



Korean Language Class Week 3

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The Ending: Past Tense Marker

- **Final Endings** include various speech level

ex) 어요/아요 [-eo yo/ a yo]

- **Pre-final endings** are inflectional elements

come between stem and the final ending

ex) -(으)시 honorific suffix [-(eu) si] : 가르치시다 teach [ga-leu-chi-si-da]

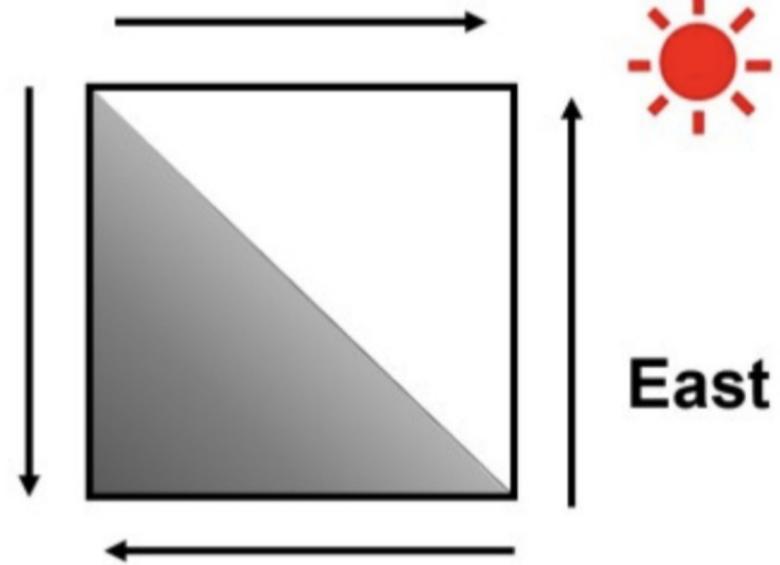
-았/았 past tense marker [-eot / at]

The **pre-final ending** 았/았

- The past tense marker
- Two different form depending on which **vowel** it is
 1. stems end with **a bright** vowel → 았 [at]
ex) **아** [a] / **오** [o] → 았 [at]
 2. stems end with **all other** vowels → 았 [eot]
ex) **으** [e] / **어** [eo] / **이** [i] etc → 았 [eot]

It is based on the order of nature. The sun rises from the East, and going up.

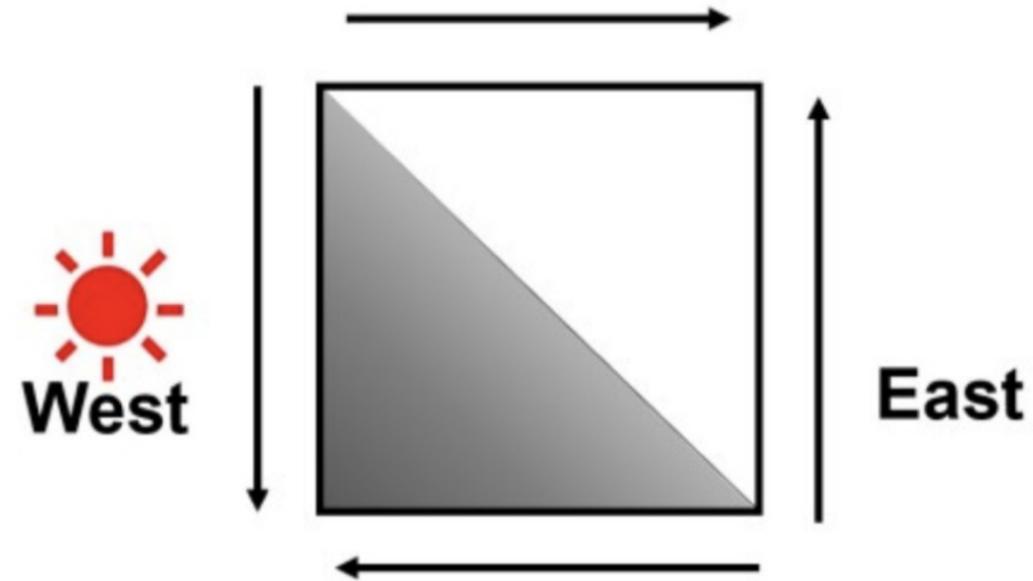
Dark



Bright

And when the sun sets, it is going to the west and down.

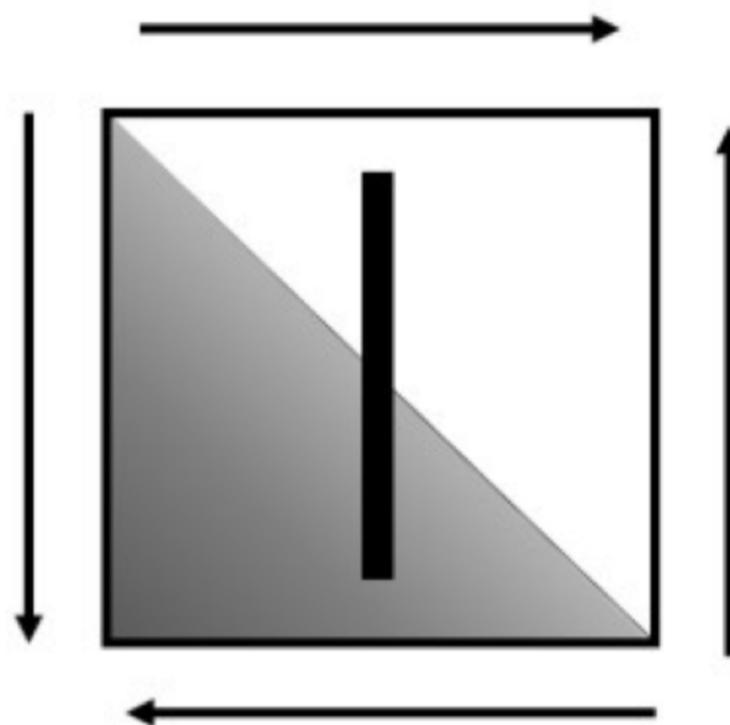
Dark



Bright

Dark

┆ T



Neutral

— |

Bright

┆ ⊥

The combination with **pre-final ending** **았/았** and **-(으)시**

- **선생님이 영어를 가르치셨어요** Teacher taught English
[Seon saeng ni mi yeong eo leul ga reu chi syeo sseo yo]
- **가르치** stem of verb + **시** honorific suffix + **았** past tense marker + **어요** speech level ending
[ga reu chi]. [si] [eot] [eo yo]
- **시** honorific suffix + **았** past tense marker = **셨**

Verb stem	Past	Polite speech level ending
가 [ga] "go"	았 [at]	어요 [eo yo]= 갔어요 [ga sseo yo] "went" (from 가았어요)
오 [o] "come"	았 [at]	어요 [eo yo]= 왔어요 [wa sseo yo] "came" (from 오았어요)
보 [bo] "see"	았 [at]	어요 [eo yo]= 봤어요 [bwa sseo yo] "saw" (from 보았어요)
받 [bat] "receive"	았 [at]	어요 [eo yo]= 받았어요 [ba da sseo yo] "received"
먹 [meug] "eat"	었 [eot]	어요 [eo yo]= 먹었어요 [meu geo sseo yo] "ate"

The combination with **pre-final ending** **았/았** and **-(으)시**

- 가 [ga] stem of verb + **았** [at] past tense marker + **어요** [eo yo] speech level ending
가 [ga] stem of verb + **았** [at] past tense marker = **갔어요** [ga sseo yo]
- 오 [o] stem of verb + **았** [at] past tense marker + **어요** [eo yo] speech level ending
오 [o] stem of verb + **았** [at] past tense marker = **왔어요** [wa sseo yo]
- 보 [bo] stem of verb + **았** [at] past tense marker + **어요** [eo yo] speech level ending
보 [bo] stem of verb + **았** [at] past tense marker = **봤어요** [bwa sseo yo]
- 받 [bat] stem of verb + **았** [at] past tense marker + **어요** [eo yo] speech level ending
받 [bat] stem of verb + **았** [at] past tense marker = **받았어요** [ba da sseo yo]
- 먹 [ga] stem of verb + **었** [eot] past tense marker + **어요** [eo yo] speech level ending
먹 [ga] stem of verb + **었** [eot] past tense marker = **먹었어요** [meu geo seeo yo]

The combination with **pre-final ending** 았/았 and -(으)시

1. ㅏ / ㅓ + 았/았 → **same**

ex) 가 go + 았 → 갔 went

2. ㅓ / ㅕ + 았/았 → **웠/웠**

ex) 배우 learn + 았 → 배웠 learned

주 give + 았 → 줬 gave

3. ㅡ + 았/았 → (ㅡ **omission**) 았/았

ex) 끄 turn off + 았 → 껐 turned off

4. ㅣ + 았 → **이았/였**

ex) 이 be + 았 → 이였 was, were

먹이 feed + 았 → 먹였 fed

5. But still exception ex) 하 do + 았 → 했 did

Exercise 1. Fill out the blanks with proper answers in Korean

Verb stem	Past <small>았/었다</small>	Polite speech level ending <small>어요</small>
크 [keu] "big"		
배우 [bae u] "learn"		

Exercise 2. Change the following sentence into past tense and translate the sentences into English.

- 1) 넥타이를 매다. "wear a tie" [neg ta l leul mae da] → _____
- 2) 아침 8 시에 해가 뜨다. "The sun rises at 8 in the morning" [a chim 8 si e hae ga tteu da] → _____

Exercise 1. Fill out the blanks with proper answers in Korean

Verb stem	Past <small>았/었</small>	Polite speech level ending
크 [keu] "big"	<small>었</small>	크+았+어요 = 크었어요 = 컸어요
배우 [bae u] "learn"	<small>었</small>	배우+았+어요 = 배웠어요

Exercise 2. Change the following sentence into past tense and translate the sentences into English.

1) 넥타이를 매다. "wear a tie" [neg ta l leul mae da] → 매 + 었 + 다 = 맸다 : 넥타이를 맸다 I wore a tie

2) 아침 8시에 해가 뜨다. "The sun rises at 8 in the morning" [a chim 8 si e hae ga tteu da] → _____

뜨 + 었 + 다 = 떴다 : 아침 8시에 해가 떴다 The sun rose at 8 in the morning

Two kinds of Korean past tense represents

- Something did happen in the past / the condition of an action or event completed
- **집에 왔어요** [ji ba wa sseo yo]
came home + I am home now
(as a result of the complete action of coming home)
- **바지를 입었어요** [ba ji leul i beo sseo yo]
wore a pants + I am wearing a pants now
(as a result of the complete action of wearing pants)

Exercise 3. Look at the following sentence and write two corresponding interpretations in English

(1) 커피를 마셨어요. [keo pi leul ma syeo sseo yo]

→ _____ / _____

(2) 한국어 수업 숙제를 했어요. [han gug eo su eob sug je leul hae sseo yo]

→ _____ / _____

Exercise 3. Look at the following sentence and write two corresponding interpretations in English

(1) 커피를 마셨어요. [keo pi leul ma syeo sseo yo]

→ I drank a coffee / I am drinking coffee (the action of drinking coffee is completed)

(2) 한국어 수업 숙제를 했어요. [han gug eo su eob sug je leul hae sseo yo]

→ _____ / _____

I did a homework for the Korean lessons

I am doing Korean class assignment.

(the action of doing homework is completed)

Vocabulary

- 선생님 [seon-saeng-nim] teacher
- 아침 [a-chim] breakfast
- 점심 [jeom-sim] lunch
- 저녁 [jeo-nyeog] dinner, evening
- 해 [hae] the sun
- 집 [jib] house, home
- 바지 [ba-ji] pants
- 커피 [keo-pi] coffee
- 어제 [eo-je] yesterday
- 영화 [yeong-hwa] movie
- 친구 [chin-gu] friend
- 강도 [gang-do] robber / robbery
- 시민 [si-min] citizen
- 인질 [in-jil] hostage
- 도둑질 [do-dug-jil] theft / rob
- 요리하다 [yo-li-ha-da] cook

Vocabulary

- 수업 [su-eob] class course lesson
- 숙제 [sug-je] homework, assignment
- 밥 [bab] rice, meal, food
- 영어 [yeong-eo] English
- 넥타이 [neg-ta-i] necktie

Conversation 3

- 하윤 : 너 어제 뭐 했어?

[neo eo-je mwo haess-eo?]

Hayun : What did you do yesterday?

- 민준 : 친구랑 집에서 저녁 먹고 영화 봤어

[chin-gu-lang jib-e-seo jeo-nyeog meog-go yeong-hwa bwass-eo]

Minjun : I had dinner at home with a friend and watched a movie.

- 하윤 : 진짜? 어떤 영화 봤어?

[jin-jja? eo-tteon yeong-hwa bwass-eo?]

Hayun : Really? Which movie did you watch.

Conversation 3

- 민준 : 강도가 시민들을 인질로 잡고 도둑질하는 액션 영화를 **봤는데** 생각보다 별로였어. [gang-do-ga si-min-deul-eul in-jil-lo jab-go do-dug-jil-ha-neun aeg-syeon yeong-hwa-leul bwass-neun-de saeng-gag-bo-da byeol-lo-yeoss-eo]
Minjun : I watched an action movie that robbers took citizens as hostages and steal money, but it wasn't as good as I thought.

Situation + **는데** + **sentences**



this sentences uses to explain, ask, request, suggest for this situation

ex) 배고**픈데** 안배고파? I am hungry, but aren't you hungry ?

ex) 방이 더러운**데** 방 좀 치울래? The room is so messy so would you like to clean?

Conversation 3

- 하윤 : 그렇구나. 밥은 맛있었어?
[geu-leoh-gu-na. bab-eun mas-iss-eoss-eo?]
Hayun : I see. How was the meal?
- 민준 : 정말 맛있었어. 다음에 내가 요리해 줄게 !
[jeong-mal mas-iss-eoss-eo. da-eum-e nae-ga yo-li-hae jul-ge !]
Minjun : It was really delicious. I will cook it next time.