An Axiomatic Approach to Korean Grammar

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Preface

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Chapter 1

Introduction

This is a summary of the Korean grammar for learners of Korean as a foreign language. Generally speaking, grammar in the meaning of the linguists’ interest involves lots of difficult technical terms and details that do not appear so often in the daily conversation. To learn this is too difficult for a beginner of a language, and it takes them for too long time. However, grammar is a fundamental building block of languages and understanding it to a practical level helps you a lot to master the language quickly. The goal of this summary is to provide learners such a kind of practical understanding of the Korean grammar. This summary contains minimal number of difficult technical terms. The grammar shown here is definitely different from what Korean scholars study about their own language. In a sense, it is a "wrong" grammar, but if the goal is to understand the rules that appear in the daily conversation level language, such a kind of roughly correct rules work really well.

When you want to learn a language, you need to learn various aspects of the language. I personally sort them in the following way: grammar, words, writing, reading, speaking and listening. Starting point is always grammar and words. Unless you know the basic rule of the language and the words, you won’t be able to do anything with that language. It is true that the baby learns language through listening, but you are not a baby any more. All of these six aspects should be mastered in order to get full control of a language. There are lots of source for these subfields. You can do whatever writing and speaking by yourself, though as for speaking, it might be better to have friends to talk with. Reading: huge amount of materials are available on the web, from newspaper to personal weblogs. Now that the era of the Internet, listening materials are also available on the web, in the
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

place like iTunes. There are not so many advanced listening materials, but there are at least a couple. Korean program of Radio Free Asia is always a good source. Words can be learned through dictionaries in the worst case, but probably you want to have some kind of word book. From my experience, 6000 words is enough to learn a language in that language.

Then what about grammar? Unfortunately, there is not a very good textbook of Korean grammar. Really beginner level is fine; whatever textbooks start with 가나다 and they have some kind of rule to make a simple sentence. But when you want to go to the advanced level where you can deal of any kind of materials, we lack of textbooks above intermediate level. This summary is intended to become a thorough summary of the Korean grammar from beginner level through the entrance of the advanced level. In the language of a standardized test, this summary covers up to the level of level 4 of Test of Proficiency in Korean, TOPIK. Level 5 and 6 include some more advanced grammars, but those are just the matter of how many rare endings you know and this summary covers most of the grammar that appear in Level 5 and 6 of TOPIK materials. (Note that this statement does not guarantee that you can pass the exam if you study with this summary)

The author’s native language is not Korean (or English. That’s why you find lots of grammatically incorrect English). The author started to learn Korean as a second foreign language in the college time, and now speaks Korean so well that he can talk with native speakers about any kind of topic only in Korean in the natural speed. This writing is the author’s side project and his main interest lies in physics that pursue the fundamental laws of nature with which we can describe all the phenomena in the world.

The structure of this summary reflects the author’s background described above. The whole structure is axiomatic approach. Basic rules are described and all the things are tried to be explained by those basic rules as much as possible. Although there are certain amount of examples to explain those basic rules, the description is minimal; no explanation appears more than once. If you want to review something, you are asked to go back to the earlier pages. No pages are devoted for the review of the previous chapter. The grammar dealt here is totally for the learning the rule purpose. Author knows that the genuine Korean grammar sometimes sorts the things in a different way, but the explanation in this summary looks easier to understand the rules that appear in everyday language. In that sense, grammatical words in this summary is just for this summary and they are
sometimes made by the author. This does not have any problems.

This summary is only dedicated for the grammar of the six division of the language learning. As for the other part, the readers are supposed to refer to different materials. For example, basic words like numbers are just the matter of you remember and therefore not covered in this book. Also, there is no explanation on the meaning of the words appearing this book unless it is necessary to explain the grammar. It is assued that readers refer to some wordbook or other textbooks.

The author hope that this summary helps you develop the understanding of Korean language.
Chapter 2

Hangeul

2.1 Introduction

When you learn a new language, what do you have to learn first? When an English speaker learns a Western European language, you just have to learn basic grammar. However, that is just the case for the languages that use alphabets. In the Korean language, we use hangeul. The letters are totally different from other language ones, and it was made by a Korean king in the Chosun era. Since almost all literatures are only written in hangeul, we only deal with hangeul in this summary. We also use Chinese characters in some situations, especially in old literatures, and quite a large number of Korean words are originated from Chinese words, which means they can be written with Chinese characters. Therefore, having knowledge of Chinese characters helps you a lot understand Korean, especially as for advanced levels.

Same as the other languages, letters are sorted as consonants and vowels. We start from learning vowels and then move onto the consonants. One comment should be made about the notation. Whenever I talk about the pronunciation in the alphabet, the letters are between two slashes. When I describe it in hangeul, I put it in [ ].

2.2 Vowels

2.2.1 Basic vowels

There are 10 basic vowels in Korean: ㅏ, ㅑ, ㅓ, ㅕ, ㅗ, ㅛ, ㅜ, ㅠ, ㅡ and ㅣ. This letter itself just shows the pronunciation and cannot be a single letter. Korean letters always...
have at least one consonant and one vowel. In order to make letters that actually make sense, let me introduce one consonant: ㅇ. This consonant does not have any sound. When this is with a vowel, the sound is only that of the vowel. Then, those ten letters are written as

아, 야, 여, 오, 우, 유, 으, 이

As the letters show, ㅏ, ㅑ, ㅓ, ㅕ and ㅣ have the consonant on the left of them and ㅗ, ㅛ, ㅜ, ㅠ and ㅡ have the consonant above them.

What are their pronunciation? 아 sounds /a/, like “a” of father. 야 is pronounced as /ya/, like "ya" of yard. The sound of 어 is closest to /au/ sound in English. It is like "au" of auto, but usually in English words, au has stress and therefore long. Short version of "au" would be the good way of describing. 여 sounds /yau/, like "yaw" of yawn. The pronunciation of 오 is /o/. Similar sound in English would be the interjection "oh." Both 오 and 어 have the sound close to o. The difference is how large you open the mouth when you pronounce. 어 has larger opening, and 오 is pronounced with the smallest opening you can make. 우 sounds like /oo/. "Oo" of oops is a good example. 유 is pronounced as /yoo/. Again, this is just /y/ sound plus 우. You is reasonably close. Let me explain 이 first, skipping 오. 이 sounds /ee/. "Ee" of teeth would be a good one, though it is too long due to the stress in English, same as the case of au and 어. 우 does not have any pronunciation close in English. The way you pronounce this letter is to say /oo/ with the shape of mouth for /ee/.

You might have noticed that the rule for the pronunciation is systematic; when you have short additional line, the sound /y/ is added. Yes, this is the rule, and this additional line, or /y/ sound is associated with 이. Particularly for 여 and 오, this explicitly happens as a result of contraction. You will see this in chapters 5.5 and 6.15.

There is one pronunciation tip that does not appear on the spell: long vowel and short vowel. Strictly speaking, even when the letter is the same, the length of the vowel differs words by words. Let’s take 눈 as an example (as for the 봉 below 빌, refer to chapter 2.4). The pronunciation of this word is /noon/ and it has two completely different meaning, snow and eye. How can you tell the difference in the meaning? In addition to the context, you can tell by the length of the /oo/ sound. 눈 as snow has long /oo/ sound, and 눈 as eye has short /oo/ sound. You might think it is too difficult for beginners to learn this, but you do not have to worry about it; even some native speakers do not tell them apart.
2.2. VOWELS

2.2.2 Double vowels

There are some more vowels in Korean. I would call one kind of them double vowels. This includes 애, 얘, 에 and 예. Pronunciations are /e/, /ye/, /e/ and /ye/. Here, /ye/ is the "ye" of yes. "E" is this pronunciation minus /y/ sound, which is like "e" of education. Why do we have two kinds of letters that have the same pronunciation? Historically, they used to have the difference in pronunciation; 애 was pronounced with larger opening of the mouth than 예. However, nowadays we usually do not speak these two in different way. 애 and 예 are made as the combination of 아 and 어 and 이.

\[
| + | \rightarrow \\
| + | \rightarrow \\
\]

As the additional line in 애 and 예 shows the 이 sound,

\[
| + | + | \rightarrow \\
| + | + | \rightarrow \\
\]

You will see how this is related to the contraction and some other stuff in chapters 4.10 and 5.5.

2.2.3 Complex vowels

There are some more vowels that are made of the combination of the vowels I explained in the previous two subsections. Following seven are such a kind of vowels.

와 왜 외 웨 위 의

Pronunciations are /wa/, /we/, /we/, /wo/, /we/ and /wi/ for the first six. As for the last one, that is quickly connecting the pronunciation of 오 and 이, /wa/ is like the wa of "was." /we/ is we of "weight." /wo/ is wo of "won" as the past tense of "win." /wi/ is "we" (plural of I) with short /ee/ sound. As the explanation above suggests, pronunciation of 왜, 웨 and 외 are the same. The point of the writing is that these vowels covers the bottom and the right side of the initial consonant.

The letter clearly indicates that these letters are made out of the combination of two basic or double vowels in the following way. You will see how this benefits in chapters 4.10 and 5.5.
CHAPTER 2. HANGEUL

2.3 Consonants

Next, let’s move on to the consonants. We have three kinds of consonants between which the difference lies in the pronunciation. Again, consonants themselves is difficult to pronounce, so let’s add ㅏ for convenience.

2.3.1 Basic consonants

Basic Korean consonants are as follows.

가 나 다 라 마 바 사 아 자

The sounds are pretty easy to explain. ㄱ is pronounced as /g/, like the g of “good”. ㄴ has /n/ sound, like the n of “nine”. The pronunciation of ㄷ is /d/, such as d of “dad”. The pronunciation of ㄹ is in between /r/ (r of “rich”) and /l/ (l of “like”) in the sense of the position of your tongue. You pronounce /r/ with the middle of your tongue touching the middle of the ceiling of your inner mouth to pronounce ㄹ, whereas /l/ is with the end of your tongue touching the inner end of your mouth ceiling and /l/ requires the end of tongue to touch the root of your upper teeth. The sound of ㅁ is /m/, like m of “mother.” ㅂ has /b/ sound, like b of “because.” ㅅ is pronounced at /s/, like s of “sister.” ㅇ has no sound. ㅈ has /j/ sound, like j of “jet.”

Although I said that ㄱ is pronounced as /g/, it is more like /k/ when it comes at the beginning of a word; we do not care much if ㄱ is pronounced as /g/ or /k/. Same thing happens to ㄷ between /d/ and /t/, ㅂ between /b/ and /p/, and ㅅ between /j/ and /ch/. Good example is 제주, which is the name of the large island located at the south of Korean peninsula. In alphabet, two ㅈ appears and it is written as Jeju in alphabet, but it more or less sounds like /cheju/.
2.4. BOTTOM CONSONANTS

Also, note that when these letters are with the vowels that comes below the consonants, like 아, the shape of the consonants slightly changes. diagonal line of ㄱ in 가 becomes totally vertical and somewhat diagonal line of ㄴ, ㄷ and ㄹ becomes horizontal as shown below.

고 노 도 로 모 보 소 오 조

2.3.2 Aspiration

Some consonants, specifically 가, 다, 바, 아 and 자, have aspiration sound. These are written as

카 타 파 하 차

The pronunciation is the same as the basic one, except that you pronounce it giving out your breath strongly. They sounds like /ka/, /ta/, /pa/, /ha/ and /cha/. As you might probably noticed, the two horizontal line is the sign of the aspiration. Note that the diagonal line in 카 becomes vertical and those in 타 and 파 become horizontal when they are with a vowel that comes below the consonant in the same way as the basic consonants.

고 도 포

2.3.3 Double consonants

가, 다, 바, 사 and 자 another kind of family: double consonants. They are written as

까 따 빠 싸 짜

and pronounced with stopping your breath. Note that ㄲ and ㄸ changes their shape in the same way as the basic consonants when they are with a vowel that comes below them.

꼬 또

2.4 Bottom consonants

The listing of the letters are done, but there is one more kind of letters that appear in Korean. It is called 받침 in Korean and it sometimes appear below the pair of a consonant
and a vowel. Here, let’s call it bottom consonant. These consonants are the same as the consonants we already learned. The new thing is just the pronunciation rule for the bottom consonants.

2.4.1 Single bottom consonants

When only one consonant appear as the bottom consonant, 16 out of 19 consonants we learned can be there. ㄸ, ㅃ and ㅉ do not appear as the bottom consonant. However, the pronunciation changes for some cosonants. Let me list up the pronunciation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/l/</td>
<td>르</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/m/</td>
<td>모</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/n/</td>
<td>노</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ng/</td>
<td>음</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/k/</td>
<td>르, 음, ㄱ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/p/</td>
<td>바, ㅍ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/t/</td>
<td>타, 비, 뙽, 사, 사, 사</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First four are familiar to English speakers. They are just l, m, n and ng at the end of words like tell, ham, man and long respectively. However, note that the sound for 르 is a bit different from that for l. Refer to chapter 2.3.1 for the difference. The superscribed k, p and t sounds are close to k, p and t sound, but it is totally different. Let’s take /k/ as an example. In order to pronounce this, you make the shape of mouth same as /k/ at the end of a word in English, like ck of “kick.” However, you do not actually make the sound of /k/. That’s how you pronounce /k/. In other words, you stop the breath with the shape of the mouth of /k/ sound. The same thing is the case for /p/ and /t/. You prepare to pronounce /p/ and /t/, but you stop your breath with those shape of mouth.

2.4.2 Double bottom consonants

There is one more kind of the bottom consonant: double bottom consonants. In some cases, two consonants comes to the bottom consonant position. Let’s list them up.

ㄲ, ㄳ, ㄵ, ㄶ, ㄺ, ㄻ, ㄼ, ㄽ, ㄾ, ㅀ, ㅄ
2.5. SUMMARY OF THE LETTERS

There is an exception. In 밧다, second bottom consonant ㅂ is pronounced, though ㅃ is sorted as the bottom consonant with the first one pronounced. Note that the double consonants at the bottom is sorted as single bottom consonants consisting of double consonants, and double consonants themselves are regarded as a single letter. You read first letter of the two for the double bottom consonants in the first line and the second letter for the ones in the second line.

2.5 Summary of the letters

Now we listed up all kinds of letters, 19 consonants, 22 vowels and 27 bottom consonants. Do we have all combination of them as the Korean letter? The answer is no. There are some common letters and uncommon ones never appear. (By the way, if the answer were yes, it would mean that we had 11172 kinds of letters!) The following is the list up of all kinds of the consonants and the vowels in the order they appear on dictionaries. As for the bottom consonants, it follows the order of the consonants. The name for the consonants are added to the list. The name for the vowels are the same as their pronunciation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>consonants</th>
<th>pronunciation name</th>
<th>vowels</th>
<th>pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ㄱ</td>
<td>/g/</td>
<td>기역</td>
<td>ㅏ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㄲ</td>
<td>/kk/</td>
<td>쌍 기역</td>
<td>ㅐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㄴ</td>
<td>/n/</td>
<td>니은</td>
<td>ㅑ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㄷ</td>
<td>/d/</td>
<td>디긋</td>
<td>ㅒ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㄸ</td>
<td>/tt/</td>
<td>쌍 디긋</td>
<td>ㅓ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㄹ</td>
<td>/l/</td>
<td>리을</td>
<td>ㅔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㅁ</td>
<td>/m/</td>
<td>미음</td>
<td>ㅔ</td>
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<td>ㅂ</td>
<td>/b/</td>
<td>비읍</td>
<td>ㅖ</td>
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<td>쌍 비읍</td>
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<td>/s/</td>
<td>시옷</td>
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<td>/ss/</td>
<td>쌍 시옷</td>
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<td>ㅇ</td>
<td>/ //</td>
<td>이응</td>
<td>ㅚ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㅈ</td>
<td>/j/</td>
<td>지읒</td>
<td>ㅛ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㅉ</td>
<td>/tch/</td>
<td>쌍 지읒</td>
<td>ㅜ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㅊ</td>
<td>/ch/</td>
<td>치읓</td>
<td>ㅝ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 2. HANGEUL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ꝣ</td>
<td>/k/</td>
<td>키엽</td>
<td>ᵀㅏ</td>
<td>/we/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ꝩ</td>
<td>/t/</td>
<td>티格將</td>
<td>ᵁㅣ</td>
<td>/wi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ꝩ</td>
<td>/p/</td>
<td>파울</td>
<td>ᵏㅏ</td>
<td>/yoo/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ꝩ</td>
<td>/h/</td>
<td>허응</td>
<td>ᵏㅏ</td>
<td>/eui/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/i/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The order of the vowel should be quite straightforward once you understand how they are made of. Note that the pronunciation shown here is just for quick reference and sometimes they are not really correct. You should always refer to the earlier sections to learn how they are pronounced.
Chapter 3

Pronunciation rule

In chapter 2, you learned all the letters and their pronunciation. So can you pronounce all the words in a correct way? Answer is no. There are some change in the basic pronunciation for the certain order of the letters. In this chapter, you learn these rules. At the beginners’ level, these rules are only inside the words and these kind of the change in the pronunciation only occurs inside the words. You do not have to care about the special pronunciation rules between the words that are separated with the space. In the advanced level, you will learn ”the appearance of the ㄴ sound” like 서울 역 [서울력]. Also, for some idioms, specific pronunciation rule is applied. (see sections 6.13 and 9.4.3, for example)

Note that the bottom consonants here are assumed to be the single bottom consonants except for section 3.9. Pronunciation rules for the double bottom consonants are summarized in this section. In this chapter, I call consonants that come before the vowel first consonants to distinguish them from bottom consonants clearly.

3.1 Tensification

When カ, ケ, シ, シ and サ comes after the bottom consonants except for る, ケ, シ, シ and サ, the sound changes to the sound of double consonants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>spelling</th>
<th>→ actual pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bottom consonants + consonants</td>
<td>bottom consonants + consonants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>キ</td>
<td>ニ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ケ</td>
<td>モ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>シ, シ</td>
<td>ハ, ハ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/k/, /t/, /p/</td>
<td>シ, シ, シ, シ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 3. PRONUNCIATION RULE

Note that the /k/, /t/, /p/ sound bottom consonants does NOT include ㅎ. Examples are as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word (meaning)</th>
<th>same pronunciation as</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>학교 (school)</td>
<td>[학꾜]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>있다 (to exist)</td>
<td>[있다]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>국밥 (a kind of food)</td>
<td>[국빱]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>낚싯 (fishing)</td>
<td>[낚싯]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>잡지 (magazine)</td>
<td>[잡지]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Linking

When ㅇ first consonant comes after bottom consonants except for ㅎ, the bottom consonant sound disappears and the letter is pronounced as the first consonant connected to the vowel.

\[(\text{the bottom consonant}) + ㅇ\]

\[\rightarrow (\text{no bottom consonant}) + \text{the first consonant pronunciation of the bottom consonant}\]

The example would tell more about how this rule works.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word (meaning)</th>
<th>same pronunciation as</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>만일 (in case)</td>
<td>[만일]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>음악 (music)</td>
<td>[음악]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>있어요 (exists)</td>
<td>[이세요]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>옷은 (clothes is)</td>
<td>[이세요]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>종이 (paper)</td>
<td>[&quot;조어&quot;]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First four are straightforward to understand, but you should be careful about the last one. Although ㅇ as the first consonant does not have any sound, when ㅇ bottom consonant comes in front of ㅇ first consonant, the /ng/ pronunciation is inherited to the first consonant. The letter itself suggests the pronunciation like /jong-i/, but the linking rule changes it to /jo-angi/. This /ngi/ sound implicitly appears in English, too, like ngi of "singing."
3.3 Nasalization

When the first consonant ㄴ or ㅁ comes after the bottom consonants that are pronounced as /k/, /t/ and /p/ the pronunciation of the bottom consonant changes to those of ㅇ, ㄴ and ㅁ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>spelling</th>
<th>→ actual pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bottom consonants + consonants → bottom consonants + consonants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/k/</td>
<td>ㅗ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/t/</td>
<td>ㄴ or ㅁ → ㄴ or ㅁ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/p/</td>
<td>ㅁ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples are as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word (meaning)</th>
<th>same pronunciation as</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>작년 (last year)</td>
<td>장년</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>끝나다 (to end)</td>
<td>끝나다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>십만 (100,000)</td>
<td>십만</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 Aspiralization

When /k/, /t/ or /p/ sound bottom consonants comes in front of ㅎ first consonant, or when ㄱ, ㄷ or ㅂ first consonants come after ㅎ bottom consonant, the sound of the bottom consonant disappears and the first consonant becomes ᄀ, ᄇ or ᄀ sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>spelling</th>
<th>→ actual pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bottom consonants + consonants → bottom consonants + consonants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/k/</td>
<td>ᄀ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/t/</td>
<td>ᄇ (no bottom consonant) + ᄇ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/p/</td>
<td>ᄀ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᄇ + ㄷ → (no bottom consonant) + ᄀ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Following are the examples.
word (meaning) same pronunciation as
부탁하다 (to request)                       → [부탁하다]
봇하다 (to be unable)                       → [봇하다]
입학 (enter to a school)                   → [입학]
어떻게 (how)                               → [어떻게]
좋다 (good)                                 → [좋다]

3.5 Pronunciation of ᵇ

When ᵇ bottom consonant comes in front of ㅇ first consonant, that is, when ᵇ bottom consonant comes in front of the vowel pronunciation, the sound due to ᵇ bottom consonant disappears. Same kind of disappearance of ᵇ sound happens when ᵇ first consonant is between ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ or ㅇ bottom consonant and the vowel. In this case, subsequently the linking of the bottom consonant and the vowel happens.

spelling → actual pronunciation
.bottom C + consonants + vowel → bottom C + consonants + vowel
潆 + ㅇ + vowel → (none) + (none) + vowel
ㄴ 떴 뿌 ᵇ + ᵇ + vowel → (none) + 떴 뿌 ᵇ + vowel

Examples are as follows.

word (meaning) same pronunciation as
좋아요 (good)                       → [조아요]
전화 (telephone)                   → [전화]
안녕히 (peacefully)                 → [안녕히]

The last ”이” is the same as the one appeared in section 3.2.

3.6 Lateralization

When one of the adjacent bottom consonant and the first consonant is ㄴ and the other is ㄹ, both sounds become those of ㄹ.

spelling → actual pronunciation
3.7 Palatalization

When ㄷ or ㅌ bottom consonant comes before 이, the bottom consonant disappears and 이 becomes 지 or 치. When ㄷ bottom consonant is in front of 히, the bottom consonant disappears and 히 becomes 치.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>spelling</th>
<th>→ actual pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ㄷ + 이</td>
<td>(none) + 지</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㅌ + 이</td>
<td>(none) + 치</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㄷ + 히</td>
<td>(none) + 치</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Following are the examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word (meaning)</th>
<th>same pronunciation as</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>설날 (new year’s day)</td>
<td>[설랄]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>신라 (shilla; a dynasty)</td>
<td>[실라]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.8 Nasalization with 농

When first consonant 농 comes after /k/ /t/ or /p/ sound bottom consonants, 농 or o, the sound of 농 changes to 농. Also, the sound of /k/ /t/ and /p/ bottom consonant change to o, 농 and 농.
CHAPTER 3. PRONUNCIATION RULE

spelling | → actual pronunciation
---|---
bottom consonants + consonants | → bottom consonants + consonants

/k/ | + | → | ㅇ | +
/l/ | + | → | ㄴ | +
/p/ | + | ㅁ | → | ㅁ | + | ㄴ
ㅁ | + | → | ㅁ | +
ㅇ | + | → | ㅇ | +

Examples are the following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word (meaning)</th>
<th>same pronunciation as</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>국립 (national)</td>
<td>[궁닙]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>있니 (exist?)</td>
<td>[인니]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>압력 (pressure)</td>
<td>[압녁]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>심리학 (psychology)</td>
<td>[심니학]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>장래 (future)</td>
<td>[장내]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.9 Pronunciation of double bottom consonants

Even when you have two bottom consonants, the pronunciation rule described above is basically the same. What you have to be careful is how they are applied. The change in pronunciation due to the bottom consonant and the next first consonant is first induced by the second bottom consonant. For example, pronunciation for 없다 is the same as [업따]. The tensification of ㄷ occurred due to ㅅ, whereas the pronunciation of 없 is governed by ㅂ.

If there is a still room for the change in the pronunciation, first bottom consonant affect the pronunciation that has already been changed due to the second bottom consonant. For example, when you think of the pronunciation for 많이, you first notice that the sound of ㅎ drops due to ㅅ, whereas the pronunciation of 많 is governed by ㅂ. This still have a room for linking, and therefore becomes [먀니]. This is the correct pronunciation for 많이. The change is complicated, but the simple rule is just the same as the one for single bottom consonants. You just have to apply it at most twice for double bottom consonants.
Chapter 4

Structure of a sentence, Markers and Pronouns

4.1 Introduction

Now you learned everything about the pronunciation, and you are ready to speak actual language. To speak a language, one of the thing you want to know is the structure of a sentence, like how you can show the subject, object or other roles of the words in a sentence. In English, it is done by the order of the words and we have five types of the sentence structure, SV, SVC, SVO, SVOO and SVOC. In Korean, too, order is to some extent important. Usually, you finish a sentence with a verb or something that conjugates in the similar way as verbs. However, for nouns putting a special words called markers is more important than their order. Let’s take SVO as an example. In English, subject always comes first and this shows what subject is. In Korean, first of all, this order is SOV. If you say in the order of OSV, this is grammatically totally correct. The way you tell which is the subject and which is the object is to add the markers.

In this chapter, I first introduce the markers and show how to make a sentence with them. Then I mention some important nouns to make a sentence.
CHAPTER 4. STRUCTURE OF A SENTENCE, MARKERS AND PRONOUNS

4.2 Subject markers

4.2.1 는/은

When you show a noun is used as a subject, the most typical one is 는/은. They are just the different form of the same word and the function is exactly the same. 는 comes after a noun without the bottom consonant at the end and 은 is with a noun with a bottom consonant at the end. When I write a pair of two word in a way of 는/은, it always means that the first one is used with a word that does not have any bottom consonant at the end and the second one is used with a word that has a bottom consonant at the end.

4.2.2 가/이

There is another marker to show a subject. 가/이 also shows the subject of a sentence.

4.2.3 Difference between the two

What is the difference between 는/은 and 가/이? Simple explanation is that 는/은 has the nuance of picking up the subject you are talking among all other stuff that can be subject. For example, if you say, "I am a student," correct marker for the subject is 는, because you talk about yourself, not other people around. 가/이 just plainly describes the subject. For example, if you go outside and noticed that it is raining, you might say, "it is raining." In Korean, this is "비가 온다", whose literal translation to English is rain comes, and the subject marker is 가, as you are not distinguishing rain from something other. If you say "비는 온다", this implicitly means you want to say that what is coming is rain and not something else.

Another good example of the difference between 는/은 and 가/이 is how you introduce yourself. In English, you can say, "I’m Sam." In Korean, would this be "저는 쌤이에요" or "제가 쌤이에요?" In an ordinary situation, the first one is correct, because there some more people around you and you need to include a nuance that it is I, not other people who is Sam. Then is "제가 쌤이에요" wrong? The answer is no. In certain situations, this sounds more natural. For example, you are a speaker of a seminar and the host introduced you. Then you start to talk and say, "I’m Sam," Listeners know that you are talking about you, or the Sam you will mention is you. In this case, you do not have to put the nuance
of specifying you from other people. However, if you say this in an ordinary situation, you include the nuance that the Sam is well known and speaker probably knows the Sam. This probably sounds arrogant.

4.3 Object marker 

The marker for the object is 
. Note that this is only for the direct object and cannot be used for the indirect object. As for the indirect object, as the fact that SVO\textsubscript{1}O\textsubscript{2} can be often said as SVO\textsubscript{2} to O\textsubscript{1}, 에게 or 향해 is the correct marker. For these two, refer to subsection 4.4.6

4.4 Other markers

There are many markers to show what function a noun has other than subject and object markers. The difference between subject and object markers and other markers is that no counterpart exists in English as for the subject and object markers, but other markers often have one to one correspondence between certain preposition. In that sense, understanding other markers is easier. Here, I introduce some important markers.

4.4.1 에

Two main meaning of 에 the spatial or the temporal point and the direction of the motion. In English, the closest preposition is at and to. For example, at 3 pm and at home are respectively 3시에 and 집에. If you say I go to Seoul, this is 저는 서울에 가요 in Korean and to is translated as 에.

4.4.2 에서

에서 shows either the starting spacial point of the motion or the place where the action is done. First one is from in English and the second one is at. Be careful of the difference between 에 and 에서 when they correspond to at in English. 에 shows just a position in the space or time, so if you say I am at home, 에 is the correct one to use. However, if you say I do homework at home, this is about the place where you do something, so 에서 has
to be used. Note that 에서 is sometimes, particularly in the spoken language, contracted to 서.

4.4.3 로/으로

로/으로 means by or toward. Its first meaning is the mean of a motion. Example is "I go there by bus." By here shows what you use when you do something, in this case, go there, and this by is 로/으로 in Korean. The second meaning is the direction of the motion. This sounds close to 에. The difference is that 로/으로 has more emphasis on the direction. In that sense, 에 is to and 로/으로 is toward. There is an exceptional rule for the change in the form for this marker. When this comes after a noun that ends with 르 bottom consonant, you add 로, not 으로.

4.4.4 까지

까지 shows the limit or the end of the time or space. Again, good translation to English would be to, by or until, depending on the situation. If you say this KTX runs from Seoul to Busan, this to is 까지. By of "submit the homework by next Monday" is also 까지. If you worked until 8pm yesterday, this until is again 까지.

4.4.5 부터

부터 shows the starting point of the time. If you say, "I work from 9am to 5pm," the from here becomes 부터. Note that from in English therefore corresponds to two markers in Korean. One is 에서 and the other is 부터. 에서 is for the place and 부터 is for time.

4.4.6에게 and한테

There are some other cases that one preposition in English corresponds to multiple markers in Korean. To is another example of this. The to I mentioned so far is all about the direction of the motion, but to has another meaning in English: the person who is the object of the motion. Example is the to of "I gave a present to my friend." This to is에게 and 한테 in Korean. These two have exactly the same function. The difference is that에게 sounds more formal and 한테 appears in the spoken language more often that에게.
4.4. OTHER MARKERS

4.4.7 에게서 and 한테서

에게서 and 한테서 is used when the origin of the motion is a person. If you get a present from someone, this from is 에게서 or 한테서. This is systematic when you have a look at the relation between 에 and 에서. 에 is to and 에서 is from. If you add 게 to 에, this becomes the to for person. Then adding 서 again changes from to to. The difference between 에게서 and 한테서 is the same as that of 에게 and 한테. 에게서 is more formal and 한테서 appears in the spoken language more often.

4.4.8 와/과, 랑/이랑 and 하고

These three mean parallely listing up things. Corresponding English word is and but there are a couple of differences. First, this is only for nouns. Second, it can appear more than once in a single listing. In English, when you mention three things, "A, B and C" is the correct way of saying it and "A and B and C" is grammatically incorrect. In Korean, it is okay to say A와 B와 C. The difference between three is subtle. 와/과 is the most standard and formal and 랑/이랑 and 하고 is mainly for spoken language.

4.4.9 도

The meaning of 도 is closest to also, or too, but this is a marker, not an adverbal in Korean. Therefore, the function is to additionally mention a noun. You can use this in a way "A도 B도" to say "A and also B," and simply saying "also A" is "A도.”

4.4.10 의

of in Korean is 의. This has an exceptional pronunciation: [예]. Note that "A of B” is "B 의 A.” This 의 can be omitted in some cases.

4.4.11로서/으로서

로서/으로서 means as, which shows the status of the thing or person.
4.4.12 만
만 means only. This is again for nouns, so if you put the meaning of only to a verb or other things, you need to first change them to nouns.

4.4.13 나/이나
나/이나 comes after the number and has two meanings. One is as many as and the other is about. You just have to use context to tell these two from each other.

4.4.14 보다
The literal translation for 보다 is than. ”A is larger than B” is B보다 A가 더 크다.”

4.4.15 야/아
야/아 comes after person’s name, and it is used when you call someone. For example, ”John!” is ”존야!” This way of calling a person is only for your friend or people younger than you. For those who you have to respect, you need to add some honorific title like 씨 and 님.

4.4.16 야말로/이야말로
야말로/이야말로 is used when you put emphasis on a noun. Example would be ”It is I who ...” is ”저야말로 ...” In some cases, the nuance is a little bit different from typical emphasis in English. In Korean the existence of the others is assumed and the emphasis means to make something outstanding compared to others, like ”it is this, not others, that ...”

4.5 Summary of the markers- some example of sentences
Now you learned basic markers. Let me show some examples to help you understand how to build a sentence. For the subject, I used some pronouns, which is explained in section 4.6
4.6 PERSONAL PRONOUNS

First example is SV sentence in English; I go to New York by bus. In Korean, this is 저는 버스로 뉴욕에 가요. Although it sounds a bit strange to say I go by bus to New York, it is not as strange in Korean to say 저는 뉴욕에 버스로 가요 as in English. Probably you just want to put emphasis on the bus based on the context. Also, in some cases, 뉴욕에 저는 버스로 가요 is totally okay.

Let’s move on to the SVO sentence. As usual, the example is I love you. In Korean this is 저는 당신을 사랑해요. In this case, 당신을 저는 사랑해요 sounds strange, as context for I love you does not change that much, but in general, switching object and subject works. ”I got a present from him” is 저는 그에게서 선물을 받았어요.” In this case, order of the first three words can change depending on the context.

Example for SVOO sentence is I give her a present. In Korean, this is 저는 그녀에게 선물을 줘요. Again, you can change the order of the first three depending on the context. This should be understandable for you to some extent, as in English, too, you can change the order of the direct object and indirect object by adding to in front of the indirect object.

What about SVC and SVOC? It is difficult to make one to one correspondence between them and sentence in Korean. As for SVC, you need to use some adverbal form of adjective explained in section 12.2, except for the simple sentence with be (for this, refer to sections 5.7 and 5.8. If you want to translate SVOC in a literal way, it requires complicated structure with attributive form. This form is covered in chapter 9.

4.6 Personal pronouns

In English, personal pronouns are very important, as basically any sentence has a subject and as it is often a person. In Korean, it is not the case that all the sentences have a subject, which means that you can omit subject without going to a grammatically incorrect sentence, but still you want to know how to say the basic words like I and you in Korean following is the answer to that question.
Some explanations are necessary. First, the slash in Korean separates the plain form and honorific form. The word on the left of the slash is the plain one and the right one is the honorific word. For example, if you talk to someone older than you, who you have to show the respect to, I in Korean becomes 저, not 나. When 나, 저 and 너 is with the subject marker 가, the form changes to 내, 제 and 네 (i.e. with 가, 내가, 제가 and 네가). Since the pronunciation of 네 is the same as that of 내, it is often pronounced as [니] to tell from each other, and therefore sometimes 네 is written 니.

These three forms, 내, 제 and 네, are also used as the possessive case of 나, 저 and 너. 우리 and 저희 is the same form in the possessive form. As for other words, you need to add의 to show that it is possessive. It is the same idea as the case where one’s thing can be described thing of one in English. However, as explained in chapter 4.4.10, this 의 is often omitted. There is no single word corresponding to possessive pronoun, like mine, in Korean. You always have to explicitly say "my stuff." If you wonder what the objective case for these personal pronouns, you should review sections 4.3 and 4.5.

As for the second person, it is true that 당신, or in some cases 그대, is the politer way of saying you than 너, but you usually do not want to use 당신 to a person who you show your respect. It is more common to use the persons name + 씨, 님 or a title. In other situation, you can simply omit the word for the second person to avoid using 당신 that does not sound very polite. If you want to make clear the person who do something in such a sentence, using honorific form for the verb works surprisingly well.

The third person pronouns are composites. As explained in section 4.7, 그 means that, and it is also used for the meaning of he. When this becomes the honorific form, this just means that person in an honorific way; 분 is an honorific form of 사람, which means person. 들 is an explicit way of showing plural, so again, 그들 is just "hes." 너 means woman, and therefore 그녀 literally means that woman. Note that when they includes both men and women, you can say 그 사람들, whose literal meaning is those people. Also,
if you do not know the third person’s sex, you can say 그 사람.

4.7 Pronouns

We have three basic components for pronouns in Korean: 이, 그 and 저. They mean this, that and that, respectively. Here, there is a distinct difference between 그 and 저, though good translation to English is both that. 저 refers to the thing you can see. If you talk with your friend pointing something far from you, that in this case is 저. 그 is something you cannot literally point. If you talk about some past day saying “that day,” this that becomes 그.

All other pronouns are composed from 이, 그, 저 and some other words. For example, as described in section 4.6, that person is 그 사람, and in some sense, this becomes he. This and that in English sometimes means this thing and that thing, referring to an object. Korean corresponding to this is 이것 그것 and 저것, where 이것은 thing. Another example is here and there: 여기, 거기 and 저기. In this case the form changes a bit, but still it has the remnant of 이, 그 and 저.

4.8 Interrogative words

Another basic component of a sentence is interrogative words. Following table summarizes the correspondence between English and Korean.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Korean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>what</td>
<td>무엇</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what ~</td>
<td>무엇 ~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>which</td>
<td>어느 쪽</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>which ~</td>
<td>어느 ~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>when</td>
<td>언제</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where</td>
<td>어디</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>who</td>
<td>누구</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>why</td>
<td>왜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how</td>
<td>어떻게</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how much</td>
<td>얼마나</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 4. STRUCTURE OF A SENTENCE, MARKERS AND PRONOUNS

Most of these are just single word and there is quite good one to one correspondence, but some are not. 어느 is an adjective that corresponds to the which that modifies the noun coming after that. The which used as an independent interrogative word corresponds to 어느 쪽. 쪽 means side, in this case. If you say, "which do you like?" in Korean, this becomes "어느 쪽을 좋아해요?" and literal meaning for this is "which side do you like?" The point is that since 어느 is an adjective, you need some kind of noun after that to get a phrase that makes sense.

어떻게 is an adverb form of an adjective 어떻다. 어떻다 means how, but since typical situation when you want to use 어떻다 in the meaning of how in English is when it is used in an adverbal meaning, it would be better to remember as 어떻게.

누구 has a special form when the subject marker 가/이 comes after that. 구 drops and therefore the whole phrase becomes 누가.

4.9 Yes and no

To answer questions, you often need to answer yes or no. In Korean, yes is 예, or 네 in the polite form. 응 can be also used if you talk to your close friends or people who are younger than you. No is 아니 or the conjugations of 아니다 with different endings mentioned in section 5.8

4.10 Contraction of nouns

Some common nouns have the contracted form, as shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>contracted form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>것</td>
<td>거</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>이것</td>
<td>이거</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>이것은</td>
<td>이건</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>이것을</td>
<td>이걸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>이것이</td>
<td>이게</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>이것으로</td>
<td>이걸로</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>무엇</td>
<td>뭐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>무엇을</td>
<td>웬</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>아이</td>
<td>애</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This mainly happens in the spoken language. Although the list includes only 이것 and 이야이 cases regarding to the words related to the pronouns, same kind of contractions happen to 그 and 저 family, too. These are just the traditional contractions that appear in the ordinary textbooks. If you include calling 카카오톡 카톡 as a contraction, the number of contraction becomes huge and new kind of contraction is generated day by day.
Chapter 5

Conjugation of Verbs

5.1 Introduction

You have so far learned the structure of the sentence. The important thing was you add markers at the end of nouns to show how each noun function in a sentence. However, you have not got any idea about verbs. The only thing I mentioned so far is that a sentence ends with a verb. In this book, I define verb like stuff as the words that can come to the end of a sentence. This includes verbs, adjectives, 있다, 없다 and 이다, 아니다. In some context, verbs refer to all of these four kinds of verb like stuff. The verb like stuff changes its ending to have some specific meaning or nuance. There are quite a large number of kinds of endings for verbs and these make Korean language rich (or from a lazy learner’s prospect, complicated).

The verb like stuff always ends with 다. This part is called the ending and when I say the change of the ending, what changes is this part. The other part is called the stem.

In this chapter, I first deal with the four basic endings that you should first learn. I mention how verbs and other verb like stuff conjugate to become those endings. Note that verbs I deal with here is called regular conjugation verbs and therefore the number of examples is quite limited. In chapter 10, you will see how irregular conjugation verbs change their endings.
5.2 Four kinds of basic endings

In Korean, there are four kinds of basic endings. For convenience, I call them 합니다 form, 해요 form, 해 form and 한다 form, based on the conjugation of 하다, which is the most basic verb that means to do. Of course there are some other kind of basic endings like 하오 form, but this only appears in really specific situation in the daily life, so I do not mention it in an organized way in this book.

합니다 form is the most polite form of the ending. This is used in the formal situation like when you talk with a professor who you meet for the first time. 해요 form is reasonably polite and reasonably friendly. This can be used in the most situation you encounter. In this sense, I recommend you to get used to 해요 form first. 해 form is only for your close friends or people younger than you. 한다 form mainly appears in the written language, like newspapers and novels.

When 한다 form appears in the spoken language, the nuance of this is the statement that can hold without the listeners. Good example is the following situation; you were inside a building and went outside. You noticed that it is raining, and said, "Oh, it’s raining." It makes sense for you to say this when you are talking to your friend, but you might just want to say this even when you are alone. This kind of situation is when 한다 form is used in the spoken language.

합니다 form and 해요 form are polite and they are called 존댓말 in Korean. 해 form and 한다 form are regarded as impolite, or informal and they are called 반말. Whenever I say an ending is for people who you have to show your respect, that is a kind of 존댓말 and if I say an ending is used only for your close friends or people younger than you, it is sorted as 반말.

5.3 Conjunctive form

Before I move onto the form of the conjugation, I want to introduce conjunctive form. This is a form for connecting verbs to verbs. In this chapter, it is for 해요 form and 해 form and therefore you will not appreciate why this is important, or the meaning of connecting verbs and verbs. However, there will be more examples with conjunctive form in sections 6.3, 12.4.1 and 12.4.2 and particularly, sections 7.7.1 and 8.3 give you a good intuition of connecting two verbs.
5.4. CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS

The rule to make the conjunctive form is to add 아 to the stem if the last vowel of the stem is ㅏ, ㅑ, ㅗ or ㅛ. For the other verbs, you add 어 to the stem. Exception is 한다. The formal form of the conjunctive form for 한다 is made by adding 여 to the stem, but it is usually contracted to 해.

Let’s take a look at example: 받다. In order to make a conjunctive form, you first remove the ending 다. Now you have the stem 받. The last vowel of this is ㅏ, which is among ㅏ, ㅑ, ㅗ or ㅛ, so you add 아 to get the conjunctive form. Resulting form is 받아. Another example is 먹다. The stem of this is 먹, whose last vowel is ㅓ, which is not included in ㅏ, ㅑ, ㅗ or ㅛ. Therefore you add 어 to the stem and the conjunctive form for 먹다 is 먹어.

5.4 Conjugation of regular verbs

Now it’s time to describe the rules to make the four basic endings. We call this rule as the regular conjugation. When I call regular conjugation or regular rule in this book, it means the rule described here, i.e. the regular conjugation for the verbs.

In order to make 합니다 form, you add 냐니다/씀니다 to the stem. As I mentioned before, this notation with slash means that you add 냐니다 if the last letter of the stem does not have the bottom consonant at the end, and you add 슬니다 if it has the bottom consonant at the end of the stem. What I mean by adding 냐니다 is that you add 냐 as the bottom consonant to the stem and add 니다 after that. I use this kind of notation through this book. See the example of the second last paragraph of this section, if it is not clear.

해요 form is the conjunctive form + 요, and 해 form is just the conjunctive form. The difference between them is only the existence of 요 and this makes 해요 form polite. Actually, adding 요 to make the sentence polite is a general rule. You will see this in some other endings in sections 6.8-6.10 and 6.12-6.15, and more than that, this is also useful for an incomplete sentence. For example, in English, you sometimes say, ”How about you?” This is an incomplete sentence in the sense that it does not have a verb. Korean has the same kind and nuance of incomplete sentence, ”너는?” This is just the subject of a sentence and incomplete. The form sounds impolite and this form is only for your close friends or people younger than you. However, you sometimes want to use this in more
formal situation. In such a case, you just need to add 요 to say “당신은요” to make it polite. Note that in the really polite case, you should avoid using 당신 and this part will be the person’s name and title.

한다 form is made by adding 는다/는 to the stem. When the stem does not have the bottom consonant at the end, you add 는다, and you add 는다 if the stem ends with a bottom consonant.

Let’s have a look at some examples. First one is 하다. As the stem of 하다 does not have any bottom consonant at the end, you add 는다 to make 합니다 form. Resulting form is 합니다. To make 해요 form, you first want to have the conjunctive form. The conjunctive form for 하다 is 해, as mentioned in section 5.3. You add 요 to get 해요 as the 해요 form for 하다. 해 form is 해, which is the same as the conjunctive form. You add 는다 to get 한다 form for 하다, as it is without the bottom consonant at the end of the stem, and therefore 한다 form for 하다 is 한다.

Another example is 받다. This has 받 bottom consonant and there for you add 습니다 to get the 합니다 form 받습니다. The conjunctive form of 받다 is 받아, as derived in section 5.3. Adding 요 to this, you get the 해요 form 받아요. 해 form is 받아, same as the conjunctive form. As for the 한다 form, you add 는다, since the stem ends with a bottom consonant. You get 받는다. These examples are summarized in the following table with some other example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>합니다 form</th>
<th>해요 form</th>
<th>해 form</th>
<th>한다 form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>하다</td>
<td>합니다</td>
<td>해요</td>
<td>해</td>
<td>한다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>받다</td>
<td>받습니다</td>
<td>받아요</td>
<td>받아</td>
<td>받는다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>먹다</td>
<td>먹습니다</td>
<td>먹어요</td>
<td>먹어</td>
<td>먹는다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>가다</td>
<td>갑니다</td>
<td>가요</td>
<td>가</td>
<td>간다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>서다</td>
<td>섞니다</td>
<td>석요</td>
<td>석</td>
<td>선다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>오다</td>
<td>익니다</td>
<td>왜요</td>
<td>왜</td>
<td>음다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>주다</td>
<td>줍니다</td>
<td>쥐요</td>
<td>쥐</td>
<td>준다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>마시다</td>
<td>마십니다</td>
<td>마서요</td>
<td>마서</td>
<td>마신다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>셀다</td>
<td>셔니다</td>
<td>세요</td>
<td>세</td>
<td>센다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>피다</td>
<td>피니다</td>
<td>피요</td>
<td>피</td>
<td>펴다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>보내다</td>
<td>보내니다</td>
<td>보내요</td>
<td>보내</td>
<td>보낸다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>되다</td>
<td>됩니다</td>
<td>돼요</td>
<td>돼</td>
<td>된다</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.5 Contraction

When you have a look at the table at the end of the last chapter, you might notice something: 해요 form is not really following the rule I described. For example, if you naively apply the rule to make 해요 form to 가다, it should be 가아요, but the actual form is 가요. What happens here is called contraction, and this happens when you make the conjunctive form for a certain verbs. In 가다 case, naively the conjunctive form is 가아, but 가아 includes two successive /a/ sound, and this is reduced to one /a/ sound to get just 가. Therefore the conjunctive form for 가다 is 가.

가다 and examples below it in the table above are all for showing the contraction. Next example, 서다, has ㅓ at the end of the stem, so you add 어 to make the conjunctive form. In the same way as 가다 case, the same sound continues twice and therefore contracted to one. Resulting conjunctive form for 서다 is 서.

Next one is 오다, whose stem is 오. The original rule suggests the conjunctive form is 오어, but this is contracted to 와. 주다 also has the similar contraction. Its naive conjunctive form is 주어, but the contraction make this 주. As for 마시다, the stem is 마시 and therefore you add 어 to get the conjunctive form. However, 어 part is contracted to ㅓ, and you get 마시 as the conjunctive form. These contractions are based on how the complex vowels are built up.

The basic rule suggests that conjunctive form for 세다 is 세어. However, since ㅔ has the sense of ㅓ, 어 part is absorbed to ㅔ and therefore the conjunctive form is just 세. Same thing happens to 펼다, too. Original rule implies the conjunctive form is 펼어, but since ㅏ has the feeling of ㅕ, ㅏ is merged into ㅓ. You get 펼 as the conjunctive form. These absorption are reasonable, because the letter ㅔ is made from ㅏ+ㅓ, and ㅕ is composed of ㅓ+ㅏ.

Naively, conjunctive form for 보내다 is 보내어. This is contracted to 보내. In a sense, you can regard this as the absorption of ㅓ by ㅔ because ㅔ includes the structure of ㅓ in its shape. However, this is in another sense incorrect, since ㅔ is made from ㅏ+ㅓ. The vowel for 되다 is ㅏ, The conjunctive form is at first place 되어, but this is contracted to 되. This is again understood as the merger in the shape of the vowel, which is not a good understanding in a different viewpoint.

The following equations summarize the essential part of the contractions.

\[ㅏ+어 \rightarrow ㅓ\]
5.6 Conjugation of Adjectives

We learned how verbs conjugate to make the four endings. The other large chunk of the verb like stuff is the adjectives. In this chapter, we learn how they conjugate. The basic rule is the same as verbs. The only difference is the 한다 form; the 한다 form for adjective is the same as the infinitive.

An example is 좋다. 합니다 form of 좋다 is 좋습니다, because it has the bottom consonant at the end of the stem and therefore you add 습니다 to it. Conjunctive form of 좋다 is 좋아, as the last vowel isㅏ, which is one ofㅏ, ㅑ, ㅗ and ㅛ, and thus you add 아 to the stem. 해요 form is 좋아요, adding 요 to the conjunctive form, and 해 form is 좋아, same as the conjunctive form. 한다 form is the same as the infinitive, which is 좋다. This is summarized in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>합니다 form</th>
<th>해요 form</th>
<th>해 form</th>
<th>한다 form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>좋다</td>
<td>좋습니다</td>
<td>좋아요</td>
<td>좋아</td>
<td>좋다</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.7 있다/없다

5.7.1 Meaning and usage

Next group of words is 있다 and 없다. These two words show the existence of things or people. The basic meaning of 있다 is to exist, and 없다 means not to exist. However, translation is not one to one correspondence; 있다 and 없다 have much wider meaning than to exist and not to exist in English. This is because you can say about the existence
with some other expression in English. One typical example is have. When you say, "I have a brother," this means a brother exists for you. In Korean, this becomes 남동생 있어요. Another important example is be. In English, be has two main meaning. One is "equal," like in "I am a student." In this sentence, the function of am is connecting I and student as an equivalent thing. The other usage is to show the existence. An example is "A pencil is on the desk." This means a pencil exists on a desk. The second one is expressed with 있다 or 없다.

있다 and 없다 are such an basic word that they have lots of important idioms. You will learn some of them in sections 6.7, 9.4.4 and 9.4.6.

5.7.2 Conjugation

The rule to make four basic ending for 있다 and 없다 is the same as that for the adjectives. More specifically, since both 있다 and 없다 have the bottom consonants at the end of the stem and their last vowel in the stem is notㅏ, ㅑ, ㅗ or ㅛ, 합니다 form is made by adding 습니다 to the stem and conjunctive form requires to put 어 next to the stem. Explicit forms are summarized in the table below. Note that not all the conjugation rule is the same as adjectives. You will see this in chapter 9.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>합니다 form</th>
<th>해요 form</th>
<th>해 form</th>
<th>한다 form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>있다</td>
<td>있습니다</td>
<td>있어요</td>
<td>있어</td>
<td>있다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>없다</td>
<td>없습니다</td>
<td>없어요</td>
<td>없어</td>
<td>없다</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.8 이다/아니다

5.8.1 Meaning and usage

The last verb like stuff is 이다 and 아니다. These two have quite special meaning and usage, and therefore sorted as an independent kind of word. The meaning is the same as a part of be in English. As explained in section 5.7.1, be has two meanings. One of them corresponds to the usage of 있다, and the other, which is "equal," corresponds to 이다. 아니다 has the opposite meaning of 이다, so it means not to be.

The usage is quite different from other verb like stuff. They are always with a noun. 이다 is added to a noun without a space, like markers. In the next section, I mention the
existence of the bottom consonant at the end of noun. This is important because 이다 is directly connected to the noun.

아니다 is not connected with a noun, but still appears with a noun. Typical way to use it is "A is not B," where A and B are noun. In Korean, this is "A는 B가 아니다." As this shows, 아이다 is used in the form of "B가/이 아니다." In special case, when you put emphasis on A is not B but something else, the marker on B can be 는/은 in stead of 가/이.

5.8.2 Conjugation

The conjugation of 이다 and 아니다 is quite special. Let’s have a look at it one by one.

합니다 form is the same as the regular conjugation rule. Since they do not have the bottom consonant at the end of the stem, you just add ㅂ니다 to make 합니다 form: 입니다 and 아닙니다.

The conjunctive form for 이다 and 아니다 follows the regular rule. Because the last vowel is not ㅏ, ㅑ, ㅗ or ㅛ, you add 어 to the end of the stem. Then the conjunctive form for 아니다 is 아니어. Here, contraction does not happen. Also, different form 아니라 is often used. As for 이다, naive rule gives 이어 and this is contracted to 여. The former one is used with nouns with the bottom consonant at the end, and the latter is used with nouns that does not have the bottom consonant.

However, 해요 form is totally different from conjunctive form plus 요. For 이다, 해요 form is 예요 when it is after nouns without the bottom consonant, and 이예요 when it is with nouns that have bottom consonants. As for 아니다, it is 아니예요.

해 form is also different from the conjunctive form. 해 form of 이다 is 야 when it is with nouns that do not have the bottom consonant at the end, and 이야 when nouns with the bottom consonant comes after that. 아니다 changes to 아니야 when it becomes 해 form.

한다 form is relatively simple; it is same as the infinitive for 아니다. As for 이다, it is 다 when it is with a noun without the bottom consonant and 이다 for the nouns with the bottom consonant. These conjugation are summarized in the following table. One note is that 아뇨 mentioned in section 4.9 is the contraction of the 하오 form of 아니다, 아니오.
### 5.8. 이다/아니다

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>합니다 form</th>
<th>해요 form</th>
<th>해 form</th>
<th>한다 form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>이다</td>
<td>입니다</td>
<td>예요/이예요</td>
<td>아니야</td>
<td>다/이다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>아니다</td>
<td>아니입니다</td>
<td>아니에요</td>
<td>아니야</td>
<td>아니다</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 6

Tense and some important endings

You have so far learned the basic endings for the plain sentence. Now you would be curious what other kind of endings we have. Those other endings are directly connected to giving additional nuance in the sentence. Easy example is past tense. It adds the meaning that the thing happened in the past. In this chapter, you learn this kind of endings.

6.1 Interrogative sentence

When you ask a question, you need to show that you are asking a question. One way to do that is to raise the pitch at the end of the sentence, same as in English. This is true for 해요 form and 해 form. Also, if your sentence is incomplete, that is, it does not end with a verb, usually this technique works. For 합니 다 form and 한다 form, you need to change the ending.

When you talk in 합니 다 form, you add 뷰니카/슴니카 to the stem. Again, these two are used depending on the existence of the bottom consonant at the end of stem. If it is without the bottom consonant, you add 뷰니카 and if the stem has the bottom consonant at the end, you add 슴니카. In addition to the change in the form, you raise the pitch of the end.

As for 한다 form, the rule is different between the word class. For verbs and 있다/없다, you add 는가 to the end of the stem, regardless of the existence of the bottom consonant at the end of the stem. For adjectives and 이다/아니다, you add 는가/은가 according to the existence of the bottom consonant at the end. In the case of 한다 form, you sometimes do not have to raise the pitch at the end. For example,
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Note that you need to end the sentence with question mark when you write the interrogative sentence. Another tip is that when I said you need to raise the pitch at the end, it is the case even when you use interrogative words listed in section 4.8, which is different from English. The rule is summarized below. In this summary and summaries for other endings, I always use the forms without the bottom consonant at the end for the examples of verb, adjective, 있다/없다 and 이다/아니다.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>합니다 form</th>
<th>해요 form</th>
<th>해 form</th>
<th>한다 form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>하다</td>
<td>합니까?</td>
<td>해요?</td>
<td>해?</td>
<td>하는가?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>좋다</td>
<td>좋노니까?</td>
<td>좋아요?</td>
<td>좋아?</td>
<td>좋은가?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>있다</td>
<td>있순니까?</td>
<td>있어요?</td>
<td>있어?</td>
<td>있는가?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>이다</td>
<td>입니까?</td>
<td>예요/이예요?</td>
<td>아/이야?</td>
<td>인가?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are some other endings for interrogative sentence for 해요 form and 해 form. ~나요? has the nuance that you have thought of a thing well and ask it. You simply have to add 나요 to the stem, regardless of the existence of the bottom consonant at the end. If you remove 요, this becomes 해 form. ~니 is a strong way of asking, and only for 해 form. The meaning of strong should be understood well by following example; Mother asks to her children, "did you do your homework?" This becomes "숙제 했니?"

6.2 Negative sentence

Next topic is negative sentence. You actually partially learned about it. 있다 and 없다 have the opposite meaning, so if you change 있다 to 없다, this is the negative sentence for a sentence with 있다. Same thing is true for 이다 and 아니다. Therefore, the following discussion is only for the verbs and the adjectives. They have two ways of making a negative sentence.

6.2.1 하지 않다

When you add 지 않다 to the stem, this becomes the infinitive of the negative sentence. Again, this does not depend on the existence of the bottom consonant at the end of stem. (whenever I write the form to add without slash, its meaning is so) Here, what I mean by the infinitive of the negative sentence is that the ending 다 of 않다 conjugates in the same way as the verb like stuff. I will use the infinitive of a certain form in this kind of
way. The way of conjugation is the same as the original word. If you added 지 않다 to the verb, 안다 follows the rule for the verb and if the adjective is negated, 안다 conjugates in the adjective’s way. Example is summarized in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>합니다 form</th>
<th>해요 form</th>
<th>해 form</th>
<th>한다 form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>하지 않다</td>
<td>하지 않습니다</td>
<td>하지 않아요</td>
<td>하지 않아</td>
<td>하지 않는다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>좋지 않다</td>
<td>좋지 않습니다</td>
<td>좋지 않아요</td>
<td>좋지 않아</td>
<td>좋지 않다</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2.2 안 하다

The other way of making a negative sentence is to add 안 in front of the verb or the adjective with a space. Here, we do not have to worry about the conjugation, because the verb or the adjective simply follows the original rule. As for the form, what you have to be careful is when it is with ~하다 verbs. When ~ is two or more letters and when they can be written in Chinese characters, you insert 안 between ~ and 하다 with a space before and after 안. For example, 공부하다 → 공부 안하다. This way of using 안 is more informal than 하지 않다 and therefore sounds more impolite.

6.3 Past tense

The rule for the past tense involves the conjunctive form. The infinitive of past tense is made by adding ㅆ다 to the conjunctive form. Then this conjugates. Let’s explain this with an example of 받다. The conjunctive form is 받아. You first add ㅆ bottom consonant to show it is past tense. Then you add 다 to get the infinitive. Therefore the infinitive for the past tense is 받았다. 합니다 form is made by adding 습니다, as the stem always has the bottom consonant ㅆ. For 받다, it is 받았습니다. The conjunctive form is always made by adding 어 to the end of the stem. 해요 form is made by adding 요 to the conjunctive form, so in 받다 case, it is 받았어요. 해 form is just the conjunctive form, so for 받다, it is 받았어. 한다 form is the same as the infinitive: 받았다. Other examples are summarized in the following table. Note that 이다 is the case with a noun that does not have the bottom consonant at the end.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>합니다 form</th>
<th>해요 form</th>
<th>해 form</th>
<th>한다 form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>했다</td>
<td>했습니다</td>
<td>했어요</td>
<td>했어요</td>
<td>했다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>좋았다</td>
<td>좋았습니다</td>
<td>좋았어요</td>
<td>좋았어요</td>
<td>좋았다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>있었다</td>
<td>있었습니다</td>
<td>있었습니다</td>
<td>있었습니다</td>
<td>있었습니다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>였다</td>
<td>였습니다</td>
<td>였어요</td>
<td>였어요</td>
<td>였다</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.4 Future tense and strong will

Then what about the future tense? Unfortunately, there is no Korean word that can show the future as clearly as will in English. The phrases typically used are 하겠다 and 할 것이다. As the second one requires attributive form, it is dealt at section 9.4.3. 하겠다 is the simple change of the ending, which is the focus of this chapter. The difference between these two phrase is that 하겠다 is stronger than 할 것이다. If you say, "내일은 비가 오겠다," it is more like, "it probably rains tomorrow" than "it will rain tomorrow." Probably typhoon or something comes. They also can show your will, in the same way as will in English, like "I'll do it."

The conjugation rule is quite simple. To make the infinitive of 하겠다, you add 졌다 to the stem. The conjugation of this infinitive is the same as regular conjugation, except that 한다 form is the same as the infinitive even for the verbs. Following table summarizes the examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>합니다 form</th>
<th>해요 form</th>
<th>해 form</th>
<th>한다 form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>하겠다</td>
<td>하겠습니다</td>
<td>하겠습니다</td>
<td>하겠습니다</td>
<td>하겠습니다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>좋겠다</td>
<td>좋겠습니다</td>
<td>좋겠습니다</td>
<td>좋겠습니다</td>
<td>좋겠습니다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>잊겠다</td>
<td>잊겠습니다</td>
<td>잊겠습니다</td>
<td>잊겠습니다</td>
<td>잊겠습니다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>이겠다</td>
<td>이겠습니다</td>
<td>이겠습니다</td>
<td>이겠습니다</td>
<td>이겠습니다</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5 Order

What if you tell someone to do something? Apparently, this ending is only for 해 form, because you tell to do something only to someone who you do not have to show your respect. Otherwise you ask someone to do something. This ending requires adding 라/으라 to the stem, like 하라, and this is regarded as 해 form. Plain 해 form also means order in some contexts. 한다 form is only for written language or the situation where
there is no listener, so it does not have a form for order by definition. As for 해요 form, 하세요 with honorific form (see chapter 7) means "please do." When you want to use 합니다 form, you typically do not in the situation to order something. You need to come up with a sentence like "Would you mind if you could do something?" or "I wonder if you could do something." Following is the summary. It only contains the verb, as the ending is only for for the verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>합니다 form</th>
<th>해요 form</th>
<th>해 form</th>
<th>한다 form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>하다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>하라</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.6 Prohibition

Previous chapter was about "Do something." What about "Don’t do something."? This is expressed by 하지 말다. The way of conjugation is similar to the negative sentence 하지 않다. You add 지 to the stem, then space and finally 말다. 말다 part conjugates, but same as the order case, it is only for 해요 form and 해 form. The rule to make the conjunctive form is as usual, so 해요 form for 말다 is 말아요 and 해 form is special: 마. Short summary is as follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>합니다 form</th>
<th>해요 form</th>
<th>해 form</th>
<th>한다 form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>하지 말다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>하지 말아요</td>
<td>하지 마</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.7 Progressive form

Korean expression corresponding to "be doing" that shows something is ongoing is 하고 있다. To make this expression, you add 고 to the stem of the verb and then 있다 with a space between them. The conjugate is all about that of 있다, so I do not have to have further explanation. When you want to make this past tense, which becomes past tense, first verb with 고 or 있다? The answer is 있다, so the past tense is 하고 있었다. Note that this 고 is the 고 that appears at section 8.2.

6.8 Moderation

There is an ending that moderates the meaning of the sentence: 하는데요. This is only for 해요 form and 해 form. 해 form for this is of course 하는데. To make this ending for
CHAPTER 6. TENSE AND SOME IMPORTANT ENDINGS

해 form, you add 놓데 to the stem of verbs and 있다/없다, and you add 놓데/은데 to the stem of adjectives and 이다/아니다. To make 해요 form, add 요 to the 해 form. Following table summarizes the rule.

This expression can also be used in the middle of a sentence, making a clause. In this case, 해 form ending is the form you want to use, and it means but, though the meaning is quite weak. Typical but is mentioned in section 8.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>합니다 form</th>
<th>해요 form</th>
<th>해 form</th>
<th>한다 form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>하다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>하는데요</td>
<td>하는데</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>좋다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>좋은데요</td>
<td>좋은데</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>있다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>있는데요</td>
<td>있는데</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>이다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>인데요</td>
<td>인데</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.9 하네요

When you admire something with a surprise to know that you use the ending 하네요. The rule to make this ending is to add 네요 to the stem for 해요 form and to add 네 to the stem for 해 form. This ending is only for these two forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>합니다 form</th>
<th>해요 form</th>
<th>해 form</th>
<th>한다 form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>하다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>하네요</td>
<td>하네</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>좋다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>좋은네요</td>
<td>좋은네</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>있다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>있는데요</td>
<td>있는데</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>이다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>인데요</td>
<td>인데</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.10 하군요

There is another form of admiring something, 하군요. This ending does not have a nuance of surprise, and that is the difference of the meaning between 하네요. Again this ending only for 해요 form and 해 form and the rule is to add 군요 to the stem to make 해요 form and to add 군 to the stem to make 해 form. 군 in the 해 form is the short for 구나, and 하군 and 하구나 means the same.
6.11 Invitation

What if you want to invite someone to do something saying, ”Let’s do something?” This kind of expression in Korean is 하자 and 합시다. 하자 is 해 form and you add 자 to the stem to make this ending. 합시다 is 한다 form and you addㅂ시다/읍시다 to the stem, depending on the existence of the bottom consonant at the end of the stem. ”Let’s ~ is relatively informal, and there is no corresponding ending for 합니다 form. As for 해요 form, simply 해요 can mean the invitation. Summary is as follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>합니다 form</th>
<th>해요 form</th>
<th>해 form</th>
<th>한다 form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>하다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>하군요</td>
<td>하군</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>좋다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>좋군요</td>
<td>좋군</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>있다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>있군요</td>
<td>있군</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>이다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>이군요</td>
<td>이군</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.12 할까요?

할까요 has two meanings. One is the weak suggestion to do something. The other is a guess. As the title of the chapter suggests, this ending is only for 해요 form and 해 form. To make 해요 form, you add 을까요/을까요 to the stem. The ending for the 해 form is the stem plus 을/을.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>합니다 form</th>
<th>해요 form</th>
<th>해 form</th>
<th>한다 form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>하다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>할까요</td>
<td>할까</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>좋다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>좋을까요</td>
<td>좋을까</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>있다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>있을까요</td>
<td>있을까</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>이다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>일까요</td>
<td>일까</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.13 Weak will

In some cases, you lightly want to say ”I’ll do that.” This expression in Korean is ”제가 할게요.” This ending is only for 해요 and 해 form. The meaning is the weak will, as
explained. The ending for the 해요 래그 is made by adding 래/을래요 to the stem. For 해 form, you add 래/을래 to the stem. Note that this 래 is always pronounced as 래 and therefore it is actually often written as 래.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>합니다 form</th>
<th>해요 form</th>
<th>해 form</th>
<th>한다 form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>-</td>
<td>할래요</td>
<td>할래</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.14 할래요

There is another expression for the will: 할래요. This one also shows the strong will, but the meaning of strength is somewhat associated with the regardlessness of others. If you say, "I will go there," 거기 가겠어요 is your strong will. There might be some obstacles, but it is inferred that you go there overcoming those obstacles. 거기 갈래요 is a weak will. 거기 갈래요 is also strong, but it sounds that you do not care what people around you say to you. The ending is only for 해요 form and 해 form, and you add 래/을래요 and 래/을래 to the stem respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>합니다 form</th>
<th>해요 form</th>
<th>해 form</th>
<th>한다 form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>하다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>할래요</td>
<td>할래</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.15 하죠

하죠 has several meanings, but basic nuance is asking for the agreement of the listener. For example, when you say, "you are in the lab, right?" this is your guess, but you assume your guess is correct. This kind of nuance is the basic nuance of 하죠. Derivative meanings are moderate invitation, moderate question and your will or judgement. The conjugation is to add 조 to the stem, regardless of the existence of the bottom consonant at the end. This ending is regarded as 해요 form, and 조 is the contraction of 지요. 해 form for this ending is therefore made by adding 지 to the stem. The following table summarizes the conjugation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>합니다 form</th>
<th>해죠 form</th>
<th>해 form</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<td>하죠</td>
<td>하지</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>좋다</td>
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<td>좋죠</td>
<td>좋지</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>있다</td>
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<td>있죠</td>
<td>있지</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>이다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>이죠</td>
<td>이지</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 7

Honorific form

7.1 Ideas of showing respects

One of the things that English does not have but Korean has is the honorific form. In some situation, you need to show respect to the person you are talking to, or talking about. Typical situation is when you are talking to your boss or people who are older than you. In this situation, you need to be polite to them. If you say to your adviser, "Hey John, this is the first draft of the paper. Read through this and give me some comments," you will be in a big trouble. Rather you want to say, "Prof. Brown, this is the first draft of the paper. I wonder if you had some time to read this and make some comments for me." Then your boss won’t feel offended. The idea of being polite does exist in English, but the words you say is just ordinary words in the sense that in some other situation it appears without the meaning of being polite. In Korean however, there are some specific words and endings that are only used for the purpose of showing your respect to others. These forms are called honorific form, and you learn about this in this chapter.

Then how do you show your respect? To explain this, suppose the height corresponds to the amount of respect. If you go higher, you are more respected. If you look upward to see someone, it means that you respect that person. In the plain sentence, people you are talking about and you are at the same height, and you need to respect people who you talk about. Then one obvious way is to raise the other people. Then you look up those people and you respect them. Let’s call this kind of expression that you raise others respectful expression. Is this the only way of showing your respect? The answer is no. You can look up at others when you lower yourself, too. I call this kind of expression where
you make yourself less respectful person humble expression.

In this chapter, you first learn the general way of making verb respectful by changing the ending and its conjugation. There are some other special respectful words and humble words. After you finish learning basic formalism, I mention how you actually use them.

7.2 시 and its conjugation

Whenever you want to make a verb respectful, you add 시/으시 to the stem, depending on the existence of the bottom consonant at the end. As usual, let’s make this infinitive by adding 다 to the end to see the conjugation for the four basic endings. For example, 하다 has no bottom consonant at the end of stem, so you first add 시 to make it respectful (하시) and then 다 to get the infinitive for the respectful form 하시다. 다 part works as the ending, and the other part is the stem.

The rule to make the basic four ending is the same as regular conjugation for its original words, except for 해요 form. Therefore, 합니다 form is obtained by addingㅂ니다 to the stem. Conjunctive form is made by the regular rule. Since the last vowel of the stem is not ㅏ, ㅑ, ㅗ or ㅛ, you add 어 and then this is contracted with 시 to 셀. For 하다 case, you get 하셔. However, 해요 form has the special rule. You change 시 to세요. Thus, for 하다, 해요 form is 하세요. 해 form is the same as the conjunctive form, as usual, so it’s 하셔. The rule for 한다 form is the same as the regular one for the stem without the bottom consonant at the end, that is, to add ㄴ다 to the stem for verbs and infinitive for other three type. This is summarized in the following table. Note that the infinitive is now the infinitive of the honorific form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>합니다 form</th>
<th>해요 form</th>
<th>해 form</th>
<th>한다 form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>하시다</td>
<td>하십니다</td>
<td>하세요</td>
<td>하서</td>
<td>하신다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>좋으시다</td>
<td>좋으십니다</td>
<td>좋으세요</td>
<td>좋으서</td>
<td>좋으시다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>있으시다</td>
<td>있으십니다</td>
<td>있으세요</td>
<td>있으서</td>
<td>있으시다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>이시다</td>
<td>이십니다</td>
<td>이세요</td>
<td>이서</td>
<td>이시다</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3 Special verbs for the honorific form

Some verbs have the special honorific form. First let’s have a look at the following list. The verbs on the left are the basic form, and the right ones are the honorific form.
먹다/마시다 → 드시다, 잡수시다
자다 → 주무시다
있다 → 계시다
없다 → 안 계시다
말하다 → 말씀하시는다
문다 → 여주다
주다 → 드리다

먹다 and 마시다 has the same honorific verbs. There are two on the right of them, but both sometimes mean 먹다 and 마시다. The difference between 드시다 and 잡수시다 is that 드시다 is just a polite way of saying to eat, and 잡수시다 is the honorific form.

있다 has the honorific form of 계시다, but you need to be careful about this. 있으시다는 is also a correct way of making it honorific, as the table in the previous section shows. The difference between two is that 계시다 is for a person and 있으시다는 is for non-person. You might wonder why you need to show a respect to an object. The reason is easy. If the object belongs to a person who you need to respect, you need to show your respect to the object, too. For example, if you ask, "Do you have time?" to your boss, you want to respect that precious time.

없다 has 안 계시다 and 없으시다는 for its honorific form in the same way as 있다.

Last two, 여주다 and 드리다는, are the humble form of 묻다 and 주다.

7.4 Special nouns for the honorific form

There are some nouns that have honorific form. This is because objects that belong to a person who you respect should be paid the same respect due to the relation between the person. Following table shows the list for it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>집</th>
<th>→</th>
<th>맥</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>이름</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>성함</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>말</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>말씀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>나이</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>연세</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>생일</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>생신</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>사람</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>분</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These are just the matter of remembering words and there are not so many things to explain, but a couple of things are worth mentioning. The second one, 성함 is important, because when you ask the name of someone who you meet for the first time, you want to show respect for the person. The literal translation of "What is your name?" is "이름이뭐예요?," but the honorific form of this expression "성함이어떻게되세요?" is often used.

You should be already familiar with the change 말 → 말씀. The change in verb 말하다 → 말씀하시다 is actually just the sum of the change in 말 and 하다. 사람 → 분 has also been explained already in section 4.6.

The last five are the examples of adding 님이 makes the word for people respectful. This is true for other words like job titles such as president and professor. First four of them actually is not only adding 님이 but also the original word being changed due to the existence of 님이.

### 7.5 The honorific form of markers

Some markers also have the honorific form. When the noun with the marker is something you need to show your respect, the marker also changes to the honorific form. Following is the list of the markers that have the honorific form.

- 이/가 → 계서
- 는/은 → 계서는
-에게, 한테 → 계
-에게서, 한테서 → 계

When they become the honorific form, both "to" and "from" become 계. You need to tell if it is from or to by the context.
7.6 Examples about how to use it

Now, you know everything about the conjugation of honorific form, but what is important about the honorific form is not only the conjugation. You need to appreciate how you use it at the specific situations. In this section, I go through such an aspect of the honorific form.

Let’s first define some relevant people. You is of course the person who need to use the honorific form. Let’s call the person who you have to show your respect a professor. A friend is the person you do not have to show your respect. There is far more great person who is older than your professor and should be paid more respect. Let’s call him an emeritus professor.

The easiest situation is you talk with the professor. Let’s say you want to ask where the professor goes for the next conference. In English, it would be ”Where do you go for next conference?” In Korean without honorific form, it would be ”다음 학회는 어디에 가져요?” What part has to be changed to make this honorific? First of all, you are talking to the professor, so you need to make the ending polite, i.e. to 합니다 form. (note: 해요 form is already polite. This explanation is just for explicitly showing that it has to be polite) Also, you are talking about the professor. That is, the person who goes is the professor. The verb has to be changed to respectful form 가시다. Therefore the correct honorific form is ”다음 학회는 어디에 가십니까?” Here, important part was that the the basic four endings is determined by the person who you talk to and whether you include 시 or not is determined by if the subject of the verb is someone to be respected or not.

What if you talk with your friend about the professor and want to ask if he already went home? In this case, the subject of the verb is professor but the person who you talk to is just your friend. Therefore, 시 should be there, but 해 form is fine. Correct expression is ”교수님은 댁에 돌아가셨어?”

Next situation is you talk with your professor about your friend. You want to say, ”He is not around today.” You do not have to add 시, as your friend is the subject of the verb, but you want to make the ending as polite as possible. Thus, you should say, ”그는 오늘 없습니다.”

When you are the subject of the verb, you need to be careful about the humble form. If you talk with your friend and say that you will ask about it to the professor later, the ask has to be turned into the humble form 여쭤다. You would say, ”나중에 교수님께 여쭤
The most complicated situation is that you have to respect two different people in one sentence but have to show more respect to one of them. Situation is something like the following. You are talking with the emeritus professor and want to say that the professor will ask the emeritus professor about the emeritus professor’s paper.” Definitely, you need show the respect to the emeritus professor, but can you use 여주다 to do it by sacrificing your respect to your professor? The answer is no in Korean. Whatever the situation is, you need to use the respectful form for people who you have to show your respect. The correct sentence here would be "교수님께서 명예교수님께 명예교수님 새로운 논문에 관해서 물으실 것입니다.”

### 7.7 Idioms related to honorific form

Now you learned everything about the honorific form in a true meaning. As we have some useful expressions related to the honorific form, I will mention this here.

#### 7.7.1 해 주세요

The idiom 해 주세요 is quite common expression that corresponds to "please do.” The form is the conjunctive form of the verb plus 주세요. Of course you can change 해 to the conjunctive form of other verbs. This is used in quite wide situation where you want to ask to do something, and this is a good example of the conjunctive form as the mean of connecting verb to verb.

In section 6.5, I mentioned that 하세요 means "please do.” What are the difference between 해 주세요 and 하세요? The answer is that 하세요 is just for the person who you are talking to, but 해 주세요 includes the meaning that you would be happy, or get some benefit if the person you are talking to do something.

#### 7.7.2 하십시오

하십시오 is a formal way of asking to do something. To make this, you add使之/으십시오 to the stem of the verb, depending on the existence of the bottom consonant at the end of the stem. This only appears the formal situation like manuals of electronic
7.7. IDIOMS RELATED TO HONORIFIC FORM

device, or the safety instruction at the airplane. As the last letter 오 suggests, this is an honorific form in 하오 form.

7.7.3 Greetings

Now, it’s time to understand the greetings in Korean you learn right after you learned in hangeul in the ordinary textbook or Korean class.

Let’s start with ”안녕하세요?” As the form suggests, this is the honorific form of 해요 form of 안녕하다, which means peaceful. Therefore you actually asks, ”Are you peaceful?” in the literal meaning, and this is usually translated to ”How are you?” If you change the question mark to a period, in which case you do not raise the end when you speak, it still make sense. This means ”Please be peaceful.” Better translation that is closer to the everyday English would be ”I wish you a happy day.”

Lots of other greetings have similar structure and function. Another example is 안녕히 주무세요. Again, this is ”Please do” style and literal meaning is ”please sleep peacefully.” Corresponding English expression is of course ”Good night.” Another example is 새 해 복 많이 받으세요. Still this includes ”하세요.” Literally, this means Please get lots of good luck in the new year, and this is ”Happy new year.”
Chapter 8

Endings for making a clause

8.1 Introduction

You are quite familiar with how to end a sentence, but sometimes you need to say some complicated stuff. In English, starting point for that is to use the connecting words like and and but. In this chapter, we deal with the Korean expressions corresponding to these words in English. These are achieved by changing the ending of the verb like stuff. The difference from what we learned so far is this kind of ending cannot be used for actually finishing the sentence.

8.2 하고

When you add 고 to the stem of the verb like stuff, this means and in English. This simply connects two sentences. This appears in some important idioms like 하고 있다 (see section 6.7) and 하고 싶다, which means ”want to do.”

8.3해서

Conjuctive form of the verb like stuff plus 서 has a meaning between and and because. Typical translation is and therefore. The nuance of A 해서 B is A happened and then B happens due to the event A. In this sense, it is not a simple connection like and, but still a bit too weak to say it works in the same way as because in B because A. Although I
used 하다 as the verb, you of course can use other verbs. I use 하다 as the representative of the verb like stuff in this way.

8.4 하기 때문에

The closest expression to because is 하기 때문에. You can make this by adding 기 to the stem of the verb like stuff and then 때문에 to it with a space. A 하기 때문에 B roughly means Because A, B. More precisely, B is an obvious result of the event A. This 하기 is the same as the one we learn at section , which means you made a noun from verb like stuff. If A is a noun, the expression A 때문에 B is correct. Another note is that 때문에 is noun and you can connect 이다 to this. When you say A 때문에이다, this means It is because A.

8.5 하니까

하니까 is another expression that has the meaning similar to because. To make this expression, you add 니까/으니까 to the stem, depending on the existence of the bottom consonant at the end of the stem. The meaning of A 하니까 B is roughly Because A, B, but the person’s will comes in for this expression. Here, A is person’s will and B often is will, order or invitation.

8.6 하러

When you add 러/으러 to the stem of the verbs, you add the meaning of the purpose. When you say A 하러 B, this means B to do A. For example, 보러 간다 means go to see.

8.7 하지만

하지만 means but. You add 지만 to the stem of the verb like stuff to get this expression. A 하지만 B means B but A, or though A, B.
8.8 하면

When you add 면/으면 to the stem of the verb like stuff, you can make the if clause. The meaning is exactly the same. A 하면 B means if A, B.

8.9 하면서

하면서 has the meaning of doing two things at the same time. It is obtained by adding 면서/으면서 to the stem. A 하면서 B means B doing A.

8.10 What comes first?

So far, you learned lots of endings that add specific meaning to the plain sentence. Some of them can used together with others. In such a situation, you wonder in what order you should combine the endings. There is an order that won’t change. Honorific form comes the very first and the endings changing the function of sentence, like order, prohibition, admiration and expression you learned in this chapter, comes the last. Of course, order can change depending on the situation. For example, if you had strong will at the past, 겠 comes first and then past tense conjunctive form + ㅆ comes: 하겠었다. If you guess something in the past, past tense comes first and then 겠 appears to get 했겠다.
Chapter 9

Attributive form and some related idioms

9.1 Introduction

In quite a lot of cases, you want to connect a verb like stuff to a noun. For example, when you say a pretty girl, pretty explains the girl and adjective, which is the verb like stuff, is connected to a noun. If you explain a noun with a relative clause, like "a train that runs between Boston and New York," the relative clause is translated into a clause end with a verb like stuff and that is connected to a noun. In this case, you use attributive form in Korean. The verb like stuff has a special ending to be connected to the noun. The noun comes after the verb like stuff of course with a space between them, and the ending with the verb changes to this form. In this chapter, we learn this form.

9.2 Attributive form for verbs and 있다/없다

Verbs and 있다/없다, and adjectives and 이다/아니다 have different attributive forms, so first I explain about verbs and 있다/없다. The attributive form has different form for different tense. That means run for "a person who will run," "a person who is running," "a person who ran" and "a person who had run" has the different form. As you see, those tense are future, present, past and past perfect and therefore I call those attributive form present attributive future attributive form, present attributive form, past attributive form and past perfect attributive form. To make those attributive forms, you add 는, 를, 는,
The meaning of four attributive form are not difficult to see from the analogy in English I mentioned in the previous paragraph. Future attributive form is used when the verb like stuff is the future stuff. Present attributive form is for the present thing. Past attributive form and past present attributive form are both for the past thing, but they mention to different past. Past attributive form is for one point of the past, and past perfect attributive form is for the certain span in the past or the past of the past.

You have to be careful about the actual usage for the past and past perfect attributive form. First of all, for 있다 and 없다, you seldom use the past attributive form. It is because they show the state of the thing and thus it is usually over a certain time range of the past. Second, past perfect is often used with the past tense; you add ᄆ́/ㄴ to the conjunctive form of the verb or 있다/없다. The meaning is roughly same, though 했던 sounds putting more emphasis on during a certain time range. Another note is that if ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅅ or ㅈ comes after the future attributive form, their pronunciation becomes that of double consonant.

Let me give a quick examples as a summary. The four example I mention in the first paragraph, "a person who will run," "a person who is running," "a person who ran" and "a person who had run" becomes 달릴 사람, 달리는 사람, 달린 사람 and 달렸던 사람 in Korean. This is a bit difficult to understand how the attributive form is used for a long clause. The example in section 9.1, "a train that runs between Boston and New York," is 보스턴과 뉴욕 사이를 달리는 기차. Now you see that you simply have to write a sentence to explain a noun and to change the ending of the verb like stuff at the end to the attributive form of the correct tense if you want to nest a sentence to explain something inside a sentence.
9.3 Attributive form for adjectives and 아니다/있다

Adjectives and 아니다/있다 only have future, present and past perfect attributive form. To get them, you add ㄹ/을, ㄴ/은 and 던 to the stem. This is summarized in the following table. The past attributive form does not exist because adjectives and 아니다/있다 show the state of the thing and state lasts over certain amount of time. The meaning of three attributive forms is the as the verb and 있다/있지 case. The usage is also the same. Past perfect attributive often appear with the past tense, like 좋았던.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>future</th>
<th>present</th>
<th>past perfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>좋다</td>
<td>좋을</td>
<td>좋은</td>
<td>좋던</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>아니다/있다</td>
<td>일</td>
<td>인</td>
<td>이던</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.4 Idioms using attributive form

There are some important idioms related to the attributive form. I mention some of them here.

9.4.1 할 때

할 때, that is, the future attributive form of the verb like stuff plus 때 makes when clause. A 할 때 B means when A, B. This attributive form has to be future attributive form. If A is future and present, that would be fine. What if A is past? In this case, you first make the verb like stuff past tense first and then add future attributive form, like 했을 때.

9.4.2 하는 것 같다/하는 듯하다

Both 하는 것 같다 and 하는 듯하다 show the approximate judgement, or guess. According to about what time you guess, attributive form part changes. The translation should be it would be. Note that the attributive form part corresponds to the time you guess about and the tense of the ending of 같다 and 듯하다 corresponds when you guess. 하는 것 같다 appears more often in spoken language, and 하는 듯하다 is for written language.
9.4.3 할 것이다

When you connect future 것이다 to the future attributive form, this means future, weak will or weak guess. In that sense, this expression is the weaker version of 하겠다, which is mentioned in section 6.4.

9.4.4 할 수 있다/없다

There is one important ending I intentionally did not mention in chapter 6: possibleness and impossibleness. The reason is that for this expression, you need the attributive form, and the expression is 할 수 있다/없다. You first put the future attributive form, then 수 and 있다 or 없다 at the end. You use 있다 to mention the possibleness, and 없다 for impossibleness. 수 is a noun that means method, or means, so the literal meaning is "you have the method to do." Thus, it means you can do. When you use 없다, it becomes "you do not have the method to do," and it means you cannot do something. Same as can of English, it sometimes means the guess.

9.4.5 못하다

There is another expression related to the possibleness and impossibleness. When you add 못 to the verb, it means impossibleness. The way you add is the same as 안 described in section 6.2.2: When you add 못 to the verb ~하다 where ~ is two or more letters that can be written with Chinese characters, you insert 못 between ~ and 하다 with a space before and after that. Note that there are two expressions for cannot in Korean. Usually, 못하다 appears more often in spoken language, and this is the difference between 못하다 and 할 수 없다, but 할 수 없다 does not really sound formal.

9.4.6 한 적 있다/없다

한 적 있다/없다 shows the experience. The expression is made by adding 적 and then 있다 or 없다 to the past attributive form, with spaces between three words. 적 is a noun that means experience, so the literal meaning is you have or don’t have the experience to do. This turns into you have done something, or have never done something.
9.4. IDIOMS USING ATTRIBUTIVE FORM

9.4.7 할 줄 알다/모르다

할 줄 알다/모르다 shows your thought or guess. The form is the future attributive form + 줄 + 알다/모르다. When you say, "A 할 줄 알다," you think someone do A. Usually, A is the thing about present event and 알다 is in past tense. In such a situation, good translation to English is "I thought someone does A." If this is about past stuff, the past attributive form should be used instead of the future attributive form. When you use 모르다, not 알다, it means you don’t think so. Less common usage is that you know how to do something.

9.4.8 할 테니까

When you add 테니까 to the future attributive form, this shows your strong will. 테니까 is made from 터니까, and 터 is a noun meaning plan. Then you notice that the last three is just 이다 plus 니가/으니가. Therefore, this is for connecting two clause, and A 할 테니까 B means As I will do A, B.
Chapter 10
irregular conjugations

10.1 Introduction

So far, you learned all about the regular conjugation. However, some important verbs conjugate in a way different from the regular conjugating verbs. They are called irregular conjugating verbs. There are eight major irregular conjugations in Korean, and almost all of the verbs conjugate in regular or these irregular conjugations.

Although irregular conjugation says irregular, the rule is basically the same as the regular conjugation, and what you have to remember is in what case they conjugate in a way different from regular conjugation. This chapter is dedicated to explain those rules. To describe the irregularity, the table for verbs with four basic endings is not enough. Let me add the following columns in the table we used so far.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>type of ending</th>
<th>section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>하네요</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>하죠</td>
<td>6.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>하시다</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>할</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>하면</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You will see why I added these five and why these five is enough for explaining the irregular conjugation by reading through this chapter. Resulting table for the regularly conjugating verbs are
CHAPTER 10. IRREGULAR CONJUGATIONS

Note that infinitive is abbreviated to inf. and form for the four basic ending is omitted for the space.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>inf.</th>
<th>합니다</th>
<th>해요</th>
<th>해</th>
<th>한다</th>
<th>하네요</th>
<th>하죠</th>
<th>하십시오</th>
<th>할</th>
<th>하면</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>하다</td>
<td>합니다</td>
<td>해요</td>
<td>해</td>
<td>한다</td>
<td>하네요</td>
<td>하죠</td>
<td>하십시오</td>
<td>할</td>
<td>하면</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>받다</td>
<td>받습니다</td>
<td>받어요</td>
<td>받아요</td>
<td>받는다</td>
<td>받네요</td>
<td>받죠</td>
<td>받으시다</td>
<td>받을</td>
<td>받으면</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.2 ᆫ stem

First example of the irregular conjugation is ᆫ stem. All verbs and adjectives that have ᆫ at the end of the stem are sorted as ᆫ stem verbs and adjectives. Examples are 놀다, 알아, 걔다 and 들다. Basically, they conjugate as if they are the verbs or adjectives without the bottom consonant at the end of the stem. Special part about the conjugation is that when the stem is in front of ᆳ, ᆲ, ᆴ, ᆷ and ᆱ, ᆫ bottom consonant at the end of the stem drops. ᆴ is the ending for the 하오 form, and you do not necessarily have to remember this. For those who speak Japanese, it is easy to remember, because spon is an onomatopeia showing something drops.

Let’s have a look at an example: 놀다. I will go through how to make the correct endings for the nine cases that will be in the table. To make the 합니다 form, you add ᆱ to the stem, because it works as if there is no bottom consonant at the end of the stem. Adding ᆱ bottom consonant to where ᆫ bottom consonant is is a new thing, but you do not have to worry about it. Here the special rule that ᆫ drops comes, because ᆫ is in front of ᆱ. Therefore, 합니다 form for 놀다 is 놀니다. Rule for conjunctive form is the same as the regular one. In 놀다 case, you add 아, as the last vowel in the stem is ᆵ, ᆶ, ᆷ or ᆸ. Note that none of ᆳ, ᆲ, ᆴ or ᆷ comes after ᆫ even when you add 아. Thus, conjunctive form is 놀아, and 해요 form and 해 form are 놀아요 and 놀아, respectively. When you make 한다 form, you add ᆸ to the end of the stem. Again, two bottom consonants looks to conflict at a first glance, but actually ᆫ drops by the effect of ᆸ. Therefore 한다 form for 놀다 is 놀다. So far is the conjugation for the basic four endings.

What are the conjugation for some other endings? First example is 하네요. The rule for this is to add 네요 to the stem, whose first letter is ᆳ. Therefore ᆫ drops and resulting form for 놀다 is 노네요. To make 하죠 form, you add ᆰ to the stem. In this case, ᆱ does
not drop, because ㅅ is not ㅅ, ㅂ, ㅇ, or ㄴ. The form is 놀죠. Honorific form has ㅅ at the beginning, so you need to remove ㄹ to connect the stem to 시. The infinitive for the honorific form of 놀다 is thus 노시다. Future Attributive form is made by adding ㄹ to the stem, if the verb does not have a bottom consonant at the end of the stem. When ㄹ comes after ㅂ, ㄹ at the stem drops, and you get 놀 as the future attributive form. Note that ㄹ at the end does not come from the stem, though the form itself looks the same as the stem. To make if clause, you add 면 to the stem to get 놀면.

The conjugation is summarized in the following table. You need to be careful to read or listen to ㄹ stem verbs and adjectives. For example, 합니다 form for 알다 is 압니다, and if you are only familiar with the regular conjugation, you expect the infinitive for 압니다 to be 아다, which won’t be found in a dictionary. You need to expect that this might be a ㄹ stem. Same thing is true for 한다 form, 하네요, honorific form and future attributive form. When you talk or write, that is not a big problem, because you know what you want to say, but you need to be careful about the situation like the if clause. If you insert 으 between the stem and 면 that’s a wrong way of conjugation, and it sometimes mean totally different thing (see section 10.3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>inf.</th>
<th>합니다</th>
<th>해요</th>
<th>해</th>
<th>한다</th>
<th>하네요</th>
<th>하죠</th>
<th>하시다</th>
<th>할</th>
<th>하면</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>놀다</td>
<td>놀니다</td>
<td>놀아요</td>
<td>놀아요</td>
<td>놀아요</td>
<td>노래요</td>
<td>노래요</td>
<td>노래요</td>
<td>노래요</td>
<td>노래요</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>알다</td>
<td>양다</td>
<td>양다</td>
<td>양다</td>
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<td>양다</td>
<td>양다</td>
<td>양다</td>
<td>양다</td>
<td>양다</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10.3 ㄷ irregular conjugation

Next one is ㄷ irregular conjugation. Some verbs whose stems end with ㄷ bottom consonant conjugate in an irregular way, and those are sorted as ㄷ irregular conjugation. All the ㄷ irregularly conjugating verbs have ㄷ bottom consonant at the end of the stem, but not all the verbs that have ㄷ bottom consonant at the end of the stem conjugate with ㄷ irregularity. Examples for ㄷ irregular conjugation are 들다, 걷다 and 깨닫다, whereas verbs like 받다 and 닫다 conjugate in a regular way.

The rule for the ㄷ irregular conjugation is as follows. It usually conjugates in the regular way with the bottom consonant at the end of the stem, but when ㅇ comes after the stem, ㄷ at the bottom consonant changes to ㅂ. This kind of change from /t/ sound to /l/ sound is familiar to English speaking people. /t/ sound in words like little is sometimes pronounced as /l/ sound.
CHAPTER 10. IRREGULAR CONJUGATIONS

Let’s have a look at an example with 듣다. 합니다 form is made by adding 습니다 to the stem, and you get 듣습니다. This is the regular case, as ㅅ comes after the ㄷ bottom consonant. In order to make the conjunctive form, you add 어 to the stem. Intermediate state is 들어, but you then notice that ㅇ is adjacent to ㄷ bottom consonant. Therefore it changes to 을 to become 들어. As a result, 해요 form is 들어요 and 해 form is 들어. 한다 form is the same as the regular conjugation, as you add 는다 to the stem: 듣는다. 하네요 and 하죠 also gives the same conjugation as the regular conjugation, as no ㅇ is involved. Endings for them are 들네요 and 들죠. Honorific form is made by adding 으시 to the stem for the verbs with a bottom consonant at the end of the stem, and ㅇ comes again. Therefore ㄷ bottom consonant has to be converted to 을 and you get 드르시다 as the infinitive for the honorific form. Future attributive form for the verb that has bottom consonant at the end of stem is with 을, which again includes ㅇ at the beginning. Thus, you get 들을 as the future attributive form for 듣다. If clause also involves 으; you add 을 to the stem. Therefore you get 들으면 as the if clause form for 듣다.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>inf.</th>
<th>합니다</th>
<th>해요</th>
<th>해</th>
<th>한다</th>
<th>하네요</th>
<th>하죠</th>
<th>하시다</th>
<th>할</th>
<th>하면</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>듣다</td>
<td>들습니다</td>
<td>들어요</td>
<td>들어</td>
<td>듣는다</td>
<td>들네요</td>
<td>들죠</td>
<td>들으시다</td>
<td>들을</td>
<td>들으면</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>걷다</td>
<td>걷습니가</td>
<td>걸어요</td>
<td>걸어</td>
<td>걷는다</td>
<td>걷네요</td>
<td>걷죠</td>
<td>걸으시다</td>
<td>걸을</td>
<td>걸으면</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>받다</td>
<td>받습니가</td>
<td>받아요</td>
<td>받아</td>
<td>받는다</td>
<td>받네요</td>
<td>받죠</td>
<td>받으시다</td>
<td>받을</td>
<td>받으면</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>들다</td>
<td>들습니다</td>
<td>들어요</td>
<td>들어</td>
<td>듣다</td>
<td>듣네요</td>
<td>듣죠</td>
<td>드르시다</td>
<td>드들</td>
<td>드럼</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The rule of ㄷ irregular conjugation is summarized in the above table with some other conjugation for comparison. First, compare it with the regularly conjugating verb 받다. You can explicitly see the difference appears when ㅇ comes after the stem. This is what you have to be careful when you write or speak these verbs. More complicated is the comparison with some ㄹ stem verbs. In the following table, 들다 is also listed. Have a look at 해요 form for 들다 and 봤다. They are exactly the same. Is there a way to tell them from each other when you simply read or hear 들어요? The answer is no. You have to keep an eye on the context to see the meaning.

Also, last three has to be emphasized. The honorific form for 봤다 is 드시다, as you need to deal ㄹ stem verbs as the verbs without the bottom consonant at the end of the stem and ㄹ drops when it is with ㅅ, and you learned that 들으시다 is incorrect. However, this form exists for the correct honorific for 봤다. It is good that you have a way to tell 봤다 from 봤다 in this case, but you should not mix them up. For the similar reason, both
10.4 ㅅ irregular conjugation

Some verbs whose stems end with ㅅ bottom consonant conjugate in an irregular way. Again, not all of the verbs with ㅅ at the end of the stem conjugate in an irregular way. The irregular conjugation with ㅅ bottom consonant at the end of the stem is called ㅅ irregular conjugation and 냈다, 잇다 and 짐다, for example, are sorted in this irregularly conjugating verbs. Verbs like 웃다 and 잡다 are regular verbs.

The rule for ㅅ irregular conjugation is that it basically conjugates in the same way as the regularly conjugating verbs with the bottom consonant at the end of the stem. Irregularity happens when ㅇ comes right after the stem. In this situation, ㅅ drops.

Let’s explain with 낫다. 합니다 form is the same as the regular conjugation; you add 습니다 to the stem to get 낫습니다. The conjunctive form is made by adding 아, so ㅇ comes after ㅅ bottom consonant. You need to remove ㅅ and the conjunctive form is 나아. 해요 form is 나아요 and 해 form is 나아. 한다 form is made by adding 는다: 낫는다. To make 하네요 and 하죠, you simply need to add 네요 and죠 to the stem. You get 낫네요 and 낫죠. You need to add 으시 to get the honorific form, as the conjugation rule is basically same as the regular conjugation with the bottom consonant at the end of the stem. Since ㅇ is at the beginning of the ending, ㅅ drops and 나으시다 is the infinitive for the honorific form. The future attributive form is obtained by adding 을 to the stem. Again, you need to remove ㅅ from the stem to get 나을. If clause is also with ㅇ, so you remove ㅅ and add 으면. Resulting form is 나으면. These are summarized in the following table.

Compare this with the conjugation of some other verbs. First comparison with the regular conjugating verb with ㅅ at the end of the stem. You can see how ㅅ disappears in front of ㅇ. You might noticed that some of the forms look strange if you are familiar with the regular conjugating verb. To see this, compare 냈다 with 나다. Difference again appears when the irregularity occurs. Conjunctive form for 냈다 looks strange if you understand contraction. Conjunctive form with ㅏ아 obtained by naively applying the rule should be contracted to single ㅏ, but 냈다 does not have this contraction. It is the irregularity that prevents the contraction. When you see 나아요 in an article, you should
not think this is the wrong 해요 form for 나다. It actually came from a different verb, 낳다. Same thing happens for the honofiric form, future attributive form and if clause. At a first glance, 오 coming after the vowel looks wrong but this is just because of the irregular conjugation and they are the correct form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>inf.</th>
<th>합니다</th>
<th>해요</th>
<th>해</th>
<th>한다</th>
<th>하네요</th>
<th>하죠</th>
<th>하시다</th>
<th>할</th>
<th>하면</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>낳다</td>
<td>낳습니다</td>
<td>낳아요</td>
<td>낳아</td>
<td>낳는다</td>
<td>낳네요</td>
<td>낳죠</td>
<td>낳시다</td>
<td>낳을</td>
<td>낳으면</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>잇다</td>
<td>잇습니다</td>
<td>잇어요</td>
<td>잇어</td>
<td>잇는다</td>
<td>잇네요</td>
<td>잇죠</td>
<td>잇시다</td>
<td>잇을</td>
<td>잇으면</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>옷다</td>
<td>옷습니다</td>
<td>옷어요</td>
<td>옷어요</td>
<td>옷는다</td>
<td>옷네요</td>
<td>옷죠</td>
<td>옷시다</td>
<td>옷을</td>
<td>옷으면</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>낳다</td>
<td>낳습니다</td>
<td>낳아요</td>
<td>낳아</td>
<td>낳는다</td>
<td>낳네요</td>
<td>낳죠</td>
<td>낳시다</td>
<td>낳을</td>
<td>낳으면</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.5 ㅂ irregular conjugation

All adjectives with ㅂ bottom consonant at the end of the stem and 돈다, 놀다 and 쫓다 conjugate in a way different from the regular conjugation. This irregular conjugation with ㅂ bottom consonant is called ㅂ irregular conjugation. Note that some verbs with ㅂ at the end of the stem conjugate in the regular way, like 쫓다.

The conjugation is usually the same as the regular conjugation with the bottom consonant at the end of the stem. The irregularity for ㅂ irregular conjugation occurs for the conjunctive form and when 오 comes after the stem. To make the conjunctive form for the ㅂ irregular conjugation words, you first remove the ㅂ bottom consonant from the stem, and then add 워. Exception is 돈다. In 돈다 case, you need to add 와, in stead of 워. When 오 comes after the stem, ㅂ bottom consonant at the end drops and 오 changes to 우. These change is because it is easier to pronounce. If you follow the regular rule for the conjunctive form, you need to pronounce 바 or 벌 as the last sound, closing your mouth completely, but if this is changed to 와 or 워, you do not have to close your mouth all the way down and the motion of the mouth gets smaller. The same argument holds true for 뷌 and 우.

The example is 읽다. 합니다 form is made by adding 습니다: 읽습니다. The conjunctive form is where the irregularity comes in. You extract the stem, 읽, remove ㅂ, 취, and add 워, 취워. As a result, you get 취워요 and 취워 as the 해요 form and 해 form. 한다 form is the same as the infinitive, as 읽다 is the adjective and no irregularity appears. 하네요 form and 하죠 form are the same as regular conjugation. You add 네요 and죠 to the stem to get 읽네요 and 읽죠. As for the honorific form, if you simply follow the regular rule,
you add 으시 to the stem. Here, 오 is following the stem, so the irregularity comes. You remove 냥 from the stem and then 오 changes to 우. You therefore get 쉬우시다 for the infinitive of the honorific form. Future attributive form is another example with 오 after the stem. Instead of adding 을, you add 을 to the stem, erasing 냥. You have 쉬울 for the future attributive form. If clause also involves 오. In the similar way as the honorific form and the future attributive form, you get 쉬우면, Summary is in the following table.

These irregular conjugations are so different from the regular conjugation that you won’t have any difficulty in mixing two different verbs up. Compare 돕다 and 뽑다 in the following table to see the difference. Now the main complexity for this irregular conjugation is to find the infinitive from a certain ending with the irregularity. For example, when you find the honorific form 도우세요, the infinitive for this is not 도우다 but 돕다; a verb 도우다 does not exist. Note that 지우세요 came from 지우다, so in this case, you need to wonder if this is from 지우다 or 집다. Fortunately, the verb 집다 conjugates in the regular way, so 지우세요 does from 지우다.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>inf.</th>
<th>합니다</th>
<th>해요</th>
<th>해</th>
<th>한다</th>
<th>하네요</th>
<th>하죠</th>
<th>하시다</th>
<th>할</th>
<th>하면</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>돕다</td>
<td>돕습니다</td>
<td>도와요</td>
<td>도와</td>
<td>돕는다</td>
<td>돕네요</td>
<td>돵죠</td>
<td>도우시다</td>
<td>도울</td>
<td>도우면</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>쉽다</td>
<td>쉽습니다</td>
<td>쉬워요</td>
<td>쉬워</td>
<td>쉽다</td>
<td>엽네요</td>
<td>엽죠</td>
<td>쉬우시다</td>
<td>쉬울</td>
<td>쉬우면</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>뽑다</td>
<td>뽑습니다</td>
<td>뽑아요</td>
<td>뽑아</td>
<td>뽑는다</td>
<td>뽑네요</td>
<td>뽑죠</td>
<td>뽑으시다</td>
<td>뽑을</td>
<td>뽑으면</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.6 ㅎ irregular conjugation

All the adjectives whose stems end with ㅎ except for 좋다 conjugate in another irregular conjugation. This is called ㅎ irregular conjugation. These adjectives haveㅏ, ㅑ, ㅓ or ㅕ as the last vowel in the stem.

Basically, this conjugates in a regular way for the verbs with the bottom consonant at the end of the stem. The conjugation is different from the regular case when you make the conjunctive form and when 오 comes after the stem. Conjunctive form is made in the following way. You first remove the bottom consonant ㅎ from the stem. You then change the last vowel ㅏ, ㅑ, ㅓ or ㅕ to ㅐ, ㅒ, ㅐ, or ㅔ. When you add 오 to the end of the stem, ㅎ and the 오 you added drop.

Let’s confirm this with 그렇다 as an example. 합니다 form is made by the same way as the regular conjugation. You add 습니다 to get 그렇습니다. As explained above, conjunctive form is made by first removing ㅎ from the stem. You get 그러, which has ㅏ
as the last vowel. This is changed to \( ㅐ \) and now you have 그래 as the conjunctive form. 해어요 form and 해 is therefore 그래요 and 그래. 한다 form is the same as the infinitive, thereby. 하네요 form and 하죠 form are made by simply adding 네요 and 조 respectively to the stem: 그렇네요 and 그렇죠. To make the honorific form, regular rule says you add으시 to the stem. Since 오 comes after the 께 bottom consonant, 께 and 오 drops from the intermediate state 그래요시 to become 그래시. The infinitive for the honorific form is thus 그래시다. The same kind of change happens for the future attributive form, which is made by adding 을 to the stem, but in this case, when you remove 께 and 오 from the tentative form 그렇을, you get 그래 plus the bottom consonant 을. Of course these the bottom consonant alone do not work as a meaningful letter and it is attached to 럼. As a result, you get 그래 as the future attributive form. If clause is simpler to make compared to the future attributive form. You add 오면 to the stem, then remove 께 오 and obtain 그래면. Following table summarizes the rule.

No comparison with other conjugations is necessary for 께 irregular conjugation. It makes too different thing from other conjugations. What is difficult is just get back to the infinitive if you see the specific endings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>inf.</th>
<th>합니다</th>
<th>해요</th>
<th>해</th>
<th>한다</th>
<th>하네요</th>
<th>하죠</th>
<th>하시다</th>
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<th>하면</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>그래요</td>
<td>그래</td>
<td>그렇다</td>
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<td>하얄</td>
<td>하야면</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.7 오 irregular conjugation

Lots of verbs and adjectives that have - at the end of the stem conjugate in 오 irregular conjugation. All the exceptions are the verbs and adjectives that have 르 at the end of the stem. In this situation, special care has to be taken to tell which irregular conjugation they follow, and this is summarized in section 10.10. Note that verbs and adjectives that follow 오 irregular conjugation do not have any bottom consonant at the end of the stem.

The rule is basically the same as the regular conjugation without the bottom consonant at the end of the stem. Irregularity occurs when you make the conjunctive form. To do that, you first remove - at the end of the stem. You next have a look at the second last vowel in the stem, which is now the last vowel existing after you removed -. If that isㅏ, ㅑ, ㅗ or ㅛ, you add ㅏ to the consonant that is left when you remove -. If the second
last vowel is none ofㅏ, ㅑ, ㅗ or ㅛ, you add ㅓ to the lonely consonant. If you do not have two vowels in the stem, you add ㅓ to the consonant remaining after you remove ㅡ.

It would be easier to understand this with seeing some examples. First one is 예쁘다. You want to make the conjunctive form. The stem is 예쁘 and you remove ㅡ. Temporarily you get 예 shitty. The second last vowel of the stem, or the last vowel in the tentative form is ㅖ, which is not ㅏ, ㅑ, ㅗ or ㅛ. Thus you add ㅓ to the consonant that was originally with ㅡ, ㅃ. As a result, you get 예뻐 as the conjunctive form. The 해요 form and 해 form is 예뻐요 and 예뻐. What about 크다? Following the same procedure, you get ㅋ and you cannot find the vowel any more. This is the case when you automatically add ㅓ to get the conjunctive form: 커. 해요 form and 해 form is therefore 커요 and 커. These are summarized in the following table with other endings. As the conjugation for other endings are just the regular one, the explanation is omitted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>inf.</th>
<th>합니다</th>
<th>해요</th>
<th>해</th>
<th>한다</th>
<th>하네요</th>
<th>하죠</th>
<th>하시다</th>
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<th>하면</th>
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<td>예뻐</td>
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<td>예쁘</td>
<td>예쁘면</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>모으다</td>
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<td>크요</td>
<td>컸</td>
<td>크다</td>
<td>크네요</td>
<td>크죠</td>
<td>크시다</td>
<td>크</td>
<td>크면</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.8 를 irregular conjugation

Most verbs and adjectives whose stem end with 를 conjugate in 를 irregular conjugation. For the exceptions, refer to section 10.10. Verbs and adjectives that follow 를 irregular conjugation does not have any bottom consonants for the last and the second last letter in the stem.

The conjugation for 를 irregular conjugation is basically the same as the regularly conjugating verbs without the bottom consonant at the end of the stem. Irregularity occurs when you make the conjunctive form. You first remove 를 from the stem to make the conjunctive form. Next, see if the second last vowel in the stem, which is the last one without 를, is ㅏ, ㅑ, ㅗ or ㅛ. If this is the case, you add 라 to the remaining part. This means that you add 라 bottom consonant to the last letter of the remaining part, and then 라 to it. If the second last vowel in the stem is not ㅏ, ㅑ, ㅗ or ㅛ, you add 라.

Let’s have a look at some examples to see how the conjunctive form is actually made.
CHAPTER 10. IRREGULAR CONJUGATIONS

First example is 오르다. The stem for this is 오르. You first remove 르 and now you have 오. The last vowel here, which is the second last one in the stem, is 오, and this is one of ㅏ, ㅑ, ㅗ or ㅛ. Thus, you add 라. As a result, you get 올라 as the conjunctive form. 해요 form and 해 form is thus 올라요 and 올라. Another example is 부르다. The stem is 부르, and erasing 르 gives you 부. The last vowel here is not ㅏ, ㅑ, ㅗ or ㅛ, so you add 라러 to get the conjunctive form. It results in 불러, and 해요 form and 해 form is 불러요 and 불러. These are summarized in the following table with the conjugations for other endings. The explanation for other endings are omitted because they are just the simple regular conjugation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>inf.</th>
<th>합니다</th>
<th>해요</th>
<th>해</th>
<th>한다</th>
<th>하네요</th>
<th>하죠</th>
<th>하시다</th>
<th>할</th>
<th>하면</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>오르다</td>
<td>오릅니다</td>
<td>올라요</td>
<td>올라</td>
<td>오른다</td>
<td>오른네요</td>
<td>오른죠</td>
<td>오른시다</td>
<td>오를</td>
<td>오르면</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>부르다</td>
<td>부릅니다</td>
<td>불러요</td>
<td>불러</td>
<td>부른다</td>
<td>부른네요</td>
<td>부른죠</td>
<td>부른시다</td>
<td>부를</td>
<td>부르면</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.9 르 irregular conjugation

Four verbs and adjectives with 르 at the end of the stem, 이르다 meaning to get to, 노르다, 누르다 meaning yellow and 푸르다, conjugate in the different way from 르 irregular conjugation. The irregular conjugation for these four verbs and adjectives are called 르 irregular conjugation.

They conjugate in the regular way for the verbs without the bottom consonant at the end of the stem except for the conjunctive form. The conjunctive form is obtained by adding 르 to the stem. The example is 누르다. Let me omit the explanation for the endings other than conjunctive form, as they are the simple regular conjugation. As for the conjunctive form, you add 르 to the stem 누르, so you get 누르러. 해요 form and 해 form is therefore 누르러요 and 누르러. These examples are summarized in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>inf.</th>
<th>합니다</th>
<th>해요</th>
<th>해</th>
<th>한다</th>
<th>하네요</th>
<th>하죠</th>
<th>하시다</th>
<th>할</th>
<th>하면</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>노르다</td>
<td>노릅니다</td>
<td>노르러요</td>
<td>노르러</td>
<td>노르다</td>
<td>노르네요</td>
<td>노르죠</td>
<td>노르시다</td>
<td>노를</td>
<td>노르면</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10.10  Note on the verbs/adjectives with 르 at the end of the stem

The following shows which verbs and adjectives whose stem end with 르 conjugate along the three conjugation 형태 irregular conjugation, 르 irregular conjugation and 르 irregular conjugation.

들르다, 따르다, 치르다  →  으 irregular conjugation
노르다, 누르다(yellow), 푸르다, 이르다(get to)  →  르 irregular conjugation
others  →  르 irregular conjugation

The meaning is important. 누르다 also has the verb meaning to push, but this conjugates in 르 irregular conjugation. 이르다 has two other meanings, early and to say, but both meaning cases conjugate in 르 irregular conjugation.
Chapter 11

Quotation form

11.1 introduction

Now you learned almost all of the basic grammar. The only important topic still missing is the quotation form. What if you want to say, "He said, 'I will come in 10 minutes,'" or, "He said that he will come in 10 minutes?" Strictly speaking, you cannot come with any expression to connect the part he said and the part you want to say based on the discussion in this book so far. There is a bunch of expression for this kind of quotation, and in this chapter, we will deal with this.

Actually, basics of the quotation form is quite simple. The most important expression is 라고. Roughly speaking, this is the word you can use this to connect "He said" part and "I will come in 10 minutes" part. Of course there are some situations where you need to use specific expressions to connect the quoted part to the non-quoted part, which I describe in the following sections, but if you do not remember them, simply using 라고 in a way like "I will come in 10 minutes라고 He said" makes sense. This way of quotation works well especially when you want to use the endings that does not have any special form for the quotation. If you want to say, "She said, '그렇네요.'" 하네요 form does not have the special way of connecting to the non-quoted part. In this case, you can simply say 그녀는 그렇네요라고 말했다.
11.2 Basic form of the quotation form

Let's move on to the more rigorous formalism for the quotation form. The first thing you want to know is how to quote the plain sentence. The basic rule for to show the quotation is to add 고 without space after 한다 form ending. The exception is 이다/아니다. For them, 다 becomes 라 when 고 is added.

The first example is the one in the previous section; he said that he will come in 10 minutes. The quoted part is "he will come in 10 minutes" and this is 그는 10분 후에 도착한다 in Korean. The rest of it is "he said" and this is 그는 말했다. To combine them in one sentence, you add 고 to the quoted part. Since the object comes between the subject and the verb in Korean, this quoted part comes between 그는 and 말했다. Thus, you get 그는 그는 10분 후에 도착한다고 말했다. This is a bit awkward. Repeating 그는 looks strange, so let's omit the subject in the quoted part. Probably context explains in the most case for this situation. Also, the last 말했다 which corresponds said is usually 했다. To explicitly show it is the translation of say, I intentionally used 말하다, but it is almost always 한다 that is used as the verb meaning to say in the quotation form. With these two modification, the sentence becomes 그는 그는 10분 후에 도착했다고 했다.

Another example is for 이다/아니다; she said that this is the problem. The quoted part is 이것이 문제다, as 한다 form for 이다 with a noun without the bottom consonant is contracted to 다, and the non-quoted part is 그녀는 했다. You add 고 to the end of the 한다 form, changing 다 to 라. Therefore you get 그녀는 이것이 문제라고 했다. Note that this 라고/이라고 is the 라고/이라고 you use when you introduce your name. The literal translation for 저는 제니라고 합니까 is I call myself Jenny.

11.2.1 Change in ending for the quotation of plain sentence

How does the ending change for this quotation form? This question is applied to two parts. One is the ending for the quoted part and the other is the ending for the non-quoted part. The ending for the non-quoted part, which is at the last of the whole sentence, determines how polite the sentence is. If you are talking to your boss, you want to change this to 합니다 form or 해요 form. In the first example, it becomes 그는 10분 후에 도착한다고 했습니다. If the person who said the quoted part is a person who you need to show your respect, honorific form 시 comes in like 그분은 10분 후에 도착한다고 하셨습니다. As for
11.2. BASIC FORM OF THE QUOTATION FORM

the quoted part, this is the only ending for the quotation form. No matter how polite the speaker was, you just can change it to the 한다 form and add 고 to make the quotation form. Of course, this is just 한다 form, and it might be the 한다 form of the past tense or honorific form, depending on what the speaker said. If you want to say, "He said that the plane landed 10 minutes ago," it would be 그는 비행기는 10 분 전에 착륙했다고 했다.

11.2.2 Quotation of the interrogative sentence

You need to be careful when you quote sentences of specific meaning. One is the interrogative sentence. When you quote the interrogative sentence, you use the form of 하냐고 한다. What is special is the ending for the quoted part. You first make the infinitive for the quoted sentence, and then remove 다 at the end. You then add 냐고 to get the quotation form for the interrogative sentence. Example is, "She said, 'Is it rainy tomorrow?'" The infinitive of the plain sentence of the quoted part is 내일은 비가 오다. Removing 다 and adding 냐고 gives 내일은 비가오냐고. Therefore you get 그녀는 내일은 비가오냐고 했다.

11.2.3 Quotation of the invitation

Invitation also has a specific form for the ending. When you quote the invitation, the quoted part has the ending of 자고. To make this, you make the infinitive for the quoted part, remove 다 at the end and put 자고 without space to the remaining stem. The example is "He said, 'Let’s go.'" go is 가다. The process to remove 다 and then add 자고 gives 가자고. Therefore the translation for the whole sentence is 그는 가자고 했다. You can easily see why you add 자고 instead of 다고 to the stem for the invitation form. 하자 is a way to show the invitation in the spoken language.

11.2.4 Quotation of the order

The last special form for the quotation is the order. When you quote the order sentence, the ending for the quoted part is 라고. Again, you prepare the infinitive for the order sentence. You remove 다 to leave the stem and add 라고 to the stem to make the ending for the quoted part. An example is "She said, 'go home before it gets dark.'" The quoted part is 어두워지기 전에 집에 가다 (for the grammatical details for 어두워지기 전에, refer to sections 12.1.1 and 12.4.1), and the procedure brings 어두워지기 전에 집에 가라고. As
CHAPTER 11. QUOTATION FORM

a result, whole sentence is 그녀는 어두워지기 전에 집에 가라고 했다. Again, it is easy to see why you use 라고 instead of 다고 for order sentence. 하라 is the 해 form for the order.

Plain sentence, interrogative sentence, invitation and order are the only form that have special ending for the specific meaning. Other meaning does not have any special endings. Among them, some has the ending for 한다 form. In this case, you can use the plain sentence quotation including that ending for the 한다 form to include the meaning of the ending. For example, if you quote a sentence with future/strong will 겠, you can use the form like 하겠다다고 한다. However, endings that does not have 한다 form like 하네요 할례요 does not have a way to use this kind of smooth quotation. In this case, you force to quote it by simply describing the sentence to be quoted first and then to add 라고 at the end, as described in the second paragraph of section 11.1.

11.3 Contraction in quotation form

Contracted form exists for the quotation form. This is used when you want to omit to say the subject of the sentence, who is the person saying the quoted part, or when you don’t have to say it, in the situation like when the story is generally said rumor or well known news.

The quotation form can be represented as 한다고 한다. First 한다 shows the quoted part, and second 한다 is the say part in the non-quoted part in 한다 form. This is contracted as 한다다. First 한 is from the quoted part. Last 다 is from the non-quoted part. For the 단, 데 is from the first 다 in the quoted part and 데 and 데 is from the /an/ of the non-quoted part 한. You will see why this is true later.

What about the conjugation of this contracted form? As mentioned in section 11.2.1, quoted part does not conjugate. For the contracted form, what conjugates is the non-quoted form. If I made an infinitive for the contracted quotation form, it would be 한다다. Last 다 is the ending and 한다 is the stem. The rule is the same as the regular conjugation. To make 합니다다 form, you add 냧니다 to the stem, as it does not have the bottom consonant at the end. It becomes 한다답니다. The conjunctive form looks a bit strange, as 냧 came from the 같다 in the non-quoted part; It is 한다. Thus, 해요 form and 해 form are 한다요 and 한다. As already described, 한다 form is 한다다. This is summarized in the following table.
This contraction also happens for the ending for interrogative, order and invitation sentence. The rule to make the contraction is the same as the plain form. The rule for plain form was remove ”다다고 하다” and connect ㄴ and ㅏ into one letter. Following this, 하냐고 하다, 하자고 하다 and 하라고 하다 become 하냐다 하자다 and 하라다. The last 다 is the ending and the three form conjugate as the verb without the bottom consonant at the end of the stem. 합니다 form and 한다 form are easy to make. Add ㅂ니다 and ㄴ다 respectively to the stem. You get 하냡니다, 하짬니다, 하랍니다, 하냔다, 하잔다 and 하란다. The conjunctive form is a bit different from the regular conjugation; For 하냐다, 하자다 and 하라다, it becomes 하내, 하재 and 하래. Last two can be explained in the same way as the change from 한다다 and 하대, ㅏ at the end of the stem is from ㅏ of 한다 and thus in conjunctive form it becomes ㅐ of 해, 하내 can be regarded as the contraction of 하나고 해. /y/ sound of ㅏ is inherited to the ㅐ of 해. The rules are summarized in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>합니다 form</th>
<th>해요 form</th>
<th>해 form</th>
<th>한다 form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>한다다</td>
<td>한다다</td>
<td>한다</td>
<td>한다다</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>하나다</td>
<td>하나다</td>
<td>하나</td>
<td>하나다</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>하자다</td>
<td>하자다</td>
<td>하자</td>
<td>하자다</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>하라다</td>
<td>하라다</td>
<td>하라</td>
<td>하라다</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.4 한다면서요

There are some special form when you want to change the ending of the non-quoted part to one different from the plain sentence. The most often used one is 한다면서요, which is the interrogative form for the quotation form. Let’s say the original sentence is "He says that he will come in 10 minutes,” or in Korean, 그는 10 분 후에 도착한다고 한다. This is contracted to 10 분 후에 도착한다면서요. When you make this interrogative, that is, when you want to confirm if he said so, this becomes 10 분 후에 도착한다면서요? Corresponding English sentence would be "Does he say that he will come in 10 minutes?" This form 한다면서요 only has 해요 form and 해 form. As usual, 해 form is just 해요 form minus 요: 한다면서. Other kind of endings of the quoted part has the same kind of the interrogative form for the non-quoted part: 하나면서요, 하자면서요 and 하라면서요. Following table summarizes this form.
When you want to say ~라고 하는데요, where ~ is a sentence ending with noun, you can contract this to ~라는는데요. For the quoted part of the plain sentence, this is only forIDA/아니다. If you said similar thing with other verbs or adjectives, it is too confusing between the ordinary 하는데요 form without the quotation. Three other endings in the quoted part has the similar contraction, so you can use 하냐는데요, 하자는데요 and 하라는는데요. Same as 한다면서요, this is only for 해요 form and 해 form. The rule for the conjugation is summarized in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>합니다 form</th>
<th>해요 form</th>
<th>해 form</th>
<th>한다 form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>한다다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>한다면서요</td>
<td>한다면서</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>하나다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>하나면서요</td>
<td>하나면서</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>하자다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>하자면서요</td>
<td>하자면서</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>하라다</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>하라면서요</td>
<td>하라면서</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.6 한다는

In some cases, you want to make the quotation form into the attributive form. Typical example is "a story that Tom became a president." The quoted part, "Tom became a president," is connected to a noun story. In this case, the attributive form for the quotation form is 한다는. You remove the 다 from the infinitive for the contracted quotation form and add 는. There is no tense for the attributive for the quotation form. The tense for the quoted part is specified by the ending of the quoted part. Three other endings for the quoted part also have the similar attributive form: 하나는, 하자는 and 하라는.
Chapter 12

Changing the word class

The last chapter in this book is devoted for the story about the change in the word class. Due to the specific class a certain expression requires, or just for getting a word of certain meaning, you sometimes want to change the word class, like from verb to noun. The way to do it is quite diverse, but it still can be summarized in certain rules.

12.1 Verbs to nouns

12.1.1 하기

First rule is to make a verb to a noun. Verb here includes adjectives, 있다/없다 and 이다/ 아니다. There are two general rules and one additional rule that can only be applied to a certain verbs. The first general rule is to add 기 to the stem. For example, 받다 becomes 받기. This expression makes the general noun and it is often used for idioms such as 하기 쉽다, 하기 시작하다, 하기 싫다 and 하기 편하다. They mean easy to do, start to do, dislike to do and comfortable to do respectively.

12.1.2 함

Another way of making a noun from a verb is to add 먹/음 to the stem. Example is that 받다 becomes 받음. The nuance of this is different from 하기. 하기 is just a general noun, but 함 includes a nuance of your personal experience.
12.1.3 ~하다 verbs

When the verb has the form of ~하다, ~ part is often a noun. In this situation, simply removing 하다 makes the associated noun. For example, 일하다 is a verb work, and 일 is a noun work. Note that this is not always the case. The adjective 상냥하다 has this form, but the noun 상냥 does not exist. In this case, you use one of the above two methods.

12.2 Verbs to adverbs

12.2.1 하게

When you want to change the verb to the adverb, you add 게 to the stem. Again, verbs here includes adjectives, 있다/없다 and 있다/아니다. Changing adjectives to adverbs are easy to understand. It is just the matter of whether the word explains a noun or a verb. For example, 빠르다 is an adjective meaning fast, so you can say fast train as 빠른 기차. If you want to say, "It runs fast," fast here is adverb and it is 빠르게 달린다 in Korean. What is the adverb form for the verb? This is mainly for idioms like force to do. In Korean, force to do is 하게 시키다, and here the verb explains the verb 시키다. Another example of the idiom is 하게 되다, which means to become to do.

12.3 Adjectives to Adverb

If the adjective is in the form of ~하다, there is another way of making it adverb: changing 하다 to 히. In this case, the meaning as an adverb is exactly the same for ~하게 and ~히, but you cannot use ~히 instead of ~하게 in the idioms for 하게.

12.4 adjective->verb

12.4.1 좋아지다

There are a couple of ways to change adjectives to verbs depending on the meaning. First one is to add 지다 to the conjunctive form without a space. An example is that 좋다 becomes 좋아지다. The meaning of the resulting verb means the spontaneous change to the state the original adjective shows. Thus, 좋아지다 means to get better. 하게 되다
12.5. INTRASITIVE VERB AND TRANSITIVE VERB

mentioned in 12.2.1 is the other way of describing the change of the state. The difference between these two is that 좋아지다 shows the spontaneous change and 하게 되다 refers to the change made by the surrounding environment.

12.4.2 좋아하다

Another way of making a verb from an adjective is to add 하다 to the conjunctive form without a space. This means to express your feeling that adjective shows. For example, this kind of the verb for 좋다 is 좋아하다. This means that you say something is good, which is equal to like. The one to one translation to English for this expression does not exist. Other common verbs of this form are 아파하다 and 싶어하다, but they require the case by case translation.

12.5 Intrasitive verb and transitive verb

In Korean, intransitive verbs and transitive verbs, which are the verbs that don’t and do require the object, have similar form, and they can be converted from each other relatively easily. The most basic relation is adding ㅣ to the end of the stem of an intransitive verb makes it a transitive verb. The way to add ㅣ is either add 이 or add ㅣ to the last letter to make a complex vowel with it. For example, 붙다 is an intransitive verb meaning to stick or adhere. 붙이다 is the corresponding transitive verb that means stick or paste. 나다 means to go out, and adding ㅣ in this case gives 내다, which means to get something out.

In some cases, you also need to add 우, not only ㅣ to make a transitive verb from an intransitive verb. For example, 서다 is an intransitive verb and it means to stand. When you make this transitive verb, it becomes 세우다, which means make something stand. In this way, adding 우다 cases includes not only the meaning of transitive verb but also the meaning of causitive verbs. In the case of 타다 and 태우다, both are the transitive verb and addition of 우다 simply adds the meaning of have something ride.
12.6 Passive form of the verb

There are several ways of making passive form of a verb. This is first sorted to the general verb and verb of the form of sim 하다.

For the general verbs, you should add 기, 리, 이 or 히 to make the passive form from the active verb. The four letters are for different last letter for the stem. When the stem has the bottom consonants ㄴ, ㅐ, ㅁ, ㅅ and ㅈ, you add 기, like the change from 빼앗다 to 빼앗기다. 리 is for the bottom consonants ㅂ, ㄹ and 른 at the end of the stem. From 밀다 to 밀리다 is an easy way of understand. When the last letter at the stem is 른 or 르 the change is like the conjugation for 륽 irregular conjugation and 르 irregular conjugation. 싸다 becomes 싸리다 and 부르다 becomes 불리다. When the last letter at the stem is ㅂ, ㅍ, ㅎ bottom consonants and without bottom consonant, you add 이. For example, 쌓다 is an active verb meaning to pile something up or load something, and 쌓이다 means to be stacked up. 쓰다 is to use or to write and 쓰이다 is to be used or to be written.

In some cases, adding 지다 to the conjunctive form makes the passive form. 만들어지다 is the passive form of 만들다.

When the verb has the form of sim 하다, there are three ways of making it passive. One is to change 하다 to 되다. For example, 결정하다 is to decide and 결정되다 is to be decided. When sim part is a noun that has negative meaning, like the damage or the annoiance, you change 하다 to 당하다, in stead of 되다. For example, 배신당하다 is the passive form of 배신하다. In some other case, you should change 하다 to 받다 when you make the passive form for sim 하다 verbs. These are usually for the positive or neutral meaning nouns at the sim part, and which verb should be used with 받다 is idiom like thing you have to remember one by one.

Although there are certain way of making passive form, you should avoid using passive form as much as possible. In Korean, passive form is not so often used as it is in English. For example, if you were hit by someone, this expression is natural in English, but in Korean, it usually is not expressed with the passive form of hit. There is a verb meaning to be hit, 맞다.