

Korean 4 class

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■ 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 attac hes 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 $\Omega[ui]$ 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 ga bang] 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)."

Case particles 2- 2, [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."



Korean predicates (verbs and adjectives) are either regular or irregular. The regularity of a predicate depends on whether the stem of the predicate is subject to variation. The predicates whose stem do not change, regardless of the sound of the following s uffix, are called regular predicates. On the other hand, those predicates whose stems are subje ct to variation depending on the sound of the following suffix are called irregular predicates.





-어/아요

[–] - irregular

Some verbs whose stem end with ^드 are irregular. For instance, verb 묻다. ^드 of the stem 묻 changes to ^르 when followed by a suffix that begins with a vowel.

- -습니다
- 묻다[mutdda] ask묻습니다[mutsseumnida]물어요[mureoyo]걷다[geotdda] walk걷습니다[geotsseumnida걸어요[georeoyo]듣다[deutdda] listen듣습니다[deutsseumnida]들어요[deureoyo]싣다[sitdda] load싣습니다[sitsseumnida]실어요[sireoyo]

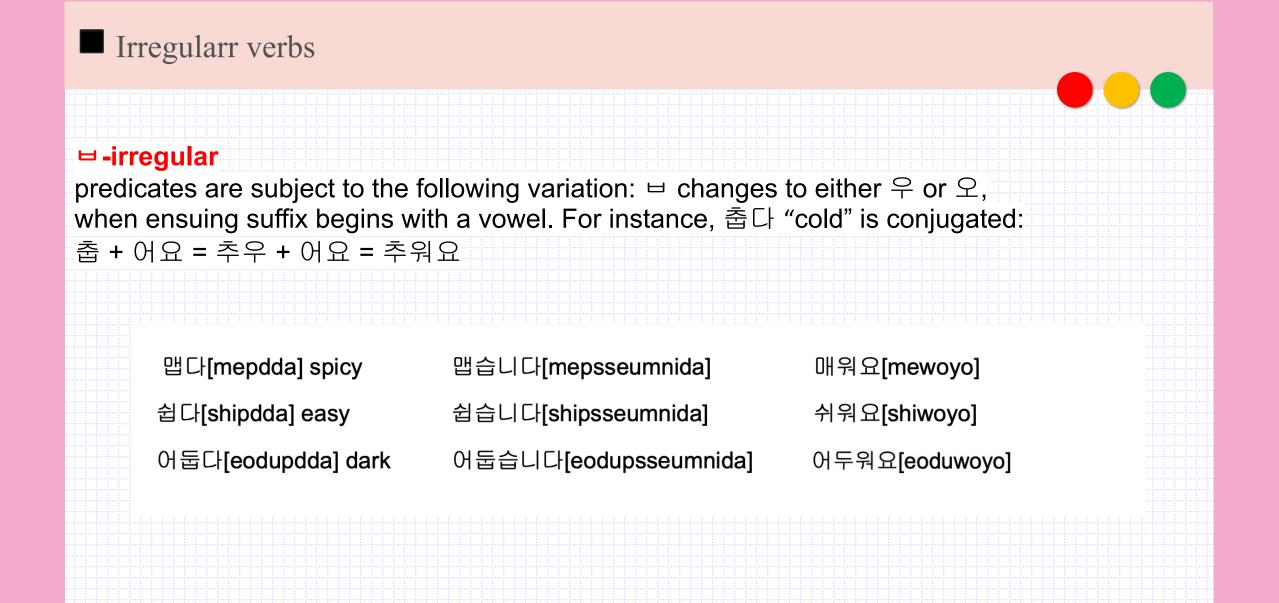


□-irregular

predicates are subject to the following variation: ㅂ changes to either 우 or 오, when ensuing suffix begins with a vowel. For instance, 춥다 "cold" is conjugated:

춥 + 어요 = 추우 + 어요 = 추워요

	-습니다	-어/아요
굽다[gupdda] roast	굽습니다[gupsseumnida]	구워요 [guwoyo]
눕다[nupdda] lie down	눕습니다[nupsseumnida]	누워요 [nuwoyo]
돕다[dopdda] help	돕습니다[dopsseumnida]	도와요 [dowayo]
덥다 [deopdda] hot	덥습니다[deopsseumnida]	더워요 [deowoyo]





붓다[butdda] swell

젓다[jeotdda] stir

짓다[jitdda] build

ヘ-irregular

Some verbs that end with \land are subject to the following irregular conjugation: \land of the stem gets deleted when followed by a suffix that begins with a vowel.

습니다	
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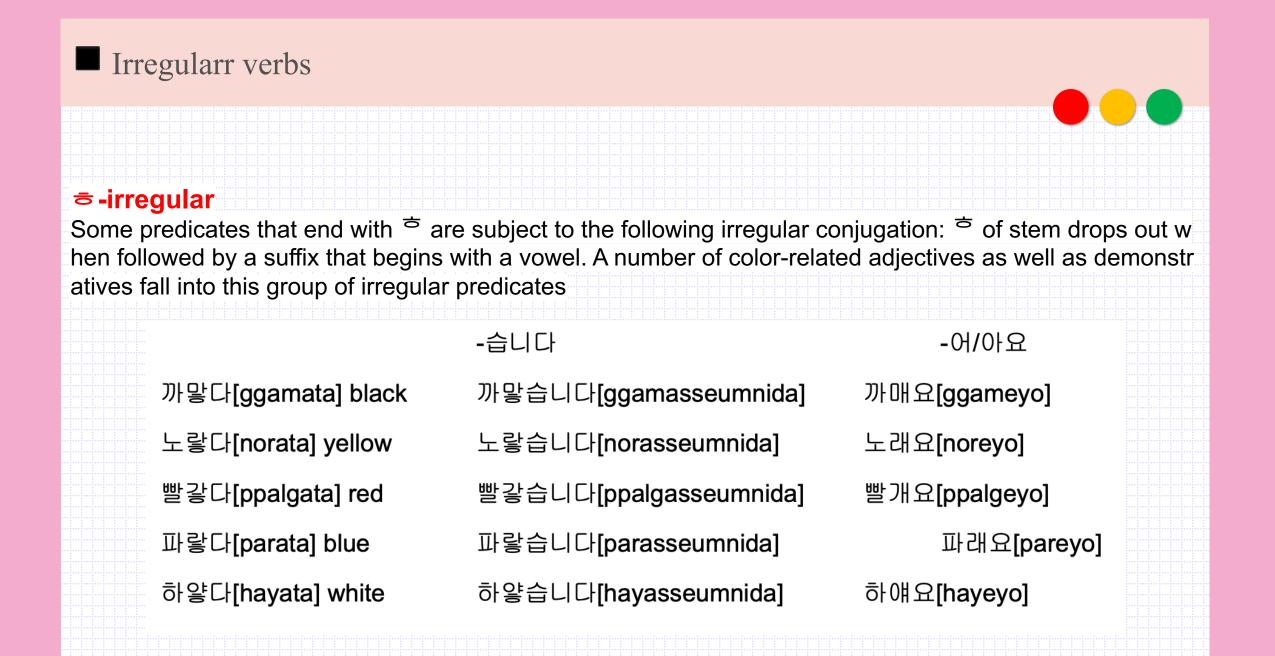
-어/아요

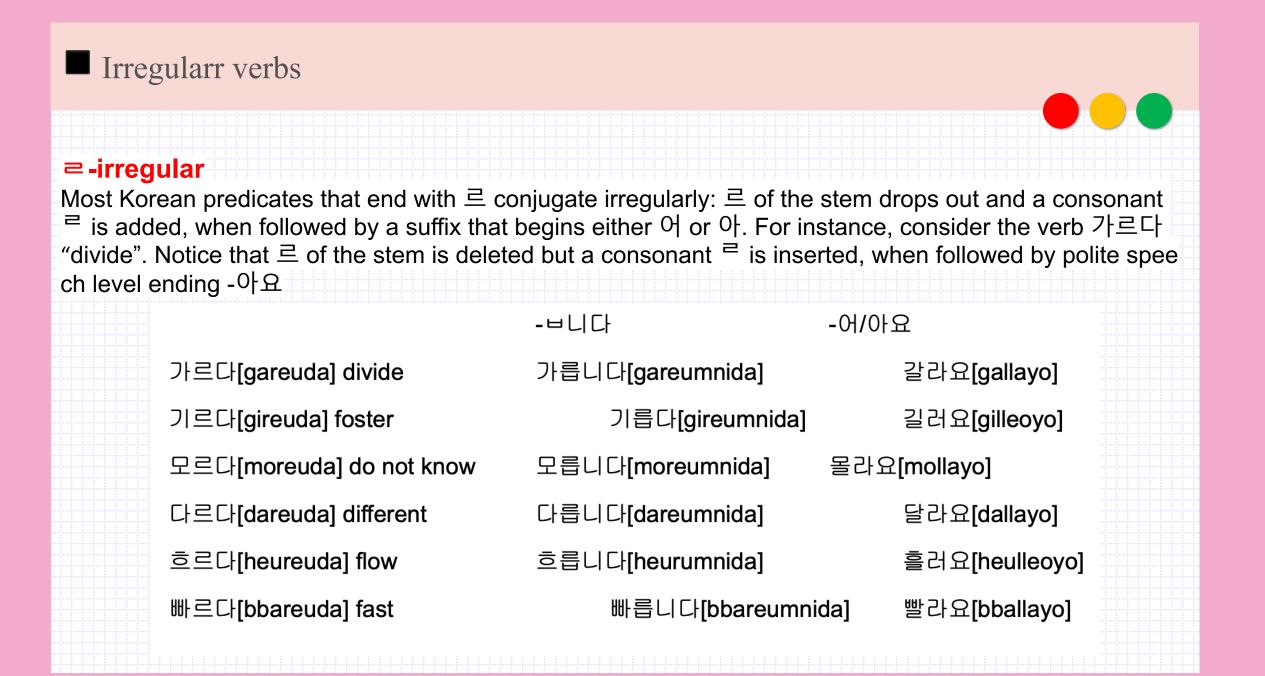
붓습니다[butsseumnida] 부어요[bueoyo]

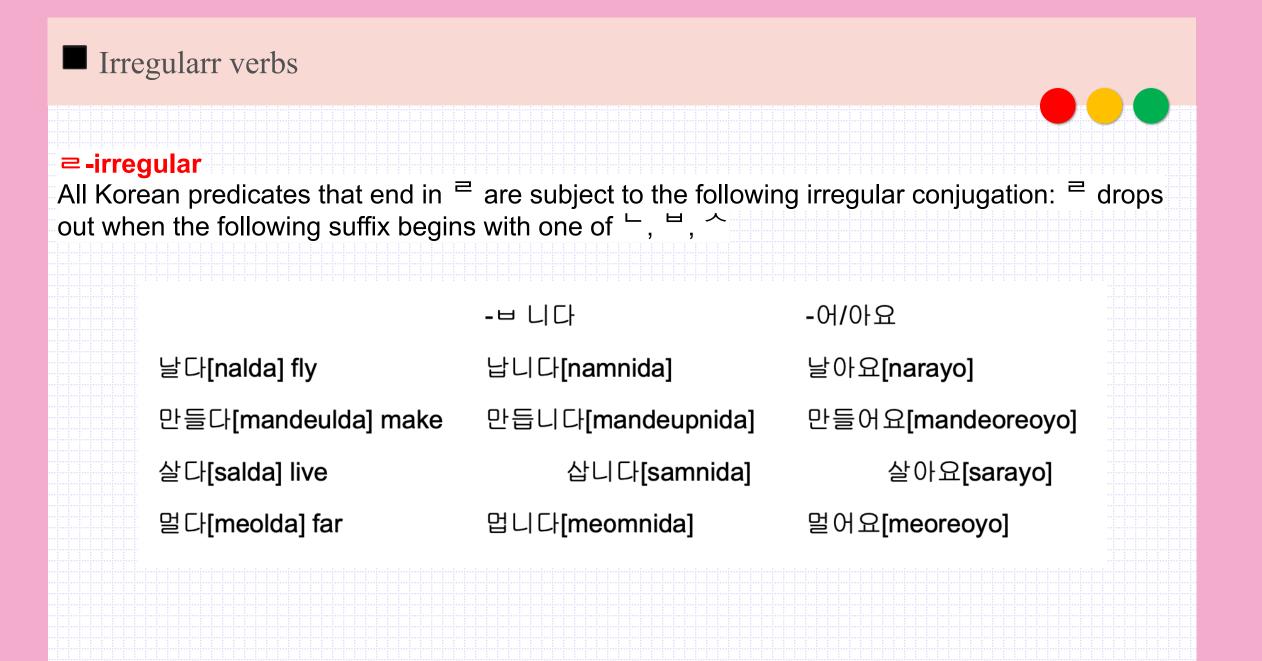
젓습니다[jeotsseumnida] 저어요[jeoeoyo]

짓습니다[jitsseumnida]

지어요**[jieoyo]**









으-irregular All Korean predicates that ends with the vowel 으 are subject to the following irregular conjugation: the vowel 으 of the stem drops out when the following suffix begins with a vowel.

> -ㅂ니다 -어/아요 끕니다[ggeumnida] 꺼요**[ggeoyo]** 끄다[ggeuda] put off 뜹니다[ddeumnida] 뜨다[ddeuda] float 떠요[ddeoyo] 기쁘다[gibbeuda] happy 기쁩니다[gibbeumnida] 기뻐요[gibbeoyo] 바빠요[babbayo] 바쁘다[babbeuda] busy 바쁩니다[babbeumnida] 슬프다[seulpeuda] sad 슬픕니다[seulpeumnida] 슬퍼요[seulpeoyo] 예쁩니다[yeppeumnida] 예뻐요[yeppeoyo] 예쁘다[yeppeuda] pretty

Vocabulary

Vocabulary

가방[gabang] bag 건물[gunmul] building 고기[gogi] meat 길[gil] road 노래[nore] song 모자[moja] hat/cap 물[mul] water bll[bae] stomach/ship 색[seg] color 자동차[jadongcha] car 하늘[haneul] sky

강아지[gangaji] puppy 기분[gibun] feeling/mood 공[gong] ball 돈[don] money 선생님[sunsengnim] teacher 목[mok] throat/neck 바람[baram] wind 산[san] mountain 얼굴[eolgul] face 친구[chingu] friend 책[chek] book

