



Hills Road
Sixth Form College
Cambridge

Korean Language Beginners Level 2

Lesson 8 :

Grammar Summary

WELCOME

WELCOME TO KOREAN BEGINNER LEVEL 2 COURSE





**Korean Language
Beginners Level 2**

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LESSON 8

GRAMMAR SUMMARY

WORD ORDER (KOREAN VS ENGLISH)

In Korean, sentences follow the

Subject + Object + Verb

pattern, whereas in English the verb appears
before the noun, as

Subject + Verb + Object

SENTENCE STRUCTURE (KOREAN VS ENGLISH)

- In English, sentence word order is very important in conveying meaning
- In Korean, the use of markers and other postposition PARTICLES are critical to sentence structure and therefore meaning
- Korean particles are added to the end of Nouns ... we have learned about
 - Topic Marker 은 / 는, Subject Marker 이 / 가, Object Marker 을 / 를
 - Possessive Particle 의, Time and Location Particles 에 and 에서
 - Connective Particles 과 / 와, 하고 and 이랑 / 랑

TOPIC MARKER 은/는 OLD INFORMATION SUBJECT MARKER 이/가 NEW INFORMATION

What is the difference between subject and topic markers in Korean grammar?

- Topic marker : The main role of topic marker is letting people know what you are talking about or are going to talk about.
 - 저는 학생이에요. As for me, I'm a student.
 - 폴은 좋은 사람이에요. As for Paul, he is a nice person.
- 은 / 는 can be used with not only subject but also object, complement*, and many other things.

*Words and expressions which 'complete' the meaning of a verb, noun, or adjective are also called **complements**

TOPIC MARKER 은/는 OLD INFORMATION SUBJECT MARKER 이/가 NEW INFORMATION

What is the difference between subject and topic markers in Korean grammar?

- Subject marker **이/가** is used to ask about new information .
- 이름**이** 뭐예요? 제 이름은 하세요.
- 오늘**이** 무슨 요일이에요? 오늘은 금요일이에요.

THE POSSESSIVE IN KOREAN GRAMMAR

- Possessive pronouns are used to indicate ownership or possession
 - 나의 생일
 - 너의 학교
 - 그의 집
- Possessive relationship between two nouns.
 - 샘의 컴퓨터 Sam's computer
 - 오늘의 메뉴 Today's menu

KOREAN PARTICLES EXAMPLE 1

- Word order
 - Subject + Object + Verb (Korean) VS Subject + Verb + Object (English)
- **아빠가 사과를 좋아해요.**
 - Subject marker “가” indicates the subject is “아빠
 - Object marker “를” indicates the object is “사과”
- My dad likes apples.
 - (There is no English equivalent to the Korean “subject marker”가 or object marker”를”)

KOREAN PARTICLES

EXAMPLE 2

- Subject + Indirect Object + Direct Object + Verb (Korean) VS
Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object (English)
- **아빠가 언니에게 사과를 주어요.**
 - Subject marker “가” indicates the subject is “아빠”, and 에게 indicates the indirect object “언니” whereas “를” indicates the direct object “사과”.
- My dad gets my sister an apple. (There are no English equivalents to “가, 에게, 를”)

SENTENCE STRUCTURE (KOREAN AND ENGLISH)

- “Syntagmatic Relation” refers to the relationship between ordered words in a sentence.
- Alterations to the word combination can change the meaning of an English sentence but not a Korean one. **Next slide**

DIFFERENT ORDER BUT SAME MEANING (KOREAN)

- 아빠가 사과를 좋아해요. vs. 사과를, 아빠가 좋아해요.
- 아빠가 언니에게 사과를 주어요. vs. 사과를 아빠가 언니에게 주어요.
- Both sentences have the same components but in a different order.
 - Spoken word order is often different to written word order, such as putting the object first.
 - In Korean when you change the word order (the word's position) such as the subject and object, the meaning of the sentence doesn't change at all.

DIFFERENT ORDER, DIFFERENT MEANING (ENGLISH)

- In English, the word's **position** in a sentence determines the meaning of the sentence.
 - My dad likes an apple vs. An apple likes my dad.
 - My dad gets my sister an apple. vs An apple gets my dad my sister.
- The word order determines the words' roles in the English sentence
 - Changing the word order changes the meaning (often to total nonsense)
- Whereas in Korean, the subject/object markers (postpositional particles) indicate the words' roles in the sentence

KOREAN GRAMMAR PARTS OF SPEECH

Korean sentence structure is different to English, and there are many more grammar concepts that don't even have equivalents in English.

Korean Verbs and Nouns are not marked for person, number, or gender. Korean does not have subject – verb agreement, the conjugated verbs do.

For example: ...

VERB CONJUGATION BY PERSON

	Korean No Conjugation	English Conjugated by Person
1st Person Singular	제가 폴을 만나요.	I meet Paul.
2nd Person Singular	너는 폴을 만나요.	You meet Paul.
3rd Person Singular	하서가 폴을 만나요.	Haseo meets Paul.
3rd Person Plural	그들이 폴을 만나요.	They meet Paul.
1st Person Singular	저는 학생이에요.	I am a student.
1st Person Plural	우리는 학생이에요.	We are students.
2nd Person Plural	너는 학생이에요.	You are a student.
3rd Person Singular	하서가 학생이에요.	Haseo is a student

PARTS OF SPEECH (KOREAN VS ENGLISH)

Korean	English
명사	Noun
대명사	Pronoun
* 동사	Verb
* 형용사	Adjective
부사	Adverb
감탄사	Interjection

PARTS OF SPEECH (KOREAN VS ENGLISH)

Korean	English
* 조사 (particle)	Preposition
*	Conjunction
수사 number words	Numeral
어미	Ending
관형사	Determiner 한정사

KOREAN VERBS

Among parts of speech, nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs and interjections are very similar between Korean and English in terms of meaning and functions.

However, Korean verbs and their functions differ from English.

Korean verbs are conjugated to indicate TENSE (present, past tense, future tense, etc.), MOOD and HONORIFICS.

Whereas English verbs only change for tense.

TENSE: KOREAN VS ENGLISH.

Korean verbs are conjugated whereas in English verb words change according to tense.

Verb **만나다** (to meet) Declarative Form

오늘 친구를 **만나요.** Present tense. I meet my friend today.

오늘 친구를 **만났어요.** Past tense. I met my friend today.

오늘 친구를 **만날거예요.** Future tense I will meet my friend today.

TENSE: KOREAN VS ENGLISH.

- Korean verbs aren't changed by a personal pronoun.
- However, the English personal pronoun indicates ...
 - If the subject is singular, the verb and any pronouns referring to the subject should be singular.
 - If the subject is plural, the verb and any pronouns referring to the subject should be plural.

VERB CONJUGATION BY PERSON

Person	Korean No Conjugation	English Conjugated by Person
1st Person Singular	제가 폴을 만나요.	I meet Paul.
2nd Person Singular	너는 폴을 만나요.	You meet Paul.
3rd Person Singular	하서가 폴을 만나요.	Haseo meets Paul.
3rd Person Plural	그들이 폴을 만나요.	They meet Paul.
1st Person Singular	저는 학생이에요.	I am a student.
1st Person Plural	우리는 학생이에요.	We are students.
2nd Person Plural	너는 학생이에요.	You are a student.
3rd Person Singular	하서가 학생이에요.	Haseo is a student

MOOD CONJUGATION

Mood	Korean 가다	English
Imperative	병원에 가.	Go to hospital.
Propositive	병원에 가자.	Let's go to hospital.
Negative imperative	병원에 가지마.	Don't go to hospital.

HONORIFIC CONJUGATION

Basic Verb	Honorific Verb	English
오다	오시다	to come
가다	가시다	to go
먹다	드시다	to eat
보다	봬다	to see or meet
주다	드리다	to give

COPULA 기사 이다 / 아니다 이에요 / 예요

- to be + noun
 - 저는 학생이에요 / 저는 학생이 아니에요
 - 한국어 책이에요 / 한국어 책이 아니에요
- to be + location
 - 저기는 학교예요 / 저기는 학교가 아니에요
 - 여기가 도서관이에요 / 여기는 도서관이 아니에요

있다/ 없다 ...TO BE SOMEWHERE / TO EXIST

- 선생님이 있다
- 책상위에 책이 있다
- 집에 개가 없다
- 동생이 없다
- 언니가 있다
- 우리집에는 학생이 없다

NUMBER OF WORDS IN KOREAN

- 고유어 계통 Native Language System 131,971
- 한자어 계통 Sino Language System 297,916
- 외래어 계통 Foreign (loan) Language System(s) 55,523

- 508,771

- The average Korean person would only know around 60,000 words.

한국어의 명사 KOREAN NOUNS

여성과 남성을 나타내는 개념이 없음 Don't have grammatical gender

단수와 복수가 명확하지 않음 They can be made plural by adding the suffix “들” to the end of the word

조사와 결합함 always with markers.

문장에서 주어, 목적어, 보어로 사용됨 can be use as subject, object and **complement**

For example: 너와 나는 하나다 (you and me are one) 너와 나는 (둘이) 아니라 하나다 (We are not two but one)

물이 되었다 became water 물이 얼음이 되었다 (water became an ice)

한국어의 인칭 대명사 PRONOUNS

이것 For objects near to the speaker

그것 For objects that are close to the listener

For objects that have been mentioned already

For objects that both the speaker and the listener already know

저것 For objects that are placed a distance from both the speaker and the listener

THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE KOREAN LANGUAGE

- Family and kinship vocabulary 친족 어휘의 발달
- Subject-oriented honorifics in Korean 존대말 발달
- Informal and polite speech 반말과 존댓말

Honorific nouns / Honorific verbs /addressee honorification

- **아이가 학교에 가다.** Don't honour a child!
- **할머님이 학교에 가시다** Do honour your elders!

띄어 쓰기 | WORD SPACING |

- When a Korean name is written in Hangeul, there is no space between the surname and the given name.
 - e.g 박하서 / 여자미
- However, if you need to distinguish between the surname or the given name, you can put the space between them
 - e.g 박 하서 / 여 자미 or 김박 미 (김박 is the surname))

띄어 쓰기 WORD SPACING 2

- Honorific 씨, 님 ; There is a **Space** between the given name and honorific
e.g. 샘 씨 / 샘 님, 지민 님 / 지민 씨
- Honorific 씨, 님 with full name ; There is a **Space**
e.g. 박지민 씨 / 박지민 님
- Honorific with titles
e.g. 김 선생님 / 김지민 선생님
e.g. 박 사장님 / 박하서 사장님
사장님 means a “boss” who runs a small or a large business

KOREAN ADJECTIVES

In general, a Korean verb is an action or a process and a Korean adjective describes a state of being. Korean adjectives are placed immediately before the noun they modify (as in English).

However Korean adjectives can also become “descriptive verbs” and be conjugated like Korean verbs (with some restrictions)

e.g. no imperative or propositive

KOREAN ADJECTIVES

- For Korean adjectives we need to take the dictionary form of the word and conjugate it into its adjective form. In Korean 예쁘다 (pretty) is an adjective but more accurately the meaning is “to be pretty”
 - 예뻐 pretty , 예쁜사람 pretty person , 예뻐요 semi polite, 예뵈니다 formal,
 - 예뻐다 , 예뻐어요 past tense, 예뻐겠어요 future tense,
 - 예쁘면 conditional, 예쁘지 않아요 negative
- Korean adjectives basically function like verbs.
To be more precise, Korean adjectives are called “descriptive verbs”

KOREAN NUMERALS

- A pure number set and a Sino-Korean set. The Sino-Korean system is nearly entirely based on the Chinese numbers.
The distinction between the two numeral systems is very important.
- Sino – Korean system
 - Dates, money, minutes, addresses, phone numbers, and numbers above 100.
- Pure Korean system
 - General counting - up to 99, counting people, hours, things, ages, and more

관형사 DETERMINERS/DETERMINATIVES

- These only exist in the Korean language. They are called determinatives, pronouns, unconjugated adjectives and indeclinable adjectives.
- 관형사 comes and modify before nouns, pronouns and numerals, it is much like attributive adjectives or articles in English.
- 관형사 is hard to distinguish from noun, numeral, prefix, root of word, adjective and adverbs

관형사 DETERMINERS

- 새 집을 사서 좋다. “집” is the noun
- 관형사 “새” modifies the noun “집” to mean “new house”
- 그 무엇도 싫다. “무엇” is a pronoun
- 관형사 “그” is
- 그 둘은 같이 간다. “둘” is a numeral

ENGLISH TENSES

Tense	Present	Past	Future
Simple	He rides a bike	He rode a bike	He will ride a bike
Continuous	He is riding a bike	He was riding a bike	He will be riding a bike
Perfect	He has ridden a bike	He had ridden a bike	He will have ridden a bike
Perfect continuous	He has been riding a bike since the morning	He had been riding a bike since 8 am	He will have been riding a bike at 8 am tomorrow

KOREAN VERB (CASUAL)

Declarative	Semi Polite	Casual / Informal
가다 to go	가요	가
타다 to get in	타요	타
만나다 to meet	만나요	만나
자다 to sleep	자요	자
사다 to buy	사요	사
일어나다 to stand up	일어나요	일어나

KOREAN VERB (CASUAL)

Declarative	Semi Polite	Casual / Informal
하다 to do	해요	해
운동하다 to exercise	운동해요	운동해
좋아하다 to like	좋아해요	좋아해
공부하다 to study	공부해요	공부해
요리하다 to cook	요리해요	요리해
일하다 to work	일해요	일해
사랑하다 to love	사랑해요	사랑해

KOREAN VERB + (ㄷ) † OR (ㅈ) † CASUAL

Declarative	Semi Polite	Casual / Informal
보다	봐요	봐
오다	와요	와
주다	줘요	줘

KOREAN VERB + OMIT — + ㅣ CASUAL

Declarative	Semi Polite	Casual / Informal
쓰다	써요	써

KOREAN VERB + 아

CASUAL

Declarative	Semi Polite	Casual / Informal
알다	알아요	알아

KOREAN VERB + 어요 CASUAL

Declarative	Semi Polite	Casual / Informal
듣다	들어요	들어
읽다	읽어요	읽어
먹다	먹어요	먹어

KOREAN ADJECTIVES POLITE AND CASUAL CONJUGATION

Base	Semi Polite	Casual
맑다	맑아요	맑아
흐리다	흐려요	흐려
불다	불어요	불어
따뜻하다	따뜻해요	따뜻해
덥다	더워요	더워
시원하다	시원해요	시원해
쌀쌀하다	쌀쌀해요	쌀쌀해
춥다	추워요	추워

PRONUNCIATION

ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄹ, ㅁ, ㅂ, ㅇ

- 악, 악, 악 - 악
- 안 - 안
- 안, 앓, 앓, 앓, 앓, 앓, 앓 - 안
- 알 - 알
- 암 - 암
- 압, 앞-압
- 양 - 양



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CONJUGATING 주다 ... TO GIVE OVER THIRTY TIMES!!!!

tense/politeness level	conjugation
declarative present informal low	줘
declarative present informal high	줘요
declarative present formal low	준다
declarative present formal high	줍니다
past base	줬
declarative present informal low	줘
declarative present informal high	줘요
declarative present formal low	준다
declarative present formal high	줍니다
declarative future formal high	줄 겁니다
declarative future conditional informal low	주겠어
declarative future conditional informal high	주겠어요
declarative future conditional formal low	주겠다
declarative future conditional formal high	주겠습니다
inquisitive present informal low	줘?
inquisitive present informal high	줘요?

tense/politeness level	conjugation
inquisitive present formal low	주니?
inquisitive present formal high	줍니까?
inquisitive past informal low	줬어?
inquisitive past informal high	줬어요?
inquisitive past formal low	줬니?
inquisitive past formal high	줬습니까?
imperative present informal low	줘
imperative present informal high	주세요
imperative present formal low	줘라
imperative present formal high	주십시오
propositive present informal low	줘
propositive present informal high	줘요
propositive present formal low	주자
propositive present formal high	줍시다
connective if	주면
connective and	주고
nominal ing	줌



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THANK YOU

Haseo's email helton@hrsfc.ac.uk

Haseo's food blog <https://koreananju.com/>

Haseo's Hangul blog (coming soon) <https://helloemo.com>