



# Korean 4 class

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# Week 5 lecture

## ■ 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 naur (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 seutibeuiyeyo.]

“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 것이예요. [geu keompyuteoneun seutibeui 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[seutibeui geot] “Steven’s (thing).”

## ■ 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.”

## ■ Irregular verbs



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 suffix, are called regular predicates. On the other hand, those predicates whose stems are subject to variation depending on the sound of the following suffix are called irregular predicates.

## ■ Irregular verbs



### ㅍ - irregular

Some verbs whose stem end with ㅍ are irregular. For instance, verb 묻다.

ㅍ of the stem 묻 changes to ㅁ when followed by a suffix that begins with a vowel.

	-습니다	-어/아요
묻다[mutdda] ask	물습니다[mutsseumnida]	물어요[mureoyo]
걷다[geotdda] walk	걸습니다[geotsseumnida]	걸어요[georeoyo]
듣다[deutdda] listen	들습니다[deutsseumnida]	들어요[deureoyo]
싣다[sitdda] load	싣습니다[sitsseumnida]	싣어요[sireoyo]

## ■ Irregular verbs



### ㅁ -irregular

predicates are subject to the following variation: ㅁ 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]
눅다[nupdda] lie down	눅습니다[nupsseumnida]	누워요[nuwoyo]
돕다[dopdda] help	돕습니다[dopsseumnida]	도와요[dowayo]
덥다[deopdda] hot	덥습니다[deopsseumnida]	더워요[deowoyo]



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춥 + 어요 = 추우 + 어요 = 추워요

맵다[mepdda] spicy

맵습니다[mepsseumnida]

매워요[mewoyo]

쉽다[shipdda] easy

쉽습니다[shipsseumnida]

쉬워요[shiwoyo]

어둡다[eodupdda] dark

어둡습니다[eodupsseumnida]

어두워요[eoduwoyo]

## ■ Irregular verbs



### ㅅ-irregular

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

	-습니다	-어/아요
붓다[butdda] swell	붓습니다[butsseumnida]	부어요[bueoyo]
젓다[jeotdda] stir	젓습니다[jeotsseumnida]	저어요[jeoeoyo]
짓다[jitdda] build	짓습니다[jitsseumnida]	지어요[jieoyo]

## ■ Irregular verbs



### ㅎ -irregular

Some predicates that end with ㅎ are subject to the following irregular conjugation: ㅎ of stem drops out when followed by a suffix that begins with a vowel. A number of color-related adjectives as well as demonstratives fall into this group of irregular predicates

	-습니다	-어/아요
까맣다[ggamata] black	까맣습니다[ggamasseumnida]	까맄어요[ggameyo]
노랗다[norata] yellow	노랗습니다[norasseumnida]	노래요[noreyo]
빨갳다[ppalgata] red	빨갳습니다[ppalgasseumnida]	빨개요[ppalgeyo]
파랗다[parata] blue	파랗습니다[parasseumnida]	파래요[pareyo]
하얗다[hayata] white	하얗습니다[hayasseumnida]	하얘요[hayeyo]

## ■ Irregular verbs



### ≡ -irregular

Most Korean predicates that end with ㄹ conjugate irregularly: ㄹ of the stem drops out and a consonant ㄹ is added, when followed by a suffix that begins either 어 or 아. For instance, consider the verb 가르다 “divide”. Notice that ㄹ of the stem is deleted but a consonant ㄹ is inserted, when followed by polite speech level ending -아요

	-습니다	-어/아요
가르다[gareuda] divide	가릅니다[gareumnida]	갈라요[gallayo]
기르다[gireuda] foster	기릅니다[gireumnida]	길러요[gilleoyo]
모르다[moreuda] do not know	모릅니다[moreumnida]	몰라요[mollayo]
다르다[dareuda] different	다릅니다[dareumnida]	달라요[dallayo]
흐르다[heureuda] flow	흐릅니다[heurumnida]	흘러요[heulleoyo]
빠르다[bbareuda] fast	빠릅니다[bbareumnida]	빨라요[bballayo]

## ■ Irregular verbs



### ㄹ -irregular

All Korean predicates that end in ㄹ are subject to the following irregular conjugation: ㄹ drops out when the following suffix begins with one of ㄴ, ㅂ, ㅅ

	-ㅂ니다	-어/아요
날다[nalda] fly	납니다[namnida]	날아요[narayo]
만들다[mandeulda] make	만듭니다[mandeupnida]	만들어요[mandeoreoyo]
살다[salda] live	삽니다[samnida]	살아요[sarayo]
멀다[meolda] far	멈니다[meomnida]	멀어요[meoreoyo]

## ■ Irregular verbs



### 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
끄다[ggeuda] put off	끊니다[ggeumnida]	꺼요[ggeoyo]
뜨다[ddeuda] float	듭니다[ddeumnida]	떠요[ddeoyo]
기쁘다[gibbeuda] happy	기쁩니다[gibbeumnida]	기뻐요[gibbeoyo]
바쁘다[babbeuda] busy	바쁩니다[babbeumnida]	바빠요[babbayo]
슬프다[seulpeuda] sad	슬픕니다[seulpeumnida]	슬퍼요[seulpeoyo]
예쁘다[yeppeuda] pretty	예쁩니다[yeppeumnida]	예뻐요[yeppeoyo]



# Vocabulary

## Vocabulary

가방[gabang] bag

건물[gunmul] building

고기[gogi] meat

길[gil] road

노래[nore] song

모자[moja] hat/cap

물[mul] water

배[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



# Q&A