

week

13

Korean language class in MUNI

■ 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.

ㄷ - irregular

Some verbs whose stem end with ㄷ are irregular. For instance, verb 묻다. ㄷ 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]
걸다[geotdda] walk	걸습니다[geotsseumnida]	걸어요[georeoyo]
듣다[deutdda] listen	들습니다[deutsseumnida]	들어요[deureoyo]
싣다[sitdda] load	싣습니다[sitsseumnida]	싣어요[sireoyo]

ㅁ - irregular

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]

맵다[mepdda] spicy	맵습니다[mepsseumnida]	매워요[mewoyo]
쉽다[shipdda] easy	쉽습니다[shipsseumnida]	쉬워요[shiwoyo]
어둡다[eodupdda] dark	어둡습니다[eodupsseumnida]	어두워요[eoduwoyo]

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]

Not all predicates that end with ㅅ are irregular. The following are regular ㅅ-ending predicates:

벗다[beotdda] take off	벗습니다[beotsseumnida]	벗어요[beoseoyo]
웃다[utdda] laugh	웃습니다[utsseumnida]	웃어요[useoyo]
씻다[ssitdda] wash	씻습니다[ssitseumnida]	씻어요[ssiseoyo]

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
까말다[ggamata] black	까말습니다[ggamasseumnida]	까매요[ggameyo]
노랄다[norata] yellow	노랄습니다[norasseumnida]	노래요[noreyo]
빨갈다[ppalgata] red	빨갈습니다[ppalgasseumnida]	빨개요[ppalgeyo]
파랄다[parata] blue	파랄습니다[parasseumnida]	파래요[pareyo]
하알다[hayata] white	하알습니다[hayasseumnida]	하해요[hayeyo]

르-irregular

Most Korean predicates that end with 르 conjugate irregularly: 르 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 르 of the stem is deleted but a consonant ㄹ is inserted, when followed by polite speech level ending -아요

	-ㅂ니다	-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[heurnida]	흘러요[heulleoyo]
빠르다[bbareuda] fast	빠릅니다[bbareumnida]	빨라요[ballayo]

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, ㅁ, 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	멀니다[meomnida]	멀어요[meoreoyo]

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	깁니다[ggeumnida]	꺼요[ggeoyo]
뜨다[ddeuda] float	뜸니다[ddeumnida]	떠요[ddeoyo]
기쁘다[gippeuda] happy	기쁩니다[gippeumnida]	기뻐요[gippeoyo]
바쁘다[bappeuda] busy	바쁩니다[bappeumnida]	바빠요[babbayo]
슬프다[seulpeuda] sad	슬픕니다[seulpeumnida]	슬퍼요[seulpeoyo]
예쁘다[yeppeuda] pretty	예쁩니다[yeppeumnida]	예뻐요[yeppeoyo]

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

Exercises

Exercise 1. Change the dictionary form into deferential speech level. Then translate the sentence.

Example: 학교에 (가다) = 학교에 갑니다 (I) go to school

- (1) 선생님한테 (묻다)
- (2) 고기를 (굽다)
- (3) 책이 (무겁다)
- (4) 하늘이 (파랗다)
- (5) 강아지를 (기르다)

Exercise 2. Change the dictionary form into the polite speech level. Then translate the sentence.

Example: 학교에 (가다) = 학교에 가요 (I) go to school

- (1) 그녀의 머리카락이 (까맣다)
- (2) 고양이와 (놀다)
- (3) 집에서 코트를 (벗다)
- (4) 후라이팬에 고기를 (굽다)
- (5) 자기전에 노래를 (듣다)

Exercise 3. Write the dictionary form of the following irregular verbs.

Example: 날씨가 더워요 The weather is hot = 덥다

- (1) 브르노는 아름다워요 Brno is beautiful
- (2) 친구와 카페에 가요 (I) go to cafe with friend
- (3) 커피가 차가워요 The coffee is cold
- (4) 바람이 불니다 The wind blows
- (5) 신발이 예뻐요 The shoes are pretty

Answers

Exercise 1.

- (1) 선생님한테 묻습니다 (I) ask the teacher
- (2) 고기를 굽습니다 (I) roast the meat
- (3) 책이 무겁습니다 The book is heavy
- (4) 하늘이 파랗습니다 The sky is blue
- (5) 강아지를 기릅니다 (I) raise a puppy

Exercise 2.

- (1) 그녀의 머리카락이 까매요. Her hair is black.
- (2) 고양이와 놀아요. (I) play with the cat.
- (3) 집에서 코트를 벗어요. (I) take off the coat at home.
- (4) 후라이팬에 고기를 구워요. (I) roast the meat on a frying pan.
- (5) 자기 전에 노래를 들어요. (I) listen to music before I go to sleep.

Exercise 3.

- (1) 아름답다
- (2) 가다
- (3) 차갑다
- (4) 불다
- (5) 예쁘다