KOREAN GRAMMAR: BEGINNER

WEEK 1

Grammar (문법)

Intro to the Korean Language

1. Korean sentence structure
   Subject + (Adverb) + Object + Verb
   Object + (Adverb) + Subject + Verb
   이/가 ; 은/는 = subject particle marker;
   을/를 = object particle marker
2. Conjugation of verbs and adjectives
   Verbs: + ㅂ니다 (present)
   + 시 + ㅂ니다 (honorific)
   + 았/었 + 습니다 (past)
   Adjectives: + 습니다 (is …)
   + 았/었 + 습니다 (was …)
   + 겠 (guess) + ㅂ니다 (seems to be)
3. Connecting sentences
   그리고/그렇지만/그래서 can drop all the
   그 ㄹ stuff to join together those two
   sentences with just ~고/
   ~지만/~서~
4. Sentence types
   Declarative, interrogative, imperative,
   propositive
   Formal (~(스)ㅂ니다),
   Informal polite (~아/어요)
5. Honorific expressions
   + (으)시 to V/A stems (가다 –> 가시다)
   이/가 –> 께서 ; 은/는 –> 께서는 ; 에게(한
   테) –> 께
   당신 = for spouse; 너 = for close friends

Getting Ready

1. 이다 (to be)
   예요 = w/ no final 받침 consonant;
   이에요 = w/ previous ending a 받침
2. 있다 (to exist/be, to have)
   Typically, N이/가 N(place)에 있다
   Can also, N(place)에 N이/가 있다
3. Numbers
   Sino-Korean (일, 이, 삼, 사) = for
   counting
   "Pure" Korean (하나, 둘, 셋) = 1st,
   2nd, etc.
4. Dates and Days of the Week
   몇년 = What Year?
   몇월 = What Month?
   며칠 = What Date?
   무슨 요일 = What day of the week?
5. Time
   ~에 = attached to end of time noun

WEEK 2

Grammar (문법)

Unit 1: Tenses

1. Present Tense A/V–(스)ㅂ니다
   (used in formal/public: military, news,
   presentations, meetings, lectures)
   + ㅂ니다 = Declarative
   + ㅂ니까? = Interrogative
2. Present Tense A/V–아/어요
   (used most in daily life: with family,
   friends, close acquaintances)
   Declarative/Interrogative = the same
   Present/Progressive/Near Future = same
   예요 = previous vowel (no 받침)
   이에요 = previous consonant (with 받침)
3. Past Tense A/V–았/었어요
   하다 = 하+였어요 = 했어요
   였어요 = previous vowel (no 받침)
   이었어요 = previous consonant (w/ 받침)
   가 아니었어요 = NOT w/ vowel (no 받침)
   이 아니었어요 = NOT w/ consonant (받침)
4. Future Tense V–(으)ㄹ 거예요(1)
   "Will" or "is going to"
5. Progressive Tense V–고 있다(1)
   "~ing" (don't use with past tense)
6. Past Perfect Tense A/V–았/었었어요
   "did/had in the past"
   Expresses a past occurrence that
   doesn't continue.

Unit 2: Negative Expressions

1. Word Negation
   이다 = 아니다
   (use 이/가 when written, not spoken)
   있다 = 없다
   알다 = 모르다
2. 안 A/V–아/어요 (A/V–지 않아요)
   "Not" – negates an action or state
   안 = before verb/adjective
   ~지 않아요 = end of verb/adjective stem
   Declarative/Interrogative = OK
   Imperative/Propositive = NO (use ~마세요)
3. 못 V–아/어요 (V–지 못해요)
   "Cannot" – shows a lack of ability
   (impossible)
   못 = before verb (no adjectives)
   ~지 못해요 = end of verb stem (no As)

WEEK 3

Grammar (문법)

Unit 3: Particles

1. N이/가 (Subject marker)
   Emphasizes earlier subject; starts new info
2. N은/는 (Main idea, topic, issue of discussion)
   "As for…" ; refers to previous topic (old info)
   Used when comparing & contrasting
3. N을/를 (Object marker; can omit in speech)
   먹다; 마시다; 좋아하다; 읽다; 보다; 만나다; 사다; 가
   르치다; 배우다
4. N와/과, N(이)랑, N하고 ("And")
   와/과 = writing, presentations, speeches
   (이)랑 & 하고 = conversational
   Can't mix ; 와/과 can't be on final noun in list
5. N의 ("of" or "~'s" ; pronounced [에])
6. N에(1) ("to")
   가다; 오다; 다니다; 돌아가다; 도착하다; 올라가
   다; 내려가다
   With 있다/없다 = "on/in"
7. N에(2) ("at/on" for time); 에는/에도 = OK
   Not w/ 그제; 어제; 오늘; 내일; 모레; 언제
8. N에서 ("at/in" some action/behavior occurs)
   에 = movement, place, existing / 에서 = action
9. N에서 N까지, N부터 N까지 ("from~to…
   from~until")
   Place에서 Place 까지 / Time부터 Time 까지
10. N에게/한테 (Noun = recipient of some action)
    주다; 선물하다; 던지다; 보내다; 부치다; 쓰다;
    전화하다; 묻다; 가르치다; 말하다; 팔다; 가다;
    오다: OK
    Man/animal: 에게/한테에; Thing/Plant/Place: 에
    Honorable people = 께 드리다 (not 에게 주다)
    Receiving? = 에게서/한테서 (서 can be omitted)
11. N도 ("also/too")
    Not: 이/가; 은/는; 을/를 / Use: 에; 에서; 에게
12. N만 ("only/just/minimum")
    Don't use 이/가; 은/는; 을/를
    Or put 만 1st: 만이; 만은; 만을
    Other parts = 만 after: 에서만; 에게만; 까지만
13. N밖에 ("only/nothing but/very small")
    Negative form follows;
    Not with imperative/propositive/아니다
    만 = positive or negative / 밖에 = only negative
14. N(으)로 ("to/toward" or "by/using")
    Transport = noun = (으)로 / Verb = ~아/어서
    (으)로 가다 = focus on direction
    에 가다 = focus on destination
15. N(이)나(1) (choose one noun)
    Omit 아/가; 은/는; 을/를
    Nouns = (이)나; Verbs/adjectives = 거나
16. N(이)나(2) ("as many as no less than")
    밖에 = much less than expected
    (이)나 = much greater than expected
17. N쯤 ("around/about") Prices? Use N쯤 하다
18. N처럼, N같이 ("like/as…as")
    Compare with animals/nature
19. N보다 ("more … than/~er than")
    Can be used with 더/덜
20. N마다 ("every/all/once every")
    날마다 = 매일; 일주일마다 = 매주; 달마다 = 매
    월/매달; 해마다 = 매년 / 집 = 집집마다 (not 집
    마다)

WEEK 4

Grammar (문법)

Unit 4: Listing and Contrast

1. A/V–고 ("and/and then")
   Lists 2 or more actions/states/facts
   Shows 1st clause happened before 2nd
   N도 V고 N도 V = two+ facts abt 1 subject
2. V–거나 ("or")
   V/A (usually 2, sometimes 3+)
3. A/V–지만 ("but")
   V/A stems – Past tense = ~았/었지만
4. A/V–(으)ㄴ/는데(1) ("but")
   When 2nd clause is in opposition to 1st
   Present Vs = ~는데;
   Present As = ~ㄴ데/은데
   Past verbs/adj = ~았/었는데

Unit 5: Time Expressions

1. N 전에, V–기 전에 ("before/ago")
   Usually 하다 Ns
   1시 전에 = Before 1:00;
   1시간 전에 = one hour before
2. N 후에, V–(으)ㄴ 후에 ("after time/action")
   Also ~(으)ㄴ 다음에 ("After that")
3. V–고 나서 ("upon finishing/and then")
   (only Vs)
   Indicates 1st action is totally finished
   W/motion verbs (가다; 오다; 들어가다; 들
   어오다; 나가다; 나오다; 올라가다; 내려가
   다; 일어나다; 앉다; 눕다; 만나다) use ~
   아/어서 not ~고 나서
4. V–아/어서(1) ("and/in order to")
   Second action cannot occur without first
   ~고 = 2 unrelated sequential actions;
   wearing clothes
   Verb tense expressed with 2nd V, not 1st
5. N 때, A/V–(으)ㄹ 때 ("during/when")
   크리스마스에 = 12.25;
   크리스마스 때 = around 12.25
6. ~(으)면서 ("while")
   (1st/2nd action are simultaneous)
   Subject = same; if not, use ~는 동안
   Verb tense expressed with 2nd V, not 1st
7. N 중, V–는 중 ("in process/currently")
   ~는 중이다 = no natural phenomena
   (use ~고 있다)
8. V–자마자 ("as soon as/right after")
   Verb tense with 2nd not 1st;
   Subjects can be same/diff
9. N 동안, V–는 동안 ("during/while")
   ~(으)면서 = subject of clauses are same
   ~는 동안 = subjects can be different
10. V–(으)ㄴ 지 ("since")
    Also ~(으)ㄴ 지~되다; ~(으)ㄴ 지~넘다;
    ~(으)ㄴ 지 안 되다

WEEK 5

Grammar (문법)

Unit 6: Ability and Possibility

1. V–(으)ㄹ 수 있다/없다 ("can/can't")
   +가 = more emphatic
   (길이 막혀서 갈 수가 없어요.)
   Expresses if a situation is permitted.
2. V–(으)ㄹ 줄 알다/모르다 ("know/don't
   know how")
   Can't be used to express possibility.

**Unit 7: Demands, Obligations, Permission /
Prohibition**

1. V–(으)세요 ("please do") (+ 하다 As)
   Polite requests; directions; orders
   Polite level 1: ~아/어요
   Polite level 2: ~(으)세요
   Polite level 3: ~(으)십시오
2. V–지 마세요 ("please don't")
   Polite level 2: ~지 마세요
   Polite level 3: ~지 마십시오
3. A/V–아/어야 되다/하다 ("must/have to")
   Present: ~아/어야 하다 / ~아/어야 되다
   Past: ~아/어야 했어요 / ~아/어야 됐어요
4. A/V–아/어도 되다 ("may/be permitted")
   Also, ~아/어도 괜찮다; ~아/어도 좋다; 해
   도 되다 (허가)
5. A/V–(으)면 안 되다 ("may not/not OK")
   ~(으)면 안 되다 can be double negative
   for emphasis: ~지 않으면 안 되다 (수술하
   지 않으면 안 돼요.)
6. A/V–지 않아도 되다 (안 A/V–아/어도 되다)
   ("doesn't have to do/not required")

Unit 8: Expressions of Hope

1. V–고 싶다 ("want to")
   (can be used w/particles)
   First/second person: ~고 싶다
   Third person: ~고 싶어하다
   + to As w/ ~아/어지다 (날씬해지고 싶어요.)
2. A/V–았/었으면 좋겠다 ("wish/hope")
   ~았/었으면 하다 = less desire emphasis
   ~(으)면 좋겠다 = general want/desire
   ~았/었으면 좋겠다 = strong desire for sth
   unobtained

WEEK 6

Grammar (문법)

Unit 9: Reasons and Causes

1. A/V–아/어서(2) ("because of/so that")
   하다 = 해서; 이다 = 이어서 or 이라서
   (conversational)
   Not for imperative/propositive sents;
   No tenses (았/었)
   Used with greetings (반갑다; 고맙다; 감사하
   다; 미안하다)
2. A/V–(으)니까(1) ("so/because")
   Can use for imperative/propositive sents
   Tense markers can be used (았/었/겠)
   Subjective reasons; gives basis for reason
   Not for use with greetings
3. N 때문에, A/V–기 때문에 ("because")
   Clear reasons;
   More literary than ~아/어서; ~(으)니까

Unit 10: Making Requests and Assisting

1. V–아/어 주세요, V–아/어 주시겠어요?
   ("please")
   Polite level 1: ~아/어 주세요
   Polite level 2: ~아/어 주시겠어요?
   Polite level 3: ~아/어 드리세요 (offer help)
   ~(으)세요 = for listener;
   ~아/어 주세요 = for speaker
2. V–아/어 줄게요, V–아/어 줄까요? ("Shall I?")
   Polite level 2: ~아/어 줄까요?
   Polite level 3: ~아/어 드릴까요?
   ~아/어 줄게요 = ("Allow me")

Unit 11: Trying New Things and Experiences

1. V–아/어 보다 ("try/experience")
   Not w/ 보다 verb
2. V–(으)ㄴ 적이 있다/없다 ("have/
   haven't done")
   Not used for everyday/repeated oc–
   curences

**Unit 12: Asking Opinions and Making Sug–
gestions**

1. V–(으)ㄹ까요?(1) ("Shall we…?")
   Answer with ~(으)ㅂ시다 / ~(으)세요
2. V–(으)ㄹ까요?(2) ("Shall I…?")
   Answer with ~(으)세요 / ~지 마세요
3. V–(으)ㅂ시다 ("Let's…")
   For higher level people: 같이 ~(으)세요
4. V–(으)시겠어요? ("Would you mind…?")
   Less polite: ~(으)ㄹ래요? / ~(으)실래요?
5. V–(으)ㄹ래요?(1) ("Want to…?")
   Also: ~지 않을래요? (안 ~(으)ㄹ래요?)
   Answer with ~(으)ㄹ게요.

WEEK 7

Grammar (문법)

Unit 13: Intentions and Plans

1. A/V–겠어요(1) ("will/plan to/am going to")
   No 3rd person; ~겠~ = less assertive
   Negative = ~지 않겠어요 / 안 ~겠어요
2. V–(으)ㄹ게요 ("I will do…") (speech)
   ~(으)ㄹ게요 = Relates with listener
   ~(으)ㄴ 거예요 = Unidirectional intention
   (no relationship with listener)
3. V–(으)ㄹ래요(2) ("I will/am going to")
   (colloquial)
   Does not confer a feeling of politeness

**Unit 14: Background Information and Ex–
planations**

1. A/V–(으)ㄴ/는데(2) ("so/therefore/and")
   1st clause expresses reason/content
   ~(으)ㄴ데 = Adjectives/이다;
   ~는데 = Present verbs
   ~았/었는데 = Past verbs/adjectives
2. V–(으)니까(2) ("when/only to discover")
   2nd clause = discovery after action in 1st
   ~았/~겠~ cannot precede it

Unit 15: Purpose and Intention

1. V–(으)러 가다/오다 ("in order to")
   Action = first, place = second
   Movement Vs only come after ~(으)러 (가
   다; 오다; 다니다)
   Not before (가다; 오다; 올라가다; 내려가다;
   들어가다; 나가다; 여행하다; 이사하다)
2. V–(으)려고 ("so that/in order to")
   Do 2nd clause in order to do 1st clause.
   ~(으)러 = movement verbs;
   ~(으)려고 = all verbs
   ~(으)러 = Past/present/future;
   ~(으)려고 = no future
   ~(으)러: (으)ㅂ시다 / (으)세요; (으)려고 = NO
3. V–(으)려고 하다 ("plan/intend to")
   ~(으)려고 했다 = didn't go as expected
4. N을/를 위해(서), V–기 위해(서) ("in
   order to")
   Speaker will do 2nd clause for sake of 1st
   위해서 = 위하여서; No 서 = OK = 위해
   No adjectives unless + ~아/어지다 (건강
   해지기 위해서 운동을 합니다.)
   ~기 위해서 can use ~아/어야 해요; ~(으)
   ㅂ시다; ~(으)세요; ~(으)ㄹ까요?
   but ~(으)려고 cannot
5. V–기로 하다 (Making a promise)
   Usually past (~기로 했다 = "promised")
   Present when deciding (등산하기로 해요.
   "Let's go hiking.")

WEEK 8

Grammar (문법)

Unit 16: Conditions and Suppositions

1. A/V–(으)면 ("if/when/once")
   Supposition: use adverbs 혹시, 만일
   Past info can't come before it
   If action only once performed ~(으)ㄹ 때
   If subjects of 1st/2nd = different, 이/가
2. V–(으)려면 ("if you want to")
   Short form of ~(으)려고 하면
   In 2nd clause use: ~아/어야 해요/돼요;
   ~(으)면 돼요; ~(으)세요; 이/가 필요해요;
   ~는 게 좋아요
3. A/V–아/어도 ("even if/regardless of")
   Emphasize w/ 아무리 before V; 하다 = 해도

Unit 17: Conjecture

1. A/V–겠어요(2) ("looks/sounds/seems like")
   Past tense: ~았/었겠어요
2. A/V–(으)ㄹ 거예요(2) ("think/will")
   (Personal experience)
   No questions: use ~(으)ㄹ까요?
   Past tense: ~았/었을 거예요
3. A/V–(으)ㄹ까요?(3) ("Do you think…")
   Past tense: ~았/었을까요?
4. A/V–(으)ㄴ/는/(으)ㄹ 것 같다 ("looks/
   seems like")
   Past Vs/Present A: ~(으)ㄴ 것 같다 (direct)
   Present Vs: ~는 것 같다
   Future Vs: ~(으)ㄹ 것 같다 (indirect/vague)
   ~겠어요 = Intuitive/instant w/ no reason
   ~(으)ㄴ 거예요 = only speaker knows info
   ~(으)ㄴ/는/(으)ㄹ 것 같다 = intuitive/
   universal/indirect

Unit 18: Changes in Parts of Speech

1. 관형형 –(으)ㄴ/~는–/~(으)ㄹ N ("…
   that/…who") (N modifier)
   With 2+ As, only conjugate last to modifier
   (~지 않은 = negative)
5. ~(으)ㄴ = Present A/Past Vs
   ~는 = Present verbs
   ~(으)ㄹ = Future verbs
6. A/V–기 ("…ing") Makes adjs/verbs/
   phrases into Ns
7. A–게 ("…ly") Functions as adverb
   많다 = 많이; 이르다 = 일찍
   빠르게/빨리; 적게/조금; 느리게/천천히
8. A–아/어하다 ("seems to be") A –> V
   하다 = ~해하다
   예뻐하다/귀여워하다 = "hold dear/treat
   with love"

WEEK 9

Grammar (문법)

Unit 19: Expressions of State

1. V–고 있다(2) ("is …ing")
   Clothing Vs: 입다; 쓰다; 매다; 하다; 끼다;
   차다; 들다; 메다; 신다; 벗다
2. V–아/어 있다 ("is …ed/…ing")
   (Continued state)
   With Vs that do NOT require direct object
   Passive Vs: 열리다; 닫히다; 켜지다; 꺼지
   다; 떨어지다; 놓이다; 하다 = 해 있다
3. A–아/어지다 ("become/turn") (no Vs)
   Past: ~아/어졌어요 = change from previous
   Present: ~아/어져요 = general change w/
   some action
4. V–게 되다 ("became/has been decided")

Unit 20: Confirming Information

1. A/V–(으)ㄴ/는지 ("W6 questions +
   clause")
   Clause requires additional info before V
   Used with: 알다; 모르다; 궁금하다; 질문하
   다; 조사하다; 알아보다; 생각나다; 말하면;
   가르치다
   Present A: ~(으)ㄴ지; Present Vs: ~는지
   Past adjs/verbs: ~았/었는지;
   Future Vs: ~(으)ㄹ 건지
2. V–는 데 걸리다/들다 ("takes/requires")
   Time: ~는 데 걸리다; Money: ~는 데 들다
3. A/V–지요? ("Isn't it? Right?")
   Past: ~았/었지요?
   Present: ~지요? (~죠?);
   Future: ~(으)ㄹ 거지요?

Unit 21: Discovery and Surprise

1. A/V–군요/는군요 ("I see that!")
   (Informal 구나) Written;
   Surprise w/ direct exp OR heard abt
2. A/V–네요 ("Wow! Certainly!")
   Direct exp only (or agree with someone)
   Spoken; can't express info heard abt

Unit 22: Additional Endings

1. A–(으)ㄴ가요?, V–나요? ("Was…?")
   (gentle Qs)
   Present A: ~(으)ㄴ가요?; Present Vs: ~나요?
   Past A/V: ~았/었나요?;
   Future Vs: ~(으)ㄹ 건가요?
2. A/V–(으)ㄴ/는데요 ("Well, as for me")
   Expresses disagreement w/someone
   Present A: ~(으)ㄴ데요;
   Present V: ~는데요;
   Past A/V: ~았/었는데요

WEEK 10

Grammar (문법)

Unit 23: Quotations

1. Direct Quotations (하고/라고+V after)
   Vs = (말)하다; 이야기하다; 그러다; 물어보
   다; 생각하다; 부탁하다; 쓰다; 듣다; 써 있다
   하고 = shows original feeling, don't use w/
   previous 하다
   라고 = everyday speech
2. Indirect Quotations (~고+V) (complex)
   Request to listener = ~(아/어) 달라고 하다
   Request 3rd person = ~(아/어) 주라고 하다
3. Indirect Quotations Contracted Forms
   (colloquial)

T	Tense	Indirect	Contracted
Declarative	현재 V	~(느)ㄴ다고 하다	~(느) 대요
	현재 A	~다고 하다	~대요
	현재 N	(이)라고 하다	(이)래요
	과거	~았/었/겠다고 하다	~았/었/겠대요
	미래	~(으)ㄹ 거라고 하다	~(으)ㄹ 거래요
Interrogative	현재 V	~(으)냐고 합니다	~(이)내요
	현재 A	~(느)냐고 하다	~내요
	현재 N	(이)냐고 하다	(이)내요
	과거	~았/었냐고 하다	~았/었냐내요
	미래	~(으)ㄹ 거냐고 하다	~(으)ㄹ 거내요
Suggestive		~자고 하다	~재요
		~(으)라고 하다	~(으)래요
Imperative		~아/어/여 달라고 하다	~아/어 달래요
		~아/어/여 주라고 하다	~아/어 주래요

Unit 24: Irregular Conjugations (불규칙)

1. '—' 불규칙
   (Drop it; vowel before — tells 아/어 ending)
2. 'ㄹ' 불규칙
   (Drop it for ㄴ,ㅂ,ㅅ endings: 으 keeps it)
3. 'ㅂ' 불규칙
   (Drop it; 돕다; 곱다 = 오; others = 우)
   좁다; 입다; 씹다; 잡다 = regular conjugation
4. 'ㄷ' 불규칙
   (Some ㄷ change to ㄹ)
   닫다; 받다; 믿다 = regular conjugation
5. 'ㄹ' 불규칙
   (Omit —, add ㄹ to make ㄹㄹ)
6. 'ㅎ' 불규칙
   (Omit ㅎ & 으 (if present); add ㅣ to 아/어)
   좋다; 많다; 낳다; 넣다 = regular conjugation
7. 'ㅅ' 불규칙
   (Drop ㅅ for some)
   벗다; 웃다; 씻다 = regular conjugation