

KOREAN

Ang balarila ng Koreano

한국어 문법

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Harald Fuchs
Manila, Philippines
Düsseldorf, Germany

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1 Nouns / Pangngalan	
1.1 What is a noun?	7
1.2 The compound nouns	8
1.3 The Formalnoun	8
1.4 The Verbalnoun	10
2 Plural / Pangmarami	11
3 Cases General/ang mga Kaukulan	
3.1 The formation of genitive in Korean	12
3.2 The formation of the dative in Korean	14
4 The Adjectives/ang Pang-uri	17
4.1 Adjectives as participles	21
5 The Adverb / ang Pang-abay	23
6 Prepositions / Pangukol	
6.1 Prepositions of place and direction	28
6.2 Position indications for movements	30
7 Personal pronouns / Pansariling Panghalip	31
7.1 Personal pronouns that express courtesy	33
7.2 Object pronouns	35
8 Possessive pronouns/ Paaring Panghalip	37
9 Demonstrative Pronoun/ Tandang Panghalip	39
10 Indefinite Pronouns / Walang takdang Panghalip	42
11 Interrogative pronouns / ang mga tinatanong	48
11.1 The polite form for asking questions	52
11.2 Formal Interrogative Ending	53
12 Negationen / Pagtanggi	54
12.1 Answering negative yes/no questions	56
13 The Comparative / Ang Pahambing	59
13.1 덜 deo - mas	61
13.2 덜 deol - Less / mas kaunti	65
14 The superlative / Ang Pasukdol	66
15 Polite or formal forms of address / Ang galang o formal na wikain	
15.1 The informal courtesy form	69
15.2 The formal courtesy form	70
15.3 Courtesy forms for the third person	71
16 Word order / Tuwirang Anyo	73
16.1 Subordinate clause	76
16.2 The topic of a sentence	77
16.3 The condition clause in Korean	79
16.4 The subject of a Korean sentence	80
16.5 The object of a Korean sentence	82
16.6 Direct and indirect speech	84
17 Conjunction / Pangatnig	
17.1 coordinating conjunctions	85
17.2 Conjunctions expressing cause (reason)	86
17.3 the Conjunctions 그런데, 하지만, 그러나 (Ngunit, pero)	87
18 Verbs / mga Pandiwa	89
18.1 The 하다- Verb (gawin/do)	91

19 Auxiliary Verbs / Pandiwang Pantulong	92
19.1 The auxiliary verb "be / ay"	93
19.2 The auxiliary verb "have / mayroon"	95
19.3 The auxiliary verb " must / dapat"	96
19.4 The auxiliary verb "may or may not need / need not"	98
19.5 The auxiliary verb "can / maaari"	101
20 Infinitive / Pawatas	104
21 Present Tense / Kasalukuyan	107
22 Past Tense / Nakalipas na panahunan	110
23 The Past participle present	113
24 The Past participle	116
25 Future Tense / Panghinaharap	117
26 The Passive / Ang Pasibo	119
27 The imperative / Ang Pautos	121
28 Korean Particles	125
28.1 The particle 도 do " also/too/din/rin"	125
28.2 The particle " and/at"	127
28.3 The particle 만 man" lang/lamang"	128
28.4 The particle ~에서 eseo "sa/nasa"	130
28.5 The Particles ~부터 buteo "hanggang" and ~까지 kkaji "mula"	134
28.6 The Particles ~에게서/한테서/(으)로부터 egeseo/hanteseo/(eu)lobuteo "mula"	137
28.7 the Particle ~(으)로~ (eu)lo "sa"	139
28.8 the Particle 그치 geuchi "di ba"	142
28.9 The Particles 에게/한테/께 ege/hante/kke "upang, sa"	144
28.10 The Particles_~을/를 위해(서) eul/leul wihae(seo) "para sa"	145
28.11 The Particle ~에 대해 e daehae "Tungkol sa"	146
29 The Korean alphabet	147
29.1 The writing of the Korean script	148
29.2 Korean Romanization	149
30 Ang mga bilang / Numerals	152
30.1 Ordinal numbers	157
31 About currency and payment	158
32 Sabihin ang oras. / Telling the time	159
33 Ang petsa / The Date	162
34 Mga araw ng linggo / Days of the Week	164
35 Mga buwan ng taon / Months of the Year	165
36 Ang mga panahon ng taon/ Seasons of the Year	166
37 Korean names and terms for family members	167
38 Submit a polite request	169
39 Korean dishes and drinks	170
40 The Basic Korean Verbs	175
41 Interjections / Pahayag / 감탄사	179
42 Maliit na diksyonaryo	181
43 Mga unang diyalogo	188

- 1 Ang linggo - 주
- 2 Ang mga buwan - 개월
- 3 Sabihin ang oras - 시간을 말해
- 5 Ipakilala ang iyong sarili - 자기 소개
- 6 Ang pagbati - 인사
- 7 Mga kulay - 색깔
- 8 Mga Bilang - 번호
- 9 Ang pamamasyal - 관광, 유람
- 10 Sa hotel - 호텔에서
- 11 Sa istasyon ng tren - 기차역에서
- 12 Ang pagbili - 구매
- 13 ang mga tanong - 질문
- 14 Ang komunikasyon - 커뮤니케이션
- 15 Sa taksi - 택시
- 16 Sa restawran - 식당
- 17 Ang pera - 돈
- 18 Ang sakit - 질병
- 19 Ang emerhensiya - 비상
- 20 Mga direksyon - 길 찾기
- 21 Ang paghahanap - 검색
- 22 Mga palatandaan ng impormasyon - 정보 표시

VORWORT / PAUNANG SALITA / PREFACE

It is not possible to master a language without gaining insight into its system of rules. This is true of the mother tongue as well as the target language.

This book intended for lower-intermediate and intermediate learners of Korean who want to acquire a solid, coherent knowledge of Korean grammar.

Within the structure of the book the easier features of Korean grammar are dealt first, the more difficult ones later.

Grammar rules can only help you understand how a language works. It is more important to be able to use them.

This book is aimed primarily at student learners of Korean as a foreign language.

The grammar is short and straightforward explained, but without omitting important details.

With clear rules and illustrated example sentences, this book serves as a reliable reference work. And maybe even convince them that the Korean grammar is not that complicated.

Harald Fuchs

1

Nouns / Pangngalan

Nouns form the largest Korean word class. Unlike in many languages, Korean nouns do not have grammatical gender.

In Korean, as in Tagalog, there is no distinction between male, female, and neuter nouns.

There are also no articles.

1.1 What is a noun?

The definition of a noun is a word that is used to define a person (tao), animal (hayop) or living object (buhay), place (lugar), thing (gami)t or quality (katangian).

Nouns typically have certain kinds of words and structures associated with them.

The noun itself is the main word of the phrase. And in a sentence it is the whole phrase that functions together, for instance as subject or object.

EXAMPLES

가방	Ga-bang	maleta
남자	Nam-ja	lalaki
산	San	bundok
바지	Ba-ji	pantalon
여자	Yeo-ja	babae
문	Mun	pinto
은행	Eun-haeng	bangko
아이	A-i	anak
돈	Don	pera
그림	Geu-rim	larawan
책	Chaek	aklat
호텔	Ho-tel	hotel

1.2 The compound nouns

A compound noun is a newly formed noun of two separate words.

In Korean, there are composite nouns. These are connected to ㅅ (시옷 시옷, Sa-i si-ot).

Example:

햇곡식	Haet-gok-sik	unang pag-aani
햇빛	Haet-bit	liwanag ng araw
이삿날	I-san-nal	paglipat ng araw
찻잔	Chat-jan	tasa ng tsaa

1.3 The Formalnoun

In Korean, you will find some nouns which are no longer used in their actual function, but rather are given a grammatical function as an ending.

The most common of these nouns is 것 geos, which in its essential meaning is bagay or thing.

A word can be made into a noun by following the particle 것 geos .

However, the preceding word will differ depending on the type of word, as shown below.

If the particles are attached to a participle, a new, so-called formal noun is formed.

Formalnomen exists in different times, depending on whether the ending 것 geos is attached to a past participle or a past participle of the past or future.

A formal noun in the present tense is formed by:
Partizip + ending -는 것 neun geos

여권을 재발급 받는 것은 쉽지 않습니다.

Yeo-gwo-neul jae-bal-geup ban-**neun** geo-seun swip-ji an-sseum-ni-da.

Ang pag-reissue ng isang pasaporte ay hindi madali.

가는 것

Ga-**neun** geos
paglalakad

오랜 시간 운전하는 것은 피곤합니다.

O-raen si-gan un-jeon-ha-**neun geo-seun** pi-gon-ham-ni-da.
Ang pagmamaneho nang mahabang panahon ay nakakapagod.

북한에 있는 동생을 방문하는 것이 그 할머니의 작은 소원 중 하나입니다.

Bu-ka-ne in-neun dong-saeng-eul bang-mun-ha-**neun geo-si** geu hal-meo-ni-ui ja-geun so-won jung ha-na-im-ni-da.

Isang pagbisita sa aking nakababatang kapatid na babae sa North Korea ay isang kagustuhan mula sa kanyang lola.

평일 아침에 지하철을 타는 것은 쉽지 않습니다.

Pyeong-il a-chi-me ji-ha-cheo-reul ta-**neun geo-seun** swip-ji an-sseum-ni-da.

Ang pagpunta sa subway sa umaga sa araw ng linggo ay hindi madali.

There is also the possibility that the verb is not changed and is used as a noun.

수영하다

Su-yeong-ha-da
naglalangoy

수영

Su-yeong
paglangoy

요리하다

Yo-ri-ha-da
nagluluto

요리

Yo-ri
pagluto

1.4 The Verbalnoun

Some nouns are formed from verbs in Korean. These are called verbal nouns

A verbal noun is formed in Korean as follows:

stem + ending - 기 gi

In Tagalog, as you can see, the procedure is similar by adding the prefix pag- to a verb.

노래부르기

No-rae-bu-reu-gi
ang pagkanta

마시기

Ma-si-gi
ang paginom

자전거 타기는 제가 가장 좋아하는 운동입니다.

Ja-jeon-geo ta-gi-neun je-ga ga-jang jo-a-ha-neun un-dong-im-ni-da.

Ang pagbibikleta ay ang aking paboritong isport.

이 놀이에서 지는 사람은 팔굽혀펴기를 열 번 해야 합니다.

I no-ri-e-seo ji-neun sa-ra-meun pal-gu-pyeo-pyeo-gi-reul yeol beon hae-ya ham-ni-da.

Kung sino man ang natalo sa larong ito ay kailangang gumawa ng 10 mga pushup.

제 새로운 취미는 스키타기입니다.

Je sae-ro-un chwi-mi-neun seu-ki-ta-gi-im-ni-da.
Ang aking bagong libangan ay pang-iski.

2

Plural / Pangmarami

The Korean also knows the formation of the plural.

In the following, you will learn how to form the plural of nouns in Korean.

Please pay attention, because plural forms are only used if you want to emphasize the majority or if it is absolutely necessary to understand.

In this case, the suffix - 들 (Deul) is attached to the noun.

Singular:	암소 amso baka	Plural:	암소(들) amso(deul) mga baka
Singular:	말 mal kabayo	Plural:	말(들) mal(deul) mga kabayo

집에 사람들이 많아요.

jib-e salamdeul-i manh-ayo

Maraming tao sa bahay.

The following examples are intended to explain this rule.

Singular:

책상 위에 책이 있습니다.

Chaek-sang wi-e chae-gi it-sseum-ni-da.

May isang libro sa desk.

Plural:

책상 위에 책들이 있습니다.

Chaek-sang wi-e cheak-deul-ri it-sseum-ni-da.

May mga libro sa desk.

Singular:

그 차는 왼쪽으로 꺾습니다.

Geu cha-neun oen-jjo-geu-ro kkeok-sseum-ni-da.

Umalis ang kotse sa kaliwa.

Plural:

그 차들은 왼쪽으로 꺾습니다.

Geu cha-deu-reun oen-jjo-geu-ro kkeok-sseum-ni-da.

Umalis ang mag kotse sa kaliwa.

3 Cases General/ang mga Kaukulang

A form of a noun, pronoun, or adjective that indicates its syntactic relation to surrounding words.

The concept of case is difficult for Tagalog speaking-students, since case is hardly marked in Tagalog. This may be shown by using a preposition in Tagalog

3.1 The formation of genitive in Korean

The genitive is the case (or function) of an inflected form of a noun or pronoun showing ownership, measurement, association, or source.

The name "Whose case" is the easiest way to identify the genitive: With the control question "Whose" you can quickly see which part of a sentence is in the genitive.

Example: "The boy's ball is red". Ask yourself whose ball is red, the answer is "the boy".

The genitive in Korean can be formed using the particle - '의 ui ', although this particle is normally elided in Modern Korean, which leaves the genitive unmarked. If not, it is usually pronounced - '에 e '.

의 ui is used to mark possession, relation, origination, containment, description/limitation, partition, being an object of a metaphor, or modification.

In this case, we first deal with the statement 의 Ui between two nouns.

In this position, this statement serves to form an attributive determination.

Now consider the following comparison between Tagalog and Korean:

회사의 자동차

Hoesa ui jadongcha

ang kotse ng kumpanya

친구의 회사의 자동차

chinguui hoesaui jadongcha

Ang kotse ng kumpanya ng kaibigan

동생의 친구의 회사의 자동차

dongsaeung-ui chinguui hoesaui jadongcha

ang kotse ng kaibigan ng nakababatang kapatid na lalaki ng kumpanya

As you can see, Tagalog 'ng' is used to mark the Genitive case.

의 Ui can also assume another function in the formation of the genitive.

You can append – 의 ui to a noun or pronoun.

There is no such thing as possessive pronouns like in Tagalog (aking, iyong, kanyang....), but rather the genitive ending is attached to the personal pronoun.

Genitive = Substantive/Pronoun + Ending 의 ui

그의 배낭

Geu-ui bae-nang

kanyang bakpak / ang bakpak niya

우리 부모님의 호텔방은 내 호텔방보다 큽니다.

U-ri bu-mo-ni-**mui** ho-tel-bang-eun nae ho-tel-bang-bo-da keum-ni-da.

Ang kuwarto ng hotel ng aking mga magulang ay mas malaki kaysa sa akin.

그 책의 표지는 젖었습니다.

Geu chae-g-**ui** pyo-ji-neun jeo-jeot-sseum-ni-da.

Ang pabalat ng aklat ay naging basa.

그 호텔 모래사장의 모래는 아주 작고 흰다.

Geu ho-tel mo-rae-sa-jang-**ui** mo-rae-neun a-ju jak-go huim-ni-da.

Ang buhangin ng beach ng hotel ay napakahusay at puti.

3.2 The formation of the dative in Korean

The dative is used to identify the object in the sentence, i.e. the part of the sentence with which something happens.

The dative almost always denotes a person.

The question with which the object in the dative is asked is accordingly "who" or in Tagalog "sino"?

The object in the dative is also called an indirect object.

The dative is formed by adding an ending to the noun.

Two different endings are used:

For actions directed to persons or animals or in informal speech

에게 (ege) or 한테 (hante)

is used. In Tagalog this would correspond to "sa, ng or ang".

For example:

엄마에게 전화를 했습니다.

eomma-ege jeonhwaleul haessseubnida.

Tinawag ko ang aking ina.

원숭이한테 바나나를 주어라.

wonsung-i hante bananaleul jueola.

Bigyan isang saging ng unggoy

For instance, if you are going to a place, you can attach '에' (e) accordingly "sa" to the place name to indicate that it's where you're going.

학교에 갑니다.

Haggyo e gabenida.

Pumunta ako **sa** paaralan.

민희가 부산에 갑니다.

minhuiga busan-e gabnida.

Pupunta si Min-hee **sa** Pusan.

Once again, in all other cases of an action directed at an inanimate object, use '에'.

세탁기~~에~~ 넣어라.

setaggie n-e-oh-eola.

Ilagay ito **sa** washing machine

창문~~에~~ 손을 대지 마시오.

changmun-e son-eul daeji masio.

Huwag hawakan ang mga bintana.

Or to indicate the time of an action:

세시~~에~~ 수업이 끝남.

sesie su-e-ob-i kkeuthnam.

Nagtatapos ang klase sa 3:00

우리는 다음 주말에 놀이공원~~에~~ 갈겁니다.

ulineun da-eum jumal-e nol-igong-won-e galgeobnida.

Pupunta kami **sa** amusement park sa susunod na linggo.

Another possibility to form the dative is with '께' (kke). This form is used when speaking politely or honorific. That just means you should use it when you're talking to someone of higher status.

어머님~~께~~ 선물을 갖다 드려라.

Eomeonim-**kke** seonmul-eul gajda deulyeola.

Magdala ng regalo **sa** iyong ina.

할아버지~~께~~ 물어보세요.

hal-abeoji-**kke** mul-eoboseyo.

Tanungin ang iyong lolo.

As a rule of thumb you should remember:

Dative = Substantive + Ending – 에게 or

Dative = Substantive + Ending - 께

And here are some examples of the formation of the dative:

재동이는 희석이~~에게~~ 전화를 합니다.

jaedong-inen huiseog-i-**ege** jeonhwaleul habnida.

Tinawagan ng Jae-Dong (**sa**) si Hui-Seok.

그 우체부는 그들에게 소포를 가져왔습니다.

geu uchebuneun geudeul-**ege** sopoleul gajyeowassseubnida.
Dinala **sa** kanila ng isang karatula ang isang pakete.

학생들은 그들의 여교수에게 숙제를 제출합니다.

hagsaengdeul-eun geudeul-ui yeogyosu-**ege** sugjeleul
jechulhabnida.

Isinumite ng mga mag-aaral ang kanilang araling-bahay **sa**
kanilang propesor.

너희 아버지께 이 편지를 전해 드리겠니?

neohui abeoji-**kke** i pyeonjileul jeonhae deuligessni?
Ipadadala mo ba ang liham na ito sa iyong ama?

4 The adjectives/Ang Pang-uri

Adjectives provide information about how something is made or describe the relationship of things, things, processes or states.

You recognize an adjective if you ask for it with "how / paano".

Adjectives in Korean do not form a separate group of words. To express a property verbs are used. These verbs express - like adjectives - properties and are called property verbs.

In Korean there are

- adjectives, as independent words.
- adjectives which, in formal terms, are actually special verb forms - namely, participles.

These adjectives are always used with the ending ㄷ Da or with the ending to the polite statement or with the inflected form of ㄷ Da "- 은 / 는 eun / neun".

Basic form

예쁘다

Ye-ppeu-da

maganda

Attributive use

예쁜 아이

Ye-ppeun a-i

magandang bata

Basic form

재미있다

Jae-mi-it-tta

kawili-wili

Attributive use

재미있는 책

Ja-mi-in-neun chaek

isang kawili-wiling aklat

Basic form

가깝다

Ga-kkap-da

malapit

Attributive use

가까운 공원

Ga-kka-un gong-won

isang malapit na parke

Basic form

유명하다

Yu-myeong-ha-da

bantog

Attributive use

유명한 도시

Yu-myeong.han do-si

isang bantog na lungsod

Attributive adjectives come before the noun.

나는 배를 원하다

naneun baeleul wonhada

Gusto ko ng isang bangka

나는 malaking 배를 원하다

naneun big baeleul wonhada

Gusto ko ng isang malaking bangka

In Korean, this adjective is placed in the same position as in Tagalog. For example:

새 집

Sae jip

ang bagong bahay

아름다운 바닷가

A-reum-da-un ba-dat-ga

ang maliit na mga saging

매운 음식

Mae-un eum-sik

ang maanghang pagkain

Most of the time, when you deal with a verb/adjective, you eliminate ~다 and add something to the stem.

When you want to make an adjective that can describe a noun, as in:

you must eliminate '~다 da' and add ~ㄴ n or ~은 eun to the stem of the adjective.

Words in which the last syllable of the stem ends in a vowel
(크다/비싸다/싸다/keuda/bissada/ssada) you add ~ㄴ n to the last syllable:

1.

Word	Stem	Adjective that describe a noun
크다	keuda	큰

Example:

큰 배
keun bae
malaking barko

2.

Word	Stem	Adjective that describe a noun
비싸다	bissada	비싸

bissa

비싼

bissan

Example:

비싼 음식
bissan eumsig
Mahal na pagkain

3.

Word	Stem	Adjective that describe a noun
싸다	ssada	싸

ssa

싼

ssan

Example:

싼 것
ssan geos
Murang bagay

Words in which the last syllable of the stem ends in a consonant (작다/좋다/많다 jagda/johda/manhda) you add ~은 eun to the stem:

1.

Word	Stem	Adjective that describe a noun
작다	jagda	작

jag

작은

jag-eun

Example:

작은 남자
jag-eun namja
Maliit na lalaki

2.

Word		Stem		Adjective that describe a noun
좋다	johda	좋	joh	좋은

Example:

좋은 아들

joh-eun adeul

Mabuting anak na lalaki

3.

Word		Stem		Adjective that describe a noun
많다	manhda	많	manh	많은

Example:

많은 돈

manh-eun don

maraming pera

The key to understanding this is being able to understand the difference between the following:

음식은 비싸다

eumsig-eun bissada

Mahal ang pagkain

비싼 음식

bissan eumsig

Mahal na pagkain

The first example is a sentence. The second example is not a sentence. The second sentence needs more words in order for it to be a sentence.

You need to add either a verb or adjective that predicates the noun of "expensive food."

4.1 Adjectives as participles

There are, however, adjectives which are formally considered participles. The participle is a form derived from the verb.

달리는 자동차

Dal-li-neun ja-dong-cha
ang gumagalaw na kotse

서있는 나무

Seo-in-neun na-mu
ang nakatayong puno

노래부르는 남자

No-rae-bu-reu-neun nam-ja
ang lalaking kumakanta

Here is a list of the most common adjectives:

magali	화나다	hwanada
masama	나쁘다	nappeuda
maganda	아름답다	aleumdabda
malaki	크다	keuda
mapait	쓰다	sseuda
matapang	씩씩하다	ssigssighada
mura	싸다	ssada
malinis	깨끗하다	kkaekkeushada
maulap	흐리다	heulida
malamig	춥다	chubda
masarap	맛있다	mas-issda
marumi	더럽다	deoleobda
matuyo	건조하다	geonjohada
madali	쉽다	swibda
mahal	비싸다	bissada
mabilis	빠르다	ppaleuda
mataas	높다	nopda

mainit	덥다	deobda
magutom	배가 고프다	baega gopeuda
marami	많다	manhda
matanda	오래되다	olaedoeda
malungkot	슬프다	seulpeuda
maalat	짜다	jjada
mahiya	수줍다	sujubda
mabagal	느리다	neulida
maliit	작다	jagda
matalino	똑똑하다	ttogttoghada
maasim	시다, 시큼하다	sida, sikeumhada
maanghang	맵다	maebda
matamis	달다, 달콤하다	dalkomhada
nauhaw	목이 마르다	mog-i maleuda
pangit	못생기다	mos-saeng-gida
mahina	약하다	yaghada
malawak	넓다	neolbda

5 The Adverb / ang Pang-abay

Adverbs are words in sentences that tell you when, where, or to what degree something is being done.

A lot of adverbs in Korean are simply made by adding '게 ge' to the stem of an adjective:

Adjective		Adverb		
쉽다	swibda	madali	쉽게	swibge
비슷하다	biseushada	katulad	비슷하게	biseushage
다르다	daleuda	naiiba	다르게	daleuge

The following examples use the adverbs in different ways and places to demonstrate how it behaves in a sentence.

pronoun + adverb

당신은 지금 제 말을 이해합니까?

tangshineun chigeum je ma-reurihae-hamnikka?

Naiintindihan mo ako ngayon?

noun + adverb

저는 당장 도움이 필요합니다

jeoneun dangjang doumi pilyohamnida

Kailangan ko agad ng tulong.

adverb + adjective

그녀는 매우 지적인 사람입니다

keunyeoneun ma-eu jijeo-gin saramimnida

Matalino siya.

verb + adverb

저는 언제까지나 당신을 사랑할 것입니다

jeoneun eonjekkajina tangshineul sarang-hal geo-shimnida

Lagi kita mahalin.

adverb in a question

독일어를 함께 배울 수 있습니까?

do-gi-reoreul hamkke ba-eul su issseumnikka?

Pwede ba nating kasama matutunan ang Aleman?

Anytime you put a word in a sentence that indicates when or where something is taking place, you must add the particle 에 e to the end of that word. In Tagalog, *sa* would be comparable.

Keep in mind, however, that 에 e is not the only particle that can go at the end of words of position or time. There are other particles that can go at the end of these words to indicate *from* when/where something occurred, *until* when/where, etc.

This is very important. Even though all places (park, house, hospital, school, office, room, kitchen, etc.) are also nouns, when they are being talked about as a place, the particle 에 e must be attached to them. Notice the difference between the following two sentences:

저는 병원을 지었어요

jeoneun byeong-won-eul jieoss-eoyo

Nagtayo ako ng ospital.

저는 병원에 갔어요

jeoneun byeong-won-e gass-eoyo

Nagpunta ako **sa** ospital

In the first sentence, “hospital” is the thing that you are building – so it is an object, which requires you to use the 을/를 eul/leul particle.

In the second sentence, the hospital is the place in which you went to – so it is a place, which requires it to have the 에 e particle.

If you wanted to say *where* you built that hospital, you could say this:

저는 병원을 공원 옆에 지었어요

jeoneun byeong-won-eul gong-won yeop-e jieoss-eoyo

Nagtayo ako ng ospital **sa** tabi ng parke.

In addition to this, any word that indicates when something is taking place, needs to have the Korean particle 에 e attached to it.

저는 화요일에 가겠어요

jeoneun hwayoil-e gagess-eoyo

Pupunta ako **sa** Martes.

저는 저녁에 공부했어요

jeoneun jeonyeog-e gongbuhaess-eoyo

Nag-aral ako **sa** gabi.

저는 가을에 공원 옆에 병원을 지었어요

jeoneun ga-eul-e gong-won yeop-e byeong-won-eul jieoss-eoyo

Nagtayo ako ng isang ospital **sa** tabi ng park **sa** taglagas

Korean adverbs can be placed at any place in the sentence. The only place they cannot be placed is at the end of the sentence – because a sentence must always end in an adjective or verb. They could even be placed at the beginning of a sentence:

여름에 저는 공부하겠어요

yeoleum-e jeoneun gongbuhaness-eoyo

Sa tag-araw ako ay mag-aaral

Korean people don't add ~에 e when using 오늘 (today), 내일 (tomorrow) and 어제 (yesterday):

저는 한국에 오늘 도착했어요

jeoneun hangug-e oneul dochagaess-eoyo

Nakarating ako sa Korea ngayon.

저는 도서관에 어제 갔어요

jeoneun doseogwan-e eoje gass-eoyo

Pumunta ako sa library kahapon

저는 내일 한국어를 공부하겠어요

jeoneun naeil hangug-eoleul gongbuhaness-eoyo

Mag-aaral ako ng Korean bukas.

Adjectives that end in 하다 are sometimes changed into adverbs by changing 하다 to 하.

With most adjectives you can either add 거 to the stem or 하 with no difference in meaning.

The only thing I can suggest is try to listen to which one is said in a specific situation, because even Korean people don't know the answer to the question "what is the difference between 조용하게 and 조용히":

Adjective		Adverb	
조용하 다	joyonghad a	tahimi k	조용하게/ 조용히
안전하 다	anjeonhad a	Ligtas	안전하게/안전 히

Finally, some adjectives are changed into adverbs in a different way. When this happens, they are usually very similar to their original adjective form:

Adjective		Adverb	
많다	manhda	marami	많이
빠르다	ppaleuda	mabilis	빨리

Here is a list of the most common adverbs:

ngayon <i>at the present time</i>	지금	chigeum
kahapon	어제	eoje
ngayon <i>this present day</i>	오늘	oneul
ngayong gabi	오늘밤	oneulbam
bukas	내일	nae-il
madali	곧	kod
mabilis	빨리	ppalli

marahan	천천히	cheon-cheonhi
magkasama	함께	hamkke
napaka	매우	ma-eu
halos	거의	keoyi
palagi	항상	hangsang
karaniwang	보통	botong
minsan	가끔	kakkeum
bihira	드물게	deumul-ke
hindi kailanman	결코	kyeol-ko

6

Prepositions / Pangukol

Prepositions in Korean can be difficult for Filipino speakers to master. The way an Filipino speaker would indicate such things may be totally different than the way a Korean speaker would.

6.1 Prepositions of place and direction

에 e can be compared to *sa* or *nasa* in Tagalog. However, this is behind the position specification and not as in Tagalog before the position.

Following important prepositions of places with 에 e:

위에 Wi-e (*sa ibabaw / itaas*) is used for local surface areas:

책상 위에
chaegsang wie
sa ibabaw ng desk

아래에 alae-e (*sa ilalim / ibaba*) refers to a position which is under a vertical direction.

침대 아래에
chimdae alaee
sa/nasa ilalim ng kama

앞에 ap-e (*sa harap*) refer to relative positions in a sequence or order, seen from a front-to-back or back-to-front perspective.

창문 앞에
changmun ap-e
sa harap ng bintana

가운데에 gaunde-e (*sa gitna*) refers to the point or position at an equal distance from the sides, edges, or ends of something.

다리 가운데
dali gaunde
Sa gitna ng tulay

밖에 bakk-e (*sa labas*) situated or moving beyond the boundaries or confines of.

뜰 밖에

tteul bakk-e

Sa labas ng hardin

가까이에 gakkai-e (sa malapit) close at hand; not far away.

마을 가까이에

ma-eul gakkaie

nasa malapit sa bayan

옆에 yeop-e (sa tabi) a position to the left or right of an object, place, or central point.

내 옆에

nae yeop-e

sa tabi ko

사이에 sai-e (sa pagitan) indicating an intermediate point between two places, people, or times.

나와 내 아내 사이에

nawa nae anae saie

Sa pagitan ko at ng aking asawa

안에 an (sa loob) refers to a space or substance as a kind of ‘container’ which encloses something

냉장고 안에는 아직 맥주 다섯 병이 있습니다.

naengjang-go an-eneun ajig maegju daseos byeong-i issseubnida.

Mayroon pa ring limang bote ng serbesa sa loob ng repringator.

왼쪽에 oenjjog-e (sa kaliwa) on or to the left side

강의 왼쪽

gang-ui oenjjog

Kaliwa ng ilog

오른쪽에 oleunjjog-e (sa kanan) on the right.

강의 오른쪽

gang-ui oleunjjog

Kanan ng ilog

6.2 Position indications for movements

If a movement is involved in the position specification the post position – **로** – **으로** **eulo** is appended.

그 아이는 원쪽으로 뛰어갑니다.
geu aineun oenjjog-eulo ttwieogabnida.
Tumatakbo sa kaliwa ang bata.

경복궁으로 데려다 주세요.
gyeongboggung-eulo delyeoda juseyo.
Mangyaring dalhin ako sa Gyeong Bok Gung.

토끼들이 산 위로 도망갑니다.
tokkideul-i san wilo domang-gabnida.
Tumatakbo ang mga kuneho mula sa bundok.

7

Personal pronouns / Pansariling Panghalip

Pronouns are words that substitutes for a noun or a noun phrase.

A pronoun that refers to the speaker, somebody being addressed, or another person, e.g. "I," "you," or "she".

In Korean, you often do not need personal pronouns because the person you mean can be recognized from the polite form.

나	Na	
내가*	Nae -ga	ako
너	Neo	
네가**	Ne- ga	ikaw, ka, mo, kayo
당신	Dang-sin	
그	Geu	siya (<i>mas.</i>)
그녀	Geu-nyeo	siya (<i>fem.</i>)
우리들	U-ri-deul	tayo, kami
너희들	Neo-hui-deul	
당신들	Dang-sin-deul	nila
그들	Geu-deul	sila (<i>mas., pl.</i>)
그녀들	Geu-nyeo-deul	sila (<i>fem., pl.</i>)

* If the specification 가 ga is used to identify the subject, 나 na (ako) will be replaced by 내 nae.

** If the specification 가 ga is used to identify the subject, 너 neo (ikaw) is replaced by 네 ne.

1st pronoun + verb

당신은 제 친구입니다

dangsin-eun je chingu-ibnida
Kaibigan mo ako

2nd pronoun + adverb

당신은 말을 빨리 합니다

dangsin-eun mal-eul ppalli habnida
mabilis kang magsalita

3rd pronoun + verb

그는 개 세 마리를 키웁니다

geuneun gae se malileul kiubnida
mayroon siyang tatlong aso

3rd pronoun + verb

그녀는 독일어를 못합니다

geunyeoneun dog-il-eoleul moshabnida
maaari siyang magsalita ng Aleman

1st plural pronoun

우리는 늦게까지 오지 않을 겁니다

ulineun neujgekkaji oji anh-eul geobnida
hindi darating tayo huli

3rd plural pronoun

그들은 우유와 빵을 구입했습니다

geudeul-eun uyuwa ppang-eul gu-ibhaessseubnida
bumili silang gatas at tinapay

7.1 Personal pronouns that express courtesy

In addition there are Korean personal pronouns, which are used when you place emphasis on a particularly polite phrase.

저	Jeo	
제가*	Je-ga	ako
당신	Dang-sin	kayo
그분	Geu-bun	siya
저희들	Jeo-hui-deul	tayo, kami
당신들	Dang-sin-deul	nila
여러분들	Yeo-reo-bun-deul	
그분들	Geu-bun-deul	sila

* If the specification *가 ga* is used to identify the subject, *저 jeo* will be replaced by *제 je*.

Personal pronouns like *ikaw* and *ako* are mostly not used in Korean if the meaning of a sentence is clear from the conversation situation.

The fact that there are innumerable variations for different politeness levels and sentences makes the application particularly complicated. So leaving out is a very pragmatic solution.

The following table shows the use of the most important personal pronouns:

저 *jeo* is the polite form of *ako*.

너 *na* is a familiar, less polite form of *ako* that is commonly used among young people and the lowly.

너 *neo* is *ikaw* for and among younger people.

당신 dangsin is *mo* among mature people. It is used by close friends and couples.

Especially the forms of *ikaw* (너 neo and 당신 dangsin) can quickly become rude or even offensive.

However, if you listen to some K-pop or watch Korean TV series, you will quickly find that 나, 너 na, neo and 당신 dangsin are among the most used words.

And here are some examples with the above personal pronouns:

저는 내일 도착합니다.

Jeo-neun nae-il do-chak-ham-ni-da.

Darating ako bukas.

당신은 열이 있군요.

Dang-si-neun yeo-ri it-gun-yo.

May lagnat ka.

저희는 숲에 산책을 하러 갑니다.

Jeo-hui-neun su-pe san-chae-geul ha-reo gam-ni-da.

Naglalakad kami sa kagubatan.

그분들은 관광객들입니다.

Geu-bun-deu-reunB> gwan-gwang-gaek-deul-im-ni-da.

Turista sila.

그분은 등산하러 가셨습니다.

Geu-bu-neun deung-san-ha-reo ga-syeot-sseum-ni-da.

Nagpunta siya sa paglalakad.

7.2 Object pronouns

In Korean, we also have object pronouns. We use the object pronouns in most situations when the pronoun is not the subject of a verb.

나를	naleul	Ako, ko, akin
너를	neoleul	Ikaw, kayo
그를	geuleul	Kanya, kaniya <i>mas</i> .
그녀를	geunyeoleul	Kanya, kaniya <i>fem.</i>
우리를	ulileul	Atin, amin
그들을	geudeul-eul	sila nila, kanila

1st object pronoun

당신의 이름을 말씀해주실 수 있습니까?

dangsin-ui ileum-eul malsseumhaejusil su issseubnikka?
Maaari mo bang sabihin sa akin ang iyong pangalan?

2nd object pronoun

당신에게 돈을 드리겠습니다

dangsin-ege don-eul deuligessseubnida
Bibigyan kita ng pera.

3rd object pronoun

그녀는 그에게 편지를 썼습니다

geunyeoneun geuege pyeonjileul sseosseubnida
Sinulat niya sa kanya isang sulat.

3rd object pronoun

그들은 어제 그녀를 방문했습니다

geudeul-eun eoje geunyeoleul bangmunhaessseubnida
Binisita nila siya kahapon.

1st pl. object pronoun

그녀가 우리를 도와줄까요?

geunyeoga ulileul dowajulkkayo?

Makakatulong bang siya sa atin?

3rd pl. object pronoun

그는 그들에게 음식을 주었습니다

geuneun geudeul-ege eumsig-eul jueossseubnida

Binigyan niya sila ng pagkain.

8

Possessive pronouns/ Paaring Panghalip

Possessive pronouns indicating grammatical ownership and its correlations are being conveyed.

The possessive pronouns of Korean are as follows:

나의	nauui	aking ... / ... ko
너의	neoui	iyong ... / ... mo
그의	geuui	kanyang ... / ... niya
그녀의	geunyeoui	kanilang ... / ... nila
우리의	uliuui	aming ... _/ ... namin
그들의	geudeul-ui	kanilang ... / ... nila

1st possessive pronoun

제 이름은 마야입니다

je ileum-eun mayaibnida

Ang pangalan ko ay Maya. Aking pangalan ay Maya.

2nd possessive pronoun

당신의 형제가 이곳에 삽니다

dangsin-ui hyeongjega igos-e sabnida

Iyong kapatid na lalaki ay nakatira dito.

3rd possessive pronoun

그녀의 어머니가 우리에게 요리를 해줍니다

geunyeoui eomeoniga uliege yolileul haejubnida

Ang kanyang ina ay nagluluto para sa amin.

3rd object pronoun

그녀의 어머니가 우리에게 요리를 해줍니다

geunyeoui eomeoniga uliege yolileul haejubnida
Ang kanyang ina ay nagluluto para sa amin.

3rd possessive pronoun

그의 취미는 독서입니다

geuui chwimineun dogseoibnida
Ang kanyang libangan ay nagbabasa.

1st pl. possessive pronoun

우리의 꿈은 파리를 방문하는 것입니다

uliui kkum-eun palileul bangmunhaneun geos-ibnida
Ang aming pangarap ay upang bisitahin sa Paris.

3rd pl. possessive pronoun

그들의 집은 그리 멀지 않습니다

geudeul-ui jib-eun geuli meolji anhseubnida
Ang kanilang bahay ay hindi masyadong malayo.

9

Demonstrative Pronouns / Mga Tandang Panghalip

The term demonstrative comes from the pointing function, and has to do with the closeness or distance of the speaker from the object indicated.

There are four demonstrative pronouns in Korean . Demonstratives are used to state the distance from the speaker. The distance can be either psychological or physical.

이	I	ito, dito, rito
그	Geu	iyan, iyon, diyan, riyan, doon, roon
저	Jeo	iyan, iyon, diyan, riyan, doon, roon
어떤	Eo-ddeon	ba

Depending on which of the demonstrative pronouns you use, establish a different degree of closeness.

이 I is used for nouns that are close to the speaker.

그 geu refers to what is with the listener.

저 Jeo is used for nouns that are far from the speaker and listener.

어떤 Eo-ddeon with 어떤 question words are formed

You simply use the demonstrative pronouns as prefixes :

Demonstrative pronouns + verb

Some examples:

(여기 **dito**) 이 책은 정말 흥미진진합니다.

(Yeo-gi) I chae-geun jeong-mal heung-mi-jin-jin-ham-ni-da.
Talagang kawili-wili ang librong dito.

(저기 **doon**) 저 스웨터는 정말 예쁘네요.

(Jeo-gi) Jeo seu-we-teo-neun jeong-mal ye-ppeu-ne-yo.
Ang sweater sa doon ay talagang maganda.

그 때쯤에 우리는 여행을 많이 했어요.

Geu ttae-jjeum-e u-ri-neun yeo-haeng-eul ma-ni haet-sseo-yo.
Sa oras na iyon marami kaming lakbayin.

(저기 **doon**) 저 여자 예쁘지 않니?

Hindi ba maganda ang babaeng doon?

(여기 **dito**) 는 이 열차의 종착역입니다.

Yeo-gi-neun i yeol-cha-ui jong-chang-yeo-gim-ni-da.
Ang tren na ito ay nagtatapos dito.

With 이 I, 그 Geu, 저 Jeo and 어떤 Eo-ddeon a series of demonstrative pronouns, attributes, adverbs and question words are formed:

여기가 제 집입니다

yeogiga je jib-ibnida
aking bahay ito

그 식당은 멀리 있습니다

geu sigdang-eun meolli issseubnida
malayo ang restawran na iyon

이 사과는 맛있습니다

i sagwaneun mas-isseubnida
Masarap ang mag mansanas na ito

그 *geu* is particularly common. This word not only designates the location, but is also used to refer to things that have previously been used in a conversation.

여기는 바나나예요.

yeogineun bananayeyo.

Narito ang isang saging.

저기는 피아노예요.

jeogineun pianoyeyo.

May piyano doon.

(이 | ito) 바나나가 나빠요?

i bananaga nappayo?

Masama ba ang saging na ito?

(저 | iyon) 남자가 미국 사람 이에요?

jeo namjaga migug salam ieyo?

Amerikano ba ang lalaking iyon?

그 여자는 독일 사람 이에요?

geu yeojaneun dog-il salam ieyo?

Mula sa alemanyba ang babaeng ito?

10 Indefinite Pronouns / Walang takdang Panghalip

An indefinite pronoun does not refer to any specific person, thing or amount. It is vague and "not definite".

These are the interrogative words with -ㄴ가 *nga* or -ㄴ지 *nji* suffixed to the end. It is recommended that these be learned as set phrases, not as conjugations. The conjugations are provided below as a reference.

어디 + -ㄴ가 = 어딘가

eodi + -nga = eodinga

saan -> saanman

누구 + -ㄴ가 = 누군가

nugu + (-nga) = nugunga

sino -> isang tao

뭐 + -ㄴ가 = 뭔가

mwo + (-nga) = mwonga

ano -> isang bagay

언제 + -ㄴ가 = 언제가

eonje + (-nga) = eonjenga

kailan -> minsan

왜 + -ㄴ지 = 웬지

wae + (-nji) = waenji

bakit -> ilang kadahilanan

Examples:

나 어딘가 여행 하고 싶다.

na eodinga yeohaeng hago sipda.

Gusto kong maglakbay saanman.

누군가한테 시켜!

nugungahante sikyeo!

Hayaan ang isang tao na gawin ito!

유석 씨의 얼굴에 뭔가 묻었어요.

yuseog ssuii eolgul-e mwonga mud-eoss-eoyo.
Yuseok, mayroon kang isang bagay sa iyong mukha.

문제 있으시면, 언젠가 연락 해도 돼요.
munje iss-eusimyeon, eonjenga yeonlag haedo dwaeyo.
Kung mayroon kang anumang mga problema, maaari kang makipag-ugnay sa akin anumang oras.

요즘 웬지 피곤해요.
yojeum waenji pigonhaeyo.
Pagod na ako sa ilang kadahilanan sa mga araw na ito.

These words are often contracted to simply their interrogative forms in speech. In the context of a sentence, they are nearly indecipherable from their interrogative counterparts because they have the same pronunciations.

However, they can be differentiated from the different stresses in a sentence.

어딘가 -> 어디
eodinga -> eodi
sa kung saan -> saan

누군가 -> 누구
nugunga -> nugu
Isang tao -> sino

뭔가 -> 뭐
mwonga ->mwo
Isang bagay-> ano

Examples:

1.

뭐 마실래요?
mwo masillaeyo?

with stress on 뭐 mwo

Ano ang gusto mong uminom?

with stress on 마실래요 masillaeyo

Gusto mo bang uminom ng isang bagay?
뭔가 마실래요?

2.

누구 왔어요?

nugu wass-eoyo?

with stress on 누구 nugu

Sino ang dumating?

with stress on 왔어요 wass-eoyo

May dumating ba?

누군가 왔어요?

3.

어디 가세요?

eodi gaseyo?

with stress on 어디 eodi

Saan ka pupunta?

with stress on 가세요 gaseyo

Pupunta ka ba sa kung saan?

어딘가 가세요?

There are quite a few indefinite pronouns, which you can see listed below.

누구 – People only - Who

아무나 amuna

kahit (na) kanino kahit (na) sino, used to mean one or more people, when exactly which person or which people is not known or not important.

누구나 nuguna

lahat na tao, every person, whether of a defined group or in general.

아무도 amudo

walang tao, not one single person.

누군가 nugunga

kahit na tao, an unspecified or unidentified person.

것 – Things only

아무 거나 amu geona *anumang bagay, kahit na ano, any object, event, action, situation, or fact.*

모든 것 modeun geos *Lahat ng bagay, all the items, actions, or facts in a given situation*

아무 것도 amu geosdo *wala, indicating that there is not anything, not a single thing, or not a single part of a thing.*

뭔가 mwonga *Isang bagay, kahit na ano, an unspecified and approximate amount expressed in relation to a specific number or quantity.*

어디 - Where

어디나 eodina *Kahit saan, sa lahat ng dako in or to all places*

어딘가 eodinga *Saanman, sa kung saan, some unspecified place.*

아무 데나 amu dena *Kahit saan, sa lahat ng dako in or to all places*

아무 데도 amu dedo *Wala kahit saan not in or to any place; not anywhere.*

언제 - When

언제나 eonjena *Lagi, palagi at all times; on all occasions.*

언젠가 eonjenga *Balang araw at some time in the future.*

아무 때나 amu ttaena *Anumang oras, Kahit kalian at any time*

The indefinite pronoun “bawat”

One of the formation of an indefinite pronoun is with the construction noun + 이나 ina. It is to refer to all the individual members of a set without exception.

The best way to translate it into Tagalog is with *bawat*.

우리 중에 누구나/누구든지 선물을 받습니다.

U-ri jung-e nu-gu-na/nu-gu-deun-ji seon-mu-reul bat-sseum-ni-da.

Bawat isa sa atin ay nakakakuha ng regalo.

모두 썬크림을 발라야 합니다.

Mo-du sseon-keu-ri-meul bal-la-ya ham-ni-da.

Ang bawat tao'y dapat mag-aplay ng sunscreen.

당신은 어디서나/어디서든지 작은 먹을 것들을 찾을 수 있습니다.

Dang-si-neun eo-di-seo-na/eo-di-seo-deun-ji ja-geun meo-geul geot-deu-reul cha-jeul su it-sseum-ni-da.

Makakakita ka ng maliit na booth ng pagkain sa lahat ng dako.

이것은 누구나 할 수 있습니다.

I-geo-seun nu-gu-na hal su it-sseum-ni-da.

Ang bawat na tao'y magagawa ito.

By adding - 나 / - (이) 든지- na / - (i) deunji to a question pronoun you can create indefinite pronouns. Depending on the question pronoun, the translation is different.

요즘엔 거의 어디서나/어디서든지 휴대전화로 통화를 할 수 있습니다.

Yo-jeu-men geo-ui eo-di-seo-na/eo-di-seo-deun-ji hyu-dae-jeon-hwa-ro tong-hwa-reul hal su it-sseum-ni-da.

Ngayong mga araw na maaari kang gumawa ng mga tawag sa telepono sa halos kahit saan.

이 사륜구동차로 어디서나 여행할 수 있습니다.

I sa-ryun-gu-dong-cha-ro eo-di-seo-na yeo-haeng-hal su it-sseum-ni-da.

Sa 4WD Jeep na ito maaari kang maglakbay sa lahat ng dako.

당신은 어디서나 작은 먹을 것들을 찾을 수 있습니다.

Dang-si-neun eo-di-seo-na ja-geun meo-geul geo-deu-reul cha-jeul su it-sseum-ni-da.

Sa mesang ito maaari kang makahanap ng isang bagay upang kumain sa lahat ng dako.

The indefinite pronoun "lahat"

The combination of the attribute 모든 and a noun and 모두 as the form of the noun and adverbs can all be used to refer to the whole quantity or extent of a particular group or thing.

Examples:

그녀는 모든 노력을 다 했습니다.

Geu-nyeo-neun mo-deun no-ryeo-geul da haet-sseum-ni-da.
Sinubukan niya nang husto.

모든 시작은 어렵다.

Mo-deun si-ja-geun eo-ryeop-da.
Ang bawat simula ay mahirap.

그는 나에게 모든 책을 주었다.

Geu-neun na-e-ge mo-deun chae-geul ju-eot-da.
Ibinigay niya sa akin ang lahat ng aklat.

나는 모든 돈을 잃어 버렸다.

Na-neun mo-deun do-neul i-reo beo-ryeot-da.
Nawala ko ang lahat ng pera.

여기에서는 모두가 친절하다.

Yeo-gi-e-seo-neun mo-du-ga chin-jeol-ha-da.
Lahat ay magiliw dito.

모두 썬크림을 발라야 합니다.

Mo-du sseon-keu-ri-meul bal-la-ya ham-ni-da.
Ang lahat ay dapat gumamit ng suncream.

이 차에 모두 탈 수 있어요.

I cha-e mo-du tal su it-sseo-yo
Ang bawat tao'y umaangkop sa kotse na ito.

우리 모두 같이 가요!

U-ri mo-du gat-chi ga-yo!
Sabay tayo magkasama!

11 Interrogative pronouns / ang mga tinatanong

Interrogative are words or particle that is used to form a question or the form of a sentence that is used to ask a question.

Interrogative pronouns asking about a person, thing or introduce an event.

Here we have compiled a list of the Korean Interrogative pronouns.

누구	Nu-Gu	sino
어디	Eo-di	saan
무엇	Mu-eot	ano
언제	Eon-je	kailan
어떻게	Eo-tteo-ke	paano / gaano
왜	Wae	bakit
어느	Eoneu	alin
얼마나	Eol-ma-na	magkano

누구 Nu-Gu (Sino, nino) used to introduce a question asking about the name or identity of a person or people.

누가 그 도둑을 보았습니까?

Nu-ga geu do-du-geul bo-at-sseum-ni-kka?

Sino ang nakakita sa magnanakaw?

이번 주말에는 누구를 방문하나요?

I-beon ju-ma-re-neun nu-gu-reul bang-mun-ha-na-yo?

Sino ang bibisita namin sa katapusang linggo?

누구예요?

nuguyeyo?

Sino yan?

누가 밥을 먹어요?

nuga bab-eul meog-eoyo?

Sino ang kumakain ng bigas?

누구를 기다리세요?

nuguleul gidaliseyo?

Sino ang hinahintay mo?

이 것은 누구의 책인가요?

I geo-seun nu-gu-ui chae-gin-ga-yo?

Kaninong libro ito?

어디 Eo-di (saan, nasaan) an adverb used to ask a question about the place that somebody or something is in, at, coming from, or going to.

당신은 어디 사십니까?

dangsin-eun eodi sasibnikka?

Saan ka nakatira?

어디에 가요?

eodie gayo?

Saan ka pupunta?

실례합니다, 화장실이 어디예요?

sillyehabnida, hwajangsil-i eodiyeyo?

Pasensya, nasaan ang banyo?

무엇 Mu-eot (ano) a grammatical word used in direct and indirect questions to request information, e.g. about the identity or nature of somebody, or about the purpose of something.

오늘 음식은 무엇입니까?

O-neul eum-si-geun mu-eo-sim-ni-kka?

Ano ang iyong pagkain ngayon?

성함(이름)이 어떻게 되십니까?

seongham(ileum)i eotteohge doesibnikka?

Ano ang pangalan mo?

어느 나라 사람이죠?

eoneu nala salam-ijyo?

Anong nasyonalidad mo? Aling bansa ka galing?

이 것은 누구의 책인가요?

I geo-seun nu-gu-ui chae-gin-ga-yo?

Kaninong libro ito?

왜 Wae (bakin) an adverb used to ask or talk about the reason, purpose, or cause of something.

왜 안먹어요?

wae anmeog-eoyo?

Bakin hindi ka kumain?

어떻게 Eo-tteo-ke (gaano / paano) used to ask or report questions or to introduce statements about the manner in which something happens or is done.

얼마나 Eol-ma-na (magkano) used to ask questions how many or how much something is. The Korean language knows two words for "how much".

이것은 얼마입니까?

igeos-eun eolmaibnikka?

Magkano ito?

The second word for "how much" is

몇 myeoch (ilan) is used to ask about age, weight or number.

몇 살이에요?

myeoch sal-ieyo?

Ilang taon kaya na?

언제 Eon-je (kalian) an adverb used to ask at what time or at what point something happens.

언제 와요?

eonje wayo?

Kailan ka darating?

몇 시에 만날까요?

myeoch sie mannalkkayo?

Kailan tayo magkikita?

어떻게|kahulugan **Kumusta**

Is used to inquire how something is (are). It is frequently used as a greeting meaning, How are you?

요즘 어떻게 지내세요?

yojeum eotteohge jinaeseyo?

Kumusta ka ngayon?

어느 Eoneu (alín) used to ask for something to be identified from a known larger group or range of possibilities.

어느 나라 사람이죠?

eoneu nala salam-ijyo?

Aling bansa ka galing?

무슨 museum (alin) is generally used in connection with actions and categories. However, both question words can often be used for the same question.

무슨 책을 읽어요?

museun chaeg-eul ilg-eoyo?

Aling mga libro ang nabasa mo?

11.1 The polite form for asking questions

When you ask questions, you also use courtesy forms. You have to distinguish between an informal and a formal form of courtesy.

A question in the informal courtesy form is made with the following endings:

- verb stem + ㅓ | **요** ayo (first stage of courtesy)
- after a vowel with | a or ㅓ, the suffix is **어요**
- 어 or 냐 (informal)

The following examples always show you the first sentence in the informal you-form and then the - still informal - more polite you-form.

내게 소금을 주겠니?

Nae-ge so-geu-meul ju-gen-ni?

Maaari mo bang ibigay sa akin ang asin, mangyaring?

제게 소금을 줄래요?

Je-ge so-geu-meul jul-lae-yo?

Maaari kayo bang ibigay sa akin ang asin, mangyaring?

나 좀 도와주겠니?

Na jom do-wa-ju-gen-ni?

Maaari mo bang tulungan ako?

저 좀 도와줄래요?

Jeo jom do-wa-jul-lae-yo?

Maaari kayo bang tulungan ako?

주말에 뭐했니?

Ju-ma-re mwo-haen-ni?

Ano ang ginawa mo sa katapusang linggo?

주말에 뭐했어요?

Ju-ma-re mwo-haet-sseo-yo?

Ano ang ginawa kayo sa katapusang linggo?

11.2 Formal Interrogative Ending

까 Kka is used to form a question. 까 Kka is comparable to *ba* in Tagalog but is placed at the end of a sentence.

A question in the formal politeness form is formed with the following endings:

- **ㅂ니까** bnikka if the stem ends on a vowel.
- **습니까** seubnikka if the stem ends on a consonant.

역까지 어떻게 가는지 말씀해 주시겠습니까?

Yeok-kka-ji eo-tteo-ke ga-neun-ji mal-sseum-hae ju-si-get-sseum-ni-kka?
Maaari mo bang sabihin sa akin kung paano makarating sa istasyon?

언제 호주로 가십니까?

Eon-je ho-ju-ro ga-sim-ni-kka?
Kailan ka pupunta sa Australya?

제가 도와드려도 되겠습니까?

Je-ga do-wa-deu-ryeo-do doe-get-sseum-ni-kka?
Maaari kayong tulungan ba?

학생이 도서관에 많습니까?

hagsaeng-i doseogwan-e manhseubnikka?
Mayroon bang maraming mga mag-aaral sa library?

Or you can insert the honorific marker ㅅ| si.

지금 무엇을 하십니까?

jigeum mueos-eul hasibnikka?
Anong ginagawa sila?

어디 삽니까?

eodi sabnikka?
Saan kayo nakatira?

12 Negationen / Pagtanggi

Negations are used to negative something, the opposite of something regarded as positive, or the absence of such a thing.

Negation is a grammatical term for the contradiction of some or all of the meaning of an affirmative (positive) sentence.

In Tagalog, a sentence is commonly negated by inserting a single negative word (wala, hindi, huwag, ayaw) into the appropriate place in the sentence.

In Korean, there are two ways to negate a sentence. The negation form is formed with verbs **안** an and **- 않다** anhda. This negation always precedes the verb.

우리는 시내구경 같이 **안** 할래요.

U-ri-neun si-nae-gu-gyeong ga-chi **an** hal-lae-yo.

Hindi namin bisitahin ang lungsod.

그들은 아침을 **안** 먹습니다.

Geu-deu-reun a-chi-meul **an** meok-sseum-ni-da.

Wala silang agahan.

그 아이는 축구를 **안** 하려고 합니다.

Geu a-i-neun chuk-gu-ruel **an** ha-ryeo-go ham-ni-da.

Ayaw ng bata na maglaro ng putbol.

The form **않다** anhda of negation is far more common and is considered more polite.

The nouns in the Korean sentence are negated by the following sentence construction:

noun 1 - 은/는 eun/neun

noun 2 - 이/가 아니다 i/ga anida

이것은 책입니다.

I-geo-seun chae-gim-ni-da.

Ito ay isang libro.

이것은 책이 아닙니다.

I-geo-seun chae-gi a-nim-ni-da.

Hindi ito isang libro.

나는 학생입니다.

Na-neun hak-saeng-im-ni-da.

Estudyante ako.

나는 학생이 아닙니다.

Na-neun hak-saeng-i a-nim-ni-da.

Hindi estudyante ako

The negation with the ending – **지|ji**

우리는 시내구경을 같이 하지 않습니다.

U-ri-neun si-nae-gu-gyeong-eul ga-chi ha-ji an-sseum-ni-da.

Hindi namin bisitahin ang lungsod.

그들은 아침을 먹지 않습니다.

Geu-deu-reun a-chi-meul meok-ji an-sseum-ni-da.

Wala silang agahan.

그 아이는 축구를 하려고 하지 않습니다.

Geu a-i-neun chuk-gu-reul ha-ryeo-go ha-ji an-sseum-ni-da.

Ayaw ng bata na maglaro ng putbol.

12.1 Answering negative yes/no questions

If you want to answer a question with yes or no, you have to consider the following:

Positively formulated questions are answered as in Tagalog.

국수 한 그릇 드실래요?

Guk-su han geu-reut deu-sil-lae-yo?

Gusto mo ba isang sopes na pansi?

네, 국수 한 그릇 좋지요.

Ne, guk-su han geu-reut jo-chi-yo.

Oo, gusto ko ng isang pansi na sopes.

너도 올거니?

Neo-do ol-geo-ni?

Darating ka din ba?

응, 나도 같이 갈거야.

Eung, na-do ga-chi gal-geo-ya.

Oo, sasama ako sa iyo.

In the case of negatively formulated questions it is different from Tagalog:

국수 한 그릇 안 드실래요?

Guk-su han geu-reut an deu-sil-lae-yo?

Ayaw mo ba ng sopes na pansi?

아니요, 저는 국수를 좋아하지 않아요.

A-ni-yo, jeo-neun guk-su-reul jo-a-ha-ji a-na-yo

Hindi, hindi ko gusto ang sopes na pansi

같이 안 올거니?

Gat-chi an ol-geo-ni?

Hindi ka ba magkakasama?

응, 같이 안 갈래.

Eung, gat-chi an gal-lae

Oo, hindi ako sasama sa iyo.

*Note! Here is another special feature. If you ask someone if he comes to you, he will not answer yes, I come. He will give you the answer: yes, I go, with which he means that he will now go to you.

affirmative form

당신을 이해합니다

tangshineurihae-hamnida

Naiintindihan kita.

negation + verb

당신을 이해하지 못합니다

tangshineurihae-haji mothamnida

Hindi kita maintindihan

negation + adjective

이 단어는 올바를 단어가 아닙니다

i daneoneun olbareul daneo-ga animnida

hindi ito ang tamang salita

imperative negation

떠나지 말아주세요

tteonaji marajuseyo

huwag mo akong iwan

negation + noun

문제없습니다

munjeeobs-seubnida

walang problema

negation + present tense

저는 프랑스어를 못합니다

jeoneun peulangseueoleul moshabnida

Hindi ako nagsasalita ng prances.

negation + past tense

그녀는 독일을 방문하지 않았습니다

geunyeoneun dog-il-eul bangmunhaji anh-assseubnida

Hindi niya binisita ang Alemanya.

negation + future tense

우리는 늦게까지 오지 않을 겁니다
ulineun neujgekkaji oji anh-eul geobnida
Hindi tayo maghuhuli.

negative modal verb

그가 우리를 볼 수 없습니다
geuga ulileul bol su eoobs-seubnida
hindi niya tayo nakikita

interrogative negation

그녀는 체스를 두지 않습니다니까?
geunyeoneun cheseuleul duji anhseubnikka?
Hindi ba siya naglalaro ng ahedres?