

# KOREAN GRAMMAR: BEGINNER

## WEEK 1

### Grammar (문법)

#### Intro to the Korean Language

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

#### Getting Ready

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

## WEEK 2

### Grammar (문법)

#### Unit 1: Tenses

- Present Tense A/V-(스) 습니다**  
(used in formal/public: military, news,  
presentations, meetings, lectures)  
+ 습니다 = Declarative  
+ 습니까? = Interrogative
- 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)  
이예요 = previous consonant (with 받침)
- Past Tense A/V-았/었어요**  
하다 = 하+았어요 = 했어요  
였어요 = previous vowel (no 받침)  
이였어요 = previous consonant (w/ 받침)  
가 아니었어요 = NOT w/ vowel (no 받침)  
이 아니었어요 = NOT w/ consonant (받침)
- Future Tense V-(으)르 거예요(1)**  
"Will" or "is going to"
- Progressive Tense V-고 있다(1)**  
"-ing" (don't use with past tense)
- Past Perfect Tense A/V-았/었었어요**  
"did/had in the past"  
Expresses a past occurrence that  
doesn't continue.

#### Unit 2: Negative Expressions

- Word Negation**  
이다 = 아니다  
(use 이/가 when written, not spoken)  
있다 = 없다  
알다 = 모른다
- 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 ~주세요)
- 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

- N(이/가) (Subject marker)**  
Emphasizes earlier subject; starts new info  
"As for..." ; refers to previous topic (old info)  
Used when comparing & contrasting
- N(을/를) (Object marker; can omit in speech)**  
먹다; 마시다; 좋아하다; 읽다; 보다; 만나다; 사다; 가  
르치다; 배우다
- N(와/과, N(이)랑, N(고) (And)**  
와/과 = writing, presentations, speeches  
(이)랑 & 하고 = conversational  
Can't mix; 와/과 can't be on final noun in list
- N(의) (of or "s" ; pronounced [예])**
- N(에) (to)**  
가다; 오다; 다니다; 돌아가다; 도착하다; 올라가  
다; 내려가다  
With 있다/없다 = "on/in"
- N(에) (at/on) for time):** 예는/에도 = OK  
Not w/ 그제; 어제; 오늘; 내일; 모래; 연세
- N(에서) ("at/in" some action/behavior occurs)**  
예 = movement, place, existing / 에서 = action
- N(에서) N(까지), N(부터) N(까지) ("from-to...  
from-until")**  
Place에서 Place 까지 / Time부터 Time 까지
- N(에게/한테) (Noun = recipient of some action)**  
주다; 선물하다; 던지다; 보내다; 부치다; 쓰다;  
전화하다; 묻다; 가르치다; 말하다; 팔다; 가다;  
오다; OK  
Man/animal: 에게/한테; Thing/Plant/Place: 에  
Honorable people = 께 드리다 (not 에게 주다)  
Receiving? = 에게서/한테서 (서 can be omitted)
- N(도) ("also/too")**  
Not: 이/가; 은/는; 을/를 / Use: 예; 에서; 에게
- N(만) ("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
- N(밖에) ("only/nothing but/very small")**  
Negative form follows:  
Not with imperative/propositive/아니다  
만 = positive or negative / 밖에 = only negative
- N(으로) ("to/toward" or "by/using")**  
Transport = noun = (으)로 / Verb = ~아/어서  
(으)로 가다 = focus on direction  
에 가다 = focus on destination
- N(이)나(1) (choose one noun)**  
Omit 아/가; 은/는/ 을/를  
Nouns = (이)나; Verbs/adjectives = 거나
- N(이)나(2) ("as many/as no less than")**  
밖에 = much less than expected  
(이)나 = much greater than expected
- N(쯤) ("around/about")** Prices? Use N(쯤) 하다
- N(처럼, N(같이) ("like/as...as")**  
Compare with animals/nature
- N(보다) ("more ... than/~er than")**  
Can be used with 더/덜
- N(마다) ("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

- 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
- V-거나 ("or")**  
V/A (usually 2, sometimes 3+)
- A/V-지만 ("but")**  
V/A stems - Past tense = ~았/었지만  
V/A (으)ㄴ/는데(1) ("but")  
When 2nd clause is in opposition to 1st  
Present Vs = ~는데;  
Present As = ~는데/은데  
Past verbs/adj = ~았/었는데

#### Unit 5: Time Expressions

- N 전에, V-기 전에 ("before/ago")**  
Usually 하다 Ns  
1시간 전에 = Before 1:00;  
1시간 전에 = one hour before
- N 후에, V-(으)ㄴ 후에 ("after time/action")**  
Also ~(으)ㄴ 다음에 ("After that")
- 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
- 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
- N 때, A/V-(으)르 때 ("during/when")**  
크리스마스에 = 12.25;  
크리스마스 때 = around 12.25
- V-(으)면서 ("while")**  
(1st/2nd action are simultaneous)  
Subject = same; if not, use ~는 동안  
Verb tense expressed with 2nd V, not 1st
- N 중, V-는 중 ("in process/currently")**  
~는 중이다 = no natural phenomena  
(use ~고 있다)
- V-자마자 ("as soon as/right after")**  
Verb tense with 2nd not 1st;  
Subjects can be same/diff
- N 동안, V-는 동안 ("during/while")**  
~(으)면서 = subject of clauses are same  
~는 동안에 = subjects can be different
- V-(으)ㄴ 지 ("since")**  
Also ~(으)ㄴ 지~되다; ~(으)ㄴ 지~됩니다;  
~(으)ㄴ 지 안되다

## WEEK 5

### Grammar (문법)

#### Unit 6: Ability and Possibility

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

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

- 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
- V-지 마세요 ("please don't")**  
Polite level 2: ~지 마세요  
Polite level 3: ~지 마십시오
- A/V-아/어야 되다/하다 ("must/have to")**  
Present: ~아/어야 하다 / ~아/어야 되다  
Past: ~아/어야 했어요 / ~아/어야 뒀어요
- A/V-아/어도 되다 ("may/be permitted")**  
Also, ~아/어도 괜찮다; ~아/어도 좋다; 해  
도 되다 (하다)
- 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.)
- A/V-지 않아도 되다 (안 A/V-아/어도 되다)**  
("doesn't have to do/not required")

#### Unit 8: Expressions of Hope

- 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.)
- A/V-았/었으면 좋겠다 ("wish/hope")**  
~았/었으면 하다는 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

- A/V-아/어서(2) ("because of/so that")**  
하다 = 해서; 이다 = 이어서 or 이리서  
(conversational)  
Not for imperative/propositive sents;  
No tenses (았/었)  
Used with greetings (반갑다; 고맙다; 감사하  
다; 미안하다)
- 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
- N 때문에, A/V-기 때문에 ("because")**  
Clear reasons;  
More literary than ~아/어서; ~(으)니까

#### Unit 10: Making Requests and Assisting

- 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
- 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

- V-아/어 보다 ("try/experience")**  
Not w/ 보다 verb
- 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

- V-(으)르까요?(1) ("Shall we...?")**  
Answer with ~(으)습니다 / ~아/어요
- V-(으)르까요?(2) ("Shall I...?")**  
Answer with ~(으)세요 / ~지 마세요
- V-(으)습니다 ("Let's...")**  
For higher level people: 같이 ~(으)세요
- V-(으)시겠어요? ("Would you mind...?")**  
Less polite: ~(으)르세요? / ~(으)실래요?
- V-(으)르래요?(1) ("Want to...?")**  
Also: ~지 않겠어요? (안 ~(으)르래요?)  
Answer with ~(으)르께요.

## WEEK 7

### Grammar (문법)

#### Unit 13: Intentions and Plans

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

#### Unit 14: Background Information and Ex- planations

- 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
- V-(으)니까(2) ("when/only to discover")**  
2nd clause = discovery after action in 1st  
~았/~했 cannot precede it

#### Unit 15: Purpose and Intention

- 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)
- 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)습니다 / (으)세요; (으)려고 = NO
- V-(으)려고 하다 ("plan/intend to")**  
~(으)려고 했다 = didn't go as expected
- N(을/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)  
습니다; ~(으)세요; ~(으)르까요?  
but ~(으)려고 cannot
- 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

- A/V-(으)면 ("if/when/once")**  
Supposition: use adverbs 흑시, 만일  
Past info can't come before it  
If action only once performed ~(으)르 때  
If subjects of 1st/2nd = different, 이/가
- V-(으)라면 ("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
- A/V-아/어도 ("even if/regardless of")**  
Emphasize w/ 아무리 before V; 하다 = 해도

#### Unit 17: Conjecture

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

#### Unit 18: Changes in Parts of Speech

- 관형형 -(으)ㄴ/는/-(으)르 N ("...  
that/...who") (N modifier)  
With 2+ As, only conjugate last to modifier  
(-지 않은 negative)
- ~(으)ㄴ = Present A/Past Vs  
~는 = Present verbs  
~(으)르 = Future verbs
  - A/V-기 ("...ing")** Makes adjs/verbs/  
phrases into Ns
  - A-게 ("...ly")** Functions as adverb  
많다 = 많이; 이르다 = 일찍  
빨리게/빨리; 적게/조금; 느리게/천천히
  - 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

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

#### Unit 20: Confirming Information

- A/V-(으)ㄴ/는지 ("W6 questions +  
clause")**  
Clause requires additional info before V  
Used with: 알다; 모르다; 궁금하다; 질문하  
다; 조사하다; 알아보다; 생각나다; 말하다;  
가르치다  
Present A: ~(으)ㄴ지; Present Vs: ~는지  
Past adjs/verbs: ~았/었는지;  
Future Vs: ~(으)ㄴ건지
- V-는 데 걸리다/들다 ("takes/requires")**  
Time: ~는 데 걸리다; Money: ~는 데 들다
- A/V-지요? ("Isn't it? Right?")**  
Past: ~았/었지요?  
Present: ~지요? (~쵸?);  
Future: ~(으)르 거지요?

#### Unit 21: Discovery and Surprise

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

#### Unit 22: Additional Endings

- A-(으)ㄴ가요? V-나요? ("Was...?")**  
(gentle Qs)  
Present A: ~(으)ㄴ가요?; Present Vs: ~나요?  
Past A/V: ~았/었나요?;  
Future Vs: ~(으)ㄴ건가요?
- 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

- 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
- Indirect Quotations (~고+V) (complex)**  
Request to listener = (~아/어) 달라고 하다  
Request 3rd person = (~아/어) 주라고 하다
- Indirect Quotations Contracted Forms**  
(colloquial)

T	Tense	Indirect	Contracted
Declarative	현재V	~(는)ㄴ다고 하다	~(는)ㄴ대요
	현재A	~다고 하다	~대요
	현재N	(이)라고 하다	(이)래요
Interrogative	과거	~았/었/었다고 하다	~았/었/었대요
	미래	~(으)르 거라고 하다	~(으)르 거래요
	현재V	~(으)냐고 합니다	~(이)내요
Suggestive	현재A	~(는)냐고 하다	~내요
	현재N	(이)냐고 하다	~(으)내요
	과거	~자고 하다	~(으)르 내내요
Imperative	미래	~(으)라고 하다	~(으)르 거내요
	현재	~자고 하다	~제요
Imperative	~(으)라고 하다	~(으)래요	
	~아/어여 달라고 하다	~아/어 달라요	

#### Unit 24: Irregular Conjugations (불규칙)

- 'ㄹ' 불규칙  
(Drop it; vowel before - tells 아/어 ending)
- '르' 불규칙  
(Drop it for 르, 버, 스 endings; 으 keeps it)
- 'ㅂ' 불규칙  
(Drop it; 돕다; 굶다 = 오; others = 우)  
좁다; 입다; 씹다; 잡다 = regular conjugation
- 'ㄷ' 불규칙  
(Some ㅌ change to ㄹ)  
닫다; 받다; 믿다 = regular conjugation
- '르' 불규칙  
(Omit ㄹ, add 르 to make 르르)
- 'ㅎ' 불규칙  
(Omit ㅎ & 으 (if present); add ㄹ to 아/어)  
좋다; 많다; 낡다; 날다 = regular conjugation
- 'ㅅ' 불규칙  
(Drop ㅅ for some)  
벗다; 웃다; 씻다 = regular conjugation