Korean 4 class

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Week 4 lecture

Vocabulary

●**Vocabulary**

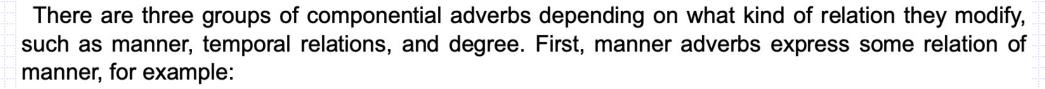|		
가다 [gada] to	먹다 [meokda] to eat	쉬다 [shida] to rest
가르치다 [gareuchida] to teach	말하다 [malhada] to speak	시키다 [sikida] to order
기다리다 [gidarida] to wait	물 [mul] water	씻다 [ssitda] to wash
교수님 [gyosunim] professor	바지 [baji] pants	얼굴 [eolgul] face
나가다 [nagada] to go out	받다 [batda] to receive	영어 [youngeo] English
노래 [nore] song	배우다 [baeuda] to learn	운동 [undong] sport/exercise
놀다 [nolda] to play	벗다 [beotda] to take off	운전하다 [unjeonhada] to drive
돈 [don] money	병원 [byeongwon] hospital	음식 [eumsik] food
돕다 [dopda] to help	빌리다 [bilida] to borrow	의견 [euigyeon] opinion
되다 [doeda] to become	사귀다 [saguida] to make friends	의사 [euisa] doctor
듣다 [deutda] to listen	사다 [sada] to buy	일 [il] work
마시다 [masida] to drink	사람 [saram] person/people	입다 [ipdda] to wear
만나다 [mannada] to meet	살다 [salda] to live	자다 [jada] to sleep
만들다 [mandeulda] to make	손 [son] hand	자동차 [jadongcha] car
책 [chek] book	친구 [chinggu] friend	집 [jip] house
타다 [tada] to ride	한국 [hangguk] Korea	하다 [hada] to do

Number - Counting

Sino - Korean

1 – 일	10 – 십
2 – 이	100 – 백
3 – 삼	1,000 – 천
4 – 사	10,000 – 만
5 – 오	100,000 – 십만
6 – 육	1,000,000 – 백만
7 – 칠	10,000,000 – 천만
8 – 팔	
9 – 구	KWN - Won

Pure – Korean numbers

1 – 하나
2 – 둘
3 – 셋
4 – 넷

- 사과 하나 주세요
- 사과 한개 주세요

- 사과 (Sa gwa) : Apple
- 주세요 (Ju sae yo) : please

■ Adverbs

There are three groups of componential adverbs depending on what kind of relation they modify, such as manner, temporal relations, and degree. First, manner adverbs express some relation of manner, for example:

빨리 [deougi]	fast/ early/soon	너무 [neomu]	too much	천천히 [cheoncheonhi]	slowly	잘 [jal]	well/often
멀리 [meolli]	far	혼자서 [honjaseo]	alone	가까이 [gakkai]	shortly/nearly	함께 [hamkke]	together
매우 [maeu]	very/ exceedingly	많이 [mani]	much	제일 [jeil]	the first	열심히 [yeolsimhi]	diligently
가장 [gajang]	most	안녕히 [annyeonghi	at peace	아주 [aju]	quite/very (much)		

■ Adverbs

Time adverbs that concern temporal relations include the following:

막 [mak]	just at the moment	당분간 [dangbungan]	for a while	아까 [akka]	some time ago	드디어 [deudieo]	finally
벌써 [beolsseo]	long ago	줄곧 [julgot]	all the time	이미 [imi]	already	먼저 [meonjeo]	ahead
아직 [ajik]	yet/still	마침내 [machimnae]	at last	지금 [jigeum]	now	일찍 [iljjik]	early
요즘 [yojeum]	recently	언제나 [eonjena]	all the time	이따 [itta]	later	항상 [hangsang]	at all times
현재 [hyeonjae]	present	늘 [neul]	always	모래 [morae]	the day after tomorrow	가끔 [gakkeum]	sometimes
내일 [neul]	tomorrow	보통 [botong]	usually	즉시 [jeuksi]	immediately		
갑자기 [gapjagi]	suddenly	방금 [banggeum]	right now	밤낮 [bamnat]	day and night		

■ Adverbs

Degree adverbs include the following:

참 [cham]	really	주로 [juro]	mainly	아주 [aju]	very	조금 [jogeum]	A bit	너무 [neomu]	So much

However, when there is more than one componential adverb in a sentence, the adverbs tend to occur in the following sequence: time, degree, and manner, as shown below.

수영이는 항상 짐을 아주 빨리 싸요.
[suyeongineun hangsang jimeul aju ppalli ssayo]
Suyeong always packs very fast.

Notice that the first adverb is time adverb 항상[hangsang] "always," followed by the degree adverb 아주[aju] "very," and the manner adverb 빨리[ppalli] "fast.".

■ Adverbials

In Korean, adverbs do not take any morphological variation. Those adverbs that take morphological variations are called "adverbial." The adverbial form -게[-ge] is attached to the adjective stems. In Korean, one can change an adjective into an adverbial form by attaching 게[ge] to an adjective stem. Here are some more examples:

Adjectives		adverbial form		Adverbials	
쉽다 [swipda]	easy			쉽게 [swipge]	easily
싸다 [ssada]	cheap	-게		싸게 [ssage]	at a low price
크다 [keuda]	big	[-ge]		크게 [keuge]	hugely
작다 [jakda]	small			작게 [jakge]	tinily
넓다 [neolda]	wide			넓게 [neolge]	widely

1. The particle 에서 [eseo]
The case particle 에서[eseo] is a one-form particle and is used to express two things:
(1) the dynamic location, or (2) the source of action.
A dynamic location refers to the place where an action takes place.
존이 학교 식당에서 점심을 먹어요. [joni hakgyo sikdangeseo jeomsimeul meogeoyo] "John eats lunch at the school cafeteria."

Notice that 학교 식당[hakgyo sikdang] "the school cafeteria" is a dynamic location, where the action (e.g., eating lunch) takes place. In fact, the use of the particle 에서[eseo] is determined by the type of verb the sentence has. Whenever the verb denotes an activity such as playing, doing, meeting, working, studying, and so on,에서[eseo]

must be used. Here are more examples:
"Andrew meets Susan at school."
≠ 앤드류가 학교에 린다를 만나요. [aendeuryuga hakgyoe rindareul mannayo] (X)
= 앤드류가 학교에서 린다를 만나요. [aendeuryuga hakgyoeseo rindareul mannayo] (O)

In the first sentence above, the particle 에서[eseo] is used, since the school is the dynamic location where the action (e.g., meeting Susan) is taking place.
The use of 에[e] in this context would be ungrammatical. Second, the particle 에서[eseo] marks a source of action (e.g., starting location), corresponding to "from" in English.

Consider the following examples:
여기에서 저기까지 청소해 주세요. [yeogieseo jeogikkaji cheongsohae juseyo] "Please clean from here to there."
나오꼬가 일본에서 와요. [naokkoga ilboneseo wayo] "Naoko comes from Japan."

Notice that the sources of action above are all inanimate entities (e.g., places such as Boston, here, and Japan).

If the sources of actions are animate such as persons and animals, different particles such as 한테[hante] or 에게[ege] should be used.

2. The particles 한테/에게/께 [hante/ege/kke] – "to"
The case particles 한테[hante], 에게[ege], and 께[kke] are one-form particles that mark the animate indirect object of the sentence.
A) The particle 한테 [hante]

The particle 한테[hante] is most widely used in colloquial settings.
지나한테 연락해요. [jinahante yeonrakhaeyo] "(I) contact Gina."
강아지한테 우유를 줬어요. [gangajihante uyureul jwosseoyo] "(I) gave milk to the puppy. "
Notice that the indirect objects are all animate objects (e.g., person, animals). As previously noted, the particle 에[e] is used if the indirect objects are inanimate objects (e.g., destinations).
회사에 전화해요. [hoesae jeonhwahaeyo] "(I) make a phone call to the company."
한국에 가요. [hanguge gay] "(I) go to Korea."

B) **The particle 에게 [ege]**
The particle 에게[ege] is used instead of 한테[hante] in more formal usage (e.g., written communication). 이 편지를 제임스에게 보냈습니다. [i pyeonjireul jeimseuege bonaessseupnida] "(I) sent this letter to James."
Notice that the sentence above sounds formal, since the particle 에게[ege] as well as the deferential speech level ending 습니다[seupnida] are used.

C) **The particle 께 [kke]**

When the indirect object is an the esteemed person or senior, such as one's boss, teachers, and parents, the particle 께[kke] can be optionally used instead of 한테[hante] or 에게[ege]. The particle e is another indirect object particle, used to indicate honorific meanings to the esteemed indirect object. For instance, consider the following sentences:

선생님께 가방을 드렸어요. [seonsaengnimkke gabangeul deuryeosseoyo] "(I) gave a bag to the teacher."
사장님께 가방을 드렸어요. [sajangnimkke gabangeul deuryeosseoyo] "(I) gave a bag to the president."

In these examples above, the indirect objects are the teacher and the president to whom the speaker wishes to express honorific attitude. Consequently, the use of the particle e is more appropriate than the use of 한테[hante] or 에게[ege].

One thing to remember when using 께[kke], is that since it is an honorific element its usage should be collocated with other honorific elements such as the honorific suffix, euphemistic words, proper address or reference terms and so on. For example, in the above examples, 드리다[deurida] "give (honorific)" is used instead of 주다[juda] "give (plain form)."

■ Case particles 2- 의, [ui]

1. The case particle 의 [ui]
The case particle '의[ui]' indicates the possessor and possession relationship between two nouns, as in 제임스의 방[jeimseuui bang]

"James' room." The first noun is typically the possessor (since it is attached by the particle), and the second noun is the possession. The case particle 의[ui] is the same regardless of whether it attaches to a noun that ends in a vowel or a consonant, as in 수잔의 가방[sujanui gabang] "Susan's bag." and 토니의 지갑[toniui jigap] "Tony's wallet."

The first person possessive pronoun 내[nae] (plain form) and 제[je] (humble form) are combinations of the first person pronouns and the particle:

나[na] "I (plain)" + 의[ui] = 내[nae] "my (plain)"
그 것은 나의 (내) 운동화야. [geu geoseun naui (nae) undonghwaya.]
"As for that, (it) is my sneaker."

저[jeo] "I (humble)" + 의[ui] = 제[je] "my (humble)"
토마스는 저의 (제) 친구입니다. [tomaseuneun jeoui (je) chinguipnida.]
"As for Thomas, (he) is my friend."

Case particles 2- 의, [ui]

In a similar manner, the question word 누구의[nuguui]
"whose" is the combination of the question word 누구[nugu] "who" and the particle 의[ui],
as in 이 것은 누구의[nuguui] 편지예요? "As for this, whose letter is (this)?"

As seen above, the function of the particle 의[ui] resembles that of the English suffix -'s.
But, there is one clear difference in their usages. English allows to end with this the possessor + 's construction, as in "It's Steven's." or "It's Andy's"

However, Korean does not allow the possessor noun ending with the particle. Consequently,
a sentence like 그 컴퓨터는 스티브의예요. [geu keompyuteoneun seutibeuuiyeyo.]
"As for that computer, (it) is Steven's." is unacceptable.
For this purpose, a bound noun 것[geot] "thing" typically appears after the particle,
as 그 컴퓨터는 스티브의 것이에요. [geu keompyuteoneun seutibeuui geosieyo.]
"As for that computer, (it) is Steven's (thing)."

In colloquial and informal usages, the particle 의[ui] can be often omitted. For instance, 수잔 가방[sujan gabang] can be used instead of 수잔의 가방[sujanui gabang] "Susan's bag" and 스티브 것[seutibeu geot] (or 스티브 거[seutibeu geo] for a more colloquial usage) can be used instead of 스티브의 것[seutibeuui geot] "Steven's (thing)."

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Case particles 2- 의, [ui]

In summary, there are three ways to express a possessor–possession relationship in Korean:

1) noun 의[ui] noun, as in 엠마의 지갑 [emmaui jigap] "Emma's wallet."

2) noun noun, as in 엠마 지갑 [emma jigap] "Emma wallet."

3) noun 것[geot] (or 거[geo]), as in 엠마 것[emma geot] (or 엠마 거 [emma geo]) "Emma thing."

Q&A