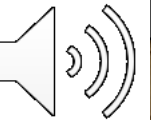


# KOREAN CLASS

week4



# INDEX

- Postpositional Particles
- Negative expression
- Past expression
- Basic Word
- Dialogue
- Korea's Culture



# POSTPOSITIONAL PARTICLES - TOPIC MARKING

---

은 [eun] / 는 [neun]

- The main role of topic marking particles is letting the other people know what you are talking about or going to talk about, and topic marking particles are attached after nouns.

Words ending with a consonant + -은

Words ending with a vowel + -는



- Example

✓ 가방 [ga-bang] + 은 [eun]

= bag

✓ 나 [na] + 는 [neun]

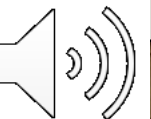
= I

✓ 이거 [i-geo] + 는 [neun]

= This

✓ 저는 학생이에요. [ jeo-neun hak-saeng-i-e-yo] = I am a student.

= I



# 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



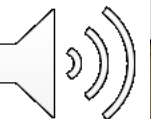
- Example

✓ 가방 [ga-bang] + 이 [i]  
=bag

✓ 학교 [hak-gyo] + 가 [ga]  
=school

✓ 나 [nae] + 가 [ga]  
= I

✓ 선물이 왔다. [ seon-mul-i-what-da] = A gift is came  
=gift



# NEGATIVE EXPRESSION

---

- 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]**



- Example - verb

먹다[meog-da] = to eat

•  
Verb : dictionary  
form

먹다  
[meog-da]

•  
Negative 1

안 먹다  
[an-meog-da]

•  
Negative 2

먹지 않다.  
[meog-ji  
-an-ta]





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]



# 입다[ib-da] = to wear

●  
Verb : dictionary  
form

입다  
[ib-da]

●  
Negative 1

안 입다.  
[an-ib-da]

●  
Negative 2

입지 않다.  
[ib-ji  
-an-ta]



- Example - adjective

크다[keu-da] = big

•  
Verb : dictionary  
form

크다  
[keu-da]

•  
Negative 1

안 크다.  
[an-keu-da]

•  
Negative 2

크지 않다.  
[keu-ji  
-an-ta]



예쁘다[ye-ppe-da] = pretty, beautiful

●  
Verb : dictionary  
form

예쁘다  
[ye-ppe-  
-da]

●  
Negative 1

안 예쁘다.  
[an-ye-  
ppe-da]

●  
Negative 2

예쁘지 않다.  
[ye-ppe-ji-  
an-ta]



비싸다[bi-ssa-da] = expensive

●  
Verb : dictionary  
form

비싸다  
[bi-ssa-da]

●  
Negative 1

안 비싸다.  
[an-bi-ssa-da]

●  
Negative 2

비싸지 않다.  
[bi-ssa-ji  
-an-ta]



# DIALOGUE – USING NEGATIVE EXPRESSION

---

A: 아파요? [a-pa-yo?] = Does it hurt?

B: **안** 아파요. [an a-pa-yo] = It doesn't hurt.

A: **안** 아파요? 진짜 **안** 아파요?

[an a-pa-yo? jin-jja an a-pa-yo?]

= It doesn't hurt? It really doesn't hurt?

B: **안** 아파요. [an a-pa-yo] = It doesn't hurt.



## DIALOGUE – USING NEGATIVE EXPRESSION

A: 안 먹어요? [an meo-geo-yo?] = You are not going to eat?

B: 안 먹어요! [an meo-geo-yo!] = I'm not eating!

A: 정말 안 먹어요? 맛있어요!

[jeong-mal an meo-geo-yo? ma-si-sseo-yo]

= You are really not going to eat? It's delicious.

B: 안 먹어요. 배 안 고파요.

[an meo-geo-yo. bae an go-pa-yo]

= I'm not eating. I'm not hungry.



# PAST EXPRESSION

---

- Present sentence

Drop the last letter '다[da]'

Verb stems of the verbs

가다 [ga-da] = to go → 가 [ga]

먹다 [meok-da] = to eat → 먹 [meok]

자다 [ja-da] = to sleep → 자 [ja]

때리다 [ttae-ri-da] = to hit → 때리 [ttae-ri]

웃다 [ut-da] = to laugh → 웃 [ut]





# PAST EXPRESSION

---

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

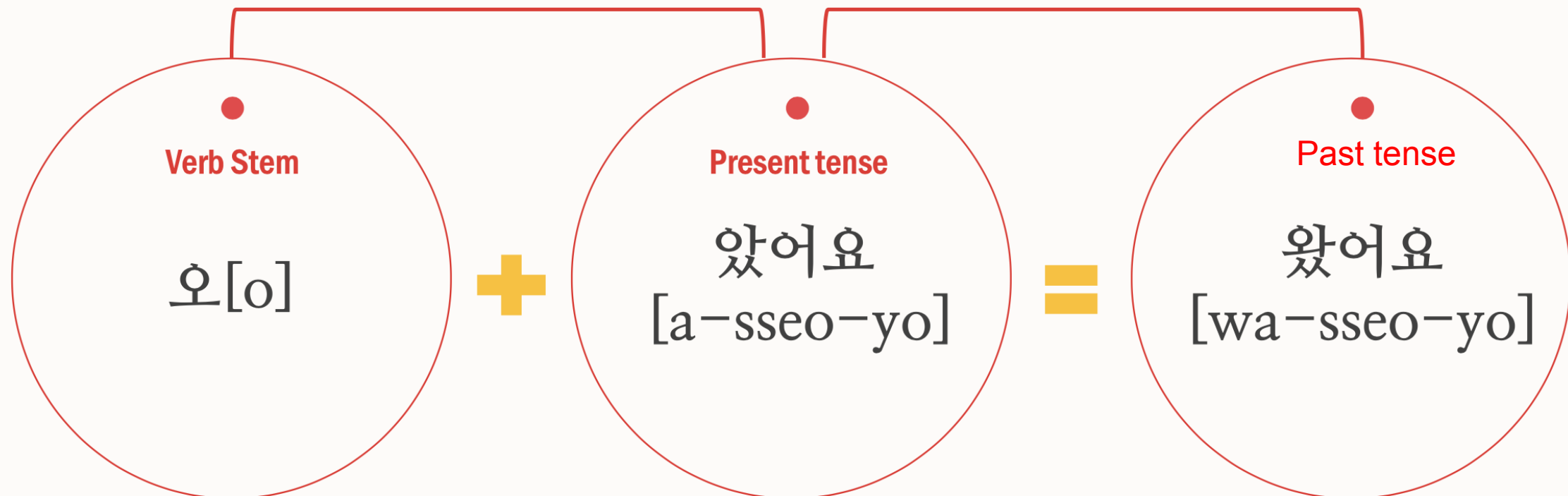
2. Verb stems ending with vowels **OTHER THAN ㅏ or ㅑ** + **었어요 [eoss-eo-yo]**

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



- Example

오다[o-da] = to come



# 먹다[meok-da] = to eat

●  
Verb Stem

먹[meok]

●  
Present tense

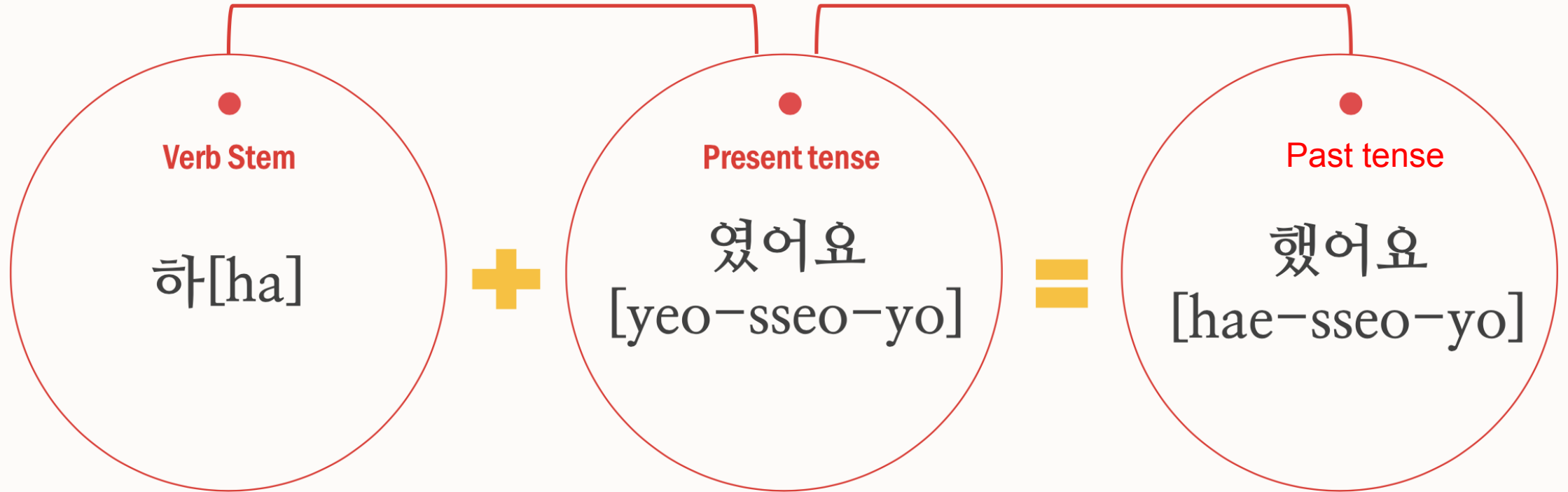
먹어요  
[meo-geo-yo]

●  
Past tense

먹었어요  
[meo-geo-  
-sseo-yo]



# 하다[ha-da] = to do



놀다[nol-da] = to play, to hang out

Verb Stem

놀[nol]

Present tense

놀아요  
[no-ra-yo]

Past tense

놀았어요  
[no-ra-sseo-yo]



기다리다[gi-da-ri-da] = to wait

Verb Stem

기다리  
[gi-da-ri]

Present tense

기다려요  
[gi-da-ryeo-yo]

Past tense

기다렸어요  
[gi-da-ryeo-sseo-yo]



# 쓰다[sseu-da] = to write

Verb Stem

쓰[sseu]

Present tense

써요  
[sseo-yo]

Past tense

썼어요  
[sseo-sseo-yo]



## BASIC WORD - NOUN

---

- Love = 사랑 [sa-rang]
- Movie = 영화 [young-hwa]
- Cooking = 요리 [yo-ri]
- Today = 오늘 [o-neul]
- Tomorrow = 내일 [nae-il]
- Yesterday = 어제 [eo-jae]

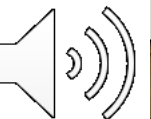




# BASIC WORD - VERB

---

- Do not know = 모른다 [mo-reun-da]
- Study = 공부하다[gong-bu-ha-da]
- Exercise = 운동하다 [un-dong-ha-da]
- Sing = 노래하다 [no-rae-ha-da]
- Laugh = 웃다 [ut-da]
- Cry = 울다 [ul- da]



# DIALOGUE

---

Sana : What did you do last weekend?

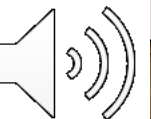
=지난 주말에 뭐했어?

[ji-nan ju-mal-e mwo-haet-eo?]

Jin : I watched a movie with my friend.

= 나 친구랑 영화봤어.

[na chin-gu-rang young-hwa-bwat-eo]



# DIALOGUE

---

Sana : What's the title of movie?

= 영화 제목이 뭐야?

[young-hwa jae-mok-I mwo-ya?]

Jin : Parasite! Have you watched this movie?

= 기생충! 너 이 영화 봤어?

[gi-saeng-chung! Neo I young-hwa bwat-eo?]



# DIALOGUE

---

Sana : No, I haven't seen it yet.

=아니, 아직 안 봤어.

[a-ni, a-jig an bwat-eo]

Jin : Really? It's really fun.

=정말? 그거 정말 재미있어.

[jeong-mal? Geu-geo jung-mal jae-mi-iss-eo]



# KOREA'S CULTURE

---

- Characteristics of  
Korean/Korea that Koreans say

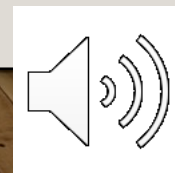


# 1. A TITLE FOR OTHERS

---

- In English, “you” is used to call other people regardless of age or status, but there are several types of titles in Korea.

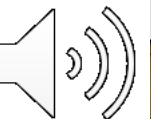
	Older people	Younger people
woman	언니 [eon-ni] 누나 [nu-na]	여동생 [yeo-dong-saeng]
man	형 [hyung] 오빠 [o-bba]	남동생 [nam-dong-saeng]



## 2. DUTY OF MILITARY SERVICE

---

- Korea is a divided country.
- Most men in South Korea have to go to the military when they turn 18.
- 고평신 [ gom-sin]
- Have to spend one year and eight months in the military.



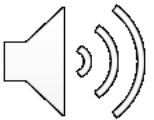
### 3. HANGUK-SARAM BBAL-LI BBAL-LI!! (KOREAN FAST FAST!!)

---

- Not everyone is like that, but when compared to people from other countries, we are quick in temper.
- When go abroad, feel stuffy with the country's work and the speed of Wi-Fi.
- Get up before the bus stops, pick up their card and get ready to get off.
- The airplane door hasn't even opened, but they already get up, pack their luggage, and line up in the aisle.



↑ The noodles of cup noodles are not cooked, but eating



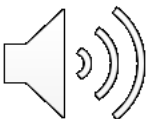


## 4. ENTHUSIASM FOR SPICY FOOD.

---



- Almost all Korean food is red.
- Garlic and pepper are essential when making food.
- New and powerful spicy foods are released every year.
- When return from travel(abroad) , always look for spicy food first.

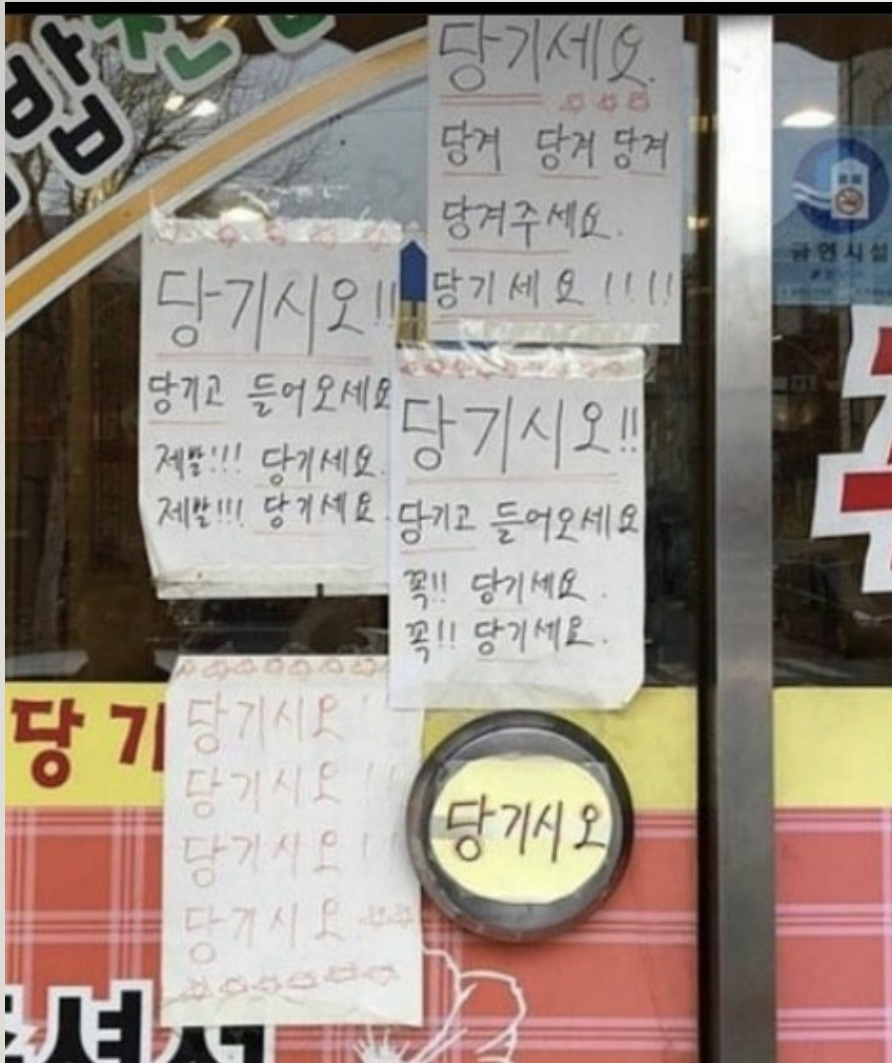


## 5. DO NOT SIT ON THE SOFA

---

- Many people do not sit on the sofa even if they have a sofa, but sit on the floor with their backs on the sofa.





## 6. PUSH THE DOOR

---

- Even if there is a 'Pull' on the door, push the door open.



## 7. APPLAUSE WHEN LAUGHING

---

- When laugh, people clap and laugh.
- Red = foreign
- Black = Korean



Thank you

