

The final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral makes no distinction of person or number.

The tense of the final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is the present.
for example:

| number person | singular | plural |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| speaker | 저는 영국사람입니다. [chonun yong-guksaram imnida.] I an Englishman I am an Englishman | 우리는 영국사람들입니다. [urinun yong-guksaramdur imnida.] we Englishmen are We are Englishmen. |
| person addressed | 당신은 영국사람입니다. [tangsinnun yong-guksa- ramimnida.] you an Englishman are You are an English- man. | 당신들은 영국사람들입니다. [tangsindurun yong-guk saramdurimnida.] you Englishmen are You are Englishmen. |
| person spoken about | 그는 영국사람입니다. [kunun yong-guksaram imnida.] he an Englishman is He is an Englishman. | 그들은 영국사람들입니다. [kudurun yong-guksaram durimnida.] they Englishmen are They are Englishmen. |

THE FINAL ENDING OF THE VERBAL FORM OF THE NOUN, PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

86 The final ending of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is the ending of the final form of the verbal

form of the noun, pronoun or numeral.

The final ending of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral expresses the closing of the sentence.

87 The final ending of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral 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:

조선은 주체의 조국이다.*
[chosonun chucheui chogugida.] Korea is the fa-
Korea Juche of the fatherland is therland of Juche.

explanation:

* 조국 + 이 + 다 [조국 - noun 이 - exchanging ending 다 -
low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to 94)]

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 조선사람입니까*?
[tangsinnun chosonsaramimnigga] Are you a Korean?
you a Korean are

explanation:

* 조선사람 + 이 + ㅂ니다 [조선사람 - noun 이 - exchanging ending ㅂ니다 - most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to 106)]
조선사람입니까 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅂ)

88 The final ending of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral 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 | 영국사람입니다.* | I am an Englishman. |
| [| chonun yong-guksaramimnida] | |
| I | an Englishman am | |

explanation:

* 영국사람 + 이 + 버니다 [영국사람 - noun 이 - exchanging ending 버니다 - most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to 94)]
영국사람입니다(after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound 버)

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 | 영국사람이오.* | I am an Englishman. |
| [| nanun yong-guksaramio] | |
| I | an Englishman am | |

explanation:

* 영국사람 + 이 + 오 [오 - middle declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to 94)]

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 | 영국사람이다.* | I am an Englishman. |
| [| nanun yong-guksaramida] | |
| I | an Englishman am | |

explanation:

* 영국사람 + 이 + 다 [다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to 94)]

The speaker is speaking to an inferior.

- 89 The final endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral are subdivided into the final endings of the declarative form and the final endings of the interrogative form.

LESSON 5

THE DECLARATIVE FINAL ENDINGS OF THE VERB

- 90 There are the following declarative final endings to the verb:

1. The most deferential form:

습니다 [sumnida]/버니다 [mnida]

- 1) 습니다 [sumnida] (when the stem of the verb ends in a consonant)

for example:

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 저는 | 사과를 | 먹습니다.* | I eat an apple. |
| [| chonun sagwarul | moksumnida] | |
| I | an apple eat | | |

explanation:

* 먹 + 다 [mok da] eat
stem ending

먹 + 습니다 (습니다 - most deferential declarative form)

of the final ending of the verb)

The stem 먹 of the verb 먹다 ends in the consonant ㄱ.

- 2) 바니다 [mnida] (when the stem of the verb ends in a vowel)

for example:

○ 환영 합니다. | Welcome!
 [hwanyonghamnida]
 welcome

explanation:

환영하 + 다 | [hwanyongha da] welcome
 stem ending

환영하 + 바니다 (바니다—most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

환영합니다 (after contracting the syllable 하 and the sound ㅁ)
 The stem 환영하 of the verb 환영하다 ends in the vowel ㅏ.

- 그는 편지를 씁니다.* | He writes a letter.
 [kunun pyonjirul ssumnida]
 he a letter writes

explanation:

* 쓰 + 다 | [ssu da] write
 stem ending

쓰 + 바니다 (바니다—most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

씁니다 (after contracting the syllable 쓰 and the sound ㅁ)

The stem 쓰 of the verb 쓰다 ends in the vowel —.

- 2. The middle form of courtesy:

오 [o] / 소 [so]

- 1) 오 [o] (when the stem of the verb ends in a vowel)

for example:

나는 가오.* | I go.
 [nanun kao]
 I go

explanation:

- * 가 + 다 | [ka da] go
 stem ending

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

The stem 가 of the verb 가다 ends in the vowel ㅏ.

- 2) 소 [so] (when the stem of the verb ends in a consonant)

for example:

나는 사과를 먹소.* | I eat an apple.
 [nanun sagwarul mokso]
 I an apple eat

explanation:

* 먹 + 다 | [mok da] eat
 stem ending

먹 + 소 (소—middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

The stem 먹 of the verb 먹다 ends in the consonant ㄱ.

- 3. The low form of courtesy:

다 [da]

The sound ㄴ [n] or the syllable ㄴ [nun] is placed before this final ending in the present.

The final endings ㄴ다 [nda] and ㄴ다 [nunda] are formed by it.

The final ending ㄴ다 [nda] is attached to the stem of the verb which ends in a vowel.

The final ending ㄴ다 [nunda] is attached to the stem of the verb which ends in a consonant.

- 1) ㄴ다 [nda] (when the stem of the verb ends in a vowel)

for example:

나는 주체의 조국인 | I go to Korea, the father-
 [nanun chucheui chogugin] | land of Juche.
 I Juche of the fatherland being
 조선으로 간다.* |
 chosonuro kanda] Korea to go

explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da] go
stem ending

가 + ㄴ다 (ㄴ다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

간다 (after contracting the syllable 가 and the sound ㄴ)

The stem 가 of the verb 가다 ends in the vowel ㅏ.

2) ㄴ다 [nunda] (when the stem of the verb ends in a consonant)

for example:

그는 밥을 먹는다.*
[kunun pabul meongnunda] He eats rice.

explanation:

* 먹 + 다 [mok da] eat
stem ending

먹 + ㄴ다 (ㄴ다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

The stem 먹 of the verb 먹다 ends in the consonant ㄱ.

91 Table of declarative final endings of the verb

| the most deferential form | middle form of courtesy | low form of courtesy |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 습니다 [sumnida] / 버니다 [mnida] | 오[o] / 소[so] | 다 [da] |

remarks:

We have indicated here only such declarative final endings of the verb which are frequently used.

For the other declarative final endings of the verb, please refer to the appendix.

THE DECLARATIVE FINAL ENDINGS OF THE ADJECTIVE

92 There are the following declarative final endings to the adjective:

1. The most deferential form:

습니다 [sumnida] / 버니다 [mnida]

1) 습니다 [sumnida] (when the stem of the adjective ends in a consonant)

for example:

저의 마음은 즐겁 습니다.*
[choui maumun chulgopsumnida] My heart is merry.

explanation:

* 즐겁 + 다 [julkop da] merry
stem ending

즐겁 + 습니다 (습니다 - most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the adjective)

The stem 즐겁 of the adjective 즐겁다 ends in the consonant ㅂ.

2) 버니다 [mnida] (when the stem of the adjective ends in a vowel)

for example:

하늘은 푸릅니다.*
[hanurun purumnida] The sky is blue.

explanation:

* 푸르 + 다 [puru da] blue
stem ending

푸르 + 버니다 (버니다 - most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the adjective)

푸릅니다 (after contracting the syllable 푸르 and the sound ㅂ)

The stem 푸르 of the adjective 푸르다 ends in the vowel -.

2. The middle form of courtesy:

오 [o]/ 소 [so]

- 1) 오 [o] (when the stem of the adjective ends in a vowel)

for example:

평양은 **웅장하오*** | Pyongyang is magnificent.
 [pyongyang.un ungianghao] |
 Pyongyang magnificent

explanation:

* **웅장하** + **다** [ungjangha da] magnificent
 stem ending

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

The stem **웅장하** of the adjective **웅장하다** ends in the vowel ㅏ.

- 2) 소 [so] (when the stem of the adjective ends in a consonant)

for example:

저 산은 높소* | That mountain is high.
 [cho sanun nopso] |
 that mountain high

explanation:

* **높** + **다** [nop da] high
 stem ending

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

The stem **높** of the adjective **높다** ends in the consonant ㅍ.

- 3. The low form of courtesy:

다 [da]

for example:

조선의 아침은 맑다* | The morning in Korea is fresh.
 [chosonui achimun makda] |
 the Korean morning fresh

explanation:

* **맑** + **다** [mak da] fresh
 stem ending

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

93 Table of declarative final endings of the adjective

| the most deferential form | middle form of courtesy | low form of courtesy |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 습니다 [sumnida] / 버니다 [mnida] | 오 [o] / 소 [so] | 다 [da] |

remarks:

We have indicated here only such declarative final endings of the adjective which are frequently used.

For the other declarative final endings of the adjective, please refer to the appendix.

THE DECLARATIVE FINAL ENDINGS OF THE VERBAL FORM OF THE NOUN, PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

- 94 There are the following declarative final endings to the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral.

- 1. The most deferential form:

습니다 [sumnida] / 버니다 [mnida]

- 1) 습니다 [sumnida] (when the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the ending of the tense)

for example:

그는 **대학생이였습니다** 습니다*.

[kunun taehaksaeng-iyotsumnida] | He was a student.
 He a student was

explanation:

* 대확생 + 이 + 었 + 습니다 [대확생 - noun 이 - exchanging ending (refer to 180) 었 - ending of the past tense (refer to 161) 습니다 - most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form]

2) 버니다 [mnida] (when the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has no ending of the tense)

for example:

저는 영국사람입니다.*
[chonun yong-guksaramimnida] | I am an Englishman.
I an Englishman am

explanation:

* 영국사람 + 이 + 버니다 [영국사람 - noun 이 - exchanging ending 버니다 - most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form]

영국사람입니다 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound H)
2. The middle form of courtesy:

요 [yo]

This final ending is used in spoken language when a person speaks with a sense of intimacy.

for example:

그는 나의 동무요.*
[kunun nai tongmuyo] | He is my friend.
he my friend is

explanation:

* 동무 + 요 (동무 - noun 요 - middle declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

3. The low form of courtesy:

다 [da]

for example:

○ 조선은 하나이다.*
[chosonun hanaida] | Korea is one.
Korea one is

explanation:

* 하나 + 이 + 다 (하나 - numeral 이 - exchanging ending 다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

When the noun, pronoun or numeral to which the final ending of the verbal form is attached ends in a vowel, the exchanging ending 이 can be omitted.

In the final form 하나이다 the numeral 하나 ends in the vowel ㅏ. Therefore, 하나라 can be used instead of 하나이다.

95 Table of declarative final endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

| the most deferential form | middle form of courtesy | low form of courtesy |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 습니다[sumnida] / 버니다[mnida] | 요 [yo] | 다 [da] |

remarks:

We have indicated here only such declarative final endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral which are frequently used.

For the other declarative final endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral, please refer to the appendix.

WORD ORDER

96 The declarative final form of the verb in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.
for example:

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------------------|---|
| 나는 | 주चे의 | 조국인 | I go to Korea, the fatherland of Jucheho. |
| [nanun | chucheui | chogugin | |
| I | Juche of | the fatherland being | |
| 조선으로 | 간다*. | | Korea to go |
| chosonuro | kanda] | | |
| Korea to | go | | |

explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da] go
stem ending

가 + 니다 [나다-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 form 간다 of the verb 가다 in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

97 The declarative final form of the adjective in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

평양은 아름답습니다.*
[pyongyang-un arumdapsumnida] | Pyongyang is beautiful.
Pyongyang beautiful

explanation:

* 아름답 + 다 [arumdap da] beautiful
stem ending

아름답 + 습니다 (습니다-most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the adjective)

The final form 아름답습니다 of the adjective 아름답다 in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

98 The declarative final form of the noun, pronoun or numeral in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

저는 학생대표입니다.*
[chonun haksaeengdaepyoiimnida] | I am a student delegate.
I a student delegate am

explanation:

* 학생대표 + 이 + 니다 [학생대표-noun 이 - exchanging ending 니다-most deferential form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to 94)]

학생대표입니다 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅂ)

The final form 학생대표입니다 of the verbal form of the noun 학생대표 is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

LESSON 6

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

99 The interrogative pronouns are divided as follows:

1. The interrogative pronoun indicating a person

1) 누구 [nugu] who
누구 is substantively used.

for example:

당신은 누구입니까*? | Who are you?
[tangsinun nuguimnigga] who are?

explanation:

* 누구 + 이 + 니까 [누구-interrogative pronoun 이 - exchanging ending 니까-most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to 106)]
누구입니까 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅂ)

2) 아무 [amu] anyone; any

아무 "anyone" is used both substantively and adjectively.

for example:

○ 아무도*1 그것을 모릅니까*2? | Does nobody know it?
[amudo kugosul morumnigga] not knows?

explanation:

*1 아무 + 도 [아무-interrogative pronoun 도 - auxiliary ending (refer to 185)]

* 모르 + 다 [moru da] not know
stem ending

모르 + ㅅ니다 [ㅅ니다] — most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 102))
모릅니까 (after contracting the syllable 르 and the sound ㅅ)

○ 아무 사람도 * 그것-을
[amu saramdo kugosul] Does nobody know it?
any man also it

모릅니까?
[morumnigga]
not knows?

explanation:

* 아무 사람 + 도
(아무 — interrogative pronoun 사람 — noun 도 — auxiliary ending)
The adjectively used interrogative pronoun 아무 lies before the word 사람 it refers to.

2. the interrogative pronoun indicating a thing

무엇 [muot] what

무엇 is substantively used.

for example:

이것은 무엇입니까*?
[igosun muosimnigga]
this what is?

explanation:

* 무엇 + 이 + ㅅ니다 (무엇 — interrogative pronoun 이 — exchanging ending ㅅ니다 — most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)
무엇입니까 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅅ)

3. The interrogative pronoun indicating quantity

1) 얼마 [olma] how much, how many
얼마 is substantively used.

for example:

그것은 얼마입니까*?
[kugosun olma imnigga]
it how much is?

How much is it?

explanation:

* 얼마 + 이 + ㅅ니다 (얼마 — interrogative pronoun 이 — exchanging ending ㅅ니다 — most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)
얼마입니까 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅅ)

2) 몇 [myot] how many

몇 is used both substantively and adjectively.

for example:

○ 이것은 몇입니까*?
[igosun myochimnigga] How many are there?
this how many is?

explanation:

* 몇 + 이 + ㅅ니다 (몇 — interrogative pronoun 이 — exchanging ending ㅅ니다 — most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)
몇입니까 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅅ)

○ 그들은 몇 사람입니까*?
[kudurun myot saramimnigga] How many people are they?
they how many man are?

explanation:

* 몇 + 사람 + 이 + ㅅ니다
(몇 — interrogative pronoun 사람 — noun 이 — exchanging ending ㅅ니다 — most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)
몇 사람입니까 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅅ)

4. The interrogative pronoun indicating a place

어디 [odi] which place

어디 is substantively used.

for example:

당신은 어디에*1 갑니까*2? | Where are you going?
 [tangsinun odie kamnigga] |
 you which place to go?

explanation:

- *1 어디 + 예(어디- interrogative pronoun 예 - dative ending)
- *2 가 + 다 [ka da] go
 가 + 버니까 (버니까 - most deferential interrogative form
 of the final ending of the verb)
 갑니까 (after contracting the syllable 가 and the sound ㅂ)

5. The interrogative pronoun indicating time

언제 [onje] which time
 언제 is substantively used.

for example:

그는 언제* 옵니까? | When is he coming?
 [kunun onje omnigga] |
 he at which time comes?

explanation:

- * the interrogative pronoun 언제 is in the dative form.
 Accordingly the dative ending 예 of the interrogative
 pronoun 언제 was omitted. This is called the absolute
 case.

100 Table of interrogative pronouns

| | | |
|----------|-----------|--------------------|
| person | 누구 [nugu] | who |
| thing | 아무 [amu] | anyone; any |
| quantity | 무엇 [muot] | what |
| | 얼마 [olma] | how much, how many |
| | 몇 [myot] | how many |
| place | 어디 [odi] | which place |
| time | 언제 [onje] | which time |

THE DECLENSION OF THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

101 The declension of the interrogative pronoun is the same as with a noun(refer to 26, 27).

THE INTERROGATIVE FINAL ENDINGS OF THE VERB

102 There are the following interrogative final endings to the verb:

1. The most deferential form:

습니까 [sumnigga]/ 버니까 [mnigga]

1) 습니까 [sumnigga] (when the stem of the verb ends in a consonant)

for example:

그는 사과를 먹습니까*? | Is he eating the apple?
 [kunun sagwarul moksumnigga] |
 he the apple eats?

explanation:

* 먹 + 다 [mok da] eat
 stem ending
 먹 + 습니까 (습니까 - most deferential interrogative form
 of the final ending of the verb)

The stem 먹 of the verb 먹다 ends in the consonant ㄱ.
 2) 버니까 [mnigga] (when the stem of the verb ends in vowel)

for example:

그는 편지를 씁니까*? | Is he writing the letter?
 [kunun pyonjirul ssumnigga] |
 he the letter writes?

explanation:

* **쓰** stem + **다** [ssu da] write
ending

쓰 + **바니까** (바니까 - most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verb)
묻니까 (after contracting the syllable **쓰** and the sound **ㅁ**)

The stem **쓰** of the verb **쓰다** ends in the vowel **ㅡ**.

2. The middle form of courtesy:

나 [na]

This final ending is used when a man asks something with friendly feeling.

for example:

그는 **자냐*?** | Is he asleep?
[kunun chana] sleeps?

explanation:

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

자 + **냐** (냐 - middle interrogative form of the final ending of the verb)

3. The low form of courtesy:

느냐 [nunya]

for example:

동무야 **알겠느냐*!** | Comrade! Do you know!
[tongmuya algenunya] know?

explanation:

* **알** stem + **다** [al da] know
ending

알 + **겠** + **느냐** (겠 - ending of the future tense **느냐** - low interrogative form of the final ending of the verb)

The ending of the future tense **겠** expresses here not the meaning of the future, but the meaning of surmise.

103 Table of interrogative final endings of the verb

| the most deferential form | middle form of courtesy | low form of courtesy |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 습니까 [sumnigga] / 바니까 [mnigga] | 나 [na] | 느냐 [nunya] |

remarks:

We have indicated here only such interrogative final endings of the verb which are frequently used.

For the other interrogative final endings of the verb, please refer to the appendix.

THE INTERROGATIVE FINAL

ENDINGS OF THE ADJECTIVE

104 There are the following interrogative final endings to the adjective:

1. The most deferential form:

습니까 [sumnigga] / 바니까 [mnigga]

1) 습니까 [sumnigga] (when the stem of the adjective ends in a consonant)

for example:

당신의 마음은 즐겁 습니까*? | Is your heart merry?
[tangsinui maumun chulgopsumnigga] your heart merry?

explanation:

* **즐겁** stem + **다** [julgap da] merry
ending

즐겁 + **습니까** (습니까 - most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the adjective)

The stem 줄겁 of the adjective 즐겁다 ends in the consonant ㅈ.

2) ㅈ 나니까 [nmigga] (when the stem of the adjective ends in

a vowel)

for example:

하늘은 푸름니까?

[hanurun purumnigga]

the sky blue?

Is the sky blue?

explanation:

* 푸르 + 다 [puru da] blue

stem ending

푸르 + ㅈ니까 (ㅈ니까—most deferential interrogative

form of the final ending of the adjective)

푸릅니까 (after contracting the syllable ㅈ and the sound ㅈ)

The stem 푸르 of the verb 푸르다 ends in the vowel—.

2. The middle form of courtesy:

ㄴ가 [nga]

for example:

날씨가 나쁘니까?

[nalssiga nabbun-ga]

the weather bad?

Is the weather bad?

explanation:

* 나쁘 + 다 [nabbu da] bad

stem ending

나쁘 + ㄴ가 (ㄴ가—middle interrogative form of the

final ending of the adjective)

나쁘니까 (after contracting the syllable ㅂ and the sound ㄴ)

3. The low form of courtesy:

1) ㄴ냐 [nya]

This final ending is used for the adjective without any ending of the tense.

for example:

너는 기쁘니까?

[nonun kibbunya]

you glad?

Are you glad?

explanation:

* 기쁘 + 다 [kibbu da] glad

stem ending

기쁘 + ㄴ냐 (ㄴ냐—low interrogative form of the final ending of the adjective)

2) ㄴ냐 [nunya]

This final ending is used for the adjective with the ending of the tense.

for example:

너는 얼마나

[nonun olmana]

you how

기쁘겠느냐*?

[kibbugennunya]

glad

How glad are you?

explanation:

* 기쁘 + 다 [kibbu da] glad

stem ending

기쁘 + ㄴ겠 + ㄴ냐 (ㄴ겠—ending of the future tense ㄴ냐—low interrogative form of the final ending of the adjective)

The ending of the future tense ㄴ겠 has here not the meaning of the future, but the meaning of surmise.

105 Table of interrogative final endings of the adjective

| the most deferential form | middle form of courtesy | low form of courtesy |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 습니까/ ㅂ니까 [sumnigga] | ㄴ가 [nga] | 1) ㄴ냐 [nya] 2) ㄴ냐 [nunya] |

remarks:

We have indicated here only such interrogative final endings of the adjective which are frequently used.

For the other interrogative final endings of the adjective, please refer to the appendix.

THE INTERROGATIVE FINAL ENDINGS OF THE VERBAL FORM OF THE NOUN, PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

106 There are the following interrogative final endings to the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral:

1. The most deferential form:

습니까 [sumnigga] / ㅂ니까 [mnigga]

1) 습니까 [sumnigga] (when the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the ending of the tense)

for example:

| | | |
|--|---------------|-------------------|
| 그는 [kunun taehaksaeng · iyossumnigga] he | 대 학생이였 습니까* ? | Was he a student? |
|--|---------------|-------------------|

explanation:

* 대 학생 + 이 + 었 + 습니까 (대 학생 - noun 이 - exchanging ending 었 - ending of the past tense 습니까 - most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

2) ㅂ니까 [mnigga] (when the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has no ending of the tense)

for example:

| | | |
|---|------------|----------------------|
| 그는 [kunun yong · guksarammnigga] he | 영국사람입니까* ? | Is he an Englishman? |
|---|------------|----------------------|

explanation:

* 영국사람 + 이 + ㅂ니까 (영국사람 - noun 이 - exchanging ending ㅂ니까 - most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

영국사람입니까 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅂ)

2. The middle form of courtesy:

ㄴ가 [nga]

for example:

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 이 꽃은 [i ggochun chosonui] this flower | 조선의 chindallae ingga] the Korean | 진달래인가* ? the azalia is ? azalia? |
|---|--|--|

explanation:

* 진달래 + 이 + ㄴ가 (진달래 - noun 이 - exchanging ending ㄴ가 - middle interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

진달래인가 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㄴ)

3. The low form of courtesy:

1) 나 [nya]

This final ending is used for the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral without any ending of the tense.

for example:

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 너는 [nonun nugunya] you | 누구나* ? nugunya] who are? | Who are you? |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|

explanation:

* 누구나 + 나 (누구 - interrogative pronoun 나 - low interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

2) 느냐 [nunya]

This final ending is used for the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral with the ending of the tense.

for example:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------|
| 그것이 [kugosi onjeyonunya] it | 언제였느냐* ? onjeyonunya] which time was? | When was it? |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------|

explanation:

* 언제 + 었 + 느냐 (언제 - interrogative pronoun 었 - ending of the past tense 느냐 - low interrogative form of

the final ending of the verbal form)

107 Table of interrogative final endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

| the most deferential form | middle form of courtesy | low form of courtesy |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 습니까 / 비니까 [sumnigga] / [mnigga] | 니까 [n-ga] | 1) 냐 [nya] 2) 느냐 [nunya] |

remarks:

We have indicated here only such interrogative final endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral which are frequently used.

For the other interrogative final endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral, please refer to the appendix.

WORD ORDER

108 The interrogative final form of the verb in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 당신은 [tangsinnun] you | 어디에 odie which place to go? | 갑니다까*? kamnigga] Where are you going? |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|

explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da] go
stem ending
가 + 비니까 (비니까—most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verb)
갑니다까 (after contracting the syllable 가 and the sound ㅂ)
The final form 갑니까 in the sentence is the predicate.

and it lies at the end of the sentence.

109 The interrogative final form of the adjective in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 당신의 [tangsinnui] Your | 마음은 maumun heart | 즐겁습니까*? chulgopsumnigga] merry? |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|

Is your heart merry?

explanation:

* 즐겁 + 다 [julgop da] merry
stem ending

즐겁 + 습니까 (습니까—most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the adjective)

The final form 즐겁습니까 in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

110 The interrogative final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| 그는 [kunun] he | 누구입니까*? nuguimnigga] who is? | Who is he? |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------|

explanation:

* 누구 + 이 + ㅂ니까 (누구—noun 이—exchanging ending of the verbal form)
ㅂ니까—most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)
누구입니까 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅂ)

The interrogative final form 누구입니까 of the verbal form of the noun 누구 in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of sentence.

111 The position of the interrogative pronoun in the sentence is as follows:

1. When the interrogative pronoun becomes the subject, it usually lies at the beginning of the sentence.

for example:

| | | |
|--------|----------|------------|
| 누가* | 옴니까? | Who comes? |
| [nuga] | omnigga] | |
| who | comes? | |

explanation:

* 누 + 가 (가—nominative ending)

2. The final form of the verbal form of the interrogative pronoun is formed by attaching the final ending of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral to the interrogative pronoun.

This final form in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

| | | |
|---------|----------|--------------|
| 너는 | 누구나*? | Who are you? |
| [nonun] | nugunya] | |
| you | who are? | |

explanation:

* 누구 + 나 (누구—interrogative pronoun 나—low interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

3. When the interrogative pronoun becomes the object, it lies between the subject and the predicate.

for example:

| | | | |
|-------------|---------|-----------|-----------------|
| 당신은 | 무엇을* | 합니까? | What do you do? |
| [tangsinun] | muosul] | hamnigga] | |
| you | what | do? | |

explanation:

* 무엇 + 을 (무엇—interrogative pronoun 을—accusative ending)

The object 무엇을 lies between the subject 당신은 and the predicate 합니까.

4. When the interrogative pronoun is used as an attribute, it lies before the word it refers to.

for example:

| | | |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 그들은 | 몇 사람입니까*? | How many people are they? |
| [kudurun] | myot saramimnigga] | |
| they | how many man are? | |

explanation:

* 몇 + 사람 + 이 + 미니까 (몇—interrogative pronoun 사람—noun 이—exchanging ending 미니까—most deferential interrogative form of the

final ending of the verbal form)

몇 사람입니까 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound 미)

- 112 The form of address usually lies at the beginning of the sentence.

for example:

| | | | | |
|---------------|--------|-----------------------|------|-----------------|
| 박동무, | 나는 | 정거장에 | 가요.* | Comrade Pak, I |
| [paktongmu] | nanun] | chong-gojang . e kao] | | am going to the |
| comrade Pak I | | the station to go | | station . |

explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da] go
stem ending

가 + 오 오—middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

- 113 An interjection usually lies at the beginning of the sentence.

for example:

| | | |
|---------|---------------|----------------------|
| 아*, 나의 | 고향이여! | Ah, my native place! |
| [a nau] | kohyang-iyo] | |
| ah my | native place! | |

explanation:

* The interjection 아 lies at the beginning of the sentence.

LESSON 7

THE NUMERALS

114 The Korean language has a double series of numerals:

1. The series of pure Korean numbers
2. The series of numbers derived from hieroglyphic characters

115 The cardinal numbers:

| number | Korean | | English |
|--------|----------------------------------|---|----------|
| | The pure Korean cardinal numbers | The cardinal numbers derived from hieroglyphic characters | |
| | substantival | adjectival | |
| 1 | 하나 [hana] | 한 [han] | one |
| 2 | 둘 [tul] | 두 [tu] | two |
| 3 | 셋 [set] | 세 [se] | three |
| 4 | 넷 [net] | 네 [ne] | four |
| 5 | 다섯 [tasot] | 다섯 [tasot] | five |
| 6 | 여섯 [yosot] | 여섯 [yosot] | six |
| 7 | 일곱 [ilgop] | 일곱 [ilgop] | seven |
| 8 | 여덟 [yodol] | 여덟 [yodol] | eight |
| 9 | 아홉 [ahop] | 아홉 [ahop] | nine |
| 10 | 열 [yol] | 열 [yol] | ten |
| 11 | 열하나 [yolhana] | 열한 [yolhan] | eleven |
| 12 | 열둘 [yoldul] | 열두 [yoldu] | twelve |
| 13 | 열셋 [yolset] | 열세 [yolse] | thirteen |
| 14 | 열넷 [yolnet] | 열네 [yolne] | fourteen |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----|-------------|-----|------------|-------------------|
| 15 | 열다섯 [yoldasot] | 열다섯 | [yoldasot] | 십오 | [sibo] | fifteen |
| 16 | 열여섯 [yoryosot] | 열여섯 | [yoryosot] | 십륙 | [simryuk] | sixteen |
| 17 | 열일곱 [yorilgop] | 열일곱 | [yorilgop] | 십칠 | [sipchil] | seventeen |
| 18 | 열여덟 [yoryodol] | 열여덟 | [yoryodol] | 십팔 | [sippal] | eighteen |
| 19 | 열아홉 [yorahop] | 열아홉 | [yorahop] | 십구 | [sipgu] | nineteen |
| 20 | 스물 [sumul] | 스물 | [sumul] | 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] | 아흔 | [ahun] | 구십 | [kusip] | ninety |
| 100 | 백 | 백 | [paek] | 백 | [paek] | hundred |
| 101 | 백하나 [paek·hana] | 백한 | [paek·hana] | 백일 | [paegil] | a hundred and one |
| 102 | 백둘 [paekdul] | 백두 | [paekdu] | 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] | hundred six |
| 700 | | | | 칠백 | [chilbaek] | hundred seven |
| 800 | | | | 팔백 | [palbaek] | hundred eight |
| 900 | | | | 구백 | [kubaek] | hundred nine |

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1, 000 | 천하나 [chonhana] | 천 [chon] | thousand |
| 1, 001 | 천일 [chonil] | 천일 [chonil] | a thousand and one |
| 10, 000 | 만 | 만 [man] | ten thousand |
| 100, 000 | 십만 | 십만 [simman] | hundred thousand |
| 1, 000, 000 | 백만 | 백만 [paengman] | thousand one |
| 10, 000, 000 | 천만 | 천만 [chonman] | million ten |
| 100, 000, 000 | 억 | 억 [ok] | million hundred million |

It is advisable to read the numeral in the pure Korean numbers as much as possible.

for example:

19 열아홉 [yorahop] nineteen

111 백열하나 [paegyolhana] a hundred and eleven

1007 천일곱 [chonilgop] thousand and seven

The declension of the numeral is just the same as that of the noun (*refer to 26, 27*).

116 The ordinal numbers:

| Korean | | English |
|---------------------------------|--|---------|
| The pure Korean ordinal numbers | The ordinal numbers derived from hieroglyphic characters | English |
| 첫번째*1 첫째 [chotjjiae] | 제일*2 [cheil] | first |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| 두번째 [tubonjjiae], 둘째 [tuljjae] | 제이 [chei] | second |
| 세번째 [sebonjjiae], 셋째 [setjjae] | 제삼 [chesam] | third |
| 네번째 [nebonjjiae], 넷째 [netjjae] | 제사 [chesa] | fourth |
| 다섯(번째)째 [tasot(bon)jjiae] | 제오 [cheo] | fifth |
| 여섯(번째)째 [yosot(bon)jjiae] | 제륙 [cheryuk] | sixth |
| 일곱(번째)째 [ilgop(bon)jjiae] | 제칠 [chechil] | seventh |
| 여덟(번째)째 [yodol(bon)jjiae] | 제팔 [chepal] | eighth |
| 아홉(번째)째 [ahop(bon)jjiae] | 제구 [chegu] | ninth |
| 열(번째)째 [yol(bon)jjiae] | 제십 [chesip] | tenth |
| 열한(번째)째 [yolhan(bon)jjiae] | 제십일 [chesibil] | eleventh |
| 열두(번째)째 [yoldu(bon)jjiae] | 제십이 [chesibi] | twelfth |
| 스무(번째)째 [sumu(bon)jjiae] | 제이십 [cheisip] | twentieth |
| 서른(번째)째 [sorun(bon)jjiae] | 제삼십 [chesamsip] | thirtieth |
| 마흔(번째)째 [mahun(bon)jjiae] | 제사십 [chesasip] | fortieth |
| 쉰(번째)째 [swin(bon)jjiae] | 제오십 [cheosip] | fiftieth |
| 예순(번째)째 [yesun(bon)jjiae] | 제륙십 [cheryuksip] | sixtieth |
| 일흔(번째)째 [ilhun(bon)jjiae] | 제칠십 [chechilsip] | seventieth |
| 여든(번째)째 [yodun(bon)jjiae] | 제팔십 [chepalsip] | eightieth |
| 아흔(번째)째 [ahun(bon)jjiae] | 제구십 [chegusip] | ninetieth |
| 백(번째)째 [paek(bon)jjiae] | 제일백 [cheilbaek] | hundredth |

explanation:

*1 ...째 [...jjiae] is a suffix. It means "order" and is attached to the pure Korean cardinal number in order to form the corresponding pure Korean ordinal number.

*2 제 [che] is a prefix. It means "order" and is put before the cardinal number in order to form the corresponding ordinal number.

THE COUNTING WORD

117 The numbers are connected to a counting word, and then the counting word lies after the main word. These counting words are different according to the objects to be counted. They have the meaning of "piece" in English.

The counting words are:

① 개 [gae] "piece" (for objects)

for example:

| | | |
|--------|--------|------------|
| 의자 | 두 개 | two chairs |
| [uija] | tugae] | |
| chair | two | pieces |

② 명 [myong] "person" (for persons)

for example:

| | | |
|---------------|----------|--------------|
| 대학생 | 두 명 | two students |
| [taehaksaeng] | tumyong] | |
| student | two | persons |

③ 분 [bun] "person" (for expressing respect)

for example:

| | | |
|------------|--------|--------------|
| 선생 | 두 분 | two teachers |
| [sonsaeng] | tubun] | |
| teacher | two | persons |

④ 마리 [mari] "animal" (for animals)

for example:

| | |
|-------------|----------|
| 소 두 마리 | two oxen |
| [so tumari] | |
| ox | two |

⑤ 권 [gwon] "book", "volume" (for books)

for example:

| | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 사전 두 권 | two dictionaries |
| [sajon tugwon] | |
| dictionary | two |

⑥ 장 [jang] "sheet" (for papers, roofing-tiles or bricks)

for example:

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 종이 두 장 | two sheets of paper |
| [jong-i tujang] | |
| paper | two |

⑦ 벌 [bol] "suit" (for clothes)

for example:

| | |
|------------|----------------------|
| 옷 두 벌 | two suits of clothes |
| [ot tubol] | |
| clothes | two |

⑧ 대 [dae] "piece" (for machines, cars or airplanes)

for example:

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 비행기 두 대 | two airplanes |
| [pihaeng-gi tudaee] | |
| airplane | two |

⑨ 척 [chok] "ship" (for ships)

for example:

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 배 세 척 | three ships |
| [pae sechok] | |
| ship | three |

⑩ 채 [chae] "house" (for houses)

for example:

집 한채 | one house
 [chip hanchae]
 house one house

⑪ 자루 [jaru] "piece" (for pencils or rifles)

for example:
 연필 네자루 | four pencils
 [yonpil nejaru]
 pencil four pieces

⑫ 켤레 [kolle] "pair" (for shoes)

for example:
 신 한켤레 | a pair of shoes
 [sin hankolle]
 shoes one pair

⑬ 문 [mun] "gun" (for guns)

for example:
 대포 열문 | ten guns
 [taepo yolmun]
 gun ten guns

⑭ 그루 [guru] "tree" (for trees)

for example:
 나무 두그루 | two trees
 [namu tuguru]
 tree two trees

THE INCOMPLETE NOUN

118 The Korean language has the incomplete noun. An incomplete noun is a noun which cannot express a complete meaning and can express it only when another word lies before it as an attribute.

for example:

○ 선생 두분* | two teachers
 [sonsaeng tubun]
 teacher two persons

explanation:

* The adjectival numeral 二 lies before the incomplete noun 分 as an attribute.

○ 우리는 반드시 승리할 것이다.* | We shall surely win.
 [urinin pandusi sungrihalgosida]
 we surely win shall

explanation:

* 승리하다 | win
 [sungriha da]
 stem ending

승리하다 + 르 + 것 + 이 + 다

[르 - attributive ending of the verb in its future tense (refer to 147) 것 - incomplete noun 이 - exchanging ending 다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form]

승리할 것이다 (after contracting the syllable 하 and the sound 르)

○ 그가 올수 있다.* | He can come.
 [kuga olsu itda]
 he come can

explanation:

* 오 + 다 [o da] come
 stem ending

오 + 르 + 수 있다 (르 - attributive ending of the verb in its future tense 수 - incomplete noun 있다 - verb)
 올수 있다 [(다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verb) after contracting the syllable 오 and the sound 르]

THE SUGGESTIVE FINAL ENDINGS OF THE VERB

119 There are the following suggestive final endings of the verb:

1. The most deferential form:
ㅁ시다[psida]

for example:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 영 화 를 [yonghwarul the film] | ㅁ시다* popsida see let us | Let us see the film! |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|

explanation:

* 보 + 다 [po da] watch
stem ending
보 + ㅁ 시 다 (ㅁ시다—most deferential suggestive form of the final ending of the verb)
ㅁ 시 다 (after contracting the syllable 보 and the sound ㅁ)

2. The middle form of courtesy:
새 [se]

This final ending is used in written language.

for example:

| | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 오 전 에 [ojone the morning in go let us] | 가 세* kase morning! | Let us go in the morning! |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|

explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da] go
stem ending
가 + 새 (새—middle suggestive form of the final ending of the verb)

3. The low form of courtesy:
자[ja]

for example:

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| ○ 미 세 를 [mijerul the US imperialists 조선에서 joseso Korea from] | 남 nam south 몰아내자*! moranaeja drive out let us | Let us drive the US imperialists out of south Korea! |
|---|--|--|

explanation:

* 몰아내 + 다 [moranae da] drive out
stem ending
몰아내 + 자 (자—low suggestive form of the final ending of the verb)

○ 녀 성 들 의 권 리 를 옹 호 하 자*!
[nyosongdurui kwolliril onghohaja]
the women of the right defend let us

explanation:

* 옹호하 + 다 [onghoha da] defend
stem ending
옹호하 + 자 (자—low suggestive form of the final ending of the verb)

120 Table of suggestive final endings of the verb

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| the most deferential form | middle form of courtesy | low form of courtesy |
| ㅁ시다[psida] | 새 [se] | 자 [ja] |

remarks:

We have indicated here only such suggestive final endings

of the verb which are frequently used.

For the other suggestive final endings of the verb, please refer to the appendix.

THE IMPERATIVE FINAL ENDINGS OF THE VERB

121 There are the following imperative final endings of the verb:

1. The most deferential form:

십시오 [sipsio]

This final ending is used when the speaker holds the person addressed in high esteem.

for example:

빨리 오십시오.*

[bballi osipsio]
quickly come!

Come quickly!

explanation:

*오 + 다 [o da] come
stem ending

오+십시오 (십시오) — most deferential imperative form of the final ending of the verb)

2. The middle form of courtesy:

시오 [sio]

This final ending is used both in spoken and written Korean.

for example:

어서 앉으시오.*

[oso anjusio]

please sit down!

Please, sit down!

explanation:

* 앉 + 다 [an da] sit down
stem ending

앉+으+시오 (으) — link vowel 시오 — middle imperative form of the final ending of the verb)

3. The low form of courtesy:

라[ra]

for example:

빨리 오라.*

[bballi ora]
quickly come!

Come quickly!

explanation:

*오 + 다 [o da] come
stem ending

오 + 라 (라) — low imperative form of the final ending of the verb)

122 Table of imperative final endings of the verb

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| the most deferential form | middle form of courtesy | low form of courtesy |
| 십시오 [sipsio] | 시오 [sio] | 라 [ra] |

remarks:

We have indicated here only such imperative final endings of the verb which are frequently used.

For the other imperative final endings of the verb, please refer to the appendix.

WORD ORDER

123 The suggestive final form of the verb in the sentence

is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 미제를 남조선 | Let us drive the |
| [mijerul namjosen] | US imperialists out |
| the US imperialists | of south Korea! |
| 에서 | |
| eso | |
| from | |
| drive out let us | |

from

drive out let us

explanation:

*몰아내+다 [moranae da] drive out

stem ending

몰아내+자 (자-low suggestive form of the final ending of

the verb)

The suggestive final form of the verb 몰아내다 in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

124 The imperative final form of the verb in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 핵무기를 | 철폐하라! | Abolish nuclear |
| [haengmugirul] | cholpehara] | weapons! |
| the nuclear weapon | abolish! | |

explanation:

*철폐하+다 [cholpeha da] abolish

stem ending

철폐하+라 (라-low imperative form of the final ending of

the verb)

The imperative final form 철폐하라 of the verb 철폐하다 in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

125 The adjectival cardinal number lies before the word

for example:

| | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 열아홉살 | nineteen years old |
| [yorahopsal] | |
| nineteen age | |

explanation:

The adjectival cardinal number 열아홉 lies before the word word 살 it refers to.

126 According to their meaning or function adverbs in Korean fall into the following categories:

1. Adverbs which include words pointing out some characteristic feature of an action.

These adverbs denote the quality of an action, the manner in which an action is performed or give a quantitative characteristic of an action or a quality.

These adverbs are very closely connected with the verbs which they modify.

for example:

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------------|----------------|
| 깊이 [kipi] | deeply | 힘껏 [himggot] | with all |
| 높이 [nopi] | highly | 가까이 [kaggai] | one's strength |
| 넓리 [nolli] | widely | 늘 [nul] | always |
| 반가이 [pan.gai] | gladly | 멀리 [mulli] | far |
| 천천히 [chonchoni] | slowly | 이미 [imi] | already |
| 자주 [chaju] | often | | |

2. Adverbs which include words pointing out some characteristic feature of a state.

These adverbs are very closely connected with the ad-

LESSON 8

THE ADVERB

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| 천천히 [chonchoni] | slowly | 이미 [imi] | already |
| 자주 [chaju] | often | | |

2. Adverbs which include words pointing out some characteristic feature of a state.

These adverbs are very closely connected with the ad-

jectives which they modify.

for example:

대단히[taedani] very 좀[chom] a little
 아주[aju] very 약간[yakgan] a little
 상당히[sangdang.i] fairly 꽤[ggae] fairly
 거의[koui] nearly 이리[iri] so; thus

3. Adverbs which are related to the sentence as a whole.

These adverbs are very closely connected with sentences as a whole.

These adverbs denote such modality as conviction, assumption, surmise, doubt and will.

for example:

물론[mullon] of course 만일[manil] if, when
 결코[kyolko] never 비록[pirok] although
 정말[chongmal] indeed 도대체[todaechae] on earth
 사실[sasil] really 응당[ungdang] naturally
 만약[manyak] if, when

4. Adverbs which include words expressing both onomatopoeic and mimetic words

These adverbs are very closely connected with the verbs which they modify. Besides, they are in close relation to the nouns and are used as the attribute or predicate in sentences.

for example:

쿵[kung] bang 팡[kwang] bounce
 꼬끼오[kkoggio] 하하[haha] ha ha
 cock-a-doodle-doo 뭉게뭉게[munggemungge] densely

5. Connecting adverbs

These adverbs connect some parts of a sentence.

for example:

및[mit] and 또한[ddohan] also
 겸[kyom] and concurrently

6. Adverbs of negation

These adverbs lie mainly before verbs the meaning of which they deny.

아니[nani] / 안[an] not (negation without condition and cause)

못[mot] not (negation with condition and cause)

127 Adverbs have diverse lexical meaning and, besides, differ from each other in their structure. Some of them are single words whereas others are derivatives.

1. Single adverb:

for example:

잘[chal] good; often 몸소[momso] personally
 매우[maeu] very

2. Derivatives:

These are formed by attaching ㅁ[i] or ㅁ[hi] to the root of the adjective.

1) By attaching the suffix ㅁ[i]

for example:

깊이[kipi] deeply
 explanation:

깊 + 다 [kip da] deep
 root ending
 깊 + 이 (이-suffix)

The adverb **되** is formed by attaching the suffix **이** to the root **되** of the adjective **되다**.

2) By attaching the suffix **히** [hi] for example:

용감히 [yong·gami] bravely

explanation:

용감 + 히 + 다 [yong·gam ha da] brave

root suffix ending

용감 + 히 (**히**-*suffix*)

The adverb **용감히** is formed by attaching the suffix **히** to the root **용감** of the adjective **용감하다**.

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

128 The connecting form of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is the form, the ending of which is used as a conjunction.

The connecting form of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is formed by attaching the connecting ending to the stem of the verb or adjective or to the noun, pronoun or numeral. The following are the connecting endings of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral:

129 1. The coordinative connecting endings:

The coordinative connecting endings connect grammatically equivalent units.

The coordinative connecting endings are divided into three kinds:

130 1) The copulative connecting endings:

The copulative connecting endings connect equal units.

(1) **고** [go]

This connecting ending is used in order to express the simple linking and the linking of chronological order.

for example:

○ 먹 고*₁ 입는*₂ 문제 | the question of food
[mog·go imnun munje] | and clothes
eating and dressing question

explanation:

*₁ 먹 + 다 [mok da] eat
stem ending

먹 + 고(코-*copulative connecting ending*)

*₂ 입 + 다 [ip da] dress
stem ending

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

○ 조선사람은 술기롭고*₁ | The Koreans are a
[chosonsaramun sulgiropgo] | wise and brave nation.
the Korean wise and

용감한*₂ 민족이다.

yong·gamhan minjogida]
brave nation is

explanation:

*₁ 술기롭 + 다 [sulgirop da] wise
stem ending

술기롭 + 고(코-*copulative connecting ending*)

*₂ 용감하 + 다 [yong·gamha da] brave
stem ending

용감하 + 는 [**는**-*attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense*(refer to 149)]

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

○ 맑 고*1 푸른*2 하늘 | the clear, blue sky
[malgo purun hanul]
clear and blue sky

explanation:

*1 맑 + 다 [mak da] clear

stem ending
맑 + 고 (고-copulative connecting ending)

*2 푸르 + 다 [puru da] blue
stem ending

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

푸른 (after contracting the syllable 르 and the sound L)

○ 비 로 는 쌀 이 고* | The fertilizer is rice, and the rice is namely communism.

쌀은 곧 공산주의다.
ssarun kot kongsanju·uida
rice namely communism is

explanation:

*쌀 + 이 + 고 (쌀-noun 이-exchanging ending 고-copulative connecting ending)

(2) 며 [myo], 면서 [myonso]

These connecting endings are used in order to express a simple link.

for example:

○ 소년 단원들이 | Children's Union members march on the street, singing a song.
[sonyon danwonduri
Children's Union members

노래를 부르며*
noraerul purumyo
a song sing and

거리를 행진한다.

korirul haengjinhanda]
street march

explanation:

*부르 + 다 [puru da] sing
stem ending

부르 + 며 (며-copulative connecting ending)

○ 그는 시인이며* 작곡가이다. | He is a poet and composer.
[kunun si·inimyo chakgokgaida]
he a poet and composer is

explanation:

* 시인 + 이 + 며 (시인-noun 이-exchanging ending 며-copulative connecting ending)

○ 로동자이면서*

[rodongjaiymonso
a worker is and
공장대학생인
kongjangdaehaksaeng·in
concurrently a university-level factory
김동무
kimdongmu]
college student being Kim comrade

Comrade Kim, a worker and concurrently a student at a university-level factory college

explanation:

* 로동자 + 이 + 면서 (로동자-noun 이-exchanging ending 면서-copulative connecting ending)

131 2) The adversative connecting endings:

The adversative connecting endings are used to connect two adversative units.

(1) 지만 [jiman]

for example:

우리는 전쟁을 바라지 | We don't want the war, but we never fear it.
[urinun chonjaeng·ul paraji
the war want

않지 만*1 결 코 전쟁 을
 anchiman kyolko chonjaeng-ul
 not but surely the war
 두려워 하지 않는다*2
 turyowohaji annunda
 fear not

explanation:

*1 바라 + 다 [para da] want
 stem ending

바라 + 지 않다 [지]-connecting ending of negation (refer to 139) 않다-verb]

바라 + 지 않 + 지 만 (지만)-adversative connecting ending)

*2 두려워 하 + 다 [turyowoha da] fear

stem ending

두려워 하 + 지 않다 (지)-connecting ending of negation

않다-verb)

두려워 하 + 지 않 + 는 다 (는다)-low declarative form of the

final ending of the verb)

(2) ㄴ데[nde]

ㄴ데 denotes the present tense.

This connecting ending is used in the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral without ending of the tense and in the adjective without ending of the tense.

for example

그 는 로 동 자 인 데*

[kunun rodongja inde

he a worker is"but

공 장

kongjang

a university-level factory

대 학 생 이 다.

daehaksaengida]

college student is

explanation:

* 로 동 자 + 이 + ㄴ 데 (로 동 자 - noun 이 - exchanging ending ㄴ 데

-adversative connecting ending)

로 동 자 인 데 (after contracting the syllable ㄹ and the sound ㄴ)

132 3) The disjunctive connecting ending:

(1) ㄴ[na], ㄷ[du]

These connecting endings are used in pairs, but they can also be used alone.

for example:

눈 이 오 나* 비 가 오 나*

[nuni ona piga ona

snow comes or rain comes or

언 제 나 초 소 를 지 키 는 우 리

onjena chosorul chikinun uri

always the post defending our

인 민 군 군 인 들

inmin-gun gunindul]

People's Army soldiers

the soldiers of our
 People's Army who
 always defend the
 post whether it snows
 or rains

explanation:

* 오 + 다 [o da] come

stem ending

오 + 나 (나)-disjunctive connecting ending)

ㄷ[du] can be used instead of ㄴ[na].

for example:

눈 이 오 든 비 가 오 든

[nuni odun piga odun

snow comes or rain comes or

whether it snows or
 rains

(2) ㄷ지[dujji]

This connecting ending is used in pairs, but it can also be used alone.

for example:

내 가 가 든 지*1 네 가
 [naega kadunji nega
 I go or you
 가 든 지*1 하 여 야*2 한 다*2
 kadunji hayoya handa]
 go or must

I or you must go.

explanation:

- *1 가 + 다 [ka da] go
 stem ending
 가 + 든 지(든지-disjunctive connecting ending)
- *2 하 + 다 [ha da] do
 stem ending
 하 + 여 야 한다[여야-connecting ending of condition(refer to 134) 한다-verb]
 하 + 여 야 하 + 다(다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)
 하 여 야 한다-(after contracting the syllable 하 and the sound ㄴ)

133 2. The subordinate connecting endings:

The subordinate connecting endings are divided as follows:

134 1) The connecting endings of condition:

These endings connect subordinate and principal parts, the former of which expresses the condition for the latter.

(1) 면[myon]

for example:

| | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|----------|------|---|---------|--|
| 래 일 | 날 | 씨 | 가 | · | 좋 으 면*1 | When the weather is fine tomorrow, we shall start. |
| [raeil | nalssiga | choumyon | | | | |
| tomorrow | the weather | good | when | | | |

우 리 는 출 발 하 겠 다*2
 urinun chulbalhagetda]
 we start shall

explanation:

- *1 좋 + 다 [chota] good
 stem ending
 좋 + 으 + 면(으-link vowel 면-connecting ending of condition)
- *2 출발 하 + 다[chulbalha da] start
 stem ending
 출발 하 + 겠 + 다(겠-connecting ending of the future tense 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

(2) ㅂㅅ[laya] / ㅅㅅ[loya] / ㅅㅅ[oyoya]

These endings express indispensable condition.

ㅂㅅ[laya] is used when the stem of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the vowel ㅏ[a], ㅑ[ya] or ㅓ[o] in its last syllable.
 for example:

나 가 + 다 [naga da] go out
 stem ending

나 가 + 아 + 야(아야-connecting ending of condition)

나 가 + 아 + 야(after contracting the syllables 가[ga] and 아[a])

ㅅㅅ[loya] is used when the stem of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the vowel ㅓ[o], ㅕ[yo], ㅗ[u], ㅛ[u] or ㅜ[i] in its last syllable.

for example:

먹 + 다 [mok da] eat
 stem ending

먹 + 어 + 야(어야-connecting ending of condition)

ㅅㅅ[oyoya] is used when the stem of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral ends in the vowel ㅣ[i], ㅞ[ae], ㅟ[oe], ㅢ[wi], ㅣ[ui] or the syllable ㅟ[ha] in its last syllable.

for example:

공 부 하 + 다 [kongbuha da] study
 stem ending

공부하+여야 (여야-connecting ending of condition)

for example:

너는 열심히 공부하여야*
[nonun yolsimi kongbuhayoya
you hard only when study
시험에 합격할수 있다.
sihome hapgyokalsu itda]
to exam pass can

Only when you
study hard can you
pass the exam.

explanation:

* 공부하 + 다 [kongbuha da] study

stem ending

공부하 + 여야(여야-connecting ending of condition)

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2) The connecting endings of cause:

The connecting endings of cause connect the subordinate and principal parts, the former of which expresses the cause for the latter.

(1) 므로[muro]

for example:

비가 오므로* 나는
[piga omuro 가 지고 간다.
the rain comes because I usanul kajigo kanda]
the umbrella take

Because it rains, I
take my umbrella.

explanation:

* 오 + 다 [o da] come

stem ending

오 + 므로(므로-connecting ending of cause)

(2) 니[ni], 니까[nigga]

These connecting endings mainly express the reason.

for example:

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날씨가 몹시

[nalssiga mopssi
the weather very
추우니* 건강에
chu.uni kon.gang.e
cold because health to
주의하라.
chu-uihara]
attention pay!

Look after your
health because it is
very cold!

explanation:

* 춥 + 다 [chup da] cold

stem ending

추 + 우 + 니 [(니-connecting ending of cause) after exchanging the sound ㅁ for the syllable 우 (refer to 196)]

니까[nigga] can be used instead of 니[ni].

for example:

추우니까[chu.unigga] cold because

explanation:

춥 + 다 [chup da] cold

stem ending

추 + 우 + 니까 [(니까-connecting ending of cause) after exchanging the sound ㅁ for the syllable 우 (refer to 196)]

(3) 더니[doni]

This connecting ending expresses the reason or cause.

for example:

그는 열심히 공부하더니*
[kunun yolsimi kongbuhadoni
he diligently studied as
성공하였다*2.
song'gonghayotda]
succeeded

As he studied
diligently, he succeeded.

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explanation:

- *₁ 공부하 + 다 [kongbuha da] study
stem ending
공부하+터니 (터니--connecting ending of cause)
- *₂ 성공하 + 다 [song-gongha da] succeed
stem ending
성공하+였+다 (였--ending of the past tense 다 -low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

136 3) The connecting endings of order:

These endings are used to express that some acts occur in order.

(1) [da], [da][daga]

These connecting endings are mainly used with the verb.

They express that an action is discontinued and followed by another action.

for example:

그는 책을
[kunun chaegul
he the book
보다*
poda
to read stopping
나갔다.
nagat-da.]
went out

He stopped reading
the book and went out.

explanation:

- * 보 + 다 [po da] read
stem ending
보 + 다(다--connecting ending of order)
[da][daga] can be used instead of [da].

for example:

보다[po daga] to read stopping

explanation:

- 보 + 다 [po da] read
stem ending
보 + 다가(다가--connecting ending of order)
(2) 사[ja]

This connecting ending is mainly used with the verb. It expresses that an action is followed by another action.

for example:

비가 오자*
[piga oja
the rain came immediately
어두워졌다*
oduwojyotda]
dark got

Immediately after
it rained, it got dark.

explanation:

- *₁ 오 + 다 [oda] come
stem ending
- 오 + 자(자--connecting ending of order)
- *₂ 어둠 + 다 [odup da] dark
stem ending
- 어두+우+어+지+다 [(어--connecting ending of method or means
는 지)다--verb which is used as an auxiliary] after exchanging
the sound ㅂ for the syllable ㅁ (refer to 196)]
- 어두+워+지+다 [(지--stem 다--ending) after contracting
the syllables ㅁ and 어]
- 어두+워+지+였+다 (였--ending of the past tense 다--low
declarative form of the final ending of the verb)
- 어두워졌다(after contracting the syllables 지 and 였)

137 4) The connecting endings of method or means

오[a] / 오[co] / 오[yo]

오[a] is used when the stem of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the vowel

el ㅏ [a], ㅑ [ya] or ㅓ [o] in its last syllable.

ㅓ [o] is used when the stem of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the vowel el ㅏ [o], ㅑ [yo], ㅓ [u], ㅡ [u] or ㅣ [i] in its last syllable. ㅓ [yo] is used when the stem of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral ends in the vowel ㅣ [i], ㅑ [ae], ㅓ [e], ㅕ [wi], ㅛ [ui] or the syllable 하 [ha] in its last syllable.

for example:

○ 해 가 솟 아*1 오 른 다*2 The sun rises.
[haega sosa.orunda]
the sun going up rises

explanation:

*1 솟 + 다 [sot da] go up
stem ending

솟 + 아 (아-connecting ending of method or means)
*2 오르 + 다 [oru da] rise
stem ending

오르 + ㅓ 다 (ㅓ da-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

오 른 다 (after contracting the syllable 르 and the sound ㄴ)

○ 반 제 려 닌 대 성 ,

[panjeryondaessong
anti-imperialist solidarity
평 화 와 친 선 을 위 하 여*
pyonghwawa chinsonul wihayo]
peace and friendship for

explanation:

* 위 하 + 다 [wiha da] serve
stem ending

위 하 + 여 (여-connecting ending of method or means)

138 5) The connecting endings of purpose or intention

(1) 러 [ryo], 러 고 [ryogo], 자 고 [jago]
These endings express intention.

for example:

하 자 고* 결 심 하 면
[hajago kyolsimhamyon
to do determines if
못 해 낼
motaenael
not able to finish
일 이 없 다 .
iri opda]
work there is not

If man is determined, there is nothing which cannot be finished.

explanation:

* 하 + 다 [ha da] do
stem ending

하 + 자 고 (자 고-connecting ending of aim or intention)

(2) 러 (ro)

This ending expresses purpose.

for example:

나 는 공 부 하 러*
[nanun kongbuharo
I in order to study
학 교 에 간 다 .
hakgyoe ganda]
school to go

I go to school in order to study.

explanation:

* 공 부 하 + 다 [kongbuha da] study
stem ending
공 부 하 + 러 (러-connecting ending of purpose or intention)

139 6) The connecting ending of negation

지 [ji]

This ending is connected to 왔다 [anta] "not", 못하다 [motada] "cannot" or 말다 [malda] "not" and is attached to the stem of the verb or adjective.

It expresses an action or situation which is denied. The word with 지 [ji] becomes a part of the sentence together with 왔다 [anta] "not", 못하다 [motada] "cannot" or 말다 [malda] "not".

for example:

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 푸른 하늘을 | 더럽히지 | 말라*! | Don't pollute the blue sky! |
| [purun hanurul the blue sky | toropiji pollute | malla not! | |

explanation:

* 더럽히 + 다 [toropi da.] pollute

stem ending

더럽히 + 지 말다 (지 - connecting ending of negation)

말다 - verb which is used as an auxiliary)

더럽히지 말 + 다

stem ending

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

140 Table of connecting endings of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

| classification | | connecting ending |
|----------------|-------------|--|
| coordinative | copulative | (1) 고 [go] (2) 며 [myo], 면서 [myonso] |
| | adversative | (1) 지만 [jiman] (2) 는데 [nde] |
| disjunctive | | (1) 나 [na], 든 [dun] (2) 든지 [dunji] |

| subordinative | condition | |
|---------------|----------------------|--|
| | | (1) 면 [myon] (2) 아야 [aya] / 어야 [oya] / 여야 [yoya] |
| | cause | (1) 므로 [muro] (2) 니 [ni], 니까 [nigga] (3) 더니 [doni] |
| | order | (1) 다 [da], 다가 [daga] (2) 자 [ja] |
| | method or means | 아 [a] / 어 [o] / 여 [yo] |
| | purpose or intention | (1) 려 [ryo], 러고 [ryogo], 자고 [jago] (2) 러 [ro] |
| | negation | 지 [ji] |

remarks:

We have indicated here only such connecting endings of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral which are often used.

For the other connecting endings of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral, please refer to the appendix.

WORD ORDER

- 141 The connecting form of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral comes before the unit to be connected.

for example:

| | |
|--|--|
| 조선 사람은 [chosonsaramun the Korean 용감한 민족이다. yong-gamhan minjogida] brave nation is | 슬기롭고* The Koreans are a wise and brave nation. |
|--|--|

explanation:

*The connecting form 슬기롭고 of the adjective 슬기롭다 lies before the unit 용감한 to be connected.

- 142 The position of the adverb

1. The adverb can be an adverbial modifier.
 - 1) The adverb can be a modifier to the part of sentence expressed by the verb.
 - (1) The adverb can be a modifier to the predicate expressed by the final form of the verb.
- The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before the final form of the verb, the final predicate.

for example:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 그는 빨리* [kunun bballi he quickly | 달린다*2. tallinda] runs He runs quickly. |
|---------------------------------------|---|

explanation:

*1 The adverb 빨리 lies before the final form 달린다 of

the verb 달린다, the final predicate.

*2 달리 + 다 [talli da] run
 stem ending

달리 + 니다 (ㄴ다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

달린다(after contracting the syllable 리 and the sound L)

- (2) The adverb can be a modifier to the predicate expressed by the connecting form of the verb.
 The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before the connecting form of the verb, the connecting predicate.

for example:

| | |
|--|---|
| 그가 안*1 오고*2 [kuga anogo he not comes and I | 내 가 온다. naega onda] come He doesn't come and I come. |
|--|---|

explanation:

*1 The adverb 안 lies before the connecting form 오고 of the verb 오다, the connecting predicate.

*2 오 + 다 [o da] come
 stem ending

오 + 고 (코-copulative connecting ending of the verb)

- (3) The adverb can be a modifier to the attribute expressed by the attributive form of the verb.
 The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before the attributive form of the verb (refer to 147), the attribute.

for example:

| | |
|---|---|
| 잘*1 자는*2 [chal chanun good sleeping | 아이 ai] child a good sleeping child |
|---|---|

explanation:

*1 The adverb 잘 comes before the attributive form 자는

of the verb 자다, the attribute.

*₂ 자 + 다 [cha da] sleep
stem ending

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

2) The adverb can be a modifier to the part of sentence expressed by the adjective

(1) The adverb can be a modifier to the predicate expressed by the final form of the adjective.

The adverb is an adverbial modifier and lies before the final form of the adjective, the final predicate.

for example:

이 방은 아주*₁ 큼*₂ 니다*₂ | This room is very large.
[i pang.un aju kumnida] |
this room very large

explanation:

*₁ The adverb 아주 comes before the final form 큼*₂ 니다 of the adjective 크다, the final predicate.

*₂ 크 + 다 [ku.da] large
stem ending

크+버니다(버니다--most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the adjective)
큼니다(after contracting the syllable 크 and the sound 버)

(2) The adverb can be a modifier to the predicate expressed by the connecting form of the adjective.

The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before the connecting form of the adjective, the connecting predicate.

for example:

이 방은 아주*₁ 크고*₂ 밝*₂ 다 | This room is very large and bright.
[i pang.un aju kugo pakda] |
this room very large and bright

explanation:

*₁ The adverb 아주 lies before the connecting form 크고 of the adjective 크다, the connecting predicate.

*₂ 크 + 다 [ku da] large
stem ending

크 + 고(고--copulative connecting ending of the adjective)

(3) The adverb can be a modifier to the attribute expressed by the attributive form of the adjective.

The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before the attributive form of the adjective (refer to 149), the attribute.

for example:

아주*₁ 큼*₂ 방 | a very large room
[aju kum pang] |
very large room

explanation:

*₁ The adverb 아주 lies before the attributive form 큼 of the adjective 크다, the attribute.

*₂ 크 + 다 [ku.da] large
stem ending

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

큼(after contracting the syllable 크 and the sound ㄴ)

3) The adverb can be a modifier to the part of sentence expressed by the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral.

(1) The adverb can be a modifier to the predicate expressed by the final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral.

The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before the final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or

numeral, the final predicate.

for example:

벌써*₁ 가을이 다*₂.
[polsso kaurida]
already autumn is

It is already autumn.

explanation:

*₁ The adverb 벌써 lies before the final form 가을이다 of the verbal form of the noun 가을, the final predicate.

*₂ 가을 + 이 + 다 (가을 - noun 이 - exchanging ending 다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

(2) The adverb can be a modifier to the predicate expressed by the connecting form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral.

The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before the connecting form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral, the connecting predicate.

for example:

벌써*₁ 가을이 지만*₂
[polsso kaurijiman]
already autumn is but
날씨는 따뜻하다.
nalssinun ddaddutada]
the weather warm

It is already autumn,
but the weather is
warm.

explanation:

*₁ The adverb 벌써 lies before the connecting form 가을이 지만 of the verbal form of the noun 가을, the connecting predicate.

*₂ 가을 + 이 + 지만 (가을 - noun 이 - exchanging ending 지만 - ad-
versative connecting ending of the verbal form)

(3) The adverb can be a modifier to the attribute expressed by the attributive form of the verbal form

of the noun, pronoun or numeral.

The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before the attributive form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral (refer to 154), the attribute.
for example:

벌써*₁ 대학생인*₂
[polsso taehaksaeng .in]
already student being
김동무
kimdongmu]
Kim comrade

Comrade Kim who is
already a student

explanation:

*₁ The adverb 벌써 comes before the attributive form 대학생인 of the verbal form of the noun 대학생, the attributive.

*₂ 대학생 + 이 + L (대학생 - noun 이 - exchanging ending L - attributive ending of the verbal form in its present tense)
대학생인 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound L)

4) The adverb can be a modifier to another modifier expressed by an adverb or adverbial form.

The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before another adverb or adverbial form, the adverbial modifier.

for example:

좀*₁ 천천히 걸 어 라*₂!
[chom chonchoni korora]
a little slowly walk!

Walk a little slowly!

explanation:

*₁ The adverb 좀 comes before another adverb 천천히, the adverbial modifier.

*₂ 걸 + 다 walk

걸 어 라 [(어)라 - low imperative form of the final ending of

the verb) after exchanging the sound ㅈ for the sound ㄹ
(refer to 196)]

2. The adverb can be an attribute.
The adverb may lie before the word which it modifies.
for example:

| | | | |
|-------|-------|--|------|
| 종* | 소리 | | bang |
| [kung | sori] | | |
| bang | crack | | |

explanation:

- * The adverb 종 comes before the word 소리 it refers to.
3. The adverb can be a predicate.
The adverb comes at the end of the sentence.
for example:

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---|---|----|--|------|-------|---------------|
| 닭 | 들은 | 꼬 | 끼 | 오* | | Hens | cry | cock- |
| [takdurun | ggoggio] | | | | | hens | cock- | a-doodle-doo. |

explanation:

- * The adverb 꼬끼오 comes at the end of the sentence.
4. The connecting adverb connects similar units.
for example:

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----|---------|---------|--|---------|---------|-----|
| 정 | 치, | 경제 | 및* | 문화 | | policy, | economy | and |
| [chongchi | kyongie | mit | munhwa] | culture | | policy, | economy | and |
| policy, | economy | and | culture | | | culture | | |

explanation:

- * The connecting adverb 및 connects 경제 and 문화 and comes between them.

LESSON 9

THE PRE-NOUN

- 143 The pre-noun is a part of speech which defines the character of the object and is not used as a predicate, but only as an attribute.
for example:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|----|------------|----------|---------|
| ○ | 은 | 사회 | [on sahoe] | whole | society |
| | | | | pre-noun | noun |

- 모든 근로자들*[modun kullojadul] all working people
pre-noun noun

explanation:

* 근로자 + 들(근로자-noun 들-plural ending)

- 144 The pre-nouns are divided into two kinds:

1. The pre-noun which expresses the quantity of the object
for example:

○ 맏 사람 [mae saram] each man

pre-noun noun

○ 약 3배 [yak sambae] about three times

pre-noun noun

2. The pre-noun which expresses a property of the object
for example:

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|------------------------|
| ○ 사회주의, 공산주의의 | | the new era of social- |
| [sahoeju-ui kongsanju-ui] | | ism and communism |
| socialism of communism of | | |

새 기원*

sae kiwon]

new era

explanation:

* 새 기원

pre-noun noun

○ 또 사람 [ddan saram] another person

pre-noun noun

- 145 The pre-noun has no ending and is only used as an attribute.

for example:

| | | | | |
|---|----|-----------|----------|---------|
| 은 | 나라 | [on nara] | whole | country |
| | | | pre-noun | noun |

pre-noun noun

explanation:

The pre-noun 은 comes before the noun 나라 as an attribute.

THE INTERJECTION

146 The interjection denotes the emotion and attitude of the speaker.

There are the following interjections:

1. Interjections which express emotions such as joy, sorrow and wonder:

for example:

1) joy: 만세! [manse] hurrah!

2) sorrow: 오! [o] oh!, 아이고! [aigo] woe!

3) wonder: 아! [a] ah!, 오! [o] oh!

2. Interjections which express the demand or will of the speaker.

for example:

○ 자[cha] now

○ 어서[oso] please

3. Interjections which express the attitude of the person addressed.

for example:

○ 응[ung] yes (to a person of the same rank or to an inferior)

○ 예[ye] yes (to a superior)

THE ATTRIBUTIVE FORM OF THE VERB

147 The attributive form of the verb is formed by attaching one of the following attributive endings of the verb to the stem of the verb:

1. The attributive ending which expresses the present tense of the verb

는[nun]

This ending is an attributive ending which expresses the fact that an action occurs simultaneously with another action or at the time when the person is speaking. for example:

싸우는 * 인민 | fighting people
[ssaunun inmin]
fighting people

explanation:

* 싸우 + 다 [ssau da] fight
stem ending

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

2. The attributive ending which expresses the past tense of the verb

ㄹ[n]

This attributive ending is the attributive ending which expresses the fact that an action occurs before another action or before the time when the person is speaking. for example:

○ 우리 나라에
[uri nara·e]
our country in

세워진* 인민정권
sewojin inminjong·gwon]
established people power

the people's power established in our country

explanation:

* 세우 + 다 [seu da] establish
stem ending

세우 + 어 + 지다 (어 - connecting ending of method or means)

지다 - verb which is used as an auxiliary)

세워 + 지 + 다 (after contracting the
bles 우 and 어) syllable

세워 + 지 + L (L-*attributive ending of the verb in its past tense*)

세워진 (after contracting the syllable 지 and the sound L)

○ 이 책은 내가
[i chaegun naega
this book I
어제 읽은 * 책이다.
oje ilgun chaegida]
yesterday read book is

○ 어린이들은
[orinidurun
the children the future of
조국을
chogugul
the fatherland

The children are the reliable successors of our revolution who will brighten the future of our fatherland.

어제 읽은 * 책이다.
oje ilgun chaegida]
yesterday read book is

떠메고나갈 *
ddomegonagal
to shoulder and go forward

explanation:

* 읽 + 다 [ik da] read
stem ending

읽 + 으 + L (으 - link-vowel L-*attributive ending of the verb in its past tense*)

3. The attributive ending which expresses the past continuous tense of the verb
터[don]

for example:

이 책은 내가

[i chaegun naega
this book I

어제 읽던 *
oje ikdon
yesterday having been read

책이다.
chaegida]
book is

explanation:

* 읽 + 다 [ik da] read
stem ending

읽 + 던 (던-*attributive ending of the verb in its past continuous tense*)

* 읽 + 다 [ik da] read
stem ending

읽 + 으 + L (으 - link-vowel L-*attributive ending of the verb in its past tense*)

4. The attributive ending which expresses the future tense of the verb
르[ri]

for example:

○ 어린이들은
[orinidurun
the children the future of
조국을
chogugul
the fatherland

떠메고나갈 *
ddomegonagal
to shoulder and go forward
우리 혁명의 믿음직한
uri hyongmyong-ui midumjikan
our revolution of reliable

후계자들이다.
hugyejadurida]
successors are

explanation:

* 떠메 + 다 [ddome da] shoulder
stem ending

떠메 + 고 + 나가다 (코 - copulative connecting ending

나가가다-verb which is used as an auxiliary)

떠메 + 고 + 나가가 + 다
stem ending

떠메 + 고 + 나가가 + 르 (르-*attributive ending of the verb in its future tense*)

떠메고 나갈 (after contracting the syllable 가 and the sound 르)

○ 이 책은 내가

[i chaegun naega
this book I

래일 읽을 * 책이다.
raeil ilgul chaegida]
tomorrow to be read book is

explanation:

* 읽 + 다 [ik da] read
stem ending

읽 + 으 + 르 (으 - link-vowel

This book is the book which I shall read tomorrow.

ㄹ-*attributive ending of the verb in its future tense*
 잊을 (*after contracting the syllable 으 and the sound ㄹ*)

148 Table of the attributive endings of the verb

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

THE ATTRIBUTIVE FORM OF THE ADJECTIVE

149 The attributive form of the adjective is formed by attaching one of the following attributive endings of the adjective to the stem of the adjective:

1. The attributive ending which expresses the present tense of the adjective
 ㄹ [l]

for example:

| | |
|--|--|
| ○ 오늘 우리의 조국은 [onul uri sahoeju-ui jogugun today our socialist fatherland 조선 인민의 행복 한* chosoninminui haengbokan Korean people of happy | Our socialist fatherland is today the happy cradle of the Korean people. |
|--|--|

보금자리이다.
pogumjari-ida
nest is

explanation:

* 행복하 + 다 [haengboka da] happy
stem ending

행복하 + ㄹ (*L-attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense*)

행복한 (*after contracting the syllable 하 and the sound ㄹ*)
 ○ 이것은 붉은 꽃이다. | This is a red flower.
 [igosun pulgun ggochida] |
 this red flower is

explanation:

* 붉 + 다 [puk da] red
stem ending
 붉 + 으 + ㄹ (*으-link-vowel*)
 ㄹ-*attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense*)

붉은 (*after contracting the syllable 은 and the sound ㄹ*)
 2. The attributive ending which expresses the past continuous tense of the adjective
 ㅅ [don]

for example:

| | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| 어둠이 [odupdon hanuri having been dark sky clearly 개인다. kaeinda] brightens | 맑게 malge | The sky which was dark brightens up. |
|---|-------------|--------------------------------------|

explanation:

* 어둠 + 다 [odup da] dark
stem ending
 어둠 + ㅅ (*ㄷ-attributive ending of the adjective in its past continuous tense*)

3. The attributive ending which expresses the future tense of the adjective

ㄹ[1]

for example:

이것은 클* 나무이다. | This is a tree that
 [igosun kul namuida] | will grow big.
 this to grow big tree is

explanation:

* 크 + 다 [ku da] big

stem ending

크 + ㄹ(ㄹ-attributive ending of the adjective in its

future tense)

클(after contracting the syllable 크 and the sound ㄹ)

150 Table of the attributive endings of the adjective

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| attributive ending of the adjective | tense |
| ㄹ[n] | present |
| ㄷ[don] | past continuous |
| ㄹ[1] | future |

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

151 The attributive form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is the form which is used as an attribute.

The attributive form of the verbal form of the noun,

pronoun or numeral is formed by attaching one of the following attributive endings of the verbal form to the noun, pronoun or numeral by means of the exchanging ending ㅁ:

1. The attributive ending which expresses the present tense of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

ㄹ[n]

for example:

주체의 조국인*

[chucheui chogugin

Juche of the fatherland being

Korea, the fatherland
of Juche

조선

choson]

Korea

explanation:

* 조국 + 이 + ㄹ (조국-noun 이-exchanging ending

ㄹ-attributive ending of the verbal form in its

present tense)

조국인 (after contracting the syllable ㅁ and the sound ㄹ)

2. The attributive ending which expresses the past continuous tense of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

ㄷ[don]

for example:

지난 날에 조선인민군

[chinannare chosoninmingun

the past in Korean People's Army

Comrade Kim who was a
soldier of the Korean
People's Army

군인이던*

guninidon

soldier having been Kim comrade

김 동 무

kimdongmu]

explanation:

*조선인민군 군인 + 이 + 던 (조선인민군 군인 -noun
이 -exchanging ending 던 -attributive ending of the
verbal form in its past continuous tense)

3. The attributive ending which expresses the future tense of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral
ㄹ[ㄹ]

for example:

나라의 주 인 공 들 일* | the new generation
[naraui chuin-gongduril] | who will be heroes of
the country of heroes to be | the country

새 세 대 |
sae sedae |
new generation

explanation:

*주인공 + 들 + 이 + ㄹ (주인공 -noun 들 - plural ending
이 -exchanging ending ㄹ -attributive ending of the
verbal form in its future tense)

주인공들 일 (after contracting the syllable ㄹ) and the sound
ㄹ)

152 Table of the attributive endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

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

THE FORM OF THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF THE VERB OR ADJECTIVE

153 This form is a form which is used as an adverbial modifier.

This is formed by attaching one of the following endings of the adverbial modifier to the stem of the verb or adjective:

1. The endings of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective

게 [ge], 도록 [dorok]

These endings of the adverbial modifier express the manner or circumstance in which some action or situation occurs.

for example:

○ 아름답게*¹ 피는*² | beautifully blooming
[arumdapge pinun] | magnolia blossom
무란꽃
mongranggot] |
magnolia blossom

explanation:

*¹ 아름답 + 다 [arumdap da] beautiful
stem ending

아름답 + 게 (게 -ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective)

*² 피 + 다 [pi da] bloom
stem ending

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

○ 밤이 깊도록* | till late at night
[pami kiptdorok] |
night deep till

explanation:

* 깊 + 다 [kip da] deep
stem ending

깊 + 도록 (도록-ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective)

2. The endings of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective

뜻 [dut], 뜻이 [dusi]

These endings are used to express comparison in actions or situations.

for example:

그가 말하듯이* | as he says
[kuga malhadusi]
he says as

explanation:

* 말하 + 다 [malha da] say
stem ending

말하 + 뜻이 (뜻이-ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective)

3. The ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective

리수록 [lsurok]

This ending expresses intensification in comparison.

for example:

붉을수록* 아름답다
[pulgulsurok arumdaun]
red the more beautiful

The redder, the more beautiful is Korean azalea.

조선의 진달래
chosonui chindallae]
Korean azalea

explanation:

* 붉 + 다 [puk da]. red
stem ending

붉 + 으 + 리수록 (으-link-vowel 리수록-ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective)

붉을수록 (after contracting the syllable 으 and the sound 리)

154 Table of the endings of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective

| ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective |
|---|
| 1. 게 [ge], 도록 [dorok] |
| 2. 뜻 [dut], 뜻이 [dusi] |
| 3. 리수록 [lsurok] |

WORD ORDER

155 The attributive form of the verb comes before the word it refers to.

for example:

싸우는* 인민 | fighting people
[ssaunun inmin]
fighting people

explanation:

* 싸우 + 다 [ssau da] fight
stem ending

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

The attributive form 싸우는 of the verb 싸우다 lies before the word 인민 it refers to.

156 The attributive form of the adjective comes before the word it refers to.

for example:

붉은* 꽃 | red flower
[pulgun ggot]
red flower

explanation:

* 붉 + 다 [puk da] red
stem ending

붉+으+ㄴ(으-link-vowel L-attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense)

붉은 (after contracting the syllable 으 and the sound ㄴ)
The attributive form 붉은 of the adjective 붉다 lies before the word 꽃 it refers to.

157 The attributive form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral comes before the word it refers to.

for example:

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 로 동 자 | 발명가인* | Comrade Kim, an inven- |
| [rodongja | palmyong·gain | tor and worker |
| worker | inventor being | |
| 김 동무 | | |
| kimdongmu] | | |
| Kim comrade | | |

explanation:

* 발명가+이+ㄴ(이-exchanging ending L-attributive ending of the verbal form in its present tense)

발명가인(after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㄴ)

The attributive form 발명가인 of the verbal form of the noun 발명가 lies before the word 김동무 it refers to.

158 The form of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective comes before the word it modifies.

for example:

| | | |
|--------------|----------|----------------------|
| 아 름 탐 게* 피 는 | 진 달 래 | beautifully blooming |
| [arumdapge | pinun | chindallae] |
| beautifully | blooming | azalea |

explanation:

* 아름답 + 다 [arumdap da] beautiful

stem ending

아름답+게(게-ending of the adverbial modifier of the

verb or adjective)

The form of the adverbial modifier 아름답게 of the adjective 아름답다 lies before the word 피는 it refers to.

159 The pre-noun comes before the word it refers to.

for example:

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| ○ 새* 칩 | new house |
| [sae chip] | |
| new house | |

explanation:

* The pre-noun 새 comes before the word 칩 it refers to.

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| ○ 단* 둘 | only two |
| [tan dul] | |
| only two | |

explanation:

* The pre-noun 단 comes before the word 둘 it refers to.

160 The interjection depends on no word and mostly comes at the beginning of the sentence.

for example:

| | |
|----|------------|
| 오* | 평양! |
| [o | pyongyang |
| oh | Pyongyang! |

평양은

pyongyang-un
Pyongyang

| | |
|-----|----------|
| 나의 | 심장. |
| nai | simjang] |
| my | heart |

explanation:

* The interjection 오 comes at the beginning of the sentence.

THE TENSES

- 161 The tenses in Korean are expressed by the tense ending.
- 162 The tenses expressed by the tense endings are called the absolute tenses.

The absolute tenses are the present, past and future.

- The present
The present expresses an action or situation which occurs at the time when the person is speaking.
The present is expressed by the zero tense ending, namely without any tense ending.

for example:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| 렐 차 는 달린다* [ryolchanun tallinda] the train runs | The train runs. |
|---|-----------------|

explanation:

* 달리 + 다 [talli da] run
stem ending

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

달린다 (after contracting the syllable 리 and the sound L)

There is no tense ending in the final form 달린다 of the verb 달리다.

- The past
The past expresses an action or situation which occurred before the time when the person is speaking.
The past is expressed by the ending of the past tense 았[at]/ 았[ot]/ 았[yot].

았[at] is attached to the stem of a word which is to express the past when the stem of the word has the

vowel [a], [ya] or [o] in its last syllable.
았[ot] is attached to the stem of the word which is to express the past when the stem of the word has the vowel [o], [yo], [u],--[u] or [i] in its last syllable.

았[yot] is attached to the stem of the word which is to express the past when the stem of the word ends in the vowel [i], [ae], [e],--[wi],--[ui] or the syllable [ha] in its last syllable.
았[at], 았[ot] and 았[yot] come before the ending of the word which is to express the past.

for example:

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 두 유격대원 이*2 [tu yugyokdae>woni two partisans | 찾아왔다*1. chajawatda] the peasant's cottage visited | Two partisans visited the peasant's cottage. |
|---|---|--|

explanation:

*1 찾아오 + 다 [chajao da] visit
stem ending

찾아오 + 았 + 다 (았-ending of the past tense 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

찾아왔다 (after contracting the syllables 오 and 았)

The ending of the past tense 았 is attached to the stem of the verb 오다.

*2 두 유격대원 + 이
numeral noun nominative ending

Although the plural ending 들 is not attached to 유격대원, the meaning of the plural of 유격대원 is expressed by the numeral 두 which lies before 유격대원.

- The future expresses the action or situation which will occur after the person speaks.

The future is expressed by the ending of the future tense 겐[get].

겠 [get] is attached to the stem of the word which is to express the future.

for example:

| | | | |
|------------------|----------|-------------|--------------------|
| 우리는 | 래일 | 영국으로 | We shall leave for |
| [urinun | raeil | yong·guguro | England tomorrow. |
| We | tomorrow | England for | |
| 떠나겠습니 | 다*. | | |
| ddonagetsumnida] | | | |
| leave shall | | | |

explanation:

* 떠나 + 다 [ddona da] start
stem ending

떠나 + 겠 + 습니다 (겠-ending of the future tense 습니다-most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

The ending of the future tense 겠 is attached to the stem 떠나 of the verb 떠나다.

163 The tenses are also expressed by attributive endings.

These tenses are called the relative tenses.

for example:

| | | | |
|----------|------------|-------|--------------------|
| ○ 그는 | 열린*1 | 문을 | He shut the opened |
| [kunun | yollin | munul | door. |
| he | the opened | door | |
| 닫았다*2 | | | |
| tadatda] | | | |
| shut | | | |

explanation:

*1 열리 + 다 [yolli da] be opened
stem ending

열리 + L [리]-ending of the voice (refer to 176) L-
attributive ending of the verb in its past tense]

열린 (after contracting the syllable 리 and the sound L)

*2 닫 + 다 [tat da] shut
stem ending

닫 + 았 + 다 (았-ending of the past tense 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

The attributive ending L of the verb is the past.

And this is anterior to the past 닫았다.

○ 그는 래달에 He worked out the plan
[kunun raedare which will be carried
he next month in out next month.

수행할*1

suhaenghal

to be carried out

계획을 세웠다*2.

gyehoegul sewot·da]

plan worked out

explanation:

*1 수행하 + 다 [suhaengha da] carry out
stem ending

수행하 + ㄹ (ㄹ-attributive ending of the verb in its future tense)

수행할 (after contracting the syllable 하 and the sound ㄹ)

*2 세우 + 다 [seu da] work out
stem ending

세우 + 았 + 다 (았-ending of the past tense)

세웠다 (after contracting the syllables 우 and 았)

The attributive ending ㄹ of the verb is the future.

And this future is the future in the past 세웠다.

164 We can exactly express complicated relations of time by using tense endings.

1. In order to express the fact that one thing happened in the past and earlier than another thing, the combined form of two endings which express the past is used. Such a combination is made from among the past endings 았[at], 았[ot] and 었[yot].

for example:

이 집 주인은
[i chip chuinun
this house of the owner
그 유격대원들과
ku yugyokdaewondulgwa
those partisans with
전에 만나았으므로*1
chone mannasossumuro
before had met as
반갑게*2 맞이했다*3
pan-gagge majihaetda]
gladly received

As the house owner
had met those partisans
before, he received them
gladly.

explanation:
*1 만나 + 다 [manna da] meet
stem ending

만나+았 + 었 + 으 + 무로 (았-*ending of the past tense*
있-*ending of the past tense* 으-*link-vowel* 무로-*con-*
necting ending of cause)

만났으므로 (after contracting the syllables 나 and 았)
*2 반갑 + 다 [pangap da] glad
stem ending

반갑 + 게 (게-*ending of the adverbial modifier of the*
verb or adjective)
*3 맞이하 + 다 [majiha da] receive
stem ending

맞이하 + 었 + 다 (였-*ending of the past tense* 다-*low*
declarative form of the final ending of the verb)
맞이했다 (after contracting the syllables 하 and 었)

2. 았[at], 었[ot] and 였[yot] are linked with ㄹ[l] or ㄹ[get]
to express the surmise of a fact in the past.
for example:

○ 그는 평양에
[kunun pyongyang-e
he Pyongyang to
도착하였겠다*
tochakayotgetda]
may have arrived

He may have arrived
at Pyongyang.

explanation:

* 도착하 + 다 [tochaka da] arrive
stem ending
도착하 + 였 + 겠 + 다 (였-*ending of the past tense*
ㄹ-*ending of the future tense* 다-*low declarative form*
of the final ending of the verb)

The ending of the past tense ㄹ and the ending of the
future tense ㄹ are linked to express the surmise of a fact
in the past.

○ 그는 평양에
[kunun pyongyang-e
he Pyongyang to
도착하였을 것이다*
tochakayosulgosida]
may have arrived

He may have arrived
at Pyongyang.

explanation:

* 도착하 + 다 [tochaka da] arrive
stem ending
도착하 + 였 + 으 + ㄹ (였-*ending of the past tense*
으-*link-vowel* ㄹ-*attributive ending of the verb* in
its future tense)
도착하였을 (after contracting the syllable 으 and the
sound ㄹ)
도착하였을 + 겠 + 이 + 다 (것-*incomplete noun* 이-*ex-*
changing ending of the final ending of the final
ending of the verbal form)

The ending of the past tense ㄹ and the attributive ending
of the verb in its future tense ㄹ are linked to express
the surmise of a fact in the past.

165 The tenses can also be expressed by other methods.
1. The past can also be expressed by the connecting end-
ing which begins with ㄷ[do].

for example:

| | |
|--|---|
| 그는 열심히 공부하더니* [kunun yolsimi kongbuhadoni he diligently studied as 성공하였다. song·gong·hayotda] succeeded | As he had studied diligently, he succeeded. |
|--|---|

explanation:

* 공부하 + 다 [kongbuha da] study
 stem ending
 공부하+더니 (더니-connecting ending of cause)

2. The future can also be expressed by attaching **ㄹ것**[lgot] to the stem of the word concerned.

for example:

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| 그는 래일 올것이다* [kunun raeil olgosida] he tomorrow come will | He will come tomorrow. |
|--|------------------------|

explanation:

오 + ㄹ + 다 [o da] come
 stem ending

오 + ㄹ + ㄱ + ㅅ + ㅅ + ㅅ + ㅅ + ㅅ (ㄹ-attributive ending of the verb in its future tense ㅅ-incomplete noun ㅅ-exchanging ending ㅅ-low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

올것이다 (after contracting the syllable 오 and the sound ㄹ)

166 Table of the tense endings

| name | tense | present | past | future |
|---------------------|-------------|---------|----------------------------|--------|
| ending of the tense | zero ending | | 았[at], 었[ot], 였[yot] | 겠[get] |

RESPECT AND COURTESY

167 Respect is a grammatical category in which the speaker expresses politeness for the doer.

Respect is expressed by the ending of respect ㅅ[si].
 The ending of respect ㅅ[si] is attached to the predicative word.

for example:

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| 선생님이 가십니다*. [sonsaengnimi kasimnida] the teacher goes | The teacher goes. |
|---|-------------------|

explanation:

* 가 + ㅅ + 다 [ka da] go
 stem ending

가 + ㅅ + ㅅ + ㅅ + ㅅ + ㅅ (ㅅ-ending of respect ㅅ니다-most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

가십니다 (after contracting the syllable ㅅ and the sound ㅅ)
 선생님 is the owner of the action.

The speaker expresses respect to 선생님 by the ending of respect ㅅ.

168 Courtesy is a grammatical category in which the speaker expresses politeness for the person addressed.

Courtesy is expressed in three forms, namely, the most deferential, middle and low forms.

for example:

| | |
|---|------------------|
| ○ 아버지가 가십니다*. [abojiga kasimnida] the father goes | The father goes. |
|---|------------------|

explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da] go
stem ending

가 + 시 + 버니다 (시-ending of respect 버니다-most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

가십니까 (after contracting the syllable 시 and the sound ㅂ)

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb 버니다.

○ 아버지가 가시오* . The father goes.

[abojiga kasio]
the father goes
explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da] go
stem ending

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

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb 오.

○ 아버지가 가신다* . The father goes.

[abojiga kasinda]
the father goes

explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da] go
stem ending

가 + 시 + ㅏ다 (시-ending of respect ㅏ-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

가십니까 (after contracting the syllable 시 and the sound ㅏ)

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low declarative form of the final ending of the verb ㅏ다.

169 There are two cases in (the relation between) respect and courtesy.

In the first case the person addressed is immediately the doer of an action, etc.

In the second case the person addressed is not the doer of an action, etc.

1. When the person addressed is immediately the doer of an action, etc.

for example:

아버지는 언제
[abojinun onje]
the father when

When do you, father,
go to Pyongyang?

평양에 가십니까*?
pyongyang-e kasimnigga]
Pyongyang to go?

explanation:

가 + 다 [ka da] go
stem ending

가 + 시 + 버니다 (시-ending of respect 버니다-most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verb)
가십니까 (after contracting the syllable 시 and the sound ㅂ)

The speaker expresses respect for 아버지, the doer of an action, by the ending of respect 시.

The speaker expresses courtesy for the person addressed, who is 아버지, by the most deferential interrogative form 버니다 of the final ending of the verb.

In Korean we do not use the personal pronoun such as you when we speak to a respected person. Instead, we use the denomination of his position in the family or society, such as father, mother and Mr.

2. When the person addressed is not the doer of an action, etc.

1) The speaker expresses respect for the doer of an action, etc.:

for example:

아버지가 평양에 가신다* | The father goes
 [abojiga pyongyang.e kasinda] | to Pyongyang.
 the father Pyongyang to goes

explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da] go
 stem ending

가 + 시 + ㄴ다 (시)-ending of respect ㄴ다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb
 가신다 (after contracting the syllable 시 and the sound ㄴ)

The speaker speaks to an inferior. For example, a mother speaks to her child.

2) The speaker expresses courtesy for the person addressed:

for example:

그 애가 평양에 | That child goes to
 [ku aega pyongyang.e] | Pyongyang.
 that child Pyongyang to
 갑니다*.
 kamnida]
 goes

explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da] go
 stem ending

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

The speaker speaks to a superior.

For example, a son speaks to his father.

170 There are several words which have the meaning of respect. Such words should be used correctly.

for example:

| word | word which has the meaning of respect | English |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| 먹다 [mokda] | 잡수시다[chapsusida] | eat |
| 자다 [chada] | 주무시다[chumusida] | sleep |
| 있다 [itda] | 계시다[kesida] | there is, be |
| 말하다 [malhada] | 말씀하시다[malssumhasida] | say |
| 주다 [chuda] | 드리다[turida] | give |
| | 올리다[ollida] | give |

for example:

○ 아버지가 주무신다* | The father sleeps.
 [abojiga chumusinda]
 the father sleeps

explanation:

* 주무시 + 다 [jumusi da] sleep
 stem ending

주무시 + ㄴ다 (ㄴ다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

주무신다 (after contracting the syllable 시 and the sound ㄴ)

The speaker expresses respect for 아버지, the doer of an action, by 주무신다.

○ 아이가 잔다* | The child sleeps.
 [aiga chanda]
 the child sleeps

explanation:

* 자 + 다 [cha da] sleep
 stem ending

자 + ㄴ다 (ㄴ다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

잔다 (after contracting the syllable 자 and the sound ㄴ)
The doer of the action 잔다 is the child. Therefore, the speaker does not express respect for the doer of the action.

The word 잔다 which has no meaning of respect is used here.

171 Table of the ending of respect

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

WORD ORDER

172 The ending of the tense comes directly before the final ending.

for example:

○ 나는 조선으로 간다* . | I go to Korea.
[nanun chosonuro kanda]
I Korea to go

explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da] go
stem ending

가 + ㄴ다 (ㄴ다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

잔다 (after contracting the syllable 가 and the sound ㄴ)
The zero ending of the tense lies directly before the final ending ㄴ다.

○ 나는 조선으로 갔다* . | I went to Korea .
[nanun chosonuro katda]
I Korea to went

explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da] go
stem ending

가 + 앓 + 다 (앓-ending of the past tense 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)
갔다 (after contracting the syllables 가 and 앓)

The ending of the past tense 앓 comes directly before the final ending 다.

○ 나는 조선으로 가겠다* . | I will go to Korea.
[nanun chosonuro kageta]
I Korea to go will

explanation:

* 가 + 겠 + 다 [ka da] go
stem ending

가 + 겠 + 다 (겠-ending of the future tense 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

The ending of the future tense 겠 comes directly before the final ending 다.

173 The ending of respect comes before the final ending.
But when there is a tense ending, the ending of respect comes before the ending of the tense.

for example:

○ 아버지는 공장으로 | The father goes to
[abojinun konjang-uro | the factory.
the father the factory to
가신다* .
kasinda]
goes

explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da] go
stem ending

가 + 시 + ㄴ다 (시-ending of the respect ㄴ다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

가신다 (after contracting the syllable 시 and the sound ㄴ)
The ending of respect 시 comes before the final ending ㄴ다.

○ 아버지는 공장으로
[abojinun konjang-uro
the father the factory to
가셨다*.
kasyotda]
went

The father went to
the factory.

explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da]
stem ending

가 + 시 + 였 + 다 (시-ending of respect 였-ending of
the past tense 다-low declarative form of the final
ending of the verb)

가셨다 (after contracting the syllables 시 and 였)

The ending of respect 시 comes before the ending of the
tense 였.

LESSON 11

THE VOICE

174 The voice is the form of the verb which shows the re-
lation between the action and its agent—the doer, indi-
cating whether the subject of the sentence is the agent
or the object of the action expressed by the predicate
verb.

There are three voices in Korean—active, passive and
causative.

175 1. active voice

The active voice shows that the action is performed
by its subject, that the subject is the doer of the action.
The active form is expressed by the zero ending.

for example:

그 동무는 글씨를
[ku tongmunun kulssirul
that man the letter
잘 쓴다*.
chal ssunda]
well writes

That man writes
the letter well.

explanation:

* 쓰 + 다 [ssu da] write
stem ending

쓰 + 다 (다-low declarative form of the final end-
ing of the verb)

쓴다 (after contracting the syllable 쓰 and the sound ㄴ)

176 2. The passive voice

The passive voice shows that the subject is the
recipient—the object of this action.

The passive voice is expressed by the ending of the
voice ㅀ[[i], ㅎ[[hi], 기[[gi] or 리[[ri].
for example:

그 종이에는*2 글씨가
[ku chong-i-enun kulssiga
on that paper the letter
잘 쓰인다*1.
chal ssuinda]
well is written

The letter is well
written on that paper.

explanation:

*1, 쓰 + 다 [ssu da] write
stem ending

쓰 + 이 + 다 (이-ending of the voice of the passive
form 다-low declarative form of the final ending of
the verb)

쓰인다 (after contracting the syllable ㅀ and the sound ㄴ)
The action in which the letter is written is expressed by
the passive form 쓰인다 which has the ending of the

passive voice 이
 * 2 종어 + 에 + 는 (종어 - noun 에 - dative ending
 는 - auxiliary ending)

| ending of the voice of the passive form | end sound of the stem of the word | example |
|---|--|---|
| 이[i] | vowel, ㄹ[r], ㄱ[g], ㅍ[pp], ㅌ[t], ㅎ[h] | 보이다[poida] be seen (보다[poda] see) |
| 히[hi] | ㅍ[p], ㄷ[t], ㅈ[j], ㄱ[k] | 박히다[pakida] be struck in (박다[pakda] strike in) |
| 기[gi] | ㅁ[m], ㄷ[t], ㅌ[t], ㅈ[j], ㅊ[ch], ㅅ[s] | 씻기다[ssitgida] be washed (씻다[ssitda] wash) |
| 리[ri] | ㄹ[l], ㄹ[ru] | 날리다[nalrida] be flown (날다[nalda] fly) |

remarks:
 We have indicated here only such endings of the voice of

the passive form which are frequently used.
 For the other endings of the voice of the passive form, please refer to the appendix.

177 3. The causative form

The causative form is expressed by the ending of the voice ㅀ[i], ㅎ[hi], ㄱ[gi] or ㄹ[ri].

for example:
 그는 사람을 잘
 [kunun saramdurusul chal
 he the people well
 웃긴다*.
 utginda]
 makes laugh

He's good at making
 the people laugh.

explanation:

* 웃 + 기 + 다 [ut da] laugh
 stem ending

웃 + 기 + ㄴ다 (기-ending of the voice of the causative form ㄴ다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

웃긴다 (after contracting the syllable 기 and the sound ㄴ)

The action in which he makes the people laugh is expressed by the causative form 웃긴다 which has the ending of the voice 기.

| ending of the voice of the causative form | end sound of the stem of the word | example |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 이[i] | vowel, ㄹ[r], | 먹이다[mogida] let eat |

| | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|---|
| | ㄱ[gg], ㅍ[pp], ㅌ[tt], ㅎ[h] | (먹다[mokda] eat) |
| 히[hi] | ㅂ[p], ㄷ[t], ㅈ[j], ㄱ[k] | 앉히다[an chida] let sit, set (앉다[anda] sit) |
| 기[gi] | ㅁ[m], ㄷ[t], ㅌ[tt], ㅈ[j], ㅊ[ch], ㅅ[t] | 웃기다[utgida] make laugh (웃다[utda] laugh) |
| 리[ri] | ㄹ[l], ㄷ[t], ㄹ[ru] | 울리다[ullida] make weep (울다[ulda] weep) |

remarks:

We have indicated here only such endings of the voice of the causative form which are frequently used. For the other endings of the voice of the causative form, please refer to the appendix.

178 The voice may also be expressed as follows:

- In order to express the passive 되다 [toeda] "become", 당하다[tanghada] "suffer", 받다[patda] "receive", -어지다[ajida] / -어지다[ojida] / -여지다[yojida] "become" or -게 되다[ge toeda] "become", etc. are attached to the root of the verb.

for example:

○ 발전되다 [paljondoeda] | be developed

explanation:

발전하 + 다 [paljonha da] develop
stem ending
발전 + 하 + 다
root suffix ending
발전 + 되다
verb

○ 파괴당하다 [pagoedanghada] | be destroyed

explanation:

파괴하 + 다 [pagoeha da] destroy
stem ending
파괴 + 하 + 다
root suffix ending
파괴 + 당하다
verb

○ 착취받다 [chakchwibatda] | be exploited

explanation:

착취하 + 다 [chakchwiha da] exploit
stem ending
착취 + 하 + 다
root suffix ending
착취 + 받다
verb

○ 닦아지다 [taggajida] | be polished

explanation:

닦 + 다 [tak da] polish
stem ending
닦 + 아 + 지다 (아-connecting ending of method
or means 지다-verb which is used as an auxiliary)

2. In order to express the causative 시키다[sikida] "let",
 -게 하다[ge hada] "let" or -도록 하다[dorok hada] "let",
 etc. are attached to the root of the verb.

for example:

○ 공부시키다
 [kongbusikida] | make study

explanation:

공부 + 하 + 다 [kongbuha da] study

root suffix ending

공부 + 시키다 make study

verb

○ 먹게 하다
 [mokege hada] | let eat
 eat

explanation:

먹 + 게 하다 [mokege hada] eat

stem ending

먹 + 게 하다 (게-ending of the adverbial modifier
 of the verb 하다-verb)

○ 먹도록 하다
 [mokedorok hada] | let eat
 eat

explanation:

먹 + 도록 하다 [mokedorok hada] eat

stem ending

먹 + 도록 하다 (도록-ending of the adverbial
 modifier of the verb 하다-verb)

179 Table of endings of the voice

| ending form | passive form | causative form |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ending of the voice | 0[i], h[hi], gi[gi], ri[ri] | 0[i], h[hi], gi[gi], ri[ri] |

remarks:

We have indicated here only such endings of the voice
 which are frequently used.

For the other endings of the voice, please refer to the appendix.

THE EXCHANGING ENDINGS

180 The exchanging endings are the endings which make
 the noun, pronoun or numeral into the verbal form or
 in the reverse the verb, adjective or the verbal form
 of the noun, pronoun or numeral into the noun.

181 When the noun, pronoun or numeral is made into the
 verbal form, the exchanging ending 0[i] is attached
 to the noun, pronoun or numeral.

for example:

○ 평양은

[pyongyang-un
 Pyongyang

조선민주주의

chosonminjuju-ui
 the Democratic People's

인민공화국의

inmin-gonghwagugui
 Republic of Korea of

수도이다*.

sudoida]
 the capital is

Pyongyang is the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

explanation:

* 수도 + 이 + 다 (수도-noun 이-exchanging ending 다-low
 declarative form of the final ending of the verbal
 form,)

The exchanging ending 이 is attached to the noun 수도.

○ 다음 차례는 너이다*.
[taum charyenun noida]
next turn you is

The exchanging ending ㅁ is attached to the stem 일어나 of the verb 일어나다.

explanation:
* 너 + 이 + 다 (나-pyon 이-exchanging ending 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form)
The exchanging ending 이 is attached to the pronoun 너.

○ 그는 일하기를 좋아한다*2.
[kunun ilhagirul choahanda]
he working likes
explanation:

*1 일하 + 다 [ilha da] work
stem ending

○ 조선은 하나이다*.
[chosonun hanaida]
Korea one is

일하 + 기 + 를(기-exchanging ending 를-accusative ending)

The exchanging ending 기 is attached to the stem 일하 of the verb 일하다.

explanation:

* 하나 + 이 + 다 (하나-numeral 이-exchanging ending 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

*2 좋 + 다 [cho ta] good
stem ending

좋 + 아 + 하다 (아-connecting ending of method or means 하다-verb which is used as an auxiliary do)

The exchanging ending 이 is attached to the numeral 하나.

좋 + 아 + 하 + 다
stem ending

좋 + 아 + 하 + ㅁ 다 (ㅁ 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

182 When the verb, adjective or the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is turned into the noun, the exchanging ending ㅁ[m] or ㅁ[gi] is attached to the stem of the verb or adjective or to the stem of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral.

for example:

○ 아침에 일찍
[achime iljik]
the morning in early
일어남은* 건강에 좋다.
ironamun kon-gang-e chota]
getting up health to good

○ 나는 아침에 일찍
[nanun achime iljik]
I the morning in early
I know that getting up early in the morning is good for the health.

explanation:

* 일어나 + 다 [irona da] get up
stem ending

일어나 + ㅁ(ㅁ-exchanging ending)
일어남(after contracting the syllable 나 and the sound ㅁ)

explanation:
*1 좋 + 다 [cho ta] good
stem ending

좋 + 으 + ㅁ + 을(으-link-vowel ㅁ-exchanging ending)

을-accusative ending)

종음을 (after contracting the syllable 으 and the sound ㅁ)
The exchanging ending ㅁ is attached to the stem 종
of the adjective 종다 by the link-vowel 으.

*2 알 + 다 [al da] know
stem ending

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

안다 [after dropping the sound ㄴ (refer 196) and contra-
cting the syllable 아 and the sound ㅁ]

| | |
|--|---|
| ○ 나는 주체조선의 [nanun chuchejoseonui I Juche Korea of 공민임을 * 자랑한다. kongminimul charanghanda.] citizen being proud | I am proud that I am a citizen of Korea of Juche. |
|--|---|

explanation:

* 공민 + 이 + 다 [kongmini da] citizen be
(공민-noun 이-exchanging ending 다-low declarative form
of the final ending of the verbal form)

공민 + 이 + ㅁ + 을 (ㅁ-exchanging ending 을-accusative end-
ing)

공민임을 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅁ)
The exchanging ending ㅁ is attached to the exchanging
ending 이, and the exchanging ending 이 is attached
to the noun 공민.

183 The exchanging ending should be used correctly.

1. The exchanging ending 이 can be omitted after
noun, pronoun or numeral which ends in a vowel.
for example:

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| 그는 의사다*. [kunun uisada] he doctor is | He is a doctor. |
|--|-----------------|

explanation:

* 의사 + 이 + 다 (의사-noun 이-exchanging ending
다-low declarative form of the final ending of the
verbal form)

의사 + 다 (The exchanging ending 이 can be omitted.)

The exchanging ending 이 is not omitted in the attributive
form.

for example:

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 의사인* 김동무 [uisain kimdongmu] doctor being Kim comrade | Comrade Kim, a doctor |
|--|-----------------------|

explanation:

* 의사 + 이 + ㅁ (의사-noun 이-exchanging ending ㅁ-attributive
ending of the verbal form in its present tense)

의사인 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅁ)
2. The exchanging ending ㅁ [m] makes the verb, adjective
and the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral
into a noun.

The exchanging ending ㅁ makes the verb, adjective
and the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral into
a noun and also expresses the process of the action.
for example:

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| 의사가 되기 전에* [uisaga toegijone a doctor becoming before first 혁명가가 되어야 한다. hyongmyong-gaga toeyoya handa a revolutionary become must | 먼저 monjo first 한다. handa must | Man must become a revolutionary before becoming a doctor. |
|---|--|---|

explanation:

* 뒤 + 다 [toe da] become
stem ending

뒤 + 기 + 전 + 예 (기-exchanging ending 전-noun

예 -dative ending)

The exchanging ending ㄱ makes the verb 되다 into the noun and also expresses the process of becoming a doctor.

3. The substantivized form by the exchanging ending ㅁ [m] can also be used as a predicate.

for example:

오늘은 날씨가
[onurun nalssiga
today the weather
맑음 *
malgum]
clear being

The weather is clear today.

explanation:

* 맑 + 으 + ㅁ [mak da] clear
stem ending

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

184 Table of the exchanging endings

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

LESSON 12

THE AUXILIARY ENDINGS

185 The auxiliary endings are attached to various kinds of words. These endings are used to express relations among objects and phenomena as well as actions and states.

There are the following auxiliary endings:

는 [nun] (ㄴ [n]) / 은 [un]
 아 [ya] / 이 아 [iya] 만 [man]
 나 [na] / 이 나 [ina] 부터 [buto]
 커녕 [konyong] 까지 [ggaji]
 도 [do]

186 There is a difference between the auxiliary endings and the case endings.

As mentioned the auxiliary endings express relations among objects and phenomena as well as actions and states.

But the case endings express the connective relations between words.

for example:

올해에는 과일도 * 잘
[olhaeenun kwaildo chal
this year in the fruit also well
되었다.
toeyotda]
became

The fruit also grew well this year.

explanation:

* 과일 + 도
noun auxiliary ending

The auxiliary ending 도 expresses the relation between the fruit and other agricultural products such as grain, vegetables and so on.

for example:

올해에는 과일이* 잘 되었다.
[olhaeenun kwairi chal toeyotda]
this year in the fruit good became

The fruit grew well this year.

explanation:

* 과일 + 이
noun nominative ending

The nominative ending 이 expresses the relation between

the word 파일 and the word combination 잘 되었다.

187 The auxiliary endings are divided as follows according to the content of the relations which the auxiliary endings express:

1. The auxiliary ending which expresses the relation of inclusion

도[do] also

for example:

올해에는 남새도*

[olhaeenun namsaedo

this year in the vegetable also

잘 되었다.

chal toeyotda]

well became

The vegetable also grew well this year.

explanation:

* 남새도 + 도

noun auxiliary ending of inclusion

The auxiliary ending 도 expresses the idea that agricultural products including the vegetables have grown well.

2. The auxiliary ending which expresses restriction

만[man] alone

for example:

나만* 간다.

[naman kanda]

I only go

I go alone.

explanation:

* 나 + 만

pronoun auxiliary ending of restriction

The auxiliary ending 만 expresses that I and no one else go alone.

3. The auxiliary endings which express the relation of

limitation:

부터[buto] from 까지[ggaji] till

for example:

1926년 부터*1

[chon-gubaek-isimryungnyon-buto

1926 year from

1989년 까지*2

[chon-gubaek-palsipgunyon-ggaji]

1989 year till

from 1926 to 1989

explanation:

*1 1926년 + 부터

noun auxiliary ending of limitation

*2 1989년 + 까지

noun auxiliary ending of limitation

4. The auxiliary ending which express the relation of indication
는[nun] (L [n])/은[un]

for example:

○ 나는* 간다.

[nanun kanda]

I go

I go.

explanation:

* 나 + 는

pronoun auxiliary ending of indication

The auxiliary ending 는 expresses that no one other than I go.

The auxiliary ending 는 is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 는 is attached ends in a vowel.

○ 난* 간다.

[nan kanda]

I go

I go.

explanation:

* 나 + L

pronoun auxiliary ending of indication

난 (after contracting the syllable 나 and the sound ㄴ)
 The auxiliary ending ㄴ expresses that no one other than I go.
 The auxiliary ending ㄴ is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending ㄴ is attached ends in a vowel.

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

explanation:

* 하늘 + 은 auxiliary ending of indication
 noun The auxiliary ending 은 expresses that nothing other than the sky is blue.

The auxiliary ending 은 is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 은 is attached ends in a consonant.
 5. The auxiliary endings which express the emphasis

Of[ya] / Of[ia]

for example:

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 남이야* 가든지 말든지 | 남이야 | 말든지 | You must go whether |
| [namiya kadunji maldunji] | just others | go or not | others go or not. |
| 너는 가야 한다. | nonun kaya handa] | you go must | |

explanation:

* 남 + 이야 auxiliary ending of emphasis
 noun

The auxiliary ending 이야 is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 이야 is attached ends in a consonant.
 The auxiliary ending 야 is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 야 is attached ends in a vowel.

6. The auxiliary ending which expresses the relation of concession

L[na] / OfL[ina]

for example:

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 그한테나* 가자! | Let us go to him! |
| [ku hantena kaja] | |
| him to let us go! | |

(나—even if he is not the very man we want)

explanation:

* 그 + 한테 + 나 [그-pronoun 한테-ending which is used as the case ending 나-auxiliary ending of concession]

The auxiliary ending 나 expresses that he is not the very man we want.

The auxiliary ending ㄴ is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending ㄴ is attached ends in a vowel.

The auxiliary ending 이나 is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 이나 is attached ends in a consonant.

7. The auxiliary ending which expresses negation
 커녕 [konyong]

for example:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 비는커녕* 구름 한점 | Far from raining, it was a cloudless day. |
| [pinunkonyong kurum hanjom] | |
| rain far from cloud a piece | |
| 없는데 날씨였다. | |
| omnun nalssiyotda] | |
| not there being weather was | |

explanation:

* 비 + 는 + 커녕 (비-noun 는-auxiliary ending of indication 커녕-auxiliary ending of negation)

The auxiliary ending 커녕 is usually used together with the auxiliary ending 는 or 은.

The auxiliary ending 는 is attached to a syllable which ends in a vowel.

The auxiliary ending 은 is attached to a syllable which ends in a consonant.

188 Table of auxiliary endings

| meaning | ending | auxiliary ending |
|-------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|
| relation of inclusion | | 도 [do] also |
| relation of restriction | | 만 [man] only |
| relation of limitation | | 부터 [buto] from, 까지 [ggaji] till |
| relation of indication | | 는 [nun] (ㄴ [n])/은 [un] |
| relation of emphasis | | 야 [ya] / 이야 [iya] |
| relation of concession | | 나 [na] / 이나 [ina] |
| relation of negation | | 커녕 [konyong] |

remarks:

We have indicated here only such auxiliary endings which are frequently used.

For the other auxiliary endings, please refer to the appendix.

ENDINGS WHICH ARE USED AS CASE ENDINGS

189 There are the following endings which are used as case endings:

1. 란 [ran] / 이란 [iran]

These endings perform the function of nominative endings and are used to give a definition to the word acting as the subject.

for example:

주체사상 이란* 한마디로
[chuchesasang-iran hanmadiro
Juche Idea in a nutshell
말하여 혁명과
malhayo hyongmyong-gwa
saying revolution and
건설의 주인은
kongsorui chuinun
construction of the master
인민대중이며
inmindaejung-imyo
people masses is and
혁명과 건설을
hyongmyong-gwa kongsorul
revolution and construction
추동하는 힘도
chudonghanun himdo
driving force also
인민대중에게 있다는
inmindaejung-ege itdanun
the people masses to there being
사상이다.
sasang-ida]
idea is

explanation:

* 주체사상 + 이란 (주체사상 - noun)
used as the case ending)

The ending 이란 which expresses a case is used when the word to which the ending 이란 is attached ends in a consonant.

The ending 란 which expresses a case is used when the word to which the ending 란 is attached ends in a vowel.

2. 한테 [hante]

This ending is mostly used in spoken language and serves the function of a dative ending.

In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction.

이란 - ending which is

for example:

그는 나한테* 묻는다. | He asks me.
 [kunun nabante munnunda] |
 he me to asks

explanation:

* 나 +한테(나-pronoun 한테-ending which is used as the case ending)

3. 하고[hago]

This ending serves the same function as that of the ending of the coordinative case.

for example:

김동무 하고* | Comrade Kim and I
 [kimdongmuhago na] |
 Kim comrade and I

explanation:

* 김동무 + 하고(김동무-noun 하고-ending which is used as the case ending)

4. 보다[boda] (more) than 처럼 [chorom] as, 마다[mada] every

The endings 보다, 처럼 are used to express comparison.

for example:

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

explanation:

* 나 + 보다(나-pronoun 보다-ending which is used as the case ending)

○ 눈처럼* 흰 | white as snow
 [nunchorom huin] |
 snow as white

explanation:

* 눈+처럼(눈-noun 처럼-ending which is used as the case ending)

○ 해마다 | every year
 [haemada] |
 year every

explanation:

해 + 마다(해-noun 마다-ending which is used as the case ending)

190 Table of endings which are used as case endings:

| case | ending | ending which is used as the case ending |
|--------------|--------|---|
| nominative | | 란 [ran]/이란 [iran] |
| dative | | 한테 [hante] |
| coordinative | | 하고 [hago] |
| others | | 보다 [boda] 처럼 [chorom] 마다 [mada] |

remarks:

We have indicated here only such endings which are frequently used.

For the other endings, please refer to the appendix.

LESSON 13

STEM AED ENDING

191 The distinction between the stem and the ending is clear in the formation of Korean words.

When a certain grammatical meaning is necessary, the

ending to express it is attached to the stem, when unnecessary, some omissions are made. for example:

보 + ㅁ + ㅌ [po da] see
stem ending

in order to express respect

보 + ㅁ + ㅌ [po si da] see
(ㅌ-ending of respect)

in order to express the causative

보 + ㅁ + ㅌ [po i da] show
(ㅌ-ending of the causative voice)

in order to express the past

보 + ㅁ + ㅌ [po at da] saw
(ㅌ-ending of the past tense)

In order to express both the causative and respect, the ending of the causative voice ㅌ[i] and the ending of respect ㅌ[si] are attached to the stem.

보 + ㅁ + ㅌ + ㅌ [po i si da] show
(ㅌ-ending of the causative voice ㅌ-ending of respect)

In order to express both the causative and the past, the ending of the causative voice ㅌ[i] and the ending of the past tense ㅌ[yot] are attached to the stem.

보 + ㅁ + ㅌ + ㅌ [po i yot da] showed
(ㅌ-ending of the causative voice ㅌ-ending of the past tense)

In order to express both respect and the past, the ending of respect ㅌ[si] and the ending of the past tense ㅌ[yot] are attached to the stem.

보 + ㅁ + ㅌ + ㅌ [po si yot da] saw
(ㅌ-ending of respect ㅌ-ending of the past tense)

In order to express causative, respect and the past simultaneously, the ending of the causative voice ㅌ[i],

the ending of respect ㅌ[si] and the ending of the past tense ㅌ[yot] are attached to the stem.

보 + ㅁ + ㅌ + ㅌ + ㅌ [po i yot da] showed
(ㅌ-ending of the causative voice ㅌ-ending of respect ㅌ-ending of the past tense)

When the grammatical meaning of the causative in 보 ㅌ시 ㅌㅌ다 [poisyotda] "showed" is not necessary, the ending of the causative voice ㅌ[i] is omitted.

보 + ㅌ + ㅌ + ㅌ + ㅌ [po si yot da] saw
(ㅌ-ending of respect ㅌ-ending of the past tense)

When the grammatical meaning of the past in 보 ㅌ시 ㅌㅌ다 [poisyotda] "showed" is not necessary, the ending of the past tense ㅌ[yot] is omitted.

보 + ㅌ + ㅌ + ㅌ + ㅌ [po i si da] show
(ㅌ-ending of the causative voice ㅌ-ending of respect)

When the grammatical meanings of the causative and respect in 보 ㅌ시 ㅌㅌ다 [poisyotda] "showed" are not necessarily, the ending of the causative voice ㅌ[i] and the ending of respect ㅌ[si] are omitted.

In this case the ending of the past tense is directly attached to the stem. The stem 보 [po] has the vowel ㅌ[o]. Therefore, not the ending of the past ㅌ[yot] but the ending of the past tense ㅌ[at] is attached to the stem.

보 + ㅌ + ㅌ + ㅌ [po at da] saw
(ㅌ-ending of the past tense)

When the grammatical meanings of respect and the past in 보 ㅌ시 ㅌㅌ다 [poisyotda] "showed" are not necessary, the ending of respect ㅌ[si] and the ending of the past tense ㅌ[yot] are omitted.

보 + ㅌ + ㅌ + ㅌ [po i da] show
(ㅌ-ending of the causative voice)

When the grammatical meanings of the causative and the past in 보이시켰다 [poisiyotda] "showed" are not necessary, the ending of the causative voice ㅌ[i] and the ending of the past tense ㅆ[yot] are omitted.

보 + 시 + 다 [po si.da] see
(시 - ending of respect)

When the grammatical meanings of the causative, respect and the past in 보이시켰다 [poisiyotda] "showed" are not necessary, the ending of the causative voice ㅌ[i], the ending of respect ㅅ[si] and the ending of the past tense ㅆ[yot] are omitted.

보 + 다 [po da] see
stem ending

ATTACHING OF ENDINGS

192 The endings are attached one by one.
for example:

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 공장에서의 모임 | the meeting in the |
| [kongjang-esoui moim] | factory |
| the factory in the meeting | |

공장 + 에서
noun locative ending

First, the locative ending 에서 is attached to the noun 공장.
공장에서 + 의

genitive ending

Next, the genitive ending 의 is attached to 공장에서.

PAIRS OF ENDINGS

193 There are pairs of endings, which have the same grammatical meaning. Their usage differs according to the last sounds which the stems have.
for example:

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 나무가*1 | 높다. | The tree is high. |
| [namuga the tree | [nopda] high | |
| 물*2 | 맑다. | The water is clear. |
| [muri the water | [makda] clear | |

explanation:

*1 나무 + 가
noun nominative ending

*2 물 + 이
noun nominative ending

The endings 가 and 이 form a pair of nominative endings.
The nominative ending 가 is attached to a word which ends in a vowel.

The nominative ending 이 is attached to a word which ends in a consonant.

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 2. 노래와*1 | 춤 | song and dance |
| [noraewa song and | [chum] dance | |

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 춤과*2 | 노래 | dance and song |
| [chumgwa dance and | [noraee] song | |

explanation:

*1 노래 + 와
noun ending of the coordinative case

*2 춤 + 과
noun ending of the coordinative case

The endings 와 and 과 form a pair of endings of the coordinative case.

The ending of the coordinative case 와 is attached to a word which ends in a vowel.

The ending of the coordinative case 과 is attached to a word which ends in a consonant.

3. 나는 가오*₁ . I go.
 [nanun kao]
 I go
 그는 갔소*₂. He went.
 [kunun katso]
 he went

explanation:

*₁ 가 + 다 [ka da] go
 stem ending
 가 + 오 (오-middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb)
 *₂ 가 + 다 [ka da] go
 stem ending
 가 + 앓 + 소 (앓-ending of the past tense 소-middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb)
 갔소 (after contracting the syllables 가 and 앓)
 The final endings 오 and 소 form a pair of final endings.
 The final ending 오 is attached to a stem which ends in a vowel.
 The final ending 소 is attached to a stem which ends in a consonant.

THE LINK-VOWEL

194 When an ending which begins with a consonant is attached to a word or stem which ends in a consonant, the syllable ㅛ[i] or ㅜ[u] is inserted between them in some cases.

This syllable ㅛ[i] or ㅜ[u] is called the link-vowel.
 1. syllable ㅛ[i]
 for example
 ○ 책 + 이 + 다 [chaeg i nama] though the book
 noun link-vowel auxiliary ending
 explanation:
 The link-vowel ㅛ is inserted between the noun 책 which

ends in a consonant and the auxiliary ending 다 [da] which begins with a consonant.

○ 그들 + 이 + 다 [ku duri nama] though they
 pronoun link-vowel auxiliary ending
 explanation:

The link-vowel ㅛ is inserted between the pronoun 그들 which ends in a consonant and the auxiliary ending 다 [da] which begins with a consonant.

○ 둘 + 이 + 다 [tur i nama] though two
 numeral link-vowel auxiliary ending
 explanation:

The link-vowel ㅛ is inserted between the numeral 둘 which ends in a consonant and the auxiliary ending 다 [da] which begins with a consonant.

○ 책 + 이 + 다 [chaeg i da] it's a book
 [책-noun ㅛ-exchanging ending (link-vowel) 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form]
 remarks:

The syllable ㅛ which is inserted between the stem and predicative ending is the exchanging ending.

2. The syllable ㅜ[u]

for example

○ 책 + 으 + 로 [chaeg u ro] with the book
 noun link-vowel instrumental ending
 ○ 이겼 + 으 + 로 [igos u ro] with this
 pronoun link-vowel instrumental ending

○ 셋 + 으 + 로 [ses u ro] with three
 numeral link-vowel instrumental ending

○ 읽으며 [ilgumyo] read and
 읽 + 다 [ik da] read
 stem ↓ ending
 읽 + 으 + 며 (으-link-vowel 며-copulative connecting ending)

- 맑으며 [malgumyo] clear and
맑다 + 다 [mak da] clear
stem ↓ ending

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

THE VOCAL HARMONY

195 The vocal harmony

1. when the vowel ㅏ[a], ㅑ[ya] or ㅓ[o] is in the last syllable of the stem, the ending ㅅ[a], ㅆ[ra], ㅈ[ra], ㅊ[ra] or ㅌ[at] is attached to the stem.
for example:

- ㅅ + 다 [mak da] block
stem ending
- 막 + ㅅ [mag a] blocking
(아-connecting ending of method or means)
- 막 + ㅆ [mag ara] block!
(아라-low imperative form of the final ending of the verb)
- 막 + ㅈ [mag ado] even if block
(아도-connecting ending of condition)
- 막 + ㅊ [mag at da] blocked
(았-ending of the past tense 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

remarks:
The verb 하다[hada] "do" is excluded here.
Although the stem ㅅ of the verb 하ㅅ다 has the vowel ㅏ, the ending ㅅ[yo], ㅆ[yora], ㅈ[yodo] or ㅊ[yot] is attached to the stem ㅅ.

- for example
ㅅ + 다 [ha da] do
stem ending

- 하 + 여 [ha yo] doing
(여-connecting ending of method or means)
- 하 + ㅆ [ha yora] do!
(여라-low imperative form of the final ending of the verb)
- 하 + ㅆ도 [ha yodo] even if do
(여도-connecting ending of condition)
- 하 + ㅆ + 다 [ha yot da] did
(였-ending of the past tense 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

2. When the vowel ㅣ [i], ㅑ [yo], ㅓ [u], ㅕ [u] or ㅗ [i] is in the last syllable of the stem, the ending ㅅ[ot], ㅆ[ora], ㅈ[odo] or ㅊ[ot] is attached to the stem.
for example:

- ㅅ + 다 [mok da] eat
stem ending
- 먹 + ㅅ [mog o] eating
(여-connecting ending of method or means)
- 먹 + ㅆ [mog ora] eat!
(여라-low imperative form of the final ending of the verb)
- 먹 + ㅆ도 [mog odo] even if eat
(여도-connecting ending of condition)
- 먹 + ㅆ + 다 [mog ot da] ate
(였-ending of the past tense 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

3. when the stem ends in the vowel ㅣ [i], ㅑ [ae], ㅓ [e], ㅕ [oe], ㅗ [wi], ㅛ [ui] or syllable 하 [ha] in its last syllable, the ending ㅅ [yo], ㅆ [yora], ㅈ [yodo] or ㅊ [yot] is attached to the stem.

for example:

가_지 + 다 [kaji da] have
stem ending

- 가_지 + 여 [kaji yo] having
(여-connecting ending of method or means)
- 가_지 + 여라 [kaji yora] have!
(여라-low imperative form of the final ending of the verb)
- 가_지 + 여도 [kaji yodo] even if have
(여도-connecting ending of condition)
- 가_지 + 었 + 다 [kaji yot da] had
(었-ending of past다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

THE EXCHANGE OF SOUNDS

196 The exchange of sounds is also made partly in Korean when some endings are attached to stems.

In such cases the changed sound also belongs to the stem.

The exchange of sounds is as follows:

1. The last syllable ㅄ[ru] of the stem of the verb or adjective is changed to ㄹ[ll] before the connecting ending of method or means ㅆ[ot], before the ending of the past tense ㅅ[ot] or before the low imperative form of the final ending of the verb ㅆ[ora].

for example:

흐_르 + 다 [huru da] flow
stem ending

- 흘_러 [hullo] flowing
흐+르+다+어 (어-connecting ending of method or means)

The last syllable ㄹ of the stem 흐_르 of the verb 흐_르다 is changed to ㄹ_ㄹ before the connecting ending of method or means ㅆ.

흐_르 + ㄹ_ㄹ + 어 (after contracting the syllable ㄹ and the sound ㄹ)

흘_러 (after contracting the sound ㄹ and the syllable ㅆ)

- 흘_러다 [hullotda] flowed

흐+ㄹ_ㄹ+엇+다 (엇-ending of the past tense 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

The last syllable ㄹ of the stem 흐_르 of the verb 흐_르다 is changed to ㄹ_ㄹ before the ending of the past tense ㅅ.

흐_르 + ㄹ_ㄹ + 었 + 다 (after contracting the syllable and the sound ㄹ)

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

- 흘_러라 [hullora] flow!

흐+ㄹ_ㄹ+어+라 (어라-low imperative form of the final ending of the verb)

The last syllable ㄹ of the stem 흐_르 of the verb 흐_르다 is changed to ㄹ_ㄹ before the low imperative form of the final ending of the verb ㅆ.

흐_르+ㄹ_ㄹ+어+라 (after contracting the syllable ㄹ and the sound ㄹ)

흘_러라 (after contracting the sound ㄹ and the syllable ㅆ)

2. The last consonant ㄷ[t] of the stem of the verb is partly changed to ㄹ[r] before an ending which begins with a vowel and before an ending which requires the link-vowel ㅜ[u].