

# **Essential Grammar**

**For Korean as a Second Language**

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Version 2.3

## Preface

Demand for the Korean language education as a second language is significantly increasing these days. The Korean language is an agglutinative language and is sometimes recognized tricky to learn by the people who speak a European language as their primary language. But depending on how systematical the education method is, it can be efficiently learned with the aid of its scientific letter system Hangeul.

This book aims to provide the comprehensive rules and factors of the Korean language in a systematic way. The grammar chapters contain most of the important basic rules so that you can build the essence to learn Korean. This book can be used for self-learners who are learning Korean with other books and environment and want a good grammar textbook. This book can be also used as a textbook in a Korean class, in which case I recommend the instructors to provide replicating examples to the students and try to relate the multiple chapters on the inflectional words with each other to maximize the efficiency of the education.

I hope this can contribute to the Korean language education to all the people who teach or learn Korean.

Chul Young Lee

이철영

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## Part I. Alphabet & Basic Phonetics

## **Chapter 0. About the Korean Alphabet System**

### **The World's Most Scientific Writing System**

The Korean Alphabet is known to be the most scientific writing system in the world. This letter system is called Hangeul. Each character in Hangeul represents a unique sound in a systematic way, which makes it very easy and clear to learn this letter system. This is why Korea's literacy rate is extremely high.

Hangeul was developed in 1443 by King Sejong (1397-1450) who clearly stated the purpose of developing this letter system. It was basically to let everyone in the nation to be able to read and write easily. He developed the new letter system in an amazingly scientific and systematic way. He created the shapes of the characters in a way that they resemble the shapes of the human organs when they are pronounced.

Hangeul is a state-of-the-art phoneme character system which consists of 10 basic vowels, 14 basic consonants and some compound vowels and consonants, and you can write down whatever you hear in a unique way. You typically do not have to ask how to spell something. This is possible because one character in Hangeul is mapped to only one sound.

While you learn this letter system, you will be amazed to see how easy it is to learn and how powerful it is. You could even apply Hangeul to another language without a big problem.

# Chapter 1. How To Compose A Syllable

## 1. Why is Syllable Important in Korean?

Syllable is the unit of composing actual letters using the letter elements (consonants and vowels). Once you become able to build a syllable by applying the consonants and vowels, you can write anything you hear.

## 2. What does a Korean Syllable look like?

It is composed of three elements: Initial Sound (초성), Medial Sound (중성) and Final Sound (종성), as you can see in the figure below.

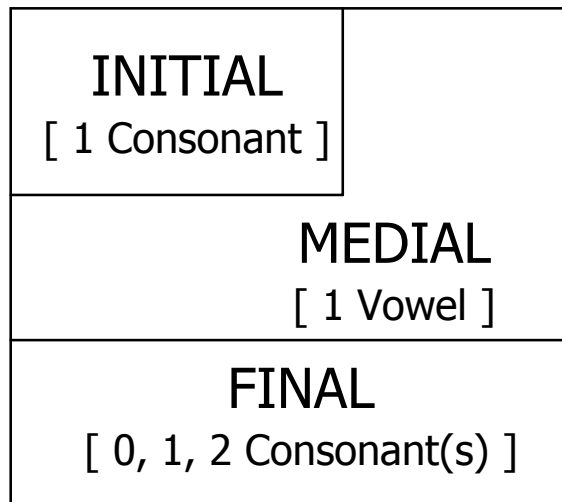


Figure 1 A Korean Syllable

## 3. Composing Syllables

See the example below:

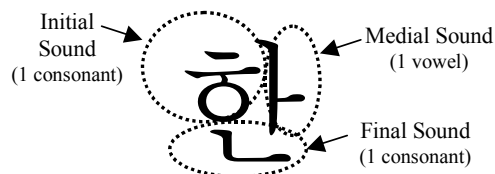


Figure 2 An example of a syllable

A syllable must have exactly 1 consonant as the initial sound and 1 vowel as the medial sound. A syllable can be composed with or without the final sound (consonant). Sometimes there can be 2 consonants located as the final sound.

### Examples (보기)

Syllables without the final sound: 가, 나, 너, 뽕, 쭈, 야, 의, 왜

Syllables with 1 consonant as the final sound: 안, 녕, 합, 암, 굉, 잇, 낚, 꺾

Syllables with 2 consonants as the final sound: 앗, 없, 앓

## Chapter 2. Korean Alphabet

There are 14 basic consonants and 10 basic vowels.

### 1. Consonants (자음)

#### 1) Basic Consonants

Consonant	Name	Value	Stroke Sequence			
ㄱ	기역	[g/k]				
ㄴ	니은	[n]				
ㄷ	디귄	[d/t]				
ㄹ	리을	[r/l]				
ㅁ	미음	[m]				
ㅂ	비읍	[b/p]				
ㅅ	시옷	[s]				
ㅇ	이응	[ŋ]				
ㅈ	지읒	[j/g]				
ㅊ	치읒	[tʃ/ts]				
ㅋ	키읒	[k]				
ㅌ	티을	[t]				
ㅍ	피읒	[p]				
ㅎ	히을	[h]				

## 2) Compound Consonants

Consonant	Value	Name
ㄱ	‘k’ sound in sky	쌍기역
ㄷ	‘t’ sound in start	쌍디글
ㅂ	‘p’ sound in spy	쌍비읍
ㅅ	‘s’ sound in say	쌍시옷
ㅈ	strong/voiceless ‘j/g’ sound	쌍지읒

- 1) Every compound consonant is a fortis. Do not get confused with aspiration (ㅋ, ㅌ, ㅍ, ㅊ)
- 2) Do not get confused with double consonants which are combination of two different consonants (ㄱㅅ, ㄴㅅ, ㄹㅅ, ㄹㅆ, ㄹㅈ, ㄹㅉ, ㅅㅅ, and ㅅㅆ).

## 2. Vowels (모음)

### 1) Basic Vowels

Vowel	Name	Value	Stroke Sequence		
ㅏ	아	[a]	↓	ㅏ	
ㅑ	야	[ya]	↓	ㅏ	ㅑ
ㅓ	어	[e]	→	ㅓ	
ㅕ	여	[ye]	→	ㅓ	ㅕ
ㅗ	오	[o]	↓	ㅗ	
ㅛ	요	[yo]	↓	ㅗ	ㅛ
ㅜ	우	[u]	→	ㅜ	
ㅠ	유	[yu]	→	ㅜ	ㅠ
ㅡ	이	[-]	→		
ㅣ	이	[i]	↓		



## 2) Compound Vowels

Consonant	Value	Name
ㅏ	‘a’ sound in and	애
ㅑ	‘e’ sound in end	에
ㅓ	‘ya’ sound in yam	야
ㅕ	‘ye’ sound in yes	예
ㅗ	[o] + [e]	외
ㅛ	‘we’ sound in we	위
ㅜ	ㅡ + ㅣ	의
ㅜ	‘wa’ sound in swallow	와
ㅠ	‘wo’ sound in wonderful	워
ㅘ	‘wa’ sound in wax	왜
ㅙ	‘we’ sound in wet	웨

## 3. Common Writing Rules

Writing a syllable should be done by the following rules:

- 1) Write in the following order: Initial Sound ► Medial Sound ► Final Sound
- 2) For each letter element, write from Top and from Left.

### **Polarity of Vowels (모음의 음양)**

**Positive Vowels:** ㅏ, ㅑ, ㅓ, ㅕ, and compound vowels including them

**Negative Vowels:** ㅜ, ㅠ, ㅡ, ㅣ, and compound vowels including them

**Neutral Vowel:** ㅣ

**Vowel Accordance (모음조화):** Vowels with the same polarity tend to stick together in words (but this is not an absolute rule any more in modern Korean). For example, an inflectional word with the stem with a positive vowel uses suffixes with a positive vowel.

<보기> 놀다 (to play) ► 놀 + 아요 = 놀아요

가나다라마바사아자차카타파하  
가냐다라마바샤야자차카타파하  
거너더러머버서어저처켜터퍼허  
저녀더러며버셔여저처켜터퍼혀  
고노도로모보소오조초코토포호  
교뇨도료묘보쇼요죠초쿄토포호  
구누두루무부수우주추쿠투푸후  
규뉴듀류뮤뷰슈유쥬츄큐튜퓨휴  
그느드르므브스으즈츠크트프흐  
기니디리미비시이지치키티피히

# Chapter 3. Important Rules for Pronunciation

중요한 발음 법칙들

## 1. Representative Sounds for Consonants (자음의 대표값)

### [Rule 1]

If a consonant is a Final Sound in a stand-alone syllable, it can be pronounced as one of only 7 sounds: ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄹ, ㅁ, ㅂ, ㅇ

where the consonants as a Final Sound belong to:

- [ㄱ] ◀ ㄱ, ㅋ, ㆁ, ㄷ, ㄸ, ㅌ, ㄹ
- [ㄴ] ◀ ㄴ, ㄸ
- [ㄷ] ◀ ㄷ, ㅌ, ㅍ, ㅊ, ㅌ, ㅍ, ㅍ
- [ㄹ] ◀ ㄹ, ㄹ, ㄹ, ㄹ
- [ㅁ] ◀ ㅁ, ㅁ
- [ㅂ] ◀ ㅂ, ㅍ, ㅂ, ㅍ
- [ㅇ] ◀ ㅇ

### [Rule 2]

A Final Sound pronounces as its representative sound (in Rule 1), if it is followed by a consonant.

<보기>

숫고    낚다    있다    높다    젖다    앓다    넓다    닭고기

### [Rule 3]

A Final Sound recovers its original sound if it is followed by a vowel, unless they are at the border of an independent combination.

<보기>

숫아    낚아    있어    높아    젖은

[Comparison] Dependent combination: 옷을 입어요. (Original sound recovered)

Independent combination: 옷 입어요. (Pronounced as representative sound)

### [Rule 3-1]

If there are 2 consonants in the Final Sound position, the second one recovers its value, when it is followed by a vowel.

<보기>

앉아요    넓어요

## 2. Phoneme Compression (음운 축약)

Phoneme compression is a phenomenon that occurs when two phonemes meet and change.

### [Rule 1] Consonant Compression (자음 축약)

When ‘ㄱ·ㄷ·ㅂ·ㅈ’ are followed or preceded by ‘ㅎ’, they change to the aspiration ‘ㅋ·ㅌ·ㅍ·ㅊ’.

<보기>	ㄱ + ㅎ = ㅎ + ㄱ = ㅋ	노랗고 ▶ [노라코]	(yellow)
	ㄷ + ㅎ = ㅎ + ㄷ = ㅌ	좋다 ▶ [조타]	(good)
	ㅂ + ㅎ = ㅎ + ㅂ = ㅍ	밟혀 ▶ [발퍼]	(to be stepped on)
	ㅈ + ㅎ = ㅎ + ㅈ = ㅊ	닿지 ▶ [다치]	(to touch/reach)

### [Rule 2] Vowel Compression (모음 축약)

When two vowels meet, they become a diphthong.

<보기>	ㅏ + ㅓ = ㅑ	보아라 ▶ [봐라]	(to see)
	ㅓ + ㅓ = ㅕ	주었다 ▶ [줬다]	(to give)

[Note] Do not get confused with the historical transformation: ‘**compaction**’ (축약)

In history there were special mutual assimilation cases where two consecutive vowels were compressed or became one sound.

<보기>	가히 ▶ 개	(dog)
	사이 ▶ 새	(bird)
	입시울 ▶ 입술 ▶ 입술	(lip)

### 3. Consonant Assimilation (자음접변/자음동화)

The final sound of a syllable, when it meets another vowel which is the initial sound of the next syllable, one (or both) of these two changes its sound to resemble the other.

#### [Backward Assimilation (역행동화)]

If a final sound 'ㄴ' is followed by 'ㄹ', this 'ㄴ' is pronounced as [ㄹ].

ㄴ + ㄹ ▶ [ㄹ + ㄹ]

<보기> 신라 ▶ [실라]

난로 ▶ [날로] (stove)

If a final sound 'ㅂ/ㅍ' is followed by 'ㄴ' or 'ㄹ', this 'ㅂ/ㅍ' is pronounced as [ㅁ].

ㅂ/ㅍ + ㄴ/ㄹ ▶ [ㅁ + ㄴ/ㄹ]

<보기> 감사합니다 ▶ [감사함니다] (Thank you.)

밤울 ▶ [밤울]

옆면 ▶ [염면]

If a final sound whose representative sound is 'ㄷ' (i.e., 'ㄷ/ㅌ/ㅊ/ㅍ/ㅈ/ㅊ') is followed by 'ㄴ' or 'ㄹ', this former consonant is pronounced as [ㄴ].

ㄷ/ㅌ/ㅊ/ㅍ/ㅈ/ㅊ + ㄴ/ㄹ ▶ [ㄴ + ㄴ/ㄹ]

<보기> 가 봤는데요 ▶ [가 받는데요] (I've been there.)

한 곳만 ▶ [한 곤만] (only one place)

젖먹이 ▶ [전먹이] (a nursing baby)

**[Forward Assimilation (순행동화)]**

If a final sound 'ㄹ' or 'ㅇ' is followed by 'ㄹ', this 'ㄹ' is pronounced as [ㄴ].

ㄱ/ㅇ + ㄹ ▶ [ㄱ/ㅇ + ㄴ]

<보기> 침략 ▶ [침낙] (invasion)  
 종로 ▶ [종노]

**[Mutual Assimilation (상호동화)]**

ㄱ + ㄹ ▶ [ㅇ + ㄴ]

&

ㅂ + ㄹ ▶ [ㅃ + ㄴ]

<보기> 격론 ▶ [경논] (bitter discussion)  
 섭리 ▶ [섬니] (providence)

**4. Palatalization (구개음화)**

A non-palatal consonant is pronounced as a palatal if it is followed by 'ㅣ' inside a word group (어절). This applies only if two syllables are combined in a dependent relation.

ㄷ + ㅣ ▶ [ㅈ + ㅣ]

&

ㅌ + ㅣ ▶ [ㅊ + ㅣ]

[Rule 1] Palatalization rule applies to dependent combination

<보기>

밭 + 이 ▶ [바치]                      끝 + 이 ▶ [꼬치]  
 말 + 이 ▶ [마지]                      달 + 히 + 다 ▶ [다치다]

[Rule 2] Palatalization rule does not apply to the following cases:

1) Compound word (of independent words)

<보기> 흙이불 = 흙 + 이불 ▶ [흔니불]

2) Within the stem of a word

<보기> 더디다, 버티다, 견디다, 잔디, 느티나무

## 5. Rules about 'ㅎ'

**[Rule 1]** Consonant Compression (자음 축약)

See page 12.

**[Rule 2]** 'ㅎ' is mute before a vowel

<보기> 좋아요 ▶ [조아요]

알아요 ▶ [아나요]

**[Rule 3]** 'ㅎ' makes a following 'ㅅ' a fortis (tensed sound)

<보기> 좋습니다 ▶ [조쌘니다]

## 6. Voiceless Consonants ㄱ/ㅋ/ㆁ/ㅍ/ㅊ Pronounced as Fortis

If voiceless consonants ㄱ/ㅋ/ㆁ/ㅍ/ㅊ follow a voiceless consonant (as the final sound of a preceding syllable), they are pronounced as a fortis [ㄱ/ㅋ/ㆁ/ㅍ/ㅊ].

<보기> 학교 ▶ [학꾄]

꽃밭 ▶ [꼇빤]

숙제 ▶ [숙째]

This may or may not happen when they follow a voiced consonants (ㄴ/ㄹ/ㅁ/ㅇ).

<보기> 갈대 ▶ [갈때]

담다 ▶ [담따]

술병 ▶ [술뺑]

언제 ▶ [언제] (no effect)

긴장 ▶ [긴장] (no effect)

출범 ▶ [출범] (no effect)

**[Note] Head-Sound Rules (두음법칙)** - *Historical change (not important)*

There are specific rules for the initial sound of the first syllable of a word. Pronunciation conforms to these rules, so does the spelling. ('Head-sound' means the initial sound of the first syllable of a word.)

[Rule 1] 'ㄴ' followed by 'ㅣ' cannot be a head-sound.

This 'ㄴ' becomes mute (‘ㅇ’).

<보기>   녀자 ▶ 여자                      (woman)  
              뉴대 ▶ 유대                      (relation)

[Rule 2] 'ㄹ' cannot be a head-sound.

If 'ㅣ' follows this 'ㄹ', it becomes mute (‘ㅇ’), otherwise it becomes 'ㄴ'.

<보기>   량심 ▶ 양심                      (conscience)  
              류행 ▶ 유행                      (vogue)  
              래일 ▶ 내일                      (tomorrow)

[Rule 3] Double consonant cannot be a head-sound.

You separate the consonants using 'ㅡ'.

<보기>   Christmas ▶ 크리스마스 ▶ 크리스마스  
              strike ▶ 스테라이크 ▶ 스트라이크

[Exceptions to Rule 1 & 2] Rule 1 and 2 do not apply to adopted foreign words.

<보기>   라디오 (radio), 라면, 뉴스 (news)



## **Part II. Basic Grammar**

## Chapter 4. Parts of Speech

### 품사

#### Parts of Speech

Parts of speech are the types of words classified according to their commonness from the grammar perspective. There are 8 parts of speech in English: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection. In Korean there are 9 parts of speech: noun, pronoun, numeral, verb, adjective, postposition, pre-noun, adverb, and interjection.

#### 1. Noun (명사)

Type	Description	example
Regular Noun (보통명사)	Name of an object	하늘, 땅, 냉장고, 꽃, 음악
Proper Noun (고유명사)	Name of a specific person or a property	이순신, 삼성, 코카콜라, 한국, 미국, 보스턴
Dependent Noun (의존명사)	Noun that cannot be used without a preceding pre- noun or noun.	것, 데, 바, 듯, 체, 수, 넉, 지, 때문, 만큼, all the units (개, 분, 마리, 초, 잔, 대, 채, 켈레, ....)

#### 2. Pronoun (대명사)

Words that indicate and replace nouns.

Type	Description	example
Personal Pronoun (인칭대명사)	Indicates a person: the first person, the second person, the third person	나, 우리, 저희, 너, 당신, 그대, 너희, 이분, 저분, 그분
Demonstrative Pronoun (지시대명사)	Indicates an object or a direction	이것, 저것, 그것, 여기, 저기, 거기
Interrogative Pronoun (의문대명사)	Indicates the subject of questioning	누구, 언제, 어디, 무엇

### 3. Numeral (수사)

Words for numbers. Refer to the separate Chapter for Numerals.

### 4. Verb (동사)

Words that indicate movement.

[보기] 하다, 놀다, 가다, 오다, 앓다, 서다, 노래하다, 돕다

### 5. Adjective (형용사)

Words that indicate state of an object.

[보기] 춥다, 덥다, 예쁘다, 나쁘다, 배고프다, 배부르다, 동그랗다

### 6. Pre-noun (관형사)

Words that are followed by nouns, pronouns and numerals, and modify them. Do not get confused with pre-nouns and adjectives. Pre-nouns do not inflect (conjugate) and adjectives do not modify nouns in front of them.

[보기] 새 노래

### 7. Postposition (조사)

Postpositions are attached to most of any words to compose a component of a sentence. Refer to the separate Chapter for Postpositions.

[Note] Postposition is the only independent word that is written without a space after a preceding word.

### 8. Adverb (부사)

Words that are followed by a verb or an adjective and modify it, or modify the entire sentence.

[보기] 아주 예쁜 꽃, 열심히 땀다

### 9. Interjection (감탄사)

Words that usually express emotion and are capable of being used by itself independently.

## Substantives (체언) and Inflectional Words (용언)

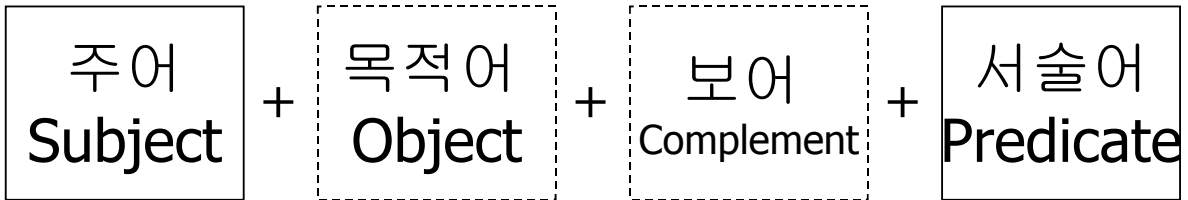
**Substantives** are the words that can take a role of a body supported by a postposition in a sentence. Nouns, Pronouns and Numerals are substantives.

**Inflectional words** are the words that have independent meanings and can be used as a predicate in a sentence. Verbs, Adjectives and Predicate Postpositions are inflectional words.

# Chapter 5. Sentence Structure

## 문장 구조

### 1. Basic Format of a Korean Sentence with the Main Components



\* Pre-nounal, adverbial, and independent components are not shown in this diagram.

Part of speech is a class of a word determined by the nature of a word itself before being used, but when the word is used in a sentence, it is assigned its function as a component of the sentence. For example nouns need appropriate postpositions to become a component of a sentence, and inflectional words need appropriate suffixes. The components are subject, object, predicate, complement, pre-nounal component, adverbial component, and independent component. The subject and the predicate are essential to form a sentence (even though subject is often omitted).

[Rule 1] The order of the sentence components is as above.

[Rule 2] Subject, object and complement are granted the roles by a postposition.

[Rule 3] There are 3 cases for the **predicate** (all with appropriate inflection):  
(Don't get confused with English where only verbs can be a predicate.)

i) A **verb** can be a predicate with a closing suffix

[보기] 저는 사과를 좋아합니다.                      I like an apple.  
Subject    Object            Predicate

ii) An **adjective** can be a predicate with a closing suffix

[보기] 날씨가  좋습니다.                                      The weather is nice.  
Subject            Predicate

iii) **Substantive + predicate postposition** ('이다') can be a predicate

[보기] 제 고향은 서울입니다.                                      My hometown is Seoul.  
Subject                                      Predicate

[Rule 4] Object is used before the predicate (verb). – Compare with English.

[보기] 저는 사과를 좋아합니다.                      I like an apple.  
Subject    Object            Predicate

[Rule 5] Complement is used only for the incomplete predicates, '되다' and '아니다'.

[보기] 그분은 선생님이 아닙니다.      That person is not a teacher.  
*Subject   Complement   Predicate*

[Rule 6] Subject is often omitted (in imperative sentences and in the colloquial language).

[보기] 한국에 다녀왔습니다.      (I) have been to Korea.  
*Predicate*

## 2. Sentence Components (문장 성분)

There are total of 7 components in Korean sentences.

- 1) Subject (주어)
- 2) Object (목적어)
- 3) Predicate (서술어)
- 4) Complement (보어)
- 5) Pre-nounal Component (관형어)

A pre-nounal component modifies a substansive (noun/pronoun/numeral).

[보기] 그는 아름다운 경치를 좋아한다.      He likes a beautiful scene.  
*Subject   P.N.C.   Object   Predicate*

### 6) Adverbial Component (부사어)

An adverbial component modifies the predicate, a pre-nounal component, another adverbial component or the entire sentence. (Possible combinations: substansive + postposition, inflectional word with a suffix, and an adverb)

[보기] 어제는 눈이 많이 왔습니다.      We had a lot of snow yesterday.  
*Adverb   Subject   A.C.   Predicate*

### 7) Independent Component (독립어)

An independent component is used independently of other components in the sentence.

[보기] 아, 드디어 여름이구나.      Oh, finally it's summer!  
*I.C.   A.C.   Predicate*

### 3. Suffixes for Predicate

Suffixes for a predicate assigns the attitude class (politeness and formality) and the tense (past-present-future), and indicate the type of the sentence (interrogative sentence, imperative sentence, etc.).

[보기] Fundamental Form: 좋아하다 (to like)

Tense	Past	Present	Future
Attitude			
Formal Polite	좋아했습니다	좋아합니다	좋아하겠습니다
Informal Polite	좋아했어요	좋아해요	좋아할게요
Formal Plain	좋아했다	좋아한다	좋아하겠다
Informal Plain	좋아했어	좋아해	좋아할게

Refer to the separate Chapter for Infected Words for more details.

### 4. Postpositions

Postpositions are attached to compose a component out of a bare word. Refer to the separate Chapter for Postpositions.

#### Spacing Rule for Writing (띄어 쓰기 원칙)

You must have a space between any two independent words, except for postpositions. (모든 단어는 띄어 쓰되 조사는 앞 단어에 붙여 쓴다.)

'Words' above mean any of the 9 parts of speech. Suffixes and prefixes are not 'words'.

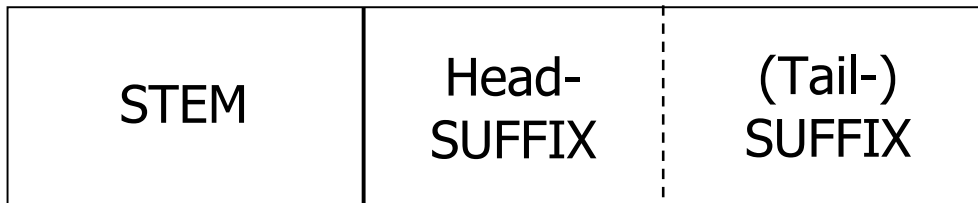
[보기] 나는 사과를 좋아합니다.  
 pronoun ↓ noun | verb  
 ↓  
 postposition ←

# Chapter 6. Inflectional Words

용언

## I. Inflectional Words

Verbs, adjectives and predicate postpositions inflect when they are used in a sentence, and are called the inflectional words. They have the following structure:



\* There can be only 1 stem and 1 tail suffix used, but there can be multiple head-suffixes inserted.

Inflectional words can be a predicate in a sentence:

- i) A verb or an adjective can be a predicate if inflected with a closing suffix.

[보기] (저는) 사과를 좋아합니다. I like an apple.  
Subject      Object      Predicate

- ii) A noun plus predicate postposition ('-이다') can also be a predicate of a sentence.

[보기] 제 고향은 서울입니다. My hometown is Seoul.  
Subject      Predicate

## II. Stem (어간)

The stem of a word (verb or adjective) is the root part of the word that contains the fundamental meaning of it. The stem does not change its form. What changes is the suffix (and also the stem-supplements, if any) as the words are used in a sentence.

## III. Fundamental Form & Fundamental Suffix (기본형과 기본형 어미)

A fundamental form is the original form of a verb or an adjective that is composed of the stem of the word and the fundamental suffix '-다'. A fundamental form implies no role of the word as a sentence component such as tense, attitude or the predicate type.

[보기]	하다 = 하(stem) + 다(fundamental suffix)	to do
	공부하다 = 공부하(stem) + 다(fundamental suffix)	to study
	아름답다 = 아름답(stem) + 다(fundamental suffix)	beautiful

## IV. Tail-Suffix (어말어미)

Tail-Suffix is the ending part of a verb or an adjective, and it decides many important roles of the word in the sentence such as tense, attitude and the predicate type. Inflectional words are verbs, adjectives and predicate postpositions.

In a sentence, a verb or an adjective must be inflected with a proper suffix to be a component of the sentence. For that, the fundamental suffix '-다' is replaced by an appropriate tail-suffix, or a combination of a head-suffix and a tail-suffix.

### 1) Closing Suffix (종결어미)

Closing suffixes are used for an inflection to finish the sentence.

There are different types of closing suffixes as in the following table:

Type	Suffixes	example
Normal (평서형) <i>statement</i>	-습니다/습니다[FP], -지[IC], -지요/죠[IP], -(ㄴ)다[C], -아/어[IC], -아요/어요[IP], -(ㄴ)데(요)[IC(IP)], -(ㄴ)대(요)[IC(IP)], -렀다[IC], -오/소[IP], -느니라[IC], -네요[IP], -네[C], -마[IC]	합니다, 했습니다, 했어요, 했소, 했다, 했어, 좋지, 했네요, 했네, 했느니라, 하마, 좋은데요, 좋대요
Interrogative (의문형) <i>question</i>	-습니까/습니까[FP], -(으)니까[IP], -아/어[IC], -아요/어요[IP], -던가[FC], -지[IC], -지요/죠[IP], -냐[C], -냐요[IP], -(으)니까/는가[FC], -(으)니[IC], -려나[FC], -(으)니까(요)[C(IP)], -(으)냐/느냐[IC]	했습니까, 했어요, 여기인가요, 했나요, 여기인가, 여기죠, 했나, 했을까, 했어, 했니, 그럴까요, 했느냐
Imperative (명령형) <i>instruction</i>	-하십시오[FP], -아/어[IC], -아요/어요[IP], -지요/죠[IP], -라/아라/어라/여라[IC], -려무나[IC], -오[IP], -게[FC], -지[IC]	하십시오, 들어요, 하오, 하게, 하지, 들어, 하여라
Petitionary (청유형) <i>suggestion</i>	-십시오[FP], -지[IC], -지요/죠[IP], -자[C], -세[FC], -자꾸나[IC]	갑시다, 가죠, 가세, 가자
Exclamatory (감탄형) <i>exclamation</i>	-군요[IP], -구려[IP], -구나[IC], -구먼[IC], -라/아라/어라/여라[IC]	그렇군요, 그렇구나

\* Bold face attitude means a frequently used one, and Italic means old fashioned.

[Note] -(으)세요[IP]: A closing suffix transformed from -(으+)시+어요 = -(으)셔요.  
This suffix can be used as a normal, an interrogative, or an imperative closing suffix.

[보기] 그 분은 참 친절하세요. (normal) 안녕하세요? (interrogative) 드세요. (imperative)



## 2) Connection Suffix (연결어미)

Connection suffixes are used for an inflection to connect the sentence to another sentence or a word, without finishing the sentence.

There are different types of connection suffixes as in the following table:

Type	Suffixes	example
Equivalent (대등적 연결)	-고, -며, -나, -지만, -거나, -든지, -거니, -느니, -면서, -는데, -되	산은 높 <u>고</u> 바다는 넓다. Mountain is high and ocean is wide.
Subordinate (종속적 연결)	-면, -거든, -니(까), -므로, -아/어, -아서/어서, -아야/어야, -는데, -ㄹ망정, -ㄹ수록, -려, -려, -게, -도록, -아도/어도, -더라도	봄이 오 <u>니까</u> 날씨가 따뜻하다. Since spring has come, we have a warm weather.
Supplementary (보조적 연결)	-아/-어, -게, -지, -고	탐이 공부를 하 <u>고</u> 있다. Tom is studying.

\* See the Chapter for Supplementary Inflectional words for the details of the supplementary connection suffixes.

## 3) Transmutation Suffix (전성어미)

Transmutation suffixes are used for an inflection to convert the nature of a phrase/sub-sentence to another.

There are different types of transmutation suffixes as in the following table:

Type	Suffixes	example
Noun form (명사형)	-(으)ㄴ, -기	탐은 공부하 <u>기</u> 를 싫어한다. Tom hates to study.
Pre-noun form (관형사형)	-(으)ㄴ, -는, -(으)ㄹ	공부하 <u>는</u> 탐의 모습은 보기 좋다. It is nice to see Tom studying.

## V. Head-Suffix (선행어미)

Head-suffixes can be inserted into the front part of the suffix to indicate the attitude (towards the subject of the sentence) and the tense.

### 1) Honorific Head-Suffix (존칭 선행어미): -시-

The head-suffix '시' elevates the attitude towards the person whom you are talking about (typically the subject of the sentence). This is done independently of the attitude elevation towards the person whom you are talking to, which is typically done by the tail-suffix.

[보기] 할아버지께서 영화를 보신다. Grandfather watches a movie.

보다 = 보(stem) + 다(fundamental suffix) verb: to see

▶ 보(stem) + 시(honorific head-suffix) + ㄴ(tense head-suffix) + 다(tail-suffix)

[보기] 저희 할머니는 아주 친절하십니다. My grandmother is very kind.

친절하다 = 친절하(stem) + 다(fundamental suffix) adjective: kind/friendly

▶ 친절하(stem) + 시(honorific head-suffix) + ㅂ니다(tail-suffix)

[보기] 이분이 저희 장모님이십니다. This is my mother-in-law.

이다 = 이(stem) + 다(fundamental suffix) predicate postposition: to be

▶ 이(stem) + 시(honorific head-suffix) + ㅂ니다(tail-suffix)

## 2) Modesty Head-Suffix (겸양 선행어미): -옵-

The head-suffix '옵' elevates the attitude towards the person whom you are talking to by your modesty. This is not explicitly used in modern Korean.

[보기] 제 말씀을 들어 보시옵소서. Please listen to me.

## 3) Tense Head-Suffix (시제 선행어미): -는-, -았/었-, -였-, -더-, -겠-

Tense	Suffixes	example
Past (과거)	-았/었-, -였-, -더-	우리는 어제 영화를 보 <u>았다</u> . We saw a movie yesterday.
Present (현재)	-ㄴ / 는- *	나는 매일 많이 걷 <u>는다</u> . I walk a lot everyday.
Future (미래)	-겠-	나는 오늘 저녁에 숙제를 하 <u>겠다</u> . I will do my homework this evening.

\* The present tense head-suffix is used only for verbs with some tail-suffixes such as '-다' (normal) or '-가' (interrogative). For many other cases, the closing tail-suffix itself indicates the present unless there's a past or future tense head-suffix attached.

## Exercises

### 1. Inflect the following verbs as indicated:

가다 to go

▶ 선생님이 지금 학교에 \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_.  
stem honorific head-suffix normal closing tail-suffix [FP]

▷ 선생님이 지금 학교에 \_\_\_\_\_. Teacher is going to school now.

먹다 to eat

▶ 아침에 밥을 많이 \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_.  
stem past-tense head-suffix normal closing tail-suffix [FP]

▷ 아침에 밥을 많이 \_\_\_\_\_. I had a big breakfast this morning.

### 2. Inflect the following adjectives as indicated:

가볍다 light

▶ 솜은 \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
stem interrogative closing tail-suffix [FP]

▷ 솜은 \_\_\_\_\_? Is cotton light?

### 3. Inflect the predicate postposition as indicated:

이다 to be

▶ 그분은 전에 교수님 \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_.  
stem honor' head-suffix past-tense head-suffix normal closing tail-suffix [FP]

▷ 그분은 전에 교수님 \_\_\_\_\_. He/She was a professor before.

# Chapter 7. Supplementary Inflectional Words

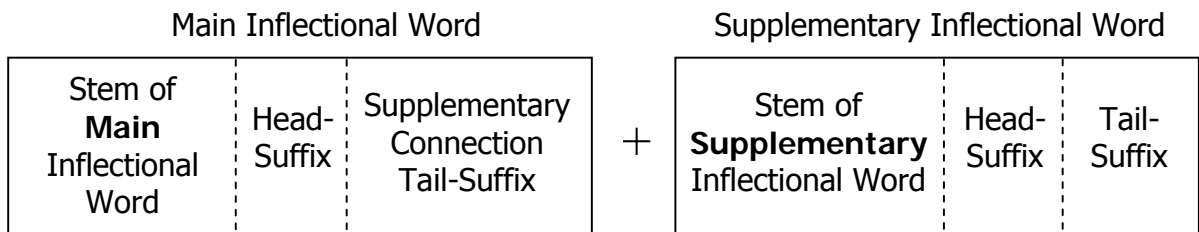
## 보조용언

### 1. Definition

Supplementary inflectional words are the inflectional words that cannot be independently used as predicate of a sentence, and they are used after the main inflectional word. If there are two inflectional words used in the predicate of a sentence, the first word is the main inflectional word (본용언) and the second one is the supplementary inflectional word (보조용언). The supplementary inflectional word is used to express status, completion, negation, duty, necessity, inability, supposition, desire and etc.

### 2. Usage

A main inflectional word and a supplementary inflectional word can be used as the format below:



Supplementary connection-suffixes: -아/어, -게, -지, -고(야),  
(보조적 연결 어미)                      -아야/어야, -나, -가/는가/는가, -기는, -(아/어)도

[Format 1] Main Verb + Supplementary Verb  
본동사                      보조동사

<보기> 기차가 떠나가 버렸다.  
M-Verb      S-Verb

[Format 2] Main Verb + Supplementary Adjective  
본동사                      보조형용사

<보기> 냉면이 먹고 싫어요.  
M-Verb      S-Adjective

[Format 3] Main Adjective + Supplementary Verb  
본형용사                      보조동사

<보기> 길이 넓어 보인다.  
M-Adj      S-Verb

[Format 4]

Main Adjective + Supplementary Adjective

본형용사

보조형용사

<보기> 길이 넓기는 하다.  
M-Adj S-Adj

### 3. Supplementary Inflectional Words List

There are supplementary verbs and supplementary adjectives as follows:

#### [ Supplementary Verbs (보조동사) ]

Negation (부정):	(-지) 아니하다(않다)
Refrainment (자제):	(-지) 말다
Inability (불능):	(-지) 못하다
Activeness (사동):	(-게) 하다, 만들다
Passiveness (피동):	(-아/어) 지다, (-게) 되다
Progress (진행):	(-어) 가다, 오다, (-고) 있다, 계시다
Completion (완료):	(-고) 나다, (-아) 내다, 버리다, (-고/고야) 말다
Service (봉사):	(-어) 주다, 드리다
Attempt (시행):	(-어) 보다, 내다
Emphasis (강세):	(-어) 대다
Possession (보유):	(-어) 두다, 놓다, 가지다
Inference (짐작):	(-아/어) 보이다
Duty (당위/의무/필연):	(-아야/어야) 한다

#### [ Supplementary Adjectives (보조형용사) ]

Desire (희망):	(-고) 싶다
Negation (부정):	(-지) 아니하다/않다, 못하다
Supposition (추측):	(-ㄴ가/는가, -나) 보다, (-나, -가) 싶다, 듯하다
Status (상태):	(-어/아) 있다, 계시다
Admission (시인):	(-기는) 하다

<보기>

부산은 서울만큼 크지 않다.  
M. Adj S. Adj

Busan is not as big as Seoul.

## Exercises

Complete the sentence using the main inflectional word and the supplementary inflectional word given below:

1. Main Verb: 말하다 (to sleep)      Supplementary Verb: 못하다 [inability]

I could not tell the fact.

나는 그 사실을 \_\_\_\_\_ + 지 \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ + 습니다.  
stem    suppl. con. tail-s      stem      past head-s    normal closing tail-s [FP]

▷ 나는 그 사실을 \_\_\_\_\_ .

2. Main Verb: 가다 (to go)      Supplementary Verb: 있다 [progress]

Yes, I am coming now [I'm on my way].

예, 지금 \_\_\_\_\_ + 고 \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_.  
stem    suppl. con. tail-s      stem      normal closing tail-s [FP]

▷ 예, 지금 \_\_\_\_\_ .

3. Main Verb: 보이다 (to show)      Supplementary Verb: 드리다 [service]

I'll show you my family pictures.

저희 가족 사진을 \_\_\_\_\_ + 어 \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_.  
stem    suppl. con. tail-s      stem      future head-s    normal closing tail-s [FP]

▷ 저희 가족 사진을 \_\_\_\_\_ .

4. Main Adjective: 피곤하다 (tired)      Supplementary Verb: 보이다 [inference]

You look tired today.

오늘 \_\_\_\_\_ + 어 \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_.  
stem    suppl. con. tail-s      stem      normal closing tail-s [FP]

▷ 오늘 피곤해 보이십니다.

5. Main Verb: 쌓다 (to pile up)      Supplementary Verb: 하다 [duty]

You should lay the foundation firmly.

기반을 튼튼히 \_\_\_\_\_ + 아야 \_\_\_\_\_ + 브니다.  
 stem    suppl. con. tail-s    stem    normal closing tail-s [FP]

▷ 기반을 튼튼히 \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Main Verb: 서다 (to go)      Supplementary Adjective: 있다 [status]

Tom is just standing there.

탐은 그냥 거기 \_\_\_\_\_ + 어 \_\_\_\_\_ + 다.  
 stem    suppl. con. tail-s    stem    normal closing tail-s [FC]

▷ 탐은 그냥 거기 \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Main Verb: 가르치다 (to go)      Supplementary Verb: 주다 [service]

Please let me know how to get there.

어떻게 가는지 \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ + 세요.  
 stem    suppl. con. tail-s    stem    imperative closing tail-s [IP]

▷ 어떻게 가는지 \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Main Adjective: 고프다 (hungry)      Supplementary Adjective: 하다 [admission]

I should admit that I am hungry.

배가 \_\_\_\_\_ + 기는 \_\_\_\_\_ + 네요.  
 stem    suppl. con. tail-s    stem    normal closing tail-s [IP]

▷ 배가 \_\_\_\_\_.

# Chapter 8. Irregular Inflectional Words

불규칙 용언

## 1. Regular Inflectional Words and Irregular Inflectional Words

A regular inflectional word is an inflectional word that either does not change the stem or suffix at all, or changes the stem or the suffix but as a natural phonemic phenomenon, when it inflects.

An irregular inflectional word is an inflectional word whose stem or the inflection suffix changes irregularly when it inflects.

## 2. Regular Inflectional Word Classes

There are several classes of regular inflectional words.

### 1) No-change inflection (변화 없는 활용)

No change occurs at any inflection ever.

[보기]

먹다 ▶ 먹고, 먹지, 먹으니, 먹어서, 먹을까, 먹습니다, …… (verb: to eat)

-이다 ▶ 이고, 이지, 이니, 이어서, 일까, 입니다, …… (predicate preposition)

### 2) ㄹ-drop (ㄹ 탈락)

All the inflectional words whose stem ends with 'ㄹ' drop their trailing 'ㄹ' when they meet a leading sound '-ㄴ, -ㄹ, -ㅂ, -ㅅ, -오' of a suffix (without any exceptions).

[보기]

날다 ▶ 날(stem) + ㅂ니다(suffix) ▷ 납니다 (verb: to fly)

길다 ▶ 길(stem) + ㅂ니다(suffix) ▷ 김니다 (adjective: long)

널다, 놀다, 달다, 덜다, 돌다, 멀다, 물다, 밀다, 벌다, 불다, 빌다, 살다, 알다, 열다,  
올다, 절다, 즐다, 줄다

### 3) 으-drop (으 탈락)

All the inflectional words whose stem ends with the vowel 'ㅡ' drop their trailing 'ㅡ' when they meet a leading sound '-아/어' of a suffix (without any exceptions). This does not apply to the ㄹ-irregular inflectional words described as #4 in the irregular inflectional words sections below.

[보기]

쓰다 ▶ 쓰(stem) + 어(suffix) ▷ 써 (verb: to write)

따르다 ▶ 따르(stem) + 아(suffix) ▷ 따라 (verb: to follow)



가쁘다, 기쁘다, 꼬다, 나쁘다, 다다르다, 들르다, 따르다, 뜨다, 바쁘다,  
슬프다, 쓰다, 아프다, 치르다, 크다

### 3. Irregular Inflectional Word Classes

There are several classes of irregular inflectional words.

#### < 1-5: Irregular Inflectional Words Whose Stem Changes >

##### 1) ㅅ-irregular Inflection (ㅅ 불규칙 활용)

The base (final sound) of the stem 'ㅅ' drops when it meets a leading vowel of a suffix.

[보기]

잇다 ▶ 잇(stem) + 어(suffix) ▷ 이어 (verb: to connect)

긋다 ▶ 긋(stem) + 어(suffix) ▷ 그어 (verb: to draw a line)

붓다, 젖다, 짓다

[Regular inflectional words] 웃다(to smile/laugh), 빼앗다(to snatch), 씻다(to wash)

##### 2) ㄷ-irregular Inflection (ㄷ 불규칙 활용)

The base (final sound) of the stem 'ㄷ' changes to 'ㄹ' when it meets a leading vowel of a suffix.

[보기]

듣다 ▶ 들(stem) + 어(suffix) ▷ 들어 (verb: to listen)

걷다 ▶ 걸(stem) + 어(suffix) ▷ 걸어 (verb: to walk)

길다, 깨달다, 묻다(to ask), 싣다

[Regular inflectional words] 묻다(to bury), 얻다(to gain), 쏟다(to pour)

##### 3) ㅂ-irregular Inflection (ㅂ 불규칙 활용)

The base (final sound) of the stem 'ㅂ' changes to '오/우' when it meets a leading vowel of a suffix.

[보기]

굽다 ▶ 굶(stem) + 어(suffix) ▷ 구워 (verb: to broil)

눅다 ▶ 눅(stem) + 어(suffix) ▷ 누워 (verb: to lie down)

가볍다, 가엾다, 덩다, 뜨겁다, 맵다, 무겁다, 밍다, 반갑다, 쉽다, 아름답다, 어렵다, 좁다, 차갑다, 춥다

[Regular inflectional words] 씹다(to chew), 잡다(to grab), 좁다(narrow)

#### 4) 르-irregular Inflection (르 불규칙 활용)

The vowel 'ㅡ' in the syllable '르' of the stem changes to 'ㄹ' when it meets a leading vowel of a suffix, so that there are 2 consecutive 'ㄹ's in the inflected form.

[보기]

오르다 ▶ 오르(stem) + 아(suffix) ▷ 올라 (verb: to climb)

다르다 ▶ 다르(stem)+ 아(suffix) ▷ 달라 (adjective: different)

가르다, 거르다, 고르다, 나르다, 누르다(to press), 마르다, 머무르다, 모르다, 무르다, 바르다, 불사르다, 빠르다, 서투르다, 이르다, 자르다, 조르다, 지르다

#### 5) 우-irregular Inflection (우 불규칙 활용)

The vowel 'ㅜ' in the end of the stem drops when it meets the suffix '어'.

There is only one word in this class: 푸다

푸다 ▶ 푸(stem) + 어(suffix) ▷ 퍼 (verb: to scoop out)

### < 6-9: Irregular Inflectional Words Whose Suffix Changes >

#### 6) 여-irregular Inflection (여 불규칙 활용)

If the last syllable of the stem is '하', the suffix '-아/어' changes to '-여'.

(This is applied to all the verbs and adjectives that end with '-하다'.)

(The inflection result '-하여' often becomes '-해' in the spoken language.)

[보기]

공부하다 ▶ 공부하(stem) + 어(suffix) ▷ 공부하여 (verb: to study)

비슷하다 ▶ 비슷하(stem) + 어(suffix) ▷ 비슷하여 (adjective: similar)

#### 7) 러-irregular Inflection (러 불규칙 활용)

The suffix '-어' changes to '-러'.

There are only 3 words in this class: 누르다(yellowish), 이르다(to reach), 푸르다(bluish)

- 이르다 ▶ 이르(stem) + 어(suffix) ▷ 이르러 (verb: to reach)
- 누르다 ▶ 누르(stem) + 어(suffix) ▷ 누르러 (adjective: yellowish)
- 푸르다 ▶ 푸르(stem) + 어(suffix) ▷ 푸르러 (adjective: blue)

[르-irregular inflectional words] 누르다(to press), 이르다(early, to peach)

### 8) 거라-irregular Inflection (거라 불규칙 활용)

The imperative suffix '-어라' changes to '-거라'.

(This is applied to all the intransitive verbs whose stem ends with 'ㅏ'.)

- 가다 ▶ 가(stem) + 어라(suffix) ▷ 가거라 (verb: to go)
- 자다 ▶ 자(stem) + 어라(suffix) ▷ 자거라 (verb: to sleep)

### 9) 너라-irregular Inflection (거라 불규칙 활용)

The imperative suffix '-어라' changes to '-너라'.

- 오다 ▶ 오(stem) + 어라(suffix) ▷ 오너라 (verb: to come)

## < 10: Irregular Inflectional Words Whose Stem and Suffix Both Change >

### 10) ㅎ-irregular Inflection (ㅎ 불규칙 활용)

[a] The trailing 'ㅎ' in the stem drops when it meets a suffix that begins with 'ㄴ'.

[b] The suffix '-아/어' changes to '-애'.

- 파랳다 ▶ 파랳(stem) + ㄴ (suffix) ▷ 파란 (adjective: blue)
- 파랳다 ▶ 파랳(stem) + 아 (suffix) ▷ 파래
  
- 하얳다 ▶ 하얳(stem) + ㄴ (suffix) ▷ 하얀 (adjective: white)
- 하얳다 ▶ 하얳(stem) + 아 (suffix) ▷ 하애

[Tip] Try placing a suffix '-어/아' after the stem of an inflectional word. If the resulting form does not change from the crude 'stem + suffix' combination, it is a "regular inflection", and otherwise an "irregular inflection" (except for the cases where the vowel 'ㅡ' drops).

## Exercises

1. Inflect the following regular verb with ㄹ-drop as indicated:

밀다      to push

▶ 문을 세게 \_\_\_\_\_ + 세요.  
                        stem                      imperative closing tail-suffix [FP]

▷ 문을 세게 \_\_\_\_\_ .                      Push the door hard.

2. Inflect the following ㄷ-irregular verb as indicated:

듣다      to hear/listen

▶ 저는 지금 음악을 \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ .  
                        stem                      normal closing tail-suffix [FP]

▷ 저는 지금 음악을 \_\_\_\_\_ .                      I am listening to the music now.

▶ 한 번 \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ 보세요.  
                        stem                      supplementary connection suffix

▷ 한 번 \_\_\_\_\_ 보세요 .                      Try listening to it.

3. Inflect the following ㅅ-irregular adjective as indicated:

춥다      cold

▶ 오늘 날씨가 \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
                        stem                      interrogative closing tail-suffix [FP]

▷ 오늘 날씨가 \_\_\_\_\_ ?                      Is the weather cold today?

▶ 예, 날씨가 \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_.  
stem normal closing tail-suffix [IP]

▷ 예, 날씨가 \_\_\_\_\_ . Yes, it's cold.

4. Inflect the following 르-irregular adjective as indicated:

다르다 different

▶ 영어와 한국어가 많이 \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
stem interrogative closing tail-suffix [IP]

▷ 영어와 한국어가 많이 \_\_\_\_\_ ? Are English and Korean much different?

▶ 예, 많이 \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_.  
stem normal closing tail-suffix [IP]

▷ 예, 많이 \_\_\_\_\_ . Yes, they are much different.

5. Inflect the following 흥-irregular adjective as indicated:

파랗다 blue

▶ 하늘이 \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_.  
stem normal closing tail-suffix [FP]

▷ 하늘이 \_\_\_\_\_ . The sky is blue.

▶ 저는 \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ 하늘을 좋아합니다.  
stem pre-noun adjective suffix

▷ 저는 \_\_\_\_\_ 하늘을 좋아합니다. I like the blue sky.

## Chapter 9. Attitudes

### Honorific & Casual Expressions

#### 존대말과 반말

### I. Attitudes Classes (존칭 등급)

Type	Class	Counterpart
Honorific	Formal Polite (FP)	Older person, Person whom you are meeting for the first time, Stranger, Audience
	Informal Polite (IP)	Older person as a close friend, Friend who did not agree to go casual
Casual	Formal Plain (FC)	Close friend, Friends who agreed to go casual, Men under your command ( <i>Also used as a literary style</i> )
	Informal Plain (IC)	Children, Brother, Sister, Close friend, Friend from childhood, Friend who agreed to go casual

### II. Closing Suffixes for Different Attitudes

(종결어미에 의해 정해지는 존칭)

#### 1) Normal Closing Suffixes (평서형 종결어미)

##### Verbs and Adjectives Inflected with Normal Closing Suffixes

A predicate composed of a verb or an adjective assigns the attitude towards the person whom you are talking to, depending on the suffixes for inflection.

Attitude	Suffix	example
Formal Polite (FP)	-습니다/-습니다	저는 숙제를 했습니다.
Informal Polite (IP)	-아요/어요	저는 숙제를 했어요.
Formal Plain (FC)	-다 [ <i>also in the fundamental form</i> ]	나는 숙제를 했다.
Informal Plain (IC)	-아/어	나는 숙제를 했어.

##### Predicate Postposition Inflected with Normal Closing Suffixes

A predicate composed of a noun and a predicate postposition ('-이다') assigns the attitude towards the person whom you are talking to, depending on the suffixes used for inflection.

Attitude	Postposition	example
Formal Polite (FP)	-입니다	저는 학생입니다.
Informal Polite (IP)	-이에요/예요*	저는 학생이에요.
Formal Plain (FC)	-(이)다	나는 학생이다.
Informal Plain (IC)	-(이)야	나는 학생이야.

\* -이에요 is used after a noun ending with a consonant, and -예요 with a vowel  
 () means extra vowel inserted after nouns ending with a consonant

## 2) Interrogative Closing Suffixes (의문형 종결어미)

### Verbs and Adjectives Inflected with Interrogative Closing Suffixes

Suffix of the predicate (composed of a verb or adjective) assigns the attitude towards the person whom you are talking to.

Attitude	Suffix	example
Formal Polite (FP)	-습니까/-습니까	그 학생은 숙제를 했습니까?
Informal Polite (IP)	-아요/어요	그 학생은 숙제를 했어요?
Formal Plain (FC)	-냐	그 학생은 숙제를 했냐?
Informal Plain (IC)	-아/어, -니, -냐	그 학생은 숙제를 했어?

### Predicate Postposition Inflected with Interrogative Closing Suffixes

A predicate composed of a noun and a predicate postposition ('-이다') assigns the attitude towards the person whom you are talking to, depending on the suffixes used for inflection.

Attitude	Postposition	example
Formal Polite (FP)	-입니까	저분은 학생입니까?
Informal Polite (IP)	-이에요/예요*	저분은 학생이에요?
Formal Plain (FC)	-인가	저분은 학생인가?
Informal Plain (IC)	-(이)야	저분은 학생이야?

\* -이에요 is used after a noun ending with a consonant, and -예요 with a vowel  
( ) means extra vowel inserted after nouns ending with a consonant

## 3) Imperative Closing Suffixes (명령형 종결어미)

### Verbs Inflected with Imperative Closing Suffixes

Suffix of the predicate (composed of a verb) assigns the attitude towards the person whom you are talking to.

Attitude	Suffix	example
Formal Polite (FP)	-십시오	숙제를 열심히 하십시오.
Informal Polite (IP)	-세요/셔요	숙제를 열심히 하세요.
Formal Plain (FC)	-라/아라/어라/여라	숙제를 열심히 하라.
Informal Plain (IC)	-라/아라/어라/여라	숙제를 열심히 하여라.

## 4) Petitionary Closing Suffixes (청유형 종결어미)

### Verbs Inflected with Petitionary Closing Suffixes

Suffix of the predicate (composed of a verb) assigns the attitude towards the person whom you are talking to.

Attitude	Suffix	example
Formal Polite (FP)	-십시오	이제 숙제 합시다.
Informal Polite (IP)	-지요/죠	이제 숙제 하죠.
Formal Plain (FC)	-자, -세	이제 숙제 하자.
Informal Plain (IC)	-자, -세	이제 숙제 하자.

### III. Head-Suffix '시' for Elevating the Subject

The head-suffix '시' elevates the attitude towards the person whom you are talking about (typically the subject of the sentence). This is done independently of the attitude elevation towards the person whom you are talking to, which is typically done by the tail-suffix.

Attitude to counterpart	example	+ Subject elevation
Formal Polite (FP)	저분이 선생님입니다.	저분이 선생님이십니다.
Informal Polite (IP)	저분이 선생님이에요.	저분이 선생님이세요.*
Formal Plain (FC)	저분이 선생님이다.	저분이 선생님이시다.
Informal Plain (IC)	저분이 선생님이야.	저분이 선생님이셔.*

\* Looks irregular after vowel compression

### IV. Sometimes nouns and verbs themselves imply attitudes

#### Saying "Thank you"

FP: 감사합니다. (↑)                      고맙습니다.  
 IP: 고마워요.  
 FC: 고맙다.  
 IC: 고마워.

#### Saying "Help yourself" (or "Please eat")

FP: 드십시오.                              잡수십시오.  
 IP: 드세요.                                  잡수세요.                      먹어요.                      (↓)  
 FC: 먹어라.                      (↓)  
 IC: 먹어.



# Chapter 10. Postposition

## 조사

### I. What is Postposition (조사)?

A postposition is attached at the end of an independent word (without a space) and assigns the word a role in the sentence.

### II. Postpositions (조사의 종류)

#### 1. Subject Postposition (주격 조사): -이/가, -께서 (*honorific*)

Besides these subject postpositions, some of the supplement postpositions (보조사), such as -은/는, -도, -만, -조차, -마저, -(이)야말로, can take the role of a subject postposition. Especially -은/는 among them are frequently used as a subject marker.

Usage	Nuance	When the answer to "who?" is the subject	When it's the subject's turn to be explained, in contrast with others
After Consonant		-이	-은
After Vowel		-가	-는

<보기>

그 학교에는 학생 <u>이</u> 많습니다.	There are many students in the school.
제 <u>가</u> 한 번 해 보겠습니다.	I'll give it a shot.
저희 아버지 <u>께서</u> 오셨습니다.	My father has come.
보스톤 <u>은</u> 아름다운 도시입니다.	Boston is a beautiful city.
저 <u>는</u> 배가 고픈니다.	I am hungry.

#### 2. Object Postposition (목적격 조사): -을/를 (after consonant/vowel, respectively)

<보기> 저는 지금 점심을 먹고 있습니다. I am having lunch now.

제 친구가 오늘 시계를 하나 샀습니다.

A friend of mine bought a watch today.

저는 야구 선수 중에서 박찬호를 제일 좋아합니다.

I like Chan Ho Park best among all baseball players.

#### 3. Complement Postposition (보격 조사): -이/가 (after consonant/vowel, respectively)

Used in front of '되다'(verb: to become) or '아니다'(adjective: not)

<보기> 눈이 녹으면 물이 됩니다. Snow becomes water if it melts.

양배추는 과일이 아닙니다. Cabbage is not a fruit.

4. Predicate Postposition (서술격 조사):

Refer to the separate Chapter for inflectional words.

5. Pre-nounal Postposition (관형격 조사): -의[of]

<보기> 한국의 수도는 서울입니다. The capital city of Korea is Seoul.

6. Vocative Postposition (호격 조사): -아/야, -(이)여, -(이)시여

Refer to the separate Chapter for Designation.

7. Adverbial Postposition (부사격 조사)

-에[at, to], -에게[to], -께[to], -에서[at, from], -로/으로[to]

<보기>

저는 지금 학교 <u>에</u> 가요.	I am going to school now.
저는 지금 학교 <u>에서</u> 오는 길입니다.	I am coming from school now.
저는 지금 학교 <u>쪽으로</u> 갑니다.	I am going toward school now.
오늘 저녁 8 시 <u>에</u> 만나요.	See you at 8 this evening.
탐(Tom)은 지금 집 <u>에</u> 있습니다.	Tom is at home now.
이 책을 제 동생 <u>에게</u> 전해 주세요.	Please pass this book to my younger sibling.
이 책을 교수님 <u>께</u> 전해 주세요.	Please pass this book to the professor.

8. Connection Postposition (접속 조사): [and, with]

-와/과: after vowel and after consonant, respectively

<보기> 사과와 배 둘 다 모두 맛있다. Apple and pear are both good.

-하고: colloquial

<보기> 사과하고 배 세 개씩 주세요. Let me have apples and pears, three of each.

-(이)며: '이' is used after a word ending with a consonant

<보기> 사과며 귤이며 그 모든 과일들을 다 좋아한다.  
I like all the fruits: apple, tangerine, etc.

9. Supplement Postposition (보조사): These do not decide a specific component of a noun (or substantive) in the sentence, but it just assigns a meaning of 'specialty' to the preceding word, regardless of the sentence component (the component is implicitly assigned).

-도[also]

-은/는[contrast/emphasis]

-만[only]

-까지[even]

-마저[even]

-조차[even]

-부터[first]

-(이)야말로[indeed]

-(이)라도[even though]

-커녕[on the contrary]

-밖에[only]

-만큼[as much as]

-(이)든[whatever]

-(이)나마[though]

-대로[separately, just as]

-토록[to the extent]

-마다[every]

<보기>

인삼은 한국에서만 잘 자랍니다.      Insam (Ginseng) grows well only in Korea.

배고픈데 라면이라도 먹읍시다.      Let's just eat RaMyun since we're so hungry.

앨리스(Alice)도 집에 있다고 합니다.      They say that Alice is also at home.

# Chapter 11. Designation: How to Call Your Counterpart

## 1. General and Easy Ways

### [Honorific]

씨 (Dependent Noun: Similar to Mr., Mrs. and Ms., but can be used for more various purposes)

[보기] 백영주 씨 (Formal/Informal Polite, the full name makes you feel some distance)

영주 씨 (Informal Polite, sometimes even used as Casual)

앤디 씨

### [Casual]

-아/야 (Vocative Postposition: To a kid, younger brother/sister, very close friend in the same age)

[보기] 선아야 (if the last syllable of the name ends with a vowel)

병현아 (if the last syllable of the name ends with a consonant)

## 2. Brotherhood [Informal Polite] [Casual]

(1) For Calling Elders

(2) Extended to Close Older Friends: used more in the younger generation

		Elder	
		Male	Female
You	Male	형	누나
	Female	오빠	언니

[보기] 선아 누나, 준호 형, 리사 언니, 탐 오빠

## 3. Title [Honorific]

Occupation / Degree / Respect - a noun-suffix '님' makes it polite

선생님 (Teacher/Master, M.D.): can be also used to show respect to a person who's not a teacher

교수님 (Professor)

사장님 (President of a company)

과장님 (A level of a manager)

박사님 (Dr.)

감독님 (Head Coach, Manager of a sports team)

기사님 (Driver, Engineer)

[보기] 남일 선생님 (Teacher)

마이크 선생님 (just to show respect)

#### 4. Special Ways

##### [Informal Polite]

아저씨 (Uncle) – Mostly to a married male, or a person who is way older than you are

아줌마 (Aunt) - Mostly to a married female, or a person who is way older than you are

삼촌 (Uncle) – To a single or a married male older than you

이모 (Aunt) - To a single or a married female older than you

##### [Informal Plain]

자기 (Self, actually means 'Honey') – To boyfriend/girlfriend/husband/wife, rarely just as 'you'

## **Part III. Useful Expressions & Vocabularies**

## Chapter 12. 육하원칙 5 Ws & 1 H

### I. 6 하원칙

육하원칙(5 Ws & 1 H) is the set of 6 elements that you should contain in the reports such as in broadcast news. They are as following:

Korean	English
누가	Who
무엇을	What
언제	When
어디서	Where
왜	Why
어떻게	How

### II. What They Are

육하원칙(5 Ws & 1 H) elements are typically composed as follows:

누가 = 누구(pronoun) + 가(postposition)

무엇을 = 무엇(pronoun) + 을(postposition)

언제 = 언제(adverb)

어디서 = 어디(pronoun) + 서(postposition)

왜 = 왜(adverb)

어떻게 = 어떻(stem of an adjective) + 게(supplementary connection suffix)

## Exercises

Translate the following English sentences into Korean, considering the 6 하원칙:

- 1) I quickly had a very good apple at home this morning because I was hungry.
  
- 2) Since I did not like a violent movie, I saw a cartoon at the movies yesterday.

## Chapter 13. Frequently Used Basic Sentences

### Basic Daily Sentences

평소에 자주 쓰는 문장들

#	한국어	ENGLISH
1	예 (네).	Yes.
2	아니오.	No.
3	가: 안녕하세요?	A: Are you in peace? {as a greeting}
4	가: 잘 지내셨어요?	A: Have you been in peace? {as a greeting}
5	안녕히 가세요.	Go in peace. {as saying good-bye to a leaving person}
6	안녕히 계세요.	Stay in peace. {as saying good-bye to a staying person}
7	나중에 봐요. (또 만나요.)	See you later. {informal polite}
8	나중에 뵙겠습니다.	See you later. {formal polite}
9	반갑습니다.	Pleased to see (meet) you.
10	고맙습니다.	Thank you.
11	감사합니다.	Thank you. [I appreciate it.]
12	미안합니다.	I'm sorry. Excuse me.
13	죄송합니다.	I'm sorry. Excuse me. {politer}
14	잠깐만요.	Hang on a second.
15	괜찮습니다.	That's all right. No problem.
16	늦어서 죄송합니다.	I'm sorry I'm late.
17	수고하셨습니다.	Thanks for being with us. / Thanks for your hard work.
18	배가 고픽니다.	I'm hungry.
19	배가 부릅니다.	I'm full. I'm stuffed.
20	목이 마릅니다.	I'm thirsty.
21	날씨가 춥습니다.	It's cold today.
22	날씨가 따뜻합니다.	It's warm today. {spring}
23	날씨가 덥습니다 (뜨겁습니다).	It's warm [hot] today. {summer}
24	날씨가 좋습니다.	It's a beautiful day. {weather}
25	비가 옵니다.	It is raining.
26	눈이 옵니다.	It is snowing.



## Frequently Used Sentences In The Class

수업 중에 자주 쓰는 문장들

### From the Instructor

#	한국어	ENGLISH
1	다시 한 번 해 보세요.	Please repeat it. / Could you do it again?
2	잘 하셨습니다.	Good (job).
3	이 책을 우리 교재로 쓰겠습니다.	This is the textbook we'll be using in our class.
4	이거 보세요.	Please look at this one. / Please check this out.
5	다 받으셨어요?	Did everyone get this one (from me)?
6	오늘은 [ ]에 대해서 배우겠습니다.	We'll learn about [ ] today.
7	숙제를 보여 주세요.	Please show me your homework.
8	시험을 [퀴즈를] 보겠습니다.	We're having a test [quiz].
9	시간이 다 됐습니다.	Time is up.
10	(맞게) 고치세요.	Please correct it (properly).
11	도움이 필요하신 분은 손을 드세요.	Raise your hand if you need help.
12	(짝을) 바꿉니다.	We're switching the partner.
13	(짝을) 한 번 더 바꿉니다.	We're switching the partner again.
14	아시겠죠?	Do you get it? / Did you understand?
15	해 보실 분 (계세요) ?	Can anyone try this? / Who wants to give it a shot?
16	다 하신 분 손 드세요.	Raise your hand if you are done.
17	자기 자리에 앉아 주세요.	Please go back to your own table.
18	안 보고 하실 수 있는 분 계세요?	Can anyone try this without looking (at the handout)?
19	질문 있으세요?	Any questions?
20	이 문장을 외우셔야 됩니다.	You should memorize this sentence. / Please learn by heart.
21	다음 시간에 시험을 봅니다.	We're going to have a test in the next class.
22	다음 시간에 가지고 오세요.	Please bring it back next time.
23	도움이 됩니까?	Does it help? / Do you think it's useful for you?
24	오늘 어땠습니까?	How was it today? / How did you like the class today?
25	이게 오늘 숙제입니다.	This is today's homework.

### From a Student

#	한국어	ENGLISH
1	잘 모르겠어요.	<1> I didn't get that. / I don't understand. <2> {as an answer} I don't know.
2	이해를 못했어요.	I didn't understand that.
3	질문이 있습니다.	I have a question.
4	다시 한 번 설명해 주세요.	Please explain that again.
5	다시 한 번 말씀해 주실래요?	Could you say that once again?
6	오늘 숙제가 뭐죠?	What is today's homework?
7	[     ](이/가) 한국말로 뭐죠?	What is [     ] in Korean?

### From Everybody

#	한국어	ENGLISH
1	가: 안녕하세요? 나: (예,) 안녕하세요?	A: Are you in peace? {as a greeting} B: (Yes,) are you in peace, too?
2	가: 잘 지내셨어요? 나: 예, 잘 지내셨어요?	A: Have you been in peace? {as a greeting} B: Yes, have you been in peace, too?
3	잠깐만요.	Hang on a second.
4	수고하셨습니다.	Thanks for being with us. / Thanks for your hard work.
5	감사합니다.	Thank you.
6	다음 주에 뵙겠습니다.	See you next week(end).
7	안녕히 가세요.	Go in peace. {as saying good-bye }

# Chapter 14. Numerals & Units

## Numeral

수사

### 1. Two Counting Systems

There are two different counting systems: Pure Korean Numbers (PKN) and Adopted Chinese Numbers (ACN). Both can be used for many cases, but there are some cases where one of the two must be used.

### 2. Pure Korean Numbers (PKN)

[1-10] 하나 (한), 둘 (두), 셋 (세), 넷 (네), 다섯, 여섯, 일곱, 여덟, 아홉, 열

[10-90] 열, 스물 (스무), 서른, 마흔, 쉰, 예순, 일흔, 여든, 아흔

( ) is used when the number modifies a following noun.

[All numbers beyond 100]

They exist, but they are not used in the contemporary language any more.

### 3. Adopted Chinese Numbers (ACN)

[1 -10] 일, 이, 삼, 사, 오, 육, 칠, 팔, 구, 십

[10-90] 십, 이십, 삼십, 사십, 오십, 육십, 칠십, 팔십, 구십

[100 - billion] 백, 천, 만, 십만, 백만, 천만, 일억, 십억

### 4. Time

[Rule] Use PKN for hours, and ACN for minutes and seconds.

Use ACN for all for 24 hour system.

[Words] 오전: AM      오후: PM

시: O'clock      분: minute      초: second

시간: hour (duration in hours), time (general duration)

자정: midnight      정오: noon

<보기>

오후 두 시 삼십 분: 2:30 PM

오전 세 시 이십오 분: 3:25 AM

오전 열 시 십육 분: 10:16 AM

십육 시 오십구 분: 16:59

이십삼 시 이십삼 분: 23:23

## 5. Months

[Words] PKN for 'month' is 달, and ACN is 월.

[January - December] 일월, 이월, 삼월, 사월, 오월, 유월, 칠월, 팔월, 구월, 시월,  
십일월, 십이월

[Rule] Use 월 to mention which month, and use 달 (or ACN 개월) to mention the duration.

<보기>

가: 지금이 몇 월입니까?      Which month of the year is it now?

나: 시월입니다.                      It's October.

가: 분만 예정일이 언제입니까?      When are you due for the delivery?

나: 한 달 남았습니다.                      I have a month to go.

## 6. Dates

[Rule] Use ACN for dates.

<보기>

시월 십육 일 (10 월 16 일): October 16

팔월 이십팔 일 (8 월 28 일): August 28

## 7. Weekdays

[Sunday - Saturday] 일요일, 월요일, 화요일, 수요일, 목요일, 금요일, 토요일

# Units

단위

## 1. Introduction

Most of the countable words in Korean are expressed with units, typically in the following format:

(NOUN +) NUMBER + UNIT

<보기> 사과 한 개 (an apple)

## 2. Frequently Used Units

Noun	UNIT	Examples
General Object	개	사과 한 개, 장난감 한 개
Person (plain)	명	한 명
Person (casual)	사람	두 사람
Person (polite)	분	세 분
Animal	마리	강아지 한 마리, 말 두 마리
Building/House	채	집 한 채, 빌딩 두 채
Machine/Vehicle	대	컴퓨터 한 대, 차 두 대, 비행기 세 대
Pen/Pencil/Candle	자루	연필 한 자루, 초 한 자루
Book/Notebook	권	책 한 권, 공책 두 권
Paper	장	종이 한 장
Clothes	벌	옷 한 벌
Pair (Shoes/Socks/Gloves)	켤레	구두 한 켤레, 장갑 한 켤레, 양말 한 켤레
One of a Pair (Shoes/...)	짝	구두 한 짝, 장갑 한 짝, 양말 한 짝
Tree	그루	나무 한 그루
Flower	송이	장미 열 두 송이
Year	년	2000년
Month (duration) [PKW]	달	한 달
Month (duration) [ACW]	개월	일 개월
Month (of the year)	월	시월
Day	일	5일
Hour (duration)	시간	한 시간
Hour (the time: o'clock)	시	한 시
Minute	분	삼십 분
Second	초	이십 초
Years (age)	살/세	열 두 살 [PKW], 십이 세 [ACW]
Food (vessel/bowl/dish)	그릇/공기/접시	국수 한 그릇, 밥 한 공기, 회 한 접시
Liquid (bottle)	병	술 한 병, 물 한 병
Glass/Cup	잔/컵	물 한 잔, 커피 한 잔, 술 한 잔
Won (Korean Currency)	원	1000원
Dollar & Cent	달러 & 센트	10달러 80센트
Dollar & Cent	불 & 전	10불 80전

## Temperature

온도

Weather		Object
춡다	Cold	차갑다/차다
쌀쌀하다	Chilly	
시원하다	Cool	시원하다
	Tepid	미지근하다
따뜻하다	Warm <i>(in spring)</i>	따뜻하다
덥다	Warm <i>(in summer)</i>	
뜨겁다	Hot / Sultry	뜨겁다

날씨가 푹푹 찹니다. It's sizzling/boiling.

날씨가 기가 막히군요. The weather is awesome!

이마가 펄펄 끓습니다. His/Her body temperature is boiling. (이마: forehead, 끓다: to boil)

체온이 섭씨 38 도입니다. Your body temperature is 38°C.

오늘 최고 기온이 섭씨 30 도입니다. Today's high temperature is 30°C.

오늘 최저 기온이 화씨 20 도입니다. Today's low temperature is 20°F.

## Chapter 15. Time

### 시간

새벽 Dawn	아침 Morning	점심 Lunch	낮 Daytime	저녁 Evening	밤 Night
그제 2 days ago	어제 Yesterday	오늘 Today	내일 Tomorrow	모레 2 days after	글피 3 days after
아까 Some time ago	방금 Just now	지금 Now	당장 Right away	이따(가) After a while	나중에 Later
	작년 Last Year	올해[금년] This Year		내년 Next Year	
	과거 Past	현재 Present		미래 Future	
	옛날 Old days	오늘날 Today (Present days)		미래 Future	

## Conversation - Time

대화 - 시간

1.

가: 언제 오셨어요?

When did you come? <IP>

나: [방금 / 아까] 왔습니다.

I came [just now / quite a while ago]. <FP>

2.

가: 언제 다시 만날까요?

When shall we meet again? <IP>

나: 내일 [아침 / 저녁]에요.

Tomorrrw [morning / evening]. <IP>

3.

가: 추석이 언제죠?

When is Thanksgiving? <IP>

나: [모레]입니다.

It's [the day after tomorrow]. <FP>

4.

가: 저는 [새벽에] 낚시하는 걸 좋아합니다. I like fishing [at dawn]. <FP>

나: 그러세요? 저도 그래요!

You do? Me, too! <IP>

5.

가: 옛날이 그립군요.

I miss the old days. <IP>

나: 그렇게 말입니다.

I feel the same way. <FP>

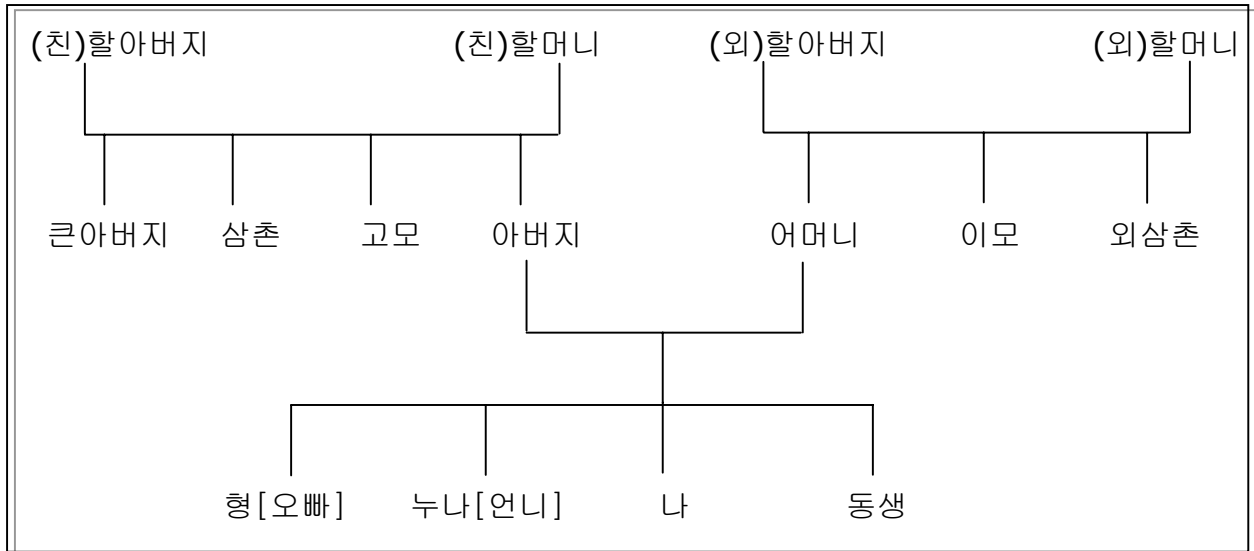
[ ] means a component that can be replaced.

( ) means a component that can be omitted.



## Chapter 16. Family

가족



나: Me

형: Elder Brother (male)

오빠: Elder Brother (female)

누나: Elder Sister (male)

언니: Elder Sister (female)

아버지: Father

어머니: Mother

아버님: Father <FP>

어머님: Mother <FP>

아빠: Dad/Daddy

엄마: Mom/Mommy

부모님: Parents

형제자매: Brothers and Sisters

(친)할아버지: Grandfather <Father's Father>

(친)할머니: Grandmother <Father's Mother>

큰아버지: Father's Eldest Brother <Married>

작은아버지: Father's Younger Brother

삼촌: Father's (single) Brother

숙모: Father's Brother's Wife

큰어머니: Father's Eldest Brother's Wife

고모: Father's Sister

고모부: Father's Sister's Husband

(외)할아버지: Grandfather <Mother's Father>

(외)할머니: Grandmother <Mother's Mother>

(외)삼촌: Mother's Brother

(외)숙모: Mother's Brother's Wife

이모: Mother's Sister

이모부: Mother's Sister's Husband

사촌: Cousin

고종사촌: Father's Sister's Child

이종사촌: Mother's Sister's Child

조카: Nephew/Niece

조카사위: Husband of Niece

조카며느리: Wife of Nephew

손자: Grandson

손녀: Granddaughter

손주: Grandchild

손주사위: Husband of Granddaughter

손주며느리: Wife of Grandson

아내: Wife (mine)

부인: Wife (other person's)

남편: Husband

부군: Husband (other person's) <FP>

시아버지: Father-in-Law (Husband's Father) ▶ (designation) 아버님

시아머니: Mother-in-Law (Husband's Mother) ▶ (designation) 어머님/어머니

장인: Father-in-Law (Wife's Father) ▶ (designation) 아버님/장인어른

장모: Mother-in-Law (Wife's Mother) ▶ (designation) 어머니/장모님

처남: Wife's Brother

처형: Wife's Elder Sister

처제: Wife's Younger Sister

형수: Elder Brother's Wife

제수: Younger Brother's Wife

자형/매형: Elder Sister's Husband

매제/매부: Younger Sister's Husband

동서: Wife's Sister's Spouse *or* Husband's Brother's Spouse

## Conversation - Family

대화 - 가족

### 1.

- 가: 부모님과 같이 사시나요? Do you live together with your parents?  
나: 아뇨, 부모님은 [플로리다]에 계세요. No, my parents are in [Florida].  
가: 그러시군요. 자주 만나보러 가시나요? I see. Do you visit them often?  
나: 예, [두 달에 한 번] 갑니다. Yeah, we visit them [once every two months].

### 2.

- 가: 형제관계가 어떻게 되세요? How many brothers and sisters do you have?  
나: 남동생이 둘 있습니다. I have two younger brothers.  
가: 두 분 다 결혼하셨나요? Are they both married?  
나: 예, 막내동생은 아이도 둘이나 있습니다. Yes. And my youngest brother has two kids.  
가: 그러시군요. 저는 시집 안 간 여동생이 하나 있습니다. I see. I have a younger sister who is not married yet.  
나: 제가 중매 좀 설까요? Can I be a matchmaker?  
가: 그래 주시겠습니까? Will you?

### 3.

- 가: 장모님, 안녕하십니까? How are you, mother-in-law?  
나: 어서 오게. 잘 지냈나? Glad you came. How have you been?  
가: 예, 덕분에 잘 지냈습니다. Yeah, I've been pretty good, thanks to you.  
장인어른은 어디 가셨나요? Where is father-in-law?  
나: 요즘 태권도 배우러 다니셔. He learns Tae Kwon Do these days.  
가: 정말요? 잘 됐네요. Really? I'm happy to hear that.

**4.**

가: 저는 아이들과 노는 걸 좋아해요.

I like playing with kids.

나: 그래요? 결혼도 안하셨는데 의외네요.

You do? I'm surprised, you're not even married.

가: 제가 조카가 다섯이나 있거든요.

I have five nephews.

나: 부럽네요.

I envy you.

가: 형수님 세 분이 다 일을 하셔서 제가  
많이 봐 줬어요.

All three of my elder brothers' wives work,  
so I took care of them a lot.

**5.**

가: 저 분이 외삼촌이신가요?

Is he your mother's brother?

나: 아뇨, 저희 이모부입니다.

No, he's my mother's sister's husband.

[ ] means a component that can be replaced.  
( ) means a component that can be omitted.