

Korean class week 4

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1. *Endings*

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Stems of verbs and adjectives

- The stems of verbs and adjectives do not stand alone, and they are always conjugated by various or inflectional endings.

Stem of
verbs and
adjectives
(descriptive
verbs)

+ -다

anything being left out after you take '-다' out from the verbs and adjectives is the stem

① 잠자다[Jam·ja·da] V

② 작다[Jak·tta] Adj

③ 먹다[Meok·tta] V

④ 입다[Ip·tta] V

⑤ 걸다[Geot·tta] V

⑥ 기쁘다[Gi·ppeu·da] Adj

1. Endings

STEM WORD + PRE-FINAL ENDING + FINAL ENDING

└─→ tense, aspect, speech levels, and so forth

밥을 먹다 -> 밥을 먹/었/다

[bab-eul meogda] -> [bab-eul meogda]

~무대가 기억에 남다 -> ~무대가 기억에 남/았/다.

[mudaega gieog-e namda] -> [mudaega gieog-e nam-assda]

1. Endings

STEM WORD + PRE-FINAL ENDING + FINAL ENDING

└─> tense, aspect, speech levels, and so forth



식사를 합시다

: 하다 > Stem : 하

➤ 하+ -버시다

1. Endings -1) pre-final endings

Pre-final endings are inflectional elements that come between the stem and the final ending. They include the honorific suffix $-(으)시$ [(eu)si], past tense marker $었/았$ [eot/at] (**we will learn next time*), and so on.

- The honorific suffix

Consonant +

$-(으)시$

Vowel +

$-시$

찾으시다(찾+으시+다)[cha·jeu·si·da]“look for,” 가시다(가+시+다)[ga·si·da]“go”.

1. Endings -1) pre-final endings

- The honorific suffix

Consonant +

-(으)시

Vowel +

-시

- 오늘 너무 예쁘시네요~ = You look so pretty today.
[o·neul neo·mu ye·ppeu·si·neyo]
- 언제나 너무 아름다우시네요~ = You always look so lovely.
[eon·je·na neo·mu a·leum·da·u·si·neyo]
- 수고 많으셨습니다(만/-으시/ 았/습니다) = Thank you for your hard work.
[su·go manh-eu·syeoss·seub·nida]

1. Endings -1) pre-final endings

- The suffix 겠[get]

- ① ‘겠[get]’ expresses the speaker’s intention or asks the listener’s intention, and it corresponds to “will” in English

열심히 공부하겠습니다[yeol-ssim-hi gong-bu-ha-get-sseum-ni-da] “(I) will study hard”

어디로 가시겠습니까?[eo-di-ro ga-si-get-sseum-ni-gga]“Where will (you) go?”

1. Endings -1) pre-final endings

- The suffix 겠[get]

- ② Second, the suffix 겠 indicates the speaker's conjecture or asks the listener's idea regarding the topic in question. It is corresponding to "I guess/think" or "do you think that . . ." in English.

내일 시험이 어렵겠어요. [nae-il si-heo-mi eo-ryeop-gge-sseo-yo]“(I guess that) tomorrow's test will be difficult”

내일 시험이 어렵겠어요?[nae-il si-heo-mi eo-ryeop-gge-sseo-yo]“(Do you think that) tomorrow's test will be difficult?”

1. Endings -1) pre-final endings

Exercise 1. Which of the following inflectional word using -(으)시 is NOT true?

- ① 가르치시다 [ga·reu·chi·si·da] “teach”
- ② 보시다 [bo·si·da] “see”
- ③ 먹으시다 [meu·geu·si·da] “eat”
- ④ 건너~~ㄴ~~시다 [geon·neo·eu·si·da] “cross”
- ⑤ 있으시다 [i·sseu·si·da] “be”

1. Endings -1) pre-final endings

Exercise 2. Which of the following translation of the Korean sentences is NOT true?

- ① 음식이 맛있겠습니까? [eum·si·gi ma·sit·kket·sseum·ni·kka] “(Do you think that) the food will delicious?”
- ② 영화를 보시겠습니까? [yeong·hwa·reul bo·si·get·sseum·ni·kka] “(Do you think that) the movie will be fun?”
- ③ 길이 좁겠어요? [gi·ri jop·kke·sseo·yo] “(Do you think that) the road will be narrow?”
- ④ 꼭 담배를 끊겠습니다. [kkok dam·be·reul kkeun·ket·sseum·ni·da] “Surely, (I) will quit smoking.”
- ⑤ 매일 요가를 하겠습니다. [mae·il yo·ga·reul ha·get·sseum·ni·da] “(I) will do yoga everyday.”

1. Endings -1) pre-final endings

영화를 보시겠습니까? [yeong·hwa·reul bo·si·get·sseum·ni·kka]

- Verb : 보다 / Stem : 보
- Meaning of 겠 : asks the listener's idea regarding the topic in question
- Translation : Would you like to see a movie?

“(Do you think that) the movie will be fun?”

- Fun = 재미있다[jae·mi·iss·da] -> 재밌다[jaemiss·da]
- Translation : 영화가 재밌겠습니까? [yeong·hwa·ga jaem·iss·get·seum·ni·kka]

1. Endings -2) final endings

There are two types of final endings:

- ① Non-sentence final endings = ends a verb or an adjective but not the sentence
- ② Sentence final endings = ends both the verb and the sentence

Non-sentence final endings

: Non-sentence-final endings include various

- -고[go] “and then,”
- -어/아서[eo/a-seo] “because,”
- -(으)면서[eu·myeon-seo] “while,”
- -지만[gi-man] “although,”
- -도록[do-rok] “in order to,”

EX)

성적이 잘 나오도록 공부를 열심히 해야 해.

[seong·jeog-i jal na·o·do·log gong·bu·leul yeol·sim·hi
hae·ya hae.]

You should study hard **in order to** get good grades.

1. Endings -2) final endings

Exercise 3. Translate the following into English.

- ① 밥을 먹으면서 티브이를 봐요[ba·beul meo·geu·myeon·seo ti·beu·i·reul bwa·yo]

(I) Watch TV, while eating meal.

- ② 커피를 마시고 아이스크림을 먹어요[keo·pi·reul ma·si·go a·i·seu·keu·ri·meul meo·geo·yo]

(I) Drink coffee, and then eat ice cream.

1. Endings -2) final endings

Sentence final endings

: The typical examples of sentence-final endings are various speech-level endings. These speech-level endings indicate the speaker's interpersonal relationship with the addressees or attitude toward them (e.g., social meanings such as intimacy and formality of the situation).

Speech level	Declarative (statement)	Interrogative (question)	Imperative (command/ request)	Propositive (suggestion)
Deferential	-습니다 [seum·ni·da]/ ㅂ니다	-습니까 [seum·ni·kka]/ ㅂ니까	-(으)십시오 [(eu)sip·ssi·o]	-(으)십시오 [(eu)sip·ssi·da] -읍시다 [jeup ssi da] (After consonant) -ㅂ시다 [(jeup ssi da)] (After vowel)
Polite	-어요 [eo·yo]/ 아요 [a·yo]	-어요/ -아요	-어요/ 아요	-어요/-아요
Intimate	-어 [eo]/ -아 [a]	-어/-아	-어/-아	-어/-아
Plain	-(느)ㄴ다 [(neu)n·da]	-(으)니 [ni]/ -냐 [nya]	-어라 [eo·ra]/ -아라 [a·ra]	-자 [ja]

Ex.
 접다(fold) → **접읍시다 [jup da]**
 가다(go) → **갑시다 [ga da]**

1. Endings -2) final endings

Situation examples

Speech level
Deferential
Polite
Intimate
Plain

: presentation, official meeting, to customers

: official conversation, to someone older than you, to someone new

: to someone close, when you got permission from someone older

: to someone younger

*말 놓을까요? [mal noh-eul'kka'yo]

*말 편하게 하세요. [mal pyeon'ha'gae ha'se'yo]

1. Endings -2) final endings

Speech level	Declarative (statement)	Interrogative (question)	Imperative (command/ request)	Propositive (suggestion)
Deferential	-습니다 [seum·ni·da]/ ㅂ니다	-습니까 [seum·ni·kka]/ ㅂ니까	-(으)십시오 [(eu)sip·ssi·o]	-(으)십시오 [(eu)sip·ssi·da]
Polite	-어요 [eo·yo]/ 아요 [a·yo]	-어요/ -아요	-어요/ 아요	-어요/-아요
Intimate	-어 [eo]/ -아 [a]	-어/-아	-어/-아	-어/-아
Plain	-(느)ㄴ다 [(neu)n·da]	-(으)니 [ni]/ -냐 [nya]	-어라 [eo·ra]/ -아라 [a·ra]	-자 [ja]
Polite	먹어요 [meo·geo·yo]?	—	e.g., to an adult colleague	
Intimate	먹어 [meo·keo]?	—	e.g., to an adolescent friend	
Plain	먹냐 [meong·nya]?	—	e.g., to a child	

1. Endings -2) final endings

Exercise 4. Apply four propositive endings (-ㅂ시다, -아요, -아 and -자) to the stem of 앉다 [an·tta] “seat”

Deferential 앉읍시다[an·jeup·ssi·da]

Polite 앉아요[an·ja·yo]

Intimate 앉아[an·ja]

Plain 앉자[an·jja]

Today's word

점심[Jeom·sim] n. lunch

잠자다[Jam·ja·da] v. sleep

작다[Jak·tta] adj. small

입다[Ip·tta] v. wear

걷다[Geot·tta] v. walk

기쁘다[Gi·ppeu·da] adj. happy

어디[Eo·di] pron. where

음식[eum·sik] n. food

맛있다[ma·sit·tta] adj. delicious

영화[yeong·hwa] n. movie

길[gil] n. road

좁다[jop·tta] adj. narrow

Today's word

꼭[kkok] adv. surely

담배[dam·bae] n. cigarette

꽤다[kkeun·ta] v. quite

매일[mae·il] adv. everyday

요가[yo·ga] n. yoga

하다[ha·da] v. do

티브이[ti·be·ui] n. television, telly

커피[keo·pi] n. coffee

마시다[ma·si·da] v. drink

아이스크림[a·i·seu·keu·rim] n. ice-cream

Today's word - conversation

집[Jip] n. home, house

먹다[Muk·tta] v. eat

가다[Ga·da] v. go

말고[Mal·go] par. instead of

같이[Ga·chi] par. together

식당[Sik·ttang] n. restaurant

뭐[Mwo] pron. what, something

파스타[Pa·seu·ta]n. pasta

쿠폰[Ku·pon] n. coupon

모으다[Mo·eu·da]v. collect, gather

할인[Ha·rin] n. discount

받다[Bat·tta] v. get, take, receive

~수 있다[Su It·tta] can do

Today's word - conversation

주문하다[ju·mun·ha·da] v. order

스테이크[seu·te·i·keu] n. steak

시키다[si·ki·da] v. make, get, order

~하는김에[ha·neun gi·me] while you're at it

새우[sae·u] n. shrimp

샐러드[sael·reo·deu] n. salad

알레르기[al·re·reu·gi] n. allergic

그래[geu·rae] yes, okay

버섯[beo·seot] n. mushroom

어떻다[eo·tteo·ta] adj. be how

총[chong] pren. total

개[gae] n. piece, unit

Today's

서연: 어디가? *conversation*

[Eo·di ga?]

민준: 집에 밥 먹으러 가.

[Ji·be bab meo·geu·reo ga.]

서연: 밥 먹으러 집에 가지 말고 나랑같이 식당 가자.

[Bab meo·geu·reo ji·be ga·ji mal·go na·rang ga·chi sik·ttang ga ja.]

민준: 뭐 먹게?

[Mwo meok·kke?]

서연: 파스타. 나 쿠폰 모아서 할인 받을 수 있어.

[Pa·seu·ta. Na ku·pon mo·a·seo ha·rin ba·deul su i·sseo.]

민준: 그래 좋아.

[Geu·rae jo·a.]

Today's

Conversation

종업원: 주문하시겠어요? [ju·mun·ha·si·ge·sseo·yo?]

서연: 네. 파스타랑 스테이크 주문할게요.

[ne. pa·seu·ta·rang seu·te·i·keu ju·mun·hal·kke·yo.]

민준: 시키는 김에 새우 샐러드도 같이 시키자.

[si·ki·neun gi·me sae·u sael·reo·deu·do ga·chi si·ki·ja?]

서연: 나 새우 알레르기 있어서 못 먹어.

[na sae·u al·re·reu·gi i·sseo·seo mot meo·geo.]

민준: 그래? 그럼 버섯 샐러드는 어때?

[geu·rae? geu·reom beo·seot sael·reo·deu·nun eo·ttae?]

서연: 좋아. 그러면 샐러드까지 총 세 개 시킬게요.

[jo·a. geu·reo·myeon sael·reo·deu·kka·ji chong se gae si·kil·kke·yo.]

종업원: 네 알겠습니다. [ne. al·ket·sseum·ni·da.]

Korean Culture

Korean culture-Dating culture

- 1. Koreans go on blind dates a lot. After a blind date, they usually in a relationship after meeting 4-5 times**
- 2. If a stranger approaches you suddenly, they will be wary**
- 3. It's quite rude to date someone else when you're meeting one person and also not good to go club when you are in a relationship**
- 4. Because they prefer clear relations, they need clear words when starting a relationship**
- 5. From the day they started dating, they start counting, and 100unit days are important days for couples. (But couples who date for a long time sometimes skip them)**
- 6. If they eat meal together, after it's essential to go to a cafe or to a wine bar or pub**
- 7. Couple items such as couple rings are worn a lot even if they are not serious relationship like getting marriage**

Korean culture- 곱신 [gom-sin] / 꽃신 [kkot-sin]

3. Military

- Korea is a divided country.
- Most men in South Korea have to go to the military and spend 18 months in the military

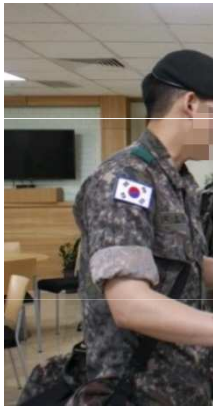
곱신 [gom-sin]

"Gomsin" is a popular phrase on the Internet.

It means shortening rubber shoes, a woman who s

Also, "꽃신" [kkot-shin] means that a girl who has been waiting for 18 months and the boyfriend will be discharged from the military

"Wearing flower shoes."



Korean culture-Restaurant

1. You don't have to order the water
2. When you order, you can call the waiter (The waiter won't come to your seat)
3. Side dishes can be refilled free of charge
4. You have to go to the counter yourself to pay (The waiter won't come to your seat)
5. They don't clean up the plates until you ask them to
6. You don't have to pay the tip for the waiter



Sharing food



together
so that each person can share their foods

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cT6eknlHGRk>

Today's K-pop



BTS - Dynamite

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nF1zZIETE5k>