

for example:

듣 + 다 [tut da] hear
stem ending

○ 틀어 [tur o] hearing

틀+어 (어-connecting ending of method or means)

The last consonant ㄷ of the stem 틀 of the verb 듣다 is changed to ㄹ before the connecting ending of method or means 어 which begins with a vowel.

○ 틀으니 [turuni] as hear

틀+으+니 (으-link-vowel 니-connecting ending of cause)

The last consonant ㄷ of the stem 틀 of the verb 듣다 is changed to ㄹ before the connecting ending of cause 니 which requires the link-vowel 으.

3. The last consonant ㅁ of the stem ㅁ of the verb or adjective is partly changed to 오[o] / 우[u] before an ending which begins with a vowel and before an ending which requires the link-vowel 으[u].

for example:

돕 + 다 [top da] help
stem ending

○ 도와 [towa] helping

도 + 오 + 아 (아-connecting ending of method or means)

The last consonant ㅁ of the stem 돕 of the verb 돕다 is changed to 오 before the connecting ending of method or means 아 which begins with a vowel.

도와 (after contracting the syllables 오 and 아)

○ 도우니 [touni] as help

도 + 우 + 니 (니-connecting ending of cause)

The last consonant ㅁ of the stem 돕 of the verb 돕다

is changed to 우 before the connecting ending of cause ㄴ which requires the link-vowel 으.

4. The last syllable ㄹ[ru] of the stem 누르[nuru] of the adjective 누르다[nuruda], the last syllable ㄹ[ru] of the stem 푸르[puru] of the adjective 푸르다[puruda] and the last syllable ㄹ[ru] of the stem 이르[iru] of the verb 이르다[iruda] are changed to ㄹ[ru] before an ending which begins with a vowel.

for example:

누르 + 다 [nuru da] golden
stem ending

누 + 르 + ㄹ + 어 (어-connecting ending of method or means)

The last syllable ㄹ of the stem 누르 of the adjective 누르다 is changed to ㄹ before the connecting ending of method or means 어 which begins with a vowel.

누르러 (after contracting the sound ㄹ and the syllable 어)

for example:

푸르 + 다 [puru da] blue
stem ending

푸 + 르 + ㄹ + ㄷ + 다 (ㄷ-ending of the past tense 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the adjective)

The last syllable ㄹ of the stem 푸르 of the adjective 푸르다 is changed to ㄹ before the ending of the past tense ㄷ which begins with a vowel.

푸르렀다 (after contracting the sound ㄹ and the syllable ㄷ)

for example:

이르 + 다 [iru da] arrive
 stem ending
 이 + 르 + 어다 (어다-low imperative form
 of the final ending of the verb)

The last syllable 르 of the stem 이르 of the verb 이르다 is changed to 르 before the low imperative form of the final ending of the verb 어다 which begins with a vowel.

이르러다 (after contracting the sound 르 and the syllable 어)

5. The last sound ㄹ of the stem of the verb or adjective disappears before an ending which begins with ㄴ [n] or ㅁ [p] and before the ending 시 [si] or 오 [o].

for example:

울 + 다 [ul da] weep
 stem ending

○ 우는 [unun] weeping

우 + 는 (는-attributive ending of the verb in its present tense)

The last sound ㄹ of the stem 울 of the verb 울다 disappears before the attributive ending of the verb in its present tense 는 which begins with ㄴ.

○ 울니다 [umnida] weep

우 + 니다 (니다-most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

The last sound ㄹ of the stem 울 of the verb 울다 disappears before the most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb 니다 which begins with ㅁ.

울니다 (after contracting the syllable 우 and the sound ㅁ)

○ 우시며 [usimyo] weep and

우 + 시 + 며 (시-ending of respect
 며-copulative connecting ending)

The last sound ㄹ of the stem 울 of the verb 울다 disappears before the ending of respect 시.

○ 우오 [uo] weep

우 + 오 (오-middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

The last sound ㄹ of the stem 울 of the verb 울다 disappears before the middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb 오.

6. The last sound ㄴ [t] of the stem of the verb or adjective disappears before an ending which begins with a vowel and before an ending which requires the link vowel 으.

for example:

낫 + 다 [nat da] cure
 stem ending

○ 나아서 [naaso] curing

나 + 아 + 서 (아-connecting ending of method or means 서-emphasizing ending)

The last sound ㄴ of the stem 낫 of the verb 낫다 disappears before the connecting ending of method or means 아서 which begins with a vowel.

○ 나아며 [naumyo] cure and

나 + 으 + 며 (으-link-vowel 며-copulative connecting ending)

The last sound ㄴ of the stem 낫 of the verb 낫다 disappears before the copulative connecting ending

ㅁ which requires the link-vowel 으.

- The last sound ㅎ [h] of the stem of an adjective disappears before an ending which begins with a vowel.

for example:

빨강 + 다 [bbalga ta] red
stem ending

빨가오 [bbalgao] red

빨가 + 오 (오-middle declarative form of the final ending of the adjective)

The last sound ㅎ of the stem 빨강 of the adjective 빨강다 disappears before the middle declarative form of the final ending of the adjective 오 which begins with a vowel.

LESSON 14

THE PARTS OF THE SENTENCE

197 There are eleven parts of the sentence in Korean.

- The predicate
- The subject
- The object
- The quotation
- The adverbial modifier
- The attribute
- The form of address
- The parenthesis
- The exclamatory word
- The conjunctive
- The appended modifier

198 The part of the sentence as a unit performs its own function in the sentence, but its composition differs. Accordingly the simple part of the sentence and the expanded part of the sentence are distinguished.

199 The simple part of the sentence is the part of the sentence which consists of an independent word or of a combination of words which is used as one word. for example:

조선은*¹ 아름답*² 나라이다.*³ | Korea is a beautiful country.
[chosonun arumdaun naraida]
Korea a beautiful country is

explanation:

*¹ 조선 + 은
noun auxiliary ending

조선은 is the subject which consists of the noun 조선 and the auxiliary ending 은.

조선은 is the simple part of sentence which consists of one independent word.

*² 아름답 + 다 [arumdap da] beautiful
stem ending

아름다 + 우 + L [(L-attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense) after exchanging the sound ㅁ for the syllable 우 (refer to 196)]

아름다운 (after contracting the syllable ㅜ and the sound L)

아름다운 is the attribute which consists of the adjective 아름답.

아름다운 is the simple part of sentence which consists of one independent word.

나라 + 이 + 다 (이-exchanging ending 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

나라이다 is the predicate which consists of the noun 나라, the exchanging ending 이 and the low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form 다.

나라이다 is the simple part of sentence which consists of one independent word.

200 The expanded part of the sentence is the part of the sentence which is formed by the syntactical combination of two or more independent words.

for example:

| | | | |
|---------------|------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 사람은 | 자연과 | 사회이다* | Man is the master |
| [saramun | chayon.gwa | sahoeui | of nature and society |
| the man | nature and | society of | and the most precious |
| 주인이며 | 세상에서 | | and powerful being in |
| chuinimyo | sesang.eso | | the world. |
| the master is | and the world in | | |
| 가장 | 귀중하고 | 가장 | |
| kajang | kwijunghago | kajang | |
| most | precious and | most | |
| 힘있는** | 존재이다. | | |
| himinnun | chonjaeida] | | |
| powerful | being is | | |

explanation:

*1. 자연+과 사회+의 (자연-noun 과-ending of the coordinative case 사회-noun 의-genitive ending)
자연과 사회의 is the syntactical combination of two independent words 자연 and 사회.
자연과 사회의 is the expanded part of the sentence.

*2. 세상+에서 가장 귀중하+고 가장 힘+있+는
(세상-noun 에서-locative ending 가장-adverb 귀중하-stem of the adjective 귀중하다 고-copulative connecting ending 가장-adverb 힘-noun 있-stem of the verb 있다 는-attributive ending of the verb in its present tense)
The above-mentioned combination of words is the syntactical combination of two or more independent words and the expanded part of the sentence.

THE PREDICATE

201 The predicate is the part of the sentence which is used to express the action, state or character of an object.

The predicate answers the question of "who is?", "what is?" "how does?" or "how is?" in the sentence. for example:

| | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| ○ (who is?) | 우리는 관광객들입니다. [urinun kwan.gwang-gaekdurimnida] we tourists are | We are tourists. |
| ○ (what is?) | 함흥은 [hamhung-un Hamhung 공업도시이다. kong.opdosiida] an industrial city is | Hamhung is an industrial city. |
| ○ (how does?) | 그는 파시즘을 [kunun pasijumul he the fascism 반대하여 싸웠다. pandaehayo ssawotda] opposing fought | He fought against fascism. |
| ○ (how is?) | 조선의 가을 하늘은 [chosonui kaulhanurun Korea of autumn sky 끝없이 맑다. ggudopsi makda] endlessly clear | The autumn sky in Korea is extremely clear. |

202 The predicates are classified as the final predicate

and the connecting predicate.

1. The final predicate
The final predicate comes at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence.
The final predicate is expressed as follows:
- 1) The final form of a word becomes the final predicate.
for example:

저는 영국으로 돌아갑니다.* I go back to
[chonun yong-guguro toragamnida]
I England to go back England.
explanation:

* 돌아가 + 다 [toraga da] go back
stem ending

돌아가 + ㅂ니다 (ㅂ니다 - most deferential declarative
form of the final ending of the verb)
돌아갑니다 (after contracting the syllable 가 and the
sound ㅂ)

The final form 돌아갑니다 of the verb 돌아가다 lies at
the end of the sentence and becomes the final predi-
cate.

- 2) The connecting form of a word becomes the final
predicate.

for example:

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 동무는 [tongmunun comrade 런던으로 londonuro London for | 래일 raeil tomorrow 떠난다면서*? ddonandamyonso] | You leave for London tomorrow, don't you? |
|---|---|--|

explanation:

* 떠나 + 다 [ddona da] leave
stem ending

떠나 + ㅂ다 + 면서 (ㅂ다 - low declarative form of
the final ending of the verb 면서 - copulative connect-

ing ending)

떠난다면서 (after contracting the syllable 나 and the
sound ㄴ)

The connecting form 떠난다면서 of the verb 떠나다 comes
at the end of the sentence and becomes the final predi-
cate.

- 3) The final predicate is also formed by attaching an ex-
changing ending to the stem of the word.

for example:

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 저녁에 [chonyoge the evening in | 모임이 moimi a meeting | 있음*. issum] is | There is a meet- ing in the evening. |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---|

explanation:

* 있 + 다 [it da] be
stem ending

있 + 으 + ㅁ (으 - link-vowel ㅁ - exchanging ending)
있 음 (after contracting the syllable 으 and the sound ㅁ)

The substantive form 있음 of the verb 있다 comes at the
end of the sentence and becomes the final predicate.

- 4) Sometimes, a word without any ending becomes the
final predicate.

for example:

| | |
|---|---|
| 우리는 영웅한 [urinun yong-yonghan we heroic and brave 조선인민군*. chosoninmin-gun] Korean People's Army | We are the heroic and brave Korean People's Army. |
|---|---|

explanation:

* 조선 + 인민 + 군
noun noun noun

The noun 조선인민군 lies at the end of the sentence and
becomes the final predicate.

2. The connecting predicate lies before the final predicate.

The connecting predicate expresses that a sentence is not closed yet and connects two units of the sentence.

The connecting predicate is usually expressed by the connecting form.

- 1) The connecting form of a word becomes the connecting predicate.

for example:

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 하늘은 [hanurun the sky 즐겁다. chulgopda] merry | 푸르고* purugo blue and merry | 내 마음 nae maum my heart | The sky is blue and I am merry. |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|

explanation:

* 푸르 + 다 [puru da] blue
stem ending

푸르 + 고 (코-copulative connecting ending)

The connecting form 푸르고 of the adjective 푸르다 becomes the connecting predicate.

- 2) The final form of a word becomes the connecting predicate.

for example:

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|
| 날이 [nari the day] | 밝았다*, 안개가 palgatda an-gaega dawned the fog | 자욱하다. chaukada dense | The day has dawned, the fog is dense. |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|

explanation:

* 밝 + 다 [pak da] dawn
stem ending

밝 + 았 + 다 (았-ending of the past tense 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)
The final form 밝았다 of the verb 밝다 becomes the connecting predicate.

- 3) In Korean there are nouns and adverbs which perform the function of connection. Some such nouns are 동시[tongsi] "same time", 반면[panmyon] "contrary", 한편[hanpyon] "one side", 일방[ilbang] "one side", 이상[isang] "over" and 한[han] "limit", etc. And we can cite 겸[kyom] "and concurrently" as an example of such adverbs.

Those words become the connecting predicate together with the attributive form of the word which lies before them.

for example:

| | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| 그는 [kunun he 동시에* tongsie the same time at | 소설가인 sosolgain a novelist being 시인이다. siinida] | He is both a novelist and a poet. |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|

explanation:

* 소설가 + 이 + L 동시 + 예

(소설가-noun 이-exchanging ending L-attributive ending of the verbal form in its present tense 동시-noun 예-dative ending)

소설가인 동시에 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound L)

- 203 Between the connecting predicate and the final predicate such a phenomenon is found as the grammatical meaning which is expressed in the final predicate has something to do with the connecting predicate. It is expressed as follows:

1. By the ending of respect

for example:

아버지는 나의 말을
[abojinun nau marul
the father my word
듣고* 이렇게 말씀하시였다.
tutgo iroke malssumhasiyotda]
heard thus said

Father listened to
me and said thus.

explanation:

* 듣 + 다 [tut da] hear
stem ending

듣 + 고 (코-copulative connecting ending)

The meaning of respect which must be expressed in the connecting form 듣고 of the verb 듣다 has been expressed by the ending of respect 시 in the final form 말씀하시였다 of the verb 말씀하다.

2. By the ending of the tense

for example:

바람은 불어도*

[paramun purodo
the wind blew although
세지 않았따.
seji anatda]
strong not was

explanation:

* 불 + 다 [pul da] blow
stem ending

불 + 어도 (어도-connecting ending of condition)

The meaning of the past which must be expressed in the connecting form 불어도 of the verb 불다 has been expressed by the ending of the past tense 았 in the final form 않았따 of the adjective 았다.

3. By the final ending

for example:

춤을 추고* 노래를

[chumul chugo noraerul
the dance dance and the song

Let us dance and sing!

부릅시다.
purupsida]
sing!

explanation:

* 추 + 다 [chu da] dance
stem ending

추 + 고 (코-copulative connecting ending)

The meaning of suggestion which must be expressed in the connecting form 추고 of the verb 추다 has been expressed by the ending of the most deferential suggestive form ㅅ시다 in the final form 부릅시다 of the verb 부르다.

4. By the word which is used as an auxiliary

for example:

우리는 이 달의

[urinun i darui
we this month of
생산계획도

saengsan-gyehoekdo

production plan also

완수하고*1 래 달의

wansuhago raedarui

fulfil and next month of

생산계획도

saengsan-gyehoekdo

production plan also

완수하고자 말것이다*2.

wansuhagoya malgosida]

fulfil surely shall

We shall surely fulfil
the production plan
for this month as well
as next month.

explanation:

*1, 완수하 + 다 [wansuha da] fulfil
stem ending

완수하 + 고 (코-copulative connecting ending)

The modal meaning of conviction which must be expressed in the connecting form 완수하고 of the verb 완수하

다 has been expressed by the word 말것이다 which is used as an auxiliary.

*₂ 완수하 + 다 [wansuha da] fulfil
stem ending

완수하 + 교 + 야 말다 [wansuha go ya malda] fulfil surely (교-copulative connecting ending 야-auxiliary ending of emphasis 말다-verb which is used as an auxiliary)

완수하 + 교 + 야 말 + 것 + 이 + 다 (것-incomplete noun 이-exchanging ending 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

When the connecting predicate and the final predicate are related to different subjects, there is no relation in the grammatical meaning between the connecting predicate and the final predicate.
for example:

| | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------|------------------------|
| 그는 | 왔으니까 | 저는 | As he came, I will go. |
| [kunun | wassunigga | chonun | |
| he | came as | I | |
| 가겠습니다. | | | |
| kagetsumnida] | | | |
| go will | | | |

explanation:

The person who came is he, and the person who will go is I.

Therefore, there is no relation in grammatical meaning between the connecting predicate 왔으니까 and the final predicate 가겠습니다.

THE SUBJECT

204 The subject is the doer of the action, etc. expressed by the predicate.

But the subject can be omitted in some cases.

The subject is expressed mainly by the noun, pronoun, numeral or the substantive.

1. The subject is expressed by attaching one of the following endings to the word:
the nominative ending 깨서[ggeso], 가[ka] or 이[i]
the ending which is used as the ending of the case 란[ran] or 이란[iran]
the auxiliary ending 는[nun]/ㄴ[n] or 은[un]
for example:

| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| ○ 아버지 깨서* 오신다. | Father comes. |
| [aboji ggeso osinda] | |
| father comes | |

explanation:

- * 아버지 + 깨서 (아버지-noun 깨서-nominative ending)
The subject 아버지께서 is expressed by attaching the nominative ending 깨서 to the noun 아버지.

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| ○ 제가* 가겠습니다. | I will go. |
| [chega kagetsumnida] | |
| I go will | |

explanation:

- * 제 + 가 (제-pronoun 가-nominative ending)

The subject 제가 is expressed by attaching the nominative ending 가 to the pronoun 제.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| ○ 지구란* 태양계의 | The earth is one |
| [chiguran taeyang-gyeui | of the planets of |
| the earth the solar system of | |
| 한 행성이다. | the solar system. |
| han haengsong·ida] | |
| a planet is | |

explanation:

- * 지구 + 란 (지구-noun 란-ending which is used as the ending of the case)

The subject 지구란 is expressed by attaching the ending 란, which is used as the ending of the case, to the noun 지구.

- 오늘의 날씨는 어떻습니까? | What's the weather like today?
[onurui nalssinun oddosumnigga]

explanation:

- * 날씨 + 는 (날씨-noun, 는-auxiliary ending)

The subject 날씨는 is expressed by attaching the auxiliary ending 는 to the noun 날씨.

2. The locative ending 에서 [eso] is also used for the subject when a collective object is expressed.

for example:

- 이 해에도 우리 농장에서* | Our farm produced
[i haedo uri nongjang-eso] a lot of vegetables
this year in also our farm in this year, too.
많은 남새를 생산했다.
manun namsaerul saengsan haetda]
much vegetable produced

explanation:

- * The subject 우리 농장에서 is expressed by attaching the locative ending 에서 to the noun 농장.

3. A word without ending becomes the subject.

Such a subject is often used in poems or scenarios.

for example:

- 저 노래*1 우리에게는*2 | That song will give
[cho norae uriegenun] courage to us but
that song us to fear to the enemy.

- 용기를 주고 원수에게는
yong-girul chugo wonssuegenun
the courage give and to the enemy
공포를 주리라*3!
kongporul churira]
the fear give will!

explanation:

- *1 The noun 노래 is used as a subject without ending.
The noun 노래 is in absolute case.

- *2 우리 + 에제 + 는 (우리-personal pronoun 에제-dative ending 는-auxiliary ending)

- *3 주 + 다 [chu da] give
stem ending

주 + 리라 (리라-middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb)
리라 expresses surmise.

THE OBJECT

- 205 The object expresses the object which makes up the action or state expressed by the predicate.

The object implies such a content as answers the following question:

whom? what? to whom? to what? by whom? in what? with what? or (more) than who? (more) than what?

for example:

○ (whom?)

- 나는 매일 그를* 만난다. | I meet him
[nanun maeil kurul mannanda] everyday him meet

explanation:

- * The object 그를 makes up the action which is expressed

by the predicate 만나다.

○ (what?)

저는 커피를 마십니다. I drink a cup of coffee.
[chonun kopirul [masimnida] I coffee drink]

explanation:

* The object 커피를 makes up the action which is expressed by the predicate 마십니다.

○ (to whom?)

그는 나에게 이 책을 주었다. He gave me this book.
[kunun naege i chegul chuotda] he me to this book gave

explanation:

* The object 나에게 makes up the action which is expressed by the predicate 주었다.

○ (to what?)

나는 공장에 간다. I go to the factory.
[nanun kongjang-e kanda] I the factory to go

explanation:

* The object 공장에 makes up the action which is expressed by the predicate 간다.

○ (by whom?)

나는 그에게서 강의를 강의를 받는다. I attend his lecture.
[nanun kueso kang·uirul kang·uirul I him by lecture 받는다. pannunda] get

explanation:

* The object 그에게서 makes up the action which is expressed by the predicate 받는다.

○ (in what?)

저는 런던에서 삽니다. I live in London.
[chonun londoneso samnida] I London in live

explanation:

* The object 런던에서 makes up the action which is expressed by the predicate 삽니다.

○ (to whom?)

우리는 가장 행복한 사람들입니다. We have become the happiest people.
[urinun kajang haengbokhan we the happiest.]

인민으로 되었다. toeyotda] people became

explanation:

* The object 인민으로 makes up the action which is expressed by the predicate 되었다.

○ (with what?)

나는 톱으로 나무를 베었다. I cut the wood with a saw.
[nanun toburo I a saw with 나무를 베었다. namurul penda] the wood cut

explanation:

* The object 톱으로 makes up the action which is expressed by the predicate 베었다.

○ [(more)than who?]

그는 나보다* 크다. He is bigger than I.
[kunun naboda* kuda] he I than big

explanation:

* The object 나보다 makes up the state which is expressed by the predicate 크다.

○ [(more) than what?]

이 집은 저 이 집은 저 This house is bigger than that one.
[i chibun cho this house that]

집보다* 크다.
chipboda kuda]
house than big

explanation:

- * The object 저 집보다 makes up the state which is expressed by the predicate 크다.

206 The object is usually expressed by the noun, pronoun, numeral or the substantive.

1. The object is expressed by attaching the ending of the case or the auxiliary ending to the word.

for example:

○ 저는 차를* 마십니다.
[chonun charul masimnida]
I tea drink
즐거 chulgyo
for preference

I prefer to drink tea.

explanation:

- * The object 차를 is expressed by attaching the accusative ending 를 to the noun 차.

○ 저는 평양에서* I go from Pyongyang to London.
[chonun pyongyang-eso
I Pyongyang from
런던 까지*2 갑니다.
london-ggaji kamnida]
London to go

explanation:

- *₁ The object 평양에서 is expressed by attaching the locative ending 에서 to the noun 평양.
- *₂ The object 런던까지 is expressed by attaching the auxiliary ending 까지 to the noun 런던.

2. The object is expressed without attaching any ending of the case to the word.

for example:

저는 사이다* 마십니다.
[chonun saida masimnida]
I lemonade drink

explanation:

- * The object 사이다 has no ending of the case.

3. The object is expressed by attaching to itself the word which is used as an auxiliary such as 위하야[wihayo] "for", 대하야[taehayo] "for", 의하야[uihayo] "through", 관하야[kwanhayo] "about" and 말미암아[malmiama] "because of".

for example:

조국을 위하야* 싸우자.
[chogugul wihayo ssauja]
the fatherland for let us fight!
the fatherland!

explanation:

- * The object 조국을 위하야 is expressed by attaching to the word 조국을 the word 위하야 which is used as an auxiliary.

THE QUOTATION

- 207 The quotation expresses the object or additional description which is introduced to give a concrete explanation of the predicate.

for example:

○ (who he is?)

| | |
|--|---|
| 그는 나에게 김동무가 [kunun na-ege kimdongmuga he me to Kim comrade 축구선수라고* 말하였다. chukgusonsurago malhayotda] football player was said | He said to me that Comrade Kim was a football player. |
|--|---|

explanation:

- * The quotation 김동무가 축구선수라고 expresses that comrade Kim was a football player.

○ (what it is?)

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| 그는 나에게 이것이 | 그의 | He said to me |
| [kunun na-ege igosi | ku-ii | that this was his |
| he me to that this his | | school. |
| 학교라고* 말하였다. | | |
| hakgyorago malhayotda] | | |
| school was said | | |

explanation:

- * The quotation 이것이 그의 학교라고 expresses that this was his school.

○ (how man does?)

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 그는 열심히 공부하자고* | He was determined |
| [kunun yolsimi kongbuhajago | to study hard. |
| he hard to study | |
| 결심하였다. | |
| kyolsimhayotda] | |
| determined | |

explanation:

- * The quotation 열심히 공부하자고 expresses to study hard.

208 The quotation is expressed as follows:

1. The quotation is expressed by -라고[-rago] (-이라고[-irago]), -느냐고[-nunyago], -느냐가[-ngago] and -다[go] which are formed by attaching the connecting ending 고[go] to the final form of the word.

for example:

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 그들은 | 금강산이 | They admired Mt. |
| [kudurun | kumgangsani | Kumgang very much for |
| they Mt. Kumgang | | it's supreme natural |
| 대자연의 | | beauty. |
| taejayonui | | |
| the great nature of | | |

| | | |
|----------------|--------|--|
| 으뜸가는 | | |
| uddumganun | | |
| the best being | | |
| 아름다움이라고* | 못내 | |
| arumdaumirago | monnae | |
| beauty is that | very | |
| 감탄하였다. | | |
| kamtanhayotda] | | |
| admired | | |

explanation:

- * The quotation 금강산이 대자연의 으뜸가는 아름다움이라고 is expressed by the connecting form -이라고.

2. The quotation is expressed by the final form of the word with such final endings as [da], [ja] and [na].

for example:

| | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 그 아이는 | 《아버지다》* | That child shouted: |
| [ku ainun | abojida | "Father's coming" |
| that child | "father is" | |
| 소리쳤다. | | |
| sorichotda] | | |
| shouted | | |

explanation:

- * The quotation 《아버지다》 is expressed by the final form with the final ending 다 of the verbal form of the noun 아버지.

3. The quotation is expressed by attaching 하[go] to the quoted word.

The quoted word is put in quotation marks.

for example:

| | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 나는 | 그에게 | 《고맙습니다》 | I said to him: |
| [nanun | kuege | komapsumnida | "Thank you" |
| I him to | "Thank you" | | |

하고 말하였다.
hago malhayoida
said

THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER

- 209 The adverbial modifier defines the grade or form of the action or state to be expressed by the predicate or adds the modality to the aforementioned content.

for example:

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| 그는 빨리 걷는다. | | He goes fast. |
| [kunun bballi konnunda] | | |
| he fast goes | | |

- 210 The adverbial modifier is usually expressed by the adverb or by a form of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective.

- L The adverbial modifier form of the verb or adjective becomes the adverbial modifier.

for example:

| | | |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 그는 밤이 깊도록* | | He studies till late at night. |
| [kunun pami kiptorok] | | |
| he the night deep till | | |
| 공부한다. | | |
| kongbuhanda] | | |
| studies | | |

explanation:

* 깊 + 다 [kip da] deep
stem ending

깊 + 도록 (도록-ending of the adverbial modifier)

2. The adverb or the noun used adverbially becomes the adverbial modifier.

- 1) All adverbs except the connecting adverb such as 및 [mit] "and" and 겸 [kyem] "and concurrently" become the adverbial modifier.

for example:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 그는 조선말을 아주* 잘한다. | | He speaks very well in Korean. |
| [kunun chosonmarulaju chal handa] | | |
| he Korean very well speaks | | |

explanation:

* The adverb 아주 becomes the adverbial modifier.

- 2) The noun used adverbially becomes the adverbial modifier without ending.

for example:

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 그는 나를 적극* | | He actively helps me. |
| [kunun narul chokguk] | | |
| he me actively | | |
| 돕는다. | | |
| tomnunda] | | |
| helps | | |

explanation:

* The noun 적극 used adverbially becomes the adverbial modifier.

- 3) The noun in the form -적[-jok] with the instrumental ending 로[ro] or without ending becomes the adverbial modifier.

for example:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 그는 나를 적극적으로* | | He actively helps me. |
| [kunun narul chokgukjoguro] | | |
| he me actively | | |
| 돕는다. | | |
| tomnunda] | | |
| helps | | |

explanation:

* 적극적 + 으 + 로 (으-link-vowel 로-instrumental ending)

3. The following become the adverbial modifier:

- 1) The incomplete nouns such as 재[chaē] "just as it is", 때[taero] "as" and 쪽[chokjok] "every time" are attached to the attributive form of the word and become the adverbial modifier.

for example:

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 우리는 | 곰을 | 산채로* | 잡았다. | We captured the bear alive. |
| [urinun] | komul | sanchaero | chabatda] | |
| we | the bear | alive | captured | |

explanation:

* 살 + 다 [sal da] live
stem ending

사 + ㄴ + 채 + 로 [(ㄴ-attributive ending of the verb in its past tense 채-incomplete noun "just as it is" 로-instrumental ending) after disappearance of the sound ㄴ (after contracting the syllable 사 and the sound ㄴ)]

- 2) The repeated connecting forms such as -나 -ㄴ[-na -nun] become the adverbial modifier.

for example:

| | | | |
|--------|-----------------|-------------|--|
| 그가 | 가든 | 안가든* | Not depending on it, whether he goes or not, I go. |
| [kuga] | kadun | angadun | |
| he | whether goes or | not goes or | |
| 나는 | 간다. | | |
| nanun | kanda] | | |
| I | go | | |

explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da] go
stem ending

가 + 든 안+가 + 든 (든-disjunctive connecting ending 안-adverb of negation 든-disjunctive connecting ending)

THE ATTRIBUTE

- 211 The attribute comes before attributed words and defines their character or denomination or expresses their belonging.

for example:

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| 우리 | 청년들은 | Our youths are the generation making revolution, the fighting generation and the generation marching forward. |
| [uri] | chongnyondurun | |
| our | youths | |
| 혁명하는* | | |
| hyongmyonghanun | | |
| revolution making | | |
| 세대이며 | | |
| sedaeimyo | | |
| generation are and | | |
| 투쟁하는*2 | 세대이며 | |
| tujaenghanun | sedaeimyo | |
| fighting | generation are and | |
| 전진하는*3 | 세대이다. | |
| chonjinhanun | sedaeida] | |
| marching forward | generation are | |

explanation:

*1 혁명하 + 다 [hyongmyongha da] the revolution make
stem ending

혁명하 + 는 (는-attributive ending of the verb in its present tense)

*2 투쟁하 + 다 [tujaengha da] fight
stem ending

투쟁하 + 는 (는-attributive ending of the verb in its present tense)

*₃ 전진하 + 다 [jonjinha da] march forward
stem ending

전진하 + 는 (는--attributive ending of the verb in its
present tense)

212 The attribute is expressed as follows:

1. The attributive form of words becomes the attribute.

1) The attributive form of the verb or adjective becomes the attribute.

for example:

| | | |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 그 때는 | 따뜻한* | It was a warm spring day. |
| [ku ddaenun that time 봄날이었다. pomnariyotda] a spring day was | ddaddutan warm | |

explanation:

* 따뜻하 + 다 [ddadduta da] warm
stem ending

따뜻하 + L (L--attributive ending of the adjective
in its present tense)

따뜻한 (after contracting the syllable 하 and sound L)
2) The attributive form of some verbs which are used as an auxiliary becomes the attribute.

for example:

| | | |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 그는 자기 | 고향에 | He talked about his own native place. |
| [kunun chagi he own 대한* 이야기를 하였다. taehan iyagirul hayotda] about the story did | kohyang-e native place | |

explanation:

데하 + 다 [taeha da] be confronted (verb which is
stem ending used as an auxiliary)

데하 + L (L--attributive ending of the verb in its
past tense)

데한 (after contracting the syllable 하 and the sound L)

2. All pre-nouns become attribute.

for example:

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|
| 선생은 | 매* 학생의 | The teacher called the name of each pupil. |
| [sonsaeng-un the teacher 이름을 불렀다. irumul pullotda] name called | mae haksaengui each pupil of | |

explanation:

* 매 학생 + 의 (매--pre-noun 학생--noun 의--genitive ending)

The pre-noun 매 is the attribute to the noun 학생.

3. The noun, pronoun, numeral or the substantive becomes the attribute.

1) Without ending

for example:

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 저것이 | 우리* 집이다. | That is our house. |
| [chogosi that 우리 house is | uri chibida] | |

explanation:

* 우리 집 + 이 + 다 (우리--personal pronoun 집--noun 이--exchanging ending 다--low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

The personal pronoun 우리 is the attribute to the noun 집.

The genitive ending 의 of the personal pronoun 우리, which is in the genitive, is omitted.

2) With the genitive ending

for example:

저것이 우리의* 집이다. | That is our house.
[chogosi uriui chibida]
that our house is

explanation:

* 우리 + 의 집 + 이 + 다 (우리 - personal pronoun
의 - genitive ending 집 - noun 이 - exchanging ending 다 -
low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal
form)

The personal pronoun in the genitive 우리의 is the attribute to the noun 집.

4. The adverb becomes the attribute.

1) Without ending

for example:

벌봉* 벌소리 | a bee's buzzing sound
[pungbung polsori]
buzz bee sound

explanation:

* 봉봉 벌소리 (봉봉 - adverb 벌소리 - noun)

The adverb 봉봉 is the attribute to the noun 벌소리.

2) With the genitive ending

for example:

스스로 의* 가책 | One's own reproach
[susuroui kachaek]
one's own reproach

explanation:

* 스스로 + 의 가책 (스스로 - adverb 의 - genitive ending 가책 -
noun)

The adverb 스스로 with the genitive ending 의 is the attribute to the noun 가책.

THE FORM OF ADDRESS

213 The form of address is the word with which the

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speaker calls the person addressed.

for example:

조국이며, 영원히 번영하라! | Fatherland, prosper
[chogugiyo yong-woni ponyonghara] forever!
fatherland forever prosper!

214 The form of address is expressed as follows:

1. A word with the vocative ending becomes the form of address.

for example:

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 전우들 이여*, | 동지들에게 | Comrades-in-arms! |
| [chonuduriyo | tongjidurege | We send militant |
| comrades-in-arms | comrades to | greetings to you! |
| 뜨거운 전투적 | 인사를 | |
| ddugoun chontujok | insarul | |
| warm | militant | |
| 보냅니다! | greetings | |
| ponaemnida] | send | |

explanation:

* 전우 + 들 + 이여 (전우 - noun 들 - plural ending
이여 - vocative ending)

2. A word without ending becomes the form of address.
for example:

| | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 김동무*! | 잘 가제! | Comrade Kim! |
| [kimdongmu | chal kage] | Good-bye! |
| Kim comrade | well go! | |

explanation:

* 김동무!
noun

The word 김동무 has no ending and becomes the form of address.

THE PARENTHESIS

215 The parenthesis is the part of sentence which is in-

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served to express the source of the fact about which a person is talking or to give an additional explanation in the sentence.

for example:

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 틀건대* | 김동무는 | They say Comrade Kim |
| [tutgondae] | kimdongmunun | is a top student. |
| they say | Kim comrade | |
| 최우등생이다. | | |
| choeudungsaeng·ida] | | |
| a top student is | | |

explanation:

- * 틀건대 is the parenthesis.

216 The parenthesis is expressed as follows:

1. The connecting form of the word becomes parenthesis.

for example:

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 말하자면* | 김동무는 | Comrade Kim is a top |
| [malhajamyon] | kimdongmunun | student, so to speak. |
| so to speak | Kim comrade | |
| 최우등생이다. | | |
| choeudungsaeng·ida] | | |
| a top student is | | |

explanation:

- * 말하 + 다 [malha da] speak
stem ending
- 말하 + 자면 (자면 - connecting ending of condition)
The connecting form 말하자면 of the verb 말하다 becomes the parenthesis.

2. Phrases become parenthesis.

for example:

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| 보는바와 같이* | 우리 | As you see, our foot- |
| [ponunbawa kachi] | uri | ball players won. |
| as see | our | |

축구선수들이 이겼다.
chukgusonsuduri igyotda]
football players won

explanation:

- * 보 + 다 [po da] see
stem ending

보 + 는 바 + 와 같이 (는 - attributive ending of the verb in its present tense 바 - incomplete noun 와 - ending of the coordinative case 같이 - adverb)

The firm composition of the words 보는바와 같이 becomes the parenthesis.

THE EXCLAMATORY WORD

- 217 The exclamatory word expresses the thought or attitude of the speaker according to his feelings.

for example:

| | | |
|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 예*, 저도 | 가겠습니다. | Yes, I will go, too. |
| [ye chodo] | kagetsumnida] | |
| yes I also | go will | |

explanation:

- * The interjection 예 becomes the exclamatory word.

218 The exclamatory word is expressed as follows:

1. An interjection becomes an exclamatory word.

for example:

| | | |
|------------|----------|-----------------|
| 예*, 저도 | 갑니다. | Yes, I go, too. |
| [ye chodo] | kamnida] | |
| yes I also | go | |

explanation:

- * The interjection 예 becomes the exclamatory word.
2. A non-interjection becomes an exclamatory word.

for example:

| | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| 옳소*, | 자네가 | 옳소. | Right, you are right. |
| [also | chanega | also] | |
| right | you | right | |

explanation:

* 옳 + 다 [ol ta] right
stem ending

옳 + 소 (소-middle declarative form of the final ending of the adjective)

The final form 옳소 of the adjective 옳다 becomes the exclamatory word.

THE CONJUNCTIVE

219 The conjunctive is the part of a sentence which connects two contents to each other.

The conjunctive usually lies at the beginning of the sentence and connects the content of a sentence with the content of another sentence in which the conjunctive lies.

for example:

| | | | |
|-------------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 래일은 | 아침 | 일찌기 | We must leave early to- |
| [raeirun | achim | iljigi | morrow morning. |
| tomorrow | morning | early | |
| 떠나야 | 하오. | 그러니까* | Therefore, go to bed |
| ddonaya | hao | kuronigga | early this evening! |
| leave | must | therefore | |
| 저녁에는 | | 일찌기 | today |
| chonyogenun | | iljigi | ! chasio] |
| evening in | | early | sleep! |

explanation:

* The conjunctive 그러니까 connects the content of a sentence with that of the sentence in which the conjunctive lies.

But in some cases the conjunctive performs the function of connecting two parts of a sentence to each other.

for example:

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 기적과 | 혁신은 | 공장에서, | Miracles and innovations take place |
| [kijokgwa | hyoksinun | kongjang · eso | one after another |
| miracle and innovation | | the factory in | |
| 농촌에서, | | 광산에서 | in the factory, |
| nongchoneso | | kwangsaneso | the countryside, mine |
| the countryside in | | the mine in | and fishing village. |
| 그리고* | 어촌에서 | | |
| kurigo | ochoneso | | |
| and | the fishing village in | | |
| 현이 어 | 일어나고 있다. | | |
| ryonio | ironagoitda] | | |
| one after another | take place | | |

explanation:

* The conjunctive 그리고 connects an object 광산에서 and another object 어촌에서 to each other.

220 The conjunctive is expressed as follows:

1. The adverb becomes the conjunctive.

for example:

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 이 | 공장에서는 | In this factory they |
| [i | kongjang · esonun | produce both cars and |
| this | factory in | buses. |
| 승용차를 | 생산한다. | |
| sungyongcharul | saengsanhanda | |
| the passenger car | produce | |
| 또한* | 버스도 | 생산한다. |
| ddohan | bbosudo | saengsanhanda] |
| as well the bus | also | produce |

explanation:

* The conjunctive 또한, which is an adverb, connects the content of a sentence with that of another sentence in

which the conjunctive lies.

2. A non-adverb becomes the conjunctive.

for example:

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 처음에 | 박동무가 | First Comrade Pak |
| [choume | pakdongmuga | will make a speech |
| first | Pak comrade | and then Comrade |
| 연설하겠습니다. | 다음으로* | Kim. |
| yonsolhagetsumnida | taumuro | |
| speech make will | next | |
| 김동무가 | 연설하겠습니다. | |
| kimdongmuga | yonsolhagetsumnida] | |
| Kim comrade | speech make will | |

explanation:

- * The conjunctive 다음으로, which is a non-adverb, connects the content of a sentence with that of another sentence in which the conjunctive lies.

3. Phrases become the conjunctive.

for example:

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 그 | 너라는 | 노래를 | She sings well. Besides |
| [ku | nyojanun | noraerul | she dances well. |
| she | the song | | |
| 잘 | 부른다. | 그뿐 아니라* | |
| chal | purunda | kubbunanira | |
| well | sings | besides | |
| 춤도 | 잘 | 춘다. | |
| chumdo | chal | chunda] | |
| the dance | also | well dances | |

explanation:

- * The conjunctive 그뿐 아니라 connects the content of a sentence with that of another sentence in which the conjunctive lies.

THE APPENDED MODIFIER

221 The appended modifier is the part of a sentence which

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is presented for emphasis.

for example:

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------|-------------------------|
| 백두산, | 그 | 이름은 | Mt. Paekdu! |
| [paekdusan | ku | irumun | The name will live for- |
| Mt. Paekdu | the name | | ever in the hearts of |
| 모든 | 조선사람의 | | all Koreans. |
| modun | chosonsaramui | | |
| all | Korean of | | |
| 심장속에 | 영원히 | | |
| simjangsoge | yong-woni | | |
| the heart in | forever | | |
| 살아있을것이다. | | | |
| saraisulgosida] | | | |
| live will | | | |

THE EXPANDED PART OF SENTENCE

222 The expanded part of a sentence consists of word combinations.

223 1. The expanded predicate

for example:

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 혁명의 | 요람 | The scenery of |
| [hyongmyong-ui | yoram | Mangyongdae, the |
| revolution of | the cradle | cradle of the revo- |
| 만경대는 | 경치가 | lution, is very |
| mangyongdaenun | kyongchiga | beautiful. |
| Mangyongdae | the scenery | |
| 매우 아름답다*. | | |
| maeu arumdapda] | | |
| very | beautiful | |

explanation:

- * 경치 + 가 매우 아름답다. (경치 - noun 가 - nominative ending 매우 - adverb 아름답다 - final form of adjective)
경치가 매우 아름답다 is a word combination and the

299

expanded part of the sentence.

In the word combination 경치가 매우 아름답다 the final form 아름답다 of the adjective 아름답다 lies at the end of the sentence.

Therefore, the word combination 경치가 매우 아름답다 is an expanded predicate.

224 2. The expanded subject

This is similar to the complex subject in English. for example:

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|
| 조선말을 [chosonmarul the Korean language 어렵지 않다. oryopji anta] difficult not | 배우기가* paeugiga to learn | The Korean language is not difficult to learn. |
|--|-------------------------------|--|

explanation:

* 조선말 + 을 배우다 [chosonmarul paeuda] the Korean language to learn (조선말 - noun 을 - accusative ending 배우다 - verb)

조선말 + 을 배우 + 기 + 가 (기 - exchanging ending 가 - nominative ending)
조선말을 배우기가 is a word combination and the expanded part of the sentence.

The word 배우기가, which comes at the end of the word combination 조선말을 배우기가, has the nominative ending 가.

Therefore, the word combination 조선말을 배우기가 is the expanded subject.

225 3. The expanded object

This is similar to complex object in English.

for example:

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 나는 그가 돌아오기를* [nanun kuga toraogirul I he to come back | I waited for him to come back. |
|---|--------------------------------|

기다렸다.

kidaryotda]

waited

explanation:

* 그 + 가 돌아오다 [kuga toraoda] he + to come back (그 - pronoun 가 - nominative ending 돌아오다 - verb)

그 + 가 돌아오 + 기 + 를 (기 - exchanging ending 를 - accusative ending)

그가 돌아오기를 is a word combination and the expanded part of the sentence.

The word 돌아오기를, which comes at the end of the word combination 그가 돌아오기를, has the accusative ending 를.

Therefore, the word combination 그가 돌아오기를 is the expanded object.

226 4. The expanded quotation:

for example:

| | |
|---|--|
| 그는 저녁식사전에 [kunun chonyoksiksaione he supper before 집에 가야 하므로 chibe kaya hamuro the house to had to go as 돌아가겠다고* toragagetdago na · ege go back would that me to 말했다. malhaeta] said | He said to me that he would go back because he had to go home before supper. |
|---|--|

explanation:

* 저녁식사전에 집에 가야 하므로 돌아가겠다고 is a word combination and the expanded part of the sentence.

This expanded part of the sentence answers the question "how does a person?"

Therefore, this expanded part of the sentence is the expanded quotation.

227 5. The expanded adverbial modifier

for example:

| | | | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 강물이 | 눈이 | The river | glitters | daz- |
| [kangmuri] | nuni | the river | water | zlingly. |
| 부시게* | 번쩍거린다. | | | |
| pusige | ponjokgorinda] | | | |
| dazzlingly | glitters | | | |

explanation:

* 눈 + 이 부시다 [nun i pusida] the eye dazzling
(눈—noun 이—nominative ending 부시다—adjective)
눈이 부시게 + 게 (게—ending of the adverbial modifier)
눈이 부시게 is a word combination and the expanded part of the sentence.
The word 부시게, which comes at the end of the word combination 눈이 부시게, has the ending of the adverbial modifier 게.
Therefore, the word combination 눈이 부시게 is the expanded adverbial modifier.

228 6. The expanded attribute

for example:

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 나라와 | 인민의 | The noble | character of |
| [narawa] | inminui | loving and setting | storing |
| the country | and the people of | re by the property of | |
| 재산을 | 아끼고 | the country and people | |
| chaesanul | aggigo | | |
| the property | sparing | | |
| 사랑하는* | 고상한 | 품성 | |
| saranghanun | kosanghan | pumsong] | |
| and loving | noble | character | |

explanation:

* 사랑하 + 다 [sarangha da] love
stem ending
사랑하 + 는 (는—attributive ending of the verb in its present tense)
나라와 인민의 재산을 아끼고 사랑하는 is a word combination and the expanded part of the sentence.
The word 사랑하는, which lies at the end of the word combination 나라와 인민의 재산을 아끼고 사랑하는, is the attributive form of the adjective 사랑하다.
Therefore, the word combination 나라와 인민의 재산을 아끼고 사랑하는 is the expanded attribute.

LESSON 15

THE AGREEMENT OF PARTS OF SENTENCE

229 The agreement of parts of sentence means that a part of sentence agrees with another part of sentence in an expression.

for example:

| | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------------------|
| ○ 선생님이 | 오심 니 다.* | The teacher is coming. |
| [sonsaengnimi] | osimnida] | |
| the teacher | comes | |

explanation:

* 오 + 다 [o da] come
stem ending

오 + 시 + 버니다 (시—ending of respect 버니다—most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb)
오십니까 (after contracting the syllable 시 and the sound 버)

The ending of respect 시 lies in the predicate 오십니까 because the subject 선생님 is respected.

| | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------------|
| ○ 선생님이 | 주무신 다.* | The teacher sleeps. |
| [sonsaengnimi] | chumusinda] | |
| the teacher | sleeps | |

explanation:

- * 주무시 + 다 [chumusi da] sleep (in the meaning of respect)
stem ending
주무시 + ㅅ (ㅅ - low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)
주무신다 (after contracting the syllable 시 and the sound ㅅ)
The predicate 주무신다 has the meaning of respect of "sleep".
The predicate 주무신다 which has the meaning of respect of "sleep" is used in order to show respect to the subject 선생님.

There are agreement in the expressions of respect and courtesy as well as agreement in the expressions of the adverbial modifier, the question and the forms of address.

230 1. The agreement in expressions of respect and courtesy

- 1) The agreement in an expression of respect
When a respected person is the subject, the ending of respect 시 [si] is used in the predicate.

for example:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--|------------------------|
| 선생님이 | 오신다.* | | The teacher is coming. |
| [sonsaengnimi the teacher] | osinda] comes | | |

explanation:

- * 오 + 다 [o da] come
stem ending
오 + 시 + ㅅ (시 - ending of respect ㅅ - low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)
오신다 (after contracting the syllable 시 and the sound ㅅ)
The ending of respect 시 lies in the predicate 오신다 in order to show respect to the subject 선생님.

- 2) The agreement in an expression of courtesy

The agreement in an expression of courtesy is agreement in which the final ending in the final predicate is changed corresponding to the attitude of the speaker toward the person addressed.

- (1) Agreement in the most deferential form

When the speaker respects the person addressed, the most deferential form of the final ending lies in the final predicate.

for example:

| | | | |
|--|-----------|--|----------------------------------|
| 교장선생님이 | 오십니다.* | | The principal teacher is coming. |
| [kyojangsonsaengnimi the principal teacher] | osimnida] | | |

explanation:

- * 오 + 다 [o da] come
stem ending
오 + 시 + ㅅ (시 - ending of respect ㅅ - most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb)
오십니다 (after contracting the syllable 시 and the sound ㅅ)

The most deferential form of the final ending ㅅ니다 lies in the final predicate 오십니다 in order to show respect to the person addressed.

- (2) When the speaker and the person addressed are equals, the middle form of the final ending comes in the final predicate.

for example:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--|------------------------|
| 선생님이 | 오시오.* | | The teacher is coming. |
| [sonsaengnimi the teacher] | osio] comes | | |

explanation:

- * 오 + 다 [o da] come
stem ending
오 + 시 + 오 (시 - ending of respect 오 - middle declarative

form of the final ending of the verb)

The middle form of the final ending 오 lies in the final predicate 오시오 in order to express that the person addressed is on equal terms with the speaker.

(3) The agreement in the low form

When the person addressed is in a lower position to the speaker, the low form of the final ending lies in the final predicate.

for example:

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 어머님이 | 오신다*. | The mother is coming. |
| [omonimi the mother | [osinda] comes | |

explanation:

* 오 + 다 [o da] come
stem ending

오 + 시 + 다 (시 - ending of respect 다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)
오신다 (after contracting the syllable 시 and the sound L)

The low form of the final ending 다 lies in the final predicate 오신다 in order to express that the person addressed is on a lower level than the speaker.

3) The agreement in words which have the meaning of respect

Korean has words which have the meaning of respect in themselves. Therefore, one must use such words when he speaks to a superior.

for example:

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 이 책을 | 아버님에게 | 올려라*! | Give this book |
| [i chaegul this book | [abonimege the father to | [ollyora] give! | to the father! |

explanation:

* 올리 + 다 [olli da] give (in the meaning of respect).
stem ending

올리 + 여라 (여라 - low imperative form of the final ending of the verb)

올려라 (after contracting the syllables 리 and 여)

The predicate 올려라 is used here in order to show respect to "father".

231 2. The agreement in the adverbial modifier and other parts of the sentence

for example:

| | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 우리는 | 전쟁을 | 바라지 | 않지 | 만 | We don't |
| [urinun we | [chonjaeng.ul the war | [paraji want | | [anchiman not but | want the |
| 결코 | 전쟁을 | 두려워하지 | 않는다*. | | war, but |
| [kyolko never | [chonjaeng.ul the war | [turyowohaji fear | [annunda] not | | never fe- ar it. |

explanation:

* 두려워하 + 다 [turyowoha da] fear
stem ending

두려워하지 않다 (지 - connecting ending of negation 않다 - verb which is used as an auxiliary)

두려워하지 않는다 (는다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

The low declarative form of the final ending of the verb 않는다 in the final predicate 두려워하지 않는다, which expresses negation, is in agreement with the adverbial modifier 결코.

232 3. The agreement in interrogative words and other parts of the sentence

for example:

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 무슨 | 말을 | 그렇게 | What an interesting |
| [musun which | [marul word | [kuroke so | story are you telling? |

재미있게 하는가*?
chemiige hanunga]
interestingly do?

explanation:

* 하 + 다 [ha da] do
stem ending

하+는가 (는가-middle interrogative form of the final ending of the verb)

The final predicate of interrogation 하는가 is in agreement with the interrogative word 무슨, which lies at the beginning.

233 4. The agreement in the forms of address and other parts of the sentence

This is the agreement in which the final predicate in the low form of courtesy follows after the forms of address with the vocative ending 0[a]/ 0[ya].

for example:

너 백두야*!

[no paekduya

you Paekdu!

조선의 산아*!

chosonui sana

Korea of the mountain!

말하라*3!

malhara

say!

어떻게 떨어졌던

oddoke ddorojyotdon

how fallen

태양이 나라에

taeyang.i i narae

sun this country in

다시 솟았더나!

tasi sosatdonya]

again went up!

explanation:

*₁ 백두 + 아
noun vocative ending

*₂ 산 + 아
noun vocative ending

*₃ 말하 + 다 [malha da] say
stem ending

말하+라 (라-low imperative form of the final ending of the verb)

The final predicate 말하라 in the low form of courtesy follows after the vocative words 백두야 and 산아.

THE ORDER OF PARTS OF SENTENCE

234 1. The position of the predicate

The predicate usually comes at the end of the sentence.

for example:

기차가 온다*.

[kichaga onda]

the train comes

The train comes.

explanation:

* 오 + 다 [o da] come

stem ending

오+는다 (는다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

온다 (after contracting the syllable 오 and the sound L)

The predicate 온다 lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence.

235 2. The position of the subject

The subject usually comes at the beginning of the sentence.

So long as the speaker doesn't emphasize a certain part of the sentence, the subject always comes first.

for example:

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 버스가* 저기에 온다. | A bus comes there. |
| [bbosuga chogie onda] | |
| a bus that place to comes | |

explanation:

* 버스 + 가

noun nominative ending

The subject **버스**가 lies at the beginning of the sentence.

236 3. The position of the object

The object often lies between the subject and the predicate.

for example:

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| ○ 그는 새로운 기계를* 만들었다. | He made a new machine. |
| [kunun saeroun kigyedul he new machine mandurotda] | |
| made | |

explanation:

* 기계 + 를

noun accusative ending

The object **기계**를 comes between the subject **그**는 and the predicate **만들었다**.

○ 우리는 평화를* 원한다. | We want peace!

| |
|-------------------------------|
| [urinun pyonghwarul wonhanda] |
| we the peace want |

explanation:

* 평화 + 를

noun accusative ending

The object **평화**를 comes between the subject **우리**는 and the predicate **원한다**.

When a sentence has many objects, the object to which the action of the predicate of the transitive verb directly goes over always lies nearer to the predicate than other objects.

for example:

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 나는 그에게 | I gave him the book. |
| [nanun kuege him] | |
| 그 책을* 주었다. | |
| ku chaegul chuotda] | |
| that book gave | |

explanation:

* 그 책 + 을

pronoun noun accusative ending

The object **그 책**을 which the action of the predicate **주었다** directly influences comes nearer to the predicate **주었다** than the object **그에게**.

The expanded object comes before other objects.

for example:

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 나는 일을 | I reported to him that |
| [nanun irul I the work] | I had finished the work. |
| 끝냈다는 것을* | |
| gunnaetdanungosul finished that | |
| 그에게 보고하였다. | |
| kuege pogohayotda] | |
| him reported | |

explanation:

* 끝내 + 다 [gunnae da] finish

stem ending

끝내 + 었 + 다 + 는 + 것 + 을 (였 - ending of the past tense

다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the

verb 는 - auxiliary ending 것 - incomplete noun 을

-accusative ending)

끝냈다는것을 (after contracting the syllables 네 and 었)
The expanded object 일을 끝냈다는것을 comes before another object 그에게.

The objects expressing time and place usually come at the beginning of the sentence.

When there are objects expressing time and place, the time comes first.

for example:

오늘 저녁에
[onul chonyoge
today evening in
구락부에서
kurakbueso
the club in

모임이 있다.
moimi itda]
a meeting is

explanation:

The object expressing time 오늘 저녁에 comes before the object expressing place 구락부에서.

237 4. The position of the quotation

The quotation usually comes between the object and the predicate.

for example:

전사는 자기 이름을
[chonsanun chagi irumul
the soldier own name
박철수라고* 보고하였다.
pakcholsurago pogohayotda]
Pak Chol Su as reported

The soldier reported
his own name as Pak
Chol Su.

explanation:

* 박철수+라+고 (박철수-noun 라-low declarative form of

the final ending of the verbal form 고-copulative connecting ending)

The quotation 박철수라고 comes between the object 자기 이름을 and the predicate 보고하였다.

The expanded quotation comes before the object in order to avoid an ambiguity in meaning.
for example:

그는 저녁식사 전에 집에
[kunun chonyoksiksajone chibe
he supper before the house to
가야하므로 돌아가겠다고*
kayahamuro toragagetdago
has to go as would go back that
나에게 말했다.
naege malhaetda]
me to said

explanation:

* The expanded quotation 저녁식사전에 집에 가야하므로 돌아가겠다고 comes before the object 나에게 in order to avoid an ambiguity in meaning.

238 5. The position of the adverbial modifier

The adverbial modifier usually comes after the subject, object and quotation.

for example:

만경봉에 아침노을이
[mangyongbong-e achimnouri
Mangyong Hill] on the morning glow
아름답게* 비치었다.
arumdapge pichiyotda]
beautifully shone

The morning
glow beautifully
shone on
Mangyong Hill.

explanation:

* 아름답+다[arumdap da] beautiful
stem ending
아름답+제 (제-ending of the adverbial modifier)

The adverbial modifier 아름답게 comes after the object 만경봉에 and the subject 아침노을이.

At the beginning of the sentence come the modal adverbial modifiers such as 아마 [ama] "perhaps" 클새 [kulsse] "perhaps", 결코 [kyolko] "never", 비록 [pirok] "even if", 아무리 [amuri] "however", 실로 [sillo] "really" and 물론 [mullon] "of course".

for example:

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|-------------------------|
| 물론* | 그도 | 옵니다. | Of course, he's coming, |
| [mullon] | kudo | omnida] | too. |
| of course | he also | comes | |

explanation:

*The modal adverbial modifier 물론 lies at the beginning of the sentence.

When two adverbial modifiers lie side by side before the predicate, the positions of the two adverbial modifiers are interchangeable.

for example:

| | | | |
|----------|--------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| ○ 그는 | 말 없이* | 조용히 | He hurried up the work |
| [kunun] | maropsi | choyong-i | in silence. |
| he | without word still | | |
| 일을 | 다 그쳤다. | | |
| irul | taguchotda.] | | |
| the work | hurried up | | |

explanation:

* 말 + 없 이
noun adverb

○ 그는 조용히

[kunun choyong-i
he still

말 없이 일을

maropsi irul
without word the work

He hurried up
the work in silence.

다 그쳤다.
taguchotda]
hurried up

explanation:

The positions of the two adverbial modifiers 말없이 and 조용히 are interchangeable.

The adverbial modifier -적으로 [-joguro] usually comes before another adverbial modifier.

for example:

| | | |
|------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 그는 | 부모에게 | He regularly writes |
| [kunun] | pumoege | the letter to his |
| he the | parents to | parents without fail. |
| 편지 | 를 | |
| pyonjirul | | |
| the letter | | |

정상으로*

chongsangjoguro
a regular way in
fact 쓴다.

ggok ssunda]
surely writes

explanation:

*The adverbial modifier 정상적으로 comes before another adverbial modifier 꼭.

239 6. The position of the attribute

The attribute always comes before the part of sentence which it qualifies.

for example:

| | | |
|------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 이 애가 | 저의*딸입니다. | This child is my daughter. |
| [i aega] | choui ddarimnida] | |
| this child | my daughter is | |

explanation:

*The attribute 저의 lies before the verbal form 딸입니다 of the noun 딸.

When two attributes lie side by side, their positions are in-

terchangeable in consideration of their syntactic relations to the part of sentence which lies after them.

for example:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| ○ 인 민 경 제* | all branches of the |
| [inmin-gyongje national economy of | national economy |
| 모 든 부 문 | |
| modun pumun] | |
| all branch | |

explanation:

* The attribute 인민경제 is in the form of absolute case of genitive 인민경제의 of the noun 인민경제.

○ 모 든

| | |
|---------------|---|
| [modun all | all branches of the national economy |
|---------------|---|

인 민 경 제 부 문

[inmin-gyongje pumun]
the national economy of
the branch

explanation:

The positions of the attributes 인민경제 and 모든 are interchangeable.

When there are a verbal attribute and an adjectival attribute side by side, the verbal attribute comes before the adjectival attribute.

for example:

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 잠 자 는* | 귀 여 운* | 애 기 | sleeping lovely baby |
| [chamjanun sleeping | kwiyoun lovely | aegi] baby | |

explanation:

*1 잠자 + 다[chamja da] sleep
stem ending

잡자 + 는 (는 -attributive ending of the verb in its present tense)

*2 귀엽 + 다 [kwiyoop da] lovely
stem ending

귀여 + 우 + L [(L -attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense) after exchanging the sound H for the syllable 우 (refer to 196)]

귀여운 (after contracting the syllable 우 and the sound L)
The verbal attribute 잡자는 comes before the adjectival attribute 귀여운.

When an attribute in the form of the genitive of the noun, pronoun, numeral or the substantive goes side by side with an adjectival attribute, the attribute in the form of the genitive of the noun, pronoun, numeral or the substantive comes before the adjectival attribute.

for example:

| | | | |
|--|------------------|--------|-------------------|
| 당 원 의* | 고 귀 한* | 영 예 | the noble honour |
| [tang-wonui a party member of noble | kogwihan yong-e] | honour | of a party member |

explanation:

*1 당원 + 의
noun genitive ending

*2 고귀하다 + 다 [kogwiha da] noble
stem ending

고귀한 + L (L -attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense)

고귀한 (after contracting the syllable 하 and the sound L)
The attribute 당원의 in the form of the genitive of the noun 당원 comes before the adjectival attribute 고귀한.

When an adjectival attribute lies side by side with an attribute in the form of the absolute case of the personal pronoun, the adjectival attribute comes before the attribute in the form of the absolute case of the personal

pronoun.

for example:

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 영광스러움* ₁ | our glorious fatherland |
| [yong.gwangsuroun glorious 우리* ₂ 조국 uri choguk] our fatherland | |

explanation:

- *₁ 영광스럽 + 다 [yong.gwangsurup da] glorious
stem ending
영광스러우 + L [(L-*attributive ending of the adjective*
in its present tense) after exchanging the sound H for
the syllable 우 (refer to 196)]
영광스러움 (after contracting the syllable 우 and the
sound L)

- *₂ The attribute 우리 is in the form of the absolute case
of the genitive 우리 of the personal pronoun 우리.
The adjectival attribute 영광스러움 lies before the at-
tribute 우리 in the form of the absolute case of the
genitive 우리 of the personal pronoun 우리.

The expanded attribute comes before another attribute
in order to avoid an ambiguity in meaning.

for example:

| | |
|---|--|
| 나라와 인민의 [narawa inminui the country and the people of 재산을 아끼고 chaesanul aggigo the property sparing and 사랑하는* ₁ 고상한* ₂ 품성 saranghanun kosanghan pumsong] loving noble character | the noble character of loving and setting sto- re by the property of the country and people |
|---|--|

explanation:

- *₁ 사랑하 + 다 [sarangha da] love
stem ending

사랑하 + 는 (은-*attributive ending of the verb in its pre-*
sent tense)

- *₂ 고상하 + 다 [kosangha da] noble
stem ending

고상하 + L (L-*attributive ending of the adjective in its*
present tense)
고상한 (after contracting the syllable 하 and the sound
L)

The expanded attribute 나라와 인민의 재산을 아끼고 사랑하
는 comes before another attribute 고상한.

240 7. The position of the form of address, exclamatory
word, parenthesis, conjunctive or appended modifier
The form of address, exclamatory word, conjunctive
or appended modifier usually comes at the beginning
of the sentence.

for example:

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 어머나* 아러지 가 [omoni abojiga mother father 돌아오 십니다. toraosimnida] comes back | Mother! Father is back. |
|--|-------------------------|

explanation:

- * The form of address 어머나 lies at the beginning of the
sentence.

The form of address or an exclamatory word comes
also at the end of the sentence.

for example:

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| ○ 아러지 가 [abojiga father 돌아오 십니다. toraosimnida comes back | Father is back, mother! |
|---|-------------------------|

explanation:

* The exclamatory word 어머니 comes at the end of the sentence.

○ 우리 기어이 그대 품으로
[uri kioi kudae pumuro]
we surely your bosom to
돌아 가리라,
toragarira
go back will

We will surely go back
to your bosom,
our motherland!

어머니 조국 이여*!
omonijogugiyol
mother fatherland!

explanation:

* 어머니 + 조국 + 이여

noun noun vocative ending

The form of address 어머니조국이여 comes at the end of the sentence.

When the conjunctive performs its function of connecting two parts of sentence, it comes between them.

for example:

너와 나 그리고* 그는
[nowa na kurigo kunun]
you and I and he
함께 간다.
hamgge kanda]
together go

You and I as well as
he go together.

explanation:

* The conjunctive 그리고 comes between the subject 나 and the subject 그.

LESSON 16

THE KINDS OF SENTENCES

241 Korean sentences are classified into five kinds ac-

cording to the state of things and the viewpoint of the speaker — declarative, interrogative, suggestive, imperative and exclamatory.

242 1. The declarative sentence

A declarative sentence expresses some statement in the affirmative or negative form.

for example:

저는 대학생입니다.
[chonun taehaksaeng-imnida]
I a student am

I am a student.

1) The declarative sentence contains the following contents of statement:

(1) Some phenomenon, result or fact:

for example:

어린이들은 앞날의
[orinidurun amnarui]
the children the future of
주인들이다.
chuindurida]
the masters are

The children are
masters of the future.

(2) Some work or action to be done obligatorily:

for example:

우리는
[urinun we]
노동안전규정을
rodong-anjon-gyujong-ul
the labour safety regulation
지켜야 한다.
chikyoya handa]
keep must

We must keep the
labour safety regula-
tions.

(3) The estimation of some fact:

for example:

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| 너는 공부 잘 하였다. [nonun kongburul chal hayotda] you the study well did | You have studied well. |
|--|------------------------|

(4) The determination or intention of the speaker:

for example:

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 래일 저는 영국으로 [raeil chonun yong-guguro tomorrow I England to 돌아가겠습니다. toragagetsumnida] go back will | Tomorrow I will return to England. |
|---|------------------------------------|

(5) The promise of the speaker to the person addressed:

for example:

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 래일 다시 오마.* [raeil tasi oma] tomorrow again come will | Tomorrow I will come again. |
|--|-----------------------------|

explanation:

* 오 + 다 [o da] come
stem ending

오 + 마(마 --low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

The low declarative form of the final ending of the verb 마 expresses the promise of an action foreseen in the future.

(6) The affirmation or negation of some fact or the word of some person:

① When the interrogator is superior to the person addressed:

for example:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| ○ 동무는 가오? [tongmunun kao] comrade go? | Are you going? |
|---|----------------|

○ 너는 가니?
[nonun kani]
you go?

Are you going?

예. [ye] Yes.

explanation:

예 is the answer that one will go.
아니요. [aniyo] No.

explanation:

아니 + 요

(아니--adverb of negation 요--middle declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

아니요 is the answer that one will not go.

○ 동무는 안가오*?
[tongmunun an-gao]
comrade not go?

Aren't you going?

explanation:

* 안 + 가다 [an-gada] not go

(안--adverb of negation 가다--verb)

안+가+오(오--middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

○ 너는 안가니*?

[nonun an-gani]
you not go?

Aren't you going?

explanation:

* 안 + 가 다

안 + 가 + 니(니--low interrogative form of the final ending of the verb)

예. [ye] yes.

explanation:

예 is the answer that one will not go.

The answer 예 is the affirmation of "not go?"

In this case the answer in English would be "no".

아니요. [aniyo] No.

explanation:

아니요 is the answer that one will go.

The answer 아니요 is the negation of "not go?".

In this case the answer in English would be "yes"

- ② When the interrogator and the person addressed are on an equal footing:

for example:

○ (between friends)

동무는 가나?
[tongmunun kana]
you go?

Are you going?

○ (between children)

너는 가니?
[nonun kani]
you go?

Are you going?

응. [ung] yes.

explanation:

응 is the answer of one who will go.

아니. [ani] No.

explanation:

아니 is the answer of one who will not go.

○ (between friends)

동무는 안가니*?
[tongmunun an·gana]
you not go

Aren't you going?

explanation:

* 안+가다 [an gada] not go

(안 -adverb of negation 가다 -verb)
안+가+나

(나 -middle interrogative form of the final ending of the verb)

○ (between children)

너는 안가니*?
[nonun angani]
you not go?

Aren't you going?

explanation:

안+가+다

* 안+가+니 (니 -low interrogative form of the final ending of the verb)

응 [ung] Yes.

explanation:

응 is the answer of one who will not go.

The answer 응 is the affirmation of "not go?".

In this case the answer in English would be "no".

아니. [a ni] No.

explanation:

아니 is the answer of one who will go.

The answer 아니 is the negation of "not go?".

In this case the answer in English would be "yes".

- ③ When the interrogator is inferior to the person addressed:

for example:

○ 당신은 가십니까?
[tangsinun kasimnigga]
you go?

Are you going?

○ 아버지는 가십니까?
[abojinun kasimnigga]
father goes?

Are you going, father?

응. [ung] Yes.

explanation:

응 is the answer of one who will go.

아니. [ani] No.

explanation:

아니 is the answer of one who will not go.

○ 땅 신 은

[tangsinun

you

안 가 십 니 까 *?

an-gasimnigga]

not go?

explanation:

* 안 + 가 다

안 + 가 + 시 + 대 니 까

(시 - ending of respect 대 니 까 - most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verb)

안 가 십 니 까 (after contracting the syllable 시 and the sound 대)

○ 아버지 는 안 가 십 니 까? Aren't you going, father?

[abojinun an-gasimnigga]

father does not go?

응. [ung] Yes.

explanation:

응 is the answer of one who will not go.

The answer 응 is the affirmation of "not go?"

In this case the answer in English would be "no".

아니. [ani] No.

explanation:

아니 is the answer of one who will go.

The answer 아니 is the negation of "not go?"

In this case the answer in English would be "yes".

(7) The declarative sentence only shows that there is a certain object.

for example:

군 중 의 물 결.

[kunjung-ui mulgyol

the masses of the wave

the streams of the

masses, the cheers of

joy

기쁨의 환호.
kibbumui hwanho]
joy of the cheer

2) The characteristics of the declarative sentence
The final predicate of the declarative sentence is usually expressed in the declarative form.

for example:

나는 조국으로

[nanun choguguro

I the fatherland to

돌아간다.*

toraganda]

go back

I go back to the
fatherland.

explanation:

* 돌아가 + 다 [toraga da] go back
stem ending

돌아가 + 다 (다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

돌아간다 (after contracting the syllable 가 and the sound 다)

돌아간다 is the declarative form of the verb 돌아가다.

But in some cases the final predicate of the declarative sentence can be expressed in other forms.

for example:

저녁 8시부터

[chonyok yodolsibuto

evening 8 o'clock from

회의가 있음*.

hoeuiga issum]

the meeting to be

There is a meeting at
8 o'clock in the evening.

explanation:

* 있 + 다 [it da] be
stem ending

있+으+ㅁ (으-link-vowel ㅁ-exchanging ending)
 있음(after contracting the syllable 으 and the sound ㅁ)
 The final predicate 있음 is the substantive form of the
 verb 있다.

243 2. The interrogative sentence

The interrogative sentence means that the speaker asks another person something.

for example:

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 언제 당신 은 | When do you return to |
| [onje tangsinun] | the fatherland? |
| 조국 으로 | |
| choguguro | |
| the fatherland to | |
| 돌아 가 십 니 까? | |
| toragasimnigga] | |
| return? | |

1) The interrogative sentences are classified as follows according to their function and contents:

(1) The interrogative sentence which requires an answer from the person addressed

① The affirmation of some fact:

for example:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 당신 은 통역 원 입 니 까? | Are you an interpreter? |
| [tangsinun tong-yogwon imnigga] | |
| you an interpreter are? | |
| 예. | Yes. |
| [ye] | |
| yes | |

② The answer to a concrete fact:

for example:

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 몇 시 입 니 까? | What time is it? |
| [myotsiimnigga] | |
| how much time is? | |

5 시 입 니 다.
 [tasotsiimnida]
 five o'clock is

It is five o'clock.

(2) The interrogative sentence which doesn't require an answer from the person addressed

① It is required that the person addressed does some action.

for example:

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|------|-------------------------|
| 애 들 아 . | 왜 들* | 아 직 | Children! Why haven't |
| [aedura] | waedul | ajik | you gone to school yet? |
| 학 교 에 | why | yet | |
| 하 교 에 | 안 가 니 ? | | |
| hakgyo-e | an-gani] | | |
| school to | not go? | | |

explanation:

* 왜 + 들

adverb plural ending

The plural ending 들 is attached to the adverb 왜 in order to emphasize the plural of "children".

The interrogative sentence has the instruction that the children should quickly go to school.

② A strong affirmation or negation for some fact is expressed.

for example:

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 너 는 갈 수 없 단 말 이 나*? | Can't you go? |
| [nonun kalsu opdanmarinya] | |
| you go can not? | |

explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da] go

stem ending

가+고+수 없다.

(고-attributive ending of the verb in its future tense 수-incomplete noun 없다-adjective)

갈+수 없+다 (after contracting the syllable 가 and the sound ㄴ)

갈+수 없+다+ㄴ 말+이+나

(ㄴ - attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense 말 - noun which is used as an auxiliary) - exchanging ending 나 - low interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)
갈수 없단 말이나 (after contracting the syllable 다 and the sound ㄴ)

말이나 is a strong affirmation of 갈수 없다.

- 2) The characteristics of the interrogative sentence
The final predicate of the interrogative sentence is usually expressed in the interrogative form.

for example:

당신은 영국사람입니까? Are you an English?
[tangsinun yong 'guksaramimnigga]
you an English are?

explanation:

* 영국사람+이+ㅁ니까

(이 - exchanging ending ㅁ니까 - most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

영국사람입니까 (after contracting the syllable ㅁ and the sound ㅁ)

영국사람입니까 is the interrogative form of the verbal form of the noun 영국사람.

But in some cases the final predicate of the interrogative sentence can be expressed in other forms.

for example:

네가 나의 친구의 As you are the son of
[nega nauri chin.gu.ui]
you my friend of
아들입니까? glad.

adurirani]
son are as ?

정말 반갑다.》
chongmal pangapda]
really glad

explanation:

* 아들+이+라+니

(아들 - noun 이 - exchanging ending 라 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form 니 - connecting ending of cause)

The final predicate 아들이라니 is the connecting form of the verbal form of the noun 아들

244 3. The suggestive sentence

The suggestive sentence means that the speaker requires the person addressed to do some action together with him.

for example:

동무들 갑시다.
[tongmudul kapsida]
comrades let us go

Comrades, let us go!

- 1) The suggestive sentence contains the following:

(1) It is required to do some action together.

for example:

동무들 춤을 춥시다.
[tongmudul chumul chupsida]
comrades a dance let us dance

Comrades, let us dance!

(2) The person addressed is required to do some action.

for example:

박동무 춤
[pakdongmu chom]
Pak comrade a little

Comrade Pak, read a little slowly!

천 천 히 읽 습 시 다.
chonchoni ilgupsida]
slowly let us read

(3) One's own determination or one's own aim is expressed.

for example:

과 학 자 가 되 자!
[kwahakjaga toejja
scientist let us become
이 것이 나의 결 심 이 였 다.
igosi naui kyolsimiyotda]
it my determination was

To become a scientist!
It was my determination.

2) The characteristics of the suggestive sentence

The final predicate of the suggestive sentence is expressed in the suggestive form.

for example:

동 무 들 , 노 래 합 시 다.*
[tongmudul noraehapsida]
comrades let us sing

Comrades, let us sing!

explanation:

* 노래 하 + 다 [noraecha da] sing
stem ending
노래 하 + 습 시 다

(보 시 다) — most deferential suggestive form of the final ending of the verb)

노래 합 시 다 (after contracting the syllable 하 and the sound ㅅ)

노래 합 시 다 is the suggestive form of the verb 노래 하 다.

The suggestive sentence has its particular accent.

(1) The tone is even at the end of the sentence.

for example:

가 자!
[kaja]
let us go!

Let us go!

(2) The tone is even and short at the end of the sentence when a determination or aim is expressed.

for example:

동 무 들 , 혁 명 을
[tongmudul hyongmyong-ul
comrades the revolution
위 하 여 우 리 와
uihayo uriwa
for us with
함 께 싸 읊 시 다.
hamgge ssaupsida]
together let us fight

Comrades, let us fight together for the revolution!

(3) When high requirements are expressed, the tone is loud and strong at the end of the sentence.

for example:

○ 자 주 성 을 옹 호 하 자.
[chajusong-ul onghohaja]
Chajusong let us defend

Let us defend Chajusong!

○ 원 주 를 소 멸 하 자.
[wonssurul somyolhaja]
the enemy let us annihilate

Let us smash the enemy!

(4) When a recommendation or the request is expressed, the tone is relatively low and soft at the end of the sentence.

for example:

여 기 에 서
[yogieso
this place in
이 야 기 를 하 자.
iyagirul hajal
the talk let us do

Let us talk here!

245 4. The imperative sentence

The imperative sentence means that the speaker makes the person addressed do a certain action.

for example:

| | | |
|---|--|----------------|
| 곧 떠나시오. [kot ddonasio] at once leave! | | Leave at once! |
|---|--|----------------|

1) The imperative sentence contains the following:

(1) An order, instruction, prohibition or appeal is expressed.

for example:

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|--------|
| 자 세. [chase] sleep! | | Sleep! |
|---------------------------|--|--------|

explanation:

자 + 다 [cha da] sleep
stem ending
자 + 세
(세 -middle imperative form of the final ending of the verb)

(2) Congratulations, a wish or a hope is expressed.

for example:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------|
| 안녕하세요. [annyong·i] well | 가십시오. kasipsio] go! | | Good-bye! |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------|

(3) A request, recommendation or permission is expressed.

for example:

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|--------|
| 그렇게 하시오. [kuroke] so | | Do so! |
|----------------------------|--|--------|

2) The characteristics of the imperative sentence The final predicate of the imperative sentence is usually expressed in the imperative form.

for example:

| | | |
|---|--|-------------|
| 빨리 가라.* [bballi kara] quickly go! | | Go quickly! |
|---|--|-------------|

explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da] go
stem ending
가 + 라

(라 -low imperative form of the final ending of the verb)

가라 is the imperative form of the verb 가다.

But in some cases the final predicate of the imperative sentence can be expressed in other forms.

(1) In the form of 겠 [lgot]

for example:

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 모두 모일 것.* [modu moilgot] all | | All should gather! |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|

explanation:

* 모이 + 다 [moi da] gather
stem ending
모이 + 겠 + 것

(은 -attributive ending of the verb in its future tense)
모일 것 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound 은)

The final predicate 모일것 is in the form of 겠.

(2) Without ending

for example:

빨리 빨리*.
[bballi bballi]
quickly quickly

Hurry up!

explanation:

*The final predicate 빨리 is without ending.

- (3) In the form of the instrumental of the noun
for example:

본대. 나를
[pundae narul
squad me
따라 앞으로!
ddara apuro]
following forward!

Squad! Forward after
me!

explanation:

* 앞 + 으 + 로

noun link-vowel instrumental ending

The final predicate 앞으로 is in the form of the instrumental of the noun 앞.

- (4) By attaching ㅅ [s] to the connecting form of the
verb ㅏ [a]/ㅑ [o]/ㅓ [yo]

for example:

ㅅ.
[sot]
stop!

Stop!

explanation:

ㅅ + 다 [so da] stop
stem ending
ㅅ + ㅅ

ㅅ (after contracting the syllable ㅅ and the sound ㅅ)

The final predicate ㅅ is formed by attaching ㅅ to the
connecting form ㅅ of the verb ㅅ다.

246 5. The exclamatory sentence

The exclamatory sentence expresses some kind of emo-

tion or feeling.

for example:

오, 조국의 바다여!
[o chogugui padayo]
oh the fatherland of the sea

Oh, the sea of the
fatherland!

- 1) The exclamatory sentence contains the following:

(1) An emotion is expressed differently.

for example:

아, 동해가 보인다!
[a tonghaega poinda]
ah the East Sea is seen!

Ah, we see the East
Sea!

The sentence which contains 만세 [manse] "hurrah" also
belongs to the exclamatory sentence.

for example:

○ 만세!
[manse]
hurrah!

Hurrah!

○ 조선민주주의인민

[choson-minjuui-inmin-
the Democratic People's
공화국 만세!
gonghwaguk manse]
Republic of Korea long live!

Long live the Demo-
cratic People's
Republic of Korea!

- (2) Feelings such as respect, pride, congratulations,
conviction and determination are expressed.

for example:

우리의 평양은
[uriui pyongyang-un
our Pyongyang
참으로 웅장하구나*!
chamuro unjanghaguna]
truly magnificent!

Our Pyongyang is
truly magnificent.

explanation:

- * 웅장하다 [ungjangha da] magnificent
stem ending
웅장하다구나

(구나 - low declarative form of the final
ending of the adjective)

- 2) The characteristics of the exclamatory sentence
The exclamatory sentence has the emotional
accent.

for example:

동무들! 백두산이
[tongmudul paekdusani
comrades! Mt. Paekdu
보입니다!
poimnida]
is in sight!

Comrades!
Here is Mt. Paekdu!

In many cases the exclamatory word is in the exclama-
tory sentence, too.

for example:

오, 조국아여!
[o chogugiyo
oh fatherland!
영원히 번영하라*!
yong-woni poryonghayora]
forever prosper!

Oh, fatherland!
Prosper forever!

explanation:

- * 번영하다 [poryongha da] prosper
stem ending
번영하라

(여라 - low imperative form of the final ending
of the verb)

SIMPLE, COMPOUND AND COMPLEX SENTENCES

- 247 Sentences are classified into simple, compound and
complex sentences according to the structure.

THE SIMPLE SENTENCE

- 248 The simple sentence has only one declarative unit.

for example:

저는 기사입니다.
[chonun kisaimnida]
I an engineer am

I am an engineer.

explanation:

There is only one declarative unit in the sentence 저는
기사입니다.

The simple sentences are classified as follows:

1. The common simple sentence

The common simple sentence consists of the parts of
sentence in agreement.

for example:

우리는 평양으로
[urinun pyongyang-uro
we Pyongyang to
갑니다.
kamnida]
go

We go to Pyongyang.

explanation:

우리는, 평양으로 and 갑니다 are the parts of sentence in
agreement.

2. The one-member sentence

The one-member sentence consists of one word.

for example:

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 당신은 갑니까? | Are you going? |
| [tangsinun kamnigga] | |
| you go? | |
| 예. | Yes. |
| [ye] | |
| yes | |

explanation:

예 is the one-member sentence.

3. The sentence of denomination

This is a sentence in which the object, the phenomenon or state is denominated and affirmed.

for example:

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| ○ 조선로동당 | the Workers' Party of Korea |
| [chosonrodongdang] | |
| ○ 제13차 세계 청년 학생 축전 | |
| [chesipsamcha-segye.chongnyonhaksaeng.chukjon] | |
| the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students | |

4. The elliptical sentence

for example:

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 《우리는 래일 | “... to Pyongyang by |
| [urinun raeil] | night train tomorrow.” |
| “we tomorrow | |
| 밤자로 평양으로...》 | |
| pamcharo pyongyang-uro | |
| night train by Pyongyang to...” | |

THE COMPOUND SENTENCE AND COMPLEX SENTENCE

249 The compound sentence and complex sentence have two

or more declarative units in the sentence.

1. The compound sentence

The compound sentence consists of two or more coordinated simple sentences.

for example:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 그는 어제 도착하고 | He arrived yesterday, |
| [kunun oje tochakago] | and I arrived today. |
| he yesterday arrived and | |
| 저는 오늘 도착했습니다. | |
| chonun onul tochakaetsumnida] | |
| I today arrived | |

explanation:

The declarative units, 그는 어제 도착하고 and 저는 오늘 도착했습니다, in the sentence 그는 어제 도착하고 저는 오늘 도착했습니다 are connected to each other by the copulative connecting ending 고. But they have the same qualification.

2. The complex sentence

The complex sentence consists of a main declarative unit and one or more subordinate declarative units.

for example:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 래일 날씨가 | If the weather is |
| [raeil nalssiga] | fine tomorrow, |
| tomorrow the weather | I will leave. |
| 좋으면 나는 떠나겠다. | |
| choumyon nanun ddonagetda] | |
| good when I leave will | |

explanation:

The declarative units, 래일 날씨가 좋으면 and 나는 떠나겠다, in the sentence 래일 날씨가 좋으면 나는 떠나겠다 are connected to each other by the connecting ending 면.

THE ORDER OF THE PRINCIPAL CLAUSE AND THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE

250 In Korean the subordinate clause always lies before the principal clause.

for example:

| | | | |
|----------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 래 일 | 날 씨 가 | 좋 으 면 | When the weather |
| [raeil | nalssiga | choumyon | is fine tomorrow, |
| tomorrow | the weather | good when | we will leave. |
| 우 리 는 | 떠 나 겠 습 니 다. | | |
| urinun | ddonagetsumnida] | | |
| we | leave will | | |

explanation:

The subordinate clause 래일 날씨가 좋으면 lies before the principal clause 우리는 떠나겠습니다 in the sentence 래일 날씨가 좋으면 우리는 떠나겠습니다.

DIRECT SPEECH

251 Direct speech conveys the original speaker's exact words.

for example:

| | | |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 《가자!》 | 고 * 그는 말 하 였 다. | He said: "Let us go!" |
| [kaja | ko kunun malhayotda] | |
| "let us go!" | he said | |

explanation:

*고 is the copulative connecting ending.

The original speaker's words in direct speech are connected to the principal clause as follows:

1. The endings such as 고 [ko], 라고[rago] and 라[ra] come after the original speaker's words.

for example:

| | | |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 《가자!》 | 고 그는 말 하 였 다. | He said: |
| [kaja | ko kunun malhayotda] | |
| "let us go!" | he said | "Let us go!" |

2. The word such as 하고[hago] and 이렇게[iroke] "so" comes after the original speaker's words.

for example:

| | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 《가자!》 | 그 는 | He said: |
| [kaja | kunun | |
| "let us go!" | he | "Let us go!" |
| 이렇게 | 말 하 였 다. | |
| iroke | malhayotda] | |
| so | said | |

3. The original speaker's words are connected to the principal clause without any means.

for example:

| | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 《가자!》 | 그 는 말 하 였 다. | He said: |
| [kaja | kunun malhayotda] | |
| "let us go!" | he said | "Let us go!" |

THE ORDER OF THE ORIGINAL SPEAKER'S WORDS IN DIRECT SPEECH

- 252 The original speaker's words can lie before the principal clause, in the middle of the principal clause or after the principal clause.
1. The original speaker's words come before the principal clause.

for example:

| | | |
|---------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 《너는 어디에 | 가니?》 | He asked me: |
| [nonun | odie | |
| you | which place to go? | "Where are you going?" |

라고 그는 나에게 물었다.

rago kunun na-ege mureotda]
he me to asked

explanation:

The original speaker's words 《너는 어디에 가니?》 come before the principal clause 그는 나에게 물었다 in the sentence 《너는 어디에 가니?》라고 그는 나에게 물었다.

2. The original speaker's words come in the middle of the principal clause.

for example:

그는 나에게 《너는
[kunun na-ege nonun
he me to "you
어디에 가니?》
odie kani
which place to go?"
라고 물었다.

rago mureotda]
asked

explanation:

The original speaker's words 《너는 어디에 가니?》 lie in the middle of the principal clause 그는 나에게 물었다 in the sentence 그는 나에게 《너는 어디에 가니?》라고 물었다.

3. The original speaker's words lie after the principal clause.

for example:

그는 나에게 물었다.
[kunun na-ege mureotda
he me to asked

《너는 어디에 가니?》
nonun odie kani]
"you which place to go?"

explanation:

The original speaker's words 《너는 어디에 가니?》 lie

after the principal clause 그는 나에게 물었다.

INDIRECT SPEECH

- 253 Indirect speech reports in one's own words what somebody has said.

for example:

그는 오겠다고* 말하였다.
[kunun ogetdago malhayotda]
he come would that said

explanation:

* 오 + 다 [o da] come
stem ending
오 + 겠 + 다 + 고

(*겠*—ending of the future tense 다—low declarative form of the final ending of the verb 고—copulative connecting ending)

He said that he would come.

THE CHANGING OF DIRECT SPEECH INTO INDIRECT SPEECH

- 254 Direct speech is changed into indirect speech according to the following rules:

1. Person, time, place and direction of the direct speech are changed in conformity with the reporter's point of view.

for example:

○ Direct speech

그는 《저도*1 래일*2
[kunun chodo raeil]
he "I also tomorrow

He said: "I will also go to the library tomorrow."

도서관에 가겠습니다*3>
 dosogwane kagetsumnida
 the library to go will"
 라고 말하였다.
 rago malhayotda]
 said

○ Indirect speech

그는 자기도*1
 [kunun chagido
 he own also
 다음날*2 도서관에
 daumnal dosogwane
 next day the library to
 오겠습니다*3고
 ogetdago
 come would that
 말하였다.
 malhayotda]
 said

He said that he would
 also come to the
 library the next day.

explanation:

- *₁ 제도 in direct speech is changed into 자기도 in indirect speech.
- *₂ 래일 in direct speech is changed into 다음날 in indirect speech.
- *₃ 가겠습니다 indirect speech is changed into 오겠습니다 in indirect speech.

2. The different forms of courtesy in direct speech are changed into the low form of courtesy in indirect speech.

for example:

○ Direct speech
 그는 <저도 래일
 [kunun chodo raeil
 he "I also tomorrow

He said: "I will also
 go to the library
 tomorrow."

도서관에 가겠습니다*3>
 dosogwane kagetsumnida
 the library to go will"
 라고 말하였다.
 rago malhayotda]
 said

○ Indirect speech

그는 자기도
 [kunun chagido
 he own also
 다음날 도서관에
 daumnal dosogwane
 next day the library to
 오겠습니다* 말하였다.
 ogetdago malhayotda]
 come would that said

He said that he would
 also come to the library
 the next day.

explanation:

- * 가겠습니다 in direct speech is the most deferential form of courtesy. 오겠습니다 in indirect speech is the low form of courtesy.

3. The forms of address, exclamatory words and some other expressions in direct speech are changed into other expressions.

for example:

○ Direct speech

그는 <아* 우리
 [kunun a uri
 he "ah our
 조국은 얼마나
 chogugun olmana
 fatherland how
 아름다운가!>라고
 arumdaun-ga rago
 beautiful!"
 말하였다.
 malhayotda]
 said

He said: "Ah, how
 beautiful our father-
 land is!"

○ Indirect speech

그는 우리 조국은
[kunun uri chogugun
he our fatherland
참으로 아름답다고
chamuro arumdapdago
truly beautiful that
말하였다.
malhayotda]
said

He said that our fatherland was truly beautiful.

explanation:

* The exclamatory word 아 in the direct speech is changed into the adverbial modifier 참으로 in the indirect speech.

for example:

○ Direct speech

그는 《박동무*,
[kunun paktongmu
he "Pak comrade
모임이 끝났습니까?》
moimi ggunnatsumnigga
the meeting finished?"
라고 물었다.
rago murotda]
asked

He asked: "Comrade Pak, is the meeting over?"

○ Indirect speech

그는 박동무에게*
[kunun paktongmuege
he Pak comrade to
모임이
moimi
the meeting
끝났는가고 물었다.
ggunnannun-gago murotda]
finished whether asked

He asked Comrade Pak whether the meeting was over.

explanation:

* 박동무 in direct speech is changed into 박동무에게 in indirect speech.

4. The original speaker's words in more than one sentence in direct speech are changed into one quotation in indirect speech.

for example:

○ Direct speech

《늦었다. 빨리가라!》고
[nujotda bballikara ko
"late is fast go!"
그는 말하였다.
kunun malhayotda]
he said

He said:
"It is late. Hurry up!"

○ Indirect speech

늦었으니 빨리가라고*
[nujossuni bballi karago
late is as fast go! that
그는 말하였다.
kunun malhayotda]
he said

He said that I had to hurry up as it was late.

explanation:

* The original speaker's words in two sentences, 늦었다 and 빨리 가라 in direct speech are changed into one quotation phrase 늦었으니 빨리 가라고 in indirect speech.

5. The quotation marks in direct speech are omitted in indirect speech. 하고[hago] or 이렇게[iroke] "so" which are used as means of connecting the original speaker's words and the principal clause are also omitted.

for example:

○ Direct speech

《비가 온다.》 그는
[piga onda kunun
"rain comes " he
이렇게 말하였다.
iroke malhayotda]
so said

He said:
"It's raining!"

○ Indirect speech

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 그는 비가 온다 고 [kunun piga ondago he the rain came that 말 하 였 다. malhayotda] said | He said that it was raining. |
|--|---------------------------------|

explanation:

The quotation marks in direct speech are omitted in indirect speech.

The word *이렇게* in direct speech is omitted in indirect speech.

TABLES OF ENDINGS

TABLE OF THE ENDINGS OF THE CASE
OF THE NOUN

| number of the word to be declined case | singular | plural |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| nominative | 께서[egeso], 가[ga]/이[i] | 께서[egeso], 이[i] |
| accusative | 를[rul] (ㄹ) [l]/ 을[ul] | 을[ul] |
| genitive | 의[ui] | 의[ui] |
| dative | 께[gge], 에게[ege], 에[e] | 께[gge], 에게[ege], 에[e] |

| | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| locative | 에게서[egeso], 에서[eso] | 에게서[egeso], 에서[eso] |
| instrumental | 로[ro] | 로[ro] |
| coordinative case | 와[wa]/과[gwa] | 과[gwa] |
| vocative | 이시여[isiyo], 여[yo]/이여[iyo], 아[ya]/아[a] | 이시여[isiyo], 이여[iyo], 아[a] |

TABLE OF THE ENDINGS OF THE CASE OF
THE PERSONAL PRONOUN

| number of the word to be declined case | singular | plural |
|---|----------------|--------------------------|
| nominative | 가[ga] | 가[ga]/이[i] |
| accusative | 를[rul] (ㄹ) [l] | 를[rul] (ㄹ) [l]/ 을[ul] |
| genitive | 의[ui] | 의[ui] |
| dative | 에게[ege] | 에게[ege] |
| locative | 에게서[egeso] | 에게서[egeso] |
| instrumental | 로[ro] | 로[ro] |
| coordinative case | 와[wa] | 와[wa]/과[gwa] |
| vocative | 여[yo] | 여[yo]/이여[iyo] |

TABLE OF THE ENDINGS OF THE CASE OF THE
DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN WHICH INDICATES PLACE

| number of the word to be declined case | singular |
|--|----------------|
| nominative | 가[ga] |
| accusative | 를[rul] (ㄹ[ll]) |
| genitive | 의[ui] |
| dative | 에[e] |
| locative | 에서[eso] |
| instrumental | 로[ro] |
| coordinative case | 와[wa] |
| vocative | 여[yo], 야[ya] |

TABLE OF THE DECLARATIVE FINAL ENDINGS

| courtesy for | the most deferential form | middle form of courtesy | low form of courtesy |
|--|---|--|---|
| the verb, the adjective and the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral | 1) 습니다[sum nida]/ 버니다 [mnida] 2) 탑니다 [damnida] 3) 습니다[sup tida]/ 버니다 [ptida] 4) 답니다 [daptida] 5) 아요[ayo]/ 어요[o]yo/ 여요[yoyo] | 1) 오[o]/ 소 [so] 2) 다오[dao] 3) 네[ne], 다네[dane] 4) 데[de], 습데[supte]/ 버데[pte] 5) 군[gun], 구려[guryo], 구만[guman], 더군[dogun], 더구만[dogu- man] 6) 지[ji] 7) 아[a]/아[o] /여[yo] 8) 는걸[nun- gol], 던걸[don-gol], 로걸[lkol] 9) 는데[nunde], 던데[donde] 10) 더니[doni], 더라니[dora ni], | 1) 다[da], 답다[danda] 2) 도다[doda], 아라[ara]/ 어라[ora]/ 여라[yora] 3) 구나[guna], 더구나 [doguna] 4) 노라[nora], 더라[dora] |

TABLE OF THE ENDINGS WHICH ARE USED AS CASE
ENDINGS

| ending case | ending which is used as the case ending |
|----------------------|--|
| nominative | 란[ran]/이란[iran] |
| dative | 더러[doro], 한데[hante] |
| coordinative case | 랑[rang]/이랑[irang], 하고[hago] |
| others | 보다[boda], 처럼[chorom], 마냥[manyang], 마다[mada] |

TABLE OF THE INTERROGATIVE FINAL
ENDINGS

| courtesy for | the most deferential form | middle form of courtesy | low form of courtesy |
|---|--|---|--|
| the verb, the adjective and the verbal form of | 1) 습니까 [sum nigga]/ 버니까 [mnigga] | 1) 나 [na] | 1) 느냐 [nunya] 더냐 [donya] 로소냐 [lsonya] |
| the noun, pronoun or numeral | 2) 탐니까 [damnigga] 3) 습니까 [suptigga]/ 보니까 [ptigga] 4) 탐니까 [daptigga] 5) 리니까 [rigga] | 2) 는가 [nun·ga], 던가 [don·ga], 로가 [lga] 3) 다지 [daji] 4) 는지 [nunji], 던지 [donji], 로지 [nji], 른지 [llunji] | 2) 라 [rya] 3) 니 [ni] |
| the adjecti- ve and the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral | | 1) L가 [n·ga] 2) L지 [nji] | L냐 [nya] |
| the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral | 람니까 [ramnigga], 랍니까 [raptigga] | 라지 [raji] | |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | 더러니까 [dorani·ga] 11) 거던 [godon] 12) 리 [ri], 리라 [rira], 리다 [rida] 13) 다구야 [daguya] | |
| the adjective and the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral | 1) L걸 [n·gol] 2) L데 [nde] | |
| the verb | 1) 누만 [numan] 2) 르게 [lge], 러래 [llae] | 1) 누냐 [nuna] 2) 러라 [lla] 3) 마 [ma] |
| the adjective | 러시고 [l·sigo] | |
| the verbal form of the noun, pro- noun or numeral | 1) 람니다 [ramnida] 2) 랍니다 [raptida] 3) 아요 [yayo] | 1) 라 [ra], 란다 [randa] 2) 로다 [roda] 3) 로구나 [roguna] 4) 로군 [rogun], 로구만 [roguman] 5) 야 [ya] 6) 라구야 [raguya] |

TABLE OF THE SUGGESTIVE FINAL ENDINGS
OF THE VERB

| the most deferential form | middle form of courtesy | low form of courtesy |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) 비시다[psida] 2) 자구요[jaguyo], 자요[jayo] | 1) 세[se] 2) 비세[pse] 3) 자구[jagu] | 1) 자[ja] 2) 자꾸나[jagguna] |

TABLE OF THE IMPERATIVE FINAL
ENDINGS OF THE VERB

| the most deferential form | middle form of courtesy | low form of courtesy |
|--|---|--|
| 1) 십시오[sipsio], 세요[seyo] 2) 라구요[raguyo], 라요[rayo] | 1) 시오[sio] 2) 게[ge] 3) 구려[guryo], 라구[ragu] | 1) 라[ra] 2) 아라[ara]/어라 [ora]/여라[yora] 3) 러무나[ryomuna] 4) 려[ryom], 려아[ryoma] |

TABLE OF THE CONNECTING ENDINGS OF THE
VERB, ADJECTIVE OR VERBAL FORM OF THE
NOUN, PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

| classification | | connecting ending |
|----------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| coordinative | copulative | (1) 고[go] |
| | | (2) 며 [myo], 면서[myonso] |
| | | (3) 러뿐더러[lbbundoro] |
| | | (4) 거니와[goniwa], 려니와[ryoniwa] |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| adversative | (1) 나[na], 되[doe] (2) 지만[jiman], 지마는 [jimanun], 건만[gonman], 련만[ryonman], 련마는[ryonmanun] (3) 니데[nde], 는데[nunde], 면데[donde] (4) 니바[nba], 는바[nunba] |
| | (1) 나[na], 건[gon], 든[dun] (2) 거나[gona], 든지[dunji], 튼가[dun-ga] (3) 거니[goni], 러라[lla] |
| | (1) 면[myon], 거든[godun], 느라면[nuramyon], 더라면 [doramyon], 러라면 [llamyon], 자면[jamyon] (2) 아도[ado]/어도[odo]/여도 [yodo], 더라도[dorado] (3) 러 망정[lmangjong], 러 지언정[ljionjong], 러 지라도[ljirado] (4) 기로[giro], 기로써니[girosoni] (5) 니들[ndul], 던들[dondul] (6) 나마[naa] (7) 아야[aya]/어야[oya]/ 여야[yoya] |
| | (1) 므로[muro] (2) 니[ni], 니까[nigga], 느라니[nurani], 느라니까[nuranigga] |

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| | (3) 더니[doni] (4) 니만쿰[nmankum], 니죽 [njuk], 니만쿰[nunmankum] 니니만쿰[nunimankum], 면만쿰[donmankum] (5) 기에[gie], 길래[gillae], 거눌[gonul] |
| order | (1) 다[da], 다가[daga] (2) 자[ja] (3) 고서[goso] |
| method or means | 아[a]/어[o]/여[yo] |
| purpose or intention | (1) 러[ryo], 러고[ryogo], 자고[jago], 고자[gojo], 느라고[nurago] (2) 러[ro] |
| negation | 지[ji] |

TABLE OF THE ATTRIBUTIVE ENDINGS OF THE
VERB

| attributive ending of the verb | tense |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 는[nun] | present |
| ㄴ[n] | past |
| 던[don] | past continuous |
| ㄹ[l] | future |

TABLE OF THE ATTRIBUTIVE ENDINGS OF
THE ADJECTIVE

| attributive ending of the adjective | tense |
|--|-----------------|
| ㄴ[n] | present |
| 던[don] | past continuous |
| ㄹ[l] | future |

TABLE OF THE ATTRIBUTIVE ENDINGS OF THE
VERBAL FORM OF THE NOUN, PRONOUN
OR NUMERAL

| attributive ending of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral | tense |
|---|-----------------|
| ㄴ[n] | present |
| 던[don] | past continuous |
| ㄹ[l] | future |

TABLE OF THE ENDINGS OF THE ADVERBIAL
MODIFIER OF THE VERB OR ADJECTIVE

| ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective |
|---|
| 1. 게 [ge], 도록[dorok] 2. 듯[du], 듯이[du-si] 3. 리수룩[lsurok] |

TABLE OF THE TENSE ENDINGS

| tense name | present | past | future |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------|
| tense ending | zero ending | 았[at], 었[ot], 었[jot] | 겠[get] |

TABLE OF THE ENDING OF RESPECT

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| ending of respect | 시[si] |
|-------------------|-------|

TABLE OF THE ENDINGS OF THE VOICE

| form ending | passive form | causative form |
|------------------------|---|--|
| ending of the voice | 이[i], 히[hi], 기[gi], 리[ri], 기우[giu], 히우[hiu], 리우[riu], 이우[iu] | 이[i], 히[hi], 기[gi], 리[ri], 구[gu] 추[chu], 우[u], 기우[giu], 히우[hiu], 리우[riu], 이우[iu], 으키[uki], 이키[iki] |

TABLE OF THE EXCHANGING ENDINGS

| for ending | verbal form | substantive |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|
| exchanging ending | 이[i] | ㅁ[m], 기[gi] |

TABLE OF THE AUXILIARY ENDINGS

| meaning ending | auxiliary ending |
|-------------------------|---|
| relation of inclusion | 도[do] also, 마저[majo] also, 조차[jocha] also |
| relation of restriction | 만[man] only |
| relation of limitation | 부터[buto] from, 까지[ggaji] till |
| relation of indication | 는[nun](ㄴ[n])/은[un] |
| relation of emphasis | 야[ya]/이아[ia] |
| relation of concession | 나[na]/이나[ina], 나마[nama]/이나마[inama], 라도[rado]/이라도[irado] |
| relation of negation | 커녕[konyong] |