



Korean 4 class

week 1

김예리 (YERY KIM)

Introduction



- **Yeri Kim**
- **Born in Seoul, Living in Seoul**
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- **Studying in Faculty of Sports**

TODAY'S INDEX

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- 2. Pre-final endings**
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1. Stem word

The stem of verbs and adjectives do not stand alone, and they are always conjugated by various or inflectional endings.

Generally, Korean verbs and adjectives take a special dictionary form ending ‘-다’.

Consequently, finding the stem of a verb and adjective is simple in that anything being left out after you take ‘다’ out from the verbs and adjectives is the stem

Drop the last letter ‘다[da]’

Verb stems of the verbs

가다 [ga-da] = to go → 가 [ga]

먹다 [meok-da] = to eat → 먹 [meok]

자다 [ja-da] = to sleep → 자 [ja]

때리다 [ttae-ri-da] = to hit → 때리 [ttae-ri]

웃다 [ut-da] = to laugh → 웃 [ut]

1. Stem word

Verbs and adjectives resemble one another in how they inflect and how they function in the sentence.

There is no obvious structural difference between verbs and adjectives.
In addition, there is no obvious structural difference

- 예쁜(pretty) → 예쁘다
- 큰(big) → 크다
- 작은(small) → 작다

Exercise 5. Write the stem of each word and circle whether it is a verb or an adjective.

Sleep	① 잠자다 [Jam·ja·da]	stem: <u>잠자</u>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Verb / <input type="radio"/> Adjective
Small	② 작다 [Jak·tta]	stem: <u>작</u>	Verb / <input checked="" type="radio"/> Adjective
Eat	③ 먹다 [Meok·tta]	stem: <u>먹</u>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Verb / <input type="radio"/> Adjective
Wear	④ 입다 [Ip·tta]	stem: <u>입</u>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Verb / <input type="radio"/> Adjective
Walk	⑤ 걸다 [Geot·tta]	stem: <u>걸</u>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Verb / <input type="radio"/> Adjective
glad	⑥ 기쁘다 [Gi·ppeu·da]	stem: <u>기쁘</u>	Verb / <input checked="" type="radio"/> Adjective

2. pre-final endings

- Pre-final endings are inflectional elements that come between the stem and the final ending
- They include the honorific suffix **-(으)시**, past tense marker **었/았**

①-(으)시 (honorific suffix)

- It is added after the stem
- **after consonant** → 으시 ex. 찾 으시 다 / **after vowel** → 시 ex. 가 시 다
- Ex. 입다[wear] → (), 누르다[push] → ()

② 겠 (suffix)

1) It expresses the speaker's intention or asks the listener's intention = will


- Ex. 열심히 공부하겠습니다, 어디로 가시겠습니까
- Ex. 지금 가겠습니다 (I will go now), 내일 만나시겠습니까?(Would you like to see me tomorrow?)

2) It indicates the speaker's conjecture or asks the listener's idea = I think / guess /do you think that

- Ex. 내일 시험이 어렵겠어요, 내일 비가 오겠어요(I think it will rain.)
- Ex. 어떤 파트를 하시겠어요? (What part would you like to do?)

2. pre-final endings

Exercise 1. Which of the following inflectional word using -(으)시 is NOT true?

- ① 가르치시다 [ga·reu·chi·si·da] “teach”
- ② 보시다 [bo·si·da] “see”
- ③ 먹으시다 [meu·geu·si·da] “eat”
-  ④ 건너으시다 [geon·neo·eu·si·da] “cross”
- ⑤ 있으시다 [i·sseu·si·da] “be”

After vowel → 시
After consonant → 으시

2. pre-final endings

Exercise 2. Which of the following translation of the Korean sentences is NOT true?

① 음식이 맛있겠습니까? [eum·si·gi ma·sit·kktet·sseum·ni·kka] “(Do you think that) the food will delicious?”

 영화를 보시겠습니까? [yeong·hwa·reul bo·si·get·sseum·ni·kka] “(Do you think that) the movie will be fun?” **Would you like to see a movie?** =**영화가 재밌겠습니까?**

③ 길이 좁겠어요? [gi·ri jop·kke·sseo·yo] “(Do you think that) the road will be narrow?”

④ 꼭 담배를 끊겠습니다. [kkok dam·be·reul kkeun·ket·sseum·ni·da] “Surely, (I) will quit smoking.”

⑤ 매일 요가를 하겠습니다. [mae·il yo·ga·reul ha·get·sseum·ni·da] “(I) will do yoga everyday.”

3. Final endings

- There are two types of final endings
- One that ends a verb or and adjective but not the sentence (**non-sentence-final endings**)
- One ends both the verb and the sentence (**sentence-final endings**)

1) Non-sentence-final endings

- Non-sentence-final endings include various clausal conjunctives
- **고** = and then ex. 먹고 마시고 (eat and then drink)
- **어/아서** = because ex. 나는 아파서 갈 수 없다. (I can't go because I'm sick.)
- **(하)면서[ha myen su]**= while ex. 커피를 마시면서 책을 봐요. (Reading a book while drinking coffee.)
- **비록 ~일지라도 [bi rok ~il ji ra do]**= although ex. 비록 피곤할지라도 공부를 해야 돼. (Although I'm tired, I have to study.)
- **위하여 [we ha yeu]**= in order to ex. 좋은 성적을 받기 위하여 공부해야 한다. (You have to study in order to get a good grade.)

3. Final endings

Exercise 3. Translate the following into English.

밥을 먹으면서 티브이를 봐요 [ba·beul meo·geu·myeon·seo ti·beu·i·reul bwa·yo]

커피를 마시고 아이스크림을 먹어요 [keo·pi·reul ma·si·go a·i·seu·keu·ri·meul meo·geo·yo]

좋은 대학교에 가기 위해서는 열심히 공부해야 합니다.

나는 부자가 되고 싶어서 열심히 일한다.

3. Final endings

2) sentence-final endings

- 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

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]	-(으)십시오 -으시다 [jeup ssi da] [(eu)sip-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)ㄴ다 [(neu)n-da]	-(으)니 [ni]/ -냐 [nya]	-어라 [eo-ra]/ -아라 [a-ra]	-자 [ja]

Ex.
 접다(fold) → **접으시다 [jup da]**
 가다(go) → **갑시다 [ga da]**

3. Final endings

② final endings

2) sentence-final endings

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]	-(으)십시오 [(eu)sip-ssi-da]
Polite	-어요 [eo-yo]/ 아요 [a-yoi]	-어요/ -아요	-어요/ 아요	-어요/-아요
Intimate	-어 [eo]/ -아 [a]	-어/-아	-어/-아	-어/-아
Plain	-(느)ㄴ다 [(neu)n-da]	-(으)니 [ni]/ -냐 [nya]	-어라 [eo-ra]/ -아라 [a-ra]	-자 [ja]

Interrogative (question)

Level	Conjugation	Possible social settings
Deferential	먹습니까 [muk·seum·ni·kka]? “(Someone) eats?”	e.g., in a formal situation
Polite	먹어요 [meo·geo·yo]? —	e.g., to an adult colleague
Intimate	먹어 [meo·keo]? —	e.g., to an adolescent friend
Plain	먹냐 [meong·nya]? —	e.g., to a child

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

Deferential 앉습니다

Polite 앉아요

Intimate 앉아

Plain 앉자

4. Past tense marker **았, 았**

Past

가

Verb stem
Go/[ga]

Pre-final
ending
which
represents
tense

다

Ending of the word
[da]

4. Past tense marker **았, 았**

e.g. **선생님이 영어를 가르치셨어요**

1. **Stem** : 가르치 → 치 is not bright vowel → past tense : **았**

2. **Honorific suffix** : **시**

3. **Speech level ending**: **어요** (polite)

4. 가르치 + 시었 + 어요

5. 시었 → **셨**

=가르치셨어요

4. Past tense marker 았, 았

Verb stem	Past	Polite speech level ending
가 [ga] "go"	았 [at]	어요 [eo yo]= 갔어요 [ga sseo yo] "went" (from 가았어요)
오 [o] "come"	았 [at]	어요 [eo yo]= 왔어요 [wa sseo yo] "came" (from 오았어요)
보 [bo] "see"	았 [at]	어요 [eo yo]= 봤어요 [bwa sseo yo] "saw" (from 보았어요)
받 [bat] "receive"	았 [at]	어요 [eo yo]= 받았어요 [ba da sseo yo] "received"
먹 [meug] "eat"	었 [eot]	어요 [eo yo]= 먹었어요 [meu geo sseo yo] "ate"

Bright vowel ㅏ (no final consonant) + 았 + 어요 → 갔

Ex. 나다(grow), 자다(sleep), 차다(kick) + 어요 → 났어요, 잤어요, 찼어요

4. Past tense marker **왔, 았**

Verb stem	Past	Polite speech level ending
가 [ga] "go"	왔 [at]	어요 [eo yo]= 갔어요 [ga sseo yo] "went" (from 가았어요)
오 [o] "come"	왔 [at]	어요 [eo yo]= 왔어요 [wa sseo yo] "came" (from 오았어요)
보 [bo] "see"	왔 [at]	어요 [eo yo]= 봤어요 [bwa sseo yo] "saw" (from 보았어요)
받 [bat] "receive"	왔 [at]	어요 [eo yo]= 받았어요 [ba da sseo yo] "received"
먹 [meug] "eat"	었 [eot]	어요 [eo yo]= 먹었어요 [meu geo sseo yo] "ate"

Bright vowel ㅏ (no final consonant) + 았 + 어요 → **왔**

* Bright vowel ㅏ (no final consonant) : only 오다, 보다, 꼬다(twist), 쏘다(shoot), 쪼다(peck)

Ex. 쏘다 → **췌**다

4. Past tense marker **았, 았**

Verb stem	Past	Polite speech level ending
가 [ga] "go"	았 [at]	어요 [eo yo]= 갔어요 [ga sseo yo] "went" (from 가았어요)
오 [o] "come"	았 [at]	어요 [eo yo]= 왔어요 [wa sseo yo] "came" (from 오았어요)
보 [bo] "see"	았 [at]	어요 [eo yo]= 봤어요 [bwa sseo yo] "saw" (from 보았어요)
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먹 [meug] "eat"	었 [eot]	어요 [eo yo]= 먹었어요 [meu geo sseo yo] "ate"



Bright vowel ㅏ, ㅑ (with consonant) + 았 + 어요 → 받았

Ex. 알다(know), 쏟다(spill) → 알았다, 쏟았다

4. Past tense marker **었, 았**

Verb stem	Past	Polite speech level ending
가 [ga] "go"	았 [at]	어요 [eo yo]= 갔어요 [ga sseo yo] "went" (from 가았어요)
오 [o] "come"	았 [at]	어요 [eo yo]= 왔어요 [wa sseo yo] "came" (from 오았어요)
보 [bo] "see"	았 [at]	어요 [eo yo]= 봤어요 [bwa sseo yo] "saw" (from 보았어요)
받 [bat] "receive"	았 [at]	어요 [eo yo]= 받았어요 [ba da sseo yo] "received"
먹 [meug] "eat"	었 [eot]	어요 [eo yo]= 먹었어요 [meu geo sseo yo] "ate"



all other vowels +었 + 어요 → 먹었****

Ex. 숨다(hide), 얼다(freeze) → 숨**었다**, 얼**었다**

4. Past tense marker **았, 았**

- 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 만났
어?
Did you meet Julia
yesterday?

응, 줄리아 만났어
Yes, I met her

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

응, 방금 만났어
Yes, I meet her right
now.

5. Korean culture (texting)



Kakao talk



facebook

5. Korean culture (texting)

Using initial consonants

ㅋㅋㅋㅋㅋㅋ

ㅎㅎ

ㄱㅅ

ㅇㅇ

ㅎㅇ

باءباء

ㄸㅋㄸㅋ

ㅇㅋ

**Abbreviation/
Daily words**

TMI

TMT

심쿵

노잼

대박

소확행

갑분싸

5. Korean culture (texting)

Using initial consonants

Describe Laughing sound ㅋ ㅋ / ㅎ ㅎ

Number of consonants makes different nuance

- **1 consonant** : ㅋ / ㅎ ⇒ feel like laugh at someone
- **2 consonants** : ㅋ ㅋ ⇒ not really funny, mechanical and formal reactions / ㅎ ㅎ ⇒ more casual reaction than ㅋ ㅋ
- **3 or more consonants** : ㅋ ㅋ ㅋ ㅋ ㅋ ㅋ ㅋ / ㅎ ㅎ ㅎ ㅎ ㅎ ㅎ ⇒ really funny and happy

5. Korean culture (texting)

Using initial consonants

Text just word's initial consonants

- ㄱㅅ : 감사 [gam-sa] (Thank you)
- ㅇㅇ : 응응 [eung-eung] (Yes, Yes)
- ㅇㅇ : 하이 [Ha-i] (Hi)
- ㅂㅇㅂㅇ/ㅂㅂㅂㅂ : ㅂㅂㅇ|ㅂㅂㅇ [bba-i-bba-i] / ㅂㅂㅇ [bba-i] (Bye)
- ㅊㅋ : 추카 [chu-ka] (Congratulation)
- ㅇㅋ : 오키 [o-ki] (Okay)
- ㅇㄱㄹㅇ : 이거레알 [i-geo-re-al] (This is ture! Real!)

5. Korean culture (texting)

Abbreviation/ Daily words

- **대박 [dae-bak] (Great! Amazing!)**
- **TMI : too much information**
- **TMT : too much talker**
- **노잼 [no-jaem] : 재미없다 (not funny, boring)**
- **심쿵 [shim-kung] : 심장이 쿵하고 내려앉다 (surprised or excited enough to make heart drop)**
- **맥날 [maek-nal] : 맥도날드 (McDonald's)**

5. Korean culture (texting)

Abbreviation/ Daily words

- 사바사 [sa-ba-sa] : **사**람 **바**이(by) **사**람 (person by person)
- 케바케 [ke-ba-ke] : **케**이스 **바**이 **케**이스 (case by case)
- **핵** [haek] (prefix means “very”, “really”)
- 인싸 [in-ssa] : **인**싸이더 (Insider)
- 아싸 [a-ssa] : **아**웃싸이더 (Outsider)
- 베프 [be-peu] : **베**스트**프**렌드 (best friend)
- 현타 [hyun-ta] : **현**실 자각 **타**임(time)

핵 [haek] + 인싸 [in-ssa]
= 핵인싸

5. Korean culture (texting)

Abbreviation/ Daily words

- 소확행 [so-hwak-haeng] : **소**소하지만 **확**실한 **행**복 (Small but definite happiness)
- 갑분싸 [gap-bun-ssa] : **갑**자기 **분**위기 **싸**해진다 (The mood is suddenly getting cold)
- 졌잘싸 [jyeot-jal-ssa] : **졌**지만 **잘** 싸웠다(We lost but we fought well)
- 별다줄 [byeol-da-jul] : **별**걸 **다** 줄인다(You shorten everything)

6. Today's K-pop



AKMU(악동뮤지션) “Dinosaur”



https://youtu.be/s_Pil-IMgZk

Thank you for listening

감사합니다 :)

김예리 (YERY KIM)