**Korean language class in MUNI**

**week**

**10**

**◼ Case particles 1- 을** **[eul] /를 [reul] and (으)로 [(eu)ro]**

1. **The direct object particle을/를****[eul/reul]**

The direct object refers to a noun that experiences the action indicated by the verb. In English, the direct object of the sentence is typically determined by the place where it appears. For instance, the direct object of the sentence “I eat steak” is “steak,” as the word “steak” appears after the verb “eat.” But, in Korean, the direct object is primarily determined by the direct object particle을/를 [eul/reul].

The direct object particle을/를[eul/reul] is a two-form case particle: 을[eul] is used when the preceding noun ends in a consonant, and를[reul] is used when the preceding noun ends in a vowel.

책을 읽어요. [chaegeul ilkeoyo] “(I) read a book.”

영화를 봐요. [yeonghwareul bwayo] “(I) see a movie.”

Although the particle을/를[eul/reul] typically marks the direct object of the transitive verb in Korean, there is one exceptional case where it can appear with the intransitive verb, such as 가다[gada] “go” or 오다[oda] “come.”

“As for Andrew, (he) goes to school at 8 a.m.”

= 앤드류는 오전 8시에 학교를 가요. [aendeuryuneun ojeon yeoteolp(8)sie hakgyoreul gayo]

= 앤드류는 오전 8시에 학교에 가요. [aendeuryuneun ojeon yeoteolp(8)sie hakgyoe gayo]

Notice that 학교[hakgyo] “school” can be marked by the locative particle “에[e]” as well as the direct object particle “를[reul]”. We will learn about the particle “에[e]” in more detail in the next chapter.

**✓ Noun** + 을/를+해요 [eul/reul heayo]

 In Korean, one of the most useful ways to change a noun into a verb form is by adding을/를 해요[eul/reul heayo] to a noun. The verb 하다[hada] “do” is very resourceful and adaptable in that it can come after a noun and transforms the meaning denoted by the noun as the verb form. For instance, consider the following sentences:

어디서 일을 하세요? [eodiseo ireul haseyo?] “Where do (you) work?”

토요일에 제 방 청소를 해요. [toyoire je bang cheongsoreul haeyo] “(I) clean my room on Saturday.”

In this noun + 을/를 + 해요[eul/reul heayo] construction, the noun being used is treated as an independent noun due to the presence of the direct object particle을/를[eul/reul]. However, without the particle, the construction is treated as a compound verb. For instance, the following two sentences have the same meanings:

사인을 해요. [saineul haeyo] “(I) do signing.”

사인해요. [sainhaeyo] “I sign.”

 Notice that the first sentence has the particle을[eul], while the second sentence does not have it. There is no difference in their meanings.

1. **Case particle (으)로** **[(eu)ro]**

The case particle (으)로[(eu)ro] is a two-form particle: (으)로[(eu)ro] appears after a noun that ends in a consonant (as in 책으로[chaegeuro] “by books”); 로[ro] appears after a noun that ends in a vowel (as in 버스로[beoseuro] “by bus”) or the consonant ㄹ (as in 신발로[sinballo] “by shoes”).

The particle (으)로[(eu)ro] can express the following five things:

1. **Means - the noun it attaches to is a tool or an instrument. “by means of” or “with.”**

펜으로 사인하세요. [peneuro sainhaseyo] “Please sign with a pen.”

학교에 버스로 가요. [hakgyoe beoseuro gayo] “(I) go to school by bus.”

1. **Direction - the direction “to” or “toward.”**

In the previous section however, it was noted that the direction (e.g., destination) can be marked by the case particle 에[e]. The difference between에[e] and (으)로[(eu)ro] is that while에[e] indicates a specific location or destination, (으)로[(eu)ro] indicates a more general direction of the target location.

어디에 가세요? [eodie gaseyo?] “Where do (you) go?”

어디로 가세요? [eodiro gaseyo?] “In what direction, do (you) go?”

왼쪽으로 가세요. [oenjjogeuro gaseyo] “Go toward the left side.”

학교 쪽으로 오세요. [hakgyo jjogeuro oseyo] “Come in the direction of the school.”

1. **Selection - the preceding noun is a selection from several options.**

Server: 디저트는 뭘로 하시겠어요? [dijeoteuneun mwollo hasigesseoyo?] “As for dessert, what would (you) like?”

Customer: 저는 바닐라 아이스크림으로 주세요. [jeoneun banilla aiseukeurimeuro juseyo.] “As for me, give (me) the vanilla ice cream.”

1. **The change of state - marks the result of the change.**

삼성이 큰 회사로 성장했다. [samseongi keun hoesaro seongjanghaessda.] “Samsung grew up into a big company.”

물이 얼음으로 변했다. [muri eoreumeuro byeonhaessda] “Water changed into ice.”

1. **Reasons - indicates “the reason.”**

차 사고로 다리를 다쳤어요. [cha sagoro darireul dachyeosseoyo] “(I) got hurt in the leg due to the car accident.”

서울이 1988 올림픽으로 유명해졌어요. [seouri ilgupalpal(1988) ollimpigeuro yumyeonghaejyeosseoyo] “Seoul became well known due to the 1988 Olympics.”

**◼ Case particles 2- 에서, 에게, 한테, 께, [eseo, ege, hante, kke,]**

1. **The particle에서** **[eseo]**

The case particle에서[eseo] is a one-form particle and is used to express two things: (1) the dynamic location, or (2) the source of action.

A dynamic location refers to the place where an action takes place.

존이 학교 식당에서 점심을 먹어요. [joni hakgyo sikdangeseo jeomsimeul meogeoyo] “John eats lunch at the school cafeteria.”

Notice that 학교 식당[hakgyo sikdang] “the school cafeteria” is a dynamic location, where the action (e.g., eating lunch) takes place. In fact, the use of the particle에서[eseo] is determined by the type of verb the sentence has. Whenever the verb denotes an activity such as playing, doing, meeting, working, studying, and so on,에서[eseo] must be used. Here are more examples:

 “Andrew meets Susan at school.”

≠ 앤드류가 학교에 린다를 만나요. [aendeuryuga hakgyoe rindareul mannayo] (X)

= 앤드류가 학교에서 린다를 만나요. [aendeuryuga hakgyoeseo rindareul mannayo] (O)

In the first sentence above, the particle에서[eseo] is used, since the school is the dynamic location where the action (e.g., meeting Susan) is taking place. The use of에[e] in this context would be ungrammatical.

Second, the particle에서[eseo] marks a source of action (e.g., starting location), corresponding to “from” in English. Consider the following examples:

여기에서 저기까지 청소해 주세요. [yeogieseo jeogikkaji cheongsohae juseyo] “Please clean from here to there.”

나오꼬가 일본에서 와요. [naokkoga ilboneseo wayo] “Naoko comes from Japan.”

Notice that the sources of action above are all inanimate entities (e.g., places such as Boston, here, and Japan). If the sources of actions are animate such as persons and animals, different particles such as 한테[hante] or 에게[ege] should be used.

**2. The particles 한테/에게/께 [hante/ege/kke] - “to”**

The case particles 한테[hante], 에게[ege], and 께[kke] are one-form particles that mark the animate indirect object of the sentence.

1. **The particle 한테 [hante]**

 The particle 한테[hante] is most widely used in colloquial settings.

지나한테 연락해요. [jinahante yeonrakhaeyo] “(I) contact Gina.”

강아지한테 우유를 줬어요. [gangajihante uyureul jwosseoyo] “(I) gave milk to the puppy.”

 Notice that the indirect objects are all animate objects (e.g., person, animals). As previously noted, the particle에[e] is used if the indirect objects are inanimate objects (e.g., destinations).

회사에 전화해요. [hoesae jeonhwahaeyo] “(I) make a phone call to the company.”

한국에 가요. [hanguge gay] “(I) go to Korea.”

1. **The particle 에게** **[ege]**

The particle 에게[ege] is used instead of 한테[hante] in more formal usage (e.g., written communication).

이 편지를 제임스에게 보냈습니다. [i pyeonjireul jeimseuege bonaessseupnida] “(I) sent this letter to James.”

Notice that the sentence above sounds formal, since the particle 에게[ege] as well as the deferential speech level ending 습니다[seupnida] are used.

1. **The particle 께 [kke]**

When the indirect object is an the esteemed person or senior, such as one’s boss, teachers, and parents, the particle 께[kke] can be optionally used instead of 한테[hante] or 에게[ege]. The particle ℮ is another indirect object particle, used to indicate honorific meanings to the esteemed indirect object. For instance, consider the following sentences:

선생님께 가방을 드렸어요. [seonsaengnimkke gabangeul deuryeosseoyo] “(I) gave a bag to the teacher.”

사장님께 가방을 드렸어요. [sajangnimkke gabangeul deuryeosseoyo] “(I) gave a bag to the president.”

 In these examples above, the indirect objects are the teacher and the president to whom the speaker wishes to express honorific attitude. Consequently, the use of the particle ℮ is more appropriate than the use of 한테[hante] or 에게[ege].

One thing to remember when using 께[kke], is that since it is an honorific element its usage should be collocated with other honorific elements such as the honorific suffix, euphemistic words, proper address or reference terms and so on. For example, in the above examples, 드리다[deurida] “give (honorific)” is used instead of 주다[juda] “give (plain form).”

**◼ Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 과일[gwail] fruit | 보다[boda] to watch | 약속[yaksok] promise | 젓가락[jeosgarak] chopsticks |
| 게임[geim] game | 볼펜[bolpen] ball-point pen | 얼굴[eolgul] face | 주다[juda] to give |
| 공부하다[gongbuhada] to study | 비행기[bihaenggi] airplane | 열다[yeolda] to open | 지키다[jikida] to keep |
| 국수[guksu] noodle | 빨래[ppallae] laundry | 열쇠[yeolsoe] key | 찍다[jjikda] to take (a photograph) |
| 기숙사[gisuksa] dormitory | 빵[ppang] bread | 영화[yeonghwa] movie | 차[cha] car |
| 꽃[kkocc] flower | 사다[sada] to buy | 오른쪽[oreunjjok] the right side | 창문[changmun] window |
| 담배[dambae] cigarette | 사진[sajin] picture | 외우다[oeuda] to memorize | 청소[cheongso] cleaning |
| 도서관[doseogwan] library | 산책[sanchaek] stroll | 요리[yori] cooking | 토요일[toyoil] Saturday |
| 마시다[masida] to drink | 색[saek] color | 운동[undong] sports | 파랑[parang] blue(color) |
| 만나다[mannada] to meet | 설거지[seolgeoji] dish washing | 음악[eumak] music | 팔다[palda] to sell |
| 먹다[meokda] to eat | 세수[sesu] face washing | 이기다[igida] to win | 피우다[piuda] to smoke |
| 문[mun] door | 손[son] hand | 이름[ireum] name | 하얀색[hayansaek] white(color) |
| 문화[munhwa] culture | 숙제[sukje] homework | 이야기[iyagi] talking | 흔들다[heundeulda] to shake |
| 물[mul] water | 쓰다[sseuda] to write | 읽다[ilkda] to read | 가르치다[gareuchida] to teach |
| 바꿔주다[bakkwojuda] to change | 씻다[ssisda] to wash | 자전거[jajeongeo] bike | 도착하다[dochakhada] to arrive |
| 배우다[baeuda] to learn | 앉다[anjda] to sit | 전화[jeonhwa] telephone | 말하다[malhada] to speak |
| 빌리다[billida] to borrow  | 어머니[eomeoni] mother | 전화하다[jeonhwahada] to make a phone call | 한국[hanguk] Korea (South) |
| 친구[chingu] friend | 편지[pyeonji] letter | 책 [chaek] book | 미국[miguk] America/USA |

**◼ Exercise**

Exercise1.Translate the following into Korean or English.

|  |
| --- |
| Example: “(I) jog everyday”= 매일 조깅을 해요. |

1. “(I) take a shower everyday.”
2. “(I) do homework everyday.”
3. “Hyewon drinks coffee at Starbucks.”
4. “Alois learns Korean.”
5. “Minhee meets friends.”
6. 약속을 지켜요.
7. 사진을 찍어요

Exercise2. Fill in the blanks with either 로 or으로:

|  |
| --- |
| Example: 앞\_\_\_오세요 “Please come forward.” = 으로 |

1. ‘Happiness’가 한국어\_\_\_\_ ‘행복’이에요. “Happiness is ‘haengbok’ in Korean.” (Means)
2. 밀가루\_\_\_\_\_빵을 만들어요. “(One) makes bread with flour.” (Means)
3. 저는 콜라\_\_\_\_\_할래요. “As for me, (I) will have Cola.” (Selection)
4. 오늘은 도서관\_\_\_\_\_가요. “As for today, (we) go to the library.” (Direction)
5. 아침 수업을 오후 수업\_\_\_\_바꿨어요. “(I) changed the morning class with an afternoon class.” (Change of state)
6. 축제\_\_\_\_\_ 모두가 즐거워했다. “Everyone rejoiced because of the festival.” (Reason)

Exercise 3. Choose the appropriate particle from the brackets:

|  |
| --- |
| Example: 학교\_\_\_\_\_(에/에서) 공부해요. “(I) study at school.” = 에서 |

1. 어디\_\_\_\_\_(에/에서) 일하세요? “Where (do you) work?”
2. 오전 11시\_\_\_\_\_(에/에서) 서울로 떠나요. “(I) leave for Seoul at 11 a.m.”
3. 공원\_\_\_\_\_\_(에/에서) 만나요. “(Let us) meet at the park.”
4. 경찰서\_\_\_\_\_(에/한테) 연락했어요. “(I) contacted the police station.”
5. 친구\_\_\_\_\_\_(한테/께) 선물을 받았어요. “(I) received presents from friends.”
6. 할아버지\_\_\_\_\_\_(께/한테/에서) 전화할 거예요. “(I) will make a phone call to grandfather.”

Exercise 4. Each sentence has one incorrect particle. Identify the incorrect particle and make a correction as needed:

|  |
| --- |
| Example: 민혁의 형을 선생님이에요. (X) “As for Minhyeok’s older brother, (he) is a teacher” =민혁의 형은 선생님이에요. (O) |

1. 한국을 편지가 왔어요. “A letter was arrived from Korea.”
2. 선생님에게 책을 드렸어요. “(I) gave a book to my teacher.”
3. 김치는 배추한테 만들어요. “As for kimchi, (one) makes it with cabbage”
4. 서현이 빵에서 먹어요. “Seohyeon eats bread.”
5. 도서관을 친구를 만나요. “(I) meet friend at the library.”

**◼ Conversation**

|  |
| --- |
| 성재[seongjae]: 오늘 시간 돼? 시험도 다 끝났는데 같이 놀자! [oneul sigan dwae? siheomdo da kkeutnassneunde gati nolja!] “Do you have time today? The exams are over, so let's play together!”수빈[subin]: 그래! 어디로 놀러갈까? 뭐 하고 싶은 거 있어? [geurae! eodiro nolleogalkka? mwo hago sipeun geo isseo?] “Okay! Where should we go? Is there something you wish to do?”성재[seongjae]: 음, 일단 밥을 먹으러 갈까? 어떤 거를 먹지… 너 뭐 먹고 싶은 거 있어? [eum, ildan babeul meogeureo galkka? eotteon georeul meokji… neo mwo meokgo sipeun geo isseo?] “Shall we go eat first? What should we eat... Is there anything you want to eat?”수빈[subin]: 그럼 짜장면 먹으러 갈래? 내가 유명한 곳을 알아. [geureom jjajangmyeon meogeureo gallae? naega yumyeonghan goseul ara.] “Do you want to go eat jajangmyeon? I know a famous place.”성재[seongjae]: 좋아! 자리가 없을 수도 있으니까 식당주인께 연락해서 먼저 예약을 잡자. [joha! jariga eopseul sudo isseunikka sikdangjuinkke yeonrakhaeseo meonjeo yeyageul japja.] “Good! There may be no seats available, so let's contact the restaurant owner and make a reservation first.”수빈[subin]: 알았어. 그럼 몇 시에 예약을 잡을까? [arasseo. geureom myeot sie yeyageul jabeulkka?] “Okay. Then what time should we make an appointment?”성재[seongjae: 오후1시로 예약을 잡는 게 어때? 그럼 이따 오후 12시에 공원 입구에서 만나자. [ohu hansiro yeyageul japneun ge eottae? geureom itta ohu yeoldusie gongwon ipgueseo mannaja.] “Why don't we make a reservation at 1 p.m.? Then let's meet at the park entrance at 12 p.m.”수빈[subin]: 그게 좋겠다, 그럼 이따가 보자! [geuge johgessda, geureom ittaga boja!] “That would be nice. Then see you soon!” |

**◼ Answer**

 Exercise 1.

1. 매일 샤워를 해요. [maeil syaworeul haeyo.] “(I) take a shower everyday.”
2. 매일 숙제를 해요. [maeil sukjereul haeyo.] “(I) do homework everyday.”
3. 혜원이 스타벅스에서 커피를 마셔요. [hyewoni seutabeokseueseo keopireul masyeoyo.] “Hyewon drinks coffee at Starbucks.”
4. 알로이스가 한국어를 공부해요. [alloiseuga hangugeoreul gongbuhaeyo.] “Alois learns Korean.”
5. 민희가 친구를 만나요. [minheega chingureul mannayo.] “Minhee meets friends.”
6. 약속을 지켜요. [yaksogeul jikyeoyo.] “(I) keep a promise.”
7. 사진을 찍어요. [sajineul jjigeoyo.] “(I) take a picture”

Exercise 2.

1. ‘Happiness’가 한국어로 ‘행복’이에요. [haepiniseuga hangugeoro haengbogieyo.] “Happiness is ‘haengbok’ in Korean.” (Means)
2. 밀가루로 빵을 만들어요. [milgaruro ppangeul mandeureoyo.] “(One) makes bread with flour.” (Means)
3. 저는 콜라로 할래요. [jeoneun kollaro hallaeyo.] “As for me, (I) will have Cola.” (Selection)
4. 오늘은 도서관으로 가요. [oneureun doseogwaneuro gayo.] “As for today, (we) go to the library.” (Direction)
5. 아침 수업을 오후 수업으로 바꿨어요. [achim sueobeul ohu sueobeuro bakkwosseoyo.] “(I) changed the morning class with an afternoon class.” (Change of state)
6. 축제로 모두가 즐거워했다. [chukjero moduga jeulgeowohaessda.] “Everyone rejoiced because of the festival.” (Reason)

Exercise 3.

1. 어디에서 일하세요? [eodieseo ilhaseyo?] “Where (do you) work?”
2. 오전 11시에 서울로 떠나요. [ojeon yeolhansie seoullo tteonayo.] “(I) leave for Seoul at 11 a.m.”
3. 공원에서 만나요. [gongwoneseo mannayo.] “(Let us) meet at the park.”
4. 경찰서에 연락했어요. [gyeongchalseoe yeonrakhaesseoyo.] “(I) contacted the police station.”
5. 친구한테 선물을 받았어요. [chinguhante seonmureul badasseoyo.] “(I) received presents from friends.”
6. 할아버지께 전화할 거예요. [harabeojikke jeonhwahal geoyeyo.] “(I) will make a phone call to grandfather.”

Exercise 4.

1. 한국에서 편지가 왔어요. [hangugeseo pyeonjiga wasseoyo.] “A letter arrived from Korea.”
2. 선생님께 책을 드렸어요. [seonsaengnimkke chaegeul deuryeosseoyo.] “(I) give a book to my teacher.”
3. 김치는 배추로 만들어요. [gimchineun baechuro mandeureoyo.] “As for kimchi, (one) makes it with cabbage”
4. 서현이 빵을 먹어요. [seohyeoni ppangeul meogeoyo.] “Seohyeon eats bread.”
5. 도서관에서 친구를 만나요. [doseogwaneseo chingureul mannayo.] “(I) meet friend at the library.”