

***Korean class week 6***

Yery Kim  
Myeng wha Kim

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# 1. Endings - Sentence final endings

## Sentence final endings

: The typical examples of sentence-final endings are various speech-level endings. These speech-level endings indicate the speaker's interpersonal relationship with the addressees or attitude toward them (e.g., social meanings such as intimacy and formality of the situation).

Speech level	Declarative (statement)	Interrogative (question)	Imperative (command/ request)	Propositive (suggestion)
Deferential	-습니다 [seum·ni·da]/ ㅂ니다	-습니까 [seum·ni·kka]/ ㅂ니까	-(으)십시오 [(eu)sip·ssi·o]	<del>-(으)십시오 [(eu)sip·ssi·da]</del> -읍시다 [jeup ssi da] (After consonant) -ㅂ시다 [(jeup ssi da)] (After vowel)
Polite	-어요 [eo·yo]/ 아요 [a·yo]	-어요/ -아요	-어요/ 아요	-어요/-아요
Intimate	-어 [eo]/ -아 [a]	-어/-아	-어/-아	-어/-아
Plain	-(느)니다 [(neu)n·da]	-(으)니 [ni]/ -냐 [nya]	-어라 [eo·ra]/ -아라 [a·ra]	-자 [ja]

Ex.  
 접다(fold) → 접읍시다 [jep da]  
 가다(go) → 갑시다 [ga da]

# 1. Endings - Sentence final endings

## Situation examples

Speech level
Deferential
Polite
Intimate
Plain

: presentation, official meeting, to customers

: official conversation, to someone older than you, to someone new

: to someone close, when you got permission from someone older

: to someone younger

\*말 놓을까요? [mal noh-eul·kka·yo]

\*말 편하게 하세요. [mal pyeon·ha·gae ha·se·yo]

# 1. Endings - Sentence final endings

Exercise 4. Apply four propositive endings (-ㅁ시다, -아요, -아 and -자) to the stem of 앉다 [an·tta] “seat”

Deferential           앉읍시다[an·jeup·ssi·da]          

Polite           앉아요[an·ja·yo]          

Intimate           앉아[an·ja]          

Plain           앉자[an·jja]

## 2. Past tense marker 았, 었 - Subtle differences

1. Verb stems ending with vowels ㅏ [o] or ㅑ [a] + 았 [at]

↳ ends in a bright vowel

2. Verb stems ending with vowels OTHER THAN ㅏ or ㅑ + 었 [eot]

3. Verb stem 하 + 였 [yeot]

## 2. Past tense marker *있*, *았* - Subtle differences

### Subtle differences

- English past tense represents what happened in the past
- Korean past tense not only did it happen in the past, also consider whether an action or event is completed

[1]

어제 뭐 했어?  
What did you do yesterday?

집에 왔어요  
I came home

지금 뭐해?  
What are you doing right now?

집에 왔어요  
I am home

[2]

어제 줄리아 만났어?  
Did you meet Julia yesterday?

응, 줄리아 만났어  
Yes, I met her

오늘 줄리아 만난다는 이야기 들었어!  
I heard you're going to meet Julia today!

응, 방금 만났어  
Yes, I meet her right now.

## 2. Past tense marker **있**, **았** - Subtle differences

**바지를 입었어요 [ba ji leul i beo sseo yo]**

1) “(I) wore a pants”

2) “(I) am wearing a pants” (As a result of the complete action of wearing pants)

Exercise 3. Look at the following sentence and write two corresponding interpretations in English

**(1) 커피를 마셨어요. [keo pi leul ma syeo sseo yo]**

**(I) drank coffee/ (I) am drinking coffee**

→ (2) 한국어 수업 숙제를 했어요. [han gug eo su eob sug je leul hae sseo yo]

**(I) did Korean class assignment./ (I) am doing Korean class assignment**



### 3. Double past tense marker -‘ *었/았었* [-eot / at eot]’

**Verb stem + (honorific suffix) + Past tense + speech level ending**

### 3. Double past tense marker - ' 았/았았 [-eot / at eot]'

- In Korean they not only present what it happened in the past, also consider whether an action or event is completed.

-았 [at] / 았 [eot] + -었 [eot]

We can change a past sentence into a double past sentence by adding -었 [eot] to the existing past tense marker -았 [at] / 았 [eot], there is only one word different of their form

### 3. Double past tense marker -‘~~았~~/았~~었~~ [-eot / at eot]’

Verb stem	Past	Past	Polite speech level ending
가(다) [ga da] “go”	았 [at]	었 [eot]	어요 [eo yo]= 갔었어요 [ga sseo sseo yo] “went (and no longer here)”

가

=> Bright vowel

- Past tense: 가- + 았 + -다 => 갔다
- Double past tense: 갔- + 었 + 다 => 갔었다
- Polite speech level: 갔었어요

### 3. Double past tense marker -‘ ~~았~~/았~~었~~ [-eot / at eot]’

Verb stem	Past	Past	Polite speech level ending
가(다) [ga da] “go”	았 [at]	었 [eot]	어요 [eo yo]= 갔었어요 [ga sseo sseo yo] “went (and no longer here)”

- **Past tense:**

- 어제 학교에 갔어요. [eoje haggyo gass-eoyo] “I went to school yesterday”

- **Double past tense:**

- 어제 학교에 갔었어요. [eoje haggyo gass-eoss-eoyo]

### 3. Double past tense marker -‘ ~~왔~~/왔었 [-eot / at eot]’

Verb stem	Past	Past	Polite speech level ending
오(다) [o da] “come”	왔 [at]	왔 [eot]	어요 [eo yo]= 왔었어요 [wa sseo sseo yo] “came (and no longer here)”

- **Past tense:**

- 친구가 왔어요. [chinguga wass-eoyo] “A friend came”

- **Double past tense:**

- 친구가 왔었어요. [chinguga wass-eoss-eoyo]

“ A friend came but is no longer here”

### 3. Double past tense marker -‘ ~~었~~/았었 [-eot / at eot]’

Verb stem	Past	Past	Polite speech level ending
가르치(다) [ga reu chi da] “teach”	었 [eot]	었 [eot]	어요 [eo yo]= 가르쳤었어요 [ga reu chyeo sseo sseo yo] “taught (or used to teach)”

- **Past tense:**

- 피아노 가르쳤어요. [pianoleul galeuchyeoss-eoyo] “I taught piano”

- **Double past tense:**

- 피아노를 가르쳤었어요. [pianoleul galeuchyeoss-eoss-eoyo]

“ I taught piano but finished./ I used to teach piano ”

### 3. Double past tense marker -‘ ~~있~~/았았 [-eot / at eot]’

Verb stem	Past	Past	Polite speech level ending
있(다) [it-da] “exsit”	었 [eot]	었 [eot]	어요 [eo yo]= 있었었어요 [I sseo sseo sseo yo] “exsited/had (long before)”

- **Past tense:**

- **과제가 있었어요.** [gwajega iss-eoss-eoyo] **“I had an assignment”**

- **Double past tense:**

- **과제가 있었었어요.** [gwajega iss-eoss-eoss-eoyo]

**“ I had an assignment long before”**

### 3. Double past tense marker - ‘~~았~~/았~~었~~ [-eot / at eot]’

Verb stem	Past	Past	Polite speech level ending
많(다) [manh da] “many”	았 [at]	었 [eot]	어요 [eo yo]= 많았었어요 [manh a sseo sseo yo] “was many/much”

- **Past tense:**

- **디저트가 많았어요. [dijeoteuga manh-ass-eoss-eoyo] “There were many deserts”**

- **Double past tense:**

- **디저트가 많았었어요. [dijeoteuga manh-ass-eoss-eoss-eoyo]**

**“ There were many deserts but not anymore.”**



### 3. Double past tense marker -‘ ~~았~~/았~~었~~ [-eot / at eot]’

Verb stem	Past	Past	Polite speech level ending
가(다) [ga da] “go”	았 [at]	었 [eot]	어요 [eo yo]= 갔 <del>었</del> 어요 [ga sseo sseo yo] “went (and no longer here)”
오(다) [o da] “come”	았 [at]	었 [eot]	어요 [eo yo]= 왔 <del>었</del> 어요 [wa sseo sseo yo] “came (and no longer here)”
가르치(다) [ga reu chi da] “teach”	었 [eot]	었 [eot]	어요 [eo yo]= 가르 <del>쳤</del> 었어요 [ga reu chyeo sseo sseo yo] “taught (or used to teach)”
있(다) [it-da] “exist”	었 [eot]	었 [eot]	어요 [eo yo]= 있 <del>었</del> 었어요 [il sseo sseo sseo yo] “existed/had (long before)”
많(다) [manh da] “many”	았 [at]	었 [eot]	어요 [eo yo]= 많 <del>았</del> 었어요 [manh a sseo sseo yo] “was many/much”

### 3. Double past tense marker - ' ~~았~~/았~~었~~ [-eot / at eot]'

Exercise 1. Fill out the blanks with proper answers in Korean

Verb stem	Past	Past	Polite speech level ending
좁 [job] "narrow"	았[at]	었[eot]	어요 [eo yo]
받 [bad] "receive"	았[at]	었[eot]	어요 [eo yo]

(1) 좁 + 았[at] + 았[eot] + 어요 [eo yo] = 좁았~~었~~어~~었~~어요 [job at sseo sseo yo] "was narrow"

(2) 받 + 았[at] + 았[eot] + 어요 [eo yo] = 받았~~었~~어~~었~~어요 [bad at sseo sseo yo] "received (long before)"

### 3. Double past tense marker - '었/았었 [-eot / at eot]'

Exercise 2 Change the following sentence into the past and double past sentences.

안경이 깨끗해요. [an gyeong i kkae kkeu tae yo]

→ \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.

- Past tense : 안경이 깨끗했어요. [an gyeong i kkae kkeu tae sseo yo]
- Double past tense: 안경이 깨끗했었어요. [an gyeong i kkae kkeu tae sseo sseo yo]

### 3. Double past tense marker - ' 았/았았 [-eot / at eot]'

- The double past tense marker 았/았 [at/eot] makes the past action or situation more remote than the regular past tense marker 았/았 [at/eot] does
- The double past tense marker indicates that the past event is no longer relevant to the present activity or situation. It indicates that the past action or situation is totally complete.

Ex) 보름달이 뜨다

- 보름달이 떴어요 [bo leum dal i tteo sseo yo]  
“The full moon came up” or “The full moon is up”

- 보름달이 떴었어요 [bo leum dal i tteo sseo sseo yo] “The full moon was up (back then)”

### 3. Double past tense marker -‘ ~~았~~/았았 [-eot / at eot]’

Exercise 3. Indicate which of the two Korean translations for the English sentence below is correct in case

“(They) used to sell refrigerator inexpensively.”

→ 냉장고를 싸게 팔았어요 [naeng jang go leul ssa ge pal a sseo yo]

→ 냉장고를 싸게 팔았었어요 [naeng jang go leul ssa ge pal a sseo sseo yo]

## Today's word

안경[an gyeong] n. glasses

깨끗하다[kkae kkeu ta da] v. clean

보름달[bo leum dal] n. full moon

뜨다[tteu da] v. rise

냉장고[naeng jang go] n. refrigerator

싸다[ssa da] v. cheap, inexpensive

비싸다[bi ssa da] v. expensive

팔다[pal da] v. sell

또[tto] adv. again, conj. and

군대[gun dae] n. military, army

휴가[hyu ga] n. vacation, holiday

앞[ap] n. front

## Today's word

카페[ka pe] n. cafe

수다[su da] n. chat

얘기[yae gi] n. story, conversation

때[ttae] n. time, the moment

참[cham] adv. really, truly, very

힘들다[him deul da] v. hard, difficult

인테리어[in te li eo] n. interior (design)

예쁘다[ye ppeu da] v. pretty

디저트[di jeo teu] n. dessert

내일[nae il] n. tomorrow

과제[gwa je] n. assignment

# Today's

## conversation

**민준:** 하윤아! 나 몇일 전에 호준이 만났어.

[ha yun a! na myeo chil jeon e ho jun i man na sseo]

**“Minjun: Hayun! I met Hojun few days ago.”**

**하윤:** 진짜? 또 군대 휴가 나왔나 보네. 뭐 했어?

[jin jja? tto gun dae hyu ga na wat na bo ne. mwo hae sseo?]

**“Hayun: Really? Maybe he was on an army vacation.again. What did you do?”**



# Today's

## conversation

**민준:** 집 앞 카페 가서 수다 떨었어. 군대 얘기 들으니까 예전 생각나더라. 나 때는 참 힘들

었

었는데...

[jib ap ka pe ga seo su da tteol eo sseo. Gun dae yae gi deul eu ni kka ye jeon

saeng gag na

deola. na ttae neun cham him deul eo sseot neun de ]

**Minjun: I went to a cafe in front of my house and chatted. When I heard about the military, I remembered it before. It was very difficult at that time ...**

# Today's

## conversation

**하윤:** 요즘 많이 바뀌긴 했어. 그나저나 그 카페 얼마전에 생겼었던 곳 말하는 거야?

[yo jeum manh i ba kkwi gin hae sseo. Geu na jeo na geu ka pe eol ma jeon e

saeng gyeo

sseot deon got mal ha neun geo ya?]

**Hayun: It has changed a lot lately. By the way, are you talking about the cafe that just started ?**

# Today's

## conversation

**민준:** 맞아 카페 인테리어도 되게 예쁘고, 디저트도 진짜 맛있었어. 꼭 가봐.

[maj a ka pe in te li eo do doe ge ye ppeu go, di jeo teu do jin jja ma si sseo sseo. kkog ga bwa]

**Minjun:** Right, the cafe interior was very pretty, and the dessert was also really good. Be sure to go.

**하윤:** 그렇지 않아 도 내일 과제하러 카페 가려했는데! 고마워.

[geu leo ch i an a do nae il gwa je ha leo ka pe ga lyeo haet neun de! Go ma wo.]

**Hayun:** I was just thinking about to go to the cafe for an assignment tomorrow! Thanks.

# Sentence Drill/ Practice

< Topic: Café & Restaurant >

1. 물 한 잔 주 시겠어요? [mul han jan ju si ge sseo yo?]

:

”

2. 냅킨 은 어디 있나요? [naeb kin eun eo di it na yo?]

:

3. 오늘 카페 에서 숙제 를 했어요. [o neul ka pe e seo sug je leul hae sseo yo]

:

## *Sentence Drill/ Practice*

4. 메뉴에 아메리카노, 카페 라떼, 마카롱 등 이 있어요. [me nyu e a me li ka no, ka pe la tte, ma ka long deung i i sseo yo]

5. 아메리카노 두 잔 이랑 초콜렛 마카롱 하나 주세요. [a me li ka no du jan I lang cho kol let ma ka long ha na ju se yo]

## Sentence Drill/ Practice

6. 화장실 이 어디 있는지 알 수 있을까요? [hwa jang sil i eo di it neun ji al su i sseul kka

the toilet is?”

: (who)은/는 뭐 (action/verb)할래? “What do you want to order?”

: (what) (action/verb)주세요 Please pack the leftovers.

## *Sentence Drill/ Practice*

9. 어떤 메뉴가 제일 인기 많나요? [eo tteon me nyu ga je il in gi manh na yo?]

10. 피클이랑 김치 더 주시겠어요? [pi keul I lang gim chi deo ju si ge sseo yo?]

# ***Korean Culture***

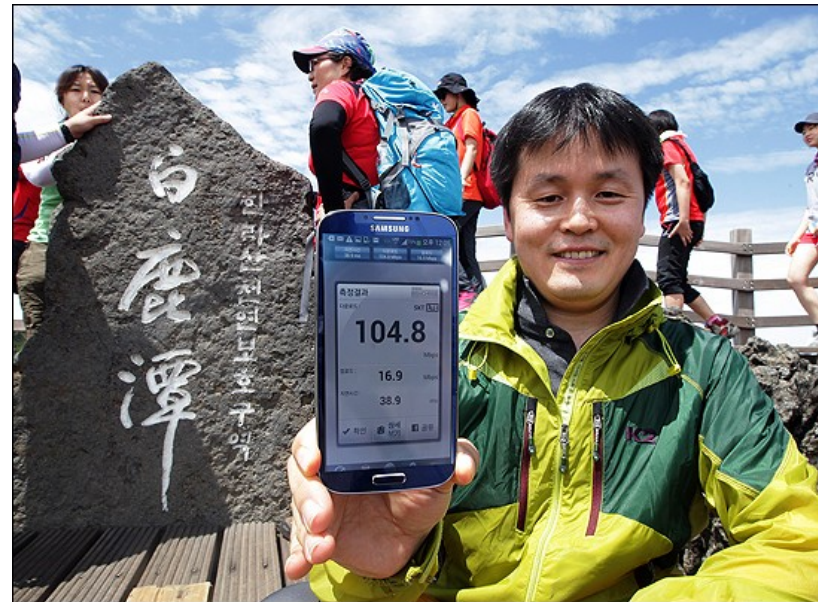


# Korean culture – 1. IT powerhouse

Korea, which is called 'IT (Information Technology)' powerhouse, has cell phone signals everywhere

In Korea, phone signals are good everywhere, such as **subways, train, countryside, basement**, and even **mountains**

Most places have **Wi-Fi** installed



All the people on the subway look at their phone

Even the highest mountain in Korea has a good signal



## 2. Sincere for food



Most of these foods can be eaten within 20czk – 50czk



## 2. Sincere for food

포장마차[pojangmacha]  
(snack cart)



## 2. Sincere for food

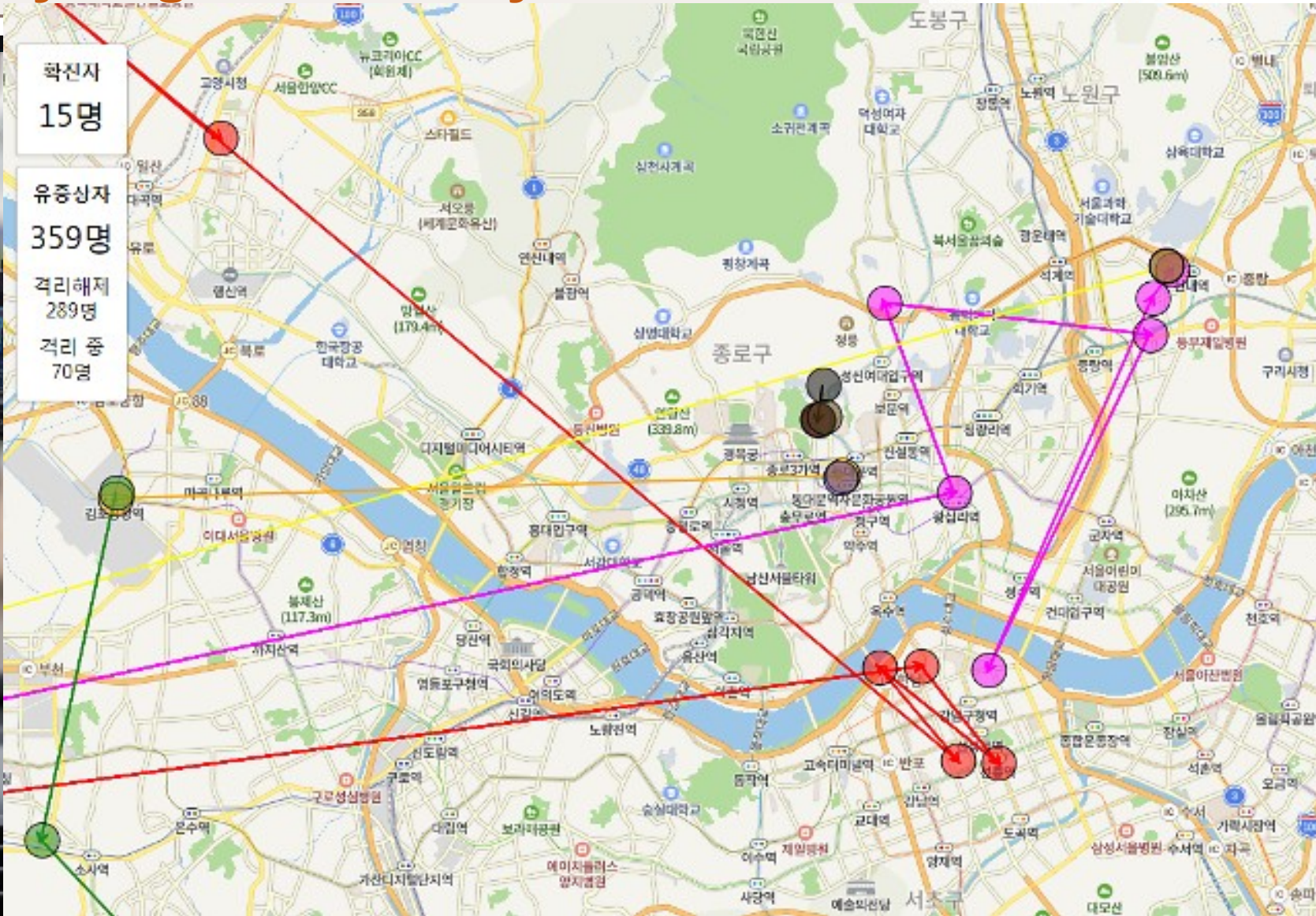
**Koreans have a special affection for 'MEAL' (밥)**

There are various expressions using 'meal'

1. **When you scold someone – 너 밥도 없을 줄 알아**      **You can't eat meal if you keep doing like this**
2. **When you trying to approach someone – 밥 한끼 같이 먹을래요?**  
**Do you want to have a meal with me?**
3. **When you're thankful to someone- 야 내가 밥 한 번 살게**      **Hey, I will buy a meal for you**
4. **When you ask how someone doing – 밥은 먹고 사니?**      **Do you eat well these days?**
5. **When someone is sick – 밥 잘 챙겨 먹어**      **Don't skip meals and eat well**
6. **When we say goodbye to someone – 나중에 밥 한 번 먹자**      **Let's eat a meal later**
7. **Greeting – 밥 먹었어?**      **Did you eat?**
8. **When we threat someone – 콩밥 먹고 싶냐?**      **Do you want to eat rice with beans?**



# 3. A country of good security



학전자  
 15명  
 유증상자  
 359명  
 격리해제  
 289명  
 격리 중  
 70명

## 세계에서 가장 안전한 도시는?

범죄지수	안전지수
9.11	90.89
10.62	89.37
14.28	85.72
14.38	85.62
15.74	84.26
15.81	84.19
16.71	83.29
17.57	82.43
18.12	81.88
19.02	80.98

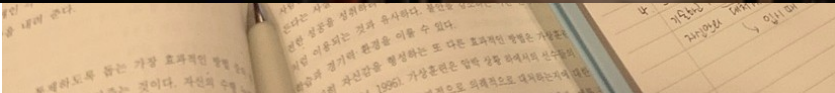
© 송파 mbeo, 전세계 117개국 치안 순위 (2016년)  
 범죄지수 낮을수록, 안전지수 높을수록 '안전'



### 3. A country of good security

## Korean's creed : If it's not mine, do not touch it

Koreans don't touch other people's things that aren't their own, and in cafes where univ. students study a lot, they can see a lot of expensive electronic devices just placed on the table without their owners



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ne4bfEb20IU>

## 4. Fast country



### Everything is fast in Korea

For example, the package arrives on the day, and if you order groceries at night ( 12a.m), it arrives in front of your door at 6 a.m



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MB\\_GN9N8mg4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MB_GN9N8mg4)



According to data published in December 2020.<sup>[3][4]</sup> By default, data is sorted by life expectancy at birth for all population, and in case of equal values by HALE for all population.

	Countries and WHO regions <sup>[5]</sup>	Life expectancy at birth					HALE at birth					Life expectancy at age 60					HALE at age 60				
		All	M	F	F&M	Δ 2000	All	M	F	F&M	Δ 2000	All	M	F	F&M	Δ 2000	All	M	F	F&M	Δ 2000
		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
1	Japan	84.3	81.5	86.9	5.4	3.2	74.1	72.6	75.5	2.9	2.5	26.3	23.9	28.6	4.7	2.2	20.4	18.8	21.8	3.0	1.7
2	Switzerland	83.4	81.8	85.1	3.3	3.7	72.5	72.2	72.8	0.6	3.2	25.4	24.1	26.6	2.5	2.4	19.5	18.8	20.2	1.4	1.8
3	South Korea	83.3	80.3	86.1	5.8	7.1	73.1	71.3	74.7	3.4	5.7	25.8	23.4	27.9	4.5	5.1	19.8	18.2	21.2	3.0	3.9
4	Singapore	83.2	81.0	85.5	4.5	4.8	73.6	72.4	74.7	2.3	4.1	25.5	23.8	27.2	3.4	4.0	20.0	18.8	21.0	2.2	3.4
5	Spain	83.2	80.7	85.7	5.0	4.1	72.1	71.3	72.9	1.6	3.0	25.4	23.3	27.3	4.0	2.7	19.2	18.0	20.3	2.3	1.9
6	Cyprus	83.1	81.1	85.1	4.0	4.4	72.4	71.8	73.0	1.2	3.3	24.9	23.3	26.4	3.1	3.0	19.0	18.1	19.9	1.8	2.2
7	Italy	83.0	80.9	84.9	4.0	3.6	71.9	71.2	72.6	1.4	2.9	25.0	23.4	26.5	3.1	2.5	18.9	17.9	19.8	1.9	1.8
8	Australia	83.0	81.3	84.8	3.5	3.3	70.9	70.2	71.7	1.5	2.3	25.6	24.4	26.8	2.4	2.5	19.0	18.2	19.7	1.5	1.7
9	Israel	82.6	80.8	84.4	3.6	4.0	72.4	72.0	72.7	0.7	3.2	24.9	23.6	26.0	2.4	3.0	19.3	18.7	19.9	1.2	2.2
10	Norway	82.6	81.1	84.1	3.0	4.1	71.4	71.0	71.6	0.6	3.0	24.7	23.5	25.8	2.3	2.7	18.5	17.8	19.1	1.3	1.8
11	France	82.5	79.8	85.1	5.3	3.6	72.1	71.1	73.1	2.0	2.8	25.3	23.3	27.2	3.9	2.3	19.7	18.5	20.8	2.3	1.7
12	Sweden	82.4	80.8	84.0	3.2	2.8	71.9	71.7	72.1	0.4	2.0	24.5	23.3	25.6	2.3	2.1	18.9	18.3	19.4	1.1	1.5
13	Luxembourg	82.4	80.6	84.2	3.6	4.2	71.6	71.1	72.0	0.9	3.3	24.4	22.9	25.8	2.9	2.6	18.5	17.7	19.3	1.6	1.8
14	Iceland	82.3	80.8	83.9	3.1	2.6	72.0	71.7	72.3	0.6	2.2	24.6	23.7	25.5	1.8	2.0	19.0	18.6	19.4	0.8	1.6
15	Canada	82.2	80.4	84.1	3.7	3.1	71.3	70.5	72.0	1.5	1.9	25.2	23.8	26.4	2.6	2.7	19.0	18.2	19.7	1.5	1.7
16	New Zealand	82.0	80.4	83.5	3.1	3.4	70.2	69.6	70.8	1.2	2.4	24.8	23.8	25.8	2.0	2.4	18.6	17.9	19.2	1.3	1.7
17	Malta	81.9	79.9	83.8	3.9	4.0	71.5	70.9	71.9	1.0	3.0	24.5	23.0	25.9	2.9	3.7	18.9	18.0	19.6	1.6	2.7
18	Netherlands	81.8	80.4	83.1	2.7	3.8	71.4	71.3	71.5	0.2	2.6	24.1	23.0	25.1	2.1	2.8	18.4	17.9	18.9	1.0	1.8
19	Ireland	81.8	80.2	83.5	3.3	5.4	71.1	70.7	71.4	0.7	4.0	24.2	23.0	25.3	2.3	4.0	18.6	18.0	19.2	1.2	2.9
20	Germany	81.7	78.7	84.8	6.1	3.6	70.9	69.7	72.1	2.4	2.4	24.4	21.9	26.9	5.0	2.6	18.5	17.0	19.9	2.9	1.7

In so

But,

even if there is no insurance, foreigners can get treatment in a cheap cost

&



## 5. Other things

-All stores are open on the weekends and on holidays

- The public transportation includes bus time and can check where they are currently

- Most of public toilets are free

- Also water is for free

**N | 버스 360**

통합 VIEW 이미지 지식iN 인플루언서 동영상 쇼핑 뉴스 어학사전 지도

### 버스 정보

360 버스 검색결과입니다.

360 버스정류장을 검색하시겠습니까?

**360 (서울 | 한국BRT자전거)**  
간선 북정역환승센터 ↔ 여의도환승센터  
첫차 04:00 | 막차 22:50 | 배차간격 6분

최근 업데이트 2039:30 현재 36대 운행중

번호	정류장명	버스번호
24503	북정역환승센터3번승강장	서울74사2135
24015	장지역,가든파이브	
24013	문정법조단지,건영아파트	서울71사1892
24011	문정로데오거리입구	서울71사1879
24009	가락시장,가락시장역	
	송파역	

지도 위성지도 초기화

# *Today's K-pop*



## **Twice – Alcohol-Free**

[TWICE "Alcohol-Free" M/V - YouTube](#)