The components suggest spirit; god + classic works; pass through. As a conventional Korean word, 신경 means “nerve.”

경전 (經典) scripture
經 (경) = classic works; pass through · **典 (전)** = law; canon; documentation; classic
Together: The components suggest classic works; pass through + law; canon; documentation; classic. As a conventional Korean word, 경전 means “scripture.”

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下 BLOCK 146

EVERYDAY LIFE, FOOD & COMMERCE

ADVANCED

하 (下)

Core meaning: **under; underneath**

Reading(s): 하

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 下 often contributes a clue connected with “under; underneath.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

하 (下) below, underneath; descend
下 (하) = under; underneath
Together: The components suggest under; underneath. As a conventional Korean word, 하 means “below, underneath; descend.”

하인 (下人) servant
下 (하) = under; underneath · **人 (인)** = man; people; mankind; someone else
Together: The components suggest under; underneath + man; people; mankind; someone else. As a conventional Korean word, 하인 means “servant.”

하숙 (下宿) boarding, lodging
下 (하) = under; underneath · **宿 (숙)** = stop; rest
Together: The components suggest under; underneath + stop; rest. As a conventional Korean word, 하숙 means “boarding, lodging.”

術 BLOCK 147

EVERYDAY LIFE, FOOD & COMMERCE

INTERMEDIATE

술 (術)

Core meaning: **art; skill**

Reading(s): 술

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 術 often contributes a clue connected with “art; skill.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

술 (術) skill, artifice
術 (술) = art; skill
Together: The components suggest art; skill. As a conventional Korean word, 술 means “skill, artifice.”

상술 (商術) business tactics
商 (상) = commerce; business · **術 (술)** = art; skill
Together: The components suggest commerce; business + art; skill. As a conventional Korean word, 상술 means “business tactics.”

기술 (奇術) magic
奇 (기) = strange; unusual · **術 (술)** = art; skill
Together: The components suggest strange; unusual + art; skill. As a conventional Korean word, 기술 means “magic.”

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約 BLOCK 148

EVERYDAY LIFE, FOOD & COMMERCE

ADVANCED

약 (約)

Core meaning: **treaty; agreement**

Reading(s): 약 / 요

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 約 often contributes a clue connected with “treaty; agreement.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

약 (約) promise, approximately, economize
約 (약) = treaty; agreement
Together: The components suggest treaty; agreement. As a conventional Korean word, 약 means “promise, approximately, economize.”

검약 (儉約) economy
儉 (검) = temperate; frugal · **約 (약)** = treaty; agreement
Together: The components suggest temperate; frugal + treaty; agreement. As a conventional Korean word, 검약 means “economy.”

선약 (先約) previous engagement
先 (선) = first; former · **約 (약)** = treaty; agreement
Together: The components suggest first; former + treaty; agreement. As a conventional Korean word, 선약 means “previous engagement.”

費 BLOCK 149

EVERYDAY LIFE, FOOD & COMMERCE

ADVANCED

비 (費)

Core meaning: **expenses; expenditures**

Reading(s): 비

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 費 often contributes a clue connected with “expenses; expenditures.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

비 (費) expense, use
費 (비) = expenses; expenditures
Together: The components suggest expenses; expenditures. As a conventional Korean word, 비 means “expense, use.”

출비 (出費) disbursement
出 (출) = go out; send out; stand; produce · **費 (비)** = expenses; expenditures
Together: The components suggest go out; send out; stand; produce + expenses; expenditures. As a conventional Korean word, 출비 means “disbursement.”

학비 (學費) tuition, school expenses
學 (학) = learning; knowledge; school · **費 (비)** = expenses; expenditures
Together: The components suggest learning; knowledge; school + expenses; expenditures. As a conventional Korean word, 학비 means “tuition, school expenses.”

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Category review — Everyday life, food & commerce

QUICK CHECK 06

1. Match the block to its core clue. What does 大 (태) most often signal in this library?

2. Find the recurring block. In 업 (業), circle the component 業 (업).

3. Use a clue, not a shortcut. Choose one familiar word with 用 (용) from this chapter. What semantic field does the component point toward?

Answers are in the complete key at the back.

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07 / Education, language & communication

OJ HART COMPONENT LIBRARY

Education, language & communication

This chapter groups 13 Hanja components by the core idea they most often signal. The grouping is an editorial learning route, not a claim that every compound belongs to only one topic.

Start here

Look for the orange character inside each Hanja spelling. It is the chapter's "block." Read the full word, then use the breakdown as a clue. Do not force a literal translation: Korean compounds often develop conventional meanings.

IN THIS CHAPTER

학 (學) · 성 (性) · 교 (敎) · 서 (書) · 효 (校) · 화 (話) · 어 (語) · 선 (線) · 신 (信) · 념 (念)

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學 BLOCK 150

EDUCATION, LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

BEGINNER

학 (學)

Core meaning: **learning; knowledge; school**

Reading(s): 학

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 學 often contributes a clue connected with “learning; knowledge; school.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

학 (學) learning, study
學 (학) = learning; knowledge; school
Together: The components suggest learning; knowledge; school. As a conventional Korean word, 학 means “learning, study.”

휴학 (休學) leave of absence from school
休 (휴) = rest; stop; retire; do not! · **學 (학)** = learning; knowledge; school
Together: The components suggest rest; stop; retire; do not! + learning; knowledge; school. As a conventional Korean word, 휴학 means “leave of absence from school.”

수학 (修學) pursuit of knowledge
修 (수) = study; repair; cultivate · **學 (학)** = learning; knowledge; school
Together: The components suggest study; repair; cultivate + learning; knowledge; school. As a conventional Korean word, 수학 means “pursuit of knowledge.”

性 BLOCK 151

EDUCATION, LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

BEGINNER

성 (性)

Core meaning: **nature; character**

Reading(s): 성

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 性 often contributes a clue connected with “nature; character.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

성 (性) sex, nature
性 (성) = nature; character
Together: The components suggest nature; character. As a conventional Korean word, 성 means “sex, nature.”

중성 (中性) neutrality, neuter gender
中 (중) = central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain · **性 (성)** = nature; character
Together: The components suggest central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain + nature; character. As a conventional Korean word, 중성 means “neutrality, neuter gender.”

인성 (人性) human nature
人 (인) = man; people; mankind; someone else · **性 (성)** = nature; character
Together: The components suggest man; people; mankind; someone else + nature; character. As a conventional Korean word, 인성 means “human nature.”

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教 BLOCK 152

EDUCATION, LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

BEGINNER

교 (敎)

Core meaning: **teach**

Reading(s): 교

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 敎 often contributes a clue connected with “teach.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

교 (敎) teach, religion
敎 (교) = teach
Together: The components suggest teach. As a conventional Korean word, 교 means “teach, religion.”

불교 (佛敎) Buddhism
佛 (불) = Buddha; of Buddhism; merciful percon; Buddhist image; the dead (Jap.) · **敎 (교)** = teach
Together: The components suggest Buddha; of Buddhism; merciful percon; Buddhist image; the dead (Jap.) + teach. As a conventional Korean word, 불교 means “Buddhism.”

유교 (儒敎) Confucianism
儒 (유) = Confucian scholar · **敎 (교)** = teach
Together: The components suggest Confucian scholar + teach. As a conventional Korean word, 유교 means “Confucianism.”

書 BLOCK 153

EDUCATION, LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

INTERMEDIATE

서 (書)

Core meaning: **book; letter**

Reading(s): 서

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 書 often contributes a clue connected with “book; letter.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

서 (書) book, writing
書 (서) = book; letter
Together: The components suggest book; letter. As a conventional Korean word, 서 means “book, writing.”

단서 (但書) proviso
但 (단) = only; but; however · **書 (서)** = book; letter
Together: The components suggest only; but; however + book; letter. As a conventional Korean word, 단서 means “proviso.”

원서 (原書) original text, original-language edition
原 (원) = source; origin · **書 (서)** = book; letter
Together: The components suggest source; origin + book; letter. As a conventional Korean word, 원서 means “original text, original-language edition.”

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校 BLOCK 154

EDUCATION, LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

INTERMEDIATE

효 (校)

Core meaning: **school; military field officer**

Reading(s): 효

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 校 often contributes a clue connected with “school; military field officer.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

교 (校) school, revise; field officer
校 (교) = school; military field officer
Together: The components suggest school; military field officer. As a conventional Korean word, 교 means “school, revise; field officer.”

휴교 (休校) temporary school closure
休 (휴) = rest; stop; retire; do not! · **校 (교)** = school; military field officer
Together: The components suggest rest; stop; retire; do not! + school; military field officer. As a conventional Korean word, 휴교 means “temporary school closure.”

전교 (全校) the entire school
全 (전) = maintain; keep whole or intact · **校 (교)** = school; military field officer
Together: The components suggest maintain; keep whole or intact + school; military field officer. As a conventional Korean word, 전교 means “the entire school.”

話 BLOCK 155

EDUCATION, LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

INTERMEDIATE

화 (話)

Core meaning: **speech; talk**

Reading(s): 화

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 話 often contributes a clue connected with “speech; talk.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

화 (話) speech, story
話 (화) = speech; talk
Together: The components suggest speech; talk. As a conventional Korean word, 화 means “speech, story.”

우화 (寓話) fable, allegory
寓 (우) = residence; lodge; dwell · **話 (화)** = speech; talk
Together: The components suggest residence; lodge; dwell + speech; talk. As a conventional Korean word, 우화 means “fable, allegory.”

실화 (實話) true story
實 (실) = real; true · **話 (화)** = speech; talk
Together: The components suggest real; true + speech; talk. As a conventional Korean word, 실화 means “true story.”

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語 BLOCK 156

EDUCATION, LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

INTERMEDIATE

어 (語)

Core meaning: **language; words; saying**

Reading(s): 어

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 語 often contributes a clue connected with “language; words; saying.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

어 (語) words, language
語 (어) = language; words; saying
Together: The components suggest language; words; saying. As a conventional Korean word, 어 means “words, language.”

주어 (主語) grammatical subject
主 (주) = master; chief owner; host; lord · **語 (어)** = language; words; saying
Together: The components suggest master; chief owner; host; lord + language; words; saying. As a conventional Korean word, 주어 means “grammatical subject.”

불어 (佛語) French
佛 (불) = Buddha; of Buddhism; merciful percon; Buddhist image; the dead (Jap.) · **語 (어)** = language; words; saying
Together: The components suggest Buddha; of Buddhism; merciful percon; Buddhist image; the dead (Jap.) + language; words; saying. As a conventional Korean word, 불어 means “French.”

線 BLOCK 157

EDUCATION, LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

INTERMEDIATE

선 (線)

Core meaning: **thread; line**

Reading(s): 선

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 線 often contributes a clue connected with “thread; line.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

선 (線) line, cord
線 (선) = thread; line
Together: The components suggest thread; line. As a conventional Korean word, 선 means “line, cord.”

측선 (側線) siding
側 (측) = side; incline; slant · **線 (선)** = thread; line
Together: The components suggest side; incline; slant + thread; line. As a conventional Korean word, 측선 means “siding.”

광선 (光線) ray of light
光 (광) = light; brilliant · **線 (선)** = thread; line
Together: The components suggest light; brilliant + thread; line. As a conventional Korean word, 광선 means “ray of light.”

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信 BLOCK 158

EDUCATION, LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

ADVANCED

신 (信)

Core meaning: **trust; believe; letter**

Reading(s): 신

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 信 often contributes a clue connected with “trust; believe; letter.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

신 (信) believe
信 (신) = trust; believe; letter
Together: The components suggest trust; believe; letter. As a conventional Korean word, 신 means “believe.”

불신 (不信) distrust
不 (불) = no; not; un-; negative prefix · **信 (신)** = trust; believe; letter
Together: The components suggest no; not; un-; negative prefix + trust; believe; letter. As a conventional Korean word, 불신 means “distrust.”

신앙 (信仰) faith, religion
信 (신) = trust; believe; letter · **仰 (앙)** = raise the head to look; look up to; rely on
Together: The components suggest trust; believe; letter + raise the head to look; look up to; rely on. As a conventional Korean word, 신앙 means “faith, religion.”

念 BLOCK 159

EDUCATION, LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

ADVANCED

념 (念)

Core meaning: **think of; recall**

Reading(s): 념

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 念 often contributes a clue connected with “think of; recall.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

염 (念) thought, concern
念 (염) = think of; recall
Together: The components suggest think of; recall. As a conventional Korean word, 염 means “thought, concern.”

신념 (信念) belief, conviction
信 (신) = trust; believe; letter · **念 (념)** = think of; recall
Together: The components suggest trust; believe; letter + think of; recall. As a conventional Korean word, 신념 means “belief, conviction.”

집념 (執念) single-minded determination, tenacity
執 (집) = hold in hand; keep; carry out · **念 (념)** = think of; recall
Together: The components suggest hold in hand; keep; carry out + think of; recall. As a conventional Korean word, 집념 means “single-minded determination, tenacity.”

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錄 BLOCK 160

EDUCATION, LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

ADVANCED

려 (錄)

Core meaning: **copy; write down**

Reading(s): 려

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 錄 often contributes a clue connected with “copy; write down.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

녹 (錄) record, register
錄 (녹) = copy; write down
Together: The components suggest copy; write down. As a conventional Korean word, 녹 means “record, register.”

등록 (登錄) registration
登 (등) = rise; mount · **錄 (록)** = copy; write down
Together: The components suggest rise; mount + copy; write down. As a conventional Korean word, 등록 means “registration.”

목록 (目錄) list, catalog
目 (목) = eye; look; see; division · **錄 (록)** = copy; write down
Together: The components suggest eye; look; see; division + copy; write down. As a conventional Korean word, 목록 means “list, catalog.”

院 BLOCK 161

EDUCATION, LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

ADVANCED

원 (院)

Core meaning: **courtyard; yard**

Reading(s): 원

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 院 often contributes a clue connected with “courtyard; yard.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

원 (院) institution, court
院 (원) = courtyard; yard
Together: The components suggest courtyard; yard. As a conventional Korean word, 원 means “institution, court.”

하원 (下院) Lower House
下 (하) = under; underneath · **院 (원)** = courtyard; yard
Together: The components suggest under; underneath + courtyard; yard. As a conventional Korean word, 하원 means “Lower House.”

입원 (入院) hospitalization
入 (입) = enter; come in(to) · **院 (원)** = courtyard; yard
Together: The components suggest enter; come in(to) + courtyard; yard. As a conventional Korean word, 입원 means “hospitalization.”

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音 BLOCK 162

EDUCATION, LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

ADVANCED

음 (音)

Core meaning: **sound; tone**

Reading(s): 음

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 音 often contributes a clue connected with “sound; tone.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

음 (音) sound
音 (음) = sound; tone
Together: The components suggest sound; tone. As a conventional Korean word, 음 means “sound.”

저음 (低音) low pitch, low voice
低 (저) = low; to lower; hang · **音 (음)** = sound; tone
Together: The components suggest low; to lower; hang + sound; tone. As a conventional Korean word, 저음 means “low pitch, low voice.”

배음 (倍音) harmonic
倍 (배) = times; fold · **音 (음)** = sound; tone
Together: The components suggest times; fold + sound; tone. As a conventional Korean word, 배음 means “harmonic.”

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Category review — Education, language & communication

QUICK CHECK 07

1. Match the block to its core clue. What does 學 (학) most often signal in this library?

2. Find the recurring block. In 성 (性), circle the component 性 (성).

3. Use a clue, not a shortcut. Choose one familiar word with 敎 (교) from this chapter. What semantic field does the component point toward?

Answers are in the complete key at the back.

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08 / Mind, body & health

OJ HART COMPONENT LIBRARY

Mind, body & health

This chapter groups 12 Hanja components by the core idea they most often signal. The grouping is an editorial learning route, not a claim that every compound belongs to only one topic.

Start here

Look for the orange character inside each Hanja spelling. It is the chapter's "block." Read the full word, then use the breakdown as a clue. Do not force a literal translation: Korean compounds often develop conventional meanings.

IN THIS CHAPTER

체 (體) · 심 (心) · 기 (氣) · 감 (感) · 정 (情) · 면 (面) · 의 (意) · 수 (手) · 예 (豫) · 신 (神)

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體 BLOCK 163

MIND, BODY & HEALTH

BEGINNER

체 (體)

Core meaning: **body; group; class**

Reading(s): 체

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 體 often contributes a clue connected with “body; group; class.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

체 (體) body, frame
體 (체) = body; group; class
Together: The components suggest body; group; class. As a conventional Korean word, 체 means “body, frame.”

일체 (一體) everything
一 (일) = one; a; an; alone · **體 (체)** = body; group; class
Together: The components suggest one; a; an; alone + body; group; class. As a conventional Korean word, 일체 means “everything.”

상체 (上體) upper body
上 (상) = top; superior; highest; go up · **體 (체)** = body; group; class
Together: The components suggest top; superior; highest; go up + body; group; class. As a conventional Korean word, 상체 means “upper body.”

心 BLOCK 164

MIND, BODY & HEALTH

BEGINNER

심 (心)

Core meaning: **heart; mind; intelligence; soul**

Reading(s): 심

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 心 often contributes a clue connected with “heart; mind; intelligence; soul.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

심 (心) mind, heart
心 (심) = heart; mind; intelligence; soul
Together: The components suggest heart; mind; intelligence; soul. As a conventional Korean word, 심 means “mind, heart.”

중심 (中心) center, middle
中 (중) = central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain · **心 (심)** = heart; mind; intelligence; soul
Together: The components suggest central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain + heart; mind; intelligence; soul. As a conventional Korean word, 중심 means “center, middle.”

이심 (二心) duplicity
二 (이) = two; twice · **心 (심)** = heart; mind; intelligence; soul
Together: The components suggest two; twice + heart; mind; intelligence; soul. As a conventional Korean word, 이심 means “duplicity.”

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氣 BLOCK 165

MIND, BODY & HEALTH

BEGINNER

기 (氣)

Core meaning: **air; gas**

Reading(s): 기

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 氣 often contributes a clue connected with “air; gas.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

기 (氣) air, atmosphere; energy, spirit
氣 (기) = air; gas
Together: The components suggest air; gas. As a conventional Korean word, 기 means “air, atmosphere; energy, spirit.”

인기 (人氣) popularity
人 (인) = man; people; mankind; someone else · **氣 (기)** = air; gas
Together: The components suggest man; people; mankind; someone else + air; gas. As a conventional Korean word, 인기 means “popularity.”

오기 (傲氣) unyielding spirit, obstinacy
傲 (오) = proud; haughty · **氣 (기)** = air; gas
Together: The components suggest proud; haughty + air; gas. As a conventional Korean word, 오기 means “unyielding spirit, obstinacy.”

感 BLOCK 166

MIND, BODY & HEALTH

BEGINNER

감 (感)

Core meaning: **feel; perceive**

Reading(s): 감

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 感 often contributes a clue connected with “feel; perceive.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

감 (感) feelings
感 (감) = feel; perceive
Together: The components suggest feel; perceive. As a conventional Korean word, 감 means “feelings.”

육감 (六感) sixth sense
六 (육) = number six · **感 (감)** = feel; perceive
Together: The components suggest number six + feel; perceive. As a conventional Korean word, 육감 means “sixth sense.”

공감 (共感) sympathy
共 (공) = together with; all · **感 (감)** = feel; perceive
Together: The components suggest together with; all + feel; perceive. As a conventional Korean word, 공감 means “sympathy.”

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情 BLOCK 167

MIND, BODY & HEALTH

INTERMEDIATE

정 (情)

Core meaning: **feeling; sentiment**

Reading(s): 정

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 情 often contributes a clue connected with “feeling; sentiment.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

정 (情) feeling, circumstances
情 (정) = feeling; sentiment
Together: The components suggest feeling; sentiment. As a conventional Korean word, 정 means “feeling, circumstances.”

사정 (事情) circumstances, reasons
事 (사) = affair; matter · **情 (정)** = feeling; sentiment
Together: The components suggest affair; matter + feeling; sentiment. As a conventional Korean word, 사정 means “circumstances, reasons.”

인정 (人情) humaneness, compassion
人 (인) = man; people; mankind; someone else · **情 (정)** = feeling; sentiment
Together: The components suggest man; people; mankind; someone else + feeling; sentiment. As a conventional Korean word, 인정 means “humaneness, compassion.”

面 BLOCK 168

MIND, BODY & HEALTH

INTERMEDIATE

면 (面)

Core meaning: **face; surface; plane; side; dimension**

Reading(s): 면

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 面 often contributes a clue connected with “face; surface; plane; side; dimension.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

면 (面) surface, side, aspect
面 (면) = face; surface; plane; side; dimension
Together: The components suggest face; surface; plane; side; dimension. As a conventional Korean word, 면 means “surface, side, aspect.”

가면 (假面) mask
假 (가) = falsehood; deception; vacation · **面 (면)** = face; surface; plane; side; dimension
Together: The components suggest falsehood; deception; vacation + face; surface; plane; side; dimension. As a conventional Korean word, 가면 means “mask.”

측면 (側面) side, aspect
側 (측) = side; incline; slant · **面 (면)** = face; surface; plane; side; dimension
Together: The components suggest side; incline; slant + face; surface; plane; side; dimension. As a conventional Korean word, 측면 means “side, aspect.”

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意 BLOCK 169

MIND, BODY & HEALTH

INTERMEDIATE

의 (意)

Core meaning: **thought; idea**

Reading(s): 의

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 意 often contributes a clue connected with “thought; idea.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

의 (意) wish, intention, meaning
意 (의) = thought; idea
Together: The components suggest thought; idea. As a conventional Korean word, 의 means “wish, intention, meaning.”

불의 (不意) unexpectedness, suddenness
不 (불) = no; not; un-; negative prefix · **意 (의)** = thought; idea
Together: The components suggest no; not; un-; negative prefix + thought; idea. As a conventional Korean word, 불의 means “unexpectedness, suddenness.”

창의 (創意) originality
創 (창) = establish; create; knife cut · **意 (의)** = thought; idea
Together: The components suggest establish; create; knife cut + thought; idea. As a conventional Korean word, 창의 means “originality.”

手 BLOCK 170

MIND, BODY & HEALTH

INTERMEDIATE

수 (手)

Core meaning: **hand**

Reading(s): 수

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 手 often contributes a clue connected with “hand.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

수 (手) hand, means
手 (수) = hand
Together: The components suggest hand. As a conventional Korean word, 수 means “hand, means.”

입수 (入手) acquisition, obtaining
入 (입) = enter; come in(to) · **手 (수)** = hand
Together: The components suggest enter; come in(to) + hand. As a conventional Korean word, 입수 means “acquisition, obtaining.”

조수 (助手) assistant, helper
助 (조) = help; aid · **手 (수)** = hand
Together: The components suggest help; aid + hand. As a conventional Korean word, 조수 means “assistant, helper.”

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豫 BLOCK 171

MIND, BODY & HEALTH

INTERMEDIATE

예 (豫)

Core meaning: **beforehand**

Reading(s): 예

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 豫 often contributes a clue connected with “beforehand.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

예 (豫) beforehand
豫 (예) = beforehand
Together: The components suggest beforehand. As a conventional Korean word, 예 means “beforehand.”

예비 (豫備) preparation, reserve
豫 (예) = beforehand · **備 (비)** = prepare; ready
Together: The components suggest beforehand + prepare; ready. As a conventional Korean word, 예비 means “preparation, reserve.”

예고 (豫告) advance notice
豫 (예) = beforehand · **告 (고)** = tell; announce
Together: The components suggest beforehand + tell; announce. As a conventional Korean word, 예고 means “advance notice.”

神 BLOCK 172

MIND, BODY & HEALTH

INTERMEDIATE

신 (神)

Core meaning: **spirit; god**

Reading(s): 신

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 神 often contributes a clue connected with “spirit; god.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

신 (神) god, spirit
神 (신) = spirit; god
Together: The components suggest spirit; god. As a conventional Korean word, 신 means “god, spirit.”

반신 (半神) demigod
半 (반) = half · **神 (신)** = spirit; god
Together: The components suggest half + spirit; god. As a conventional Korean word, 반신 means “demigod.”

여신 (女神) goddess
女 (여) = woman; girl; feminine; rad. 38 · **神 (신)** = spirit; god
Together: The components suggest woman; girl; feminine; rad. 38 + spirit; god. As a conventional Korean word, 여신 means “goddess.”

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色 BLOCK 173

MIND, BODY & HEALTH

INTERMEDIATE

색 (色)

Core meaning: **color; tint**

Reading(s): 색

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 色 often contributes a clue connected with “color; tint.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

색 (色) color
色 (색) = color; tint
Together: The components suggest color; tint. As a conventional Korean word, 색 means “color.”

원색 (原色) primary color, vivid color
原 (원) = source; origin · **色 (색)** = color; tint
Together: The components suggest source; origin + color; tint. As a conventional Korean word, 원색 means “primary color, vivid color.”

단색 (單色) monochrome
單 (단) = single; individual · **色 (색)** = color; tint
Together: The components suggest single; individual + color; tint. As a conventional Korean word, 단색 means “monochrome.”

身 BLOCK 174

MIND, BODY & HEALTH

ADVANCED

신 (身)

Core meaning: **body; trunk; hull; rad. no. 158**

Reading(s): 신

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 身 often contributes a clue connected with “body; trunk; hull; rad. no. 158.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

신 (身) body, person
身 (신) = body; trunk; hull; rad. no. 158
Together: The components suggest body; trunk; hull; rad. no. 158. As a conventional Korean word, 신 means “body, person.”

망신 (亡身) humiliation, loss of face
亡 (망) = death; destroyed; lose · **身 (신)** = body; trunk; hull; rad. no. 158
Together: The components suggest death; destroyed; lose + body; trunk; hull; rad. no. 158. As a conventional Korean word, 망신 means “humiliation, loss of face.”

대신 (代身) substitution, replacement; instead
代 (대) = replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era · **身 (신)** = body; trunk; hull; rad. no. 158
Together: The components suggest replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era + body; trunk; hull; rad. no. 158. As a conventional Korean word, 대신 means “substitution, replacement; instead.”

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Category review — Mind, body & health

QUICK CHECK 08

1. Match the block to its core clue. What does 體 (체) most often signal in this library?

2. Find the recurring block. In 심 (心), circle the component 心 (심).

3. Use a clue, not a shortcut. Choose one familiar word with 氣 (기) from this chapter. What semantic field does the component point toward?

Answers are in the complete key at the back.

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09 / Nature, science & materials

OJ HART COMPONENT LIBRARY

Nature, science & materials

This chapter groups 11 Hanja components by the core idea they most often signal. The grouping is an editorial learning route, not a claim that every compound belongs to only one topic.

Start here

Look for the orange character inside each Hanja spelling. It is the chapter's "block." Read the full word, then use the breakdown as a clue. Do not force a literal translation: Korean compounds often develop conventional meanings.

IN THIS CHAPTER

사 (事) · 물 (物) · 김 (金) · 과 (科) · 공 (公) · 수 (水) · 료 (料) · 질 (質) · 무 (務) · 정 (政)

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事 BLOCK 175

NATURE, SCIENCE & MATERIALS

BEGINNER

사 (事)

Core meaning: **affair; matter**

Reading(s): 사

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 事 often contributes a clue connected with “affair; matter.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

사 (事) matter, business
事 (사) = affair; matter
Together: The components suggest affair; matter. As a conventional Korean word, 사 means “matter, business.”

사건 (事件) event, incident
事 (사) = affair; matter · **件 (건)** = numerary adjunct for article; matter
Together: The components suggest affair; matter + numerary adjunct for article; matter. As a conventional Korean word, 사건 means “event, incident.”

사례 (事例) example, case
事 (사) = affair; matter · **例 (례)** = precedent; example; regulation
Together: The components suggest affair; matter + precedent; example; regulation. As a conventional Korean word, 사례 means “example, case.”

物 BLOCK 176

NATURE, SCIENCE & MATERIALS

BEGINNER

물 (物)

Core meaning: **thing; substance**

Reading(s): 물

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 物 often contributes a clue connected with “thing; substance.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

물 (物) thing, object
物 (물) = thing; substance
Together: The components suggest thing; substance. As a conventional Korean word, 물 means “thing, object.”

사물 (事物) objects, things
事 (사) = affair; matter · **物 (물)** = thing; substance
Together: The components suggest affair; matter + thing; substance. As a conventional Korean word, 사물 means “objects, things.”

인물 (人物) person, character, figure
人 (인) = man; people; mankind; someone else · **物 (물)** = thing; substance
Together: The components suggest man; people; mankind; someone else + thing; substance. As a conventional Korean word, 인물 means “person, character, figure.”

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金 BLOCK 177

NATURE, SCIENCE & MATERIALS

BEGINNER

김 (金)

Core meaning: **gold; metals in general; money**

Reading(s): 김

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 金 often contributes a clue connected with “gold; metals in general; money.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

금 (金) gold, metal, money
金 (금) = gold; metals in general; money
Together: The components suggest gold; metals in general; money. As a conventional Korean word, 금 means “gold, metal, money.”

원금 (元金) principal sum
元 (원) = first; dollar; origin; head · **金 (금)** = gold; metals in general; money
Together: The components suggest first; dollar; origin; head + gold; metals in general; money. As a conventional Korean word, 원금 means “principal sum.”

입금 (入金) deposit, payment
入 (입) = enter; come in(to) · **金 (금)** = gold; metals in general; money
Together: The components suggest enter; come in(to) + gold; metals in general; money. As a conventional Korean word, 입금 means “deposit, payment.”

科 BLOCK 178

NATURE, SCIENCE & MATERIALS

BEGINNER

과 (科)

Core meaning: **section; department**

Reading(s): 과

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 科 often contributes a clue connected with “section; department.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

과 (科) a course or branch of study; a department or a faculty
科 (과) = section; department
Together: The components suggest section; department. As a conventional Korean word, 과 means “a course or branch of study; a department or a faculty.”

내과 (內科) internal medicine
內 (내) = inside; interior; domestic · **科 (과)** = section; department
Together: The components suggest inside; interior; domestic + section; department. As a conventional Korean word, 내과 means “internal medicine.”

전과 (前科) previous conviction
前 (전) = in front; forward; preceding · **科 (과)** = section; department
Together: The components suggest in front; forward; preceding + section; department. As a conventional Korean word, 전과 means “previous conviction.”

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公 BLOCK 179

NATURE, SCIENCE & MATERIALS

INTERMEDIATE

공 (公)

Core meaning: **fair; equitable; public; duke**

Reading(s): 공

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 公 often contributes a clue connected with “fair; equitable; public; duke.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

공 (公) public, official
公 (공) = fair; equitable; public; duke
Together: The components suggest fair; equitable; public; duke. As a conventional Korean word, 공 means “public, official.”

공주 (公主) princess
公 (공) = fair; equitable; public; duke · **主 (주)** = master; chief owner; host; lord
Together: The components suggest fair; equitable; public; duke + master; chief owner; host; lord. As a conventional Korean word, 공주 means “princess.”

공채 (公債) public debt
公 (공) = fair; equitable; public; duke · **債 (채)** = debt; loan
Together: The components suggest fair; equitable; public; duke + debt; loan. As a conventional Korean word, 공채 means “public debt.”

水 BLOCK 180

NATURE, SCIENCE & MATERIALS

INTERMEDIATE

수 (水)

Core meaning: **water; liquid**

Reading(s): 수

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 水 often contributes a clue connected with “water; liquid.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

수 (水) water
水 (수) = water; liquid
Together: The components suggest water; liquid. As a conventional Korean word, 수 means “water.”

하수 (下水) drainage
下 (하) = under; underneath · **水 (수)** = water; liquid
Together: The components suggest under; underneath + water; liquid. As a conventional Korean word, 하수 means “drainage.”

냉수 (冷水) cold water
冷 (냉) = cold; cool; lonely · **水 (수)** = water; liquid
Together: The components suggest cold; cool; lonely + water; liquid. As a conventional Korean word, 냉수 means “cold water.”

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料 BLOCK 181

NATURE, SCIENCE & MATERIALS

INTERMEDIATE

료 (料)

Core meaning: **consider; conjecture; materials**

Reading(s): 료

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 料 often contributes a clue connected with “consider; conjecture; materials.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

요 (料) material, estimate
料 (요) = consider; conjecture; materials
Together: The components suggest consider; conjecture; materials. As a conventional Korean word, 요 means “material, estimate.”

원료 (原料) raw material
原 (원) = source; origin · **料 (료)** = consider; conjecture; materials
Together: The components suggest source; origin + consider; conjecture; materials. As a conventional Korean word, 원료 means “raw material.”

도료 (塗料) paint
塗 (도) = smear; daub · **料 (료)** = consider; conjecture; materials
Together: The components suggest smear; daub + consider; conjecture; materials. As a conventional Korean word, 도료 means “paint.”

質 BLOCK 182

NATURE, SCIENCE & MATERIALS

INTERMEDIATE

질 (質)

Core meaning: **matter; material**

Reading(s): 질

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 質 often contributes a clue connected with “matter; material.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

질 (質) quality, substance, disposition
質 (질) = matter; material
Together: The components suggest matter; material. As a conventional Korean word, 질 means “quality, substance, disposition.”

인질 (人質) hostage
人 (인) = man; people; mankind; someone else · **質 (질)** = matter; material
Together: The components suggest man; people; mankind; someone else + matter; material. As a conventional Korean word, 인질 means “hostage.”

저질 (低質) low quality
低 (저) = low; to lower; hang · **質 (질)** = matter; material
Together: The components suggest low; to lower; hang + matter; material. As a conventional Korean word, 저질 means “low quality.”

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務 BLOCK 183

NATURE, SCIENCE & MATERIALS

INTERMEDIATE

무 (務)

Core meaning: **affairs; business; must**

Reading(s): 무

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 務 often contributes a clue connected with “affairs; business; must.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

무 (務) duty, affairs
務 (무) = affairs; business; must
Together: The components suggest affairs; business; must. As a conventional Korean word, 무 means “duty, affairs.”

사무 (事務) office work, business affairs
事 (사) = affair; matter · **務 (무)** = affairs; business; must
Together: The components suggest affair; matter + affairs; business; must. As a conventional Korean word, 사무 means “office work, business affairs.”

임무 (任務) duty, task
任 (임) = trust to; rely on · **務 (무)** = affairs; business; must
Together: The components suggest trust to; rely on + affairs; business; must. As a conventional Korean word, 임무 means “duty, task.”

政 BLOCK 184

NATURE, SCIENCE & MATERIALS

ADVANCED

정 (政)

Core meaning: **government; political affairs**

Reading(s): 정

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 政 often contributes a clue connected with “government; political affairs.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

정 (政) politics, government
政 (정) = government; political affairs
Together: The components suggest government; political affairs. As a conventional Korean word, 정 means “politics, government.”

실정 (失政) misgovernment
失 (실) = lose; make mistake; neglect · **政 (정)** = government; political affairs
Together: The components suggest lose; make mistake; neglect + government; political affairs. As a conventional Korean word, 실정 means “misgovernment.”

제정 (帝政) imperialism
帝 (제) = supreme ruler; emperor; god · **政 (정)** = government; political affairs
Together: The components suggest supreme ruler; emperor; god + government; political affairs. As a conventional Korean word, 제정 means “imperialism.”

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種 BLOCK 185

NATURE, SCIENCE & MATERIALS

종 (種)

ADVANCED

Core meaning: **seed; race; offspring; to plant**

Reading(s): 종

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 種 often contributes a clue connected with “seed; race; offspring; to plant.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

종 (種) seed, kind
種 (종) = seed; race; offspring; to plant
Together: The components suggest seed; race; offspring; to plant. As a conventional Korean word, 종 means “seed, kind.”

일종 (一種) one kind
一 (일) = one; a; an; alone · **種 (종)** = seed; race; offspring; to plant
Together: The components suggest one; a; an; alone + seed; race; offspring; to plant. As a conventional Korean word, 일종 means “one kind.”

인종 (人種) human race
人 (인) = man; people; mankind; someone else · **種 (종)** = seed; race; offspring; to plant
Together: The components suggest man; people; mankind; someone else + seed; race; offspring; to plant. As a conventional Korean word, 인종 means “human race.”

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Category review — Nature, science & materials

QUICK CHECK 09

1. Match the block to its core clue. What does 事 (사) most often signal in this library?

2. Find the recurring block. In 물 (物), circle the component 物 (물).

3. Use a clue, not a shortcut. Choose one familiar word with 金 (김) from this chapter. What semantic field does the component point toward?

Answers are in the complete key at the back.

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10 / Culture, arts & history

OJ HART COMPONENT LIBRARY

Culture, arts & history

This chapter groups 8 Hanja components by the core idea they most often signal. The grouping is an editorial learning route, not a claim that every compound belongs to only one topic.

Start here

Look for the orange character inside each Hanja spelling. It is the chapter's "block." Read the full word, then use the breakdown as a clue. Do not force a literal translation: Korean compounds often develop conventional meanings.

IN THIS CHAPTER

부 (部) · 문 (文) · 거 (車) · 의 (畵) · 표 (表) · 력 (歷) · 사 (史) · 농 (農)

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部 BLOCK 186

CULTURE, ARTS & HISTORY

BEGINNER

부 (部)

Core meaning: **part; division**

Reading(s): 부

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 部 often contributes a clue connected with “part; division.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

부 (部) part, section, department
部 (부) = part; division
Together: The components suggest part; division. As a conventional Korean word, 부 means “part, section, department.”

일부 (一部) part, portion
一 (일) = one; a; an; alone · **部 (부)** = part; division
Together: The components suggest one; a; an; alone + part; division. As a conventional Korean word, 일부 means “part, portion.”

중부 (中部) central region
中 (중) = central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain · **部 (부)** = part; division
Together: The components suggest central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain + part; division. As a conventional Korean word, 중부 means “central region.”

文 BLOCK 187

CULTURE, ARTS & HISTORY

BEGINNER

문 (文)

Core meaning: **literature; culture**

Reading(s): 문

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 文 often contributes a clue connected with “literature; culture.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

문 (文) letter, writing, literature
文 (문) = literature; culture
Together: The components suggest literature; culture. As a conventional Korean word, 문 means “letter, writing, literature.”

작문 (作文) composition, writing
作 (작) = make; work; compose; write; act · **文 (문)** = literature; culture
Together: The components suggest make; work; compose; write; act + literature; culture. As a conventional Korean word, 작문 means “composition, writing.”

예문 (例文) example sentence
例 (예) = precedent; example; regulation · **文 (문)** = literature; culture
Together: The components suggest precedent; example; regulation + literature; culture. As a conventional Korean word, 예문 means “example sentence.”

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車 BLOCK 188

CULTURE, ARTS & HISTORY

INTERMEDIATE

거 (車)

Core meaning: **cart; vehicle; carry in cart**

Reading(s): 거 / 차

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 車 often contributes a clue connected with “cart; vehicle; carry in cart.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

차 (車) vehicle, car
車 (차) = cart; vehicle; carry in cart
Together: The components suggest cart; vehicle; carry in cart. As a conventional Korean word, 차 means “vehicle, car.”

하차 (下車) getting out of a vehicle
下 (하) = under; underneath · **車 (차)** = cart; vehicle; carry in cart
Together: The components suggest under; underneath + cart; vehicle; carry in cart. As a conventional Korean word, 하차 means “getting out of a vehicle.”

승차 (乘車) boarding a vehicle
乘 (승) = ride; ascend; avail oneself of; numerary adjunct for vehicles · **車 (차)** = cart; vehicle; carry in cart
Together: The components suggest ride; ascend; avail oneself of; numerary adjunct for vehicles + cart; vehicle; carry in cart. As a conventional Korean word, 승차 means “boarding a vehicle.”

畫 BLOCK 189

CULTURE, ARTS & HISTORY

INTERMEDIATE

의 (畫)

Core meaning: **delineate; painting**

Reading(s): 의

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 畫 often contributes a clue connected with “delineate; painting.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

회화 (繪畫) conversation, talk
繪 (회) = draw; sketch · **畫 (화)** = delineate; painting
Together: The components suggest draw; sketch + delineate; painting. As a conventional Korean word, 회화 means “conversation, talk.”

초상화 (肖像畫) a portrait, a picture
肖 (초) = look like; resemble · **像 (상)** = a picture; image · **畫 (화)** = delineate; painting
Together: The components suggest look like; resemble + a picture; image + delineate; painting. As a conventional Korean word, 초상화 means “a portrait, a picture.”

자화상 (自畫像) self-portrait
自 (자) = self; private · **畫 (화)** = delineate; painting · **像 (상)** = a picture; image
Together: The components suggest self; private + delineate; painting + a picture; image. As a conventional Korean word, 자화상 means “self-portrait.”

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表 BLOCK 190

CULTURE, ARTS & HISTORY

ADVANCED

표 (表)

Core meaning: **show; express**

Reading(s): 표

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 表 often contributes a clue connected with “show; express.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

표 (表) surface, manifest, chart; marker, indication
表 (표) = show; express
Together: The components suggest show; express. As a conventional Korean word, 표 means “surface, manifest, chart; marker, indication.”

대표 (代表) representation, representative
代 (대) = replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era · **表 (표)** = show; express
Together: The components suggest replace; replacement (of person or generation >); era + show; express. As a conventional Korean word, 대표 means “representation, representative.”

도표 (圖表) chart, diagram, graph
圖 (도) = diagram; chart; map · **表 (표)** = show; express
Together: The components suggest diagram; chart; map + show; express. As a conventional Korean word, 도표 means “chart, diagram, graph.”

歷 BLOCK 191

CULTURE, ARTS & HISTORY

ADVANCED

력 (歷)

Core meaning: **take place; past**

Reading(s): 력

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 歷 often contributes a clue connected with “take place; past.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

역 (歷) past
歷 (역) = take place; past
Together: The components suggest take place; past. As a conventional Korean word, 역 means “past.”

내력 (來歷) background, history
來 (내) = come; coming; return · **歷 (력)** = take place; past
Together: The components suggest come; coming; return + take place; past. As a conventional Korean word, 내력 means “background, history.”

학력 (學歷) academic background, formal schooling
學 (학) = learning; knowledge; school · **歷 (력)** = take place; past
Together: The components suggest learning; knowledge; school + take place; past. As a conventional Korean word, 학력 means “academic background, formal schooling.”

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史 BLOCK 192

CULTURE, ARTS & HISTORY

ADVANCED

사 (史)

Core meaning: **history; chronicle**

Reading(s): 사

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 史 often contributes a clue connected with “history; chronicle.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

사 (史) history
史 (사) = history; chronicle
Together: The components suggest history; chronicle. As a conventional Korean word, 사 means “history.”

사상 (史上) in history
史 (사) = history; chronicle · **上 (상)** = top; superior; highest; go up
Together: The components suggest history; chronicle + top; superior; highest; go up. As a conventional Korean word, 사상 means “in history.”

사극 (史劇) historical drama
史 (사) = history; chronicle · **劇 (극)** = theatrical plays; opera
Together: The components suggest history; chronicle + theatrical plays; opera. As a conventional Korean word, 사극 means “historical drama.”

農 BLOCK 193

CULTURE, ARTS & HISTORY

ADVANCED

농 (農)

Core meaning: **agriculture; farming; farmer**

Reading(s): 농

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 農 often contributes a clue connected with “agriculture; farming; farmer.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

농 (農) agriculture
農 (농) = agriculture; farming; farmer
Together: The components suggest agriculture; farming; farmer. As a conventional Korean word, 농 means “agriculture.”

농사 (農事) farming
農 (농) = agriculture; farming; farmer · **事 (사)** = affair; matter
Together: The components suggest agriculture; farming; farmer + affair; matter. As a conventional Korean word, 농사 means “farming.”

농작 (農作) farming
農 (농) = agriculture; farming; farmer · **作 (작)** = make; work; compose; write; act
Together: The components suggest agriculture; farming; farmer + make; work; compose; write; act. As a conventional Korean word, 농작 means “farming.”

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Category review — Culture, arts & history

QUICK CHECK 10

1. Match the block to its core clue. What does 部 (부) most often signal in this library?

2. Find the recurring block. In 문 (文), circle the component 文 (문).

3. Use a clue, not a shortcut. Choose one familiar word with 車 (거) from this chapter. What semantic field does the component point toward?

Answers are in the complete key at the back.

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11 / Government, law & public life

OJ HART COMPONENT LIBRARY

Government, law & public life

This chapter groups 7 Hanja components by the core idea they most often signal. The grouping is an editorial learning route, not a claim that every compound belongs to only one topic.

Start here

Look for the orange character inside each Hanja spelling. It is the chapter's "block." Read the full word, then use the breakdown as a clue. Do not force a literal translation: Korean compounds often develop conventional meanings.

IN THIS CHAPTER

대 (對) · 식 (式) · 법 (法) · 정 (正) · 군 (軍) · 전 (前) · 규 (規)

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對 BLOCK 194

GOVERNMENT, LAW & PUBLIC LIFE

BEGINNER

대 (對)

Core meaning: **correct; right; facing**

Reading(s): 대

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 對 often contributes a clue connected with “correct; right; facing.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

대 (對) opposite, comparative
對 (대) = correct; right; facing
Together: The components suggest correct; right; facing. As a conventional Korean word, 대 means “opposite, comparative.”

반대 (反對) opposite, opposition
反 (반) = reverse; opposite · **對 (대)** = correct; right; facing
Together: The components suggest reverse; opposite + correct; right; facing. As a conventional Korean word, 반대 means “opposite, opposition.”

대비 (對備) preparation, provision
對 (대) = correct; right; facing · **備 (비)** = prepare; ready
Together: The components suggest correct; right; facing + prepare; ready. As a conventional Korean word, 대비 means “preparation, provision.”

式 BLOCK 195

GOVERNMENT, LAW & PUBLIC LIFE

INTERMEDIATE

식 (式)

Core meaning: **style; system**

Reading(s): 식

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 式 often contributes a clue connected with “style; system.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

식 (式) style, ceremony, formula
式 (식) = style; system
Together: The components suggest style; system. As a conventional Korean word, 식 means “style, ceremony, formula.”

의식 (儀式) ceremony
儀 (의) = ceremony; rites gifts; admire · **式 (식)** = style; system
Together: The components suggest ceremony; rites gifts; admire + style; system. As a conventional Korean word, 의식 means “ceremony.”

공식 (公式) formula, official ceremony
公 (공) = fair; equitable; public; duke · **式 (식)** = style; system
Together: The components suggest fair; equitable; public; duke + style; system. As a conventional Korean word, 공식 means “formula, official ceremony.”

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法 BLOCK 196

GOVERNMENT, LAW & PUBLIC LIFE

INTERMEDIATE

법 (法)

Core meaning: **law; rule**

Reading(s): 법

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 法 often contributes a clue connected with “law; rule.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

법 (法) law, rule, method
法 (법) = law; rule
Together: The components suggest law; rule. As a conventional Korean word, 법 means “law, rule, method.”

불법 (不法) illegal
不 (불) = no; not; un-; negative prefix · **法 (법)** = law; rule
Together: The components suggest no; not; un-; negative prefix + law; rule. As a conventional Korean word, 불법 means “illegal.”

불법 (佛法) Buddhism
佛 (불) = Buddha; of Buddhism; merciful percon; Buddhist image; the dead (Jap.) · **法 (법)** = law; rule
Together: The components suggest Buddha; of Buddhism; merciful percon; Buddhist image; the dead (Jap.) + law; rule. As a conventional Korean word, 불법 means “Buddhism.”

正 BLOCK 197

GOVERNMENT, LAW & PUBLIC LIFE

INTERMEDIATE

정 (正)

Core meaning: **right; proper**

Reading(s): 정

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 正 often contributes a clue connected with “right; proper.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

정 (正) right, correct, straight
正 (정) = right; proper
Together: The components suggest right; proper. As a conventional Korean word, 정 means “right, correct, straight.”

부정 (不正) injustice
不 (부) = no; not; un-; negative prefix · **正 (정)** = right; proper
Together: The components suggest no; not; un-; negative prefix + right; proper. As a conventional Korean word, 부정 means “injustice.”

수정 (修正) amendment, correction
修 (수) = study; repair; cultivate · **正 (정)** = right; proper
Together: The components suggest study; repair; cultivate + right; proper. As a conventional Korean word, 수정 means “amendment, correction.”

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軍 BLOCK 198

GOVERNMENT, LAW & PUBLIC LIFE

INTERMEDIATE

군 (軍)

Core meaning: **army; military; soldiers**

Reading(s): 군

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 軍 often contributes a clue connected with “army; military; soldiers.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

군 (軍) army, military
軍 (군) = army; military; soldiers
Together: The components suggest army; military; soldiers. As a conventional Korean word, 군 means “army, military.”

국군 (國軍) national armed forces
國 (국) = nation; country · **軍 (군)** = army; military; soldiers
Together: The components suggest nation; country + army; military; soldiers. As a conventional Korean word, 국군 means “national armed forces.”

여군 (女軍) woman soldier
女 (여) = woman; girl; feminine; rad. 38 · **軍 (군)** = army; military; soldiers
Together: The components suggest woman; girl; feminine; rad. 38 + army; military; soldiers. As a conventional Korean word, 여군 means “woman soldier.”

前 BLOCK 199

GOVERNMENT, LAW & PUBLIC LIFE

INTERMEDIATE

전 (前)

Core meaning: **in front; forward; preceding**

Reading(s): 전

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 前 often contributes a clue connected with “in front; forward; preceding.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

전 (前) before, front
前 (전) = in front; forward; preceding
Together: The components suggest in front; forward; preceding. As a conventional Korean word, 전 means “before, front.”

사전 (事前) beforehand, in advance
事 (사) = affair; matter · **前 (전)** = in front; forward; preceding
Together: The components suggest affair; matter + in front; forward; preceding. As a conventional Korean word, 사전 means “beforehand, in advance.”

이전 (以前) before
以 (이) = by means of; thereby; therefore; consider as; in order to · **前 (전)** = in front; forward; preceding
Together: The components suggest by means of; thereby; therefore; consider as; in order to + in front; forward; preceding. As a conventional Korean word, 이전 means “before.”

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規 BLOCK 200

GOVERNMENT, LAW & PUBLIC LIFE

ADVANCED

규 (規)

Core meaning: **rules; regulations**

Reading(s): 규

In Sino-Korean vocabulary, 規 often contributes a clue connected with “rules; regulations.” The neighboring components narrow or specialize that clue.

WORD FAMILY — 3 VERIFIED EXAMPLES

규 (規) regulation, standard; scale
規 (규) = rules; regulations
Together: The components suggest rules; regulations. As a conventional Korean word, 규 means “regulation, standard; scale.”

신규 (新規) start anew
新 (신) = new; recent · **規 (규)** = rules; regulations
Together: The components suggest new; recent + rules; regulations. As a conventional Korean word, 신규 means “start anew.”

정규 (正規) regular, formal
正 (정) = right; proper · **規 (규)** = rules; regulations
Together: The components suggest right; proper + rules; regulations. As a conventional Korean word, 정규 means “regular, formal.”

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Category review — Government, law & public life

QUICK CHECK 11

1. Match the block to its core clue. What does 對 (대) most often signal in this library?

2. Find the recurring block. In 식 (式), circle the component 式 (식).

3. Use a clue, not a shortcut. Choose one familiar word with 法 (법) from this chapter. What semantic field does the component point toward?

Answers are in the complete key at the back.

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Answer key

Use the key after you have attempted each short review. The answers reinforce the library's main habit: identify the character first, then use its core idea as one clue among several.

01.1 的 (적) — possessive; adjectival suffix

01.2 者 (자) appears in 자 (者).

01.3 點 (점) means dot; speck; a good clue is its core idea, not a forced one-word translation.

02.1 國 (국) — nation; country

02.2 場 (장) appears in 장 (場).

02.3 中 (중) means central; center; middle; in the midst of; hit (target); attain; a good clue is its core idea, not a forced one-word translation.

03.1 人 (인) — man; people; mankind; someone else

03.2 理 (리) appears in 이 (理).

03.3 自 (자) means self; private; a good clue is its core idea, not a forced one-word translation.

04.1 生 (생) — life; living

04.2 日 (일) appears in 일 (日).

04.3 一 (일) means one; a; an; alone; a good clue is its core idea, not a forced one-word translation.

05.1 出 (출) — go out; send out; stand; produce

05.2 動 (동) appears in 동 (動).

05.3 入 (입) means enter; come in(to); a good clue is its core idea, not a forced one-word translation.

06.1 大 (태) — big; great

06.2 業 (업) appears in 업 (業).

06.3 用 (용) means use; employ; a good clue is its core idea, not a forced one-word translation.

07.1 學 (학) — learning; knowledge; school

07.2 性 (성) appears in 성 (性).

07.3 敎 (교) means teach; a good clue is its core idea, not a forced one-word translation.

08.1 體 (체) — body; group; class

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08.2 心 (심) appears in 심 (心).

08.3 氣 (기) means air; gas; a good clue is its core idea, not a forced one-word translation.

09.1 事 (사) — affair; matter

09.2 物 (물) appears in 물 (物).

09.3 金 (김) means gold; metals in general; money; a good clue is its core idea, not a forced one-word translation.

10.1 部 (부) — part; division

10.2 文 (문) appears in 문 (文).

10.3 車 (거) means cart; vehicle; carry in cart; a good clue is its core idea, not a forced one-word translation.

11.1 對 (대) — correct; right; facing

11.2 式 (식) appears in 식 (式).

11.3 法 (법) means law; rule; a good clue is its core idea, not a forced one-word translation.

Final challenge — unfamiliar academic words

For each word, write the broad clue path first; then check the conventional English term below.

고생물학 (古生物學) — paleontology
古 (고) = component meaning · **生 (생)** = life; living · **物 (물)** = thing; substance · **學 (학)** = learning; knowledge; school

심리학 (心理學) — psychology
心 (심) = heart; mind; intelligence; soul · **理 (리)** = reason; logic; manage · **學 (학)** = learning; knowledge; school

지질학 (地質學) — geology
地 (지) = earth; soil; ground; region · **質 (질)** = matter; material · **學 (학)** = learning; knowledge; school

천문학 (天文學) — astronomy
天 (천) = component meaning · **文 (문)** = literature; culture · **學 (학)** = learning; knowledge; school

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Production report

Unique Hanja blocks
200

Primary verified vocabulary examples
600

Editorial categories
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