



# Korean Language Class Week 4

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# The Ending Form for verbs and adjectives

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- Including nuance of tense, aspect, speech levels etc.
- **Pre-final endings** & **final ending** depending on where they placed in verb or adjective  
ex) 가르치시다 teach [ga-leu-chi-si-da]  
행복합니다 (I am) happy [haeng-bog-hab-ni-da]

# The **pre-final ending** -(으)시

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- 존댓말, Polite Speech, zdvořilostní forma
- Inflectional element between the **stem** and **final ending**
- Respectful, honorific suffix

# The pre-final ending 겠

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- “Will” in English
- “I guess/think” or “do you think that...” in English
- 겠 expresses the speaker’s intentions  
ex) 열심히 공부하겠습니다 (I **will** study hard [yeol-sim-hi gong-bu-ha-gess-seub-ni-da])
- 겠 indicates the speaker’s conjecture (guessing)  
ex) 내일 시험이 어렵겠어요 (I **guess that**) tomorrow’s test will be difficult [nae-il si-heom-i eo-lyeob-gess-eo-yo])

# The non-sentence **final ending**

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- **Non-sentence final endings & sentence-final endings** ex) -다
- -고 and then [go]
- -어/아서 because [eo/a-seo]
- -으면서 while [eu-myeon-seo]
- -지만 although [gi-man]
- -도록 in order to [do-rok]

# The sentence **final ending**

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- Non-sentence final endings & **sentence-final endings**
- Six speech level: the speaker's interpersonal relationship with addressees or attitude toward them  
ex) social meaning such as intimacy and formality of the situation
- 존댓말, **Polite Speech**, zdvořilostní forma, vykání
- 반말, **Casual Speech**, tykání

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

## The **pre-final ending** 았/았

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- 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]



# The **Double Past Tense Marker** **었/았**었

- The **double** past tense marker
- Used to do (but no longer now)
- Adding **었** after the **Past Tense Marker**  
 ex) **었**었 [eoteot]  
**았**었 [atet]

Verb stem	Past	Past	Polite speech level ending
가(다) [ga da] "go"	았 [at]	었 [eot]	어요 [eo yo]= 갔었어요 [ga sseo sseo yo] "went (and no longer here)"
오(다) [o da] "come"	았 [at]	었 [eot]	어요 [eo yo]= 왔었어요 [wa sseo sseo yo] "came (and no longer here)"
가르치(다) [ga reu chi da] "teach"	었 [eot]	었 [eot]	어요 [eo yo]= 가르쳤었어요 [ga reu chyeo sseo sseo yo] "taught (or used to teach)"
있(다) [it-da] "exist"	었 [eot]	었 [eot]	어요 [eo yo]= 있었었어요 [il sseo sseo sseo yo] "exsited/had (long before)"
많(다) [manh da] "many"	았 [at]	었 [eot]	어요 [eo yo]= 많았었어요 [manh a sseo sseo yo] "was many/much"

# In short,

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- **하** Stem of the verb + **시** honor suffix + **았** past tense + **었** double past tense + **어요** final ending = **하셨습니다**

# Café & Restaurant

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- 1. 물 한 잔 주시겠어요?** [mul han jan ju si ge sseo yo?] “Could I have a glass of water?”  
→ **(what) (how many) 잔 주시겠어요?** Could you please (many) glass of (what)?
- 2. 냅킨은 어디 있나요?** [naeb kin eun eo di it na yo?] “Where is the napkin?”  
→ **(what) 은/는 어디 있나요?** Where is (what) ?
- 3. 오늘 카페에서 숙제를 했어요.** [o neul ka pe e seo sug je leul hae sseo yo]  
“I did my homework at the café today”  
→ **(when), (where)에서 (what)을/를 (action/verb)어요.**  
(When), I (verb) my (what) at the (place).

# Café & Restaurant

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4. 메뉴에 아메리카노, 카페라떼, 마카롱 등 이 있어요.

[men yue amelikano, kape latte, makalong deung i i sseo yo] “There are Americano, Cafe Latte, Macarons, etc. on the menu.”

→ **(where)에 (what),(what),(what) 등 이 있어요.** There are (what), (what), (what), etc in (where).

5. 아메리카노 두 잔 이랑 초콜렛 마카롱 하나 주세요. [amelikano du jan llang cho kol let ma ka long ha na ju se yo] “(Give me) Two glasses of Americano and one chocolate macaron”

→ **(what) (how many)잔 이랑 (what)(how many) 주세요.**

Give me (how many) glasses of (what) and (what).

6. 화장실이 어디 있는지 알 수 있을까요? [hwa jang sil i eo di it neun ji al su i sseul kka yo?] “Can I know where the toilet is?”

→ **(what)이/가 어디 있는지 알 수 있을까요?** Can I know where (what) is?

# Café & Restaurant

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7. 너는 뭐 주문 할래? [neo neun mwo ju mun hal lae?] “What do you want to order?”

→ **(who)은/는 뭐 (action/verb)할래?** What do (who) want to (verb)?

8. 남은 음식 포장해주세요. [nam eun eum sig po jang hae ju se yo] “Please pack the leftovers.”

→ **(what) (action/verb)주세요** Please, (verb) (what). - when you request something for others

9. 어떤 메뉴가 제일 인기 많나요? [eo tteon me nyu ga je il in gi manh na yo?]

“Which menu is the most popular?”

→ **어떤 (what)이/가 제일 인기 많나요?** Which (noun) is most popular?

10. 피클이랑 김치 더 주시겠어요? [pi keul I lang gim chi deo ju si ge sseo yo?]

“Would you please give more pickle and kimchi?”

→ **(what)(이)랑 (what) 더 주시겠어요?** Would you please give more (noun) and (noun)?

# The Special particle 은/는

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- 은/는 is a topic particle
- 은 after consonants (with 받침) / 는 after vowels (without 받침)
- Topic + 은/는 + Predicate
- Ex) 채경은 한국 사람이예요 [Chae gyeong eun han guk sa ra mi eyo]  
As for Chae-Kyung, (she) is a Korean
- 메디는 프랑스 사람이예요 [Me di neun peu rang seu sa ra mi eyo]  
As for Mehdi, (he) is a French

# The Special particle 은/는

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- **미카엘은 프랑스 사람이예요** [Mikaer eun peu rang seu sa ra mi eyo]

“As for Mickael, (he) is a French”

**대학생이예요** [Dae hak saeng ieyo]

“(He) is an university student”

**21살이예요** [21 sar ieyo]

“(He) is 21 years old”

**교카이는 터키 사람이예요** [Gyo kai neun teo ki sa ra mi eyo]

“As for Gokay, (he) is a Turkish”

# The Special particle 은/는

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- The noun marked by 은/는 appears to be the subject of the sentence
- **은/는 is not a subject particle**
- **it does not mark the noun as the subject**
- 햄버거는 파이프 가이즈 햄버거가 맛있어요  
[Haem beog eo neun pai beu gai jeu haem beog eo ga mas iss eoyo]  
“As for hamburgers, Five Guys Hamburger is tasty.”



# The Special particle 은/는

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1. Compare and Contrast
2. Switching topics
3. Interplay between the subject and the topic particles
4. Appearing at the beginning of the sentence

# 1) Compare and Contrast

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- Compare and contrast the two topics of the sentences

- Ex) 교카이는 터키 사람이예요

[Gyokai neun teak salami eyo]

“As for Gokay, (he) is a Turkish.”

그렇지만 메디는 프랑스 사람이예요

[Geureo china media neun peu rang seu sara mi eyo]

“However, as for Mehdi, (he) is a French.”

## 2) Switching topics

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- 은/는 when they switch the topic from one thing to another
- A: 실례합니다. 이 바지 얼마예요? [Sil lye ha mni da. i baji eol ma ye yo?]  
“Excuse me, how much is this pair of pants?”  
B: 네. 30,000원입니다. [ne. Sam man won innida]  
“Yes, (it) is 30,000 won.”  
A: 그럼, 이 치마는 얼마예요? [Geureom I chima neun eolma yeyo?]  
“Then, as for the skirt, how much is (it) ?”  
B: 네. 50,000원입니다. [ne. oman won innida]  
“Yes, (it) is 50,000 won.”  
A: 이 청바지는요?? [I cheong baji neun yo?]  
“How about this pair of jeans?”

### 3) Interplay between the subject and the topic particles

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- When asking a question in Korean, the question word is usually marked by the subject particle **이/가** [I/ga]
- When answering the question, it is used by the topic particle **은/는**
- **the word** is new information which was just brought up in the conversation when asking the question → **이/가** for asking question
- after question, **the word** becomes the topic → **은/는** for answering the question
- Elma: 전공이 뭐예요? [jeon gong i mwo ye yo?] “What is (your) major?”  
Nina: 전공은 한국어예요 [jeon gong eun han gug eo ye yo] “As for (my) major, (it) is Korean.”

### 3) Interplay between the subject and the topic particles

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- Su: 이름이 뭐예요? [I reu mi mwo ye yo?]  
“What is (your) name?”  
Mehdi: 제 이름은 메디예요 [je I reu m eun me di ye yo]  
“As for my name, (it) is Mehdi.”
- Su: 고향이 어디예요? [gohyangi eodiyeyo?]  
“Where is (your) hometown?”  
Mehdi: 제 고향은 파리예요 [je gohyangeun pariyeyo]  
“As for my hometown, (it) is Paris.”

## 4) Appearing at the beginning of the sentence

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- You can make **any element of the sentence** the topic by **adding the topic particle** to it and placing it **at the beginning of the sentence**, except the verb/adjective that appears at the end of the sentence

## 4) Appearing at the beginning of the sentence

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- 베녹은 오전 10 시에 엘마하고 도서관에서 한국어를 공부해요.  
[be nog eun oj eon 10si e el ma ha go do seo gwan e se o han gu geo reul gong bu hae yo.]  
“As for Vinok, (he) studies Korean with Elma at the library at 10:00 a.m.”
- 오전 10 시에는 베녹이 엘마하고 도서관에서 한국어를 공부해요.  
[oj eon 10 si e neun be no gi el ma ha go do seo gwan e seo han gu geo reul gong bu hae yo.] “At 10:00 a.m, Vinok studies Korean with Elma at the library.”
- 엘마하고는 베녹이 오전 10 시에 도서관에서 한국어를 공부해요.  
[el ma ha go neun be no gi oj eon 10si e do seo gwan e seo han gu geo reul gong bu hae yo.] “With Elma, Vinok studies Korean at the library at 10:00 a.m.”
- 도서관에서는 베녹이 오전 10 시에 엘마하고 한국어를 공부해요.  
[do seo gwan e seo neun be no gi o jeon 10 si e el ma ha go han gu geo reul gong bu hae yo.] “At the library, Vinok studies Korean with Elma at 10:00 a.m.”

## Difference with 이/가 and 은/는

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- The subject particle 이/가 is used to mark a subject (which happens to be new information or has not been mentioned previously in the context)
- Ex) 어느 식당 음식은 맛있어요? (X) [eoneu sigdang eumsig-eun mas-iss-eoyo?]  
어느 식당 음식이 맛있어요? (O) [eoneu sigdang eumsig-i mas-iss-eoyo?]  
“Which restaurant food is delicious?”
- 누구는 슬로베니아 사람이예요? (X) [nuguneun seullobenia salam-ieyo?]  
누가 슬로베니아 사람이예요? (O) [nuga seullobenia salam-ieyo?]  
“Who is a Slovenian?”