

조선말 배우는 책  
Let's learn Korean

외국문도서관사  
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1989

## PREFACE

International cooperation is developing rapidly between nations today in all fields including politics, the economy, culture and technology. This situation demands that we have some knowledge of the languages concerned.

In particular, foreigners visiting our country want to speak the Korean language and then associate with us in our work and life.

"Let's learn Korean" has been written to meet such a demand.

In this book all Korean words, phrases and sentences are transcribed in English letters, both literal and normal translations are given and grammatical explanations are presented in a schematic way. Therefore, all readers can read and understand all Korean words, phrases and sentences in this book without any help from other people and learn Korean in an easy way. And not only foreigners staying for a long time in our country, but also those visiting our country for a short time can use it.

"Let's learn Korean" has been written in the following order.

Pronunciation  
Conversation  
Grammar

Korean-English Vocabulary  
English-Korean Vocabulary

Because this is the first time such a book has been produced, several mistakes may be found in it.

We hope that suggestions for revising this book will be sent to the following address:

Foreign Languages Books Publishing House,  
Pyongyang, DPRK

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The Author

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## Guide for the User

1. All Korean words, phrases and sentences are transcribed in English letters.

for example :

- 주체사상 [chuchesasang]      ○ 조선의 진달래 [chosonui chindallae] Korean azalea
- 안녕하십니까? [annyonghasimnigga]      ○ 고맙습니다. [komapsumnida] Thank you.

Good morning.  
Good evening.

2. In transcript the separation is denoted by a point (·).  
for example :

저는 평양으로 갑니다. | I go to Pyongyang.  
[chonun pyongyang·uro kamnida] |  
I Pyongyang to go

3. Both literal and free translations are given for all Korean sentences.

for example :

저는 영국사람입니다. | I am an Englishman.  
[chonun yong·guksaraminnida] |  
I an Englishman am (literal translation)  
(free translation)

4. The asterisk in the example is related to that in the explanation.

for example :

나의\* 어머니  
[nau i omoni]  
my mother

explanation :

\* 나 + 의 (나- personal pronoun 의 - genitive ending of the personal pronoun)

5. Grammatical explanations are given as follows :

안녕히 가십시오.\*      |      Good-bye (free translation)  
[annyong·i kaspsio]      |      translation)  
well go! (literal translation)

explanation :

\* 가 + 다 [ka da] go

stem ending

가 + 십시오 (십시오 - most deferential imperative form of the final ending of the verb)

6. The number on the left of the page is found in the subject index.

# PRONUNCIATION

## THE KOREAN ALPHABET TABLE

1 가갸표 [kagyapyo] The Korean alphabet table

vowels conso- nants	vowels									
	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ	ㅜ	ㅠ	ㅡ	ㅣ
ㄱ [k]	가 [ka]	갸 [kya]	거 [ko]	겨 [kyo]	고 [ko]	교 [kyo]	구 [ku]	규 [kyu]	그 [ku]	기 [ki]
ㄴ [n]	나 [na]	냐 [nya]	너 [no]	녀 [nyo]	노 [no]	뇨 [nyo]	누 [nu]	뉴 [nyu]	느 [nu]	니 [ni]
ㄷ [t]	다 [ta]	댜 [tya]	더 [to]	더 [tyo]	도 [to]	도 [tyo]	두 [tu]	두 [tyu]	드 [tu]	디 [ti]
ㄹ [r]	라 [ra]	랴 [rya]	러 [ro]	려 [ryo]	로 [ro]	료 [ryo]	루 [ru]	루 [ryu]	르 [ru]	리 [ri]
ㅁ [m]	마 [ma]	먜 [mya]	머 [mo]	며 [myo]	모 [mo]	묘 [myo]	무 [mu]	뮤 [myu]	므 [mu]	미 [mi]
ㅂ [p]	바 [pa]	뵤 [pya]	버 [po]	벼 [pyo]	보 [po]	보 [pyo]	부 [pu]	부 [pyu]	브 [pu]	비 [pi]
ㅅ [s]	사 [sa]	샤 [sya]	서 [so]	셔 [syo]	소 [so]	소 [syo]	수 [su]	수 [syu]	스 [su]	시 [si]
ㅇ* [ng]	아 [a]	야 [ya]	어 [o]	여 [yo]	오 [o]	오 [yo]	우 [u]	유 [yu]	으 [u]	이 [i]

ㅈ [ch]	차 [cha]	차 [chya]	저 [cho]	저 [chyo]	조 [cho]	조 [chyo]	주 [chu]	주 [chyu]	즈 [chu]	지 [chi]
ㅊ [ch]	차 [cha]	차 [chya]	쳐 [cho]	쳐 [chyo]	초 [cho]	초 [chyo]	추 [chu]	추 [chyu]	츠 [chu]	치 [chi]
ㅋ [k]	카 [ka]	카 [kya]	커 [ko]	커 [kyo]	코 [ko]	코 [kyo]	쿠 [ku]	쿠 [kyu]	크 [ku]	키 [ki]
ㅌ [t]	타 [ta]	타 [tya]	터 [to]	터 [tyo]	토 [to]	토 [tyo]	투 [tu]	투 [tyu]	트 [tu]	티 [ti]
ㅍ [p]	파 [pa]	파 [pya]	퍼 [po]	퍼 [pyo]	포 [po]	포 [pyo]	푸 [pu]	푸 [pyu]	프 [pu]	피 [pi]
ㅎ [h]	하 [ha]	하 [hya]	허 [ho]	허 [hyo]	호 [ho]	호 [hyo]	후 [hu]	후 [hyu]	흐 [hu]	히 [hi]
ㄱ [gg]	가 [gga]	가 [ggya]	개 [ggo]	개 [ggyo]	교 [ggo]	교 [ggyo]	구 [ggu]	구 [ggyu]	꾸 [ggu]	끼 [ggi]
ㄷ [dd]	다 [dda]	다 [ddya]	더 [ddo]	더 [ddyo]	도 [ddo]	도 [ddyo]	두 [ddu]	두 [ddyu]	드 [ddu]	디 [ddi]
ㅂ [bb]	바 [bba]	바 [bbya]	버 [bbo]	버 [bbyo]	보 [bbo]	보 [bbyo]	부 [bbu]	부 [bbyu]	브 [bbu]	비 [bbi]
ㅅ [ss]	사 [ssa]	사 [ssya]	서 [sso]	서 [ssyo]	소 [sso]	소 [ssyo]	수 [ssu]	수 [ssyu]	스 [ssu]	시 [ssi]
ㅈ [jj]	차 [jja]	차 [jya]	져 [jjo]	져 [jyo]	조 [jjo]	조 [jyo]	주 [jju]	주 [jju]	즈 [jju]	지 [jji]

\* ㅇ is not pronounced at the beginning of a syllable.



4. ㅏ is pronounced [u] as in good and transcribed as ⟨u⟩.  
for example :  
우리[uri] we
5. ㅡ is almost a groaning sound in the chest and is pronounced between [u] in good and [i] in window and transcribed as ⟨u⟩.  
for example :  
구[ku] he
6. ㅣ is pronounced [i] as in it and transcribed as ⟨i⟩.  
for example :  
아이[ai] child
7. ㅍ is pronounced [æ] as in man and transcribed as ⟨ae⟩.  
for example :  
애[ae] child
8. ㅓ is pronounced [e] as in bed and transcribed as ⟨e⟩.  
for example :  
네[ne] you; your; yes
9. ㅕ is pronounced [oe] as in Goethe and transcribed as ⟨oe⟩.  
for example :  
쇠[soe] iron
10. ㅗ is pronounced [wi] as in window and transcribed as ⟨wi⟩.  
for example :  
위[wi] stomach
11. ㅜ is pronounced [ja] as in yard and transcribed as ⟨ya⟩.  
for example :  
약[yak] medicine
12. ㅠ is pronounced [jə] as in you [jə] and transcribed as ⟨yo⟩.  
for example :  
여기[yogi] here

13. ㅛ is pronounced [jo] as in yolk and transcribed as ⟨yo⟩.  
for example :  
교실[kyosil] classroom
14. ㅠ is pronounced [ju] as in you and transcribed as ⟨yu⟩.  
for example :  
유리[yuri] glass
15. ㅛ is pronounced [je] as in yes and transcribed as ⟨yae⟩.  
for example :  
애[yae] hullo (*call to a child or between children*)
16. ㅞ is pronounced [je] as in yellow and transcribed as ⟨ye⟩.  
for example :  
예[ye] yes (*answer to an elder or a superior*)
17. ㅟ is pronounced quickly but as a diphthong and transcribed as ⟨ui⟩.  
for example :  
의사[uisa] doctor
18. ㅛ is pronounced [wa] as in guaiacum and transcribed as ⟨wa⟩.  
for example :  
와[wa] and
19. ㅜ is pronounced [wə] as in word and transcribed as ⟨wo⟩.  
for example :  
원[won] circle; won (*unit of Korean currency*)
20. ㅜ is pronounced [wæ] as in wax and transcribed as ⟨wae⟩.  
for example :  
왜[wae] why
21. ㅜ is pronounced almost like [we] in wet and transcribed as ⟨we⟩.  
for example :  
웬[wen] what

Individual vowels are pronounced separately.  
for example:

아세아 [asea] Asia

7 The vowels are written as follows:

## CONSONANTS

8 The Korean language has 19 consonants:

ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄹ, ㅁ, ㅂ, ㅅ, ㅇ, ㅈ, ㅊ, ㅋ, ㆁ, ㆁ, ㆁ, ㆁ.  
ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄹ, ㅁ, ㅂ, ㅅ, ㅇ, ㅈ, ㅊ, ㅋ, ㆁ, ㆁ, ㆁ, ㆁ.

9 The consonants are pronounced as follows:

1. ㄱ is pronounced a little harder than [g].  
1) ㄱ is transcribed as [k] at the beginning of a word.  
for example:

ㄱ[ku] he

2) ㄱ is transcribed as [k] at the end of a word.  
for example:

조국 [choguk] fatherland

3) ㄱ is transcribed as [k] before another consonant.  
for example:

극장 [kukjang] theatre

4) ㄱ is transcribed as [g] before a vowel.  
for example:

고기 [kogi] meat

2. ㄴ is pronounced [k] as in the French conte.

1) ㄴ is transcribed as [gg] at the beginning of a word.  
for example:

꽃다발 [ggotdabal] bouquet

2) ㄴ is transcribed as [gg] before a vowel.  
for example:

도끼 [toggi] axe

3) ㄴ is transcribed as [k] at the end of a word.  
for example:

밖 [pak] outside

4) ㄴ is transcribed as [k] before another consonant.  
for example:

묶다 [mukda] bind

3. ㅋ is pronounced [k] as in cold. It is a sharply aspirated and powerfully pronounced ㄱ [k].

ㅋ is transcribed as [k].  
for example:

코 [ko] nose

4. ㅃ is pronounced a little harder than [b].

1) ㅃ is transcribed as [p] at the beginning of a word.  
for example:

비 [pi] rain

2) ㅃ is transcribed as [p] at the end of a word.  
for example:

밥 [pap] boiled rice

3) ㅃ is transcribed as [p] before another consonant.

for example :

품다[kopda] beautiful

- 4) ㅁ is transcribed as [b] before a vowel.  
for example :

집으로[chiburo] to home

5. ㅃ is pronounced [p] as in the French pincette.  
ㅃ is transcribed as <bb>.

for example :

빵[bbang] bread

6. ㅍ is pronounced [p] as in park. It is a sharply aspirated and powerfully pronounced ㅍ [b].  
ㅍ is transcribed as [p].  
for example :

○펜[pen] pen

○우표[upyo] postage stamp

○ 잎[ip] leaf

○ 높다[nopda] high

7. ㅊ is pronounced a little harder than [d].  
1) ㅊ is transcribed as [t] at the beginning of a word.

for example :

다리[tari] leg; bridge

- 2) ㅊ is transcribed as [t] at the end of a word.  
for example :

치읓[tiut] (the consonant ㅊ)

- 3) ㅊ is transcribed as [t] before another consonant.  
for example :

물다[mutda] ask

- 4) ㅊ is transcribed as [d] before a vowel.  
for example :

토마토[tomado] tomato

8. ㅌ is pronounced [t] as in the Spanish tobacco.  
ㅌ is transcribed as <dd>.

for example :

땅[ddang] earth

9. ㅌ is pronounced [t] as in tank. It is a sharply aspirated and powerfully pronounced ㅌ [t].  
ㅌ is transcribed as <t>.  
for example :

○트렁크[turongku] trunk

○봉투[bongtu] envelope

○밭[bat] field

○갈다[katda] equal

10. ㅈ is pronounced [z] as in zero.

- 1) ㅈ is transcribed as [ch] at the beginning of a word.  
for example :

조선 [choson] Korea

- 2) ㅈ is transcribed as [j] before a vowel.  
for example :

아버지[aboji] father

- 3) ㅈ is transcribed as [t] at the end of a word.  
for example :

낮[nat] day

- 4) ㅈ is transcribed as [t] before another consonant.  
for example :

늦다[nutda] late

11. ㅊ is pronounced [ts] as in tzar and transcribed as <jj>  
for example :

동쪽[tongjjok] east

12. ㅊ is pronounced [tʃ] as in child. It is a sharply aspirated and powerfully pronounced ㅊ [ch].  
1) ㅊ is transcribed as [ch] at the beginning of a word.

for example :

춤[chum] dance

- 2) ㅊ is transcribed as [ch] before a vowel.  
for example :

자동차[chadongcha] auto



- 3) ㅈ is transcribed as [t] at the end of a word.  
for example:  
꽃 [ggot] flower
- 4) ㅊ is transcribed as [tʃ] before another consonant.  
for example:  
꽃방 [ggotbang] florist's shop
13. ㅅ is pronounced [s] as in song.  
1) ㅅ is transcribed as [s] at the beginning of a word.  
for example:  
수도 [sудо] capital
- 2) ㅆ is transcribed as [ss] before a vowel.  
for example:  
도시 [tosi] city
- 3) ㅌ is transcribed as [t] at the end of a word.  
for example:  
옷 [ot] clothes
- 4) ㅍ is transcribed as [p] before another consonant.  
for example:  
웃다 [utda] laugh
14. ㅃ is pronounced [pʰ] as in the French sans.  
1) ㅃ is transcribed as [pp] at the beginning of a word.  
for example:  
쌀 [ssal] rice
- 2) ㅍ is transcribed as [pp] before a vowel.  
for example:  
날씨 [nalsi] weather
- 3) ㅍ is transcribed as [p] at the end of a word.  
for example:  
끝 [ket] (the ending of the future tense)
- 4) ㅍ is transcribed as [p] before another consonant.  
for example:  
있다 [itda] there is
15. ㄴ is pronounced [n] as in pen.

ㄴ is transcribed as [n].  
for example:  
○ 나 [na] I  
○ 조선 [choson] Korea

16. ㅁ is pronounced [m] as in man.  
ㅁ is transcribed as [m].  
for example:  
○ 어머니 [omoni] mother  
○ 사람 [saram] man

## 17. ㄹ

<r> and <l> are denoted in Korean by the same letter ㄹ.  
The following rules are applied to this double pronunciation:

1) ㄹ is transcribed as [r] at the beginning of a word.

for example:

라디오 [radio] radio

2) ㄹ is transcribed as [r] before a vowel.

for example:

우리 [uri] we

3) ㄹ is transcribed as [l] at the end of a word.

for example:

물 [mul] water

4) ㄹ is transcribed as [l] before another consonant.

for example:

팔다 [palda] sell

5) When ㄴ and ㄹ come together, then ㄴ is always transcribed as double [ll].

for example:

천리 [cholliri] thousand ri (ri is a Korean unit of distance.)

18. ㅎ is pronounced [h] as in hat and transcribed as <h>.



for example :

하나 [hana] one

19. ㅇ is pronounced [ŋ] as in song. But at the beginning

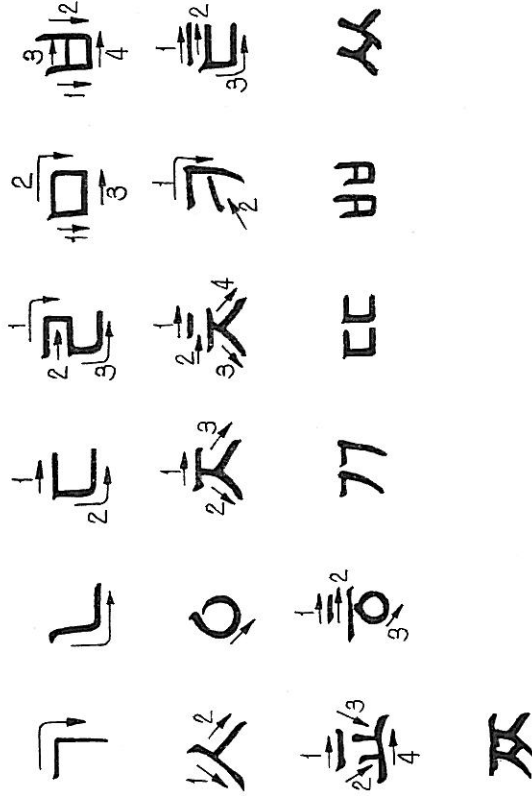
of a syllable ㅇ is not pronounced.

ㅇ is transcribed as <ng>.

for example :

강 [kang] river

10 The consonants are written as follows :



### SYLLABLES

11 A word consists of one or more syllables. A syllable consists of one or more consonants and one vowel.

The syllables are divided into 5 forms :

1. The one-vowel syllable

for example :

아이 [ai] child

explanation :

The syllable ㅏ consists of the consonant ㅇ and the vowel ㅣ. The consonant ㅇ is not pronounced at the beginning of a syllable. Therefore, the syllable ㅏ is considered a one-vowel syllable.

The syllable ㅑ consists of the consonant ㅇ and the vowel ㅓ.

The consonant ㅇ is not pronounced at the beginning of a syllable. Therefore, the syllable ㅑ is considered a one-vowel syllable.

2. The one-consonant-and-one-vowel syllable

for example :

나무 [namu] tree; wood

explanation :

The syllable ㄴ consists of the consonant ㄴ and the vowel ㅣ. The syllable ㄴ consists of the consonant ㄴ and the vowel ㅓ.

3. The one-vowel-and-one-consonant syllable

for example :

일 [il] work

explanation :

The syllable ㅓ consists of the consonant ㅇ, the vowel ㅓ and the consonant ㄹ. The consonant ㅇ is not pronounced at the beginning of a syllable. Therefore, the syllable ㅓ is considered a one-vowel-and-one-consonant syllable.

4. The syllable consisting of one consonant, one vowel and one consonant

for example :

물 [mul] water

explanation :

The syllable ㅁ consists of the consonant ㅁ, the vowel ㅓ and the consonant ㄹ.

5. The syllable consisting of one consonant, one vowel and a double consonant

for example :

값 [kap] price

explanation :

The syllable 값 consists of the consonant ㄱ, the vowel ㅏ and the double consonant ㅍ.

## THE CHANGE OF SOUNDS

12 Sounds change in six different ways.

1. The assimilation of sound

The assimilation of sound means that a sound in a word is pronounced, under the influence of its foregoing or following sound, same as or alike to its foregoing or following sound.

There are 3 assimilations of sound :

1) The assimilation of sonants ㄴ[n], ㅁ[m], ㄹ[r]

(1) The sounds ㄱ[k], ㄷ[gg] and ㅋ[k] are pronounced ㅇ[ng] before a sonant.

for example :

○ 독립 [tokrip] independence

[통립] [tongrip] (as a result of the assimilation of the sonant ㄹ[r])

○ 닦는다 [taknunda] polish

[당는다] [tangnunda] (as a result of the assimilation of the sonant ㄴ[n])

○ 부엌문 [puokmun] kitchen door

[부엌문] [puongmun] (as a result of the assimilation of the sonant ㅁ[m])

(2) The sound ㅍ[p] and ㅑ[pp] are pronounced ㅁ[m] before a sonant.

for example :

○ 법령 [popryong] law

[법령] [pomryong] (as a result of the assimilation of the sonant ㄹ[r])

○ 앞문 [apmun] front door

[암문] [ammun] (as a result of the assimilation of the sonant ㅁ[m])

(3) The sounds ㄷ[t], ㅌ[th], ㅈ[ch], ㅊ[ch], ㅅ[s] and ㅆ[ss] are pronounced ㄴ[n] before a sonant.  
for example :

○ 맏누이 [matnui] the eldest sister

[만누이] [mannui] (as a result of the assimilation of the sonant ㄴ[n])

○ 밭머리 [patmori] edge of a field

[반머리] [panmori] (as a result of the assimilation of the sonant ㅁ[m])

○ 젓먹이 [chotmogi] suckling

[전먹이] [chomnogi] (as a result of the assimilation of the sonant ㅁ[m])

○ 꽃망울 [ggotmang-ul] flower bud

[깁망울] [ggonmang-ul] (as a result of the assimilation of the sonant ㅁ[m])

○ 잣나무 [chatnamu] pine-nut tree

[산나무] [channamu] (as a result of the assimilation of the sonant ㄴ[n])

○ 있느냐 [itnunya] is there?

[인느냐] [innunya] (as a result of the assimilation of the sonant ㄴ[n])

2) The assimilation of the sound ㄹ[l]

(1) The sound ㄴ[n] is pronounced ㄹ[l] before the sound ㄹ[l].

for example :

단련 [tanlyon] training

[탈련] [tallyon] (as a result of the assimilation of the sound ㄹ[l])

(2) The sound ㄴ[n] is pronounced ㄹ[l] after the sound ㄹ[l].

for example :

설날 [solnal] New Year's Day

[설랄] [solal] (as a result of the assimilation of the sound ㄹ [l])

3) The assimilation of the palatal

(1) The sound ㄷ [t] is pronounced ㅌ [j] before the palatal [i].

for example :

해돋이 [haetoti] sunrise

[해도지] [haetoji] (as a result of the assimilation of the palatal [i])

(2) The sound ㅌ [t] is pronounced ㅈ [ch] before the palatal [i].

for example :

한결같이 [hangyolgati] unanimously

[한결가치] [hangyolga-chi] (as a result of the assimilation of the palatal [i])

2. The shut consonants

When a consonant lies at the end of a word or before a voiceless sound, it is pronounced as shut.

1) The sounds ㅋ [k] and ㆁ [gg] are pronounced as a shut ㆁ [k] at the end of a word or before a voiceless sound.

for example :

○ 부엌 [puok] kitchen

[부억] [puok] (at the end of the word)

○ 깎다 [ggagda] pare; shave

[꺅파] [ggakda] (before the voiceless sound ㅌ) (refer to 12-3.)

2) The sounds ㄷ [t], ㅌ [j], ㅈ [ch], ㅊ [s] and ㅍ [ss] are pronounced as a shut ㅌ [t] at the end of a word or before a voiceless sound.

for example :

○ 밭 [pat] field

[밭] [pat] (at the end of the word)

○ 낮 [naj] day

[난] [nat] (at the end of the word)

○ 못대 [tochdae] mast

[틀때] [totdae] (before the voiceless sound ㄷ) (refer to 12-3.)

○ 옷 [os] clothes

[은] [ot] (at the end of the word)

○ 있다 [issda] be

[일파] [itda] (before the voiceless sound ㄷ) (refer to 12-3.)

3) The sound ㅍ [p] is pronounced as a shut ㅂ [p] at the end of a word or before a voiceless sound.

for example :

○ 잎 [ip] leaf

[입] [ip] (at the end of the word)

○ 덮다 [topda] cover

[덱파] [topda] (before the voiceless sound ㄷ) (refer to 12-3.)

3. The strengthening of a sound

The strengthening of a sound means that a soft sound becomes a strong sound under the influence of the consonant which comes before it.

But the strong sounds are transcribed as follows :

ㄱ → g dd → d bb → b

ㅅ → s jj → j

for example :

빛깔 [민갈] [bitggal] → [bitgal] colour

집단 [집판] [chipddan] → [chipdan] group

늦봄 [늦뽕] [nutbbom] → [nutbom] late spring

봄바람 [봄빠람] [pombbaram] → [pombaram] spring breeze

있소 [인소] [itso] → [itso] there is

극장 [극장] [kukjang] → [kukjang] theatre

1) A soft sound becomes a strong sound after a consonant which is not sonant.

for example :

집단 [chipdan] collective

[집뎡] [chipddan] (as a result of the strengthening of the soft sound ㄷ [d] after the voiceless sound ㅌ [p])

But [집뎡] [chipddan] is transcribed as [chipdan].

2) After a sonant a soft sound becomes as follows :

(1) a strong sound

for example :

봄바람 [pombaram] spring breeze

[봄뵤람] [pombbaram] (as a result of the strengthening of the soft sound ㅁ [b] after the sonant ㅍ [m])

But [봄뵤람] [pombbaram] is transcribed as [pombaram].

(2) not a strong sound

for example :

충성 [chungsong] loyalty

explanation :

The soft sound ㅅ [s] does not become a strong sound after sonant ㅇ [ng].

4. The insertion of a sound

The insertion of a sound means that a sound is inserted when a word is pronounced.

There are 2 methods of insertion :

1) The consonant ㄴ [n] is inserted.

for example :

부엌 일 [puokil] kitchen work

[부엌닐] [puoknil] (as a result of the insertion of the consonant ㄴ [n])

[부엌닐] [puongnil] (as a result of the assimilation of the sonant ㄴ [n])

2) The consonant -ㄷ [t] is inserted.

for example :

기발 [kiba] flag

[긴발] [kitba] (as a result of the insertion of the consonant ㄷ [t])

[긴발] [kitba] (as a result of the strengthening of the soft sound ㅂ [b] after the voiceless sound ㅍ [t])

5. The omission of a sound

The omission of a sound means that a certain sound is omitted when sounds are linked.

There are 2 methods of omission :

1) The sound ㅎ [h] of a stem is not pronounced before an ending or a suffix which begins with a vowel, for example :

○ 많았다 [manhatda] were much

[마났다] [manatda] (as a result of the omission of the sound ㅎ [h] before the past tense ending ㄷ [at] (refer to 166) which begins with the vowel ㅏ [a])

[마났다] [manatda] (as a result of the strengthening of the sound ㄷ [d])

○ 많이 [manhi] much

[마니] [mani] (as a result of the omission of the sound ㅎ [h] before the suffix 이 [i] which begins with the vowel ㅣ [i])

2) The penultimate or the last consonant in a syllable is omitted.

(1) The penultimate consonant ㄹ [l] in a syllable is omitted when the penultimate and last consonants ㅍ [lk], ㅑ [lm], ㅓ [lp] or ㅕ [lp] in a syllable come before another consonant or at the end of a word.

for example :

○ 닭 [talk] hen

[탁] [tak] (as a result of the omission of the penultimate consonant ㄹ [l])

○ 삶다 [salmda] cook

[삼다] [samda] (as a result of the omission of the penultimate consonant ㄹ [l])

[삼따] [samda] (as a result of the strengthening of the sound ㄷ [d])

○ 밟다 [palpda] tread  
 [palda] [papda] (as a result of the omission of the penultimate consonant ㅁ [l])  
 [palpa] [papda] (as a result of the strengthening of the sound ㅁ [d])

○ 읊다 [ulpda] recite  
 [ulpda] [upda] (as a result of the omission of the penultimate consonant ㅁ [l])  
 [ulpda] [upda] (as a result of the strengthening of the sound ㅁ [d])

(2) The last consonant in a syllable is omitted when it is a lingual,  
 for example :

없다 [optda] there is no

As the last consonant ㅅ [t] is a lingual, it is omitted,  
 [optda] [opda] (as a result of the omission of the last consonant ㅅ [t])  
 [optda] [opda] (as a result of the strengthening of the sound ㅅ [d])

6. The contraction of sounds

The contraction of sounds means that some sounds standing side by side contract into one sound.

There are 2 methods of contraction :

1) Sounds contract into a strong sound,  
 A soft sound and the sound ㅎ [h] following it contract into a strong sound.

for example :

역할 [yokhal] role

[yokhal] [yokhal] (as a result of the contraction of the sounds ㄱ [k] and ㅎ [h])

2) Two vowels contract into a new vowel.

for example :

아이 [ai] child

애 [æ] child (as a result of the contraction of the vowels e [ɛ] and [a] and [i])

## THE INTONATION OF SENTENCE

13 The kinds of sentences are indicated by whether the tone is rising or falling at the end of a sentence.

1. The falling tone is used at the end of a declarative sentence.

for example :

그가 온다.  
 [kuga onda.]

he is coming

He is coming.

2. The rising tone is used at the end of an interrogative sentence.

for example :

그가 오는가?  
 [kuga onun-ga.]

he comes?

Is he coming?

But the interrogative word should be stressed when it appears in an interrogative sentence.

for example :

그가 언제 오는가?  
 [kuga onje onun-ga.]

he when comes?

When is he coming?

3. The tone should be even to the end of a suggestive sentence.

for example :

가자! [kaja] Let us go!

4. The falling tone is used at the end of an imperative sentence.

for example :

가라! [kara] Go!

5. The tone should be even to the end of an exclamatory sentence.

for example:

오, 조국아여!  
[o chogugiyo]  
oh! fatherland

Oh! Fatherland!

## CONVERSATION

### 인사 [insa]

### Greetings

안녕하십니까?  
[anyonghasimnigga] well?

어떻게 지내십니까?  
[oddoke chinaesimnigga] how live?

나는 아주 건강합니다.  
[nanunaju kon-ganghamnida] I very healthy

당신도 건강합니까?  
[tangsin-do konganghamnigga] you also healthy?

고맙습니다. 아주 건강합니다.  
[komapsumnidaaju konganghamnida] thank you very healthy

처음 뵙습니다.  
[choum poepsumnida] first time see

어서 들어오십시오.  
[oso turoosipsio] please come in

어서 앉으십시오.  
[oso anjusipsio] please sit down

Hello!

Good morning.

Good evening.

How are you?

Very well, and you?

Thank you, I am very well.

How do you do?

Come in, please!

Take your seat, please.

매우 고맙습니다.  
[maeu komapsumnida] very much thank you

잠깐만 기다려주세요.  
[chamganman kidaryojusipsio] a minute wait please

당신은 누구십니까?  
[dangsinun nugusimnigga] you who are

당신의 이름은 무엇입니까?  
[tangsinui irumun muosimnigga] your name what is?

저는 ... 이라고 부릅니다.  
[chonun ... irago purumnida] I ... call

당신은 어디서 오셨습니까?  
[tangsinun odeso osyotsumnigga] you where from came?

저는 영국에서 왔습니다.  
[chonun yong-gugeso watsumnida] I England from came

나는 영국사람입니다.  
[nanun yong-guksaramimnida] I an Englishman am

당신은 영어를 아십니까?  
[tangsinun yong-orul asimnigga] you English know?

나는 영어를 잘 못합니다.  
[nanun yong-orul chal motamnida] I English good not speak

예.  
[ye] yes

아니요.  
[aniyo] no

좋습니다.  
[chosumnida] good

Thank you very much.

Wait a minute please.

Who are you?

May I have your name, please?

My name is ...

Where are you from?

I am from England.

I am an Englishman.

Do you speak English?

I have a poor command of English.

Yes.

No.

All right.

나쁩니다. [nabbumnida] bad	Bad.	당신은 조선말을 아십니까? [tangsinun chosonmarul asimnigga]	Do you speak Korean?
기꺼이. [kiggoi] with pleasure	With pleasure.	당신은 조선말을 아십니까? [tangsinun chosonmarul asimnigga]	Do you speak Korean?
미안합니다. [mianhamnida] excuse me	Excuse me.	당신은 조선말을 아십니까? [tangsinun chosonmarul asimnigga]	Do you speak Korean?
선생. [sonsaeng] teacher	Mr.	나는 조선말을 잘 못합니다. [nanun chosonmarul jam motamnida] I English good not speak	I have a poor command of English.
어서. [oso] please	Please!	나는 조선말을 잘 못합니다. [nanun chosonmarul jam motamnida] I English good not speak	I speak Korean.
대단히 고맙습니다. [taedani komapsumnida] very thank	Thank you very much.	나의 말을 아시겠습니까? [choui marul asigetsumnigga] my word understand?	Do you understand me?
천만에. [chonmane] you are welcome	You are welcome.	나는 당신의 말을 다 알아듣습니다. [nanun tangsinui marul ta all aradutsumnida] I your word all understand	I understand everything quite well.
다시 만납니다. [tasi mannapsida] again meet	See you again!	다 알아듣지 못합니다. [ta aradutji motamnida] all understand not can	I can't understand every-thing.
안녕히 가십시오. [annyong·i kasipsio] well go!	Good-bye.	미안하지만 다시 한번 말해 주십시오. [mianhajiman tasi hanbon malhaejusipsio] please again once speak	I beg your pardon!
안녕히 계십시오. [annyong·i kyesipsio] well be!	Good-bye.	좀더 천천히 말해 주십시오. [chomdo chonchoni malhaejusipsio] a little more slowly speak	Speak more slowly, please!
안녕히 주무십시오. [annyong·i chumusipsio] well sleep!	Good night.		



입국 및 출국 [ipguk mit chulguk]

Entry and Exit

입국수속 [ipguksusok] entry formalities	난날 [nanna] date of birth 난곳 [nangot] birth-place 성별 [songbyol] sex 남자 [namja] male 여자 [nyoja] female 나이 [nai] age 직업 [chigop] occupation 주소 [chuso] address 민족별 [minjokbyol] nationality 국적 [kukjok] nationality, citizenship
나는 관광객입니다. [nanun kwan·gwan·gaegimnida] I am a tourist.	나날 [nanna] date of birth 난곳 [nangot] birth-place 성별 [songbyol] sex 남자 [namja] male 여자 [nyoja] female 나이 [nai] age 직업 [chigop] occupation 주소 [chuso] address 민족별 [minjokbyol] nationality 국적 [kukjok] nationality, citizenship
손집은 어디서 찾을수 [sonjimun odiso chajulsu] the luggage where can 있습니까? [itsumnigga] get?	Where can I collect back my luggage?
이것이 나의 짐포입니다. [igosi naui chimpyoimnida] this my luggage tag is	Here is my luggage tag.
나는 평양으로 직행합니다. [nanun pyongyang-uro chikaenghamnida] I Pyongyang to directly go	I'm going to Pyongyang directly.
입국 [ipguk] entry 출국 [chulguk] exit 착륙 [changryuk] landing 입국표 [ipgukpyo] disembarkation 출국표 [chulgukpyo] embarkation 여권 [ryogwon] passport 사증 [sajjung] visa 여권검열 [ryogwon·gomyol] inspection of passports 성 [song] family name 이름 [irum] name	

세관 [segwan]

Customs

나에게는 신고수속해야 할 [na·egenun sin·gosusokaeya hal] with me to declare 물건은 없습니다. [mulgonun opsumnida] article isn't	I have nothing to declare.
이것은 모두 나의 개인용품입니다. [igusun modu naui kaeinyongpumimnida] this all my article for personal is	These are all my personal belongings.
이것은 동무에게 줄 선물입니다. [igusun tongmuaege chul sonmurimnida] this a friend to give a gift is	This is a gift for a friend.
이것은 영국으로 가지고가는 [igusun yong·guguro kajigoganun] this England to taking 기념품입니다. [kinyompumimnida] a souvenir is	This is a souvenir I'm taking to England.
나에게는 귀중품은 없습니다. [na·egenun kwijungpumun opsumnida] me jewelry isn't	I have no jewelry.
인삼술 2병 있습니다. [insamsu tubyong itsumnida] Insam (ginseng) wine 2 bottles are	I have 2 bottles of Insam (ginseng) wine.
나에게는 300파운드 있습니다. [na·egenun sambaek paundu itsumnida] me 300 pound is	I have 300 pounds.
이 사진기는 나의 [i sajin·ginun naui] this camera my 개인용품입니다. [kaeinyongpumimnida] for personal use article is	This camera is for my personal use.



## Travelling by Air

비행기여행 [pihaeng · giryoahaeng]

You must be at the airport  
at 10 o'clock in the  
morning.

당신은 오전 10시에  
[tangsinnun ojon yolsie]  
you morning 10 o'clock at  
비행장에 나가야 합니다.  
[pihaengjang-e nagaya hamnida]  
the airport to go must

From which airport do we  
leave?

어느 비행장에서  
[onu bihaengjang · eso]  
which airport from

Take my baggage to the  
counter.

비행기를 탑니까?  
[pihaeng · girul tamnigga]  
the airplane get on?  
나의 짐을 계산대까지  
[nau chimul kyesandaeggaji]  
my baggage the counter till  
가져다주십시오.  
[kajyodachusipsio]take

Where is the booking-  
office?

표파는곳이 어디입니까?  
[pyopanun · gosi odiiamnigga]  
the booking-office which place is?

Two tickets to London,  
please!

런던까지 가는 표  
[londonggaji kanun pyo]  
London till going ticket

When do we land at  
London?

두장을 두십시오.  
[tujung · ul chusipsio]  
two sheets give  
런던에 언제 도착합니까?  
[londone onje tochakamnigga]  
London at when land?

Where is Gate 2?

2호출구는 어디입니까?  
[ihochulgunun odiiamnigga]  
2 number gate which place is?

I have three pieces of  
baggage.

나에게 짐이 세(3)짝있습니다.  
[na-ege chimi sejjakitsumnida]  
me baggage three pieces are

초과되는 짐은  
[chogwadoenun chimunimun]  
excess baggage charge  
얼마입니까?  
[olmaimnigga]  
how much is?

비행장 [pihaengjang] airport  
비행기 [pihaeng · gi] aeroplane  
기대림칸 [kidarimkan] waiting  
room  
물음칸 [murumkan] information  
office

비행기시간표 [pihaeng · gisigampyo] airline  
timetable  
항로번호 [hangrobonho] flight num-  
ber  
자리번호 [charibonho] seat number

비행기표 [pihaeng · gipyo] airline  
ticket

요금 [pyogap] fare  
1등급 [ildung · gup] first class  
손짐 [sonjim] luggage

개인용품 [kaeinyongpum] personal  
effects

트렁크 [turonngu] trunk

짐표 [chimpyo] luggage tag  
자리표 [charipyo] boarding card

비행장관세 [pihaengjang · gwanse] airport tax

## 비행장에서 시내로

[pihaengjang · eso sinaero]

관광안내소가  
[kwangwang · annaesoga]  
the tourist information office  
어디에 있습니까?  
[odie itsumnigga]  
where is?

What is the excess baggage  
charge?

책임비행사 [chaegimbihaengsa] captain  
[chaegimbihaengsa]  
절대원 [chopdaewon] steward  
녀자절대원 [nyojajopdaewon] stew-  
ardess

담배피우지 말것! [tambaepiujimal  
got] NO SMOKING!  
녀자화장실 [nyojahwajangsil]  
LADIES

남자화장실 [namjahwajangsil] GENTLEMEN  
사용중 [sayongjung] OCCUPIED

비어있음 [piyoissum] VACANT  
출발 [chulbal] departure

도착 [tochak] arrival  
리륙 [riryuk] take-off

착륙 [changryuk] landing  
퍼개의 승차 [ryogaeguisungcha] embarkation  
[ference]

시간차이 [siganchai] time dif-  
통과사증 [tong · gwasajjung] transit visa

## On the Way to the City from the Airport

Where is the tourist  
information office?

좋은 려관을 소개해 줄 수  
[choun ryogwanul sogaehaejulsu  
a good hotel recommend  
없겠습니까?  
[opgetsumnigga]  
cannot?

미안하지만 짐 나르는 사람을  
[mianhajiman chimnarunun saramul  
please a porter  
불러 주십시오.  
[pullojusipsio]  
call!

이 짐을 택시까지지  
[i chimul taeksiggaji  
this luggage taxi to  
가져다 주십시오.  
[kajyodajusipsio]  
take!

나를 창광산려관까지  
[narul chang.gwangsanryogwan.ggaji  
me the Changgwangsan Hotel to  
데려다 주십시오.  
[deryodajusipsio]  
take!

운전수 [unjonsu] driver  
려관번호 [ryoggwonbonho] passport  
number  
사증번호 [sajjungbonho] visa number  
떠난 곳 [ddonangot] place of departure  
려행목적 [ryohaengmokjok] purpose  
of journey

Can you recommend a  
good hotel?

Please get me a porter!

Take this luggage to the  
taxi, please!

Take me to the Chang-  
gwangsan Hotel!

체류예정기간 [cheryuyejeong.gigan]  
the scheduled period of stay  
목적지 [mokjokji] destination  
대사관 [taesagwan] embassy  
령사관 [ryongsagwan] consulate

기차여행 [kicharyohaeng]

Travelling by Train

평양에 가십니까?  
[pyongyang.e kasimnigga]  
Pyongyang to go  
예, 평양에 갑니다.  
[ye pyongyang.e kamnida]  
yes Pyongyang to go

언제 떠나십니까?  
[onje ddonasimnigga]  
when start?  
레일 아침에 떠납니다.  
[raeil achime ddonamnida]  
tomorrow morning start

정거장까지 얼마나  
[chong.gojang.ggaji olmana  
station to how much  
걸립니까?  
[kollimnigga]  
take?

15분에 갑니다.  
[sibobune kamnida]  
15minutes in go  
자, 정거장에 왔습니다.  
[cha chon.gojang.e watumnida]  
now the station to have come

차표를 사십시오.  
[chapyorul sasipsio]  
ticket buy!  
1 등차표를 한장  
[ildungchapyorul hanjang  
first-class ticket one sheet  
사겠습니다.  
[sagetumnida]  
will buy

Are you going to Pyong-  
yang?  
Yes, I am going to  
Pyongyang.  
When will you start?  
I shall start tomorrow  
morning.  
How long does it take  
to the station?

We shall be there in a  
quarter of an hour.  
Here we are at the sta-  
tion.  
Get your ticket!

Let me have a first-class  
ticket.

평양까지 가는 1 등차표 [pyongyang·ggaji kanun ildungchapyo Pyongyang to going first-class ticket	Give me a first-class one way ticket to Pyongyang!	어서 타십시오. [oso tasipsio] please get in	Get in, please!
한장을 주십시오! hanjang-ul chusipsio! one sheet give!		기차가 곧 떠납니다. [kichaga kot ddonamnida] the train instantly start	The train's about to start.
평양까지 가는 데 [pyongyang·ggaji kanunde Pyongyang to go	How long does it take to get to Pyongyang?	자, 떠났습니다. [cha ddonatsumnida] now started	Now we're off.
시간이 얼마나 걸립니까? sigani olmana kollimnigga] the time how much necessary is?		여기는 어느 정거장입니까? [yoginun onu chong·gojang·imnigga] this place which station is?	What station is this?
이것은 곱행열차입니까? [igosun kupaengryolchaimnigga] it an express is?	Is it an express?	여기는 함흥역입니다. [yoginun hamhung·yogimnida] this place Hamhung Station is	This is Hamhung Station.
이 열차에 짐대칸이 [i ryolcha·e chimdaekani this train in a sleeping compartment	Does this train have a sleeping compartment?	여기서 얼마동안 멎습니까? [yogiso olmatong·an motsumnigga] here how long stops?	How long does the train stop here?
있습니까? [itsumnigga] is?		다음은 어느 정거장입니까? [taumun onu chong·gojang·imnigga] the next which station is?	What is the next station?
이 열차에 열차식당이 [i ryolcha·e ryolchasikdang·i this train in a dining car	Does this train carry a dining car?	1시간이면 평양에 [hansiganimyon pyongyang·e an hour's time in Pyongyang at	We'll be in Pyongyang in an hour.
있습니까? [itsumnigga] is?		도착합니다. [tochakamnida] arrive	
여기서 담배를 피울수 [yogiso tambaerul piulsu here cigarette smoke	May I smoke here?	평양에 도착하게 되면 [pyongyang·e tochakage toemyon Pyongyang at when reach	Please let me know when we reach Pyongyang.
있습니까? [itsumnigga] may?		알려주십시오. [allyojusipsio] let me know	
어느 플랫폼에서 [onu pullaetuhomeso which platform from	From which platform does the train leave?	자, 평양에 왔습니다. [cha pyongyang·e watsumnida] now Pyongyang to have come	Here we are in Pyongyang.
떠납니까? [ddonamnigga] leave?		어서 내리십시오! [oso naerisipsio] please get off!	Get off, please!

정거장 [chong-gojang] station  
 시간표 [siganpyo] timetable  
 표파는곳 [pyopanun-got] ticket of-  
 fice, booking office  
 차표 [chapyo] ticket  
 왕복차표 [wangbokchapyo] return  
 ticket  
 손집말기는곳 [sonjimmatginun-got]  
 cloakroom  
 짐나르는 사람 [chimnarunun saram]  
 porter

나가는곳 [naganun-got] exit  
 들어가는곳 [turoganun-got] entrance  
 플랫폼 [pullaetuhom] platform  
 철길 [cholgil] railway  
 객차 [ryogaekcha] passenger train  
 낮차 [natcha] day train  
 밤차 [pamcha] night train  
 전기차 [chon-gicha] electric train  
 차장 [chajang] conductor.  
 침대칸 [chindaekan] compartment

려관에서 [ryogwaneso]

At the Hotel

어느 려관으로 가십니까?  
 [onu ryogwanuro kasimnigga]  
 what hotel to go?  
 평양려관으로 갑니다.  
 [pyongyangryogwanuro kamnida]  
 Pyongyang Hotel to go  
 자, 평양려관에 왔습니다.  
 [cha pyongyangryogwane watsumnida]  
 now Pyongyang Hotel to have come  
 빈 방이 있습니까?  
 [pin pang-i itsumnigga]  
 vacant room is there?  
 저의 이름은 ... 입니다.  
 [choui irumun ... innida]  
 my name ... is  
 려권이 여기 있습니까?  
 [ryoggoni yegi itsumnida]  
 passport here is  
 우리는 4명입니다.  
 [urinin nemyong-immida]  
 we four persons are

What hotel are you  
 going to?  
 I am going to the  
 Pyongyang Hotel.  
 Here we are (at the  
 Pyongyang Hotel).  
 Have you any vacant  
 rooms?  
 My name is....  
 Here is my passport.  
 We are four in all.

여기에 써넣어 주십시오.  
 [yogie ssonoo chusipsio]  
 here fill in please!  
 나의 방은 몇호실입니까?  
 [nai pang-un myotosirimnigga]  
 my room what number is?  
 이 방값은 얼마입니까?  
 [i pang-gapsun olmaimnigga]  
 this room price how much is?  
 이 방이 마음에 듭니다.  
 [i pang-i maume tumnida]  
 this room heart to suits  
 나는 외출합니다.  
 [nanun oechulhamnida]  
 I go out  
 이 시에 돌아오겠습니다.  
 [hansie toraogetsumnida]  
 one at will be back  
 오늘 저녁에는 늦게  
 [onul chonyogenun nutge]  
 today the evening in late  
 돌아오겠습니다.  
 [toraogetsumnida]  
 will come back  
 나는 지금 돌아옵니다.  
 [nanun chigum toraomnida]  
 I now come back  
 누가 나를 찾아왔습니까?  
 [nuga narul chajawatsumnigga]  
 anyone me has asked for?  
 나에게 편지가 왔습니까?  
 [na-ege pyonjiga watsumnigga]  
 me for letter came?  
 호실관리원을 찾아주시시오.  
 [hosilgwalliwonul chajajusipsio]  
 a chambermaid seek!  
 들어오십시오.  
 [turoosipsio]  
 come in!

Please, fill this in!  
 What is my room number?  
 What is the price of this  
 room?  
 I like this room.  
 I am going out.  
 I will be back at one.  
 This evening I will come  
 back late.  
 I am back now.  
 Has anyone called for  
 me?  
 Is there any mail for me?  
 Please send a chamber-  
 maid.  
 Come in.

언제 저녁식사를 할수 있습니까?  
[onje chonyoksiksarul halsu itsumnigga]  
when dinner can do?  
여기에 영어를 아는 분이  
[yogie yong-orul anun punti  
here English knowing person  
있습니까?  
itsumnigga]  
is?

...을 가져다주세요.  
[...ul kajyodajusipsio]  
... bring!

래일 아침 6시에  
[raeil achim yosotsie  
tomorrow morning 6 o'clock at

나를 깨워주세요.  
narul ggaewojusipsio]  
me wake up!

아침식사를 방으로  
[achimsiksarul pang-uro  
the breakfast the room to

가져다주세요.  
kajyodajusipsio]  
bring!

이것을 항공우편으로  
[igosul hang-gong-upyenuro  
this air mail by

보내주세요.  
ponaejusipsio]  
send!

이것을 가져주세요.  
[igosul taryojusipsio]  
this iron!

이것을 세탁소에 맡겨주세요.  
[igosul setakso-e matgyojusipsio]  
this the laundry to entrust!

언제면 되겠습니까?  
[onjemyon togetsumnigga]  
when will be ready?

When can I have dinner?

Is there anyone here  
who can speak English?

Please bring me ...

Please wake me at 6  
o'clock tomorrow mor-  
ning.

Please bring my breakfast  
to my room!

Please send it by air  
mail.

Iron these things, please.

I want to send it to the  
laundry.

When will I get it back?

나는 오늘 저녁에  
[nanun onul chonyoge  
I today the evening in  
떠남니다.  
ddonamnida]  
leave

돈을 청산하려고  
[tonul chongsanharyogo hamnida]  
money to settle want

계산서를 만들어주세요.  
[kyesansorul mandurochusipsio]  
the bill get ready!

나는 얼마 물어야 합니까?  
[nanun olma muroya hamnigga]  
I how much must pay?

려관 [ryogwan] hotel  
접수 [chopsu] reception  
호실 [hosil] room  
호실관리원 [hosilgwalliwon] chamber-  
maid room

지배인 [chibaein] manager  
등록장 [tungrokjang] hotel register

식당 [sikdang] restaurant  
간이식당 [kanisikdang] snack bar  
휴게실 [hyugyesil] lounge

This evening I am going  
to leave.

I want to settle my bill.

Get my bill ready, please.

How much must I pay?

1 층 [ilchung] ground floor  
2 층 [ichung] first floor  
승강기 [sung-gang-gi] lift  
1 인용 방 [irin Yong bang] single  
room

2 인용 방 [iinyong bang] double  
room

계산서 [kyesanso] bill  
위생실 [wisaengsil] toilet  
목욕관 [mogyok-kan] bathroom

## 식당에서 [sikdang-eso]

## In a Restaurant

식당에 갑시다.  
[sikdang-e kapsida]  
the restaurant to go!

무엇을 드릴까요?  
[muosul turilgayo]  
what may offer?

Let's go to the restaurant!

What can I do for you?

음식표를 좀 보여주세요. [umsikpyorul chom boyejusipsio] the menu a little show please!	Menu please!	생달알을 [saengdalgarul fresh egg	드시겠습니까? tusigetsumnigga] will take?	Will you have some fresh eggs?
나는 정식을 주문합니다. [nanun chongsigul chumunhamnida] I the table d'hôte order	I'll have the table d'hôte.	빠다를 좀. [bbadarul chom] butter a little	주시시오. chusipsio]	A little butter, please.
곧 됩니까? [kot toemnigga] soon is ready?	Can I have it right away?	햄을 좀. [haemul chom] ham a little	주시시오. chusipsio] a little give please!	A little ham, please.
차를 드시겠습니까 [charul tusigetsumnigga] tea will drink	Do you want tea or coffee?	소금을 좀 [sogumul chom salt a little	주시시오. chusipsio] a little give please!	May I have some salt, please!
아니면 커피를 드시겠습니까? animyon kopirul tusigetsumnigga] or coffee will drink?	I want coffee.	후추가루를 좀 [huchuggarurul chom pepper a little	주시시오. chusipsio] a little give please!	May I have some pepper, please?
커피를 들겠습니까? [kopirul tulgetsumnida] coffee will drink	Here are boiled rice and toast.	빵을 좀 더 [bbang-ul chomdo bread some more	주시시오. chusipsio] give please!	Some more bread, please!
여기에 밥과 군빵이 [yogie paggwa kunbbang:i here boiled rice and toast	Which will you have?	나는 이것을 주문하지 [nanun igosul chumunhaji] I this ordered	주시시오. chusipsio] give please!	This is not what I ordered.
있습니다. [itsumnida] are	I'll have boiled rice.	않았습니다. [anatsumnida] not	주시시오. chusipsio] give please!	
어느것을 드시겠습니까? [onugosul tusigetsumnigga] which will eat	How do you like the coffee?	포도술을 [podosurul wine	드시겠습니까 tusigetsumnigga animyon will drink or 드시겠습니까? tusigetsumnigga] will drink?	Will you drink wine or beer?
밥을 먹겠습니까? [pabul mokgetsumnida] boiled rice will eat	Have some more sugar, please!	맥주를 [maekjurul beer	주시시오. chusipsio] give please!	I will drink beer.
커피의 맛이 어떻습니까? [kopiui masi oddosumnigga] coffee of the taste how is?	Do you like milk?	맥주를 [maekjurul beer	주시시오. chusipsio] give please!	
사탕가루를 더 드시시오! [satanggarurul to tusipsio] sugar more take please!		친선을 [chinsonul friendship	위하여 wihayo masipsida]. let's drink!	Let's drink to our friend-ship!
소젖을 좋아하십니까? [sojojul choahasimnigga] milk like?		우리의 상봉을 [uriui sangbong-ul our meeting	위하여! wihayo] for!	To our meeting!



당신의 [tangsiniui] 건강을 위하여!  
[kon-gang-ul wihayo] health for!

To your health!

당신의 [tangsiniui] 행복을 위하여!  
[haengbogul wihayo] happiness for!

To your happiness!

닭고기를 좀더 드시겠습니까?  
[takgogirul chomdo tusigetsumnigga] chicken some more will take?

Will you have more chicken?

아니요, 고맙습니다. 충분합니다.  
[aniyo komapsumnida chungbunhamnida] no thank you enough

No, thank you. I have enough.

고맙습니다. 더 먹고 싶지  
[komapsumnida to mokgosipji] thank you more will eat

No more, thank you.

않습니다.  
[ansumnida] not

대접해주어서 고맙습니다.  
[taejopaejuoso komapsumnida] for service thank

Thank you. It was delicious.

식후다과로 무엇을 드릴까요?  
[sikudagwaro muosul turilgayo] dessert for what may offer

What would you like for dessert?

이 좋은 조선사과를 드십시오.  
[i choun chosonsagwarul tusipsio] this fine Korean apple take!

Help yourself to this fine Korean apple!

접대원동무! 얼마입니까?  
[chopdaewondongmu olmaimigga] waiter comrade! how much is?

Waiter, let me have the bill.

식당[sikdang] restaurant

아침식사[achimsi ksa.] breakfast

접대원[chopdaewon] waiter

점심식사[chomsimsiksa] lunch

녀자접대원[nyojajopdaewon] waitress

저녁식사[chonyoksi ksa] dinner

조선음식[chosonumsik] Korean food

식사안배표[siksaannaepyo] menu

구라파음식[kurapaumsik] European food

국[kuk] soup

밥[pap] boiled rice

빵[bbaang] bread

버터[bbaada] butter

치즈[chiju] cheese

찬음식[chanumsik] cold meal

사탕가루[satang-garu] sugar

담채[namsae] vegetable

생채[saengchae] salad

삶은닭알[salmun dalgal] boiled egg

반숙한 달걀[pansukan dalgal]

soft boiled egg

고기[kogi] meat

닭고기[takgogi] chicken

소고기[sogogi] beef

돼지고기[twaejigogi] pork

양고기[yang-gogi] mutton

지진 물고기[chijin mulgogi] boiled fish

굴[kul] oyster

과일[kwail] fruit

사과[sagwa] apple

배[pae] pear

복숭아[poksung-a] peach

포도[podo] grapes

귤[kyul] orange

딸기[ddalgi] strawberry

참외[chanoie] melon

바나나[panana] banana

토마토[tomado] tomato

술[sul] liquor

인삼술[insamsul] Insam wine, ginseng wine

포도술[podosul] grape wine

맥주[maekju] beer

쵸나크[ggonyaku] cognac

샴팡[syampang] champagne

탄산물[tansannul] soda water

커피[kopi] coffee

코코아[kokoa] cocoa

초콜레트[chyokolletu] chocolate

차[cha] tea

레몬수[remonsu] lemonade

소젖[sojot] milk

사이다[saida] fizzy drink

얼음보숭이[orumbosung-i] ice-cream

과일청량음료[kwailchongryang-umryo] sherbet

생과자[saeng-gwaja] cake

칼[kal] knife

포크[poku] fork

숟가락[sutgarak] spoon

저가락[choggarak] chopsticks

상수건[sangsugon] napkin

재털이[chaetori] ashtray

담배[tambae] cigarette

성냥[songnyang] match

우편국에서 [upyon-gugeso]

At the Post-Office

국제우편국이

[kukjeupyon gugi]

the international post office where

있습니까?

itsumnigga is?

어디

odi

post office where

Where is the international

post office?

우편 [upyon] mail  
 편지 [pyonji] letter  
 항공편지 [hang-gongpyonji] air mail  
 letter  
 엽서 [yopso] postcard  
 우표 [upyo] stamp  
 봉투 [pongtu] envelope  
 우편함 [upyonham] mailbox

I want some stamps.  
 I want to send this telegram.  
 Where are the telegram forms?  
 Send this telegram, please.

### 돈바꾸는곳 [tonbaggunungot]

어디서 돈을 바꿀수 있습니까?  
 [odiso tonul paggulsu itsumnigga]  
 where money change can?  
 나는 영국돈을 가지고 있습니다.  
 [nanun yong-gukdonul kajigoitsumnida]  
 I English money have  
 나는 달러를 가지고 있습니다.  
 [nanun ddallarul kajigoitsumnida]  
 I dollar have  
 조선돈으로 바꾸어줄수 있습니까?  
 [chosondonuro pagguojulsu itsumnigga]  
 Korean money into change could?  
 예.  
 [ye]  
 yes

I want to send this parcel  
 Please send this letter by air mail.  
 How long will it take to reach England?  
 I want to put through a call to London.

얼마나 바꾸겠습니까?  
 [olmana paggugetsumnigga]  
 how much will exchange?  
 50파운드를 바꾸겠습니다.  
 [osip-paundurul paggugetsumnida]  
 50 pounds will change  
 20달러를 바꿔주세요.  
 [isipoddallarul paggwojusipsio]  
 20 dollars change please!  
 작은돈으로 바꿔주세요.  
 [chondonuro paggwojusipsio]  
 small money into change please!

I want to make an urgent call.  
 I want to continue my call.

우표를 주십시오.  
 [upyorul chusipsio]  
 stamp give please!  
 이 전보를치고 싶습니다.  
 [i chonborul chigospsumnida]  
 this telegram to send want  
 전보용지는 어디 있습니까?  
 [chonboyongjinun odi itsumnigga]  
 the telegram form where is?  
 이 전보를 보내주세요.  
 [i chonborul ponaejusipsio]  
 this telegram send please!  
 이 소포를 보내고 싶습니다.  
 [i soporul ponaegospsumnida]  
 this parcel to send want

이 편지를 항공우편으로 보내주세요.  
 [i pyonjirul hang-gong-upyonuro]  
 this letter air mail by  
 보내주세요.  
 [ponaejusipsio]  
 send please!  
 며칠 후에 영국에  
 [myochilhue yong-guge]  
 how many days after England to  
 도착합니까?  
 [tochakamnigga]  
 reach?  
 나는 런던에 전화를  
 [nanun lundone chonhwarul]  
 I London to telephone  
 걸려고 합니다.  
 [kollyogohamnida]  
 will call

빨리 대주면 좋겠습니다.  
 [bballi taejumyon choketsumnida]  
 quickly if connects will be good  
 아직 말이 끝나지 않았습니까?  
 [ajik mari ggunnaji anatsumnida]  
 still word finished not



돈을 여기로 주십시오.  
[tonul yogiro chusipsio] money here give please  
돈을 받으십시오.  
[tonul padusipsio] the money receive please  
고맙습니다.  
[komapsumnida] thank you

돈[ton] money

### 리발소에서 [ribalsoeso]

어서 앉으십시오.  
[oso anjusipsio] please sit down!  
고맙습니다.  
[komapsumnida] thank you  
면도를 하겠습니까 아니면  
[myondorul hagetsumnigga animyon shaving would have or  
머리를 깎겠습니까?  
[morirul gga kgetsumnigga] the hair cut would have?  
둘 다 부탁합니다.  
[tul ta putakamnida] two all request please!  
파마를 약간 해주십시오.  
[pamarul yakgan haejusipsio] permanent little make please!  
머리를 씻겠습니까?  
[morirul ssitgetsumnigga] hair washed would have?  
예, 부탁합니다.  
[ye putakamnida] yes request please

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Please let me have the money.  
Please, take the money.  
Thank you!

수표[supyoo] signature

### At the Hairdresser's

Please take a seat!  
Thank you!  
Would you care to have a hair cut or a shave?  
Both, please!  
I want to have a soft perm.  
Would you care to have your hair washed?  
Yes, if you please.

얼마입니까?  
[ol maimnigga] how much is?  
...원입니다.  
[...won imnida] ...won is

How much is it?

...won, please.

### 의사한테서 [uisahanteso]

병원으로 실어다주십시오.  
[pyongwonuro sirodajusipsio] the hospital to carry please!  
의사를 불러주십시오.  
[uisarul pullo jusipsio] a doctor call please!  
저는 몸이 몹시 불편합니다.  
[chonun momi mopsi pulpyonhamnida] I the body very not well  
어디가 불편합니까?  
[odiga pulpyonhamnigga] which place not well?  
언제부터 앓습니까?  
[onjebuto alsumnigga] when since are ill?  
어제부터 앓습니다.  
[ojebuto alsumnida] yesterday since am ill  
지금 어디가 아릅니까?  
[chigum odiga apumnigga] now which place pain?  
머리가 아픍니다.  
[moriga apumnida] the head pain  
배가 아픍니다.  
[paega apumnida] the stomach pain  
여기가 아픍니다.  
[yogiga apumnida] here pain

### At the Doctor's

Please take me to the hospital!  
Please send for a doctor!  
I don't feel very well.  
What's wrong with you?  
How long have you been ill?  
I have been ill since yesterday.  
What are you suffering from?  
I've a headache.  
I've a stomach-ache.  
I have a pain here.

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I've caught a cold.

감기에 걸렸습니다.  
[kamgie kollyotsumnida]  
a cold to have caught

I have a cough.

기침합니다.  
[kichi mhamnida]  
cough

I have a toothache.

이발이 아픕니다.  
[ibbari apumnida]  
a tooth pain

I have chills.

오한이 납니다.  
[ohani namnida]  
chills have

I have diarrhoea.

설사합니다.  
[solsahamnida]  
have diarrhoea

I feel dizzy.

어지럽습니다.  
[ojiropsumnida]  
dizzy

Do you have any appetite?

식욕이 있습니까?  
[sigyogi itsumnigga]  
appetite is there?

I have no appetite.

식욕이 없습니다.  
[sigyogi opsumnida]  
there is not

Your pulse is rather fast.

당신의 맥박이 좀  
[tangsinui maekbagi chom  
your pulse rather

You have a fever.

당신은 열이 있습니다.  
[tangsinun yori itsumnida]  
you fever there is

You've caught a cold.

당신은 감기에 걸렸습니다.  
[tangsinun kamgie kollyotsumnida]  
you a cold to have caught

병원에 입원해야  
[pyongwone ibwonhaeya  
hospital to have to  
go?]

Do I have to go to hospital?

며칠 안정해야  
[myochil anjonghaeya  
how many days quiet have to  
keep?]

How long do I have to stay in bed?

이 약을 몇번  
[i yagul myotbon  
this medicine how many times

How often do I have to take the medicine?

먹어야  
[mogoya  
eat have to]

먹어야  
[mogoya hamnigga]  
eat have to]

병원 [pyong·won] hospital  
약국 [yaguk] pharmacy

열 [vol] temperature  
맥박 [maekbak] pulse

의사 [uisa] doctor

혈압 [hyorap] blood pressure

간호원 [kanhwon] nurse

처방 [chobang] prescription

내과 의사 [naeggwauisa] physician

약 [yak] medicine

외과 의사 [oeggwauisa] surgeon

주사 [chusa] injection

안과 의사 [angwauisa] oculist

붕대 [pungdae] bandage

구강과 의사 [kugang·gwauisa] dentist

가재 [kaje] gauze

신경과 의사 [singyong·gwauisa]

랄지면 [talji myon] absorbent

neurologist

cotton

피부과 의사 [pibuggwauisa] dermatologist

반창고 [panchang·go] adhesive tape

소아과 의사 [soaggwauisa] paediatrician

요드링크 [yodutingku] iodine tincture

산부인과 의사 [sanbuingwauisa] gynaecologist

안마 [anma] massage

병 [pyong] illness

인체 [inche] human body

1. 몸 [mom] The body

### Human Body

머리 [mori] head

얼굴 [olgul] face

목 [mok] neck

어깨 [oggae] shoulder

평양역으로 [pyongyang·yoguro Pyongyang Station to going 어느것입니까? onugosi mni ggga ] which is?	가는 길이 kanun kiri way	Which is the way to Pyongyang Station?
이것이 평양역으로 [igosi pyongyang·yoguro this Pyongyang Station to going 길입니까? kirimni ggga ] way is?	가는 kanun	Is this the way to Pyongyang Station?
이 거리는 어디로 [i korinun odiro this road where to go 가야 할니까? kaya hamnigga ] which direction to must go?	가 go	Where does this road lead to?
어느 방향으로 [onu panghyang·uro kaya hamnigga ] which direction to must go?	가야 할니까? kaya hamnigga ]	Which way should I go?
나는 곧바로 [nanun kotbaro kaya hamnigga ] I straight go must?	가야 할니까? kaya hamnigga ]	Should I go straight on?
나는 왼쪽으로 [nanun oenjjoguro toraya hamnigga ] I the left to turn must?	돌아야 할니까? toraya hamnigga ]	Should I turn left?
당신은 그대로 [tangsinun kudaero kamyon toemnida ] you as it is when go become	가면 됩니다. kamyon toemnida ]	Please going straight on.
여기서 [yogiso ...ggajinun momnigga ] from here ...till far is?	멀니까? momnigga ] far is?	Is ... far from here?
여기서 평양역까지 [yogiso pyongyang·yokggaji here from Pyongyang Station to 얼마나 olmana momnigga ] how far is?	얼마나 olmana momnigga ] how far is?	How far is it from here to Pyongyang Station?

팔 [pal] arm 가슴 [kasum] chest, breast 배 [pae] belly 등 [tung] back 심장 [simjang] heart	피 [pi] blood 폐 [pe] lungs 위 [wi] stomach 허리 [hori] waist 다리 [tari] leg	평양역으로 [pyongyang·yoguro Pyongyang Station to going 어느것입니까? onugosi mni ggga ] which is?
2. 머리 [mori] The head 머리카락 [morikal] hair 이마 [ima] forehead 눈썹 [nunsop] eyebrow 눈 [nun] eye 코 [ko] nose 입 [ip] mouth 입술 [ipsul] lips 이발 [ibbal] teeth	혀 [hyo] tongue 턱 [tok] chin 턱수염 [toksuyom] beard 코수염 [kosuyom] moustache 구레나룻 [kurenarut] whiskers 귀 [kwi] ear 뺨 [bbyam] cheeks	Is this the way to Pyongyang Station?
3. 팔 [pal] The arm 팔꿈치 [palggumchi] elbow 손 [son] hand 손가락 [songarak] finger 손바닥 [sonbadak] palm 손톱 [sontop] nail	살가죽 [salgajuk] skin 살 [sal] flesh 힘살 [himsal] muscles 뼈 [bbyo] bones	Where does this road lead to?
4. 다리 [tari] The leg 넙적다리 [nepjokdari] thigh 무릎 [murup] knee 장판지 [changddanji] calf	발 [pal] foot 발가락 [palgarak] toe 발바닥 [palbadak] sole (of the foot)	Which way should I go?

Asking the Way

김물기 [kilmutgi]

...으로 가는 길을 대주세요.  
[...uro kanun gong way taejusipsio]  
...to going way tell please

발바닥 [palbadak] sole (of the  
foot)

Please tell me the way  
to ....

여기서 데락 1키로메터입니다.  
[yogiso taeryak hankirometoiimnida]  
here from about one kilometre is

여기는 어디입니까?  
[yoginun odiimnigga]

here which place is?

이 커리름은 무엇입니까?  
[i koriirumun muosimnigga]  
this street name what is?

이것은 무슨 집입니까?  
[igosun musun chibimnigga]  
this what house is?

동쪽 [tongjjok] east

서쪽 [sojjok] west

남쪽 [namjjok] south

북쪽 [pukjjok] north

오른쪽의 (오른쪽) [orunjogui] ([orun-  
jjok]) right

왼쪽의 (왼쪽) [oenjjogui] ([oenjjok])

구역 [kuyok] district

길 [kil] road

거리 [kori] street

상점거리 [sangjomgori] shopping  
street

인도 [indo] pavement

십자로 [sipjaro] crossroads

진흙길 [konnumgil] pedestrian  
crossing

다리 [tari] bridge

신호등 [sinhodung] traffic signal

안내소 [annaeso] Inquiry Office

종합대학 [chonghapdae] hak] univer-  
sity

단과대학 [tankwadaehak] college

학교 [hakgyo] school

도서관 [tosogwan] library

광장 [kwangjang] square

경기장 [kyong-gijang] stadium

공원 [kongwon] park

분수 [punsu] fountain

탑 [tap] tower

시장 [sijang] market

강 [kang] river

운하 [unha] canal

### 광고 및 간판

[kwang-go mit kanpan]

광고 [kwang-go] Announcement, Notice, Advertisement

나가는 곳 [naganungot] Exit

It is about one kilometre  
from here.

Where are we now?

What is this street?

What is this building?

들어가는 곳 [turoganungot] Entrance  
건너가는 곳 [konnoganun-got] Crossing  
셋! [sot] Stop!

들어오지 마시오! [turoojimasio] No admittance!

담배 피우지 말것! [tambaepiujimalgot] No smoking!

버스 정류소 [bbosujongryuso] Bus Stop

택시 정류소 [taeksijongryuso] Taxi Stand

점심시간 [chomsimsigan] Dinner Hour

쉬는 날 [swinnnal] Closed

### 택시 및 버스

[taeksi mit bbosu]

### Taxis and Buses

택시 정류소가 어디입니까?  
[taeksijongryusoga odimnigga]  
the taxi stand which place is?

Where is the taxi stand?

택시를 불러주세요.  
[taeksirul pullojusipsio]  
a taxi call please!

Call a taxi, please!

나를 ...까지 태워다주세요.  
[narul ...ggaji taewodajusipsio]  
me ...till carry please!

Please take me to ...!

여기서 나를 좀 기다려주세요.  
[yogiso narul chom kidaryojusipsio]  
here me a moment wait please!

Please wait a moment  
for me here.

곧바로 가십시오.  
[kotbaro kasipsio]  
straight go on please!

Go straight on, please!

다음 교차점에서 오른쪽으로  
[taum kyochajomeso orunjoguro]  
the next crossing at the right

Turn to the right at the  
next crossing!

돌아주세요.  
[torajusipsio]  
to turn!

좀더 [chomdo] 빨리 갑시다. a little more fast go please!  
 여기서 [yogiso] 세워주세요. here stop please!  
 얼마 [olma] 물면 됩니까? how much pay come to?  
 ...으로 [...uro] 가는 버스 정류소가 ...to going bus stop  
 어디입니까? [odiiinigga] which place is?  
 여기서 [yogiso] 몇 정류소 here from how many stop  
 가면 됩니까? [kamyon toemningga] when go will be?  
 택시 [taeksi] taxi  
 시내버스 [sinaebbosu] city bus  
 시외버스 [sioebbosu] long-distance bus, suburb service bus  
 무궤도전차 [mugwedojoncha] trolley bus  
 시내구경 [sinaegyugyong]

관광지들을 [kwan·gwangjidurul] some chom tourist resorts  
 말해주세요. [malhaejusipsio] tell please

나는 만경대를 [nanun mangyongdaerul] 방문 mangmun  
 I Mangyongdae to visit hayossumyon to visit hamnida.] want  
 하였으면 합니까. (개신문)을 보았으면  
 hamnida.] want  
 나는 주체사상탑 [nanun chuchesasangtab] (개신문)을 보았으면  
 I the Tower of Juche Idea (kaesonmun)ul poassumyon  
 hamnida.] want  
 나는 국제친선전람관을 [nanun kukjochinsonjollamgwaul] I the International Friendship Exhibition  
 방문하였으면 합니까. pangmunhayossumyon hamnida.]  
 to visit want  
 나는 김일성경기장으로 [nanun Kim Il Sung gyong·gijang·uro] I Kim Il Sung Stadium to  
 갔으면 합니까. kassumyon hamnida.]  
 to go want  
 나는 인민대학습당 [nanun inmindaeahaksupdang] I the Grand People's Study House  
 (평양산원)을 (pyongyangsanwon)ul  
 (the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital)  
 보았으면 합니까. poassumyon hamnida.]  
 to see want

**City Sightseeing**

Please tell me some tourist resorts.

나는 서해감문을 보았으면  
[nanun sohaegammunul poassumyon  
I West Sea Barrage to see  
합니다.  
hamnida.]  
want

나는 백두산(금강산)으로  
[nanun paekdusan(kumgangsan)uro  
I Mt. Paekdu(Mt.Kumgang)to  
갔으면 합니다.  
kassumyon hamnida.]  
to go want

영어로 된 안내서를  
[yong·oro toen annaesorul  
English in a guidebook

주십시오.  
chusipsio]  
give please!

영어를 아는 안내원을  
[yong·orul annun annaewonul  
English knowing guide

불러주십시오.  
puchyojustsio]  
give please!

시내관광버스가 있습니까?  
[sinagwan'gwangbbosuga itsumnigga]  
city sightseeing bus is there?

버스가 언제 떠납니까?  
[bbosuga onje ddonamnigga]  
the bus when start?

버스가 언제 돌아올니까?  
[bbosuga onje toraomnigga]  
the bus when get back?

표값은 얼마입니까?  
[pyogapsun ol'maimnigga.]  
ticket price how much is?

이것은 무엇입니까?  
[igosun muosimnigga]  
this what is?

I want to see the West  
Sea Barrage.

I want to go to Mt.  
Paekdu(Mt. Kumgang).

Can I have an English  
guidebook?

I want an English-  
speaking guide.

Is there any city sight-  
seeing bus?

When does the bus leave?

When does the bus get  
back?

What's the fare?

What is this?

저것은 무엇입니까?  
[chogosun muosimnigga]  
that what is?

## 극장 [kukjang]

지금 무엇이 상연되고 있습니까?  
[chigum muosi sang·yondoeoitsumnigga]  
now what is showing?

지금 평양대극장에서  
[chigum pyongyang daegukjang·eso  
now the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in

무엇이 상연되고 있습니까?  
muosi sang·yondoeoitsumnigga]  
what is showing?

가극을 어디서 볼수 있습니까?  
[kagugul odiso polsu itsumnigga]  
an opera where can see?

공연이 몇시에  
[kong·yoni myotsie  
the performance what time in

시작됩니까?  
sijakdoemnigga]  
begins?

공연이 몇시에  
[kong·yoni myotsie  
the performance what time in

끝납니까?  
ggunnamnigga]  
ends?

몇시간 상연됩니까?  
[myotsigan sang·yondoeimnigga]  
how much time shows?

나는 좋은 자리를  
[nanun choun charirul  
I a good seat

받았으면 합니다.  
padassumyon hamnida.]  
to get want

What is that?

## Theatre

What's on now?

What's on now at the  
Pyongyang Grand  
Theatre?

Where can I see an opera?

What time does the per-  
formance begin?

What time does the per-  
formance end?

How long does it last?

I want a good seat.

저의 자리까지 안내해 주십시오.  
[choui chariggaji annaehaejusipsio]  
my seat to lead please!

휴식은 얼마동안입니까?  
[hyusigun olmadong.ani mnigga]  
the interval how long is?

공연이 마음에 듭니까?  
[kong.yoni maume tumnigga]  
the performance the heart to suit?

음악회가 마음에 듭니까?  
[umakoega maume tumnigga]  
the concert the heart to suit?

영화가 마음에 듭니까?  
[yonghwaga maume tumnigga]  
the film the heart to suit?

극장 [kukjang] theatre  
평양대극장 [pyongyangdaegukjang]  
Pyongyang Grand Theatre

교예극장 [kyoyegukjang] circus  
영화관 [yonghwagwan] cinema

공연순서 [kong.yonsunso] programme  
공연 [kong.yon] play  
음악회 [umakoe] concert  
가극 [kaguk] opera  
연극 [yon.guk] drama

영화 [yonghwa] film  
음악 [umak] music  
민요 [minyoy] folk song  
고전음악 [kojonumak] classical music  
경음악 [kyong.umak] light music  
민족무용 [minjongmuyong] folk dance  
바레무용 [paremuyong] ballet  
교예 [kyoye] circus

Please show me to my seat!

How long is the interval?

Did you like the performance?

Did you like the concert?

Did you like the film?

### 사진찍기 [sajinjjikgi]

여기서 사진을 찍어도 됩니까?  
[yogiso sajinul jijigodo toemnigga]  
here a photograph take may?

저와 함께 사진을 사겠습니까?  
[chowa hamgge sajinul]  
me with together photograph

찍읍시다.  
[jijigupsida]  
let's take!

May I take a picture here?

Would you mind posing with me?

명승지 [myongsungji] famous spots  
사적지 [sajokji] historical places  
기념비 [kinyombi] monument  
박물관 [pangmulgwan] museum  
미술박물관 [mislbangmulgwan] art museum, art gallery

전람관 [chollamgwan] exhibition  
동물원 [tongmurwon] zoo  
식물원 [singmurwon] botanical garden  
수족관 [sujokgwan] aquarium

### 쇼핑

저와 함께 함께 상점으로  
[chowa hamgge sangjomuro]  
me with together the shop to

가지 않겠습니까?  
[kaji anketsumnigga]  
go will not?

감시다.  
[kapsida]  
let's go!

무엇을 사겠습니까?  
[muosul sagetsumnigga]  
what buy will?

나는 ...을 사고 싶습니다.  
[nanun ...ul sagosipsumnida]  
I ...to buy want

...을 어디서 살 수 있습니까?  
[...ul odeso salsu itsumnigga]  
... where buy can?

어디서 모자와 신발을 살 수  
[odeso mojawa sinbarul salsu]  
where hat and shoes buy

있습니까?  
[itsumnigga]  
can?

모자를 사겠습니까?  
[mojarul sagetsumnigga]  
hat buy will?

...을 보여 주십시오.  
[...ul poyojusipsio]  
... show please!

With pleasure.

What can I do for you?

I want to buy....

Where can I buy ...?

Where could I buy a hat and a pair of shoes?

Would you like to buy a hat?

Please show me....

### 물건사기 [mulgonsagi]



다른것을 [tarun-gosul another one show please!]	보여 주십시오. poyojusipsio]	Please show me another one!	한부 [hanbu a copy will buy]	사겠습니다. sagetsumnida.]	I'll take a copy.
나는 이것을 [nanun igosul I this take will]	가지겠습니다. kajigetsumnida.]	I will take this.	이 시계를 [i sigyerul this watch repair please!]	고쳐 주십시오. kochyojupsio]	Please repair this watch!
얼마입니까? [olmaimnigga] how much is?	얼마입니까? olmaimnigga]	How much is that?	이 필름을 [i pillimul this film develop please!]	현상해 주십시오. hyonsanghaejusipsio]	Develop this film, please!
이것은 [igosun this how much is?	얼마입니까? olmaimnigga]	What's the price of this one?	언제면 [onjemyon when is ready?]	됩니다? toemnigga.]	When will it be ready?
저것은 [chogosun that how much is?	얼마입니까? olmaimnigga]	What's the price of that one?	백화점 [paekwajom] store department		
조영 사진이 [choyongsajoni the Korean-English dictionary]		Have you a Korean-English dictionary?	기념품 [kinyompum] souvenir		
있습니까? [itsumnigga] is there?	있습니까? itsumnigga]	Have you a map of Korea?	그림 [kurim] picture		
조선지도가 [chosonjiodoga Korean map]	있습니까? itsumnigga]	Have you a map of Korea?	신발 [sinbal] shoes		
이 책의 [i chaegui this book of the English edition]	영문판이 yongmunpani]	Have you got the English edition of this book?	신발상점 [sinbalsangjom] shoe shop		
있습니까? [itsumnigga] is there?	영문판이 yongmunpani]	Have you got the English edition of this book?	시계 [sigye] watch		
예, 이것이 [ye igosi yes this an English edition is]	영문판입니다. yongmunpanimnida.]	Yes, this is an English edition.	시계상점 [sigyesangjom] watch shop		
그것을 [kugosul it show please]	보여 주십시오. poyojusipsio]	Please let me see it!	책 [chaek] book		
값은 [kapsun the price how much is?	얼마입니까? olmaimnigga]	What's the price, please!	책방 [chaekbang] book shop		
			놀이감 [noriggam] toy		
			인형 [inhyong] doll		
			만년필 [mannyonpil] fountain-pen		
			화장품 [hwajangpum] cosmetic		
			사진용품상점 [sajinyongpumsangjom]		
			camera shop		
			치약 [chiyak] toothpaste		
			치솔 [chissol] toothbrush		
			면도칼 [myondokal] razor		
			빗 [pit] comb		
			세면수건 [semyonsugon] towel		
			손수건 [sonsugon] handkerchief		
			양복점 [yangbokjom] tailor shop		
			넥타이 [nektai] necktie		
			모자 [moja] hat		
			장갑 [chang-gap] gloves		
			긴양말 [kinyangmal] stockings		
			짧은 양말 [jjalbunyangmal] socks		
			속내의 [songnaeui] underwear		



## 수 [su] Numerals

### 1. The cardinal numbers

number	Korean			English
	The pure Korean cardinal numbers		The cardinal numbers derived from hieroglyphic characters	
	substantival	adjectival	substantival, adjectival	
1	하나 [hana]	한 [han]	일 [il]	one
2	둘 [tul]	두 [tu]	이 [i]	two
3	셋 [set]	세 [se]	삼 [sam]	three
4	넷 [net]	네 [ne]	사 [sa]	four
5	다섯 [tasot]	다섯 [tasot]	오 [o]	five
6	여섯 [yosot]	여섯 [yosot]	육 [ryuk]	six
7	일곱 [ilgop]	일곱 [ilgop]	칠 [chil]	seven
8	여덟 [yodol]	여덟 [yodol]	팔 [pal]	eight
9	아홉 [ahop]	아홉 [ahop]	구 [ku]	nine
10	열 [yol]	열 [yol]	십 [sip]	ten

11	열하나 [yolhana]	열한 [yolhan]	십일 [sibil]	eleven
12	열둘 [yoldul]	열두 [yoldu]	십이 [sibi]	twelve
13	열셋 [yolset]	열세 [yolse]	십삼 [sipsam]	thirteen
14	열넷 [yolnet]	열네 [yolne]	십사 [sipsa]	fourteen
15	열다섯 [yoldasot]	열다섯 [yoldasot]	십오 [sibo]	fifteen
16	열여섯 [yoryosot]	열여섯 [yoryosot]	십륙 [simryuk]	sixteen
17	열일곱 [yorigop]	열일곱 [yorigop]	십칠 [sipchil]	seventeen
18	열여덟 [yoryodol]	열여덟 [yoryodol]	십팔 [sippal]	eighteen
19	열아홉 [yorahop]	열아홉 [yorahop]	십구 [sipgu]	nineteen
20	스물 [sumul]	스무 [sumu]	이십 [isip]	twenty
21	스물하나 [sumulhana]	스물한 [sumulhan]	이십일 [isibil]	twenty one
22	스물둘 [sumuldul]	스물두 [sumuldu]	이십이 [isibi]	twenty two
30	서른 [sorun]	서른 [sorun]	삼십 [samsip]	thirty
40	마흔 [mahun]	마흔 [mahun]	사십 [sasip]	forty
50	쉰 [swin]	쉰 [swin]	오십 [osip]	fifty
60	예순 [yesun]	예순 [yesun]	육십 [ryuksip]	sixty
70	일흔 [ilhun]	일흔 [ilhun]	칠십 [chilsip]	seventy
80	여든 [yodun]	여든 [yodun]	팔십 [palsip]	eighty

90	아흔 [ahun]	구십 [kusip]	ninety
100	백 [paek]	백 [paek]	hundred
101	백하나 [paek-hana]	백일 [paegil]	a hundred and one
102	백둘 [paekdul]	백이 [paegi]	a hundred and two
200		이백 [ibaek]	two hundred
300		삼백 [sambaek]	three hundred
400		사백 [sabaek]	four hundred
500		오백 [obaek]	five hundred
600		육백 [ryukbaek]	six hundred
700		칠백 [chilbaek]	seven hundred
800		팔백 [palbaek]	eight hundred
900		구백 [kubaek]	nine hundred
1000		천 [chon]	a thousand
1001	천하나 [chonhana]	천일 [chonil]	a thousand and one
10000		만 [man]	ten thousand
100000		십만 [simman]	hundred thousand
1000000		백만 [paengman]	one million
10000000		천만 [chonman]	ten million
100000000		억 [ok]	hundred million

## 2. The ordinal numbers:

Korean		The ordinal numbers derived from hieroglyphic characters	English
The pure Korean ordinal numbers	The ordinal numbers derived from hieroglyphic characters		
첫(번)째 [chot(bon)jjae]	제일 [cheil]	제일 [cheil]	first
두번째, [tubonjjae]	둘째 [tuljjae]	제이 [chei]	second
세번째, [sebonjjae]	셋째 [setjjae]	제삼 [chesam]	third
네번째, [nebonjjae]	넷째 [netjjae]	제사 [chesa]	fourth
다섯(번)째 [tasot(bon)jjae]	제오 [cheo]	제오 [cheo]	fifth
여섯(번)째 [yosot(bon)jjae]	제륙 [cheryuk]	제륙 [cheryuk]	sixth
일곱(번)째 [ilgop(bon)jjae]	제칠 [chechil]	제칠 [chechil]	seventh
여덟(번)째 [yodol(bon)jjae]	제팔 [chepal]	제팔 [chepal]	eighth
아홉(번)째 [ahop(bon)jjae]	제구 [chegu]	제구 [chegu]	ninth
열(번)째 [yol(bon)jjae]	제십 [chesip]	제십 [chesip]	tenth
열한(번)째 [yolhan(bon)jjae]	제십일 [chesibil]	제십일 [chesibil]	eleventh
열두(번)째 [yoldu(bon)jjae]	제십이 [chesibi]	제십이 [chesibi]	twelfth
스무(번)째 [sum(bon)jjae]	제이십 [cheisip]	제이십 [cheisip]	twentieth
서른(번)째 [sorun(bon)jjae]	제삼십 [chesamsip]	제삼십 [chesamsip]	thirtieth
마흔(번)째 [mahun(bon)jjae]	제사십 [chesasip]	제사십 [chesasip]	fortieth
쉰(번)째 [swin(bon)jjae]	제오십 [cheosip]	제오십 [cheosip]	fiftieth
예순(번)째 [yesun(bon)jjae]	제륙십 [cheryuksip]	제륙십 [cheryuksip]	sixtieth
일흔(번)째 [ilhun(bon)jjae]	제칠십 [chechilsip]	제칠십 [chechilsip]	seventieth
여든(번)째 [yodun(bon)jjae]	제팔십 [chepalsip]	제팔십 [chepalsip]	eightieth
아흔(번)째 [ahun(bon)jjae]	제구십 [chekusip]	제구십 [chekusip]	ninetieth
백(번)째 [paek(bon)jjae]	제일백 [cheilbaek]	제일백 [cheilbaek]	hundredth

## 돈 [ton]

## Money

## 1. Coins:

1권 [iljon] 1jon  
5권 [ojon] 5jon  
10권 [sipjon] 10jon  
50권 [osipjon] 50jon  
1원 [irwon] 1won

## 2. Paper money:

1원 [irwon] 1won  
5원 [owon] 5won  
10원 [sibwon] 10won  
50원 [osibwon] 50won  
100원 [paegwon] 100won

## 시간 [sigan]

## Time

시계 [sigye] clock  
일 [il] day  
시간 [sigan] hour  
시 [si] o'clock

## 1 시입니다.

[hansimnida]  
one o'clock is

## 2 시입니다.

[tusimnida]  
two o'clock is

## 3 시입니다.

[sesimnida]  
three o'clock is

## 4 시입니다.

[nesimnida]  
four o'clock is

## 5 시입니다.

[tasotsimnida]  
five o'clock is

## 6 시입니다.

[yosotsimnida]  
six o'clock is

## 7 시입니다.

[ilgopsimnida]  
seven o'clock is

8 시입니다.  
[yodotsimnida]  
eight o'clock is

9 시입니다.  
[ahopsimnida]  
nine o'clock is

10 시입니다.  
[yolsimnida]  
ten o'clock is

11 시입니다.  
[yolhansimnida]  
eleven o'clock is

12 시입니다.  
[yoldusimnida]  
twelve o'clock is

몇 시입니까?  
[myotsimnigga]

what time is?

1 시가 지났습니다.  
[hansiga chinatsumnida]  
one o'clock past is

1 시 15분입니다.  
[hansi sibobunimnida]  
one o'clock fifteen minutes is

2 시 15분  
[tusi sibobun]  
two o'clock fifteen minutes

전입니다.  
[jonimnida]  
before is

3 시반입니다.  
[sesibanimnida]  
three o'clock half is

4 시 10분  
[nesi sibun]  
four o'clock ten minutes before is

전입니다.  
[jonimnida]  
before is

It is eight o'clock.

It is nine o'clock.

It is ten o'clock.

It is eleven o'clock.

It is twelve o'clock.

What time is it?

It's past one.

It's a quarter past one.

It's a quarter to two.

It's half past three.

It's ten minutes to four.

5 시 20분입니다.  
[tasotsi isipbunimnida]  
five o'clock twenty minutes is

오늘 [onul] today  
어제 [oje] yesterday  
그저께 [kujogge] the day before yesterday  
래일 [raeil] tomorrow  
모레 [more] the day after tomorrow  
지난주 [chinanju] last week  
지난달 [chinandal] last month  
지난해 [chinanhae] last year

It's twenty minutes past five.  
래주 [raejul] next week  
래달 [raedal] next month  
래년 [raenyon] next year  
아침 [achim] morning  
낮 [nat] day  
저녁 [chonyok] evening  
오전 [ojon] morning  
오후 [ohu] afternoon  
밤 [pam] night

**날씨 [nalssi]**

오늘의 날씨는 어떻습니까?  
[onurut nalssinun oddosumnigga]  
today of the weather how is?

좋은 날씨입니다.  
[choun nalssiimnida]  
good weather is

나쁜 날씨입니다.  
[nabbun nalssiimnida]  
bad weather is

따뜻합니다.  
[ttaddutarnnida]  
warm is

춥습니다.  
[chupsumnida]  
cold

무덥습니다.  
[mudopsumnida]  
sultry

바람이 불니다.  
[parami punnida]  
windy

What's the weather like today?  
It's fine today.  
It's bad today.  
It's warm.  
It's cold.  
It's sultry.  
It's windy.

번개가 칩니다.  
[pongaega chimnida]  
the lightning strikes

우뢰가 울니다.  
[uryoega umnida]  
the thunder rolls

비가 올것입니다.  
[piga olgosimnida]  
the rain will come

비가 옵니다.  
[piga omnida]  
the rain comes

눈이 옵니다.  
[nuni omnida]  
the snow comes

There's lightning.  
There's thunder.  
It will rain.  
It's raining.  
It's snowing.

**4 계절 [negyejol]**

봄 [pom] spring  
여름 [yorum] summer

가을 [kaul] autumn, fall  
겨울 [kyoul] winter

**Four Seasons**

**월 [wol]**

오늘은 며칠입니까?  
[onurun myochirimigga]  
today how many day is?

오늘은 7월 25일입니다.  
[onurun chirwol. isiboirimnida]  
today July 25th is

What's the date today?

1월 [irwol] January  
2월 [iwol] February  
3월 [samwol] March  
4월 [sawol] April  
5월 [owol] May  
6월 [ryuwol] June  
7월 [chirwol] July  
8월 [parwol] August  
9월 [kuwol] September  
10월 [siwol] October  
11월 [sibirwol] November  
12월 [sibiwol] December

Today is July 25.

**Months**

## Days of the Week

주일 [chuil]

What day is it today?

오늘은 무슨 요일입니까?  
[onurun musun yoirimnigga]  
today what day of the week is?

Today is Monday.

월요일입니다.  
[onurun woryoirimnida]  
today Monday is

월요일 [woryoil] Monday 금요일 [kumyoil] Friday  
화요일 [hwayoil] Tuesday 토요일 [toyoil] Saturday  
수요일 [suyoil] wednesday 일요일 [iryoil] Sunday  
목요일 [mogyoil] Thursday

## GRAMMAR

### LESSON 1

#### THE NOUN

14 In the Korean language there is no gender.

There is neither definite nor indefinite article.

15 The plural of the noun is formed by attaching the plural ending  
들 [dul] to the singular of the noun.

16 The plural ending shows that the objects are two or more.

for example:

*singular*

사람 [saram] a man  
아이 [ai] a child  
나무 [namu] a tree  
말 [mal] a horse

*plural*

사람들 [saramdul] men  
아이들 [aidul] children  
나무들 [namudul] trees  
말들 [maldul] horses

## THE DECLENSION OF

### THE NOUN IN THE SINGULAR

17 The nominative for the question *who* or *what* has the nominative ending : **께서, 가, 이**

— **께서 [ggeso]** ( *when a sense of respect is given to the word to be declined* )

for example:

아버님께서 [abonimggeso] father

*explanation:*

아버님 +께서  
*noun nominative ending*

— **가 [ga]** ( *when the word to be declined ends in a vowel* )  
for example:

○ 아이가 [aiga] child

*explanation:*

아이 +가  
*noun nominative ending*

○ 나무가 [namuga] tree

*explanation:*

나무 +가  
*noun nominative ending*

— **이 [i]** ( *when the word to be declined ends in a consonant* )

for example:

○ 사람이 [sarami] man

*explanation:*

사람 +이  
*noun nominative ending*

○ 말이 [mari] horse

*explanation:*

말 +이  
*noun nominative ending*

18 The accusative for the question *whom* or *what* has the accu-

sative ending: **를, 을**

— **를 [rul]** ( *when the word to be declined ends in a vowel* )

for example:

○ 아이를 [airul] child

explanation:

아이 + 를

noun accusative ending

○ 나무를 [namurul] tree

explanation:

나무 + 를

noun accusative ending

— **을 [ul]** ( *when the word to be declined ends in a consonant* )

for example:

○ 사람을 [saramul] man

explanation:

사람 + 을

noun accusative ending

○ 말을 [marul] horse

explanation:

말 + 을

noun accusative ending

19 The genitive for the question *whose* has the genitive ending: **의**

— **의 [ui]**

for example:

○ 아이의 [aiui] of a child, child's

explanation:

아이 + 의

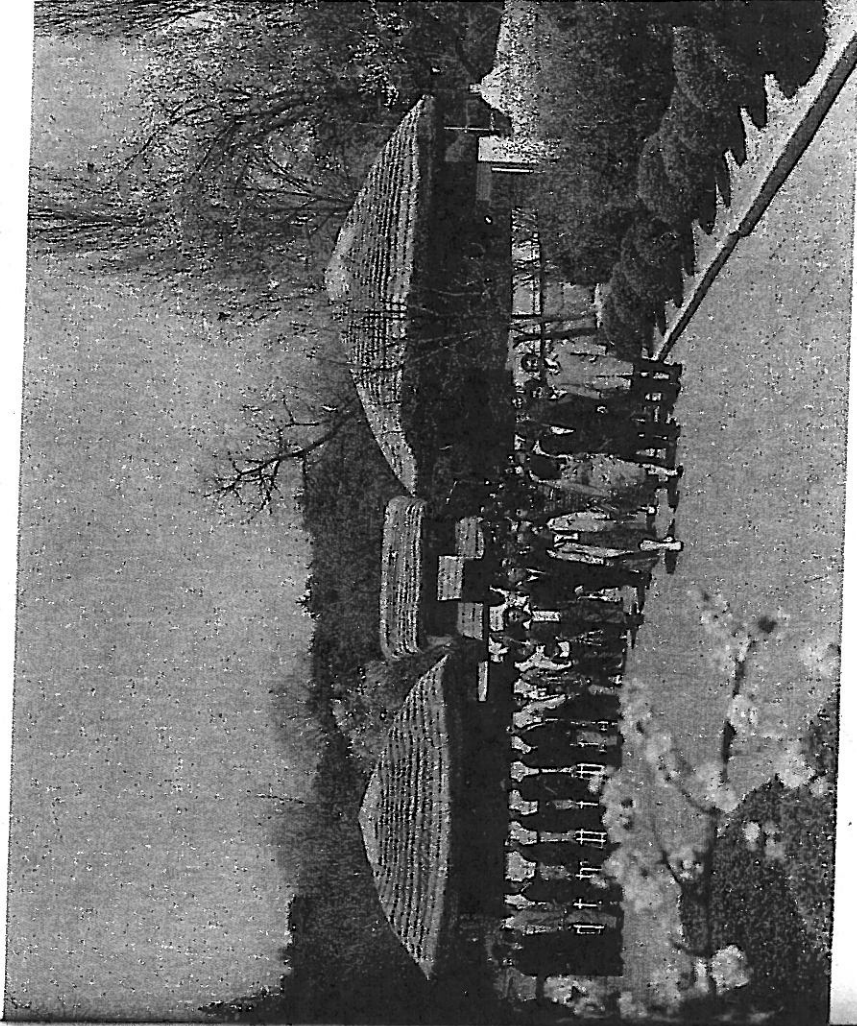
noun genitive ending

○ 나무의 [namuui] of a tree

explanation:

나무 + 의

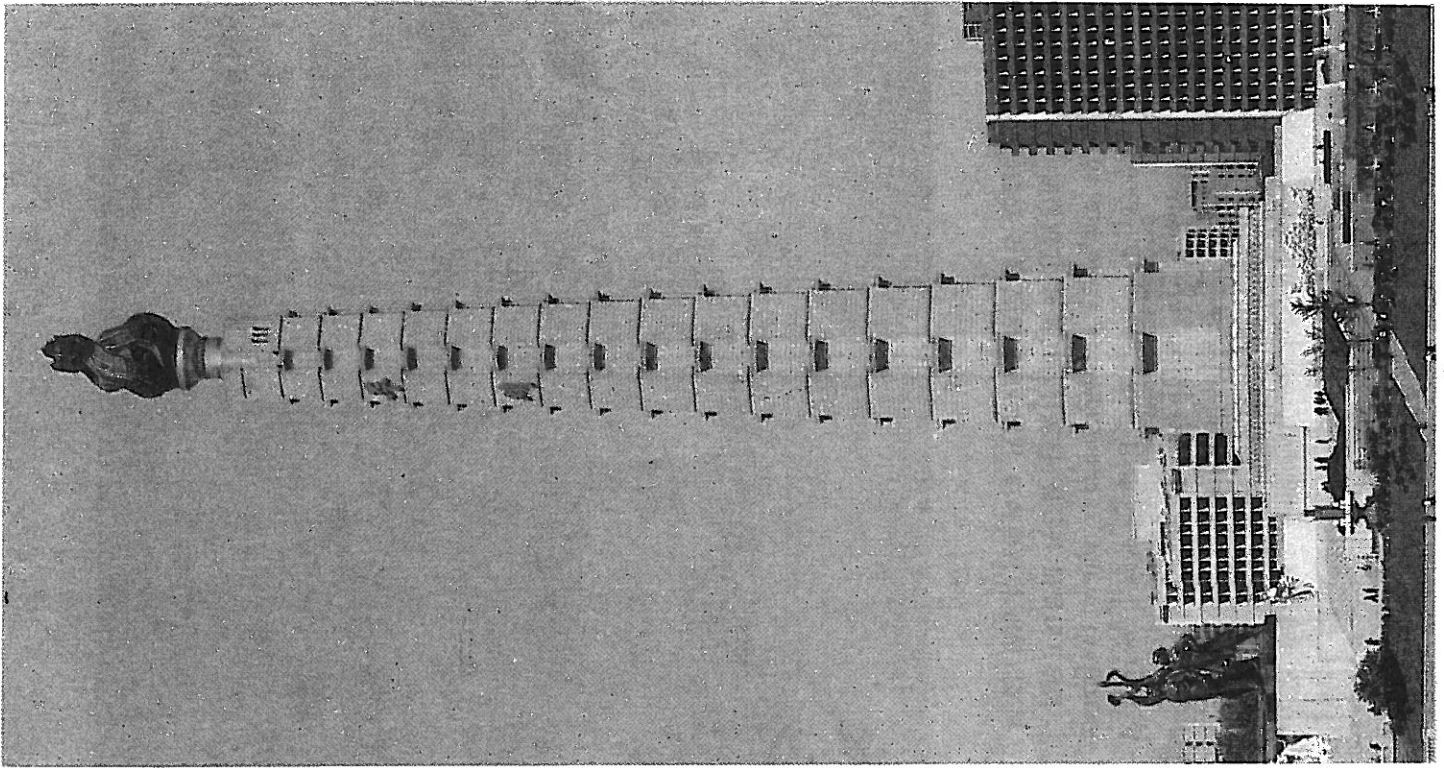
noun genitive ending



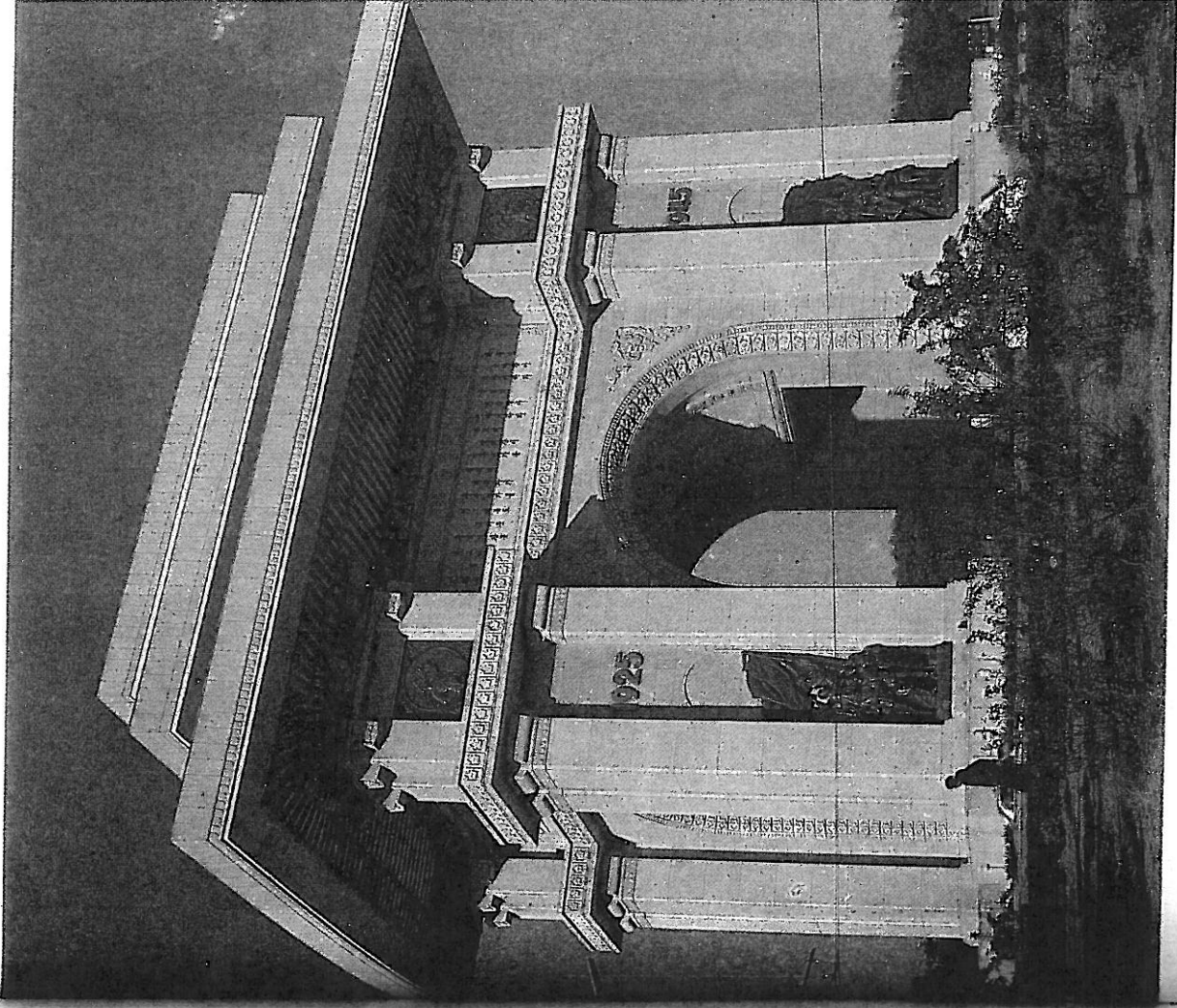
위대한 수령 김일성동지께서 탄생하시며 어린시절을 보내시고 혁명의 큰 뜻을 품으신 만경대고향집

The old home at Mangyongdae where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood, nursing his lofty revolutionary aims



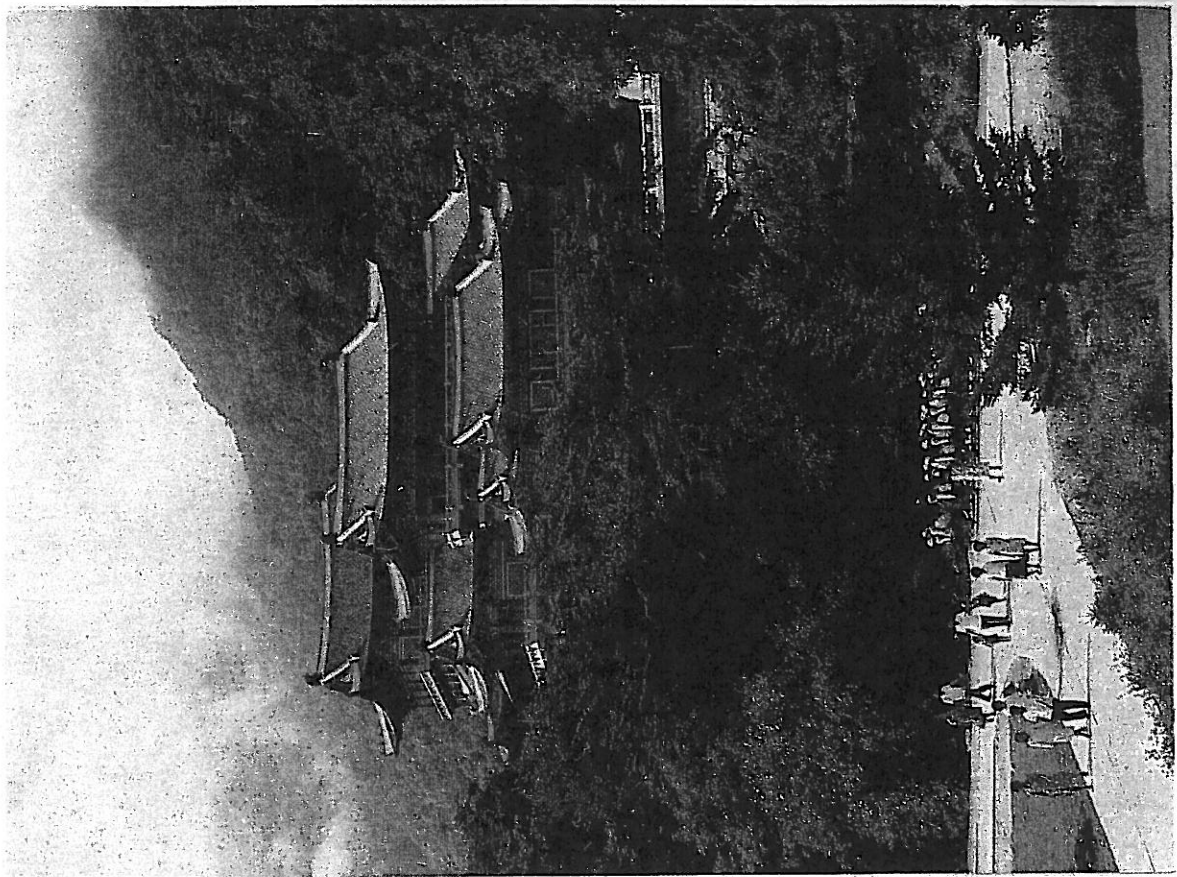
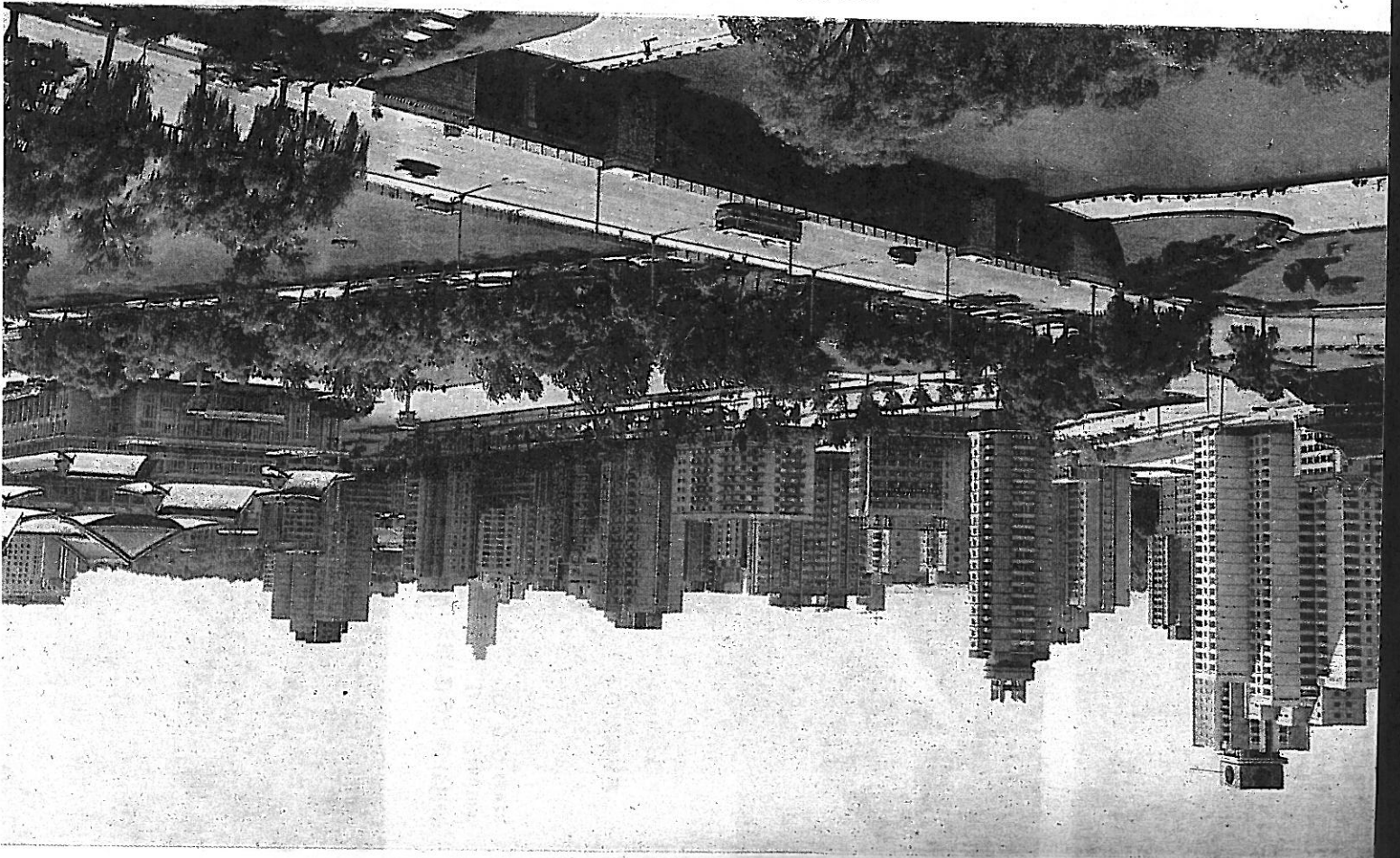


주체 사상탑 Tower of Juche Idea

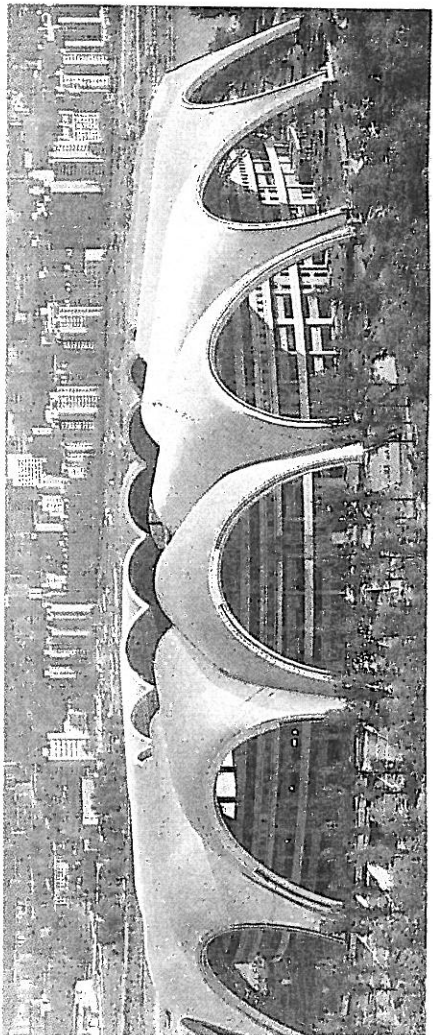


개선문 Arch of Triumph

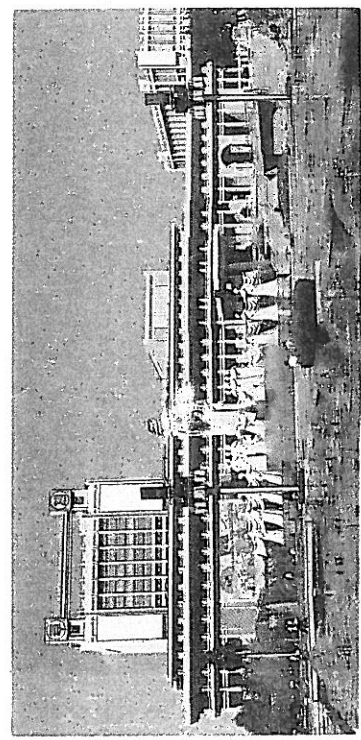




국제 친선 전람관 International Friendship Exhibition

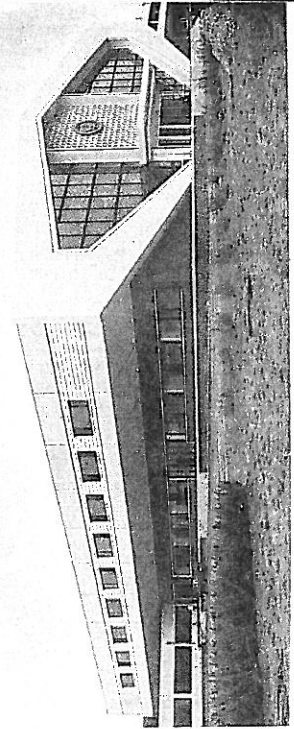


5월1일경기장(15만석)  
May Day Stadium  
with 150,000 seats

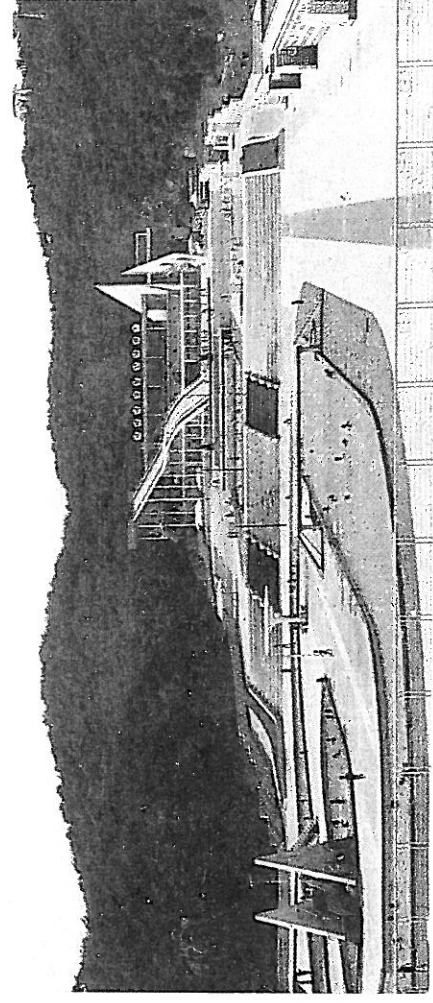
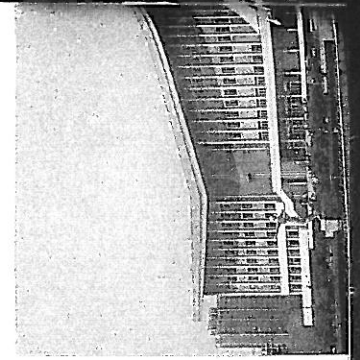
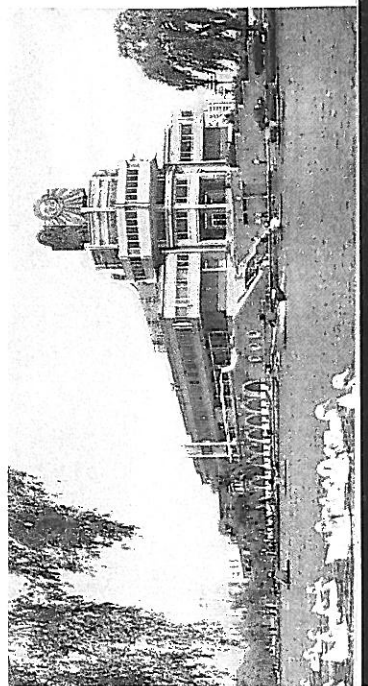


만수대에극장  
Mansudae  
Art Theatre

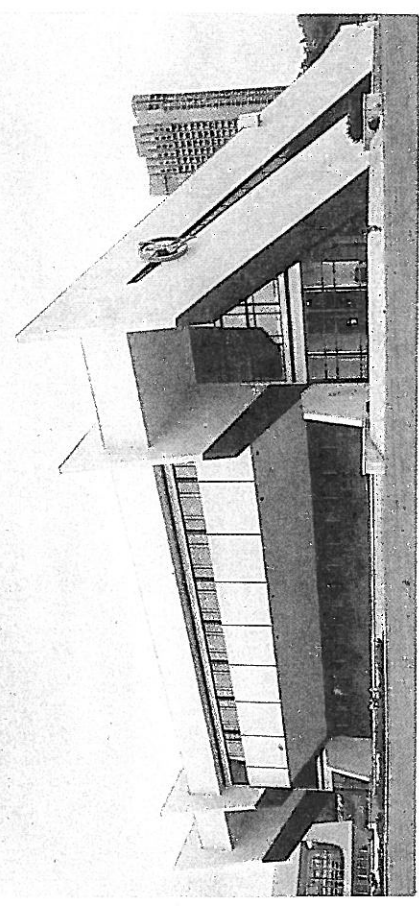
청춘거리 종합경기관  
The Combative Sports  
Gymnasium  
in Chongchun Street



청류관  
Chongryu Restaurant



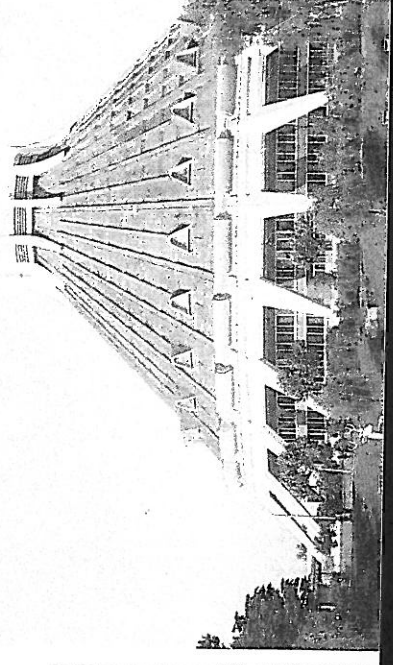
만경대를놀이장 The Mangyongdae Pool



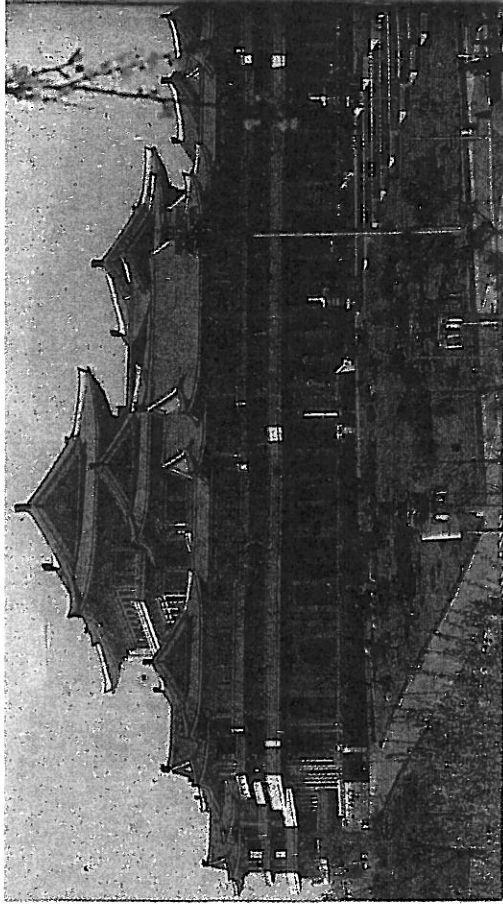
평양체육관  
Pyongyang  
Indoor Stadium

청춘거리 송구관 The Handball Gymnasium in Chongchun Street

빙상관  
Ice Rink

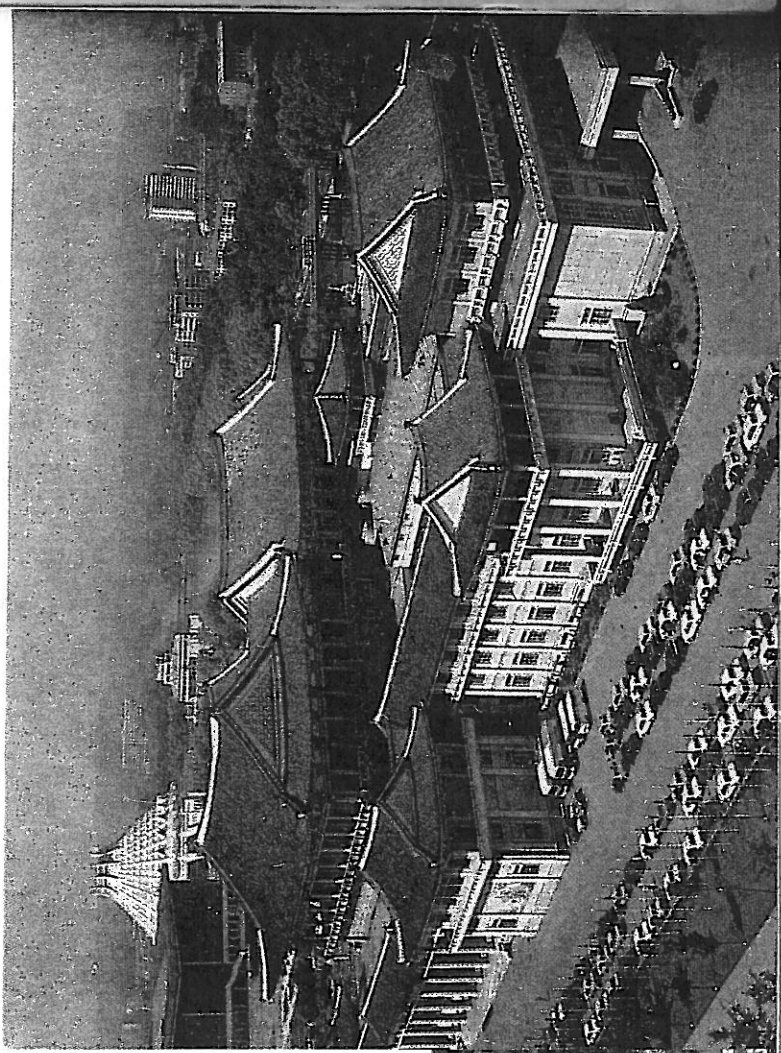






인민대학습당 Grand People's Study House

인민문화궁전 People's Palace of Culture



○ 사람의 [saramui] of a man, man's  
*explanation:*

사람 + 의  
*noun genitive ending*

○ 말의 [marui] of a horse  
*explanation:*

말 + 의  
*noun genitive ending*

20 The dative for the question *whom, where to, where or when* has the dative ending: **께, 에게, 에**

— **께** [gge] (*when a sense of respect is given to the word to be declined*)  
 for example:  
 아버님 **께** [abonimgge] to one's father  
*explanation:*

아버님 + **께**  
*noun dative ending*

— **에게** [ege] (*when the word to be declined indicates an animate being*)  
 for example:

○ 아이 **에게** [aiege] to one's child  
*explanation:*

아이 + **에게**  
*noun dative ending*

○ 사람 **에게** [saramege] to a man  
*explanation:*

사람 + **에게**  
*noun dative ending*

○ 말 **에게** [marege] to a horse  
*explanation:*

말 + **에게**  
*noun dative ending*

— **에** [e] (*when the word to be declined indicates an inanimate being*)

for example:

- 나무에 [ namue ] to a tree

explanation:

나무 + 에  
noun dative ending

- 평양에 [ pyongyang·e ] to Pyongyang, in Pyongyang

explanation:

평양 + 에  
noun dative ending

- 낮에 [ naje ] in the daytime

explanation:

낮 + 에  
noun dative ending

21 The locative for the question *where* or *from where* has the locative ending: **에게서, 에서**

— **에게서**[egeso] (*when the word to be declined indicates an animate being*)

for example:

- 아이에게서 [ aiegeso ] by one's child, from one's child

explanation:

아이 + 에게서  
noun locative ending

- 사람에게서 [ saramegeso ] by a man, from a man

explanation:

사람 + 에게서  
noun locative ending

- 말에게서 [ maregeso ] by a horse, from a horse

explanation:

말 + 에게서  
noun locative ending

— **에서**[eso] (*when the word to be declined indicates an inanimate being*)

for example:

- 나무에서 [ namueso ] on a tree, from a tree

explanation:

나무 + 에서  
noun locative ending

- 공장에서 [ kongjang·eso ] in a factory, from a factory

explanation:

공장 + 에서  
noun locative ending

22 The instrumental for the question *to what*, *as what*, *with what*, *through what*, *from what*, *what for* or *after what* has the instrumental ending: **로**

— **로**[ro] (*when the word to be declined ends in a vowel or the consonant ㄹ* [l])

when the word to be declined ends in a consonant other than the consonant ㄹ [l], the link-vowel 으 [u] is inserted (*refer to 194*) between the word to be declined and the instrumental ending **로**[ro].

the word to be declined + link-vowel 으 [u] + instrumental ending **로**[ro]

for example:

- 동무로 [ tongmuro ] as a friend

explanation:

동무 + 로  
noun instrumental ending

- 손님으로 [ sonnimumuro ] as a guest

explanation:

손님 + 으 + 로  
noun link-vowel instrumental ending

- 아이로 [ airo ] as a child

explanation:

아이 + 로  
noun instrumental ending

- 사람으로 [ saramuro ] as a man

explanation:

사람 + 으  
noun link-vowel instrumental ending

- 도끼로 [toggiro] with an ax

explanation:

도끼 + 로  
noun instrumental ending

- 삽으로 [saburo] with a shovel  
explanation:

삽 + 으  
noun link-vowel instrumental ending

- 편지로 [pyonjiro] by a letter  
explanation:

편지 + 로  
noun instrumental ending

- 우편으로 [uptionuro] by post  
explanation:

우편 + 으  
noun link-vowel instrumental ending

- 첼로 [chollo] of iron  
explanation:

첼 + 로  
noun instrumental ending

- 감기로 [kamgiro] because of a cold  
explanation:

감기 + 로  
noun instrumental ending

- 병으로 [pyong-uro] because of illness  
explanation:

병 + 으  
noun link-vowel instrumental ending

- 도시로 [tosiro] to the city  
explanation:

도시 + 로  
noun instrumental ending

- 집으로 [chiburo] to one's home

explanation:

집 + 으  
noun link-vowel instrumental ending

- 23 The coordinative case has the coordinative case ending:  
와 / 과

-와 [wa] and, with (when the word to be declined ends in a vowel)

for example:

- 아버지와 어머니 [abojiwa omoni] father and mother  
explanation:

아버지 + 와  
noun coordinative case ending 어머니

- 아버지와 가다 [abojiwa kada] go with father  
explanation:

아버지 + 와  
noun coordinative case ending 가다

-과 [gwa] and, with (when the word to be declined ends in a consonant)

for example:

- 사람과 말 [saramgwa mal] a man and a horse

explanation:

사람 + 과  
noun coordinative case ending 말

- 형과 가다 [hyong-gwa kada] go with brother  
explanation:

형 + 과  
noun coordinative case ending 가다

- 24 The vocative has the vocative ending: 이시여, 여, 이여, 아, 아  
-이시여 [isiyo] (when a sense of respect is given to the word to be declined)

for example:

어머니 이시여! [omoniisiyo] mother!

explanation:

어머니 + 이시여!  
noun vocative ending

-어[yo] (when the word to be declined ends in a vowel;  
this is mostly used in written language)

for example:

누나여! [nunayo] sister!

explanation:

누나 + 여!  
noun vocative ending

-이여[iyo] (when the word to be declined ends in a consonant;  
this is mostly used in written language)

for example:

조국이여! [chogugiyo] fatherland!

explanation:

조국 + 이여!  
noun vocative ending

-아[ya] (when the word to be declined ends in a vowel;  
this represents a low form of courtesy (refer to 168)  
in colloquial language)

for example:

애아! [aeya] child!

explanation:

애 + 아!  
noun vocative ending

-아[a] (when the word to be declined ends in a consonant;  
this represents a low form of courtesy in colloquial  
language)

for example:

영철아! [yongchora] Yong Chol! (Yong Chol is a name)

explanation:

영철 + 아!  
noun vocative ending

25 Example of the declension of a word to which a sense of respect is given:

아버님[abonim] father

nominative	아버님께서[abonimggeso] one's father
accusative	아버님을[abonimul] one's father
genitive	아버님의[abonimui] of one's father, father's
dative	아버님께[abonimgge] to one's father
locative	아버님에게서[abonimegeseo] by one's father, from one's father
instrumental	아버님으로[abonimuro] to one's father, as one's father
coordinative case	아버님과[abonimgwa] one's father and, with one's father
vocative	아버님아시여![abonimisiyo] one's father!

26 Examples of the declension of a word which ends in a vowel:

1. When the word to be declined indicates an animate being:

아이 [ai] child

nominative	아가[aiga] one's child
accusative	아이를[airul] one's child
genitive	아이의[aiui] of one's child, child's
dative	아이에게[aiège] to one's child
locative	아이에게서[aiègeso] by one's child, from one's child
instrumental	아이로[airo] to one's child, as one's child
coordinative case	아이와[aiwa] one's child and, with one's child
vocative	아이야![aiya] one's child!

소 [so] cow

nominative	소가 [soga] a cow
accusative	소를 [sorul] a cow
genitive	소의 [soui] of a cow
dative	소에게 [so-ege] to a cow
locative	소에게서 [so-egeso] by a cow, from a cow
instrumental	소로 [soro] to a cow, as a cow
coordinative	소와 [sowa] a cow and, with a cow
case	not used
vocative	not used

2. When the word to be declined indicates an inanimate being:

나무 [namu] tree

nominative	나무가 [namuga] a tree
accusative	나무를 [namurul] a tree
genitive	나무의 [namuui] of a tree
dative	나무에 [namue] to a tree
locative	나무에서 [namueso] on a tree, from a tree
instrumental	나무로 [namuro] of a tree
coordinative	나무와 [namuwa] a tree and, with a tree
case	not used
vocative	not used

27 Examples of the declension of a word which ends in a con-

sonant:

1. When the word to be declined indicates an animate being:

사람 [saram] man

nominative	사람이 [sarami] a man
accusative	사람을 [saramul] a man
genitive	사람의 [saramui] of a man
dative	사람에게 [saramege] to a man
locative	사람에게서 [saramegeso] by a man, from a man

instrumental  
coordinative  
case  
vocative

사람으로 [saramuro] to a man, as a man  
사람과 [saramgwa] a man and, with a man  
사람이며! [saramiyo] a man!

말 [mal] horse

nominative	말이 [mari] a horse
accusative	말을 [marul] a horse
genitive	말의 [marui] of a horse
dative	말에게 [marege] to a horse
locative	말에게서 [maregeso] by a horse, from a horse
instrumental	말로 [mallo] on a horse
coordinative	말과 [malgwa] a horse and, with a horse
case	not used
vocative	not used

2. When the word to be declined indicates an inanimate being:

책 [chaek] book

nominative	책이 [chaegi] a book
accusative	책을 [chaegul] a book
genitive	책의 [chaegui] of a book
dative	책에 [chaege] to a book
locative	책에서 [chaegeso] in a book
instrumental	책으로 [chaeguro] with a book
coordinative	책과 [chaek-gwa] a book and, with a book
case	not used
vocative	not used

THE DECLENSION OF A  
NOUN IN THE PLURAL

28 The declension of a noun in the plural is the same as the declension of the singular noun which ends in a consonant.



29 Example of the declension of a word to which a sense of respect is given:  
 아버님들[abonimdul] fathers

nominative	아버님들께서[abonimdulggeso] fathers
accusative	아버님들을[abonimdurul] fathers
genitive	아버님들의[abonimdurui] of fathers, fathers'
dative	아버님들께[abonimdulge] to fathers
locative	아버님들에게서[abonimduregeso] by fathers, from fathers
instrumental	아버님들로[abonimdullo] to fathers, as fathers
coordinative case	아버님들과[abonimdulgwa] fathers and, with fathers
vocative	아버님들이시여[abonimdurisiyo] fathers!

30 Examples of the declension of a word which indicates an animate being:

아이들[aidul] children	
nominative	아이들이[aiduri] children
accusative	아이들을[aidurul] children
genitive	아이들의[aidurui] of children, children's
dative	아이들에게[aidurege] to children
locative	아이들에게서[aiduregeso] by children, from children
instrumental	아이들로[aidullo] to children, as children
coordinative case	아이들과[aidulgwa] children and, with children
vocative	아이들이[aidura] children!

소들[sodul] cows

nominative	소들이[soduri] cows
accusative	소들을[sodurul] cows

genitive	소들의[sodurui] of cows
dative	소들에게[sodurege] to cows
locative	소들에게서[soduregeso] by cows, from cows
instrumental	소들로[sodullo] to cows, as cows
coordinative case	소들과[sodulgwa] cows and, with cows
vocative	not used

사람들[saramdul] men

nominative	사람들이[saramduri] men
accusative	사람들을[saramdurul] men
genitive	사람들의[saramdurui] of men
dative	사람들에게[saramdurege] to men
locative	사람들에게서[saramduregeso] by men, from men
instrumental	사람들로[saramdullo] to men, as men
coordinative case	사람들과[saramdulgwa] men and, with men
vocative	사람들이여! [saramduriyo] men!

말들[maldul] horse

nominative	말들이[malduri] horses
accusative	말들을[maldurul] horses
genitive	말들의[maldurui] of horses
dative	말들에게[maldurege] to horses
locative	말들에게서[malduregeso] by horses, from horses
instrumental	말들로[maldullo] on horses
coordinative case	말들과[maldulgwa] horses and, with horses
vocative	not used

31 Examples of the declension of a word which indicates an inanimate being:

나무들 [namudul] trees

nominative	나무들이 [namuduri] trees
accusative	나무들을 [namudurul] trees
genitive	나무들의 [namudurui] of trees
dative	나무들에 [namudure] to trees
locative	나무들에서 [namudureso] on trees, from trees
instrumental	나무들로 [namudullo] of trees
coordinative	나무들과 [namudulgwa] trees and, with trees
case	not used
vocative	not used

책들 [chaekdul] books

nominative	책들이 [chaekduri] books
accusative	책들을 [chaekdurul] books
genitive	책들의 [chaekdurui] of books
dative	책들에 [chaekdure] to books
locative	책들에서 [chaekdureso] in books
instrumental	책들로 [chaekdullo] with books
coordinative	책들과 [chaekdulgwa] books and, with books
case	not used
vocative	not used

32 Table of the endings of the case of the noun:

number of the word to be declined	singular	plural
	책서 [ggeso], 가 [ga] / 이 [i]	책서 [ggeso], 이 [i]
case	를 [rul] (리 [li]) / 을 [ul]	을 [ul]
nominative		
accusative		

genitive	의 [ui]	의 [ui]
dative	께 [gge], 에게 [ege]	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]	와 [wa] / 과 [gwa]
vocative	이시여 [isiyo], 여 [yo] / 이여 [iyo], 야 [ya] / 아 [a]	이시여 [isiyo], 이여 [iyo], 야 [a]

WORD ORDER

33 The predicate always lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

버스가 \*2 온다.\*1  
 [bbosuga a bus comes]

explanation:

\*1 오 + 다 [o da] come  
 stem ending  
 오 + ㄴ다 [ㄴ다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 90)]

The predicate 온다 lies at the end of the sentence.

\*2 버스 + 가  
 noun nominative ending

34 The subject usually lies at the beginning of the sentence.

for example:

기차가\* 온다.  
 [kichaga a train comes]

A train comes.

explanation:

\* 기차 + 가  
noun nominative ending

The subject 기차가 lies at the beginning of the sentence.

35 The genitive always lies before the word it refers to.

for example:

○ 아버지의\* 책 | the book of the father  
[abojiui chaek]  
the father of the book

explanation:

\* 아버지 + 의  
noun genitive ending

The genitive 아버지의 lies before the word 책 it refers to.

○ 여성들의\* 권리 | the right of women  
[nyosongdurui kwolli]  
women of right

explanation:

\* 여성 + 들 + 의  
noun plural ending genitive ending

The genitive 여성들의 lies before the word 권리 it refers to.

36 The object lies between the subject and the predicate.

for example:

학생이\*2 신문\*1 본다\*3 | A pupil reads the newspaper.  
[haksaeng.i sinmunul ponda]  
a pupil the newspaper reads

explanation:

\*1 신문 + 을  
noun accusative ending

The object 신문을 lies between the subject 학생이 and the predicate 본다.

\*2 학생 + 이  
noun nominative ending

\*3 보 + 다  
stem ending

보 + 니다 [나다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 90)]

본다 (after contracting the syllable 보 and the sound ㄴ)

## LESSON 2

### THE PERSONAL PRONOUN

37 The personal pronoun has different forms: singular and plural and in the form of courtesy.

form of courtesy number person	To a superior	To a person of the same rank or to an inferior	form of courtesy	
			singular	plural
speaker	저[cho] I	나[na] I	singular	
person	저희[chohui] we	우리[uri] we	plural	
addressed		너[no] you	singular	
		너희[nohui] you	plural	

for example:

○ 저는\*1 갑니다\*2. | I go.  
[chonun kannida]  
I go.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

\*1 저 + 는  
personal pronoun auxiliary ending (refer to 185)

\*2 가 + 다  
stem ending

가 + ㅁ니다 [ㅁ니다 - most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 90)]  
 갑니다 (after contracting the syllable 가 and the sound ㅁ)

○ 나는\*1 갑니다\*2. | I go.  
 [nanun kanda] | go

*explanation:*

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

\*1 나 + 는 auxiliary ending  
 personal pronoun

\*2 가 + 다 ending  
 stem

가 + ㅁ니다 [ㅁ니다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 90)]  
 갑니다 (after contracting the syllable 가 and the sound ㅁ)

○ 저희는\* 갑니다. | We go.  
 [chohuinun kannida] | go

*explanation:*

The speaker speaks to a superior.

\* 저희 + 는 auxiliary ending  
 personal pronoun

○ 우리는\* 갑니다. | We go.  
 [urinun kanda] | go

*explanation:*

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

\* 우리 + 는 auxiliary ending  
 personal pronoun

○ 너는\* 갑니다. | You go.  
 [nonun kanda] | go

*explanation:*

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

\* 너 + 는 auxiliary ending  
 personal pronoun

○ 너희는\* 갑니다. | You go.  
 [nohainun kanda] | go

*explanation:*

The speaker speaks to inferiors.

\* 너희 + 는 auxiliary ending  
 personal pronoun

38 당신[tangsŏn] "you" is a noun. But it can be used as a personal pronoun.

for example:

당신은\* 갑니다. | You go.  
 [tangsŏnun kannida] | go

*explanation:*

The speaker speaks to a superior.

\* 당신 + 은 auxiliary ending  
 noun

동무[tongmu] "comrade" is a noun. But it can be used as a personal pronoun with the meaning "you".

for example:

동무는\* 갑니다. | You go.  
 [tongmunun kanda] | goes

*explanation:*

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

\* 동무 + 는 auxiliary ending  
 noun

39 he, she, it, they (the person to be spoken about) are expressed as follows:

1. 그 [ku] he  
 그 - demonstrative pronoun that
2. 그 녀자 [ku nyoja] she

그 demonstrative pronoun

3. 그것 [kugot] it

그 demonstrative pronoun

An incomplete noun is a noun which cannot express a complete meaning in itself and expresses a complete meaning only when another word lies before it as an attribute.

4. 그들[kudul] they

그 demonstrative pronoun

그 녀자들[ku nyojadul] they

그 demonstrative pronoun

그것들[kugotdul] they

그 demonstrative pronoun

녀자 noun

+ 것 incomplete noun

+ 들 plural ending

+ 들 plural ending

+ 것 incomplete noun + 들 plural ending

### DECLENSION OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUN

#### PRONOUN

40 The declension of the personal pronoun is just the same as that of the noun (refer to 26, 27, 30, 31).

41 The declension of the personal pronoun 저 [cho] "I" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being (refer to 26).

The personal pronoun 내 [che] "I" is used in the nominative instead of the personal pronoun 저 [cho] "I".  
Not the nominative ending 가 [ga] but the auxiliary ending 는 [nun] is attached to the personal pronoun 저 [cho] in the nominative.

#### 저 [cho] I

nominative	제가 [chega] I
accusative	저는 [chonun] I
genitive	저를 [chorul] me
dative	저의 [choui] my
locative	저에게 [cho. ege] me
instrumental	저에게서 [cho. egeso] by me, from me
coordinative case	저로 [choro] to me, as I
vocative	저와 [chowa] I and, with me
	not used

42 The declension of the personal pronoun 나 [na] "I" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being (refer to 26).

The personal pronoun 내 [nae] "I" is used in the nominative instead of the personal pronoun 나 [na] "I".

Not the nominative ending 가 [ga] but the auxiliary ending 는 [nun] is attached to the personal pronoun 나 [na] "I" in the nominative.

#### 나 [na] I

nominative	내가 [naega] I
accusative	나는 [nanun] I
genitive	나를 [narul] me
dative	나의 [nau] my
locative	나에게 [na. ege] me
instrumental	나에게서 [na. egeso] by me, from me
coordinative case	나로 [naro] to me, as I
vocative	나와 [nawa] I and, with me
	not used

43 The declension of the personal pronoun 저희 [chohui] "we"

is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being (*refer to 26*).

저희 [chohui] we	
nominative	저희가 [chohuiga] we
accusative	저희를 [chohuirul] us
genitive	저희의 [chohuiui] our
dative	저희에게 [chohuiege] us
locative	저희에게서 [chohuiegeso] by us, from us
instrumental	저희로 [chohuiro] to us, as we
coordinative case	저희와 [chohuiwa] we and, with us
vocative	not used

The plural ending 들 [dul] can be attached to the personal pronoun 저희 [chohui] "we". The declension of the personal pronoun 저희들 [chohuidul] "we" formed by that is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being (*refer to 27*).

저희들 [chohuidul] we	
nominative	저희들이 [chohuiduri] we
accusative	저희들을 [chohuidurul] us
genitive	저희들의 [chohuidurui] our
dative	저희들에게 [chohuidurege] us
locative	저희들에게서 [chohuiduregeso] by us, from us
instrumental	저희들로 [chohuidullo] to us, as we
coordinative case	저희들과 [chohuidulgwa] we and, with us
vocative	not used

44 The declension of the personal pronoun 우리 [uri] "we" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an

tes an animate being (*refer to 26*).

우리 [uri] we

우리 [uri] we	
nominative	우리가 [uriga] we
accusative	우리를 [urirul] us
genitive	우리의 [uriui] our
dative	우리에게 [uriege] us
locative	우리에게서 [uriegeso] by us, from us
instrumental	우리로 [uriro] to us, as we
coordinative case	우리와 [uriwa] we and, with us
vocative	not used

The plural ending 들 [dul] can be attached to the personal pronoun 우리 [uri] "we". The declension of the personal pronoun 우리들 [uridul] "we" formed by that is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being (*refer to 27*).

우리들 [uridul] we

우리들 [uridul] we	
nominative	우리들이 [uriduri] we
accusative	우리들을 [uridurul] us
genitive	우리들의 [uridurui] our
dative	우리들에게 [uridurege] us
locative	우리들에게서 [uriduregeso] by us, from us
instrumental	우리들로 [uridullo] to us, as we
coordinative case	우리들과 [uridulgwa] we and, with us
vocative	not used

45 The declension of the personal pronoun 너 [no] "you" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being (*refer to 26*).

The personal pronoun 네 [ne] "you" is used in the nominati-



ve instead of the personal pronoun 너 [no] "you".

Not the nominative ending 가 [ga] but the auxiliary ending 는 [nun] is attached to the personal pronoun 너 [no] "you" in the nominative.

너 [no] you

nominative	네가 [nega]	you
accusative	너는 [nonun]	you
genitive	너를 [norul]	you
dative	너의 [noui]	your
locative	너에게 [no·ege]	you
instrumental	너에게서 [no·egeso]	by you, from you
coordinative case	너로 [noro]	to you, as you
vocative	너와 [nowa]	you and, with you
	not used	

46 The declension of the personal pronoun 너 [nohui] "you" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being (refer to 26).

너희 [nohui] you

nominative	너희가 [nohuiga]	you
accusative	너희를 [nohuirul]	you
genitive	너희의 [nohuii]	your
dative	너희에게 [nohuiege]	you
locative	너희에게서 [nohuiegeso]	by you, from you
instrumental	너희로 [nohuiro]	to you, as you
coordinative case	너희와 [nohuiwa]	you and, with you
vocative	not used	

The plural ending 들 [dul] can be attached to the personal

pronoun 너희 [nohui] "you". The declension of the personal pronoun 너희들 [nohuidul] formed by that is the same with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being (refer to 27).

너희들 [nohuidul] you

nominative	너희들이 [nohuiduri]	you
accusative	너희들을 [nohuidurul]	you
genitive	너희들의 [nohuidurui]	your
dative	너희들에게 [nohuidurege]	you
locative	너희들에게서 [nohuiduregeso]	by you, from you
instrumental	너희들로 [nohuidullo]	to you, as you
coordinative case	너희들과 [nohuidulgwa]	you and, with you
vocative	not used	

47 The declension of the noun 당신 [tangsin] "you" is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being (refer to 27).

당신 [tangsin] you

nominative	당신 이 [tangsin-i]	you
accusative	당신 을 [tangsin-ul]	you
genitive	당신 의 [tangsin-ui]	your
dative	당신 에게 [tangsin-ege]	you
locative	당신 에게서 [tangsin-egeso]	by you, from you
instrumental	당신 으로 [tangsin-uro]	to you, as you
coordinative case	당신 과 [tangsin-gwa]	you and, with you
vocative	not used	



The plural form 당신들 [tangsiindul] "you" (pl) of the noun 당신 [tangsin] "you"(sg) is formed by attaching the plural ending 들 [dul] to the noun 당신 [tangsin] "you" (sg).

The declension of the noun 당신들 [tangsiindul] "you" (pl) is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being (refer to 27).

당신들 [tangsiindul] you

nominative	당신들이 [tangsiinduri] you
accusative	당신들을 [tangsiindurul] you
genitive	당신들의 [tangsiindurui] your
dative	당신들에게 [tangsiindurege] you
locative	당신들에게서 [tangsiinduregeso] by you, from you
instrumental	당신들로 [tangsiindullo] to you, as you
coordinative case	당신들과 [tangsiindulgwa] you and, with you
vocative	당신들이여 ! [tangsiinduriyo] you!

48 The declension of 그 [ku] "he" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being (refer to 26).

그 [ku] he

nominative	그가 [kuga] he
accusative	그를 [kurul] him
genitive	그의 [kuui] his
dative	그에게 [kuege] him
locative	그에게서 [kuegeso] by him, from him
instrumental	그로 [kuro] to him, as he
coordinative case	그와 [kuwa] he and, with him
vocative	not used

49 The declension of 그 녀자 [ku nyoja] "she" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being (refer to 26).

그 녀자 [ku nyoja] she

nominative	그 녀자가 [ku nyojaga] she
accusative	그 녀자를 [ku nyojarul] she
genitive	그 녀자의 [ku nyojaui] her
dative	그 녀자에게 [ku nyoja.ege] her
locative	그 녀자에게서 [ku nyoja.egesso] by her, from her
instrumental	그 녀자로 [ku nyojaro] to her, as she
coordinative case	그 녀자와 [ku nyojawa] she and, with her
vocative	not used

50 The declension of 그것 [kugot] "it" is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an inanimate being (refer to 27).

그것 [kugot] it

nominative	그것이 [kugosi] it
accusative	그것을 [kugosul] it
genitive	그것의 [kugosui] its
dative	그것에 [kugose] to it
locative	그것에서 [kugoseso] in it, from it
instrumental	그것으로 [kugosuro] with it, through it, of it, because of it
coordinative case	그것과 [kugotgwa] it and, with it
vocative	not used

51 The declension of 그들 [kudul] "they" is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate

being (refer to 27).

그들 [kudul] they

nominative	그들이 [kuduri] they
accusative	그들을 [kudurul] them
genitive	그들의 [kudurui] their
dative	그들에게 [kudurege] them
locative	그들에게서 [kuduregeso] by them, from them
instrumental	그들로 [kudullo] to them, as they
coordinative case	그들과 [kudulgwa] they and, with them
vocative	not used

52 The declension of 그 여자들 [ku nyojadul] "they" is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being (refer to 27).

그 여자들 [ku nyojadul] they

nominative	그 여자들이 [ku nyojaduri] they
accusative	그 여자들을 [ku nyojadurul] them
genitive	그 여자들의 [ku nyojadurui] their
dative	그 여자들에게 [ku nyojadurege] them
locative	그 여자들에게서 [ku nyojaduregeso] by them, from them
instrumental	그 여자들로 [ku nyojadullo] to them, as they
coordinative case	그 여자들과 [ku nyojadulgwa] they and, with them
vocative	not used

53 The declension of 그것들 [kugotdul] they is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an inanimate being (refer to 27).

그것들 [kugotdul] they

nominative	그것들이 [kugotduri] they
accusative	그것들을 [kugotdurul] them
genitive	그것들의 [kugotdurui] their
dative	그것들에 [kugotdure] them
locative	그것들에서 [kugotdureso] in them, from them
instrumental	그것들로 [kugotdullo] with them, through them, of them, because of them
coordinative case	그것들과 [kugotdulgwa] they and, with them
vocative	not used

54 The genitive of the personal pronoun in Korean corresponds with the possessive pronoun in English.

for example:

○ 나의* [nau] my	아버지 [aboji] father	my father
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explanation:

\* 나 + 의 (나 - personal pronoun 의 - genitive ending of the personal pronoun)

○ 나의 [nau] my	어머니 [omoni] mother	my mother
○ 나의 [nau] my	집 [chip] house	my house
○ 나의 [nau] my	동무들 [tongmudul] friends	my friends

55 Table of the endings of the case of the personal pronoun

number of the word to be declined	singular	plural
case		
nominative	가 [ga]	가 [ga] / 이 [i]
accusative	를 [rul](리[li])	를 [rul](리[li]) / 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]

WORD ORDER

56 The genitive of the personal pronoun always lies before the word it refers to.  
for example:

- 나의\* 어머니 [nau i omoni] my mother
- 우리의\* 어머니 [urui omoni] our mother

explanation:

\* 나의 or 우리의, the genitive of the personal pronoun 나 "I" or 우리 "we" lies before its relative word 어머니.

LESSON 3

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

57 The demonstrative pronouns are divided into three forms according to the distance between the speaker and the things indicated.

1. The demonstrative pronoun which indicates something existing in the vicinity of the speaker:

이 [i] this, these  
여기 [yogi] this place

for example:

○ 이 집이\* 나의 집이다\*  
[i chibi nau chibida] This is my house.  
this house my house is

explanation:

- \*1 이 집 + 이 (이 - demonstrative pronoun 집 - noun 이 - nominative ending)
- \*2 집 + 이 + 다 [집 - noun 이 - exchanging ending(refer to 180) 다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to 94)]

○ 여기가\* 나의 고향이다\*  
[yogiga nau kohyang-ida] This is my native place.  
this place my native place is

explanation:

- \*1 여기 + 가 (여기 - demonstrative pronoun 가 - nominative ending)
- \*2 고향 + 이 + 다 [고향 - noun 이 - exchanging ending (refer to 180) 다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form]

2. The demonstrative pronoun, which indicates something existing in the vicinity of the person addressed:  
그 [ku] that, those

저기[kogi] that place

for example:

○ 그 사람이 \* 나의 친구다.  
[ku sarami naui chin-guda] That man is my friend.  
that man my friend is  
*explanation:*

\* 그 사람 + 이 (그 - demonstrative pronoun 사람 - noun 이 - nominative ending)

○ 저기가 \* 그의 고향이다.  
[kogiga kuui kohyang-ida] That is his native place.  
that place his native place is  
*explanation:*

*explanation:*

\* 저기가 가 (저기 - demonstrative pronoun 가 - nominative ending)

3. The demonstrative pronoun which indicates something existing distant from the speaker and the person addressed:  
저 [cho] that, those

저기 [chogi] that place

for example:

○ 저 집이 나의 집이다.  
[cho chibi naui chibida] That is my house.  
that house my house is

○ 저기가 그의 고향이다.  
[chogiga kuui kohyang-ida] That is his native place.  
that place his native place is | ce.

58 The demonstrative pronouns are divided into two kinds according to the things indicated.

1. The demonstrative pronoun which indicates the object:  
이 [i] this, these  
그 [ku] that, those  
저 [cho] that, those

2. The demonstrative pronoun which indicates a place:

여기 [yogi] this place  
거기 [kogi] that place  
저기 [chogi] that place

59 Table of the demonstrative pronouns

distance	something existing in the vicinity of the speaker	something existing in the vicinity of the person addressed	something existing distant from the speaker and the person addressed
kind			
object	이 this, [i] these	그 that, [ku] those	저 that, [cho] those
place	여기 this place [yogi]	거기 that place [kogi]	저기 that place [chogi]

## THE DECLENSION OF THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

60 The demonstrative pronoun which indicates an object is used as an adjective and is not declined.

for example:

이 사람 [i saram] this man  
그 나무 [ku namu] that tree  
저 마을 [cho mau] that village  
*explanation:*

이, 그, 저 - demonstrative pronoun which indicates an object  
사람, 나무, 마을 - noun

61 The demonstrative pronoun ㅓ[ku] "that" which indicates an object can be also used substantively.

In this case the demonstrative pronoun ㅓ[ku] "that" which indicates the object expresses the meaning of "he". The declension of the substantively used demonstrative pronoun ㅓ[ku] "he" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being.

ㅓ [ku] he	
nominative	ㅓ가 [kuga] he
accusative	ㅓ를 [kurul] him
genitive	ㅓ의 [kuui] his
dative	ㅓ에게 [kuege] him
locative	ㅓ에게서 [kuegeso] by him, from him
instrumental	ㅓ로 [kuro] to him, as he
coordinative case	ㅓ와 [kuwa] he and, with him
vocative	not used

The plural form ㅓ들[kudul] "they" of the substantively used demonstrative pronoun ㅓ[ku] "he" is formed by attaching the plural ending ㅓ[du] to the substantively used demonstrative pronoun ㅓ [ku] "he".

62 The declension of the plural form ㅓ들[kudul] "they" of the substantively used demonstrative pronoun ㅓ[ku] "he" is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being:

ㅓ들 [kudul] they	
nominative	ㅓ들이 [kuduri] they
accusative	ㅓ들을 [kudurul] them
genitive	ㅓ들의 [kudurui] their
dative	ㅓ들에게 [kudurege] them

locative	ㅓ들에게서 [kuduregeso] by them, from them
instrumental	ㅓ들로 [kudullo] to them, as they
coordinative case	ㅓ들과 [kudulgwa] they and, with them
vocative	not used

The plural form ㅓ들[idul] of the demonstrative pronoun ㅓ[i] "this" is formed by attaching the plural ending ㅓ[du] to the demonstrative pronoun ㅓ[i] "this" which indicates the object and is used substantively. In this case the plural form ㅓ들[idul] of the demonstrative pronoun ㅓ[i] "this" which indicates the object has the meaning of "these men".

63 The declension of ㅓ들[idul] "these men" is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being:

ㅓ들 [idul] these men

nominative	ㅓ들이 [iduri] these men
accusative	ㅓ들을 [idurul] these men
genitive	ㅓ들의 [idurui] of these men
dative	ㅓ들에게 [idurege] to these men
locative	ㅓ들에게서 [iduregeso] by these men, from these men
instrumental	ㅓ들로 [idullo] to these men, as these men
coordinative case	ㅓ들과 [idulgwa] these men and, with these men
vocative	not used

64 The declension of the demonstrative pronoun which indicates a place is the same as with a noun which ends in a

vowel and indicates an inanimate being:

여기 [yogi] this place

nominative	여기가 [yogiga] this place
accusative	여기를 [yogirul] this place
genitive	여기의 [yogiu] of this place
dative	여기에 [yogie] to this place
locative	여기에서 [yogieso] in this place, from this place
instrumental	여기로 [yogiro] to this place
coordinative case	여기와 [yogiwa] this place and, with this place
vocative	not used

거기 [kogi] that place

nominative	거기가 [kogiga] that place
accusative	거기를 [kogirul] that place
genitive	거기의 [kogiu] of that place
dative	거기에 [kogie] to that place
locative	거기에서 [kogieso] in that place, from that place
instrumental	거기로 [kogiro] to that place
coordinative case	거기와 [kogiwa] that place and, with that place
vocative	not used

저기 [chogi] that place

nominative	저기가 [chogiga] that place
accusative	저기를 [chogirul] that place
genitive	저기의 [chogiu] of that place
dative	저기에 [chogie] to that place
locative	저기에서 [chogieso] in that place, from that place

instrumental  
coordinative case

저기로 [chogiro] to that place  
저기와 [chogiwa] that place and, with that place  
not used

vocative

65 Table of the endings of the case of the demonstrative pronoun which indicates place

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

### WORD ORDER

66 The adjectively used demonstrative pronoun which indicates the object always lies before the word it refers to.  
for example:



이\*사람 [i saram] this man  
*explanation:*

\* 이 - *adjectively used demonstrative pronoun*  
 The adjectively used demonstrative pronoun 이 which indicates the object lies before the word 사람 it refers to.

67 The attribute always lies before the word it refers to.  
 for example:

자는*	아이		sleeping child
[chanun sleeping	ai] child		

*explanation:*

\* 자 + 다 [cha da] sleep  
 stem ending

자 + 는 [는 - attributive ending of the verb in its present tense (refer to 147)]

The attributive ending 는 of the verb in its present tense is attached to the stem 자 of the verb 자다.

The attribute 자는 lies before the word 아이 it refers to.

68 The adverbial modifier usually lies after the subject and the object.

for example:

우리는	평양을	곧*	방문합니다*2.		We will visit Pyongyang soon.
[urinun we	pyongyang-ul kot Pyongyang soon	visit			

*explanation:*

\*1 The adverbial modifier 곧 lies after the subject 우리는 and the object 평양을.

\*2 방문하 + 다 [pangmunha da] visit  
 stem ending

방문하 + ㅂ니다  
 [ㅂ니다 - most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 90)]

방문합니다 (after contracting the syllable 하 and the sound ㅂ)

## LESSON 4

### THE VERB

69 The infinitive of the verb in Korean takes the following form:

stem + ending [다 [da]

example	explanation	
	stem +	ending
가다 [kada] (go)	가	다
오다 [oda] (come)	오	다
먹다 [mokda] (eat)	먹	다
주다 [chuda] (give)	주	다
마시다 [masida] (drink)	마시	다
공부하다 [kongbuhada] (learn)	공부하	다

### THE FORMS OF THE VERB

70 The verb has the following four forms:

1. The final form which lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence.

for example:

나는	집으로	간다.*		I am going home.
[nanun I	chiburo home to	kanda] go		

*explanation:*



\* The final form 간다 is derived from the infinitive 가다.

가 + 다 [ka da] go  
stem ending

가 + ㄴ다 [ㄴ다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 90)]  
간다 (after contracting the syllable 가 and the sound ㄴ)

The low declarative form ㄴ다 of the final ending of the verb is attached to the stem 가 of the verb 가다 instead of the ending 다 of the infinitive.

The final form 간다 lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence.

2. The connecting form, the ending of which connects words or phrases or clauses in a sentence.

for example:

나는	공장에서	일하고*
[nanun	kongjang.eso	ilhago
I	the factory	at work and
집으로	간다.	
chiburo	kanda]	
home	to go	

I work at the factory and go home.

explanation:

\* The connecting form 일하고 is derived from the infinitive 일하다.

일하 + 다 [ilha da] work  
stem ending

일하 + 고 [고 - connecting ending of the verb (refer to 130)]

The connecting ending ㅁ of the verb is attached to the stem 일하 of the verb 일하다 instead of the ending 다 of the infinitive.

The connecting ending ㅁ of the connecting form 일하고 of the verb 일하다, connects the phrases, 공장에서 일하 - and 집으로 간다.

3. The attributive form which is added to the noun, pro-

noun or numeral

for example:

자는*	아이	
[chanun	ai]	
sleeping	child	sleeping child

explanation:

\* The attributive form 자는 is derived from the infinitive 자다.

자 + ㄹ다 [cha da] sleep  
stem ending

자 + ㄴ [ㄴ - attributive ending of the verb in its present tense (refer to 147)]

The attributive ending ㄴ of the verb in its present tense is attached to the stem 자 of the verb 자다 instead of the ending ㄹ of the infinitive.

The attributive form 자는 of the verb 자다 is added to the noun 아이.

4. The form of the adverbial modifier which modifies the verb or the adjective

땀이	비가	오듯*	흐른다.
[ddami	piga	odut	hurunda]
the sweat	the rain	as it comes	flows

The sweat flows as it rains.

explanation:

\* The form of the adverbial modifier 오듯 is derived from the infinitive 오다.

오 + ㅁ + ㄹ다 [o da] come  
stem ending

오 + ㅁ [ㅁ - ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective (refer to 153)]

The ending of the adverbial modifier ㅁ of the verb or adjective is attached to the stem 오 of the verb 오다 instead of the ending ㄹ of the infinitive.

The form of the adverbial modifier 오듯 of the verb 오다 modifies the verb 흐른다.

비가 오듯 is the expanded adverbial modifier (refer to 227).

## THE FINAL FORM OF THE VERB

71 The final form of the verb is the form which lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence.  
The final form of the verb makes no distinction of person or number. The tense of the final form of the verb is the present.

for example:

person	number	singular	plural
speaker	내가 [naega] I	간다* kanda] go.	우리가 [uriga] We
person addressed	네가 [nega] You	간다. kanda] go.	너희가 [nohuiga] You
person spoken about	그가 [kuga] He	간다. kanda] goes.	그들이 [kuduri] They

explanation:

\* The final form 간다 is derived from the infinitive 가다.  
가 + 다 [ka da] go  
stem ending  
가 + ㄴ다 [ㄴ다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 90)]  
간다(after contracting the syllable 가 and the sound ㄴ)

## THE FINAL ENDING OF THE VERB

72 The final ending of the verb is the ending of the final form

of the verb.

The final ending of the verb expresses the closing of the sentence.

73 The final ending of the verb can express four moods:

1. The declarative form

The declarative form is the mood in which the speaker informs another person of some fact, his own thoughts or his own feelings.

for example:

내가 [naega] I	간다* kanda] go
I go.	

explanation:

\* 가 + 다 [ka da] go  
stem ending  
가 + ㄴ다 [ㄴ다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verb(refer to 90)]  
간다(after contracting the syllable 가 and the sound ㄴ)

2. The interrogative form

The interrogative form is the mood in which the speaker asks some fact or the thoughts or the feelings of another person.

for example:

당신이 [tangsini] you	갑니다까 *? kamnigga] go
Are you going?	

explanation:

\* 가 + 다 [ka da] go  
stem ending  
가 + ㅁ니다 [ㅁ니다 - most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 102)]  
갑니다까(after contracting the syllable 가 and the sound ㅁ)

3. The suggestive form

The suggestive form is the mood in which the speaker

suggests to the person addressed that they should do some act together.

for example:

우리	가자*.		
[uriga	kaja]		Let us go!
we	let us go		

explanation:

\* 가 + 다 [ka da] go  
 stem ending  
 가 + 자 [자-low suggestive form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 119)]

#### 4. The imperative form

The imperative form is the mood in which the speaker urges the person addressed to do some action.

for example:

너는	가라*!		
[nonun	kara]		You go!
you	go!		

explanation:

\* 가 + 다 [라-low imperative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 121)]  
 stem ending

#### 74 The final ending of the verb can express three degrees of courtesy:

- The most deferential form  
 The most deferential form is used when the speaker regards the person addressed highly.

for example:

저는	평양으로 갑니다*.		
[chonun	pyongyang-uro kamnida]		I go to Pyongyang.
I	Pyongyang to go		

explanation:

\* 가 + 다  
 stem ending

가 + 받니다 [받니다-most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 90)]

갑니다 (after contracting the syllable 가 and the sound 받)  
 The speaker is speaking to a superior.

#### 2. The middle form of courtesy

The middle form of courtesy is used when the speaker regards the person addressed as his equal.

for example:

나는	평양으로	가요*.	
[nanun	pyongyang-uro	kao]	I go to Pyongyang.
I	Pyongyang to	go	

explanation:

\* 가 + 다  
 stem ending  
 가 + 오 [오-middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 90)]

The speaker is speaking to a person at the same rank.

#### 3. The low form of courtesy

The low form of courtesy is used when the speaker speaks to someone he regards as inferior.

for example:

나는	평양으로	간다*.	
[nanun	pyongyang-uro	kanda]	I go to Pyongyang.
I	Pyongyang to	go	

explanation:

\* 가 + 다  
 stem ending  
 가 + ㄴ다 [ㄴ다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 90)]

간다 (after contracting the syllable 가 and the sound ㄴ)  
 The speaker is speaking to an inferior.

75 The final endings of the verb are subdivided into the final

endings of the declarative form, the final endings of the interrogative form, the final endings of the suggestive form and the final endings of the imperative form.

## THE ADJECTIVE

76 The infinitive form of the adjective in Korean takes the following form:

stem + ending 다 [da]

for example:

푸르	+	다	[puru da]	blue
			<i>ending</i>	
즐겁	+	다	[chulgop da]	merry
			<i>ending</i>	
밝	+	다	[pak da]	bright
			<i>ending</i>	

## THE FORMS OF THE ADJECTIVE

77 The adjective has the following four forms:

1. The final form which lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence

for example:

하늘은		푸르다*.		
[hanurun		puruda]		The sky is blue.
the sky		blue		

*explanation:*

\* The final form 푸르다 is derived from the infinitive form 푸르다.

푸르	+	다	[puru da]	blue
			<i>ending</i>	

푸르 + 다 [다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the adjective (refer to 92)]

The low declarative form 다 of the final ending of the adjective is attached to the stem 푸르 of the adjective 푸르다 instead of the ending 다 of the infinitive form of the adjective.

The final form 푸르다 lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence.

The final form of the adjective in Korean corresponds to the form "copula + nominal part of the predicate" in English.

The final form 푸르다 in Korean corresponds to the form "is blue" in English.

2. The connecting form, the ending of which connects words or phrases or clauses in a sentence

for example:

하늘은		푸르고*		
[hanurun		purugo		The sky is blue and
the sky		blue and		my heart is merry.
내		마음은	즐겁다.	
nae		maumun	chulgopda]	
my		heart	merry	

*explanation:*

\* The connecting form 푸르고 is derived from the infinitive form 푸르다 of the adjective.

푸르	+	다
<i>stem</i>		<i>ending</i>
푸르 + 고		[고 - connecting ending of the adjective (refer to 130)]

The connecting ending 고 of the adjective is attached to the stem 푸르 of the adjective 푸르다 instead of the ending 다 of the infinitive form of the adjective.

The connecting ending 고 of the connecting form 푸르고 of the adjective 푸르다 connects the clauses 하늘은 푸르 - and 내 마음은 즐겁다.

3. The attributive form which is added to the noun, pronoun or numeral

for example:

푸른*	하늘	blue sky
[purun blue	[hanul] sky	

explanation:

\* The attributive form 푸른 is derived from the infinitive form 푸르다 of the adjective.

푸르 + 다  
stem ending

푸르 + ㄴ [ㄴ - attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense (refer to 149)]

푸른 (after contracting the syllable 르 and the sound ㄴ) The attributive ending ㄴ of the adjective in its present tense is added to the stem 푸르 of the adjective 푸르다 instead of the ending 다 of the infinitive form of the adjective.

The attributive form 푸른 of the adjective 푸르다 is added to the noun 하늘.

4. The form of the adverbial modifier which modifies the verb or the adjective

for example:

달이	밝게*	비친다.	The moon shines brightly.
[tari the moon	[palge brightly	[pichinda] shines	

explanation:

\* The form of the adverbial modifier 밝게 is derived from the infinitive form 밝다 of the adjective.

밝 + 다  
stem ending

밝 + 게 [게 - ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective (refer to 153)]

The ending of the adverbial modifier 게 of the verb or adjective is attached to the stem 밝 of the adjective 밝다 instead of the ending 다 of the infinitive form of the adjective.

The form of the adverbial modifier 밝게 of the adjective 밝다 modifies the verb 비친다.

## THE FINAL FORM OF THE ADJECTIVE

78 The final form of the adjective is the form which lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence.

The final form of the adjective makes no distinction of person or number.

The tense of the final form of the adjective is the present.

for example:

number person	singular	plural
speaker	내가 [naega I I am	우리가 [uriga we We are
person addressed	네가 [nega you You are	너희가 [nohuiga you You are
person spoken about	그가 [kuga he He is	그들이 [kuduri they They are
	크다.* kuda] big big.	크다. kuda] big big.
	크다. kuda] big big.	크다. kuda] big big.

explanation:

\* The final form 크다 is derived from the infinitive form 크다 of the adjective.

크 + 다  
stem ending

크 + 다 (다-low declarative form of the final ending of the adjective)

## THE FINAL ENDING OF THE ADJECTIVE

79 The final ending of the adjective is the ending of the final form of the adjective.

The final ending of the adjective expresses the closing of the sentence.

80 The final ending of the adjective can express two moods:

1. The declarative form

The declarative form is the mood in which the speaker informs another person of some fact, his own thoughts or his own feelings.

for example:

나는	기쁘다*	I am glad.
[nanun	kibbuda]	
I	glad	

explanation:

\* 기쁘 + 다  
stem ending  
[다-low declarative form of the final ending of the adjective (refer to 92)]

2. The interrogative form

The interrogative form is the mood in which the speaker asks some fact or the thoughts or the feelings of another person.

for example:

당신은	기쁘니까*?	Are you glad?
[tangsinun	kibbumigga]	
you	glad?	

explanation:

\* 기쁘 + 다  
stem ending  
기쁘 + 니까 [니까-most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the adjective (refer to 104)]  
기쁘니까 (after contracting the syllable ㅂ and the sound ㅅ)

81 The final ending of the adjective can express three degrees of courtesy:

1. The most deferential form

The most deferential form is used when the speaker regards the person addressed highly.

for example:

저는	기쁩니다*	I am glad.
[chonun	kibbumnida]	
I	glad	

explanation:

\* 기쁘 + 다  
stem ending  
기쁘 + ㅂ니다 [ㅂ니다-most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the adjective (refer to 92)]  
기쁩니다 (after contracting the syllable ㅂ and the sound ㅅ)

The speaker is speaking to a superior.

2. The middle form of courtesy

The middle form of courtesy is used when the speaker regards the person addressed as his equal.

for example:

나는	기뻐요*	I am glad.
[nanun	kibbuo]	
I	glad	

explanation:

\* 기쁘 + 다  
stem ending



기쁘 + 오 [오 - middle declarative form of the final ending of the adjective (refer to 92)]

The speaker is speaking to a person at the same rank.

3. The low form of courtesy

The low form of courtesy is used when the speaker speaks to someone he regards as inferior.

for example:

나는	기쁘다*.		I am glad.
[nanun	kibbuda]		
I	glad		

explanation:

\* 기쁘 + 다 ending  
 기쁘 + 다 [다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the adjective (refer to 92)]

The speaker is speaking to an inferior.

82 The final endings of the adjective are subdivided into the final endings of the declarative form and the final endings of the interrogative form.

## THE VERBAL FORM OF THE NOUN, PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

83 The verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is formed by attaching a final ending, a connecting ending or an attributive ending of the verbal form (refer to 94, 128, 151) to the noun, pronoun or numeral.

for example:

○	여기가	평양입니다*.		It is Pyongyang.
	[yogiga	pyongyang · imnida]		
	this place	pyongyang is		

explanation:

\* 평양 + 이 + 버니다 [평양 - noun 이 - exchanging ending (refer to 180) 버니다 - most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to 94)]  
 평양입니다 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅂ)

평양입니다 is the final form of the verbal form of the noun 평양.

○	그것은	나요*.		It is me.
	[kugosun	nayo]		
	it	I is		

explanation:

\* 나 + 요 [나 - personal pronoun 요 - middle declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to 94)]

나요 is the final form of the verbal form of the personal pronoun 나.

○	조국은	합니다*.		The fatherland is one.
	[chogugun	hanada]		
	fatherland	one is		

explanation:

\* 하나 + 다 [하나 - numeral 다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to 94)]

하나다 is the final form of the verbal form of the numeral 하나.

○	저는	기자이고*		I am a journalist, and this is a doctor.
	[chonun	kijaigo]		
	I	a journalist am and		
	이	분은		
	의사입니다.	uisaimnida]		
		this person a doctor is		

explanation:

\* 기자 + 이 + 고 [기자 - noun 이 - exchanging ending 고 - connecting ending of the verbal form (refer to 130)]

