
KOREAN CLASS

WEEK 6

POSTPOSITION PARTICLES – SUBJECT MAKING

이[i] / 가[ga]

- The role of subject marking particles is relatively simple compared to that of role of topic marking particles.

Words ending with a consonant + -이

Words ending with a vowel + -가

• EXAMPLE

- ✓ 가방 [ga-bang] + 이 [i]
=bag
- ✓ 학교 [hak-gyo] + 가 [ga]
=school
- ✓ 아버지[a-beo -ji] + 가 [ga]
= I
- ✓ 선물이 왔다. [seon-mul-i-what-da] = A gift is came
=gift

SPACING IS IMPORTANT !!!!! (띄어쓰기)

- *The meaning of sentences with the same words and postpositions (조사 = 은/는/이/가 etc.) in the same order depends on how you space them.*

- 아버지가 방에 들어가셨다. (abeojiga bang-e deul-eogasyeosdda)

= Father went in the room

- 아버지가방에들어가셨다. (abeojigabang-edel-eogasyeosdda)

= Father went in the bag

SPACING IS IMPORTANT !!!!! (띄어쓰기)

- 친구가 자꾸만 져요. (Chinguga jakkuman jyeoyo.)

= My friend keeps losing.

- 친구가 자꾸 만져요. (Chinguga jakku manjyeoyo.)

= My friend keeps touching me.

SPACING IS IMPORTANT !!!!! (띄어쓰기)

- 나물좀 줘.

= Give some vegetables.

- 나 물 좀 줘.

= Give me some water.

POSTPOSITIONAL PARTICLES – OBJECT MAKING

을[eul] / 를[leul]

⋮

Words ending with a consonant + -을

Words ending with a vowel + -를

Stems of verbs and adjectives

- The stems of verbs and adjectives do not stand alone, and they are always conjugated by various or inflectional endings.

Stem of
verbs and
adjectives
(descriptive
verbs)

+ -다

anything being left out after you take '-다' out from the verbs and adjectives is the stem

- ① 잠자다[Jam·ja·da] V
- ② 작다[Jak·tta] Adj
- ③ 먹다[Meok·tta] V
- ④ 입다[Ip·tta] V
- ⑤ 걷다[Geot·tta] V
- ⑥ 기쁘다[Gi·ppeu·da] Adj

REVIEW

- Past expression

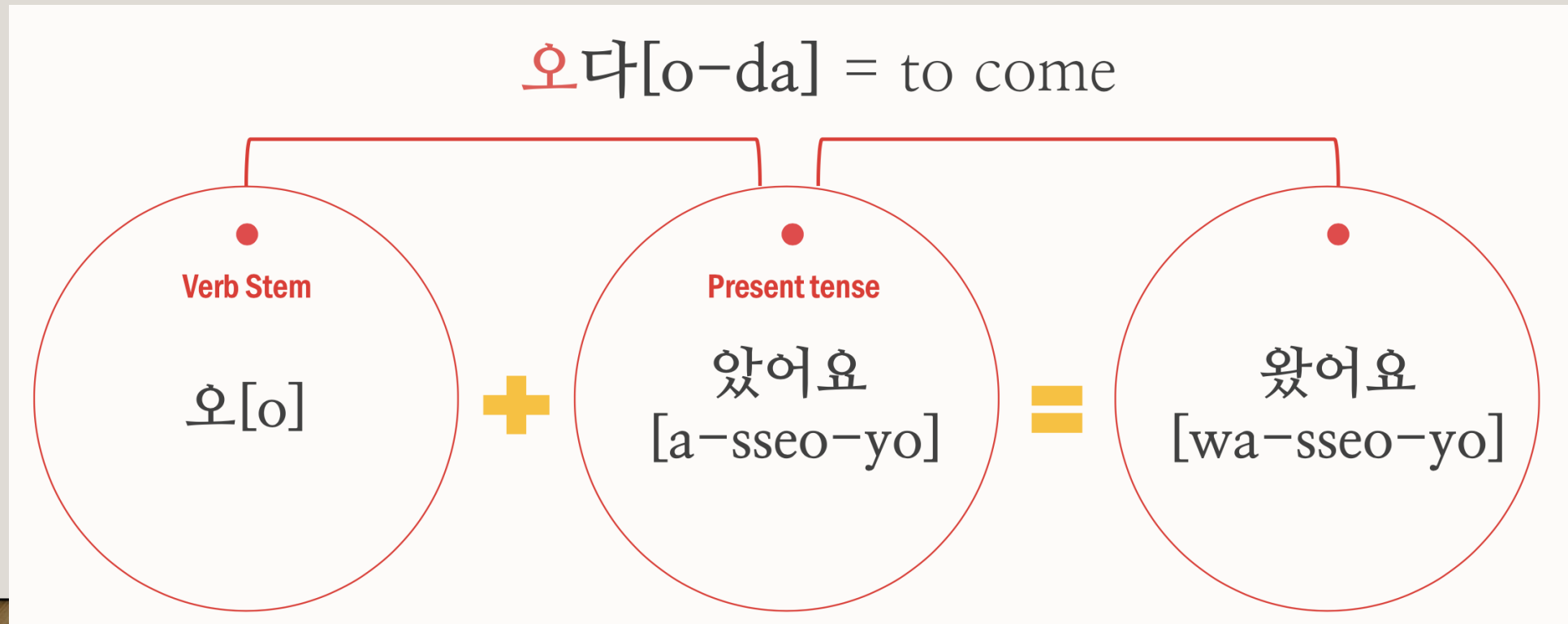
1. Verb stems ending with vowels **ㅓ [o] or ㅑ [a]** + **았어요 [ass-eo-yo]**

2. Verb stems ending with vowels **OTHER THAN ㅓ or ㅑ** + **었어요 [eoss-eo-yo]**

3. Verb stem **하** + **였어요 [yeoss-eo-yo]**

REVIEW

- Past expression



REVIEW

- Past expression

먹다[meok-da] = to eat

•
Verb Stem

먹[meok]

•
Present tense

먹어요
[meo-geo-yo]

•
Past tense

먹었어요
[meo-geo
-sseo-yo]

1. Past tense marker **았, 았**

- English past tense represents what happened in the past
- Korean past tense not only did it happen in the past, also consider whether an action or event is completed

[1]

어제 뭐 했어?
What did you do
yesterday?

집에 왔어요
I came home

지금 뭐해?
What are you
doing right now?

집에 왔어요
I am home

[2]

어제 줄리아 만났
어?
Did you meet Julia
yesterday?

응, 줄리아 만났어
Yes, I met her

오늘 줄리아 만난다는 이
야기 들었어!
I heard you're going to
meet Julia today!

응, 방금 만났어
Yes, I meet her right
now.

Subtle differences

REVIEW

- Future expression
 - If you want to make a future expression, add **-리/을 거야, 거다** to verb's ending
-리/을 거예요 (polite)

REVIEW

- Future expression

하다 [ha-da] = do

- Verb stem

하
[ha]

+ -**르**거다 =
[geo-da]

- Future tense

할 거다
[hal-geo-da]

REVIEW

- Negative expression – ‘안’
- There are mainly two ways to make negative sentence

1. Adding **안 [an]** before a verb

2. Using the negative verb ending, **지 않다 [ji an-ta]**

REVIEW

- Negative expression

먹다[meog-da] = to eat



REVIEW

- Negative expression

가다[ga-da] = to go

•
Verb : dictionary
form

가다
[ga-da]

•
Negative 1

안 가다
[an-ga-da]

•
Negative 2

가지 않다.
[ga-ji
-an-ta]

- Negative expression
-

Using ‘안’ [an]

It is used

- 1. Indicate that a certain action does not occur**
- 2. A certain state does not**
- 3. Simply denies an objective fact by the will of the subject to perform the action**

Using ‘못’ [mot]

It is used

- 1. Indicate that the ability for the subject's will is insufficient**
- 2. Or it cannot happen due to other circumstances**

- Negative expression

Using ‘안’ [an]

I didn't meet him

나는 그를 안 만났다.

[naneun geuleul an man-natda]

I didn't eat it

나는 그것을 안 먹었다.

[naneun geugeos-eul an neog-eot da]

Using ‘못’ [mot]

I couldn't meet him

나는 그를 못 만났다.

[naneun geu-leul mot man-natda]

I couldn't eat it.

나는 그것을 못 먹었다.

[naneun geugeos-eul mot meog-eot da]

- Negative expression – ‘못’
-

- There are mainly two ways to make “못” [mot] negative sentence

1. Adding 못 [mot] before a verb

2. Using the negative verb ending, -

지 못하다 [ji mot-hada]

- Negative expression – ‘못’
-

먹다 [meok-da] = eating

먹다

[meog-da]

못 먹다

[mot-meog-da]

먹지 못하다

[meogji-mot-hada]

- Negative expression – ‘못’
-

보다 [boda] = see

보다

[boda]

못 보다

[mot boda]

보지 못하다

[boji mot hada]

- Negative expression – ‘못’

- Since the negative 못 refers to one's ability or volition, it cannot be used with the adjectives which describe states or quantity

못 높아요 high (x)

못 좁아요 narrow (x)

못 많아요 a lot (x)

못 적어요 a few (x)

- Negative expression

Question 1.

마티아쉬 had so many classes today that she wanted to eat (먹다), but she couldn't

안[an] 먹었다

못[mot] 먹었다

Question 2.

유리카 was able to go (가다) to school today, but he was too sleepy to go to school so he was absent.

안[an] 갔다

못[mot] 갔다

Question 3.

바라 traveled to Poland by bus, but the person next to him was so loud that he couldn't sleep (자다)

자지 않았다 [jaji-an-ta]

자지 못 하다 [jaji-not-haet da]

Korean culture-Dating culture

- 1. If a stranger approaches you suddenly, they will be wary**
- 2. It's quite rude to date someone else when you're meeting one person and also not good to go club when you are in a relationship**
- 3. Because they prefer clear relations, they need clear words when starting a relationship**
- 4. From the day they started dating, they start counting, and 100unit days are important days for couples. (But couples who date for a long time sometimes skip them)**
- 5. If they eat meal together, after it's essential to go to a cafe or to a wine bar or pub**
- 6. Couple items such as couple rings are worn a lot even if they are not serious relationship like getting marriage**

Thank you

