■ Case particles 3 – 의, 에, 와/과, [ui, e, wa/gwa]

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."

 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)."

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."

2. The particle 에 [e]

The case particle 에[e] is a one-form particle that expresses four things:

(1) the static location- "in," "at" or "on"

The static location refers to the place where something is (being), at or in.

수잔이 집에 있어요. [sujani jibe isseoyo.] "Susan is at home."

책을 책상에 놓아요. [chaegeul chaeksange nohayo.] "(I) place a book on the desk."

Notice that all the location nouns above (e.g., 집[jip] "house", 책상[chaeksang] "desk", 도서관[doseogwan] "library") are marked by the particle 에[e], since they are all static locations.

(2) the goal of the action (e.g., destination) - "to" or "at'

학교에 전화해요. [hakgyoe jeonhwahaeyo.] "(I) make a phone call to school."

내일 시카고에 가요. [naeil sikagoe gayo.] "(I) go to Chicago tomorrow."

비행기가 오늘 인천 공항에 도착해요. [bihaenggiga oneul incheon gonghange dochakhaeyo.] "The plane arrives at Incheon airport today."

Notice that the goals of the actions marked by the particle 에[e] are all **inanimate** objects (e.g., 은행[eunhaeng] "bank", 경찰서[gyeongchalseo] "police station", 나라[nara] "country", 학교[hakgyo] "school"). In addition, when the particle is used with motion verbs like 가다[gada] "go", 오다[oda] "come," and 도착하다[dochakhada] "arrive," the particle indicates a destination (e.g., 시카고[sikago] "Chicago", 한국[hanguk] "Korea", 공항[gonghang] "airport").

If the goal of the action is **animate**, the different particles, such as **한테[hante] and 에게[ege]**, are used.

"(I) make a phone call to Thomas."

≠토마스에 전화해요. [tomaseue jeonhwahaeyo.] (X)

= 토마스한테 전화해요. [tomaseuhante jeonhwahaeyo.] (O)

(3) Times - "at," "in," or "on".

오전 10 시에 TV 를 봐요. [ojeon yeolsie TVreul bwayo.] "(I) watch TV at 10:00 a.m."

화요일에 만나요. [hwayoire mannayo.] "(Let us) meet on Tuesday."

오후에 바빠요. [ohue bappayo.] "(I am) busy in the afternoon."

One should be careful not to use the particle with all time nouns, since certain time nouns, such as 어제[eoje] "yesterday," 오늘[oneul] "today," and 내일[naeil] "tomorrow," do not take the particle 에[e].

"(Let us) meet at Starbucks tomorrow."

≠ 내일에 스타벅스에서 만나요. [naeire seutabeokseueseo mannayo.] (X)

= 내일 스타벅스에서 만나요. [naeil seutabeokseueseo mannayo.] (O)

(4) quantity- "for" or "per," as in "per day."

하루에 몇 시간 TV 를 보세요? [harue myeot sigan TVreul boseyo?] "How many hours do (you) watch TV per day?"

그 와인은 한 병에 얼마예요? [geu waineun han byeonge eolmayeyo?] "As for that wine, how much is (it) per bottle?"

3. The particle 와/과, [wa/gwa]

The case particles 와/과[wa/gwa] mean "and.". First, The particle 와/과[wa/gwa] is a two-form particle. 와[wa] is used with the noun that ends in a vowel (e.g., 토마스와 데니엘[tomaseuwa deniel] "Thomas and Daniel"), and 과[gwa] is used with the noun that ends in a consonant (e.g., 데니엘과 토마스[denielgwa tomaseu] "Daniel and Thomas").

제 형과 누나가 보스톤에 살아요. [je hyeonggwa nunaga boseutone sarayo.] "My older brother and older sister live in Boston."

내 동생은 사과와 복숭아를 좋아합니다. [nae dongsaengeun sagwawa boksungareul johahapnida.] "My sister likes apple and peach."

■ Vocabulary

가게[gage] store	바다[bada] sea	시계[sigye] watch	전쟁 [jeonjaeng] war
가을[gaeul] autumn	반지[banji] ring	아버지[abeoji] father	지갑[jigap] wallet
공항[gonghang] airport	병원[byeongwon] hospital	약국[yakguk] pharmacy	집[jip] house
교실[gyosil] classroom	방[bang] room	여자[yeoja] woman	서점[seojeom] bookstore
교회[gyohoe] church	봄[bom] spring	열쇠[yeolsoe] key	사탕[satang] candy
기름[gireum] oil	불[bul] fire	옷[os] clothes	컴퓨터[keompyuteo] computer
기숙사[gisuksa] dormitory	사과[sagwa] apple	일본[ilbon] Japan	펜[pen] pen
남자[namj] man	사자[saja] lion	자동차[jadongcha] car	평화[pyeonghwa] peace
돈[don] money	사진[sajin] picture	자전거[jajeongeo] bike	하늘[haneul] sky
땅[ttang] earth	산[san] mountain	중국[jungguk] China	호텔[hotel] hotel

■ Exercises

Exercise 1. Translate the following into English or Korean:

Example: 제니퍼의 가방 = "Jennifer's bag."   or   "Jacob's car." = 제이콥의 차

1. 남준의 반지

2. 석진의 아버지

3. 윤기 거

4. 정국의 시계

5. Hoseok's key.

6. Jimin's picture

7. Taehyung's room

Exercise 2. write a sentence using the cues provided.

Example: 전화/집 = 전화가 집에 있어요. "The telephone is in the house."

1. 책상/교실

2. 지갑/차

3. 카메라/집

4. 책/학교

5. 지현/서울

Exercise 3. Answer the questions in Korean using the cues provided.

Example: 어디 가세요? (church) = 교회에 가요. "(I) go to church."

1. (bookstore)

2. (hospital)

3. (airport)

4. (friend's home)

5. (mountain)

Exercise 4. Full in the blanks with either 와 or 과, and translate the phrase into English.

> Example: 여름____겨울= 여름과 겨울 'simmer and Winter"

1. 한국____체코

2. 봄____가을

3. 사자____사슴

4. 하늘____땅

5. 여자____남자

■ Conversation

지은[jieun]: 이 외투 누구 거인지 알아? [i oetu nugu geoinji ara?]

   "Do you know whose coat it is?"

서준[seojun]: 글쎄... 잘 모르겠다. 일단 분실물 함에 넣어둘까? [geulsse... jal moreugessda. ildan bunsilmul hame neoheodulkka?]

   "Well... I don't know. How about we put it in the lost and found box?"

지은[jieun]: 그게 좋겠다. 물병과 공책도 놓고 갔네. 혹시 급한 일이 있었나? [geuge johgessda. mulbyeonggwa gongchaekdo nohgo gassne. hoksi geuphan iri isseossna?]

   "That would be nice. Someone left a bottle of water and a notebook too. Maybe someone had something urgent?"

서준[seojun]: 그러게... 이제 곧 도서관 문 닫는데. 어쩔 수 없네, 일단 사서께 말씀드리자. [geureoge... ije got doseogwan mun datneunde. eojjeol su eopsne, ildan saseokke malsseumdeurija]

   "Yeah… But the library is closing soon. There is nothing we can do, let's tell the librarian first."

소미[somi]: 잠깐! 그것들 다 내 물건들이야! [jamkkan! geugeosdeul da nae mulgeondeuriya!]

   "Wait! These're all my things!"

서준[seojun]: 아 그래? 이제 여기 곧 문닫으니까 분실물 함에 넣어둘까 생각했어. [a geurae? ije yeogi got mundadeunikka bunsilmul hame neoheodulkka saenggakhaesseo]

   "Oh really? Since the library is closing soon, so we thought about putting these in the lost and found box."

소미[somi]: 앗, 미안해... 급한 전화를 받았더니 벌써 시간이 이렇게 됐네. 신경 써주어서 고마워! [at, mianhae… geuphan jeonhwareul badassdeoni beolsseo sigani ireohge dwaessne. singyeong sseojueoseo gomawo!]

   "Oh, I'm sorry... I got an urgent call and it's already this time. Thank you for your concern!"

서준[seojun], 지은[jieun]: 천만에, 너의 물건들을 무사히 되찾아서 다행이다! [cheonmane, neoui mulgeondeureul musahi doechajaseo dahaengida!]

   "You're welcome. It's a relief that you got your things back safely!"

■ Answers

Exercise 1.

1. 남준의 반지 = <u>Namjun's ring</u>

2. 석진의 아버지 = <u>Seokjin's father</u>

3. 윤기 거= <u>Yunki's</u>

4. 정국의 시계 = <u>Jeongguk's watch</u>

5. <u>호석의 열쇠</u> = Hoseok's key

6. <u>지민의 사진</u> = Jimin's picture

7. <u>태형의 방</u> = Jeongguk's room

Exercise 2.

1. 책상이 교실에 있어요. [chaeksangi gyosire isseoyo.] = "The desk is in the classroom."

2. 지갑이 차에 있어요. [jigabi chae isseoyo.] = "My wallet is in the car."

3. 카메라가 집에 있어요. [kameraga jibe isseoyo.] = "The camera is at home."

4. 책이 학교에 있어요. [chaegi hakgyoe isseoyo.] = "The book is at school."

5. 지현이 서울에 있어요. [jihyeoni seoure isseoyo.] = "Jihyun is in Seoul."

Exercise 3.

1. 서점에 가요. [seojeome gayo.] "(I) go to the bookstore"

2. 병원에 가요. [byeongwone gayo.] "(I) go to the hospital."

3. 공항에 가요. [gonghange gayo.] "(I) go to the airport."

4. 친구의 집에 가요. [chinguui jibe gayo.] "(I) go to the friend's house."

5. 산에 가요. [sane gayo.] "(I) go to the mountain."

Exercise 4.

1. 한국<u>과</u> 체코 [hangukgwa cheko] "Korea and Czech Republic"

2. 봄<u>과</u> 가을 [bomgwa gaeul] "spring and autumn"

3. 사자<u>와</u> 사슴 [sajawa saseum] "Lion and deer"

4. 하늘<u>과</u> 땅 [haneulgwa ttang] "The sky and the earth"

5. 여자<u>와</u> 남자 [yeojawa namja] "A woman and a man"