Korean 4 - week 3

Yery Kim

1.Grammar

2.Exercise

3.Today's word

Using '안' [an]	Using '못' [mot]
It is used 1. **Indicate that a certain action does not occur** 2. **A certain state does not** 3. **Simply denies an objective fact by the will of the subject to perform the action**	It is used 1. **Indicate that the ability for the subject's will is insufficient** 2. **Or it cannot happen due to other circumstances**

Using '안' [an]	Using '못' [mot]
I didn't meet him 나는 그를 안 만났다. [naneun geuleul an man-natda] **I didn't eat it** 나는 그것을 안먹었다. [naneun geugeos-eul an neog-eot da]	**I couldn't meet him** 나는 그를 못 만났다. [naneun geu-leul mot man-natda] **I couldn't eat it.** 나는 그것을 못 먹었다. [naneun geugeos-eul mot meog-eot da]

- There are mainly two ways to make **"안" [an]** negative sentence

   1. Adding **안 [an]** before a verb

   2. Using the negative verb ending, **-지 않다 [ji an-ta]**

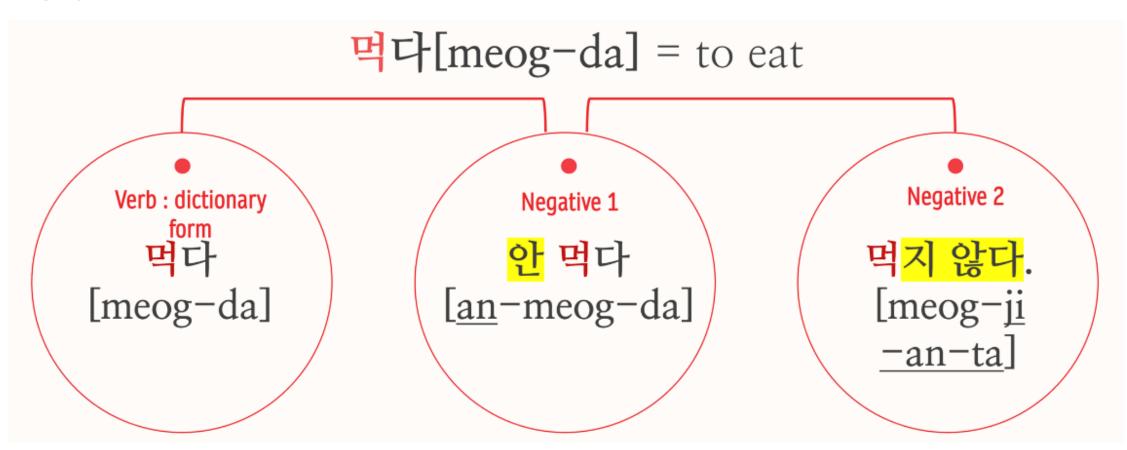- Do not go → verb : 가다 → speech-level ending : -아요,어요 (Polite/Declarative)
   → 안 + 가요 **= 안 가요**
- Exercise (speech-level ending is Intimate/Interrogative : 어/아)
   1. do not eat (먹다)
   2. do not drink (마시다)

안 먹어?

→ 안 마셔?   *end with vowel "l" + 어 → ㅕ

→ 안 배워?   *end with vowel "ㅜ" + 어 → ㅝ

Verb

먹다[meog-da] = to eat

Verb : dictionary form
먹다
[meog-da]

Negative 1
안 먹다
[an-meog-da]

Negative 2
먹지 않다.
[meog-ji -an-ta]

Verb

가다[ga-da] = to go

Verb : dictionary form
가다
[ga-da]

Negative 1
안 가다
[an-ga-da]

Negative 2
가지 않다.
[ga-ji-an-ta]

Verb

입다[ib-da] = to wear

Verb : dictionary form
입다
[ib-da]

Negative 1
안 입다.
[an-ib-da]

Negative 2
입지 않다.
[ib-ji
-an-ta]

Adjective

크다[keu-da] = big

Verb : dictionary form
크다
[keu-da]

Negative 1
안 크다.
[an-keu-da]

Negative 2
크지 않다.
[keu-ji
-an-ta]

Adjective

예쁘다[ye-ppeu-da] = pretty, beautiful

Verb : dictionary form
예쁘다
[ye-ppeu-da]

Negative 1
안 예쁘다.
[an-ye-ppeu-da]

Negative 2
예쁘지 않다.
[ye-ppeu-ji-an-ta]

Adjective

비싸다[bi-ssa-da] = expensive

Verb : dictionary form
비싸다
[bi-ssa-da]

Negative 1
안 비싸다.
[an-bi-ssa-da]

Negative 2
비싸지 않다.
[bi-ssa-ji -an-ta]

- There are mainly two ways to make **"못" [mot]** negative sentence

  1. Adding **못 [mot]** before a verb

  2. Using the negative verb ending, **-지 못하다 [ji mot-hada]**

- Since the negative 못 refers to one's ability or volition, it cannot be used with the adjectives which describe states or quantity

  -못 높아요high (x) , 못 좁아요narrow (x), 못 많아요a lot (x), 못 적어요a few (x)

- cannot make → verb: 만들다 + speech-level ending(Polite/Declarative) :

- -아요,어요 → 못 + 만들어요 **=못 만들어요**

- Exercise (speech-level ending (Polite/Declarative) : -아요,어요)

  1. cannot sell (팔다) → 못 팔아요   *end with bright vowel " ㅏ,ㅗ " → 아요

  2. cannot sleep (자다) → 못 자요

  3. cannot run (달리다) → 못 달려요   *end with vowel "I" + 어 → ㅕ

먹다 [meok-da] = eating

먹다

[meog-da]

못 먹다

[mot-meog-da]

먹지 못하다

[meogji-mot-hada]

보다 [boda] = see

보다

[boda]

못 보다

[mot boda]

보지 못하다

[boji mot hada]

Question 1.
Yeri had so many classes today that she wanted to eat (먹다), but she couldn't

안[an] 먹었다   못[mot] 먹었다

Question 2.
Taeyong was able to go (가다) to school today, but he was too sleepy to go to school so he was absent.

안[an] 갔다   못[mot] 갔다

Question 3.
Namjun traveled to Poland by bus, but the person next to him was so loud that he couldn't sleep (자다)

자지 않았다 [jaji-an-ta]   자지 못했다 [jaji-mot-haet da]

As seen above, the long form negation is created by adding 지[ji] to the stem, which is followed by a negative auxiliary 않다[anta] or 못 하다[mot hada].

Here are examples:

verb stem + 지 않다		adjective stem + 지 않다		verb + 지 못 하다	
보지 않아요 [boji anayo]	do not see	좁지 않아요 [jopji anayo]	is not narrow	만들지 못 해요 [mandeulji mot haeyo]	cannot make
가지 않아요 [gaji anayo]	do not go	비싸지 않아요 [bissaji anayo]	is not expensive	팔지 못 해요 [palji mot haeyo]	cannot sell
먹지 않아요 [meokji anayo]	do not eat	작지 않아요 [jakji anayo]	is not small	자지 못 해요 [jaji mot haeyo]	cannot sleep
마시지 않아요 [masiji anayo]	do not drink	크지 않아요 [keuji anayo]	is not big	뛰지 못 해요 [ttwiji mot haeyo]	cannot run
배우지 않아요 [baeuji anayo]	do not learn	높지 않아요 [nopji anayo]	is not high	읽지 못 해요 [ikji mot haeyo]	cannot read

- For imperative and propositive sentences, the negative auxiliary verb 말다 is used instead
- When you use 말다 into imperative or propositive, you have to notice that the stem 말 changes to 마 and 맙. This is due to the fact that 말다 is a <u>르 irregular verb</u>
- To conjugate 르 irregular verbs with endings starting with ㄴ,ㅂ,or ㅅ, 르 is dropped from the verb stem.
- Consequently, the stem 말 loses 르, as it is conjugated with the deferential imperative and propostive ending –십시오, and 십시다 (since the ending begins with ㅅ)

말다 → 말~~다~~ + 십시오 → 마십시오

살다 → 살~~다~~ + ㅂ시다 → 삽시다

말다

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)십시다 [(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]

- **Imperative**
  1. 앞으로 가지 마십시오. Don't go forward.
  2. 아프지 말아요. Don't get sick.
  3. 날 혼자 두지 마. Don't leave me alone.
  4. 책을 멀리 하지 말아라. Don't stay away from books.
- **Propositive**
  1. 밀지 맙시다. Let's not push.
  2. 우리 만나지 말아요. Let's not meet.
  3. 우리 이 프로그램을 사용하지 말자. Let's not use this program.
  4. 같이 가지 말자. Let's not go together.

1.말다

-말을 하려다 말다. I was going to talk but I stopped.

-밥을 먹다 말다. I was eating but I stop.

2.말아요

-같은 주제를 사용하지 말아요. Don't use the same topic.

-뛰어 다니지 말아요. Don't run.

3.맙시다

-자연을 훼손시키지 맙시다. Let's not destroy nature.

-술을 마시지 맙시다 Let's not drink.

4.마십시오/마십쇼

-잔디밭에 들어오지 마십시오. Don't come into the grass.

-동상을 만지지 마십시오. Don't touch the statue.

5.말아라/마라

-동생 때리지 말아라 Don't hit your younger brother.

-울지 마라. Don't cry.

-하다 말다 하지 말아라.
Don't do it over and over again.
-하지 말라고 하지 말아요.
Don't tell me not to do it.
-하지 말라는 행동만 골라서 하네.
You only choose what you're told not to do.

A: 교수님이 과제로 내주신 책 읽었어?

Did you read the book that the professor gave you for assignment?

B: (아니 못 읽었어). 그걸 하루 안에 읽는 건 불가능 해. *read 읽다

No, I couldn't read it. It's impossible to read it in one day.

A: 교수님은 무슨 생각으로 그런 어려운 책을 추천 해주신 걸까? 학생의 마음을 (못 읽는 것 같아).

Why did the professor recommend such a difficult book?

It seems that professor can't read the student's mind.

B: 우리 그냥 과제 (하지 말자). *do 하다

Let's just not do our homework.

A: 그래. 어차피 읽어도 (이해 못 할 것 같아). *understand 이해하다 *I think ~것 같아

Yeah. I don't think I'll understand even if I read it anyway.

B: 좋은 학점 (안 받을래). *get 받다

I don't want to get a good grade.

■ Vocabulary

건너다 [geonneoda] v. cross/ go over

아버지 [abeoji] n. father

내일 [naeil] n. tomorrow

늦게 [neutge] adv. lately

도서관 [doseogwan] n. library

마시다 [masida] v. drink

만나다 [mannada] v. meet

말하다 [malhada] v. speak

바쁘다 [bappeuda] adj. to be busy

버리다 [beorida] v. throw away

병원 [byeongwon] n. hospital

보내다 [bonaeda] v. send

부르다 [bureuda] v. call out/ sing

비싸다 [bissada] adj. to be expensive

빌리다 [billida] v. borrow

사다 [sada] v. buy

쉬다 [swida] v. rest

식당 [sikdang] n. cafeteria

신다 [sinda] v. wear (shoes)

쓰다 [sseuda] v. use/ write

쓰레기 [sseuregi] n. garbage

씻다 [ssitda] v. wash

팔다 [palda] v. sell

타다 [tada] v. ride

Thank you

Yery Kim